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Edmund

TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

OF

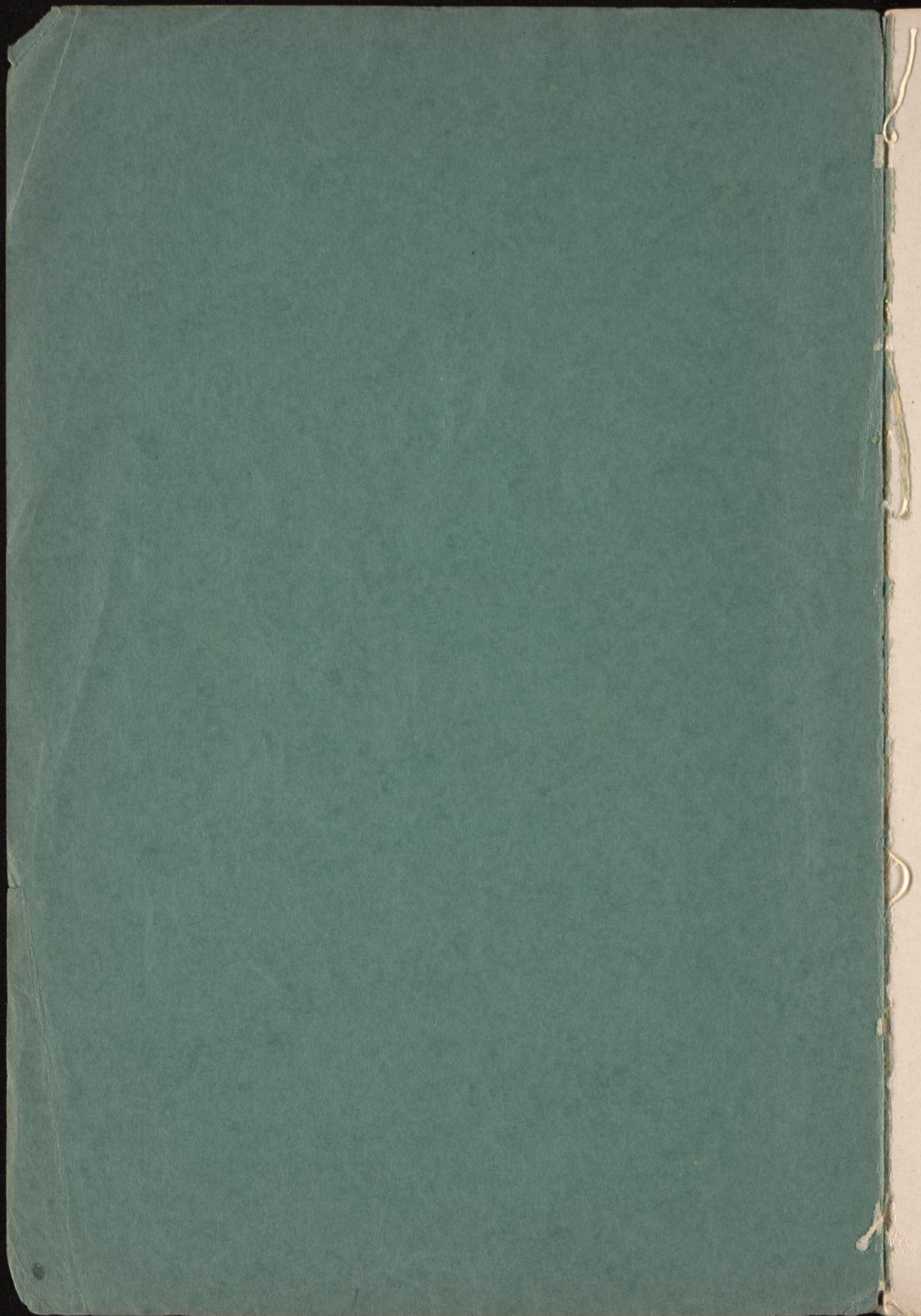
WISCONSIN

FOR THE

Two-Year Period Ended June 30, 1932

MADISON, WISCONSIN

1932



TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

OF

WISCONSIN

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Two-Year Period Ended June 30, 1932

MADISON, WISCONSIN
1932

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

1917

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

10

WISCONSIN

1917

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

TO THE HONORABLE PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Sir: Pursuant to the provisions of the law, the State Board of Control submits its twenty-first biennial report for the period ended June 30, 1932.

JOHN J. HANNAN, *President,*
HARRIETT E. GRIM,
GEORGE B. HARRIS.

Attest: A. W. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

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STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

General

It seems mandatory, in the interest of economy, to limit our report to a generalized summary compatible with the spirit of the law and the times.

Attention is called to the reports of the superintendents of the several state institutions, to the reports of the several departments of this Board, to the new combined financial and statistical section and to the section on county institutions, all of which are set forth in detail and form a part of this report.

Administration Changes

Dr. Peter Bell, acting superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, was appointed superintendent of that institution on December 8, 1930.

Owing to the ill health of Dr. R. D. Thompson, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium, was granted a leave of absence for one year and Dr. E. K. Steinkopf was appointed acting superintendent on June 27, 1932.

New Construction

Among the new buildings constructed or in the process of completion are Ward buildings F and G constructed at the Central State Hospital, a superintendent's residence at the Memorial Hospital, the Women's Prison at the Industrial Home for Women, an Infirmary at the State Public School, a Boys' dormitory at the School for Deaf, the Auto tag factory at the State Prison and ten inmate cottages, a power house and sewage disposal plant at the new site of the Industrial School for Girls.

Besides these new additions, sun porches were built at the

State Hospital for the Insane, Memorial Hospital and Northern Colony. New barns were constructed at the Memorial Hospital, Northern Colony, State Sanatorium, State Prison, State Reformatory, and the Industrial Home for Women. Other miscellaneous improvements were made and will be found listed in the institutional reports.

Population of Institutions

The last two years has witnessed an overcrowding of the state charitable and penal institutions that has been unprecedented in history. The demands made upon the institutional facilities operating on decreased budgets have been without equal. Although the statistical tables set forth the population in detail, it is deemed worth while to mention total numbers involved in all institutions.

The total population of all institutions under the general supervision of the Board on June 30, 1932, was 8945 compared to 7712 the number at the beginning of the biennium. This is an increase of 1233 or 14 per cent. The number of employees on June 30, 1932 in all the institutions was 1590 and in the Board's office, exclusive of the Board and its Secretary, 60 were employed, making a total of 1650 employees. The number on parole from all institutions increased from 2660 to 3260 or 600 during the same period. The number on probation on June 30, 1932 was 1670 compared to 879 at the beginning of the biennium, representing an increase of 781 or 90 per cent.

The following shows the population and the increase and decrease by classification:

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>June 30, 1932</i>	<i>June 30, 1930</i>	<i>Increase Decrease</i>
Insane (4) -----	2396	2061	335
Mentally Deficient (2) -----	2055	1829	226
Tuberculous (2) -----	257	198	59
Penal (3) -----	2658	2133	525
Correctional (2) -----	668	593	75
State Public School (1) -----	502	517	—15
Deaf (1) -----	225*	200*	25
Blind (1) -----	157*	138*	19
Workshop for Blind (1) -----	27	43	—16
Total -----	8945	7712	1233

* End of School Year.

Finance of Institutions

The total available funds from balances, appropriations, and receipts for the biennial period was \$13,577,823.98.

Disbursements during the biennium for all purposes amounted to \$10,131,382.96 of which \$5,954,629.31 was for operation, including coal and insurance, \$534,685.15 for repairs and maintenance, \$171,181.23 for miscellaneous capital items, \$929,151.91 for special capital, and \$2,541,735.36 for revolving funds.

The total balances for the period were \$3,446,441.02 of which \$92,165.14 reverted into the State Treasury, \$1,713,109.40 was carried forward on July 1, 1931 and there remains \$1,641,166.48 to be carried forward on July 1, 1932.

The total value of all property of the institutions on June 30, 1932 as shown by the inventories was \$16,638,794.84. Land and land improvements were valued at \$1,320,147.47, structures and attached fixtures at \$10,294,831.11, and the remaining personal property at \$5,023,816.26.

Deportation of Nonresident Insane

During the biennium 86 nonresident insane were deported to their states of legal settlement. The gross saving to the state, computed on a five year average length of stay in institutions, would amount to over \$178,432.00.

State Aid

For the calendar year 1930, the Board certified as having been expended under the Aid to Dependent Children's law, \$1,833,198.92, \$352,048.60 under the Blind Pension law, and \$156,524.72 under the Old-Age Assistance law.

For the calendar year 1931 there was certified \$2,225,751.40 as expended under the Aid to Dependent Children's law, \$385,635.28 under the Blind Pension law, and \$283,848.44 for Old Age Assistance.

Inspections

During the biennium inspectors for the Board made a total of 1067 inspections of county institutions. 195 inspections were made of county asylums; 220 of county

homes; 49 of county sanatoria; 155 of county jails; 4 of county workhouses, and 444 of police stations and lockups.

Detailed statistics covering the county institutions will be found in the statistical section of this report.

Sterilizations

Operations for the prevention of procreation were authorized and performed on a total of 5 male, 146 female inmates of the two state Colonies for Mentally Deficient during the biennium. A total of 481 have now been sterilized under the Wisconsin law since its inception in 1915.

Paroles

During the two year period 1470 paroles were granted from the three state penal institutions and the Milwaukee County House of Correction. Parole was also granted to 632 inmates in the two correctional institutions for girls and boys.

A change of importance in the handling of the parole problem of the prison was made by placing this work under the direction of the Chief Probation Officer. This change has resulted in a guarantee of better supervision of parolees and justified the granting of a larger number of paroles, thus giving to those released in this manner a better opportunity to build back into a proper place in society.

Forestry Projects

During the later part of the biennium two forestry camps were established at Gordon and McNaughton in Douglas and Oneida counties, respectively. The camps provided employment of clearing away fire hazards, cutting fire lanes and planting young trees, for over a hundred prisoners from the State Prison.

Budget

Detailed information on the budget is submitted in the Budget Requests provided for by law; however, it is thought proper to include here a summary of the special Capital items and a summary of Budget requests for all institutions.

SPECIAL CAPITAL ITEMS

1933-35

Classified as to Need

	Imperative	Necessary	Desirable	Total
STATE HOSPITAL				
Forty Acres of Land			\$3,000	\$3,000
Occupational Therapy Bldg.		\$30,000		30,000
Horse Barn-Colony Farm		4,000		4,000
Poultry House-Colony Farm			2,000	2,000
Root Cellar-Home Farm		2,500		2,500
Dairy Building and Equipment	\$4,000			4,000
Green Houses			12,000	12,000
Fire Protection (Devices)	8,000			8,000
Exten. of Young Stock Barn			4,000	4,000
2 Houses for Married Physicians		10,000		10,000
Fire Walls	10,000			10,000
Exten. of Water-Mains, etc.		4,500		4,500
Generating Unit		8,000		8,000
	22,000	59,000	21,000	102,000
NORTHERN HOSPITAL				
Paving of Institutional Grounds			8,000	8,000
Purchase of 16 acres of Land		3,200		3,200
Completion of Plumbing-Re-modeling	25,000			25,000
Employees Building		60,000		60,000
Occupational Therapy Bldg.		20,000		20,000
Granary			7,500	7,500
Ventilation—2 Receiving Bldgs.	7,000			7,000
Fire Walls	10,000			10,000
Addition to Store Room		10,000		10,000
	42,000	93,200	15,500	150,700
CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL				
50 Acres of Land and Improvements			10,000	10,000
3—3 Story Ward Buildings		225,000		225,000
Connecting Corridors for Ward Buildings	20,000	15,000		35,000
2 story Medical Unit Bldg.	40,000			40,000
22 foot wall	55,000			55,000
Machine Shop and Storage Shed		5,000		5,000
Coal Bunker Continuation		3,500		3,500
Superintendent's Residence		16,000		16,000
3 Physicians' Cottages		12,000	24,000	36,000
1 Ward building, Feeble Minded	100,000			100,000
New Boiler and Stoker	8,400			8,400
Machy. and Equipment, Machine Shop		6,000		6,000
Engine Generating Unit	10,000			10,000
Furniture for 3 new Ward Bldg.	12,000	18,000		30,000
Furniture for Medical Unit Bldg.	10,000			10,000
Furniture for 4 new residences		5,000	5,000	10,000
	255,400	305,500	39,000	599,900
NO. WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL				
Automatic Irrigation System		2,250		2,250
Girls Colony Site Purchase			12,000	12,000
Tubercular Cottage	40,000			40,000
Employees Dormitory		60,000		60,000
Vocational Building		75,000		75,000
Hospital Add. and Res. Unit	75,000			75,000
Garage for 60 cars			5,000	5,000
Elevated Stores Reservoir		7,500		7,500
Carpenter Shop Extension			2,500	2,500
Fire Escapes to Inmate Bldgs.		6,300		6,300
Sprinkler System for Cottage		10,000		10,000
Mattress Shop			3,000	3,000
New Power Plant			100,000	100,000
3—175 H. P. Ames Uniflow Engines			12,000	12,000
3—125 K. W. A. C. Generators			12,000	12,000
3—350 H. P. Sterling Water Tube boilers			15,000	15,000

SPECIAL CAPITAL ITEMS—Continued

	Imperative	Necessary	Desirable	Total
NO. WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL—Con.				
3 Underfed Stokers for Boilers			\$1,800	\$1,800
1 Feed Water Heater for Boilers			1,000	1,000
1 Calf Barn			4,000	4,000
Equipment and Vent. for Calf Barn			1,625	1,625
1 Root House		\$3,500		3,500
Remodelling Toilets	\$20,600			20,600
	135,600	164,550	169,925	470,075
SO. WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL				
Roads and Walks		6,000		6,000
Grading and Filling		4,000		4,000
Landscaping			2,000	2,000
Drainage		2,000		2,000
School Bldg. and Equip.		125,000		125,000
Addition to 48 Bldg.	50,000			50,000
Kitchen & Dining Room Add'n.	30,000			30,000
Employees Bldg.	75,000			75,000
Two Inmate Bldgs.	200,000			200,000
Purchase of Colony No. 1 Farm		29,000		29,000
Creamery and Equipment		6,000		6,000
Granary			7,000	7,000
Green House Addition			5,000	5,000
Laundry Bldg. Addn. and Equip.	30,000			30,000
Fire Protection Equip.	3,000			3,000
Receiving and Admin. Bldg.		150,000		150,000
Fire Truck and Equip.		4,500		4,500
Steam Air Compressor	3,500			3,500
Steam Turbine and Generator Set	6,000			6,000
Elevated Water Tank			6,500	6,500
	397,500	326,500	20,500	744,500
WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM				
Enlarging Coal Shed		6,500		6,500
New Water Storage Tank at Power House	5,000			5,000
Staff Home and Furnishings		15,000		15,000
Green House			3,600	3,600
Nurses Home		35,000		35,000
	5,000	56,500	3,600	65,100
LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP				
Patients' Cottage	25,000			25,000
Addition to Power House			10,000	10,000
Machinery and Equipment			5,000	5,000
	25,000		15,000	40,000
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON				
Extension of Wall	20,000			20,000
Semi Secure Prison Unit	500,000			500,000
Addition to Admin. Bldg.		50,000		50,000
Modern Communication System		4,588		4,588
Utility Bldg. Farm No. 1		4,000		4,000
Add. to Complete Bunkhouse—Farm	4,500			4,500
South Cell House Remodeling	140,000			140,000
Root Cellar		3,500		3,500
400 K. W. Generator Unit		25,000		25,000
Super Heaters and Tracifier		7,500		7,500
Flow meters, Draft Gauges, etc.		3,000		3,000
2 Cold Water Service Pumps		4,000		4,000
	664,500	101,588		766,088

SPECIAL CAPITAL ITEMS—Continued

	Imperative	Necessary	Desirable	Total
WISCONSIN STATE REFORM- ATORY				
Hospital and Receiving Building and Equipment.....	\$75,000			\$75,000
Industrial Building.....	25,000			25,000
Power Plant Equip. A. C. Dist.....		\$50,000		50,000
	100,000	50,000		150,000
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN				
Well for Additional Water.....	8,000			8,000
Hog House.....		2,500		2,500
Hospital and Receiving Building and Equipment.....			\$75,000	75,000
Male Employees Bldg.....			5,000	5,000
Poultry Houses.....		1,500		1,500
	8,000	4,000	80,000	92,000
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS				
Paving and Curbing Front Road Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, etc.			3,500	3,500
Fire Escapes for 13 Bldgs.....	12,000		100,000	100,000
Hose House and Equipment.....			3,600	3,600
Green House.....		3,500		3,500
Hosp. and Rec. Unit 25 Bed Cap.	65,000			65,000
Voca. School Bldg. and Equip.			45,000	45,000
New Cottages.....		40,000	40,000	80,000
Machinery and Equipment.....		3,000		3,000
Furniture and Furnishings.....		3,500		3,500
Garage.....			3,600	3,600
	77,000	50,000	195,700	322,700
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS				
Furniture and Furn. New Inst.....	50,000			50,000
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL				
Refectory Bldg. and Equip.....	70,000			70,000
Cottage for Children.....		35,000		35,000
Equipment for Cottages.....		6,000		6,000
3rd Building for School.....		50,000		50,000
Equipment for Above.....		5,000		5,000
Fire Escapes for Bldgs. A, B, C, D, Pave Road from Front Gate to Rear.....	4,000			4,000
			5,000	5,000
	74,000	96,000	5,000	175,000
SCHOOL FOR DEAF				
Vocational Bldg.....		35,000		35,000
Engine and Change to Alternat- ing.....		15,000		15,000
		50,000		50,000
SCHOOL FOR BLIND				
Garage 20 car.....		3,000		3,000
Barn.....			10,000	10,000
Hosp. and Dom. Science Bldg.....			50,000	50,000
Boiler and Power House.....	90,000			90,000
	90,000	3,000	60,000	153,000
GRAND TOTALS.....	1,946,000	1,359,838	625,225	3,931,063

SUMMARY OF BUDGET REQUESTS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS

Fund	1933-34	1934-35	Total Biennium
Operation	\$2,980,071	\$2,993,976	\$5,974,047
Repairs & Maintenance	268,874	268,874	537,748
Miscellaneous Capital	91,562	90,062	181,624
Totals	3,340,507	3,352,912	6,693,419
Coal	243,900	250,400	494,300
Insurance	63,025	63,025	126,050
Revolving Funds	943,572	941,572	1,885,144
County Aids	1,860,000	1,895,000	3,755,000
Totals	6,451,004	6,502,909	12,953,913
Appropriations Available July 1			
Operation—Continuing	2,905,995	2,905,995	-----
Repairs & Maintenance—Continuing	273,024	273,024	-----
Miscellaneous Capital—Continuing	95,640	95,640	-----
Coal—Sufficient	243,900	250,400	-----
Insurance Sufficient	63,025	63,025	-----
County Aid—Sufficient and Con- tinuing	1,860,000	1,895,000	-----
Revolving—Receipts	941,572	941,572	-----
Totals	6,383,156	6,424,656	12,807,812
Total Additional Requested made up of following:			
Operation	74,076	87,981	-----
Repairs and Maintenance	—4,150	—4,150	-----
Miscellaneous Capital	—4,078	—5,578	-----
Revolving	2,000	-----	-----
Additional	67,848	78,253	146,101

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

2

PSYCHIATRIC FIELD SERVICE REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

Your Psychiatric Field Service submits the following as its fourth biennial report covering the period from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932.

The activities of this Service during the biennium are summarily stated as follows:

ROUTINE ACTIVITIES

The total number of examinations made during the biennium was 7,018. Each examination in addition to medical history, physical findings and laboratory data comprised a concise family, social and military history, history of offense including previous arrests and convictions, institutional history and statement of future plans, together with data obtained through application of Intelligence Tests, Psychoneurotic Inventory and in appropriate cases Psychotic Questionnaire. A written report of physical and mental findings was made in each case, separate copies thereof being supplied to the Record Office and Medical Service of each institution and to the State Board of Control, the fourth being retained in the files of the Psychiatric Field Service. Beginning July 1, 1932, a copy of each report will also be supplied to the Parole Department in each institution.

A gross distribution of the examinations made during the biennium is shown in the following table:

<i>Distribution</i>	1930-31	1931-32	1930-32
Admissions to five state correctional institutions	1565	1674	3239
Paroles to five state and one county institution (correctional)	1698	1541	3239
Specials in five state and one county institution (correctional)	154	192	346
Specials at State Public School.....	75	65	140
Specials at School for the Blind.....	8	2	10
Specials at Central State Hospital.....	4	6	10
Specials at So. Wis. Col. & Training School..	9	7	16
Miscellaneous specials	11	7	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3524	3494	7018

All data obtained by the 7,018 examinations made during the biennium have been organized and arranged for study by the Findex System. Complete tabulation of such data has been made and is on file available for use.

Grand Total Examinations made by the Psychiatric Field Service

(July 1, 1924—June 30, 1932)

Number of Examinations first biennial period.....	4,310
Number of Examinations second biennial period.....	5,282
Number of Examinations third biennial period.....	5,907
Number of Examinations fourth biennial period.....	7,018
	22,517

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following is a statement of the work, personnel, salary and total expenditures of the Psychiatric Field Service during the six years prior to July 1, 1932. The data for the first biennial period is not available since for the year 1924-1925 the Psychiatric Field Service was operated as a department of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute and its expenditures were not segregated:

SECOND BIENNIUM (1926-1928)

<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
5,282	5	\$20,468.02	\$26,918.12

THIRD BIENNIUM (1928-1930)

	5,907	5.1	\$24,244.35	\$31,288.30
Increase over 1926-1928 ---	11.8%	4%	18.4%	13.9%

FOURTH BIENNIUM (1930-1932)

	7,018	5.6	\$26,335.50	\$34,238.11
Increase over 1926-1928 ---	32.8%	12%	27.6%	27.1%
Increase over 1928-1930 ---	18.8%	9.8%	7.8%	9.4%

The surprising revelation of this study is that the Psychiatric Field Service has done 18.8% more work during the 1930-1932 biennium than during the 1928-1930 biennium with an increase of only 9.8% in personnel, 7.8% in salaries and 9.4% in total disbursements. The explanation lies in better organization and more efficient administration by experienced, in fact expert, personnel. The work specified as above showing 18.8% increase does not include 182 sterilization examinations, 814 psychometric tests and other miscellaneous activities impossible to tabulate.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The Director and the Physician of the Psychiatric Field Service appointed as the examining physicians for the State Board of Control sitting as a commission in lunacy, recommended for formal commitment as insane, mentally deficient or epileptic during the biennium

116 inmates of one county and five state correctional institutions. These examinations are summarized as follows:

	1930-31	1931-32	Total
Insane -----	32	44	76
Mentally Deficient or Epileptic-----	17	23	40
	49	67	116

Similar commission in lunacy examinations were made at miscellaneous state institutions during the biennium as follows:

	Insane	Mentally Deficient
Wis. State Hosp. for the Insane-----	4	
So. Wis. Col. & Training School-----	7	
School for the Blind-----	1	
Central State Hospital-----	8	1
State Public School-----	1	42
Probation Department-----	1	
	22	43

The Director of the Psychiatric Field Service, acting as alienist, and the Physician, acting either as surgeon or neurologist, served on sterilization commissions during the biennium as follows:

Institution	No. examined for selective sterilization	Approved		Total
		M.	Fem.	
No. Wis. Col. & Training School--	93	10	70	80
So. Wis. Col. & Training School--	86	--	64	64
Columbia County Asylum-----	1	--	1	1
Monroe County Asylum-----	1	--	1	1
Central State Hospital-----	1	1	--	1
	182	11	136	147

Psychologists of the Psychiatric Field Service gave psychometric tests during the biennium to 549 inmates of the State Public School; to 113 patients at the Central State Hospital (Criminal Insane); to 149 pupils at State School for Blind and to three residents of non-state institutions. These 814 psychometric tests were in addition to those required in completing the 7,018 admission, parole and special examinations.

The Psychiatric Field Service provided medical and psychiatric consultation for the five state correctional institutions and continued its investigational study of several problems connected with crime and delinquency.

PUBLICATIONS

During the biennial period covered by this report, articles by authors connected with the Psychiatric Field Service have been published as follows:

- The Criminal Feeble-minded, (Frank C. Richmond, M.D.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 48, No. 1, January-February 1931, p. 10; also Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. XXI, No. 4, February 1931, p. 537.
- Third Biennial Report of the Psychiatric Field Service of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin, (Frank C. Richmond, M.D.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 48, No. 2, March-April 1931, p. 50.
- The Application of the Woodworth-Cady Questionnaire to Juvenile Delinquents, (M. J. Pescor, M.D.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 48, No. 3, May-June 1931, p. 74.
- Comments on Suggested Topics for Discussion, Conference of Training School Psychiatrists, (Frank C. Richmond, M.D.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 48, No. 3, May-June 1931, p. 80.
- Remarks on the Recommendations in the Report of National Crime Commission Committee on the Medical Aspects of Crime, (Frank C. Richmond, M.D.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 48, No. 4, July-August 1931, p. 116.
- What Will the Verdict Be? (1st), (Frank C. Richmond, M.D.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 48, No. 5, September-October 1931, p. 134.
- What Will the Verdict Be? (2d), (Frank C. Richmond, M.D.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 49, No. 1, January-February, 1932, p. 14.
- The Relationship of Venereal Diseases to Delinquency, (Frank C. Richmond, M.D.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 49, No. 2, March-April 1932, p. 33.
- Neurosyphilis—Incidence in Admissions to Wisconsin State Penal and Correctional Institutions during the year July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931, (S. A. McCormick, M.D.); Wisconsin Medical Journal, Vol. 31, No. 4, April 1932, p. 251.
- Factors Influencing Parole (Carolyn J. Schwartz, B.S.); The Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 49, No. 3, May-June 1932, p. 55.

CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS (Extra-State) ATTENDED

Frank C. Richmond, M.D., Director, 55th Annual Session of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, New York City, May 25, 26, 27, 28, 1931; 56th Annual Session of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, Philadelphia, May 26, 27, 28, 29, 1932.

Also conference with Dr. F. Kuhlman, Director, Bureau of Research, Minnesota State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minn., April 25, 1932, and conference with Prof. R. S. Woodworth, Department of Psychology, Columbia University, New York City, May 31, 1932.

EXAMINATION TECHNIQUE

All persons admitted to the Prison, Reformatory, Industrial Home for Women, Industrial School for Boys and Industrial School for

Girls during the biennium have been given a complete somatic and psychiatric examination. Each case has been subsequently studied in the light of the total situation.

Refinements in examination methods have been made during the biennium. Laboratory reports in addition to Blood Wassermann and Urine examinations have included Blood Chemistry and Blood Count, with Cerebrospinal Fluid Wassermann and other special data when indicated. At the Industrial School for Girls, Basal Metabolism tests have been established as a routine procedure. Beginning July 1, 1932, similar tests will be made at the Industrial School for Boys.

A study of the data collected by use of the Cady Adaptation of the Woodworth Psychoneurotic Inventory was made by Dr. M. J. Pescor and published as hereinabove stated. Its conclusion was that the Woodworth-Cady Adaptation is equally as effective in selecting psychoneurotic individuals among juvenile delinquents as the Woodworth Psychoneurotic Inventory is in selecting similar individuals among adult delinquents. The Psychiatric Field Service therefore abandoned its intention announced in its last biennial report to work out a revision, modification or adaptation of the Woodworth Psychoneurotic Inventory for use in examination of juvenile delinquents.

PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR PARDON

There has been a developing use of the reports of the Psychiatric Field Service for several years in connection with applications for Executive clemency. Use of such reports was made only in selected cases in the beginning. Such use gradually evolved into the practice of the Executive Office requesting a copy of the latest psychiatric report on each applicant in the Board of Control files. Finally, the rule was established by the present Executive that all applicants for clemency must be examined by the Psychiatric Field Service to the end that the record at the hearing would contain trustworthy information as to the physical and mental health of the applicant. Since January 1, 1931, requests for such reports have been uniformly referred to the Psychiatric Field Service for attention with the result that 466 reports have been supplied to the Executive Office. In 148 of these cases special physical and mental examinations were made. The distribution of these routine and special examinations is as follows:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Routine</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prison -----	252	93	345
Reformatory -----	41	3	44
Home for Women -----	1	0	1
School for Boys -----	3	0	3
Milwaukee Co. House of Correction ----	21	52	73
Total -----	318	148	466

The work of the Psychiatric Field Service in the examination of prisoners has been commented upon by the Supreme Court in the case

of *State vs. Grulkowski*, 205 Wisconsin 164. The judge presiding at the trial filed an opinion holding a situation existed which might very properly suggest Executive clemency, 1st because of alleged mental incapacity of the defendant and 2d because of the length of sentence the law required to be imposed. The Supreme Court while not impressed that there was error in the trial said, "The earnestness of defendant's counsel and the concern of the trial judge lead us to suggest that after examination of the defendant by the experts of the Board of Control and their determination of the mental capacity of the defendant, the general scheme provided by our laws will be found adequate for the emergencies which may arise in the case."

SPINAL FLUID STUDIES

Spinal fluid examinations have been made during the biennium in increasing number. The Psychiatric Field Service has contemplated for several years making a Study of the Relationship of Neurosyphilis to Delinquency, particularly in its medico-legal aspects. Plans matured to the point where close study and analysis of case material was necessary when the meagre provision for research available to the Service was eliminated. Since it is impossible for the Director to carry the burden of routine work and to also make intensive studies attendant upon research investigation, efforts to further develop the relationship of neurosyphilis to delinquency must be allowed to drift until an appreciative and supporting attitude toward social welfare investigations again obtains.

The gathering of facts does not alone fulfill the function of the Psychiatric Field Service. Study, understanding, publication and use of data collected is necessary provided full returns are to be obtained from the investment. In emphasis of this appeal, the Psychiatric Field Service repeats what was said in its third biennial report: "There is a large volume of facts relating to crime and delinquency stored away in the files of the Psychiatric Field Service, much more extensive and helpful use of which could be made with the aid of a research assistant. Gathering the facts concerning a problem is only the beginning of their study and analysis, which are the *sine qua non* of scientific methods since causes do not reveal themselves." It has been most truly said that scientific research is without value until it is translated into acts to alleviate suffering and to advance civilization.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Relationship of Venereal Diseases to Delinquency published as hereinabove stated is the result of a study of the problem made by the Psychiatric Field Service. The data was obtained from the examination of 6695 unselected admissions to the five Wisconsin correctional institutions. The conclusions of the study were as follows:

1. The causative relationship of venereal diseases to delinquency is of increasing interest to forensic psychiatry.

2. There appear to be no ascertainable facts or literature to support a conclusion that Chancroid has such relationship to delinquency.

3. There appear to be no ascertainable facts or literature to support a conclusion that Gonorrhoea has such relationship to delinquency, notwithstanding that it may give rise to neurotic states.

4. There appear to be no ascertainable facts or literature to support a conclusion that syphilis (without Central Nervous System involvement) has such relationship to delinquency, notwithstanding that it may give rise to neurotic states.

5. The causative relationship between congenital syphilis and juvenile delinquency is negligible.

6. That outside the diseases of Paresis and Cerebrospinal Syphilis no demonstrable causative relationship exists between syphilis and delinquency.

7. Study of the causative relationship of neurosyphilis to delinquency is warranted.

8. Admissions during a five-year period to Wisconsin's five correctional institutions showed the prevalence rate of venereal diseases to be 118.7 per one thousand men, women and children.

9. Admissions to Wisconsin's five correctional institutions during a period of five years showed the prevalence rate for gonorrhoea to be 52.4 and for syphilis to be 66.3 per one thousand men, women and children.

10. The one thing which stands out above all others is the frequency of venereal diseases among delinquents.

The contrast between the general support accorded the organized fight against such diseases as scarlet fever, tuberculosis, and diphtheria, and the lack of such support for the fight against syphilis, is a striking commentary on the status of syphilis control today. Syphilis as a public health problem is all but ignored, and yet in the area of the United States, in which syphilis has been reported since 1920, there have been 35,000 more cases of syphilis reported than of scarlet fever; 79,000 more than of all forms of tuberculosis; 500,000 or nearly one-third more cases of syphilis than of diphtheria; three times as much syphilis as smallpox; and five times as much syphilis as typhoid fever. (Stokes, Arch. Dermat. and Syph. 1930, XXII, 201).

Cooperation between the Psychiatric Field Service and the State Board of Health as outlined in the third biennial report, in tracing to the source venereal disease in certain cases and in eliminating continuing sources of gonorrhoea or syphilis have continued. An extended use of such machinery has been made in ascertaining whether spouse or issue (if in Wisconsin) of luetic inmates have been infected. If found to be so their proper treatment is provided for.

The number of reports made to the State Board of Health during the biennium was 24, an increase of 10 over the number of such reports made during the previous biennium. Loose connections in the reporting of such cases are being eliminated, while more certain means of locating carriers of venereal infection are being devised.

Here appears to be a field in public health work in which all of the

institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control should be included. Coordination and cooperation between them and the State Board of Health in similar contact would tend to conserve the public health. Especially would this result in locating and properly treating many cases of congenital syphilis which otherwise escape treatment until serious complications develop.

Another place where venereal disease control should be provided is at the time of birth. Certificates of birth should be required by law to contain a blood Wassermann report. Public Health authorities agree that venereal disease control would thereby be very materially strengthened. Yet, they say public sentiment would resent such requirement. This seems to be a matter for public education. Congenital syphilis could thereby be practically eliminated.

STERILIZATION

The Director of the Psychiatric Field Service and its physician during the biennium have acted as alienist and examining surgeon respectively in all sterilization cases except at the Northern Colony and Training School where the physician participated in the examinations as Neurologist.

Selective sterilization as supplementary to segregation meets with continuing approval. Many mentally deficient persons by consenting to the operation are permitted to return, under supervision, to society where they become self-supporting social units and acceptable citizens. Those inmates unwilling to consent to the operation remain segregated for social protection as well as individual welfare.

The total number of sterilization operations performed in Wisconsin up to July 1, 1932 was 483 of whom 443 were females and 40 males.

During the biennium, tubal insufflation tests have been applied in the state correctional institutions to those mentally deficient females having a history of gonorrhoea. The number of tests made with results are as follows:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Number tested</i>	<i>Sterile</i>	<i>Not sterile</i>
Prison -----	1	1*	0
Industrial Home for Women -----	18	10	8
Industrial School for Girls -----	27	8	19
Total -----	46	19	27

* This was a case of "one child sterility".

Insufflation tests are done at the state colonies and training schools in similar cases to avoid doing unnecessary sterilization operations.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

The subcommittee on Mental Deficiency of the White House Conference on Child Welfare in reporting its conclusions to the 55th an-

nual session of the Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded defined the term Mental Deficiency as "a generic term embracing in its upper group the intellectually subnormal and in its lower group the feeble-minded; the feeble-minded being further subdivided into moron, imbecile and idiot", thereby proscribing the use of the terms Mental Deficiency and Feeble-mindedness as synonymous. The report further recommended for diagnostic purposes the use of the Stanford Binet scale IQ 85 using the 14-year level, or IQ 75 using the 16-year level.

The Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded at its 56th annual session (May 26-29, 1932) formally resolved that the terms Mental Deficiency and Feeble-mindedness should be and are properly synonymous and that neither includes the intellectually subnormal group. The Association further resolved that for diagnostic purposes a single standard, Stanford-Binet scale IQ 75 using 16-year level should be employed.

Thus the definition and methods used in Wisconsin in the diagnosis of Mental Deficiency have received professional and scientific approval and ratification.

PENAL PSYCHIATRY

Following is a sample of current (newspaper) philosophy supplied to the public:

"If theory went for anything, a prisoner should leave prison mentally, morally and physically fit to do battle for himself again.

"It is universally conceded that there are no beneficial results from imprisonment. It is a direct failure in the case of nearly every individual who has ever gone to prison, if only in the taint left by it alone. It is an indirect failure in the case of the community which is sapped by the cost of maintaining prisons."

All of which is non-constructive criticism wide of the facts. It further overlooks the main point in penology which is that prisons are institutions established, operated and maintained primarily for social protection.

The fact is that persons committed to prison are, by and large, physically, mentally or morally bankrupt. One of the major problems of penal administration is how to build up clean healthy minds in diseased bodies.

The first objective is to obtain a complete inventory of the prisoner. Restoration to physical health and well-being is the next objective coincident with attention to mental status and health. Since approximately one-half of prison inmates are mentally deficient (feeble-minded), mentally diseased (insane) or congenitally psychoneurotic, it is obvious impossibility to reconstruct in them healthy, efficient mental machinery. Yet of the many who enter prison on the verge of mental collapse, the majority are restored by the prison regime of hygienic surroundings and correct habits of living supplemented by suitable industry, reasonable rest and recreation, to mental stability

and potency. As to moral regeneration, who can accurately diagnose, much less prognosticate, moral status? The majority of persons leaving prison never return. What social institution does produce 100% perfect results? Critics of penology who proclaim the inefficacy of correctional institution treatment and training are not well informed or are unfair, if not untruthful. Were prisons to be abolished the notions of these critics would soon be modified by the unrepressed activities of the unfit and maladjusted—social collapse would be at hand.

Nevertheless search for the Golden Fleece—the cure for crime—should neither falter nor lessen. Coincidentally it should not be overlooked that the primary cause of antisocial conduct lies in the faulty mentality of the offender—that non-conformity is a pathological phenomenon, inherent or acquired. The normal criminal or normally minded criminal does not and never did exist . . . may as well speak of the mentally normal insane person. Garofalo summed the matter up correctly when he said, "What I further maintain is that not only is it impossible for a normal man to be a murderer, but it is equally impossible for him to be an incendiary, forger, swindler or thief . . . in descending the scale of criminality, it is quite natural that the anomaly becomes less pronounced, but it nevertheless exists down to the very bottom." (Criminology, p. 50-80).

"Man is the servant of his mind. It is the pilot of his being, that stirs and directs his course upon life's ocean. His every act is in answer to its dictates." (The Law of Insanity, Smoot, p. 1)

". . . You go through life following your strongest thoughts. You can no more escape doing this than you can escape following your nose. Your mind and body are just built that way. It is your thoughts that determine your character and destiny. And the inspiring and comforting thing is that you yourself can control your thoughts. You can decide for yourself what you will think about. In this sense, therefore, your character and destiny are at every moment in your own hands. 'As a man thinketh, so is he.' Not only so is he, but so does he." (Chambers of Imagery, Lawson)

Psychiatry knows that the trends and types of abnormal psychology extend far out from the hospitals for insane and colonies and training schools for the mentally deficient into the correctional institutions, the courtroom, the school and the home. Anyone is mentally afflicted whose mind so functions as to make it impossible or unusually difficult for him to fit into family, social or business life. The common factor which runs through the whole problem of delinquency in its various aspects is the psychology of the individual offender. And so, says Dr. Wm. A. White in *Mental Hygiene*, Vol. VII, p. 493, "the law with its emphasis upon the act rather than the actor has failed to give this factor adequate consideration." This is the law which brands not for time alone, but for eternity.

The outstanding subsidiary findings uncovered in the analysis of delinquent case records are: 1. The large number of individuals who give a history of disrupted homes. 2. The preponderance of youthful

offenders. 3. The large proportion of mentally deficient individuals. 4. The great number who ascribe the reason for their delinquency to the use of liquor.

The most constant factor in the history of delinquent individuals is that of broken homes due to death of one or both parents, desertion, separation, divorce, etc. Normal adult conduct presupposes parental care and supervision supplemented with much wisdom during the days of childhood and youth. Where home and parental influences are faulty or lacking, the child is very likely to become a problem. The following table shows the proportion of delinquents having a history of broken homes up to the age of 21 years admitted to Wisconsin correctional institutions during the biennium:

Institution	Number Admissions	HOMES BROKEN						
		Death		Divorce & Separation		Other-wise		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Prison	1446	414	28.6	124	8.5	74	5.1	42.3
Reformatory	1012	302	29.8	96	9.4	55	5.4	44.7
Ind. Home for Women.....	114	33	28.9	11	9.6	9	7.9	46.4
Ind. School for Girls.....	217	59	27.2	52	23.9	15	6.9	58.
Ind. School for Boys.....	450	142	35.5	41	9.1	12	2.6	43.4

The second factor is that of age. Wherever conduct disorders are studied there is found an excess of youth or young adults. Recently the Police Commissioner of New York City stated:

“American law enforcement agencies must devote more time to curbing the criminal tendencies of the juvenile if they are to check the increase in crime that has swept the country in recent years.

“People about the country have been viewing with alarm the mounting yearly increase in crime and are seeking the cause and a remedy.

“What has caused this condition? The criminal of not so long ago was a mature man. The majority of our criminals today are only boys.”

The following tabulation of the ages of those persons committed for felony during the biennium substantiates the commissioner’s statement:

Ages	Prison	Reforma- tory	Home for Women	Total
16-21	78	524	41	643
21-30	608	485	69	1162
31-40	419	3	4	426
41-50	211	211
51 plus	130	130
	1446	1012	114	2572

The third factor is that of Mental Deficiency, the upper limit of which is the intelligence of the average 12-year old child. Attention has been called to this factor in the article entitled “The Criminal Feeble-minded” published as hereinabove stated. That Mental Deficiency as a contributory factor in delinquency stands well towards the top appears from the following table comprising the data for the biennium:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. Admissions</i>	<i>No. Mentally Deficient</i>	<i>%</i>
Prison	1446	677	46.8
Home for Women.....	114	53	46.4
Reformatory	1012	354	35.
School for Girls.....	217	78	35.9
School for Boys.....	450	100	22.2

The Psychiatric Field Service in common with other investigators has repeatedly pointed out that Mental Deficiency increases among delinquents as the age-scale ascends. This is a thoroughly logical and reasonable conclusion since the minds of children cannot efficiently solve the problems of social and economic adjustment as the complexities and responsibilities of life multiply and increase.

Throughout the expanse of crime runs the factor of drink. The reason, excuse or explanation "I was drunk", which the law does not recognize, is the candid reason for much antisocial behavior. It seems to particularly appertain to present day criminality. A practical solution for the liquor problem has obviously as yet not been found. The following data for the biennium appears of record:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. Admissions</i>	<i>Used Liquor</i>		<i>Specified Cause</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Prison	1446	943	65.4	364	25.1
Reformatory	1012	606	59.8	203	20.
Home for Women.....	114	61	53.5	9	7.8
School for Girls.....	217	66	30.4	14	6.4
School for Boys.....	450	53	11.7	2	.4

Summing up the situation in the light of the foregoing evidence, it seems that the quest for the cure of crime to achieve practical results should be diverted into exertion for the prevention of criminals. Attention to and study of youth—understanding of its problems, training and potentialities—will help solve the problem. If parental care and home training cannot be stimulated or restored, efficacious substitutes must be devised. Delinquency is but a symptom of a modern self-limited disorder of personality which ordinarily runs its course in childhood and young manhood. The habitual criminal type tends to disappear from courts and prisons with ascending age.

Quoting the Police Commissioner of New York City again:

"That is the cause of our hordes of young criminals—lack of proper parental care plus lack of religious training.

"Prevention work is the best kind of police work. Nothing is gained by locking up a 17-year old kid when you can do something to help put him on the right road.

"Despite the fact that we have tightened up our laws, made sentences stiffer and increased the number of our policemen, crime and criminals increase, together with our prison population. It seems to me that the only answer to the question of checking this lies in crime prevention."

Metaphorically speaking, crime and delinquency in considerable part can be said to be infectious and contagious, epidemic and endemic. They are transmissible from generation to generation, group to group, individual to individual. Non-conformity to the social order is not an

entirely isolated nor spontaneous phenomenon. Wherefore the best preventive and hygiene lies in the direction indicated by those who hold that

“Boyhood is more or less what we grownups make it. It comes into a world which will shape it and mould it, and it is not in the least responsible for what that world is. We adults are responsible. If we find boyhood growing deceitful, cowardly and frivolous, we have no one but ourselves to blame.

“For boyhood wants, more than anything else on earth, someone to look up to, someone on whom it can model itself. It is pathetically eager to please the grownup world, and it will take almost any path that the grownup world indicates. And, if today, it finds itself in a world where good models are scarce, where honesty and courage and sincerity do not seem to command a very high premium—well, whose fault is that?”

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health conditions appertaining to the state correctional institutions have improved during the biennium. Such conditions are very good at the Industrial School for Boys and good at the Reformatory and Home for Women. The completion of the new Industrial School for Girls at Oregon will solve the problem for that institution. As contributory aids to the health of inmates, a hospital building with adequate personnel and equipment is indispensable at the Prison, necessary at the Reformatory and highly desirable at the Home for Women.

Commission in lunacy hearings are a rather accurate index of mental health conditions obtaining at the several institutions. Such proceedings in which positive findings were made during the biennium are as follows:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Found Insane</i>	<i>Found Mentally Deficient</i>
Prison -----	50	39	11
Reformatory -----	14	13	1
Home for Women -----	12	1	11
School for Girls -----	16	4	12
School for Boys -----	6	2	4
Total -----	98	59	39

PHYSICAL HEALTH

See report of Dr. S. A. McCormick as physician for the Psychiatric Field Service hereto annexed as “Exhibit A”.

CONCLUSION

The Psychiatric Field Service will strive to merit in the future as it has received in the past your cordial appreciation and full support. It is a pleasure to collaborate with your honorable body in the public

service. The Warden of the Prison, Superintendents of the institutions and other officials and employees have our thanks for uniform courtesy and cooperation. And last but not least, grateful acknowledgment is made to the members of the Psychiatric Field Service staff for constant fidelity, skill and proficiency in the discharge of duties of their respective positions.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

FRANK C. RICHMOND, M.D.,
Director.

"Exhibit A"

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Out of 3,239 inmates admitted to the five penal and correctional state institutions during the biennium, only 979 could be classified as being in good health; 2,123 presented some physical defect or disease whereby they were classified as in fair health and 133 were in such impaired health that their chances of being restored to normal were remote whereby they were classified in poor health.

Among the defects noted in the 3,239 admission examinations were 129 cases of inguinal hernia; 745 of eye-ear-nose-throat diseases chiefly in the form of infected tonsils; 405 of cardiovascular disease, that is with defects or diseases of the heart or blood vessels; 23 of pulmonary tuberculosis excluding all cases with only suspicious or indefinite findings; 36 presenting signs of endocrine defect; 132 of gonorrhoea and finally 166 of syphilis, 12 of which were heredo-syphilitic, 65 without central nervous system involvement and 89 of neuro-lues (syphilis of spinal cord and brain). Many of these neurosyphilitic cases were asymptomatic, the patients being unaware of the infection which was revealed only by thorough physical and laboratory examination.

All physical defects and diseases afflicting these men and women should be corrected as far as possible or as practical during their incarceration in order to aid in their proper re-adjustment in free society. To overlook or neglect the care and treatment of these ills would not be consistent with the modern idea of correct penal administration.

By and large an adequate or at least practical program of health rehabilitation is being promoted by the Board of Control in all of the institutions. Probably the weakest part of such program is the meagre dental service at the Reformatory and at the Industrial Home for Women. Dental work at the Prison, the Industrial School for Boys and Industrial School for girls is being adequately and efficiently done with gratifying results.

Calisthenics have been introduced into some of the institutions as a partial antidote to idleness. The use of such exercises could well be expanded to include all the institutions. Daily calisthenics would tend to help many inmates to become more erect in posture and bear

themselves with more proper, healthful and graceful carriage. Moreover, such exercises would promote in all inmates that fine and conscious sense of good health so desirable as a basis of moral education and behavior. Games could be interspersed with the exercises thereby making the occasion one of recreation as well as health promotion.

No sane individual will dispute that a person who knows he is in good physical health has increased self-confidence in the struggle for success in life. Conscious knowledge of the presence of some physical defect or disease is the core of many an inferiority complex which cannot be thrown off until the disease or defect has been eradicated. Submerged or latent disease or defect may be the factor which has impelled, if not compelled, some delinquent individuals to seek in the exploits of crime an easier way to make their living. It is, therefore, imperative in the rehabilitation programs of the penal and correctional institutions to give each inmate a thorough physical examination that possible relationship of impaired physical health and their delinquency may be revealed.

The examination facilities and methods of the Psychiatric Field Service have expanded so that it is now known practically what each individual inmate needs in the way of care and attention to physical health. With adequate and corresponding increase in the institutional facilities and methods of rendering such care and treatment, Wisconsin will have a thorough and complete rehabilitation program in operation in its penal and correctional institutions.

STUART A. McCORMICK, M. D.,
Physician.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

For the purpose of presenting data concerning the activities and general status of the Probation Department during the biennial period ending June 30, 1932 and also to present its plan of operation and needs for the future, this report is respectfully submitted:

In the last biennial report made to you, attention was called to the remarkable growth in the use of adult probation in this state. It was pointed out that the successful efforts made by your honorable board to provide an adequate staff of capable workers had born almost immediate fruit in the shift of a large part of the load of convicted felons from the Prison and Reformatory to probation. The upward trend of population at the Reformatory was checked about January 1931 and has not increased materially since that time. The upward trend of population in the prison, while still continuing, was very effectively slowed up by the increased use of probation during the last three months of the biennium. On the other hand the upward trend of the probation load has increased more rapidly during the past biennium than during any previous period. It is obvious to one studying these tables that if your efforts for the extension of probation had not been made, the state before this time would have been faced with the absolute necessity of providing a new prison requiring the expenditure of a large amount of money besides the cost of maintaining a greatly increased prison population.

CHRONOLOGICAL

At the beginning of the biennial period, the staff consisted of one chief probation officer and eleven assistant probation officers, one of which was a woman and the office force consisted of one secretarial clerk, two clerk-stenographers and two clerks. On November 17, 1930 Mr. George Waters was appointed to the staff and located at Eau Claire to take care of the work in that section of the state. Mr. Morris J. Rowlands began work on June 10, 1931 with headquarters at Antigo to take over the work of several counties in that part of the state. Mr. John C. Burke joined the staff on July 27, 1931 and was later assigned to relieve Mr. Olsen in the Ashland district, Mr. Olsen being transferred to Madison. Mr. Fred J. Holt began work in September 1931 with headquarters at Barron and Mrs. Myrtle N. MacIver began work on October 5, 1931 to take over a part of the work formerly carried by Miss Hayes.

Some changes and additions were also made in the office staff. Miss Freda Siljan who entered the service as clerk on April 16, 1929 resigned May 1, 1931 and Mrs. Ruth Griggs was appointed to fill the vacancy. An additional clerk-stenographer in the person of Miss Elynore Bell was appointed in August 1931. At the close of the biennial period the staff consisted of one chief probation officer, sixteen full

time assistant probation officers, two of which were women, and the office force consisted of one secretarial clerk, one cashier, one clerk and three clerk-stenographers.

STATISTICAL

During the year ending June 30, 1931 there were 884 persons placed on probation and during the year ending June 30, 1932 there were 1,079 placed on probation making a total of 1,963 new cases received during the biennial period, an increase of 873 over the preceding two-year period. The number of active cases on June 30, 1932 was 1,670 as against 879 on June 30, 1930, an increase of 791.

The ages of probationers when received varied from 15 to 69 years with the vast majority falling between the ages of 17 and 30 years.

The nature of the crimes, the lengths of sentences and other statistical data will be found in the tables which are made a part of this report.

Due to the economic depression which has extended during the entire biennial period, the average earnings of probationers were very much less than reported in other years but in spite of this fact a total of \$913,742.90 earnings were reported of which \$800,355.22 was spent for current living expenses of probationers and their families. \$113,387.68 was sent to the probation office and deposited to the credit of probationers from which payments on court orders and other obligations were made as required. On June 30, 1932 there was a total deposit to the credit of probationers of \$13,649.09, most of which represented savings after financial obligations had been paid. It is worthy of note that this balance on hand represents a decrease of \$12,043.16 from the balance reported on hand June 30, 1930. The number of individual probationers who were able to accumulate savings had also decreased to some extent although a very satisfactory savings record was shown during the period. Counties were reimbursed for court costs to an extent of \$6,260.62. Citizens were reimbursed for property damaged and destroyed in the amount of \$13,303.60 and support paid through the probation office for families broken by divorce, separation or other causes amounted to \$44,604.93. These payments were all made directly to the clerks of courts which had placed the persons on probation.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

It has been noted for several years past that as the load increased a larger percentage of persons were placed on probation who had been convicted of abandonment, non-support and other offenses involving family welfare. This increase is still continuing and while many of these cases present problems of more than ordinary difficulty because of the discordant family situations, yet it is a type of work which is well worth while because of the large number of children and other innocent persons involved.

PAROLE

At your meeting held January 4, 1932 it was ordered that the parole work of the Prison be combined with the probation work under the direction of your board and that the present prison parole staff and probation staff be united under one head, each officer to handle such parole work and such probation work as fell within his district. This order represented an entirely new departure in this state and, as far as is known, no similar combination exists in any other state. Notwithstanding the fact that it had been discussed by interested persons prior to the enactment of the order, there yet remained many problems of administration to be worked out.

The order was put into effect February 1, 1932 and at that time there were 170 persons on parole from the prison and 1,622 persons on probation.

Mr. Joseph Seibel, Mr. R. B. Nolan and Mr. A. W. Vlack, former parole agents of the prison, became members of the combined staff at this time. Mr. Seibel was assigned to continue the supervision of the parole cases living in Milwaukee and other nearby counties. Mr. Nolan was assigned to do the contact work in the prison and take care of such parolees as resided in counties contiguous to Waupun while Mr. Vlack was assigned a new district with headquarters at Wisconsin Rapids. This combination resulted in the creation of but one new district.

At the present writing it is impossible to predict the outcome of the experiment but enough experience has been gained to make the outlook hopeful for the future. Much more thorough supervision of parolees is now given than formerly. Pre-parole reports can be more thoroughly and promptly made. Problems arising concerning the prisoner's family are referred to the officer in that district who calls on the family and gives such assistance as is necessary and possible, resulting in more peace of mind to the conscientious prisoner and a beginning of social service to the prisoner's family thus serving to prepare the home and community for his ultimate return.

One of the immediate effects of this combination is the increase in the number of active parole cases during the five months past from 170 to 195.

This experiment is being watched very closely by interested people and agencies in our own state and in many others and numerous inquiries have already been received concerning its workings.

SURVEY BY THE NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION

It will be recalled that during the summer of 1925 at the invitation of your board, a representative of the National Probation Association made a survey of probation and parole in Wisconsin, the result of which was published toward the end of that year. This survey was carefully and honestly made and pointed out in detail

many of the shortcomings of probation as administered in Wisconsin at that time. That the shortcomings existed, no one will deny and the report, although very critical in its nature, served to focus attention on probation in Wisconsin and enabled your board to secure more adequate support in the years since then.

One of the recommendations made in this report—namely, that the state administration of probation be abolished and provision for county probation officers be set up—did not meet with the approval of your board for the reason that it was felt that probation in Wisconsin had never had the support that it should have had and that it was believed that the Wisconsin system could give better service to poor and sparsely settled counties than any county system that could be devised.

Because the success of probation in Wisconsin has been quite marked since this survey was published, it was deemed advisable to invite the National Probation Association to again send its representative to Wisconsin to make a follow-up survey. Fortunately the Association was able to send the same field representative who had made the original survey, Mr. Francis H. Hiller, and Mr. Hiller spent a week in Wisconsin during the latter part of March, 1932, ending up with a conference with all the probation and parole staff at the prison. His report is being published in full.

Although this report contains certain criticisms of probation, it is very gratifying to this department to find his report so generally commendatory of the class of work being done in Wisconsin. Some of the criticisms which he has made are rapidly being overcome and will, with increased facilities, be entirely overcome in time we believe.

FEDERAL PAROLEES

During the summer of 1931 the supervisor of federal parole requested our cooperation in supervising Wisconsin men released on parole from federal prisons. He pointed out that since Wisconsin as yet had no federal probation officer, it was difficult to secure proper supervision and information as to the conduct of parolees and it was also pointed out that this might in some cases work as a discriminating factor against applicants for parole who were Wisconsin citizens. The few such cases in the state were well distributed and so with the permission of your board, the department offered its assistance in handling these cases. 36 federal parolees have been supervised thus far, all of which have successfully finished their parole periods or are still being supervised as satisfactory parolees. At the close of the biennial period, the department was supervising 23 federal parolees.

PROBATION NEEDS

Adult probation as applied to convicted persons has been developed in Wisconsin probably further than in any other state and the present attitude of courts, social workers, and citizens generally is sufficient

to indicate that it is the most satisfactory way to handle certain types of offenders. However, the work so far has been confined largely to the adult felon group.

Juvenile probation, which seems to be more important, is still lagging far behind. Only fifteen counties have paid juvenile probation officers. The juvenile courts in other counties must depend upon local volunteer workers or no workers at all. In some jurisdictions constant pressure is brought to bear on the state probation staff to take over juvenile cases although the law makes no specific provision for this kind of work. Officers have, under mild protest, accepted such cases when there seemed to be no other solution to the urgent problem. Since the districts are now getting smaller and officers are in closer contact with courts, there are many more calls than formerly for assistance in juvenile probation work. This work has been allowed to lag too far behind and it is earnestly recommended that some plan be worked out by which juvenile probation service will be available to any juvenile court that wishes to use it.

Because of the limitations prescribed by the Wisconsin probation law which makes the term on probation not to exceed the term for which a person might be imprisoned, a large class of misdemeanants are practically excluded from probation. As a result many persons are made to serve terms in jails at a great expense to the counties and with no particular benefit to themselves or the public, who might be allowed to follow their ordinary employment under supervision. In other cases where the alternative of a fine or jail sentence is imposed, the defendant who has no money and can secure none must serve a jail sentence when instead, under proper supervision, he might be allowed to pay his fine in instalments. The usual thirty, sixty or ninety day period is too short to do any effective work in probation and courts have not been encouraged to any great extent to use probation for such short terms even though the law permits it. An effort made during the last session of the legislature to get this legal limitation removed so that a person might be placed on probation for a longer time than he might be imprisoned failed but further efforts should be made to get this matter corrected.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The present economic depression, perhaps the worst this country has ever known, has not been without its effects on the workings of the Probation Department. The problem of unemployment has been ever present and undoubtedly has been one of the factors in the increase in the probation load. A considerable amount of the crime committed has been by homeless men or men rendered temporarily homeless because of economic distress. Strained family relations have increased. More young men and women who in better times developed extravagant habits have been tempted to thievery, forgery and other crimes when suddenly thrown out of work. Every activity of the probation officers has been affected by these conditions because

it is recognized that the first adjustment to be made in any case is to provide the means of securing proper food, clothing and shelter—in other words, a job.

A large part of the officers' time has been spent in job hunting to the neglect of other phases of the work. Be it said, however, to the credit of the officers, that remarkable results have been attained in keeping men at work. Since January, 1931, weekly reports of unemployment conditions among probationers have been submitted to the central office and the data summarized from these reports shows for the last year and a half of the biennial period an average of only 11.1% totally unemployed because of no work, while the unemployment generally throughout the state has averaged approximately three times that amount.

It cannot be repeated too often that probation to be effective must be administered by well qualified persons having a clear understanding of the social problems involved.

The very essence of probation is a proper diagnosis to discover the factors responsible for the defendant's downfall and an intelligent application of such remedies as are indicated by the light of experience in order to bring about such adjustments that the defendant is not likely to fail again. This process calls for individual treatment and obviously for a limited case load. If, because of lack of training or understanding or because of insufficient personnel, probation is allowed to degenerate into mere legal oversight or simply another chance, failure is inevitable. It is because of the guidance and insistence of your Board in maintaining right principles of probation on the one hand and your encouragement and success in securing adequate support on the other hand that probation in Wisconsin has attained its present status.

To the members of the staff who have been unflinching in their devotion to the cause, to the office assistants who have faithfully seconded every effort and to the members of your Board for understanding sympathy, encouragement and support, the writer offers sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. MURPHY,
Director.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS—BIENNIAL PERIOD—
JUNE 30, 1930-1932

Number on probation June 30, 1930-----			879
Number placed on probation 1930-1932:			
Male -----	1863		
Female -----	107		1970
Total -----			<u>2849</u>
Number of probationers discharged:			
Male -----	738		
Female -----	45	783	
Total -----			
Number of probationers absconded:			
Male -----	91		
Female -----	4	95	
Total -----			
Number imprisoned and returned to court:			
Male -----	221		
Female -----	13	234	
Total -----			
Number deceased—Male -----			15
Number pardoned—Male -----			1
Number order vacated by court:			
Male -----	28		
Female -----	3	31	
Total -----			
Number otherwise removed:			
Male -----	15		
Female -----	5	20	
Total -----			
			1179
			<u>1179</u>
Number on Probation June 30, 1932-----			1670

TABLE II

PROBATIONERS CLASSIFIED AS TO OFFENSES COMMITTED—
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

Offense	Admissions	Discharges*	Imprisoned	Absconded
Homicide -----	7	10	--	--
Rape -----	29	16	2	1
Robbery -----	20	2	4	--
Assault -----	54	13	5	2
Burglary -----	378	126	36	11
Forgery -----	164	66	32	11
Larceny -----	428	198	39	13
O.A.W.O.C. -----	119	46	21	10
Chicken Stealing -----	84	10	5	2
Sex Offenses -----	99	59	10	5
Nonsupport -----	393	226	48	35
Auto Law -----	31	4	--	--
Liquor Law -----	19	6	2	--
All Other -----	145	68	10	5
Total -----	1970	850	214	95

* Includes cases vacated by court, deaths and pardons.

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATIONERS BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

Adams	15	Marinette	13
Ashland	45	Marquette	2
Barron	36	Milwaukee	0
Bayfield	18	Monroe	11
Brown	104	Oconto	28
Buffalo	3	Oneida	9
Burnett	0	Outagamie	12
Calumet	9	Ozaukee	10
Chippewa	19	Pepin	9
Clark	20	Pierce	10
Columbia	15	Polk	27
Crawford	8	Portage	42
Dane	342	Price	17
Dodge	30	Racine	64
Door	1	Richland	6
Douglas	63	Rock	64
Dunn	27	Rusk	24
Eau Claire	73	St. Croix	8
Florence	11	Sauk	32
Fond du Lac	37	Sawyer	2
Forest	36	Shawano	17
Grant	8	Sheboygan	40
Green	3	Taylor	20
Green Lake	4	Trempealeau	9
Iowa	2	Vernon	6
Iron	2	Vilas	5
Jackson	24	Walworth	48
Jefferson	11	Washburn	15
Juneau	17	Washington	9
Kenosha	43	Waukesha	6
Kewaunee	0	Waupaca	28
La Crosse	27	Waushara	7
Lafayette	15	Winnebago	67
Langlade	27	Wood	47
Lincoln	22		
Manitowoc	65	Total	1970
Marathon	72		

TABLE IV

LENGTH OF SENTENCES IMPOSED—BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

Determinate Sentence	Number of Probationers	Indeterminate	Number of Probationers
Less than 1 year	66	Less than 1 year	20
1 to 2 years	609	1 to 1½ years	91
2 to 3 years	396	1 to 2 years	306
3 to 4 years	134	1 to 3 years	164
4 to 5 years	34	1 to 4 years	6
5 to 6 years	30	1 to 5 years	20
1 to 4 years	1	1 to 6 years	1
7 years	3	1 to 7 years	5
8 years	1	1 to 10 years	2
10 years	2	2 to 3 years	43
12 years	1	2 to 4 years	6
		2 to 5 years	8
		3 to 4 years	13
		3 to 5 years	5
		5 to 6 years	1
		Indefinite	2
Total	1277	Total	693

Summary

Determinate	1277
Indeterminate	691
Indefinite	2
Total	1970

TABLE V

AGE OF PROBATIONERS AT TIME OF BEING PLACED ON PROBATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

Age Group	Number of Probationers
Under 18 years -----	141
18-20 years -----	379
21-24 years -----	416
25-29 years -----	307
30-34 years -----	226
35-44 years -----	318
45-59 years -----	162
60 and over -----	20
Total -----	<u>1970</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PROBATIONERS' EARNINGS

Balance, July 1, 1930 -----	\$ 25,692.25
Probationers' Earnings -----	913,742.90
Interest Earned	
On Probationers' Savings Accounts -----	630.25
On Checking Accounts -----	573.46
Disbursements	
Court Costs Paid -----	\$ 6,260.62
Restitution Paid -----	13,303.69
Support of Families—Court Orders -----	44,606.93
Support of Probationers and Families Direct -----	832,242.41
Paid Probationers at Discharge -----	30,004.66
Interest Transferred to Revolving Fund -----	573.46
	<u>926,989.77</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1932 -----	\$ 13,649.09

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT'S REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The sixth biennial report of the Juvenile Department is herewith respectfully submitted.

The two years covered by this biennium have been difficult ones for the Juvenile Department, for they have been a period of interpretation and the working out of new policies for the enforcement of the so-called Children's Code, as many of the child welfare laws passed the latter part of the previous biennium presented theories, aims and procedure new in Wisconsin legislation. These laws had to be studied, frequent opinions obtained from the Attorney General and new procedure employed by the department. In addition, this information had to be given the judges, county attorneys, lawyers, child welfare agencies, hospitals, physicians and interested individuals throughout the state.

In general, the work of the department covered the following: the child born out of wedlock, either in a maternity hospital or in a private home; the child cared for by a licensed child welfare agency or an individual, in an institution or foster home; the child imported into or exported from the state; the child for whom a petition had been filed for adoption; the organization of county children's boards for the benefit of dependent, neglected, delinquent, illegitimate, mentally defective children in their counties; and the protection of children in counties where there are no social agencies to look after their interests.

THE CHILD BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

46.03 (12) "When notified of the birth or expected birth of an illegitimate child, the board shall, through advice and assistance of the mother, or, if necessary, independently of the mother, see to it that the interests of such child are safeguarded, that appropriate steps are taken to attempt to establish the paternity and that there is secured for him the nearest possible approximation to the care, support and education that he would be entitled to if born of lawful wedlock."

From July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932, 3,031 cases of illegitimate children were reported to the department, or an average of 126 a month. The largest percentage was reported from the maternity hospitals in compliance with the law. These institutions certified by the board of control and licensed as maternity hospitals by the state board of health, are required by law, to report to the board of control of Wisconsin within twenty-four hours, the admission of an illegitimately pregnant woman, or a woman who within two weeks has given birth to an illegitimate child. This number—3,031 does not give an accurate picture of the illegitimacy problem in the state during the past two years, because the law requires only hospitals to report such births to the board of control. An unknown number of unwed mothers have been delivered by doctors, midwives and others,

in their own homes, or places other than maternity hospitals in the state and these seldom came to the attention of the board of control in time to make a constructive plan for the future care of the child and the mother.

Because it was possible to assign only one member of the staff to do this piece of work, it was found necessary to call upon private and public agencies throughout the state to assist. It has been the policy to refer the social case work of these illegitimate children to agencies of the same religious denomination as the mother; for instance, the Catholic cases have been handled by the Catholic Social Welfare Bureau at Milwaukee, the Green Bay Diocese Apostolate and the La Crosse Catholic Charities. Protestant mothers have been reported to the Children's Home and Aid Society of Wisconsin, the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America and the Children's Service Association of Milwaukee, and to many of the county children's boards in the state. The Juvenile Court Probation officer of La Crosse County has assumed the responsibility for the Protestant illegitimately pregnant girls in that county and the Probation Department of Dane County handles all cases of illegitimacy in Dane County.

There have been aside from the many individual conferences with social workers, doctors, district attorneys and other county officials working with the unmarried mother and her child, twelve group conferences in the larger cities. At these conferences, policies, standards and procedure have been discussed and agreed upon. One state wide illegitimacy conference was held at the Capitol June 6, 1932 to which the district attorneys of the state were invited, as well as representatives of agencies, juvenile courts and other individuals interested and taking an active part in this phase of child welfare. There were about seventy-five who attended.

One of the serious difficulties confronting the department in dealing with this problem is the lack of agencies and individuals in our rural communities, who are interested, willing and capable of handling situations as delicate as those usually surrounding the child born out of wedlock. Many of the district attorneys are socially minded, cooperative and interested, but we also have many who show little interest in illegitimacy, who still speak of "bastardy action" and are inclined to follow the procedure of the old law existing prior to the changes in 1929.

The large number of cases where settlement agreements are made by the alleged father who denies paternity leads us to believe a change in that section of the illegitimacy law should be made. Obviously if a man is willing to provide support for a child he must be reasonably sure he is the father of that child and if we consider the child's rights, paternity should then be acknowledged or adjudicated.

The district attorneys are much too busy with their various duties to spend time on social investigations; then too, some are not interested in this phase of the work. Therefore, the need for the assistance of a social worker is imperative in order to obtain an ac-

curate picture of the whole problem. The family background of both the father and mother of the child should be taken into consideration; their physical and mental, financial condition determined; their desires and ability studied in order that the best possible plan for the preservation of the future happiness for all concerned may be determined. There is no social problem that is as delicate to handle as illegitimacy because it involves and affects the lives of not only the child and his parents, but all members of their families. The solution is not reached when paternity has been established or an agreement for the support of the child has been obtained; that is only the beginning. Marriage between the alleged father and the mother of an illegitimate child has never been urged or considered, unless there was mutual affection and respect existing between them.

The Juvenile Department has believed poverty should never be the cause for the permanent separation of the child and his mother, and that no one should assume the responsibility of depriving a child of his God given right to his mother because that mother has not the financial support necessary to keep him. The "Aid to Dependent Children" should be used in instances of that sort.

Little has been done in Wisconsin during this biennium in the way of providing continued education or re-education of the unmarried mothers. For this reason and because of the lack of long time supervision, there have been too many repeaters. Our records show far too many with a second illegitimate child, some with a third, fourth, fifth and even sixth illegitimate baby. Much of the blame for situations of this type falls on the community for its lack of understanding of this problem and because of its intolerance.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

48.43 (4) "No license for a maternity hospital shall be renewed unless the person licensed to conduct the same shall have faithfully observed all of the provisions of Section 48.43 to 48.46 and the rules and regulations of the state board of health issued thereunder. *Before renewing any such license*, the state board of health shall secure from the state board of control a certification that the license has complied with all requirements of section 48.44 to 48.46."

Although it was expected that a representative of the department would visit all maternity hospitals in the state at least once a year, this has not been possible during the past two years because of the limited staff. Attention has been mainly concentrated on those maternity hospitals that have been irregular in sending in reports and institutions whose work and activities have been questioned. The number of hospitals visited was 97. In December 1930 there were 145 hospitals certified to the board of health and in 1931—160 hospitals certified to the board of health.

CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES

48.37 (2) "Every child welfare agency must be licensed annually by the state board of control. * * * Before issuing such

license the board shall satisfy itself that the applicant is in all respects qualified to receive children for the purpose of providing them with care and maintenance or of placing them in foster homes."

On June 3rd, 1931, the state board of control issued licenses to 46 child welfare agencies in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. On June 7th, 1932, the same number and two additional Minnesota agencies were licensed, namely:

a. *Care and Maintenance*

1. Bethany Home, Milwaukee.
2. Bethany Orphan's Home, Waupaca
3. Children's Country Home, Winneconne
4. Elizabeth Bachelder Davis Orphan Home, Oshkosh
5. Eau Claire Children's Home, Eau Claire
6. Fond du Lac Children's Home, Fond du Lac
7. Guardian Angel Orphanage, Elm Grove
8. Home for the Friendless, Sheboygan
9. Homme Orphan's Home, Wittenberg
10. La Crosse Home for Children, La Crosse
11. Martin Luther Children's Home, Stoughton
12. Metropolitan Church Association, Waukesha
13. Milwaukee Jewish Orphan's Home, Milwaukee
14. Monastery of our Lady of Charity, Green Bay
15. Odd Fellow's Home, Green Bay
16. St. Clara's Orphanage, Polonia
17. St. Joseph's St. Raphael, Milwaukee
18. St. Joseph's St. Theresa, Wauwatosa
19. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Green Bay
20. St. Mary's Orphan Home, Manitowoc
21. St. Mary's Mother's and Infant's Home, Green Bay
22. St. Rose's Orphan Society, Milwaukee
23. Superior Children's Home, Superior
24. Taylor Orphan Asylum, Racine

b. *Care, Maintenance, Placement*

25. Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society, Wauwatosa.
26. Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee
27. Norris Foundation, Mukwonago
28. St. Aemilian's Orphanage, Milwaukee
29. St. Charles' Boys' Home, Wauwatosa
30. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee
31. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Superior
32. St. Vincent's Infant Society, Milwaukee
33. Wisconsin Home and Farm School, Dousman

c. *Placement and Issuing of Permits*

34. Associated Charities, Green Bay
35. Catholic Social Welfare Bureau, Milwaukee
36. Children's Home and Aid Society, Milwaukee
37. Children's Service Association, Milwaukee
38. Green Bay Diocese Apostolate, Green Bay
39. Jewish Social Service Association, Milwaukee
40. Madison Public Welfare
41. Juvenile Protective Association, Madison

d. Child Placing Only

42. Lutheran Welfare Society, Minneapolis, Minn.
43. Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Minneapolis, Minn.
44. Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Minneapolis, Minn.
45. Methodist Deaconess Orphanage, Lake Bluff, Ill.
46. The Board of Christian Charities, St. Paul, Minn.
47. Orphan and Rescue Home, Green Bay.

e. Care and Maintenance, Placement, Issuing of Permits

48. St. Michael's Orphanage, La Crosse

It was found necessary during the biennium to visit the majority of these licensed child welfare agencies several times, as many were not qualified in all respects to care for children and did not have as high standards as it is hoped they will eventually develop. Those which have shown real ability to do high grade work, either in caring for children in institutions or in placing them in foster homes were not visited frequently. Attention was given to the weaker agencies by visits to the agency, by personal conferences with the superintendent and with the board members and through correspondence. In addition, there have been group conferences; for instance, on March 1st, 1930 a one day institute was held in Milwaukee, for the 33 agencies licensed to give care and maintenance to children within an institution. Fifty-eight staff and board members were present. The subjects discussed were:

1. Children in institutions.
2. Health of children in institutions.
3. Child care in children's institutions.
4. Standards of child care in Wisconsin.

This resulted in the institute voting to have prepared, with the help of the Juvenile Department, minimum standards of child care in Wisconsin. Since then, in accordance with their direction, several committees have been chosen to draw up these standards. These committees will study the following subjects and expect during the coming biennium to prepare minimum standards.

I. TYPE AND VOLUME OF SERVICE.

- (a) Policies governing admission.
- (b) Legal control.
- (c) Territory covered.
- (d) Children received.
- (e) Capacity.
- (f) Specialization.

II. ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCING.

- (a) Incorporation.
- (b) Governing Board.

(c) *Staff.*

1. Executive and Professional.
2. Clerical.
3. Other staff.
4. Working conditions.

(d) *Finances.*

1. Source.
2. Budget.
3. Audit and Control.

III. PHYSICAL PLANT (grounds and building)

- (a) Location.
- (b) Grounds.
- (c) Farm.
- (d) Buildings.
 1. Type
 2. Arrangement
 3. Equipment
 4. Furnishings
 5. Sanitation
 6. Lighting
 7. Heating
 8. Ventilation
 9. Plumbing
 10. Living conditions
 11. Fire hazard

IV. SOCIAL SERVICE.

- (a) Investigation of intake and outgo.
- (b) Family rehabilitation.
- (c) Relationship with parents, relatives.
- (d) Community contacts (while in institution and during placement).
 1. Church.
 2. School.
 3. Recreation groups.
 4. Health clinics.
 5. Contribution to community.
 6. Civic responsibility.
- (e) Placement.
- (f) Discharge.
- (g) Follow up care.
- (h) Records.

V. CARE IN INSTITUTION.

- (a) *Health Service.*
 1. Examination, isolation on acceptance.
 2. Hospital.
 3. Corrective work and periodic examination.

4. Health supervision, clinics.
5. Health habits.
6. Emergency, first aid.

(b) *Dietary.*

1. Food, adequate and balanced.
2. Variety according to age.
3. Special diets.
4. Menus (nutrition and menu charts).

(c) *Sleeping.*

1. Rooms, dormitories.
2. Hours of sleeping.
3. Air space and ventilation.
4. Bedding.

(d) *Clothing.*

1. Type.
2. Amount.
3. Care.
4. Method of purchase.
5. Individualization.

(e) *Training a Child.*

1. Mental hygiene.
 - Habit formation.
 - Jealousy.
 - Fear.
 - Anger.
 - Sex education.
 - Enuresis.
 - Discipline.
2. Moral training.
3. Religious training.
4. Economic training.
5. Individualization.
6. Care of personal and public property.
7. Use of toilet articles.
8. Work.

(f) *Education.*

1. Academic.
2. Vocational.
3. Religious.
4. Cultural.
5. Use of public, parochial and private schools.
6. Supervision.

(g) *Recreation.*

1. Necessity of play.
2. Equipment.

3. Supervision.
4. Leadership within group.
5. Playground.
6. Playrooms.
7. Suggestions for play (age, Sunday, rainy days, etc.)
8. Music, drama, reading, story telling, handicraft.
9. Recreation for staff.

VI. TRAINING OF STAFF.

- (a) Volunteer and professional.
- (b) In child care.
- (c) Use of resources.

A new system for the reporting to the Board of Control, of the children under care has been developed during the last year. Each agency sends to the Juvenile Department a statistical card for each child received under their care, as well as a general statistical monthly report. This made it possible for the Juvenile Department to study more carefully the intake of the child welfare agencies, the length of time the child remained in the institution and the placement of the child in a foster home. In addition, it showed the agency the need for more adequate social investigation and treatment of the child, as well as his family. It also enabled the Juvenile Department to keep more authentic statistics, both for its files and for the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington, D. C.

During these two years there has been a noticeable trend toward more modern methods of child care. The child welfare agencies have made more careful investigations at the time of intake of both the child and his family, and have been more careful in placing children in foster homes. The Green Bay Diocese Apostolate, St. Michael's Orphanage and the Milwaukee Orphanage each added to their staff a trained social worker. The Catholic Social Welfare Bureau in Milwaukee has made available the service of trained case workers to all Catholic child welfare agencies in the diocese, as has the Green Bay Apostolate in the Green Bay Diocese. This leaves several child caring institutions without the services of a trained social worker, but only three agencies who place children in foster homes without such service. To these three, the Juvenile Department has offered its assistance. This means that the biennium ends with either a public or private social agency watching carefully all placements by licensed child welfare agencies, and the intake of child caring institutions.

CHILD PLACEMENTS REQUIRING APPROVAL

Placements awaiting approval on July 1, 1930-----	432
(a) By licensed child welfare agency-----	310
(b) Independent placements-----	122
Placements reported July 1, 1930 to July 1, 1931-----	219
Active During Year—Total of-----	651
Placements approved July 1, 1930 to July 1, 1931-----	291
Child in home requiring permit-----	108
Closed-----	165
Pending-----	89
Total-----	651
Placements awaiting approval on July 1, 1931-----	89
Placements reported to July 1, 1932-----	449
Placements approved July 1, 1931 to July 1, 1932-----	196
Child in home requiring permit-----	77
Closed-----	101
Pending-----	164
Total-----	538
Total Number Placements on Case Load for Biennium-----	1,100

CHILDREN UNDER CARE OF LICENSED CHILD WELFARE AGENCY

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1931	June 30, 1932
Total number of children under care-----	3,752	4,310
In institutions-----	2,266	2,194
In Boarding Homes-----	374	374
In Free or Adoptive Homes-----	448	424
In Work or wage homes-----	139	169
In own or relatives' homes-----	443	1,010
Other-----	82	137
Total-----	3,752	4,310

FOSTER HOME PERMITS

48.38 (2) "No person shall conduct or maintain a foster home without first having obtained a permit to do so from the state board of control, or from a licensed child welfare agency designated to issue such permits by the state board of control. Such permits shall not be issued for a longer period than one year."

Probably one of the most serious problems of child welfare is represented by the foster home, particularly those which by law require a permit. There are many children under normal conditions who should remain in their own homes, but frequently conditions are not normal, and other plans must be made for them. If the court or a licensed child welfare agency helps to make plans for these children, their interests are safeguarded, either by placing them in institutions temporarily, or in good foster homes. But so frequently unwise parents or guardians thoughtlessly place children in homes where the chil-

dren's interests are not protected, or parents who want to do the wise thing for their children, are poorly advised and the children are placed in a poor home. In order to safeguard this legally, children can only go into homes which have a permit.

These permits have been issued in two ways—either by a child welfare agency licensed to do this particular piece of work, or by the board of control. These agencies made careful investigations of both the child and the foster home before granting a permit; thus both the child, his family and the foster family were protected. If the home did not safeguard the child, the permit was not issued.

Because the welfare of so many children was involved, and because so many agencies, public and private, were concerned in the granting of these permits, many conferences were held during the last two years, which resulted finally in the board of control adopting provisions for the issuing of these, either through a licensed child welfare agency or directly by the board of control.

These provisions are as follows:

**PROVISIONS ADOPTED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR
PERMITS ISSUED BY AUTHORIZED LICENSED
CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES**

Adopted by the State Board of Control of Wisconsin May 26th, 1931

The following provisions are prepared with the view of assisting each foster mother to comply with the law and to understand her relationship to the licensed Child Welfare Agency, issuing the permit.

“48.38 PERMITS TO FOSTER HOMES. (1) The term ‘Foster Home’ as used in sections 48.35 to 48.42 shall mean the place of residence of any person or persons who receive therein a child or children under two years of age for control, care and maintenance, with or without transfer of custody; provided (1) that any of such children are not related to such person or persons or either of them, and (2) that the parents, (natural or adoptive) or guardians of such children are not residents in the same home. No more than four children may be placed in a foster home unless all are in the relationship to each other of brother or sister.

“(2) No person shall conduct or maintain a foster home without first having obtained a permit to do so from the state board of control or from a licensed child welfare agency designated to issue such permits by the state board of control.

“(3) When designated so to do by the state board of control a licensed child welfare agency may, after investigation and upon terms prescribed by said board and subject to the inspection and approval of said board, issue permits to conduct foster homes to persons applying therefor.

“(4) Every foster home shall be under the supervision of the licensed child welfare agency, if any, which issued a permit to it and

the state board of control or of some person or agency designated by such board."

"48.40 VIOLATIONS. (2) Whenever the state board of control shall be advised or shall have reason to believe that any person in this state is conducting or maintaining a foster home without having a permit therefor, as in this chapter provided, it shall make an investigation to ascertain the facts and take necessary steps to protect the children in such foster home either by issuing a permit pursuant to section 48.38 or by removing said children. The state board of control may also cause a prosecution to be instituted against such person under the provision of section 48.41."

"48.41 PENALTIES. (2) Any person who shall conduct or maintain a foster home without having a permit to do so as provided by section 48.38 shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than sixty days.

1. Permits shall be issued, as required by section (48.38) of the Wisconsin Statutes and shall continue, in force, until the first Tuesday in June of the following year unless sooner revoked by this Board.

2. Permits apply only to a residence of applicant, at time of issuance and change of residence terminates the permit. The Licensed Child Welfare Agency, issuing the permit shall be immediately notified of change of address, by holder of permit.

3. The foster home shall be located in a neighborhood which has desirable influences, conducive to the normal mental, physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the child.

4. Permits will not be issued when the residence is that of a licensed rooming or boarding house for adults.

5. The foster home shall be economically sound so that the family may not be dependent on the income derived from boarding children. The foster mother shall not be employed outside of the home.

6. The foster home shall provide each child with a separate bed in a sleeping room with ample space for light and ventilation. Boys and girls shall sleep in separate rooms and never in rooms of adults of opposite sex. Special exceptions may be made by Licensed Child Welfare Agency issuing the permit.

7. All members of the family, living in the foster home, shall be reputable and responsible.

8. They shall all be in such physical and mental health, as shall not affect adversely, either the health of the child or the quality and character of his care. This shall be assured by the family physician.

9. The foster family shall be willing to take an interest in the educational development of the child, both in school and at home. The child shall be educated in compliance with the laws of Wisconsin.

10. The foster family shall provide the child with a religious training.

11. The foster family shall be supervised by the Licensed Child Welfare Agency, issuing the permit and shall be guided by them, in training the child in health habits and personality traits.

12. The foster parents agree:—

- a. To accept children only through the Licensed Child Welfare Agency, issuing the permit.
- b. To conform to the provisions of the permit.
- c. To allow the representative of the Licensed Child Welfare Agency, issuing the permit, and of the State Board of Control, to visit the foster home and see the child, whenever desired.
- d. To return child to the Licensed Child Welfare Agency, issuing the permit, when requested, or to report the child's removal by parent or guardian.
- e. To carry out all directions regarding child's care, given by Licensed Child Welfare Agency, issuing the permit.
- f. That the child, taken into the foster home, under this permit, is not for adoption, by the foster family, unless by special agreement with the Licensed Child Welfare Agency issuing the permit.
- g. That the removal of the foster child or of foster children, specifically named in the permit, will automatically cancel the permit.

"48.39 REVOCATION OF LICENSES TO CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES AND PERMITS TO FOSTER HOMES. (2) The state board of control may revoke any permit for a foster home in case the person to whom the same is granted shall have violated any provision of this chapter or of the provisions of such permit, or because a child in such foster home is being subjected to vicious or harmful influence or lacks wise or considerate care or attention."

Having read the above, I agree to the provisions of this permit, prescribed by the State Board of Control and have retained a copy.

Foster Father -----

Foster Mother -----

Address -----

Licensed Child Welfare Agency ----- Date -----

Date -----

Made in Duplicate.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOSTER HOME PERMIT ISSUED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

Adopted by the State Board of Control on July 29, 1931

The following regulations have been issued by the State Board of Control of Wisconsin to give effect to Chapter 48.38 of the Wisconsin statutes and with the view of assisting each foster mother to comply with the law and to understand her relationship to the State Board of Control and to the person or agency designated by them to supervise the foster home.

1. The permit shall be issued and shall continue in force until the first Tuesday in June of the following year unless sooner revoked by the Board of Control. This applies only to the residence of the applicant at the time of issuance and a change of the address terminates the permit. The agency or person designated by the Board of Control to supervise the foster home or the State Board of Control shall be notified immediately of the change of address of the holder of the permit.

2. The foster home shall be located in a neighborhood which has desirable influences conducive to the normal mental, physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the child and shall not be that of a rooming or boarding house for adults.

3. The foster home shall be economically sound so that the family may not be dependent on the income derived from boarding children. The foster mother shall not be employed outside of the home.

4. All members of the family living in the foster home shall be reputable and responsible; they shall all be in such physical and mental health as shall not affect adversely either the health of the child or the quality and character of his care; this shall be assured by a physician regularly licensed in the state of Wisconsin. They shall be interested in the educational and social development of the child at school, at home and in the neighborhood and shall educate the child in compliance with the laws of Wisconsin.

5. Every foster child shall have a thorough physical examination immediately before or within a week after admission to the foster home and again within a month after the renewal of each permit. Such an examination will be made by a regularly licensed physician in the state of Wisconsin. The foster family shall report any injury and also any illness, however slight, to the agency or person designated by the State Board of Control to supervise the home or to the State Board of Control.

6. The foster home shall provide the child with religious training of his own faith. Children should be placed in homes of the religious faith of their parents and exceptions to this rule should only be made after carefully considering the reasons.

7. The foster home shall be supervised by the State Board of Control and by the agency or person designated by said board to supervise the home and the foster parent shall be guided by such supervising officer in training the child in health habits and personality traits and shall treat the foster child as a member of the family.

8. The foster home shall be reasonably clean, neat and homelike; it shall be equipped with adequate bathing and toilet facilities; the windows and doors shall be screened effectively against flies and insects; it shall have suitable means for garbage and sewage disposal so that it shall not be offensive or create a nuisance. The milk and water supply shall be pure and protected from contamination.

9. The foster home shall provide each child with a separate bed in a sleeping room with ample space for light and ventilation: there shall be at least one outside window. Boys and girls shall sleep in

separate rooms and never in a room of adults of the opposite sex. Special exceptions may be made by the State Board of Control or by the person or agency designated by them to supervise the home. There shall be sufficient clean and well aired bedding on the children's beds including sheets. Water proof sheeting or substitute shall be provided for the infants beds and when necessary for older children. The beds shall be equipped with springs and mattress. The foster child shall sleep within call of the foster mother and the required number of hours of sleep shall be insured without unnecessary interruption. The heat of the living room shall be sufficient to maintain a proper temperature, preferably 68 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

10. The foster home shall have adequate space for indoor and outdoor play other than the street. Each foster child shall have adequate individual garments and toilet articles such as a comb, toothbrush, towel and wash cloth and shall be taught to use the same.

11. The foster mother shall leave a competent person in charge of the foster child when she is absent from the home.

12. An adequate diet to include milk, fresh vegetables and fruit shall be provided for each child. Feeding formulas and feeding schedules for infants shall be prescribed by a physician and changed by him at intervals when necessary. An ice box or other satisfactory arrangement for caring for the food is required.

THE FOSTER PARENTS AGREE—

- a. To conform to the provisions of this permit and to accept a child only through the agency or person designated by the State Board of Control to supervise the home and to allow a foster child to be removed upon request by the parent or guardian or by the agency or person designated by the State Board of Control to supervise the home or by the State Board of Control.
- b. To allow the representative of the State Board of Control or the agency or the person designated by the State Board of Control to supervise the home and to visit the foster home and see the child whenever desired; to carry out all directions regarding the foster child's health, schooling and recreation given by the agency or person designated by the State Board of Control to supervise the home or by the State Board of Control.
- c. That the foster child taken into the home under this permit is not for adoption by the foster family unless there is a special agreement by the agency or person designated by the State Board of Control to supervise the home or by the State Board of Control.
- d. That the removal of the foster child or foster children specifically named on this permit automatically will cancel the permit.

Having read the above I agree to the provisions of this permit prescribed by the State Board of Control and have retained a copy.

Foster father -----
 Foster mother -----
 Date-----

Name of Agency, or person designated by the State Board of Control to supervise the foster home -----

 Made in duplicate.

“48.38 PERMITS TO FOSTER HOMES. (1) The term ‘foster home’ as used in sections 48.35 to 48.42 shall mean the place of residence of any person or persons who receive therein a child or children under twelve years of age for control, care and maintenance, with or without transfer of custody; provided (1) that any of such children are not related to such person or persons or either of them, and (2) that the parents (natural or adoptive) or guardians of such children are not resident in the same home. No more than four children may be placed in a foster home unless all are in the relationship to each other of brother or sister.

“(2) No person shall conduct or maintain a foster home without first having obtained a permit to do so from the state board of control or from a licensed child welfare agency designated to issue such permits by the state board of control. Such permits shall not be issued for a longer period than one year.

“(4) Every foster home shall be under the supervision of the licensed child welfare agency, if any, which issued a permit to it and of the state board of control or of some person or agency designated by such board. The board of control shall adopt and enforce rules and regulations for the conduct of all foster homes to which it shall issue permits directly.”

“48.39 REVOCATION OF LICENSES TO CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES AND PERMITS TO FOSTER HOMES. (2) The state board of control may revoke any permit for a foster home in case the person to whom the same is granted shall have violated any provision of this chapter or the provisions of such permit, or because a child in such foster home is being subjected to vicious or harmful influence or lacks wise or considerate care or attention.”

“48.40 VIOLATIONS. (2) Whenever the state board of control shall be advised or shall have reason to believe that any person in this state is conducting or maintaining a foster home without having a permit therefor, as in this chapter provided, it shall make an investigation to ascertain the facts and take necessary steps to protect the children in such foster home either by issuing a permit pursuant to section 48.38 or by removing said children. The state board of control may also cause a prosecution to be instituted against such person under the provision of section 48.41.”

"48.41 PENALTIES. (2) Any person who shall conduct or maintain a foster home without having a permit to do so as provided by section 48.38 shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than sixty days."

Formal disapprovals were issued by the board of control when the investigation showed that the natural growth and development of the child was hampered because of bad sanitary conditions or because of the mental or physical handicap of members of the foster family. In many instances children were removed from unsuitable homes through case work without formal disapproval being made.

There has been a fair degree of thoroughness in the investigations of foster homes and a growing appreciation on the part of the agency and community, of what adequate supervision entails. The agencies have noticeably raised their standards following the adoption of the provisions. County child welfare boards and juvenile courts have become interested in developing foster home programs.

FOSTER HOMES

Cases pending July 1, 1930 -----	343
Permits active on July 1, 1930 -----	85
Applications received to June 30, 1931 -----	354
Total -----	782
Permits issued July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931 -----	332
By licensed child welfare agency -----	196
By state board of control -----	136
Permits denied -----	2
Reasons for denial	
1. Home not equipped to give children proper care	
2. Inadequate care of children	
Cases closed -----	173
Cases pending -----	275
Total -----	782
Cases pending July 1, 1931 -----	275
Permits active on July 1, 1931 -----	332
Applications received to June 30, 1932 -----	355
Total -----	962
Permits issued July 1, 1931 to July 30, 1932 -----	334
By licensed child welfare agency -----	217
By state board of control -----	17
Permits denied -----	12
Reasons for denial	
1. Economic insufficiency. Inadequate health supervision.	
2. Economic insufficiency—sleeping arrangement unsatisfactory.	
3. Economic insufficiency.	
4. Undesirable neighborhood. Inadequate care of child.	
5. Unsuccessful with own children.	

6. Unsuccessful with own children. Religious difference.
7. Questionable morals. Foster parents uncooperative.
8. Undesirable neighborhood. Questionable reputation of family.
9. Home crowded. Inadequate care of children.
10. Crowded living conditions.
11. Sleeping arrangement unsatisfactory. Questionable character of daughter.
12. Inadequate income.

Closed -----	412	
Pending -----	204	
Total -----		962

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CHILDREN

48.42 (1) "No person shall bring or send into this state or take or send out of this state any child for the purpose of placing such child in a foster home, or of procuring his adoption, without first obtaining the consent of the state board of control, but this section shall not apply to a resident who brings a child into the state for adoption in his own family, nor to a parent or guardian who takes or sends a child outside of the state for placement in a foster home."

Eleven such cases have been investigated and consent given by the board of control. These cases have involved child welfare agencies in Iowa, New York, Minnesota and Illinois. A form for a bond to the state of Wisconsin has been prepared and approved by the board of control, to be used in these cases.

ADOPTIONS

322.02 (1) "Upon the filing of a petition for the adoption of a minor child the court shall cause an investigation to be made of the former environment and antecedents of the child for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is a proper subject for adoption and of the home of the petitioner to determine whether it is a suitable home for the child. Such investigation shall be made * * * if the court shall so desire *by the state board of control*. The result of such investigation shall be embodied in a full report in writing which shall be submitted to the court."

Consent in certain cases and under certain conditions shall be given by the board of control.

322.04 CONSENT (1) "Except as otherwise specified in this section, no adoption shall be permitted except with the written consent of the living parents of a child. In the case of a child fourteen years of age or over, the consent of such child also shall be required and must be given in writing in the presence of the court.

(2) Consent shall not be required of parents whose parental rights have been terminated by order of a juvenile or other court of competent jurisdiction; provided, however, that in such case adoption shall be permitted only on consent of the state board of control, or of the licensed child welfare agency, or county home for dependent children, to which the permanent care, custody or guardianship of such child has been transferred by a juvenile or other court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) If such child has no living parent or if such parent be a non-resident and shall have executed a written release of the custody of

such child which shall have been valid at the time of its execution in the state in which made, adoption shall be permitted on consent of the legal guardian of the child or if there is no guardian, by the state board of control.

(4) In the case of a child not born in lawful wedlock, the consent of the father shall not be necessary but in such case adoption shall not be permitted without the consent of the licensed child welfare agency, if any, to which the care and custody of such child has been committed or transferred by a court of competent jurisdiction, or if there be no such child welfare agency, then by the state board of control."

322.04 "Board of control has not been given power to give consent to adoption of child unless permanent care, custody or guardianship of such child has been legally transferred by juvenile or other court of competent jurisdiction to such board. 19 Atty. Gen. 265."

ADOPTIONS—July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932

No. of counties reporting adoptions -----	61
Total number of adoptions -----	410
Total reports to court -----	256
Total consents -----	229
Total denials -----	3
Total cases where no action required -----	36
Total pending -----	45

The philosophy of adoption from the child's standpoint is summarized in that part of the Children's Charter which demands 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."

PROCEDURE FOR INVESTIGATION

Widespread existence of childless homes leads one to believe the solution easy, but for a state department which does not choose homes but must weed out the worst and then approve the others, safeguarding the rights of children and also foster parents, there are many complicating situations. The outline of procedure is simple enough: the placement of the child, the petition in court accompanied by the proper consents, the order for investigation, the investigation and report, and finally the court hearing and the court order of adoption.

(a) The first action of the Juvenile Department in most instances, after the arrival of the notice of hearing, is the investigation. This is aided by previous contacts of the people concerned with the department of child welfare or other agencies and it is considerably hindered by illegal placements by physicians or other individuals. It is also hindered by the lack of adjudication of paternity since the "anteecedents" of the child are required. In more than one instance the mother has been upheld in her refusal to give information about the father of the child. In many instances the father has been upheld in his refusal to acknowledge paternity even though making a settlement. Where the investigator appointed by the court is an inexperienced person the report is often inadequate and unverified and de-

lay may be caused by the need for further investigation. There is also a delay when the information must come from outside the state or from a far distant section of Wisconsin.

The report as finally sent to the court includes the following items: dates of filing petition, notice and investigation; history of the child and the mother with significant dates verified by public records; history of the father if child is legitimate or if paternity has been established; brief description of the home of the petitioners and their own history; a list of the persons and agencies consulted. The history of these individuals includes age, type of family, standing in the community, instances of hereditary traits or disease. The pastor of the petitioners (required by statute) and the physician for all families are included among the people consulted.

(b) Consent—the most unusual type of consent is the simplest, that of both living parents. Difficulties arise regarding consent in the following instances (a) where the Juvenile court has committed a child to an agency and has not terminated parental rights. (b) Where an illegitimate child has been placed by a third party (physician, nurse or friend) and the mother's consent is necessary, altho she has no knowledge of the foster home. This has been corrected by the termination of parental rights and the appointment of the board of control as guardian. (c) Where a married woman has had a child by a man other than her husband and unknown to him, and has placed the child for adoption. The legal father (husband of the mother) must give his consent unless the child is found to be illegitimate by a court. The illegitimizing of the child seems unfair, yet no satisfactory solution has been found. (d) Where a child has been brought into Wisconsin from another state. Difficulties have arisen in the interpretation of the laws of the state from which the child came, especially where there has been no court determination of guardianship. The only apparent solution in one case was to take the adoption proceeding into the state of the parents' residence. (e) In other cases lack of cooperation of attorneys has caused difficulty. Several have asked for the consent of the board of control when it actually was not required according to the facts of the case. Their reason was "to make it safe." In other cases they have argued against getting the consent indicated from a legal parent or guardian because it was too much trouble. Opposition has also been received because of the belief that establishment of paternity was unnecessary if the child is to be adopted. One attorney has given his opinion that the state board of control cannot give consent even though the child is illegitimate, unless the board is given guardianship.

It has been the policy of the Juvenile Department that consent shall not be given until all possible facts are known about the child and the foster family, and until the necessary legal steps have been taken so that in all ways the adoption procedure itself is legal. Where a child had an unfavorable history, yet the petitioners insisted upon adopting him, a statement was required from them showing that they knew the facts and assumed responsibility.

(c) Time allowed between filing and hearing. In many cases difficulty arises because of the short space of time allowed for investigation. Where an agency has placed the child, supervised it for six months in the foster home and arranged for all necessary legal action previous to the adoption a month's time is not always adequate. Situations which cause delay are as follows: (a) Paternity has not been adjudicated. Thus only one side of the child's history is known and steps must be taken to establish paternity and learn the father's history. (b) Information is required from outside the state. Other states may be actually uncooperative or lack sufficient workers to gain the information in the time required. (c) Investigation discloses that the legal status of the child is not what it was supposed and further court action is necessary to clear the situation. For instance, the child has been declared illegitimate and is found to be legitimate. (d) An agency may still be working with the mother or family of the child in an effort to re-establish the home. Adoption proceedings destroy this constructive work and in fact are unfair and should be delayed until the adoption has been proved advisable. (e) In two counties the court has refused permission for the written report of the investigator to be sent to the Juvenile Department. This necessitates duplication and delay.

(d) *Denial of Consent.*

The three denials have been for the following reasons:

- (a) The child was not actually in the home and the petitioners were not legally married.
- (b) The mother withdrew her consent, asked for the child, and circumstances showed that there was good reason for her to have it.
- (c) The physical condition and character of one of the petitioners were believed to be harmful to the future welfare of the child.

(e) *Withdrawal of Petition.*

Petitions have been withdrawn for the following reasons:

- (a) Investigation disclosed that the mother is syphilitic.
- (b) Dependency or poverty of the petitioners.
- (c) Removal of the child from the home by the mother or guardian.

COUNTY CHILDREN'S BOARDS

48.31 "The state board of control is empowered to assist counties in the organization of county children's boards. It shall advise with and assist such boards in developing efficient methods and standards in the discharge of their duties and shall prescribe the record forms to be used in their work."

By July 1, 1930, there had been organized ten county children's boards: Ashland, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Richland, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Winnebago, Waukesha, Wood. Since then, nine

more have organized, Door, Douglas, Jackson, Kenosha, Polk, Pepin, Bayfield, Washburn, Eau Claire. Polk and Waukesha have been discontinued.

This was accomplished through the activities of the Juvenile Department, American Legion, State Federation of Women's Clubs, American Legion Auxiliary and State Conference of Social Work.

In order to assist such boards in developing efficient methods and standards, a representative has met with them at least every other month, frequently spending several days in the county, showing individual board members how to investigate cases and to plan the necessary treatment for the protection of the children. These boards have been particularly interested in the following: Aid to Dependent Children, Illegitimacy, Neglect, Dependency, Mentally Defective Children, Delinquency, Foster Homes, Placements and the Issuing of Permits, Maternity Hospitals, Adoption Investigations for the county and community conditions influencing children.

It is rather rapidly being realized that this local service with trained assistance from the state, must be available for the children of all the counties. The county children's board is county wide in interest, is near the child and his family, and can give them the needed sympathetic care necessary to develop strong, happy, well trained boys and girls who will be the citizens of the future.

In addition to meeting with the various county children's boards month by month, one general conference was held, at which all of the seventeen county children's boards were invited, together with the District Attorneys, Juvenile Court Judges, County Nurses, Probation Officers and interested individuals of these seventeen counties. This conference was held at Wisconsin Rapids June 8th and 9th, 1932. Seventy-eight people attended from twelve counties—Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Wood, Pepin, Jackson, Walworth, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Richland, Sheboygan and Washington. An enthusiastic informal discussion centered around the following program:

2:00 P. M.—Presiding—Miss Elizabeth Yerxa, Director, Juvenile Department, State Board of Control

1. County Children's Boards, Mr. John J. Hannan, President, State Board of Control of Wisconsin
2. Roll Call of County Children's Boards—Miss Elizabeth Yerxa
3. Illegitimacy—Miss Alice Stenholm, Juvenile Department, State Board of Control

Mr. G. Arthur Johnson, District Attorney, Ashland County
Mrs. Frank Giesen, Douglas County Children's Board

Dinner—6:30 P. M. Presiding—Mr. John J. Hannan

1. Address of Welcome—Mr. J. H. Cundy, Chairman, Wood County Children's Board
2. The Place of a County Children's Board in a County Program
Hon. F. W. Calkins, Wood County Judge

3. Budgeting of Clothing and Food—Prof. Abby L. Marlatt, Home Economics Department, University
4. Adequate Budgets for Aid to Dependent Children—Miss Edith Foster, Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association

Nine o'clock Thursday morning—Presiding—Miss Harriet Grim, Vice President, State Board of Control

1. The Duties of a County Children's Board—Miss Ruth Colby, Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Discussion—Miss Mary O'Keefe, Chairman, Winnebago County Children's Board

Mrs. Mary Mills, Chairman, Jackson County Children's Board

Miss Ethel Brubaker, Field Representative, Juvenile Department, State Board of Control

Mr. Albert Ruth, Field Worker, Industrial School for Boys

2. The Relationship of a County Children's Board to other County and State Agencies—Aubrey Williams, State Conference of Social Work, University

The members of the county children's Boards, as all others interested in child welfare throughout the state, are realizing how deeply and seriously the depression has affected the children of Wisconsin, with inadequate food, insufficient clothing, inability to attend school, family unhappiness, broken homes, unemployment, neglected health. The disastrous results have been as serious as a fearful epidemic or pestilence upon the childhood of Wisconsin. The county children's boards have tried to cope with the suffering and have become discouraged. They realized the need for more public and private relief, more milk for babies, better balanced diet for school children, more clothing. They have struggled to find work for the unmarried mother and the unmarried father, so that the child born out of wedlock could have better care with her mother or in a boarding home. The unmarried father has not been able to pay the settlement ordered, for he has been out of work. The divorced mother has not been able to get her alimony from the father of her children; he is out of work. Children over 16 and over the age for aid to dependent children, have not been able to find work.

MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the above, the Juvenile Department has had many other duties and responsibilities. Many judges, district attorneys, lawyers, nurses, social workers, members of poor relief boards, teachers and interested men and women, have reported in rural communities, neglected delinquent, dependent children. Because the local communities have had no one to look after their interests, the state, through the Juvenile Department, has had to do so.

The records of the Juvenile Department show that the number of cases handled during the two years period is 1,768. This includes illegitimacy, children in foster homes, adoptions, dependent, neglected, delinquent, miscellaneous cases.

The members of the staff have served on many important child welfare and social service committees, have given talks to many clubs, have cooperated with Community Funds, Central Councils, and a course in Child Welfare has been given in the Department of Sociology at the University both years. The Course of Study on Child Welfare, prepared some years ago, particularly for Women's Clubs, has been revised and printed and distributed throughout the state.

There has been a wonderful spirit of service for child welfare throughout Wisconsin these last two years, and it has been a great joy for the Juvenile Department to have the opportunity to work with the many fine men and women who have so unselfishly helped to better conditions surrounding children. Wisconsin has recognized "the rights of the child as the first rights of citizenship" and has evidently pledged itself to the aims of the Children's Charter of the White House Conference for the children of America.

I wish I could thank personally all who have helped the Juvenile Department to carry on its work since July 1, 1930. This is obviously impossible; however, I especially want to thank the members of the board of control, the members of the seventeen county children's boards, the State Conference of Social Work, and the staff of the Juvenile Department, who have done an amazing amount of work under the heavy pressure these last two years.

ELIZABETH YERXA,
Director.

FARM SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

General draught throughout Wisconsin cut the yield of farm crops and garden produce per acre during the biennial period just closed as compared with the previous two years. However, a large acreage of garden and farm crops was planted on the institutional farms than ever before with the result that even in the face of decreased per acre yield the total yield turned in of garden crops and farm produce for feeding livestock was larger than during any previous period. The most significant fact is that a larger number of institutional patients and inmates were engaged in the farm and garden activities than ever before. The outstanding additions to vocational training being the splendid girls farm colony organized and operated under the direction of Dr. A. L. Beier, superintendent of the Northern Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. The efficiency demonstrated by this group of institutional girls in gardening and in the care of pure bred livestock points to the success with which girls may be housed in farm colonies when carefully and intelligently directed. All types of colonization including extra institutional farm colonies at the Northern and Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training Schools, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the State Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, and the State Reformatory have demonstrated the value in relieving congested housing conditions at the parent institutions in addition to giving the finest type of supervised semi-normal farm life to the patients and inmates involved at a cost considerably below per capita cost within the home institution. Not only are such colonies used to extend housing facilities but this humanitarian type of institutional life is reacting favorably to put all classes of inmates, ranging from mentally sick to the milder type of prisoner sentenced to a penal institution, under the most favorable surroundings conducive to rehabilitation. The health in our colonies is par excellent. The discipline presenting little or no problem and the expense light. There is little question but what our successful experience with prison colonies points definitely in the direction of the creation of a great semi-secure prison with a large acreage of land involved where a prison routine, based upon the knowledge we have gained through prison farm colonies and forestry camps, could be worked out at nominal expense and low operating cost.

PRICE DECLINE

As the accounting system between the institution and their farms is based upon prices quoted by the wholesale produce market of Milwaukee there has been a sharp decline in the income of our farms during the two years just past with a result of a less favorable financial statement. Operating expenses have been reduced as far as permitted under the system for the payment of farm salaries, attendants, etc. Even though the cash income has been less, the institutions have

turned in increased quantities of every item of food which can be produced on a Wisconsin farm and have to a great extent permitted the institutions to operate under greatly decreased appropriations for subsistence.

The following table shows the extent to which the farms contributed milk, meat and eggs to the institutional tables during 1931:

Whole Milk -----	7,832,472 pounds
Pork -----	274,331 pounds
Beef -----	56,859 pounds
Veal -----	8,726 pounds
Mutton -----	907 pounds
Poultry -----	17,257 pounds
Duck -----	1,222 pounds
Goose -----	824 pounds
Eggs -----	52,531 dozen

In addition to the above table the following sets forth the tremendous amount of home canning done from the gardens and orchards after all possible fruit and produce had been passed through the kitchens to the tables in fresh form:

Apples -----	6,514 gallons	Tomatoes -----	12,452 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons
Berries -----	699 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	Swiss Chard ----	786 gallons
Cherries -----	299 gallons	Peas -----	1,339 gallons
Rhubarb -----	7,404 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	Corn -----	1,354 gallons
Peaches -----	1,289 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	Mince Meat ----	280 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Plums -----	196 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons	Catsup -----	391 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Currants -----	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	Sauerkraut ----	3,104 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons
Pears -----	94 gallons	Chili Sauce ----	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Grapes -----	76 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons	Beet Greens ----	954 gallons
Beans -----	3,423 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	Chow Chow ----	1,476 gallons
Beets -----	5,596 gallons	Pickles -----	7,632 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons
Carrots -----	2,003 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	Relish -----	307 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Spinach -----	1,008 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	Jellies and Jams	1,762 gallons
Pumpkin -----	431 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	Fruit Juices ----	122 gallons

To make our farms support the cattle, hogs, horses and poultry as largely possible, the following acreage was cultivated at the institutions during 1931:

State Hospital for Insane -----	1330 acres
Northern Hospital for Insane -----	716 acres
Wis. School for the Deaf -----	117 acres
Wis. School for the Blind -----	100 acres
Wis. Ind. School for Boys -----	474 acres
Wisconsin State Prison -----	1253 acres
State Public School -----	95 acres
Wis. State Reformatory -----	1950 acres
Nor. Colony & Tr. School -----	1046 acres
Ferndell Farm (State Reformatory project) -----	772 acres
Central Hospital for Insane -----	35 acres
Wis. State Sanatorium -----	12 acres
Wis. Ind. Home for Women -----	110 acres
So. Colony & Tr. School -----	676 acres
Lake Tomahawk State Camp -----	170 acres
Wis. Memorial Hospital -----	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres
Oregon State Farm -----	159 acres
Greenwood Farm -----	801 acres
Pinelake State Farm (State Prison project) -----	574 acres

On this acreage produce as follows was turned in to the institutions where it was largely fed to the livestock, the sugar beets being exchanged for sugar:

Oats -----	37,697½	Bushel	Clover -----	60	Tons
Barley -----	22,322	Bushel	Timothy -----	163½	Tons
Rye -----	2,135	Bushel	Mixed hay -----	2,659	Tons
Wheat -----	932½	Bushel	Soybean hay -----	65½	Tons
Corn -----	8,660	Bushel	Straw -----	814	Tons
Potatoes -----	75,187	Bushel	Silage corn -----	6,107	Tons
Field peas -----	1,976	Bushel	Sugar beets -----	1,006	Tons
Alfalfa -----	592	Tons			

In farming this great acreage the general policy established some years ago of using as large a number as could be handled of patients and inmates of all classes has been followed out. More and more the institutions have weeded down their paid farm and garden help to a point where our foremen and detailed supervisors are interested in the value of farm work as a training and a health program for the inmates more particularly than in the amount of work which may be obtained from the inmates or patients.

IRRIGATION

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital and the Central State Hospital for the Insane have established small initial units of over-head irrigation for garden products. Several other institutions have worked out crude home made devices which afford some degree of irrigation for intensive crops. The great value of green, succulent, fresh garden produce in the diet of all classes of patients and inmates makes it imperative that the institutions install at least first units of irrigation to take care of intensive garden crops often ruined completely by sudden draught accompanied by excessively hot weather. Modern dietetics point out the imperative need of green leafy vegetables for every class of patient and inmate. Funds for the purchase of this class of vegetables are not available. Every effort should be put forth to guarantee a continuous supply of such garden produce over the maximum growing season and the storage in cans and dehydrated form of a sufficient winter supply. Irrigation is the biggest single factor to insure the success of this program.

DEHYDRATION

While our institutions, as shown by tables just quoted, have preserved a large quantity per capita of staple garden products for winter use, this has practically all been canned in lacquer lined tin cans. This is a comparatively expensive method of preserving fruits and vegetables. It would be my recommendation that at least one of our larger institutions be equipped with a dehydrating plant before the 1933 fruit and garden products are available for packing. Dehydrated fruits and vegetables afford variety in the diet and can be preserved for winter use at tremendously less cost than is involved in the ordinary canning method.

CAFETERIA SERVICE

After rather extensive study, the farm supervisor is inclined to recommend the establishment of cafeteria service at one of our larger institutions for the mentally sick. This type of serving food has proven its worth in many of the larger institutions of this country. In past reports, the farm supervisor has earnestly suggested the employment of a supervising cook to travel from institution to institution preparing new dishes and assisting the chefs in arranging more appetizing menus from staple food available. The institutional management where cafeterias are installed are united in an opinion that the cafeteria method of serving to a large extent does away with the old routine meal system which becomes so tiresome and intolerable to the patient or inmate at the same table over a long period of years. Several institutions trying out this system have found their garbage reduced as high as 80% as compared with the amount of waste from table feeding. They have found also that food can be put before the patient in a more appetizing form and hotter than through any other method of serving.

MILKING MACHINES

The last report of this department set forth rather enthusiastically the early success obtained at the institutions through the substitution of milking machines for inmate and patient hand milkers. In several cases perplexing complications arose through the use of milkers and our more experienced herdsman are inclined to believe that even with the drawbacks commonly known to exist where patients and inmates are depended upon to milk the cows the hand milking system is more satisfactory than the milking machine system under available institutional conditions.

BULL HOUSING

One of the most important phases of managing a large dairy herd is the use of proven and tried sires. The use of such sires has been greatly retarded at the institutions due to the fact that by the time a sire is proven or thoroughly tried, he generally becomes vicious and a menace to the presence of inmates and patients around the dairy barn. During the biennial period modern damage proof housing has been constructed at the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and on several of the colony farms. The method of housing is by the use of discarded boiler flues set in concrete with a door so arranged as to make it unnecessary for the sire to be handled in any manner at any time. This method not only eliminates the danger of retaining at the head of the herd an aged sire but also induces exercise which is so necessary if an aged sire is to be kept in good breeding condition.

DAIRYING AND MILK PRODUCTION

As during the past all farm emphasis has been placed upon increasing the efficiency of our dairy herds. A relentless system of culling has been practised until our production per cow is higher than ever before reported from the Wisconsin institutions. The emphasis has been placed upon high herd averages rather than the development of great production in outstanding individuals. The first and all important function of the dairy herd at an institution is to supply three hundred sixty-five days each year the quantity of milk demanded by the institutional dietitian. In the face of the constantly increasing institutional population with practically no funds available for further housing of cattle, it becomes more and more imperative that only the cows of superior producing ability be maintained in our institutional herds. Although the average production per cow at Wisconsin institutions out-ranks such average production for other groups of institutions where data is available, we must look forward to even a greater improvement in the average production if the herds are to be expected to supply the constantly increasing demand for milk.

The herd averages figured on the "cow year" basis for the various institutions for the year 1931 are as follows:

HERD AVERAGES FOR THE YEAR 1930-1931

Institution	Number of cows in milk	Average lbs. of milk per cow	Average lbs. butter fat per cow	Average value of product per cow	Average cost of feed per cow	Average profit over cost of feed per cow
State Hospital	64	12,111	412.3	\$228.55	\$105.93	\$125.70
Northern Hospital	78	13,102	418.7	217.05	121.12	97.26
School for Deaf	16	11,389	368.3	250.86	102.62	147.78
School for Blind	20	11,964	421.3	289.62	116.94	172.69
School for Boys	85	11,970	421.8	243.84	89.68	157.17
State Prison	88	10,311	331.5	192.08	69.34	123.19
Public School	11	11,903	394.1		98.47	56.72
Northern Colony	82	9,563	333.0	155.35	69.18	86.86
Home for Women	11	12,360	411.4	248.37	146.03	108.33
Southern Colony	52	14,575	493.9	304.49	158.76	145.73
Reformatory	37	16,655	596.5	281.22	112.42	161.22
Tomahawk Camp	19	10,280	349.2			

INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha developed a member of their herd, Aaltje Salo Hengerveld Segis, to a point where her production constituted a new world record for the mature age of Holstein cows in the ten month division and a Wisconsin state record for one year's production over all ages, all breeds and for all time. This great cow handled and milked by inmate boys under the expert direction of our efficient herdsman at that institution, Robert Gall, set the following records:

New Wisconsin State Record

365 days, mature age-----Butter 1426.9 lbs.
365 days, mature age-----Milk 31448.1 lbs.

New World Record

10 months, mature age-----Butter 1244.9 lbs.

In addition to this great record, five cows at the Wisconsin state institutions produced during a three hundred sixty-five day supervised period in excess of 30,000 pounds of milk each. Up until 1930 only two cows in Wisconsin had ever produced this quantity of milk in a similar period.

SYSTEM OF DAIRY COW RECORDS

One of the great problems of the pure bred cattle industry is to maintain a proper and reliable system of records covering the breeding, data, birth dates, registry numbers, etc. During this biennium, the farm supervisor's office cooperating with our experienced herdsman, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and outstanding breeding establishments of the country, developed a record card system which we believe superior to that ever used as a system of records at the institutions. The entire life history of every animal along with their pedigree and performance record is reduced to one card. These cards are kept to date by requiring daily reports from each herdsman setting forth every item of data covering activities in his herd for the day.

HERD HEALTH

The health of our institutional herds has been carefully guarded and just before the close of the biennial period, a state institutional veterinarian was installed. The duties of this veterinarian are to visit, in a systematic manner, all herds under the State Board of Control of Wisconsin for the purpose of checking health conditions and administering routine veterinary practice. It has been determined to continue the colossal task of eliminating from our herds all animals which carry abortion disease. To expedite this work the institutional veterinarian is charged with drawing an individual blood sample from every animal in our herds at ninety day intervals. The animals showing a positive reaction are either disposed of immediately or main-

tained in herds entirely segregated from the herds showing no reaction to this test. Results to date have indicated only a mild degree of success with this method but we are determined to proceed with this plan until some proven superior method of controlling the ravages of this disease is fully established.

Every one of our herds have maintained their accredited status as free from tuberculosis during the biennial period.

During the past biennium a most unfortunate outbreak of a western range skin infection known as "Scabies" occurred in several of the institutional herds making it necessary to dip every animal in these herds in a solution of nicotine sulphate. In this work we were greatly assisted by Dr. Walter Wisnicky, director of Livestock Sanitation, Department of Agriculture and Markets with the result that as the biennial period closes we have reason to believe that we have entirely eliminated this pestilence from our herds.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE

Due to the continued depression many of our best Wisconsin farmer breeders find themselves without the necessary cash to replace their high quality herd sires. The Wisconsin state herds, true to their program of assisting in the up-building of the Holstein breed of cattle in Wisconsin, are cooperating with these breeders by furnishing them "bred for production" young sires with which the efficiency of their farm herds may be increased. In exchange for these young sires the institutions are accepting milk cows, aged bulls (which are consumed for meat) and other items of farm produce which farmers are able to exchange for which they cannot realize cash.

BUILDING

During the biennial period, a great modern dairy barn was constructed by inmate labor at the Wisconsin State Prison to replace the barn destroyed at that institution by fire. This is one of the modern dairy barns of Wisconsin and is a monument to the efficiency of inmate labor when properly supervised.

A modern horse barn was completed at the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School to replace a like structure destroyed by fire.

As the biennial period closes a fine modern dairy barn is nearing completion on the O'Malley Colony project at Mendota. In this barn it is hoped that the milk and dairy products for the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital may be produced at a saving of several hundred dollars per month in addition to supplying a further outlet for agricultural activities to deserving patients from the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

During the biennial period a modern new barn was constructed on the Oneida Colony Farm at the Wisconsin State Reformatory and an all year around camp established. A foundation herd of pure bred milking Shorthorn cattle have been purchased and this project designated as a beef and milk farm. The establishment of a year around

camp and the maintaining of livestock on this very valuable Reformatory project will greatly facilitate the establishment of a modern and correct system of farming which had not been possible as long as no livestock was maintained on the property over winter. This biennial period also shows the completion of the task of clearing the 308 acres of land of timber, brush, stump and stone. As this period closes practically the entire tract of land has been cleared and put into cultivation. The success of the clearing operations on the Oneida project points definitely to the value of this type of pioneer work as an occupation for Prison labor.

TRUCKING SERVICE

A service of growing importance during the biennial period has been the trucking between institutions of surplus cattle, cooperatively purchased carloads of feed, fertilizer, seed and the distribution of surplus vegetables and farm produce from one institution to another as the need indicates. There is a tremendous saving in both time and expense by having a truck from the farm supervisor's department do this work in a systematic manner. We are able to keep the truck loaded both ways and there is seldom a trip between institutions where no load is carried. By keeping in close touch with the needs and surplus of agricultural produce, feed, seed, fertilizer, etc., at the institutions, a considerable saving is made.

FEED AND GRAIN STORAGE

The farm supervisor once more wishes to call attention to the imperative urgency of constructing at the institutions suitable granaries and feed storage facilities to permit the purchase of farm feeds at times when the market is at a low point. The feeds and grains at the institutions generally are stored in a very inefficient and wasteful system consisting of small bins scattered throughout the various institutional buildings. With the present facilities, little protection is offered any of our feeds and grains in storage from rodent and insect injury. The system also affords practically no check on the requisitioning of the feeds to the various departments and is a very great impediment upon specific feed cost accounting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Wisconsin has been most fortunate in the selection of personnel of the Board of Control and the executive management of the institutions. Exceptional caliber of the management is reflected in Wisconsin's most humane and business like method of handling its unfortunates.

It has been a real pleasure for the Farm Supervisor to cooperate with men and women of the caliber which makes up the Wisconsin State Board of Control and the managerial staffs of the various institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

GLEN M. HOUSEHOLDER,
Farm Supervisor.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

The following section contains the combined financial and statistical data of the several state institutions. This section dispenses with the necessity of including separate information in the report of each institution.

SUMMARY OF ALL AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS AND BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE YEAR 1930-31

Fund	Balance June 30, 1930	Appropriation	Receipts	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance
Operation		\$2,705,425.00		\$2,705,425.00	\$2,658,666.83	\$ 46,758.17
Coal and Insurance		334,779.29		334,779.29	334,779.29	
Repairs and Maintenance		279,424.00		279,424.00	266,313.60	13,110.40
Miscellaneous Capital	\$ 20,813.91	95,640.00		116,453.91	89,695.44	26,758.47
Special Capital	681,419.05	417,800.00	\$ 39,117.16	1,138,336.21	415,167.19	723,169.02
Revolving	793,781.83		1,319,741.61	2,113,523.44	1,150,341.53	963,181.91
Total	\$1,496,014.79	\$3,833,068.29	\$1,358,858.77	\$6,687,941.85	\$4,914,963.88	\$1,772,977.97

SUMMARY OF ALL AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS AND BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE YEAR 1931-32

Fund	Balance June 30, 1931	Appropriations	Receipts	Less Deduction Chapter 30	Total Available	Disbursement	Balance
Operation		\$2,851,547.00		\$ 139,840.00	\$2,711,707.00	\$2,688,562.88	\$ 23,144.12
Coal and Insurance		272,620.31			272,620.31	272,620.31	
Repairs and Maintenance		277,524.00			277,524.00	268,371.55	9,152.45
Miscellaneous Capital	\$ 26,758.47	95,640.00			122,398.47	81,485.79	40,912.68
Special Capital	723,169.02	628,000.00	\$ 9,396.04	80,000.00	1,280,565.06	513,984.72	766,580.34
Revolving	963,181.91	7,000.00	1,254,885.38		2,225,067.29	1,391,393.83	833,673.46
Total	\$1,713,109.40	\$4,132,331.31	\$1,264,281.42	\$219,840.00	\$6,889,882.13	\$5,216,419.08	\$1,673,463.05

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION BY INSTITUTIONS
1930-31

Institution	Appropriation	Coal and Insurance	Total Available	Disbursement	Balance
State Hospital	\$245,114.00	\$40,866.52	\$285,980.52	\$285,341.88	\$ 638.64
Northern Hospital	234,941.00	28,667.32	263,608.32	256,521.52	7,086.80
Central Hospital	99,745.00	10,463.87	110,208.87	110,006.29	202.58
Northern Colony	270,113.00	43,671.17	313,784.17	310,543.51	3,240.66
Southern Colony	148,393.00	21,585.06	169,978.06	153,449.03	16,529.03
State Sanatorium	184,892.00	15,260.87	200,152.87	194,295.63	5,857.24
Lake Tomahawk Camp	39,100.00	8,750.16	47,850.16	47,063.60	786.56
State Prison	303,175.00	75,377.97	378,552.97	378,243.38	309.59
State Reformatory	209,560.00	22,875.91	232,435.91	231,899.37	536.54
Wisconsin Industrial Home—Women	47,017.00	7,296.43	54,313.43	52,008.87	2,304.56
Wisconsin Industrial School—Boys	149,446.00	16,043.62	165,489.62	165,324.90	164.72
Wisconsin Industrial School—Girls	98,529.00	7,834.87	106,363.87	106,069.23	294.64
State Public School	195,671.00	14,373.54	210,044.54	206,329.26	3,715.28
Cottages—Crippled Children	24,400.00	-----	24,400.00	23,415.25	984.75
School for Deaf	110,006.00	8,779.89	118,785.89	116,847.14	1,938.75
School for Blind	97,277.00	12,595.04	109,872.04	109,443.72	428.32
Summer School—Blind	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00	4,442.74	557.26
Aid to Blind Students	3,000.00	-----	3,000.00	2,686.66	313.34
Field Agency—Blind	20,000.00	-----	20,000.00	19,979.25	20.75
Workshop for Blind	18,900.00	337.05	19,237.05	19,197.06	39.99
Sub-Total	\$2,504,279.00	\$334,779.29	\$2,839,058.29	\$2,793,108.29	\$45,950.00
Board of Control	199,146.00	-----	199,146.00	199,117.28	28.72
Sterilization	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00	1,220.55	779.45
Total	\$2,705,425.00	\$334,779.29	\$3,040,204.29	\$2,993,446.12	\$46,758.17

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION BY INSTITUTIONS
1931-32

Institution	Appropriation	Coal and Insurance	Less Reduction Chapter 30	Total Available	Disbursement	Balance
State Hospital	\$245,114.00	\$26,382.18	\$-----	\$271,496.18	\$271,338.91	\$157.27
Northern Hospital	234,941.00	29,900.56	20,000.00	244,841.56	244,557.93	283.63
Central Hospital	138,745.00	9,593.42	6,000.00	142,338.42	141,991.06	347.36
Northern Colony	270,113.00	41,638.24	20,000.00	291,751.24	290,956.16	795.08
Southern Colony	148,393.00	17,659.66	15,000.00	151,052.66	148,851.82	2,200.84
State Sanatorium	184,892.00	13,621.05	7,000.00	191,513.05	191,468.43	44.62
Lake Tomahawk Camp	39,100.00	8,171.50	3,000.00	44,271.50	44,112.42	159.08
State Prison	359,537.00	51,134.21	15,000.00	395,671.21	391,271.38	4,399.83
State Reformatory	238,495.00	21,343.62	30,000.00	229,838.62	228,833.29	1,005.33
Industrial Home for Women	47,017.00	6,876.85	3,800.00	50,093.85	49,787.72	306.13
Industrial School for Boys	148,546.00	11,708.97	-----	160,254.97	159,079.92	1,175.05
Industrial School for Girls	98,529.00	7,604.26	-----	106,133.26	105,917.43	215.83
State Public School	190,671.00	11,278.92	-----	201,949.92	200,758.86	1,191.06
Cottages—Crippled Children	24,400.00	-----	5,000.00	19,400.00	18,065.41	1,334.59
School for Deaf	115,006.00	8,063.82	2,540.00	120,529.82	117,819.95	2,709.87
School for Blind	97,277.00	7,361.75	2,500.00	102,138.75	101,867.02	271.73
Summer School—Blind	5,000.00	-----	-----	5,000.00	4,275.40	724.60
Aid to Blind Students	3,625.00	-----	-----	3,625.00	3,339.75	285.25
Field Agency—Blind	20,000.00	-----	-----	20,000.00	19,992.63	7.37
Workshop for Blind	18,900.00	281.30	-----	19,181.30	19,144.64	36.66
Subtotal	\$2,628,301.00	\$272,620.31	\$129,840.00	\$2,771,081.31	\$2,753,430.13	\$17,651.18
Board of Control	220,746.00	-----	10,000.00	210,746.00	206,670.61	4,075.39
Sterilization	2,500.00	-----	-----	2,500.00	1,082.45	1,417.55
Total	\$2,851,547.00	\$272,620.31	\$139,840.00	\$2,984,327.31	\$2,961,183.19	\$23,144.12

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR BIENNIUM 1930-32 BY INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Appropriation July 1, 1930	1930-31 Disbursement	Balance June 30, 1931	Appropriation July 1, 1931	1931-32 Disbursement	Balance June 30, 1932
State Hospital.....	\$29,173.00	\$29,130.31	\$ 42.69	\$29,173.00	\$28,978.14	\$ 194.86
Northern Hospital.....	32,780.00	32,758.84	21.16	32,780.00	31,845.40	934.60
Central Hospital.....	8,924.00	7,523.39	1,400.61	8,924.00	8,682.00	242.00
Northern Colony.....	25,801.00	25,694.49	106.51	25,801.00	24,625.92	1,175.08
Southern Colony.....	18,060.00	17,877.99	182.01	18,060.00	17,557.91	502.09
State Sanatorium.....	18,966.00	18,640.86	325.14	18,966.00	18,944.61	21.39
Lake Tomahawk Camp.....	5,336.00	5,169.35	166.65	5,336.00	4,334.78	1,001.22
State Prison.....	25,240.00	23,899.80	1,340.20	29,740.00	28,461.02	1,278.98
State Reformatory.....	34,589.00	27,373.56	7,215.44	28,589.00	28,569.34	19.66
Industrial Home for Women.....	8,096.00	7,951.28	144.72	8,096.00	6,625.78	1,470.22
Industrial School for Boys.....	21,454.00	21,215.66	238.34	21,454.00	19,774.70	1,679.30
Industrial School for Girls.....	6,136.00	6,073.15	62.85	6,136.00	6,107.70	28.30
State Public School.....	12,199.00	12,174.23	24.77	11,799.00	11,780.63	18.37
School for Deaf.....	18,290.00	17,127.37	1,162.63	18,290.00	18,041.40	248.60
School for Blind.....	14,380.00	13,703.32	676.68	14,380.00	14,042.22	337.78
Total.....	\$279,424.00	\$266,313.60	\$13,110.40	\$277,524.00	\$268,371.55	\$9,152.45

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL FUNDS FOR BIENNIUM 1930-32 BY INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Balance June 30, 1930	Approp. July 1, 1930	Total Avail.	Disburse- ments	Balance June 30, 1931	Approp. July 1, 1931	Total Avail. July 1	Disburse- ments	Balance June 30, 1932
State Hospital-----	\$486.94	\$9,878.00	\$10,364.94	\$8,773.28	\$1,591.66	\$9,878.00	\$11,469.66	\$5,752.28	\$5,717.38
Northern Hospital-----	834.91	7,376.00	8,210.91	8,073.30	137.61	7,376.00	7,513.61	7,385.38	128.23
Central Hospital-----	20.40	4,084.00	4,104.40	3,265.30	839.10	4,084.00	4,923.10	4,476.97	446.13
Northern Colony-----	1,592.45	9,398.00	10,990.45	6,706.22	4,284.23	9,398.00	13,682.23	9,579.45	4,102.78
Southern Colony-----	2,956.13	6,233.00	9,189.13	8,402.20	786.93	6,233.00	7,019.93	5,782.52	1,237.41
State Sanatorium-----		3,304.00	3,304.00	3,268.23	35.77	3,304.00	3,339.77	2,917.75	422.02
Lake Tomahawk Camp-----	626.71	3,600.00	4,226.71	3,362.13	864.58	3,600.00	4,464.58	3,359.34	1,105.24
State Prison-----	349.09	10,050.00	10,399.09	8,706.87	1,692.22	10,050.00	11,742.22	7,831.42	3,910.80
State Reformatory-----	2,192.29	8,404.00	10,596.29	9,138.59	1,457.70	8,404.00	9,861.70	9,728.78	132.92
Industrial Home—Women-----	6.69	4,448.00	4,454.69	4,428.81	25.88	4,448.00	4,473.88	3,608.29	865.59
Industrial School—Boys-----	2,557.03	4,988.00	7,545.03	3,021.45	4,523.58	4,988.00	9,511.58	2,649.08	6,862.50
Industrial School—Girls-----	1,792.49	6,413.00	8,205.49	7,435.30	770.19	6,413.00	7,183.19	4,428.02	2,755.17
State Public School-----	528.31	5,944.00	6,472.31	6,360.29	112.02	5,944.00	6,056.02	5,942.16	113.86
School for Deaf-----	402.09	2,370.00	2,772.09	2,352.90	419.19	2,370.00	2,789.19	2,316.54	472.65
School for Blind-----	5,274.40	7,125.00	12,399.40	6,050.87	6,348.53	7,125.00	13,473.53	4,723.38	8,750.15
Workshop—Blind-----	1,193.98	2,025.00	3,218.98	349.70	2,869.28	2,025.00	4,894.28	1,004.43	3,889.85
Total-----	\$20,813.91	\$95,640.00	\$116,453.91	\$89,695.44	\$26,758.47	\$95,640.00	\$122,398.47	\$81,485.79	\$40,912.68

SPECIAL CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1930-32 BY INSTITUTIONS AND PROJECTS

Institution	Fund	Balance June 30, 1930	Appropriation	Disbursement	Balance June 30, 1931	Appropriation	Less Deduc. Chap. 30	Disbursement	Balance June 30, 1932
State Hospital	Sun Porch		\$10,000.00	\$7,545.53	\$2,454.47			\$2,454.47	\$
	Cont. Baths	6,246.68			6,246.68			2,443.76	3,802.92
	Water Sof.	2,132.75		2,131.71	1.04				1.04
	Fire loss	325.61			325.61	540.00			865.61
Northern Hospital	Ldry. Equip.		8,000.00	7,950.00	50.00				50.00
	Rem. Farm Hse.		2,000.00	2,000.00					
	Pbng. Repairs					10,000.00		9,027.84	972.16
	Tiling	572.27			572.27				572.27
Central Hospital	Hosp. Appar.	1,000.00			1,000.00				1,000.00
	Opertg. Room	1,500.00			1,500.00				1,500.00
	Fire loss	545.10			545.10				545.10
	Tele. System	500.00			500.00				500.00
Northern Colony	Ward Bl. Plans	2,456.82		2,456.82					
	Ward Bl. Cons.	135,000.00		115,355.77	19,644.23			11,045.78	8,598.45
	Boiler & Hsg.	20,000.00		17,663.36	2,336.64			975.00	1,361.64
	Furn. & Eq.	20,000.00		5,719.33	14,280.67			1,486.16	12,794.51
Southern Colony	Toil. & Wir.		4,000.00	2,490.67	1,509.33			320.67	1,188.66
	Refriger.		7,500.00	3,221.36	4,278.64			1,051.07	3,227.57
	Greenhouse		4,000.00	3,008.40	991.60			991.60	
	Sun Porches		25,000.00	313.45	24,686.55				24,686.55
	Fence		5,800.00	4,428.52	1,371.48			556.19	815.29
	Ldry. Addn.	1.29			1.29				1.29
	Poultry Hse.	1,000.00		110.00	890.00				890.00
	Fence & Ld. Cl.	184.70		175.90	8.80				8.80
	Pbng. Repairs					10,000.00		6,286.52	3,713.48
	Rep. Steam Con.					5,000.00		5,000.00	
	Fire Loss	97.64	20,493.52	1,853.79	18,737.37			13,136.68	5,600.69
	Southern Colony	Inmate Bldgs.	4,235.55		116.76	4,118.79			
Stewards Res.		6,793.94			6,793.94				6,793.94
Land Improv.		233.57		231.46	2.11				2.11
Tele. System		2,308.61		1,885.11	423.50			264.78	158.72
Farm Drain.		557.98		551.92	6.06				6.06
F&F Imm. Bldgs		21,844.30		11,147.74	10,696.56			350.20	10,346.36
New Boilers		7,592.00	1,200.00	8,791.92	.08				.08

Southern Colony	Utility Sh.		15,000.00	68.97	14,931.03			10,807.92	4,123.11
	Sew. Disposal		17,500.00	17,293.03	206.97				206.97
	Drainage		5,000.00	4,999.41	.59				.59
	Elec. Oven		2,000.00	1,014.24	985.76				985.76
	Ldry. Unit		6,000.00	5,871.08	128.92				128.92
State Sanatorium	Ry. Spur					4,100.00		4,012.06	87.94
	Pwr. Plt. Eq.		8,000.00	6,601.94	1,398.06			818.74	579.32
	Furn. & Furn.		4,000.00	4,000.00					
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Grading		1,100.00	1,100.00					
	Truck					3,628.80		3,628.80	
	Refrig.					2,500.00		54.73	2,445.27
	Fire Loss	4,005.98		3,855.12	150.86			29.48	121.38
	Milk House		2,300.00	1,420.98	879.02			827.57	51.45
	Granary		2,600.00	2,504.25	95.75			50.85	44.90
	Worksh. Mch.		1,000.00	1,000.00					
State Prison	Addn. Barn		1,400.00	1,361.22	38.78			38.78	
	Logs		1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
	Workshop	1,025.42		1,025.42					
	Til. & Fenc.	999.21		240.00	759.21			85.10	674.11
	Live Stock	380.00			380.00				380.00
	Bunk House		15,000.00	471.94	14,528.06			3,209.23	11,318.83
	Tuberc. Ward		2,000.00		2,000.00				2,000.00
	Cell Wg. Furn.		8,000.00	7,168.91	831.09				831.09
	Ldry. Equip.		3,300.00	2,824.00	476.00				476.00
	Kitch. Equip.		1,390.00	1,237.56	152.44			122.49	29.95
	Trucks		1,310.00	827.50	482.50				482.50
	State Reformatory	Silo, Pltry.	3,900.00			3,900.00			
Hosp. Equip.			600.00	525.00	75.00				75.00
Bldgs. N. Frm.		19,900.00			19,900.00				19,900.00
Fores. Camps						100,000.00		51,881.97	48,118.03
Rem. S. Cell						5,000.00		250.19	4,749.81
Fire Loss		2,785.04	16,944.64	3,233.50	16,496.18			16,595.80	58.82
Land—Amberg						10,000.00		8,349.85	1,650.15
Rem. Assembly						3,000.00		3,000.00	
Fores. Camp						10,000.00		408.93	9,591.07
Oneida Farm		5,425.91		1,688.81	3,737.10			3,736.58	.52
Til. & Lands		421.97		359.05	62.92				62.92
Yd. Lt. & Ren.		244.64		61.53	183.11			183.11	
Root Cellar			3,500.00	3,500.00					
Assm. Rm. Fl.			2,000.00	2,000.00					
Roof N. Cell			12,000.00	62.92	11,937.08				11,937.08
Pwr. Plt. Eq.		25,000.00	10,005.63	14,994.37				14,994.37	
Industrial Home—Women	Fire loss	561.81	685.00	685.00	561.81	8,431.60		1,666.78	7,326.63
	Guard fence	3,467.47		3,267.78	199.69				199.69
	Farm house	4,000.00		308.38	3,691.62			3,496.64	194.98
	Women's Prison		125,000.00	2,761.82	122,238.18	10,000.00		76,787.12	55,451.06
Garage			2,400.00	2,228.01	171.99			171.99	
			1,500.00	1,259.71	240.29				240.29

SPECIAL CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1930-32 BY INSTITUTIONS AND PROJECTS—Continued

Institution	Fund	Balance June 30, 1930	Appropri- ation	Disburse- ment	Balance June 30, 1931	Appropri- ation	Less Deduc. Chap. 30	Disburse- ment	Balance June 30, 1932
Industrial Home—Women —con.	Farm Bldgs.		\$ 12,000.00	\$ 380.00	\$ 11,620.00	\$ 4,732.00		\$ 11,472.42	\$ 4,879.58
	Elec. changes Hy. & Sidew.	\$ 736.09		736.09		20,000.00		850.54	19,149.46
Industrial School—Boys	Fire loss					266.00		266.00	
	Automobile		800.00	703.00	97.00				97.00
	Bull pen					3,000.00		2,948.96	51.04
	Water sof.	10,408.28		10,408.28					
	New land	10,107.00		10,000.00	107.00				107.00
	Smoke cons.	5,000.00		2,126.20	2,873.80			2,873.80	
	New ldry.	12,000.00			12,000.00				12,000.00
Industrial School—Girls	Rem. ldry. bldg.	5,483.83			5,483.83				5,483.83
	Torn. & Fire loss	555.20			555.20				555.20
	Site & bldg.	346,619.97		41,861.10	304,758.87	150,000.00		193,089.45	261,669.42
	Fencing Oregon		1,500.00	578.78	921.22				921.22
	Power plt.	2,116.89		2,116.89					
	Conduit res.		1,000.00	999.74	.26				.26
	Gas ranges		1,800.00	1,781.97	18.03			12.00	6.03
State Public School	Infirmary					40,000.00		34,549.24	5,450.76
	Root cellar					2,500.00		2,397.50	102.50
	Fire loss		780.00	780.00					
	Boys dorm.		44,835.78	26,899.30	17,936.48	3,000.00		19,751.83	1,184.65
	Water sof.		7,500.00	7,332.45	167.55			167.55	
	Pwr. plt. eq.		164.22	164.22					
	Fire loss	751.38			751.38				751.38
School for Blind	Water sup.	476.19		476.19					
	Water sof.		10,000.00	10,000.00					
	Automobile		800.00	750.00	50.00				50.00
	Fire loss	76.31	214.00	90.75	199.56				199.56
Total		\$676,577.40	\$456,917.16	\$415,167.19	\$718,327.37	\$406,856.84		\$513,984.72	\$611,199.49
Board of Control		4,841.65		4,841.65	230,539.20	\$ 80,000.00		155,380.85	
Total		\$681,419.05	\$456,917.16	\$415,167.19	\$723,169.02	\$637,396.04	\$80,000.00	\$513,984.72	\$766,580.34

STATEMENT OF REVOLVING FUNDS FOR YEAR 1930-31

Institution	Fund	Balance July 1, 1930	Receipts	Total	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1931
State Hospital	Farm	\$ 219.59	\$ 9,976.30	\$ 10,195.89	\$ 10,100.08	\$ 95.81
	Occ. Ther.	311.89	172.01	483.90	473.11	10.79
	Bequest	1,326.74		1,326.74		1,326.74
Northern Hospital	Farm	1,566.57	1,582.23	3,148.80	2,693.23	455.57
	Occ. Ther.	480.40		480.40	159.05	321.35
Central Hospital	Farm	1,461.02	389.62	1,850.64	8.80	1,841.84
	Occ. Ther.	3,823.53	5,115.88	8,939.41	3,874.28	5,065.13
Memorial Hospital	Operation	123,693.86	315,859.28	439,553.14	264,465.46	175,087.68
Northern Colony	Farm	5,526.77	1,204.68	6,731.45	2,324.71	4,406.74
	Occ. Ther.	612.17	42.95	655.12	10.45	644.67
Southern Colony	Farm	7,481.23	7,685.07	15,166.30	3,329.47	11,836.83
	Occ. Ther.	1,843.06	1,032.62	2,875.68	627.44	2,248.24
State Sanatorium	Farm	70.14	179.35	249.49	110.00	139.49
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Farm	1,052.13	1,552.38	2,604.51	2,465.07	139.44
State Prison	Farm	23,208.37	11,231.49	34,439.86	14,421.54	20,018.32
State Reformatory	Farm	7,645.91	16,184.77	23,830.68	22,092.81	1,737.87
Industrial Home for Women	Farm	1,517.08	2,449.34	3,966.42	861.92	3,104.50
	Occ. Ther.	20.54	455.67	476.21	440.95	35.26
Industrial School for Boys	Farm	603.96	12,989.02	13,592.98	13,547.92	45.06
Industrial School for Girls	Occ. Ther.	33.17	75.20	108.37	5.49	102.88
	Farm	34.74		34.74		34.74
	Benev. fund	446.66	635.00	1,081.66	601.00	480.66
	Oregon	1,214.32	10,935.95	12,150.27	11,212.53	937.74
State Public School	Farm	1,490.73	1,731.91	3,222.64	2,648.61	574.03
School for Deaf	Farm	2,939.01	1,726.34	4,665.35	983.98	3,681.37
	Occ. Ther.	731.86	599.41	1,330.77	792.14	538.63
School for Blind	Farm	4,632.71	13,243.66	17,876.37	12,811.97	5,064.40
Workshop for Blind		5,928.43	36,071.40	41,999.83	36,272.84	5,726.99
Binder Twine Plant		319,580.68	583,449.67	903,030.35	435,186.82*	467,843.53
Prison Industries		229,728.44	154,187.57	383,916.01	200,106.58	183,809.43
Reformatory Ind.		32,957.63	128,562.36	161,519.99	106,353.98	55,166.01
Sub-total		\$782,182.84	\$1,319,321.13	\$2,101,503.97	\$1,148,982.23	\$952,521.74
Board of Control	Coloniz.	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
	Probation	1,498.99	420.48	1,919.47	1,359.30	560.17
	Occ. Ther.	100.00		100.00		100.00
Total		\$793,781.83	\$1,319,741.61	\$2,113,523.44	\$1,150,341.53	\$963,181.91

*Includes \$58,040.75 reverted to general fund.

STATEMENT OF REVOLVING FUNDS FOR YEAR 1931-32

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REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

Institution	Fund	Balance	Receipts	Total	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1932
State Hospital	Farm	\$ 95.81	\$ 8,705.09	\$ 8,800.90	\$ 8,752.40	\$ 48.50
	Occ. Ther.	10.79	186.17	196.96	107.97	88.99
	Bequest	1,326.74		1,326.74		1,326.74
Northern Hospital	Farm	455.57	1,603.54	2,059.11	1,702.35	356.76
	Occ. Ther.	321.35	199.13	520.48	325.06	197.42
Central Hospital	Farm	1,841.84	215.71	2,057.55	985.51	1,072.04
	Occ. Ther.	5,065.13	3,669.35	8,734.48	3,414.35	5,320.13
Memorial Hospital	Operation	175,087.68	312,802.42	487,890.10	281,826.53	206,063.57
Northern Colony	Farm	4,406.74	1,922.86	6,329.60	1,446.00	4,883.60
	Occ. Ther.	644.67	36.00	680.67	6.68	673.99
Southern Colony	Farm	11,836.83	8,147.23	19,984.06	12,704.06	7,280.00
	Occ. Ther.	2,248.24	968.84	3,217.08	725.68	2,493.40
State Sanatorium	Farm	139.49	72.70	212.19	90.00	122.19
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Farm	139.44	2,479.10	2,618.54	1,748.88	869.66
State Prison	Farm	20,018.32	3,767.36	23,685.68	14,295.48	9,390.20
State Reformatory	Farm	1,737.87	11,580.52	13,318.39	9,940.12	3,378.27
Industrial Home for Women	Farm	3,104.50	638.77	3,743.27	1,171.11	2,572.16
	Occ. Ther.	35.26	706.65	741.91	604.92	136.99
Industrial School for Boys	Farm	45.06	15,074.15	15,119.21	14,952.47	166.74
Industrial School for Girls	Occ. Ther.	102.88	43.95	146.83	18.87	127.96
	Farm	34.74		34.74		34.74
	Benev. Fund	480.66	515.00	995.66	618.34	377.32
State Public School	Oregon	937.74	6,763.60	7,701.34	7,267.84	433.50
School for Deaf	Farm	574.03	514.14	1,088.17	1,047.75	40.42
	Farm	3,681.37	352.19	4,033.56	1,751.95	2,281.61
	Occ. Ther.	538.63	707.35	1,245.98	815.84	430.14
School for Blind	Farm	5,064.40	2,085.66	7,150.06	3,541.03	3,609.03
Workshop for Blind		**12,726.99	41,907.08	54,634.07	47,446.03	7,188.04
Binder Twine Plant		467,843.53	573,389.62	1,041,233.15	641,612.15*	399,621.00
Prison Industries		183,809.43	171,203.10	355,112.53	239,708.86	115,403.67
Reformatory Ind.		55,166.01	83,851.55	139,017.56	92,522.06	46,495.50
Sub-total		\$959,521.74	\$1,254,108.83	\$2,213,630.57	\$1,391,146.29	\$822,484.28
Board of Control	Coloniz.	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
	Probation	560.17	776.55	1,336.72	247.54	1,089.18
	Occ. Ther.	100.00		100.00		100.00
Total		\$970,181.91	\$1,254,885.38	\$2,225,067.29	\$1,391,393.83	\$833,673.46

*Includes \$279,664.64 reverted to General Fund.

**Includes \$7,000.00 allotted from (Id)

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1932

	State Hosp. for Insane	No. Hosp. for Insane	Central State Hosp.	Memorial Hosp.	Northern Colony	Southern Colony	State Sanatorium	Lake Tomahawk Camp	State Prison	State Reformatory	Ind. Home for Women	Ind. Sch. for Boys	Ind. School for Girls		State Public School	School for Deaf	School for Blind	Workshop for Blind	Prison Industries	Reformatory Industries	All Institutions	
													Milwaukee	Oregon								
<i>Assets</i>																						
<i>Fixed</i>																						
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 92,407.59	\$ 61,951.67	\$ 39,449.74	\$ 44,607.82	\$ 74,272.17	\$ 210,895.13	\$ 53,387.26	\$ 18,304.73	\$ 154,777.32	\$ 90,410.83	\$ 86,506.34	\$ 95,209.05	\$ 115,890.23	\$ 71,403.63	\$ 27,015.72	\$ 48,765.26	\$ 34,892.98					\$ 1,320,147.47
Structures & Attach. Fixtures	945,099.41	1,059,440.39	496,455.23	643,602.10	892,749.73	1,193,826.31	562,759.43	193,511.24	1,162,131.60	876,727.57	325,340.56	433,092.82	157,951.41	84,696.50	464,677.94	380,078.62	327,075.47	5,203.87	79,876.71	10,534.20		10,294,831.11
Machinery and Equipment	95,624.46	106,985.51	39,833.98	63,475.64	123,688.43	151,856.22	79,748.90	62,258.83	159,294.88	115,400.83	72,880.04	55,018.95	28,146.54	22,119.90	32,164.68	58,074.06	37,528.40	2,160.30	94,560.79	55,926.44		1,456,747.78
Furniture & Furnishings	87,577.98	88,032.58	35,796.91	101,205.49	98,843.35	94,788.28	85,280.06	22,920.13	94,108.97	56,231.68	26,225.86	50,965.43	34,673.02	327.68	60,967.65	38,276.39	50,243.67	1,361.50	1,838.24	1,798.49		1,031,463.36
Hand Tools & Sundry Equip.	4,297.04	3,533.06	2,095.06	1,598.15	6,431.97	3,361.96	2,644.32	2,429.24	13,814.62	10,178.64	1,601.05	4,237.20	960.18		2,112.26	3,241.77	3,833.34	1,684.90	8,608.21	7,885.56		84,548.92
Live Stock	43,005.84	28,008.47	1,988.00	325.00	23,872.60	25,616.84	1,413.66	5,350.55	33,635.50	36,370.46	5,555.60	42,361.17	35.00		7,042.00	7,758.50	14,629.75		9,285.06	29,472.98		321,800.88
Laboratory & School Appar.	2,737.68	11,148.98	1,244.65	8,824.12	2,492.48	8,498.20	12,683.98	200.93	3,379.47	1,524.00	480.93	1,457.06	3,068.02		1,771.27	44.50	269.68					59,825.95
Library Books	3,736.68	4,183.46	810.90	802.97	1,259.04	443.60	633.18	70.28	5,983.37	3,189.35	162.02	3,825.07	364.90		385.79	3,323.57	15,063.80					44,237.98
Construction in Progress		9,080.11		7,090.77	53,360.72	13,196.22	54.73	1,814.01	42,747.84	17,821.82	140,142.04	3,318.98		380,172.95	38,174.52				2,410.33			709,385.04
<i>Current, Contingent & Deferred</i>																						
Accounts Receivable	5,077.15	764.13	22.96	32,844.67	279.95	526.96	4.67	577.25	22,356.73	627.75	157.84	4,807.18		821.77	2.65	81.16	1,710.50	3,167.41	45,570.51	4,942.09		124,343.33
Mtls. & Sup. in Store	11,099.35	27,272.16	17,002.41	14,035.18	22,393.51	20,441.13	9,661.89	121.51	32,399.20	37,037.74	10,962.32	7,732.98			14,521.79	14,192.66	4,670.22	978.65	17,187.10	34,763.81		296,473.61
Mtls. & Sup. not in Store	10,006.47	2,429.17	12,487.60	7,808.37	93,076.46	4,779.49	12,851.39	9,001.52	53,454.51	42,644.72	8,984.34	28,285.01	9,714.81		21,889.07	3,082.06	4,165.85		3,804.80	14,313.17		342,778.81
Mfgd. Products on Hand																		8,923.73	14,298.86	39,742.62		62,965.21
Architectural Fees—Undistrib.						21,410.42																21,410.42
Contingent Fund	398.52	457.58	300.00	300.00	615.68	500.00	460.14	250.00	734.43	952.59	250.00	253.85			627.16	236.62	392.35	2,000.00				8,978.92
Bequests & Trust Funds	1,326.74	6,460.47											13,877.32									21,664.53
Revolving Fund Bal. Live Stock	48.50	356.76	1,072.04		4,883.60	7,280.00	122.19	869.66	9,390.20	3,378.27	2,572.16	166.74	34.74		40.42	2,281.61	3,609.03					36,539.42
Occup. Therapy Fund	88.99	197.42	5,320.13		673.99	2,493.40					136.99		127.96			430.14						9,469.02
Revolving Fund Balance				206,063.57														7,188.04	115,403.67	46,495.50		375,150.78
Fire Loss Fund Balance	865.61	545.10		7.93	5,600.69		121.38		58.82	7,326.63		555.20				751.38	199.56					16,032.30
Total	\$1,303,398.01	\$1,410,847.02	\$ 653,880.00	\$1,132,591.78	\$1,404,494.37	\$1,759,914.16	\$ 821,827.18	\$ 317,679.88	\$1,788,267.46	\$1,299,822.88	\$ 670,995.77	\$ 734,516.03	\$ 372,827.11	\$ 566,049.83	\$ 671,392.92	\$ 560,618.30	\$ 498,284.60	\$ 32,668.40	\$ 392,844.28	\$ 245,874.86	\$ 16,638,794.84	
<i>Liabilities & Prop. Interest</i>																						
Accounts Payable	\$ 8,931.89	\$ 1,194.98	\$ 462.56	\$ 10,062.29	\$ 420.09	\$ 1,054.16	\$ 471.21	\$ 363.61	\$ 23,828.43	\$ 1,701.40	\$ 2,353.91	\$ 198.48	\$ 993.45	\$ 3,067.60	\$ 43.75	\$ 683.36	\$ 712.77		\$ 166.78	\$ 29,303.74		\$ 86,014.46
Contract Liabilities		542.85		18,866.75		2,315.35					43,785.80			263,243.64	5,398.74	200.00						334,353.13
Deposits of Inmates	2,169.65	6,460.47	105.37						585.58		49.54					13.20						9,383.81
Net Proprietary Interest	1,292,296.47	1,402,648.72	653,312.07	1,103,662.74	1,404,074.28	1,756,544.65	821,355.97	317,316.27	1,763,853.45	1,298,121.48	624,856.06	734,268.01	371,833.66	299,738.59	665,950.43	559,721.74	497,571.83	32,668.40	392,677.50	216,571.12		16,209,043.44
Total	\$1,303,398.01	\$1,410,847.02	\$ 653,880.00	\$1,132,591.78	\$1,404,494.37	\$1,759,914.16	\$ 821,827.18	\$ 317,679.88	\$1,788,267.46	\$1,299,822.88	\$ 670,995.77	\$ 734,516.03	\$ 372,827.11	\$ 566,049.83	\$ 671,392.92	\$ 560,618.30	\$ 498,284.60	\$ 32,668.40	\$ 392,844.28	\$ 245,874.86	\$ 16,638,794.84	

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1, 1930-JUNE 30, 1932

State Hospital	Water Softener	\$4,105.94	
	Sun Porch	9,998.42	
	Silo	713.52	
	Ventilate Barn	1,923.51	
	Implement Shed	882.84	\$17,624.23
Northern Hospital	Wiring Greenhouse & Poultry House	\$569.37	
	Remodel Farm House	2,339.04	\$2,908.41
Central State Hospital	Ward Bldgs. F	\$57,379.05	
	Ward Bldgs. G	61,266.23	
	Boiler Room	17,334.10	
	Garage	2,192.87	\$138,172.25
Memorial Hospital	Water Softener	\$1,606.04	
	Barn	5,484.73	
	Sun Porches	16,603.61	
	Supt. Residence	19,000.53	\$42,694.91
Northern Colony	Hog House	\$4,203.95	
	Toilet Rooms	25,504.03	
	Greenhouse	4,817.78	
	Sun Porch	866.53	
	Refrigeration	3,222.60	
	Horse barn	12,527.09	
	Cow barn	412.50	\$51,554.48
Southern Colony	Sewage Disposal	\$17,282.32	
	Utility Shop	13,196.22	\$30,478.54
State Sanatorium	Telephone System	\$3,694.04	
	Barn	1,661.97	
	Garage	2,419.97	
	Garage	479.65	\$8,255.63
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	Workshop	\$12,050.60	
	Granary	2,657.44	
	Milk House	1,814.01	
	Addition to Barn	1,382.67	
	Calf Pen	525.10	
	Farm Garage	215.76	\$18,645.58
State Prison	Bunk House	\$471.94	
	Cow Barn	21,676.55	
	Well	3,212.03	\$25,360.52
State Reformatory	Gymnasium	\$5,399.00	
	Green House	3,197.98	
	Root Cellar	3,599.69	
	Oneida Farm Barn	5,004.97	
	Horse Barn	808.35	
	Floor & Ceiling—chapel	1,352.57	\$19,362.56
Ind. Home for Women	Water softener	\$954.10	
	Garage	2,963.76	
	Farm House	5,965.95	
	Cow barn	11,262.88	
	Women's Prison	121,306.46	\$142,453.15
Ind. School for Boys	Water softener	\$12,876.96	
	Bull pen	3,318.98	\$16,195.94
State Public School	Infirmary	\$36,497.24	
	Conduit to Supt. Residence	1,340.06	
	Root Cellar	2,439.35	\$40,276.65
School for Deaf	Boys' Dormitory	\$44,678.88	
	Water softener	7,540.40	
	Conduit to Dormitory	1,177.41	\$53,396.69
School for Blind	Water softener		11,662.97
School for Girls—Oregon			92,328.22
Prison Industries	Auto Tag Factory		78,547.02
			\$789,917.75

CENSUS BY COUNTY OF INMATES OF STATE CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS JUNE 30, 1931

	In-sane	Men- tally Defi- cient	Tuber- culous	Penal	Correc- tional	State Public School	Deaf	Blind	Total
Adams	9	5		4	2				20
Ashland	23	20		45	5	11	2		106
Barron	24	14	2	18	8	13		1	82
Bayfield	18	19	1	16	6	18	1		79
Brown	35	51	1	71	25	11		1	195
Buffalo	12	8	3	5	3	2			33
Burnett	2	9	3	9	4				31
Calumet	6	3	1	8				2	20
Chippewa	25	33	4	22	3	10	2	3	102
Clark	20	17	3	12	2	3	2	2	61
Columbia	30	11	3	19	4	10	5	1	83
Crawford	16	5	1	12	2	13	3	1	53
Dane	132	74	4	88	15	5	8	9	335
Dodge	33	26	5	18	5	6	5	1	94
Door	13	9	4	6	5	4			41
Douglas	40	35		46	27	16	2	4	170
Dunn	23	23	1	13	1	8		1	70
Eau Claire	20	19		19	11	11		1	82
Florence	7		4	4				1	12
Fond du Lac	62	41	2	41	5	4	1	2	158
Forest	7	10		23	15	18			73
Grant	28	16		33	1	3	7		88
Green	7	23	2	4	3	14	1	1	55
Green Lake	13	15	1	7	2	1			39
Iowa	20	4		8	2	1			37
Iron	13	12		20	1		3	1	49
Jackson	13	9		11	1		3	1	39
Jefferson	33	26	3	11		5	6	1	85
Juneau	15	12	7	11	2		1	1	49
Kenosha	50	49	19	71	16	8	4	6	223
Kewaunee	4	7	1	3					15
La Crosse	49	40	2	50	20	25	4	4	194
Lafayette	12	5		4	1	2	2		26
Langlade	9	25	10	28	14	24	1		111
Lincoln	13	19	2	28	3	1	1	1	68
Manitowoc	26	33	3	47	6	5	3	4	127
Marathon	57	55	7	86	15	16	2	4	242
Marinette	28	23	9	32	2	8	3	6	111
Marquette	6	4	1	1	4	2	1		29
Milwaukee	218	421	36	609	197	16	31	15	1,543
Monroe	19	22	2	35	6	20	6	13	123
Oconto	25	23	8	18	3		3	4	84
Oneida	22	22	4	36	8	5	4	2	103
Outagamie	48	26		44	8		1	1	132
Ozaukee	18	9	1	10		4			42
Pepin	7	1		8		3			21
Pierce	19	20		8	4	8			60
Polk	20	20	1	6	3	10	3	2	65
Portage	28	21	3	35	10	8		1	106
Price	13	16	5	25	3	3	3		68
Racine	53	56	10	109	20	29	8	3	288
Richland	7	15	2	15	6	10	1	1	57
Rock	60	53	5	69	21	22	12	7	249
Rusk	9	24	1	29	4	3		1	71
St. Croix	17	22	2	11	3	2	2		59
Sauk	28	14	3	16	5	3	3	2	74
Sawyer	10	8	1	6	1			1	27
Shawano	21	15	2	22	9		8		77
Sheboygan	49	38	2	60	13	12	2	1	177
Taylor	14	8	5	13	6			1	47
Trampealeau	24	22		11	3	13	1	2	76
Vernon	29	18		11	6	10	3	3	80
Vilas	7	8	1	6	3	7		4	36
Walworth	27	21	4	29	15	23	17	1	137
Washburn	14	10		21	4	13		1	63
Washington	31	28	1	10	1	3	3	1	78
Waukesha	43	25	17	64	5	7	7	6	174
Waupaca	18	11	4	15	3	1		1	53
Waushara	5	7	2	10	1		1		26
Winnebago	67	54	4	58	14	14	1	2	214
Wood	28	20	7	26	11	3		1	96
State	252	6	2						260
Total	2,202	1,894	242	2,399	632	539	198	137	8,243

CENSUS BY COUNTY OF INMATES OF STATE CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS JUNE 30, 1932

	In- sane	Men- tally Defi- cient	Tuber- culous	Penal	Correc- tional	State Public School	Deaf	Blind	Total
Adams	10	4		5	2	2			23
Ashland	29	20		51	7	15	2		124
Barron	25	19	4	24	7	12	3	1	95
Bayfield	19	20		18	7	13	1		78
Brown	47	46	4	79	27	13		1	217
Buffalo	11	8	1	5	2	1			28
Burnett	3	11	1	10	2	3			30
Calumet	10	5		5				3	23
Chippewa	28	35	3	35	5	5	2	4	117
Clark	17	17	1	15	3	9	1	2	65
Columbia	34	22	5	21	8	14	2	1	107
Crawford	27	5	1	19	1	9		2	64
Dane	147	83	3	108	17	2	12	9	381
Dodge	37	24	10	26		6	9	1	113
Door	12	8	2	8	2	4	2	1	39
Douglas	44	43		52	30	13	5	6	193
Dunn	25	21	3	14	1	11	1	3	79
Eau Claire	25	16		26	11	3	1		82
Florence	5			7	1		1	1	15
Fond du Lac	72	43	6	54	6	6	1	1	189
Forest	9	12	2	18	11	14		1	67
Grant	25	17		41	1	2	8		94
Green	18	23		9	3	18	1	1	73
Green Lake	14	14	2	5	1	1			38
Iowa	19	5		7	2		2	1	36
Iron	14	10		24	1	1	3	1	54
Jackson	9	8	1	19			1	2	40
Jefferson	22	27	1	13		5	8		76
Juneau	20	12	4	12	2	1	1	1	53
Kenosha	58	46	15	68	28	8	6	7	236
Kewaunee	6	6	1	5					18
La Crosse	55	42		61	24	17	4	5	208
Lafayette	15	5	1	6	2	4			35
Langlade	17	33	9	38	4	20	1	1	123
Lincoln	16	23	4	31	3		2	1	80
Manitowoc	35	38	3	57	5	3	2	4	147
Marathon	64	63	5	88	9	14	3	4	250
Marquette	34	25	8	30	1	15	2	7	122
Marquette	7	4	2	3	2	2	1		21
Milwaukee	235	448	37	619	209	15	35	14	1,612
Monroe	17	24	2	34	5	17	5	14	118
Oconto	22	25	6	20	7		4	3	87
Oneida	15	22	5	38	4	7	2	2	95
Outagamie	64	39	2	49	10	1	1	1	167
Ozaukee	17	13	1	13	3	1			48
Pepin	10	2		8	2	7			29
Pierce	16	23	1	7	6	10	2		65
Polk	24	19	1	9	3	10	2	3	71
Portage	26	19	5	47	9	8		1	115
Price	16	18	6	30	2	4	3		79
Racine	77	67	15	111	19	22	13	3	327
Richland	9	20	2	19	7	12	1	1	71
Rock	60	65	4	67	23	18	15	6	258
Rusk	13	25		28	5	3		1	75
St. Croix	15	21	3	12	1	1	2		55
Sauk	21	14	1	20	3	4	3	2	68
Sawyer	7	6	1	9	1			1	25
Shawano	26	14	2	37	9		7	1	96
Sheboygan	62	43	1	60	19	7	1	2	195
Taylor	16	8	5	18	6		3	1	57
Trampealeau	17	22	1	10	5	5		1	61
Vernon	21	19	1	16	8	6	4	3	78
Vilas	13	9	1	8	3	4	1	4	43
Walworth	25	22	2	23	8	29	16		125
Washburn	11	11		19	8	23	1	1	74
Washington	29	34	3	16	7	3	3	3	98
Waukesha	44	22	22	71	7	5	8	7	186
Waupaca	17	17	5	16	6	2		2	65
Waushara	6	7	3	16		2	1		35
Winnebago	76	57	7	60	15	7	1	7	230
Wood	37	24	6	31	10	3		1	112
State	248	13	4						265
Total	2,396	2,055	257	2,658	668	502	225	157	8,918

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

Classification	Mendota State Hospital			Winnebago No. Hospital			Waupun Cent. Hospital			Mendota Mem. Hospital			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population															
In Hospital June 30, 1930	481	295	776	486	275	761	245		245	279		279	1,491	570	2,061
On Parole and Escape	338	251	589	290	202	492				51		51	679	453	1,132
First Admissions	413	263	676	352	203	555	29		29	54		54	848	466	1,314
Readmissions and Transfers	213	106	319	128	103	231	32		32	44		44	417	209	626
Total on Books	1,445	915	2,360	1,256	783	2,039	306		306	428		428	3,435	1,698	5,133
Recovered	119	48	167	151	83	234	3		3	7		7	279	131	410
Improved	104	114	218	76	61	137				45		45	225	175	400
Unimproved	93	35	128	14	16	30				5		5	112	51	163
Without Psychosis	131	33	164	10	2	12				22		22	163	35	198
Transferred	54	71	125	144	94	238	19		19	8		8	225	165	390
Died	77	52	129	69	23	92	6		6	2		2	154	75	229
Total	578	353	931	464	279	743	28		28	89		89	1,159	632	1,791
In Hospital June 30, 1931	529	311	840	502	302	804	278		278	280		280	1,589	613	2,202
On Parole and Escape	352	282	634	393	215	608				59		59	804	497	1,301
First Admissions	405	272	677	349	198	547	43		43	59		59	856	470	1,326
Readmissions and Transfers	231	128	359	147	90	237	85		85	25		25	488	218	706
Total on books	1,517	993	2,510	1,391	805	2,196	406		406	423		423	3,737	1,798	5,535
Recovered	95	45	140	168	72	240	27		27	1		1	291	117	408
Improved	108	103	211	72	62	134				27		27	207	165	372
Unimproved	71	39	110	38	21	59				2		2	111	60	171
Without Psychosis	151	42	193	8	1	9				16		16	175	43	218
Transferred	103	113	216	120	82	202	10		10	9		9	242	195	437
Died	58	53	111	57	30	87	7		7	2		2	124	83	207
Total	586	395	981	463	268	731	44		44	57		57	1,150	663	1,813
In Hospital June 30, 1932	579	316	895	535	322	857	362		362	282		282	1,758	638	2,396
On Parole and Escape	362	264	626	390	198	588				84		84	836	462	1,298

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE—Continued

Classification	Mendota State Hospital			Winnebago No. Hospital			Waupun Cent. Hospital			Mendota Mem. Hospital			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Psychoses First Admissions 1931															
Traumatic Psychoses	4	2	6	4	4	8	1		1				9	2	11
Senile Psychoses	13	7	20	18	17	35	1		1				32	24	56
Psychoses with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	62	22	84	67	33	100							129	55	184
General Paralysis	22	9	31	21	10	31							43	19	62
Psychoses with Cerebral Syphilis	3	1	4	1	1	2	3		3	1		1	8	2	10
Psychoses with Huntington's Chorea					1	1								1	1
Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases	19	6	25	3	2	5	1		1				23	8	31
Alcoholic Psychoses	52		52	21		21	2		2	4		4	79	1	80
Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	1	1	2										7	9	16
Psychoses with other Somatic Diseases	2	4	6	5	5	10							7	9	16
Manic-Depressive Psychoses	35	54	89	33	37	70	1		1	4		4	73	91	164
Involution Melancholia	18	27	45										18	27	45
Dementia Praecox	57	59	116	55	29	84	5		5	19		19	136	88	224
Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	7	8	15										7	8	15
Epileptic psychoses	7	6	13	7	6	13				6		6	20	12	32
Psychoneuroses and Neurosis	5	6	11	35	37	72							40	43	83
Psychoses and Psychopathic personality	7	1	8										7	1	8
Psychoses with mental deficiency	19	12	31	3	5	8	2		2	2		2	26	17	43
Undiagnosed psychoses				2	3	5							2	3	5
Without psychosis	80	38	118	77	17	94	13		13	18		18	188	55	243
Total	413	263	676	352	203	555	29		29	54		54	848	466	1,314

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE—Continued

Classification	Mendota State Hospital			Winnebago No. Hospital			Waupun Cent. Hospital			Mendota Mem. Hospital			Total		
	Male	Fe- male	To- tal	Male	Fe- male	To- tal	Male	Fe- male	To- tal	Male	Fe- male	To- tal	Male	Fe- male	To- tal
Psychoses First Admissions 1932															
Traumatic psychoses.....	3		3	2	1	3	1		1			6	1	7	
Senile psychoses.....	8	9	17	14	2	16	6		6			23	11	39	
Psychoses with cerebral Arteriosclerosis.....	51	28	79	59	40	99	1		1			111	68	179	
General Paralysis.....	23	12	35	20	7	27				4		4	47	19	66
Psychoses with cerebral Syphilis.....	2		2	1		1	1		1			4		4	
Psychoses with Huntington's Chorea.....	2	3	5	2		2						4	3	7	
Psychoses with brain tumor.....			2	2		2						2		2	
Psychoses with brain or nervous diseases.....	9	8	17	2	3	5						11	11	22	
Alcoholic psychoses.....	23	1	24	18		18	1		1	5		5	47	1	48
Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	1		1	1		1						2		2	
Psychoses with other Somatic Diseases.....	2	11	13	4	2	6						6	13	19	
Manic-Depressive Psychoses.....	40	55	95	22	37	59				6		6	68	92	160
Involution Melancholia.....	12	26	38									12	26	38	
Dementia Praecox.....	61	36	97	46	22	68	8		8	9		9	124	58	182
Paranoia and Paranoid Conditions.....	7	5	12				1		1				8	5	13
Epileptic Psychoses.....	14	6	20	8	3	11				5		5	27	9	36
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses.....	10	13	23	48	48	96	1		1	12		12	71	61	132
Psychoses with Psychopathic personality.....	10	5	15				3		3	1		1	14	5	19
Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	21	11	32	6	3	9	5		5	3		3	35	14	49
Undiagnosed psychoses.....			4	4		8							4	4	8
Without psychoses.....	106	43	149	90	26	116	15		15	14		14	225	69	294
Total.....	405	272	677	349	198	547	43		43	59		59	856	470	1,326

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE—Continued

Classification	Mendota State Hosp.		Winnebago No. Hosp.		Wauupun Cent. Hosp.		Mendota Mem. Hosp.		Total #	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Nativity										
United States.....	562	574	386	375	24	39	52	55	1024	1043
Austria.....	4	7	13	9	2				19	16
Belgium.....			5	5		1			5	6
Canada.....	4	5	6	7					10	12
China.....		1								1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	4	1	7	6					11	7
Denmark.....	3	3	3	8					6	11
England.....	4	6	2	4				1	6	11
Europe.....	2								2	
Finland.....	3	2	7	8					10	10
France.....				6						6
Gerr any.....	29	20	46	40	1	1			76	61
Greece.....	1	1			1				2	1
Holland.....		1	4	5				2	4	8
Hungary.....	3		8	6		1			11	7
Ireland.....	7	3	5	4					12	7
Italy.....	1	2	3	4					4	6
Lithuania.....			2	7					2	7
Mexico.....	1								1	
Norway.....	21	21	11	5			2	1	34	27
Poland.....	8	8	17	16					25	24
Russia.....	6	7	11	11	1				18	18
Scotland.....	1			5					1	5
Sweden.....	9	12	12	7					21	19
Switzerland.....	1	1							1	1
Turkey in Europe.....						1				1
Other Countries.....		2	5	6					5	8
Unascertained.....	2		2	3					4	3
Total.....	676	677	555	547	29	43	54	59	1314	1326
Citizenship										
Citizens by birth.....	562	574	386	375	24	39	52	55	1024	1043
Citizens by naturalization.....	72	64	91	102	3	2	2	4	168	172
Aliens.....	35	29	51	48	2	2			88	79
Citizens Unascertained.....	7	10	27	22					34	32
Total.....	676	677	555	547	29	43	54	59	1314	1326
Age										
Under 15 years.....	3	7							3	7
15 to 19 years.....	39	37	22	14	6	2			67	53
20 to 24 years.....	51	78	38	41	3	5			92	124
25 to 29 years.....	74	64	37	56	4	7	1		116	127
30 to 34 years.....	76	78	37	48	5	5	12	12	130	143
35 to 39 years.....	75	86	67	70	3	6	25	23	170	185
40 to 44 years.....	75	76	58	58	1	3	15	21	149	158
45 to 49 years.....	74	62	73	60	1	4	1	2	149	128
50 to 54 years.....	51	48	45	59	3	3		1	99	111
55 to 59 years.....	56	46	43	34	1	2			100	82
60 to 64 years.....	31	30	36	29	1	1			68	60
65 to 69 years.....	22	29	31	25		5			53	59
70 years and over.....	48	35	65	47	1				114	82
Unascertained.....	1	1	3	6					4	7
Total.....	676	677	555	547	29	43	54	59	1314	1326
Education										
Illiterate.....	18	21	53	40	6	4			77	65
Reads and Writes.....	88	94	102	97	5	14	6	1	201	206
Common School.....	435	431	273	271	13	19	31	43	752	764
High School.....	101	104	66	84	5	5	15	12	187	205
College.....	33	24	36	40		1	2	3	71	68
Unascertained.....	1	3	25	15					26	18
Total.....	676	677	555	547	29	43	54	59	1314	1326

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE—Continued

Classification	Mendota State Hosp.		Winnebago No. Hosp.		Waupun Cent. Hosp.		Mendota Mem. Hosp.		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Environment										
Urban	293	293	306	315	18	32	38	46	655	686
Rural	383	384	232	225	11	11	16	13	642	633
Unascertained			17	7					17	7
Total	676	677	555	547	29	43	54	59	1314	1326
Economic Condition										
Dependent	103	130	151	159	7	12	1	2	262	303
Marginal	527	512	231	266	18	28	38	49	814	855
Comfortable	46	34	159	105	4	3	15	8	224	150
Unascertained		1	14	17					14	18
Total	676	677	555	547	29	43	54	59	1314	1326
Use of Liquor										
Abstinent	247	237	127	121	5	7	6	14	385	379
Temperate	255	306	246	263	16	19	22	16	539	604
Intemperate	171	134	165	149	8	17	26	29	370	329
Unascertained	3		17	14					20	14
Total	676	677	555	547	29	43	54	59	1314	1326
Marital Condition										
Single	266	282	157	174	20	20	22	21	465	497
Married	301	284	243	238	4	15	26	33	574	570
Widowed	59	60	78	77	4	4	2	3	143	144
Separated	10	17	33	26		3			43	46
Divorced	39	34	41	27	1	1	4	2	85	64
Unascertained	1		3	5					4	5
Total	676	677	555	547	29	43	54	59	1314	1326
Causes of Death										
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:										
Diphtheria	3	1							3	1
Erysipelas	4	1	1						5	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1		1	1					2	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	5	3		3	2			10	7
Syphilis (Non-nervous forms)			1			1			1	1
General Diseases not Included in Above:										
Cancer and other Malignant tumors	2	2		5					2	7
Tumor (non-cancerous)		1								1
Rheumatism				1						1
Alcohol (acute or chronic)			2	1					2	1
Pernicious Anemia			1						1	
Diseases of the Nervous System:										
Meningitis (non-epidemic)	1	4							1	4
Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia)	1								1	
Other diseases of spinal cord	1								1	
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	6	6	6	4					12	10
General paralysis of the insane	14	15	12	7				1	26	23
Other forms of mental disease	6	1							6	1
Epilepsy	2	1	3			1			5	2
Brain tumor				1						1
Multiple sclerosis			1						1	

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE—Continued

Classification	Mendota State Hosp.		Winnebago No. Hosp.		Waupun Cent. Hosp		Mendota Mem. Hosp.		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Diseases of the Circulatory System:										
Endocarditis and myocarditis.....	22	14	33	42			1	1	56	57
Angina Pectoris.....	1								1	
Other diseases of the heart.....		3	1	2		1	1		2	6
Arteriosclerosis.....	2	1	15	5					17	6
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....				1						1
Diseases of the Respiratory System:										
Lobar pneumonia.....	5	3	3	2		1			8	6
Bronchopneumonia.....	48	48	3	10					51	58
Hypostatic pneumonia.....			1	2		1			1	3
Asthma.....	1								1	
Other diseases of the respiratory system (Tuberculosis excepted).....				1						1
Diseases of the Digestive System:										
Other diseases of intestines.....	1								1	
Biliary Calculi.....	1								1	
Other Diseases of liver.....		1								1
Hemorrhage (Superior Mesenteric).....			1						1	
Non-Veneral Diseases of Genito-Urinary										
Nephritis.....			2	1					2	1
Other Diseases not included in above.....										
	1								1	
External Causes										
Suicide.....			2	1	3				5	1
Other External causes.....	2	4							2	4
Total.....	129	111	92	87	6	7	2	2	229	207
Total Duration of Hospital Life of Patients Dying										
Less than 1 month.....	61	48	47	42			1	1	109	91
1 to 3 months.....	27	31	14	19	2	1	1		44	51
4 to 7 months.....	13	10	15	11		1			28	22
8 to 12 months.....	8	8	5	3					13	11
1 to 2 years.....	11	6	4	7	2	1			17	14
3 to 4 years.....	2	3	1	2		1		1	3	7
5 to 6 years.....	4		2		1	2			7	2
7 to 8 years.....	1	3	3						4	3
9 to 10 years.....		1		1						2
11 to 12 years.....	1			1	1				2	1
13 to 14 years.....										
15 to 19 years.....			1			1			1	1
20 years and over.....	1	1		1					1	2
Total.....	129	111	92	87	6	7	2	2	229	207
Psychoses of Readmissions and Transfers										
Traumatic psychoses.....	1	4	1			1			2	4
Senile psychoses.....	6	4	4	6	1				11	10
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	13	12	19	12		3			32	27
General paralysis.....	7	20	4	7			5	2	16	29
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	2	2			9	12			11	14
Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....		2	1						1	2
Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases.....	4	2	3			1			7	3

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE—Continued

Classification	Mendota State Hosp.		Winnebago No. Hosp.		Waupun Cent. Hosp.		Mendota Mem. Hosp.		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Alcoholic psychoses	29	28	9	13		1			38
Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	3	8		1					3	9
Psychoses with other somatic diseases	2	2							2	2
Manic-depressive psychoses	62	68	64	58	2	6	1	1	129	133
Involution Melancholia	12	8							12	8
Dementia Praecox	77	76	51	52	6	36	24	13	158	177
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	9	7							9	7
Epileptic psychoses	8	7	5	6	1		1	2	15	15
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	7	6	17	32			2	3	26	42
Psychoses with psychopathic personality	2	1	1	1	1	7			4	9
Psychoses with mental deficiency	16	20	6	6	4	5	2	1	28	32
Undiagnosed psychoses			1			7			1	7
Without psychoses	59	82	45	43	8	5	9	3	121	133
Total	319	359	231	237	32	85	44	25	626	706

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

Classification	Chippewa Falls Northern Colony			Union Grove Southern Colony			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Population Fiscal Year 1931									
In Institution beginning of year	637	663	1300	300	229	529	937	892	1829
Away from Institution	93	152	245	41	41	82	134	193	327
First Admissions	76	83	159	46	55	101	122	138	260
Readmissions				1	3	4	1	3	4
Transfers	8	17	25	2	7	9	10	24	34
Total on books	814	915	1729	390	335	725	1204	1250	2454
Discharges	1	4	5	2	6	8	3	10	13
Transfers	52	42	94	5	19	24	57	61	118
Died	13	37	50	6	1	7	19	38	57
Total	66	83	149	13	26	39	79	109	188
In Institution end of year	638	668	1306	339	249	588	977	917	1894
Away from Institution	97	167	264	50	47	97	147	214	361
Population Fiscal Year 1932									
In Institution beginning of year	638	668	1306	339	249	588	977	917	1894
Away from Institution	97	167	264	50	47	97	147	214	361
First Admissions	88	114	202	34	43	77	122	157	279
Readmissions					3	3		3	3
Transfers	40	78	118	2	46	48	42	124	166
Total on books	863	1027	1890	425	388	813	1288	1415	2703
Discharges	5	11	16	3	4	7	8	15	23
Transfers	0	40	40	5	46	51	5	86	91
Died	21	23	44	7	1	8	28	24	52
Total	26	74	100	15	51	66	41	125	166
In Institution end of year	688	738	1426	348	281	629	1036	1019	2055
Away from Institution	107	190	297	57	58	115	164	248	412
Mental Status First Admissions 1931									
Idiot	33	16	49	13	6	19	46	22	68
Imbecile	17	17	34	21	14	35	38	31	69
Moron	24	41	65	18	22	40	42	63	105
Not Feeble-minded	1	3	4	3	4	7	4	7	11
Under Observation	1	6	7				1	6	7
Total	76	83	159	55	46	101	131	129	260
Mental Status First Admissions 1932									
Idiot	29	30	59	7	3	10	36	33	69
Imbecile	27	30	57	10	16	26	37	46	83
Moron	31	45	76	16	24	40	47	69	116
Not Feeble-minded	0	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6
Under Observation	1	6	7		1	1	1	7	8
Total	88	114	202	34	46	80	122	160	282

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT—Continued

Classification	Chippewa Falls Northern Colony		Union Grove Southern Colony		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Nativity First Admissions						
United States.....	155	193	99	77	254	270
Canada.....		1				1
Denmark.....	1				1	
Holland.....		1				1
Norway.....		2				2
Poland.....			1		1	
Sweden.....		2				2
Unascertained.....	3	3	1		4	3
Total.....	159	202	101	77	260	279
Citizenship First Admissions						
Citizens by Birth.....	154	193	99	77	253	270
Citizens by Naturalization.....	1	6			1	6
Aliens.....			1		1	
Citizenship Unascertained.....	4	3	1		5	3
Total.....	159	202	101	77	260	279
Age First Admissions						
Under 10 years.....	61	68	33	23	94	91
10 to 14 years.....	27	28	26	14	53	42
15 to 19 years.....	25	41	23	16	48	57
20 to 24 years.....	19	22	8	11	27	33
25 to 29 years.....	7	11	5	4	12	15
30 to 34 years.....	8	14	2	5	10	19
35 to 39 years.....	7	6	3	1	10	7
40 to 44 years.....	3			2	3	2
45 to 49 years.....	2	5			2	5
50 to 54 years.....		2	1	1	1	3
55 to 59 years.....		2				2
60 years and over.....		3				3
Unascertained.....						
Total.....	159	202	101	77	260	279
Environment First Admissions						
Urban.....	125	117	66	53	191	170
Rural.....	34	85	35	24	69	109
Unascertained.....						
Total.....	159	202	101	77	260	279
Economic Condition First Admissions						
Dependent.....	41	48	24	25	65	73
Marginal.....	32	74	57	49	89	123
Comfortable.....	7	3	13	3	20	6
Unascertained.....	79	77	7		86	77
Total.....	159	202	101	77	260	279
Marital Condition First Admissions						
Single.....	149	182	94	68	243	250
Married.....	6	16	6	7	12	23
Widowed.....	1	3			1	3
Divorced.....				1		1
Separated.....	3	1	1	1	4	2
Unascertained.....						
Total.....	159	202	101	77	260	279

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT—Continued

Classification	Chippewa Falls Northern Colony		Union Grove Southern Colony		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Age—Discharges						
Under 10 years.....		1	2	4	2	5
10 to 14 years.....		2	1	1	1	3
15 to 19 years.....		3	1		1	3
20 to 24 years.....	5	5	1		6	5
25 to 29 years.....		2	1	2	1	4
30 to 34 years.....			1		1	
35 to 39 years.....			1		1	
40 to 44 years.....		2				2
45 to 49 years.....		1				1
50 to 54 years.....						
55 to 59 years.....						
60 years and over.....						
Total.....	5	16	8	7	13	23
Age—Deaths						
Under 10 years.....	5	9	2	1	7	10
10 to 14 years.....	5	2	1		6	2
15 to 19 years.....	12	5	1	2	13	7
20 to 24 years.....	13	18	3	4	16	22
25 to 29 years.....	5	3			5	3
30 to 34 years.....	1	4			1	4
35 to 39 years.....	5			1	5	1
40 to 44 years.....	2	3			2	3
45 to 49 years.....	1				1	
50 to 54 years.....						
55 to 59 years.....						
60 years and over.....						
Unascertained.....	1				1	
Total.....	50	44	7	8	57	52
General Diseases						
Influenza.....	1	7			1	7
Marasmus.....	4	3			4	3
Erysipelas.....		1				1
Chronic Encephalitis.....	4	2			4	2
Encephalitis.....		1				1
Tuberculosis of Lungs.....	2	7	4	4	6	11
Other Forms of Tuberculosis.....	14				14	
Cancer.....		1				1
Nervous System						
General Paralysis.....		1				1
Apoplexy (Cerebral Hemorrhage).....	2				2	
Epilepsy.....	4			2	4	2
Hydrocephalus.....		3	1		1	3
Abscess, cerebral.....			1		1	
Circulatory System						
Endocarditis & Myocarditis.....	5	2			5	2
Respiratory System						
Bronchopneumonia.....	4	1		1	4	2
Lobar pneumonia.....	3	4	1		4	4
Digestive System						
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	5	2			5	2
Other diseases of intestines.....	1	7			1	7
Genito Urinary System						
Acute Nephritis.....	1				1	
Chronic Nephritis.....				1		1
Violence						
Suicide.....		1				1
Accidental Traumatism.....		1				1
Total.....	50	44	7	8	57	52

TUBERCULOUS INSTITUTIONS

Classification	Statesan			Lake Tomahawk			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Population 1931									
In institution beginning of year	71	89	160	38		38	109	89	198
First admissions	109	101	210	42		42	151	101	252
Re-admissions	23	13	36	1		1	24	13	37
Total	203	203	406	81		81	284	203	487
Discharged	80	75	155	41		41	121	75	196
Died	29	20	49				29	20	49
In institution at close of year	94	108	202	40		40	134	108	242
Population 1932									
In institution beginning of year	94	108	202	40		40	134	108	242
First admissions	108	75	183	40		40	148	75	223
Re-admissions	11	7	18	2		2	13	7	20
Total	213	190	403	82		82	295	190	485
Discharged	92	62	154	41		41	133	62	195
Died	22	11	33				22	11	33
In institution at close of year	99	117	216	41		41	140	117	257
Progress of Disease 1931 First Admissions									
Minimal	11	16	27	12		12	23	16	39
Moderately advanced	40	35	75	30		30	70	35	105
Far advanced	46	31	77				46	31	77
Other forms	2		2				2		2
Observation	10	19	29				10	19	29
Total	109	101	210	42		42	151	101	252
Progress of Disease 1932 First Admissions									
Minimal	12	9	21	14		14	26	9	35
Moderately advanced	35	30	65	25		25	60	30	90
Far advanced	37	23	60				37	23	60
Other forms	2		2	1		1	3		3
Observation	22	13	35				22	13	35
Total	108	75	183	40		40	148	75	223

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL 101

TUBERCULOUS INSTITUTIONS—Continued

	Statesan		Lake Tomahawk		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Marital Condition First Admissions						
Single.....	107	92	29	25	136	117
Married.....	89	78	13	12	102	90
Widowed.....	7	8		1	7	9
Separated.....				2	2	2
Divorced.....	6	5			6	5
Not known.....	1				1	
Total.....	210	183	42	40	252	223
Age Group First Admissions						
16 to 19 years.....	17	23	4	6	21	29
20 to 24 years.....	54	45	16	12	70	57
25 to 29 years.....	37	33	7	8	44	41
30 to 34 years.....	26	29	3	4	29	33
35 to 39 years.....	19	15	3	1	22	16
40 to 44 years.....	15	11	4	6	19	17
45 to 49 years.....	17	8	3	2	20	10
50 to 54 years.....	13	11	1	1	14	12
55 to 59 years.....	6	4	1		7	4
60 years and over.....	6	4			6	4
Total.....	210	183	42	40	252	223
Nativity First Admissions						
United States.....	172	162	36	37	208	199
Austria.....	3	1	2	1	5	2
Bohemia.....	2	1			2	1
Canada.....	1	2			1	2
Czecho-Slovakia.....	4				4	
Denmark.....	2	1			2	1
England.....	1				1	
Finland.....	1				1	
Germany.....	4	4			4	4
Greece.....	1				1	
Hungary.....			1	1	1	1
Italy.....	2	2			2	2
Jugo-Slavia.....		2	1		1	2
Poland.....	6				6	
Russia.....	4	3	2		6	3
Scotland.....	1				1	
Sweden.....	1	3			1	3
Switzerland.....	1			1	1	1
Turkey in Asia.....	1				1	
Norway.....	1	1			1	1
Albania.....	1				1	
Not known.....	1	1			1	1
Total.....	210	183	42	40	252	223
Occupations						
Accountant.....		1				1
Attendant filling station.....			1		1	
Bank Clerk.....	1	2				2
Barber.....		4	1	1	1	5
Bookkeeper.....	5	2		1	5	3
Brakeman.....		1				1
Bricklayer.....	1				1	
Butcher.....	1				1	
Buttermaker.....		1				1
Carpenter.....	2	3	2	1	4	4
Chemist.....	1			1	1	1
Cigar Maker.....			1		1	
Civil Engineer.....	1				1	
Clerk.....	12	6	7	3	19	9
Clergyman.....		4				4

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TUBERCULOUS INSTITUTIONS—Continued

	Statesan		Lake Tomahawk		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Construction Worker.....	1				1	
Cook.....	2	1			2	1
Domestic.....	8	5			8	5
Electrician.....	3			1	3	1
Electrotype Operator.....				1		1
Engineer.....				1		1
Factory Worker.....	9	14			9	14
Farmer.....	16	27	3	3	19	30
Fireman.....	1			1	1	1
Foundry Worker.....	4	2			4	2
Glove Cutter.....				1		1
Hospital Attendant.....	1				1	
Housewife.....	47	39			47	39
Hotel Proprietor.....	1				1	
Janitor.....		1				1
Ice Cream Maker.....	1				1	
Insurance.....			1		1	
Junk Dealer.....	1				1	
Laborer.....	18	15	2	6	20	21
Laundress.....		2				2
Lineman.....	1				1	
Lumberjack.....	2	1			2	1
Machinist.....	1	2	1		2	2
Mechanic.....	2	4	2	1	4	5
Merchant.....	1	1			1	1
Mill Worker.....	2	1			2	1
Milkman.....	1	1			1	1
Miner.....	2	1			2	1
Moulder.....			1	1	1	1
Musician.....		1				1
Music Teacher.....	1				1	
Nurse.....	2	4			2	4
Nursemaid.....	1				1	
Painter.....	4	1		1	4	2
Paper Cutter.....	1			1	1	1
Pattern Maker.....		1		1		2
Pharmacist.....			1		1	
Photographer.....	1				1	
Plumber.....	1				1	
Printer.....	2				2	
Railroad man.....				3		3
Sailor.....	1				1	
Salesman.....	1	6	2		3	6
Shoe Cutter.....			3		3	
Shipping Clerk.....	3				3	
Steel Laborer.....	2				2	
Stenographer.....	6	6			6	6
Stonemason.....	1				1	
Student.....	16	12	8	7	24	19
Student Nurse.....	3	1			3	1
Tailor.....	1		1		2	
Teacher.....	2	3	1		3	3
Teamster.....	2	1			2	1
Technician.....	1	1			1	1
Telegraph Operator.....			1	1	1	1
Telephone Operator.....	1				1	
Timekeeper.....			1		1	
Truck Driver.....	1	1			1	1
Tire Builder.....				1		1
Upholsterer.....	1	1			1	1
Usher.....				1		1
Tool Maker.....			2		2	
Waitress.....	3	1			3	1
Window Trimmer.....	1				1	
Wookworker.....	1			1	1	1
No Occupation.....		1				1
Unknown.....	1	1			1	1
Total.....	210	183	42	40	252	223

TUBERCULOUS INSTITUTIONS—Continued

	Statesan		Lake Tomahawk		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Condition on Discharge						
Arrested and Apparently Arrested	32	39	35	31	67	70
Quiescent	7	12	2	2	9	14
Improved	53	48			53	48
Unimproved	36	32	4	8	40	40
Non-tuberculous	27	23			27	23
Died	49	33			49	33
Total	204	187	41	41	245	228
Length of Stay of Discharges						
Less than 3 months	90	53	5	6	95	59
3 months and less than 6	34	30	8	7	42	37
6 months and less than 9	27	34	8	12	35	46
9 months and less than 12	18	17	3	7	21	24
1 year and less than 2	24	39	12	6	36	45
2 years and less than 3	5	10	3	2	8	12
3 years and over	6	4	2	1	8	5
Total	204	187	41	41	245	228

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Classification	Year June 30, 1931						Year June 30, 1932					
	Green Bay (1)	Tay-cheedah (2)	Wau-pun (3)	Aggregate			Green Bay (7)	Tay-cheedah (8)	Wau-pun (9)	Aggregate		
				Male (4)	Female (5)	Total (6)				Male (10)	Female (11)	Total (12)
Population												
In Institution at Beginning of Year.....	716	82	1,335	2,021	112	2,133	718	81	1,600	2,281	118	2,399
Admitted:												
First Admissions.....	509	50	607	1,094	72	1,166	504	51	668	1,152	71	1,223
Re-admissions.....		1	79	79	1	80		2	74	74	2	76
Infants born or admitted with mother.....		8			8	8		11			11	11
Received by Transfer:												
Prison.....		3			3	3		2			2	2
Reformatory.....			13	13		13			16	16		16
Industrial Schools.....	7	2		7	2	9	12	5		12	5	17
House of Correction.....									1		1	1
Returned:												
Parole Violator.....	15	2	14	29	2	31	25	3	16	41	3	44
Parole Temporarily in Good Standing.....	19	3	7	26	3	29	25	2	10	35	2	37
Escapes from Institution.....	5		2	7		7	12		4	16		16
Transfers from State Insane Hospitals.....			8	8		8			4	4		4
Other Hospitals and Institutions.....	6	2		6	2	8	4	3		4	3	7
Other Reasons.....	2		6	8		8			4	4		4
Discharged:												
Expiration of Sentence.....	179	16	258	428	25	453	193	21	335	517	32	549
By Order of Court.....		1	2	2	1	3			2	2		2
Executive Action:												
Absolute Pardon.....			1	1		1	1		1	2		2
Conditional Pardon.....	3		7	9	1	10	4		14	18		18
Special Discharge.....	2		5	7		7			7	7		7
Discharge for Deportation.....	2			2		2	3			3		3
Transferred:												
Prison.....	13			13		13	16			16		16
State Hospitals as Insane.....	7	1	23	30	1	31	4	1	35	39	1	40
Hospitals for Medical Attention.....	7	2	2	9	2	11	3	3		3	3	6
Other Institutions.....	2	5	3	2	8	10		11	2	13		13

Escaped.....	7		4	11		11	14		8	22		22
Died.....	4	1	14	18	1	19	1	5	6	6		6
Paroled.....	335	36	152	485	38	523	285	25	197	475	32	507
Infants, Discharged, Paroled, Transferred		10		10		10		8		8		8
In Institution at End of Year.....	718	81	1,600	2,281	118	2,399	776	91	1,791	2,529	129	2,658
Life Prisoners												
In Institution at Beginning of Year.....			95	93	2	95			103	100	3	103
Admitted.....			17	16	1	17			9	9		9
Total.....			112	109	3	112			112	109	3	112
Sentence Commuted:												
Discharged.....			1	1		1			2	2		2
Paroled.....			2	2		2			1	1		1
Transferred to State Hospitals as Insane.....			4	4		4			2	2		2
Died.....			2	2		2			1	1		1
In Institution at End of Year.....			103	100	3	103			106	103	3	106
Parole Prisoners												
On Parole at Beginning of Year.....	143	22	114	253	26	279	248	31	150	392	37	429
Parole Violators at Large.....	6	4	35	41	4	45	5	4	36	41	4	45
Paroles During Year.....	335	36	156	488	39	527	285	24	202	480	31	511
Total.....	484	62	305	782	69	851	538	59	388	913	72	985
Discharged from Parole:												
Expiration of Sentence.....	122	23	98	219	24	243	164	28	123	284	31	315
Otherwise.....	68			68		68	85	3		85	3	88
Returned to Institution:												
Temporarily in Good Standing.....	20	3	7	27	3	30	22	2	10	32	2	34
For Violation.....	15	2	11	26	2	28	24	3	18	41	4	45
Committed to Other Institutions.....	3			3		3	8		3	11		11
Died While on Parole.....	1			1		1						1
Violated Parole and at Large.....	6		4	10		10	5	3	3	8	3	11
On Parole at End of Year.....	252	31	150	396	37	433	221	19	195	407	28	435
Violators at Large End of Year.....	6	4	36	42	4	46	5	7	35	40	7	47
Marital Condition												
Single.....	418	28	257	674	29	703	433	28	311	744	28	772
Married.....	80	13	251	324	20	344	67	13	271	327	24	351
Widowed.....		2	40	38	4	42	2		42	43	1	44
Separated.....	1	5	50	44	12	50	1	8	51	49	11	60
Divorced.....	17	8	101	113	13	126	13	11	84	91	17	108
Total Admissions.....	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued

Classification	Year June 30, 1931						Year June 30, 1932					
	Green Bay	Tay-cheedah	Wau-pun	Aggregate			Green Bay	Tay-cheedah	Wau-pun	Aggregate		
				Male	Female	Total				Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Age Group												
15 to 19 years.....	196	14	25	221	14	235	214	16	17	231	16	247
20 to 24 years.....	234	26	134	366	28	394	252	30	126	378	30	408
25 to 29 years.....	82	14	126	206	16	222	45	11	183	222	17	239
30 to 34 years.....	4	2	130	129	7	136	5	2	141	140	8	148
35 to 39 years.....			101	94	7	101			102	97	5	102
40 to 44 years.....			70	67	3	70			76	73	3	76
45 to 49 years.....			45	43	2	45		1	46	46	1	47
50 to 54 years.....			27	27		27			22	21	1	22
55 to 59 years.....			21	21		21			22	22		22
60 to 64 years.....			14	13	1	14			14	14		14
65 to 69 years.....			1	1		1			5	5		5
70 to 74 years.....			3	3		3			2	2		2
75 to 79 years.....			2	2		2			3	3		3
Total Admissions.....	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335
Education												
Illiterate.....	8	1	35	41	3	44	3	1	40	42	2	44
Can Read and Write.....	252		311	556	7	563	249		348	592	5	597
Common School.....	234	49	205	429	59	488	237	47	193	417	60	477
High School.....	22	6	136	156	8	164	26	11	157	181	13	194
College.....			12	11	1	12	1	1	21	22	1	23
Total Admissions.....	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335
Habits												
Abstinent.....	260	23	172	412	43	455	233	16	236	458	27	485
Moderate.....	120	31	320	438	33	471	133	39	366	489	49	538
Intemperate.....	136	2	207	343	2	345	150	5	157	307	5	312
Total Admissions.....	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335

Nativity												
United States.....	488	56	606	1,075	75	1,150	505	58	666	1,153	76	1,229
Asia (Not Otherwise Specified).....			1	1		1			2	2		2
Austria.....	2		8	10		10			10	10		10
Canada (Includes New Foundland).....	2		4	5	1	6	4		7	11		11
Denmark.....	1		1	1		1			3	3		3
England.....			1	1		1			2	2		2
Europe (Not Otherwise Specified).....			2	1	1	2			6	6		6
Finland.....	1		8	9		9			1	1		1
France.....	1		1	1		1			1	1		1
Germany.....	7		20	27		27	1		15	15	1	16
Greece.....			2	2		2			1	1		1
Holland.....			3	3		3	1		3	4		4
Hungary.....	1		1	1		1						
Ireland.....			4	4		4			2	2		2
Italy.....	2		8	9	1	10	1		4	5		5
Lithuania.....			2	2		2			3	3		3
Mexico.....	4		3	7		7	1		1	1		1
Norway.....			4	4		4			3	3		3
Poland.....	4		17	21		21	3		21	23	1	24
Roumania.....									1	1		1
Russia.....									3	3		3
Scotland.....									1	1		1
Sweden.....			6	6		6			3	2	1	3
Switzerland.....	1		1	1		1			2	2		2
Yugoslavia.....	1		1	1		1					1	1
Born on Shipboard: Swedish Parentage.....								1			1	1
Panama.....	1			1		1			1			1
Total Admissions.....	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335
Parentage												
Native Parentage.....	268	23	364	618	37	655	285	40	340	615	50	665
Mixed.....	68	15	81	149	15	164	66	7	132	197	8	205
Foreign.....	132	16	249	373	24	397	108	7	255	354	16	370
Unknown.....	48	2	5	53	2	55	57	6	32	88	7	95
Total Admissions.....	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335
Occupation												
Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry: Farmers and Farm Laborers.....	104		160	264		264	159		168	327		327
Gardeners, Florists and Nursery Men.....	1		5	6		6			6	6		6
Others in this Class.....	1		3	4		4	1		11	12		12

Classification	Year June 30, 1931						Year June 30, 1932					
	Green Bay (1)	Tay- cheedah (2)	Wau- pun (3)	Aggregate			Green Bay (7)	Tay- cheedah (8)	Wau- pun (9)	Aggregate		
				Male (4)	Female (5)	Total (6)				Male (10)	Female (11)	Total (12)
Manufacturing:												
Bakers	11		35	46		46	5		23	28		28
Butchers	4		14	18		18	6		6	12		12
Boot, Shoe and Harness Maker	4		4	8		8	1		14	15		15
Mill and Factory Operatives		8	2	2	8	10		7	6	6	7	13
Tobacco and Cigar Factory Operatives									4	4		4
Printers, Lithographers	4		1	5		5	9		6	15		15
Others in this Class	14		1	15		15	28		8	36		36
Mechanical Pursuits:												
Blacksmiths			7	7		7	1		10	11		11
Carpenters	5		21	26		26	6		12	18		18
Electricians	11		9	20		20	5		13	18		18
Engineers and Fireman	4		15	19		19	3		29	32		32
Iron and Steel Workers			9	9		9			13	13		13
Masons			6	6		6			3	3		3
Mechanics	31		39	70		70	35		43	78		78
Painters	8		30	38		38	12		35	47		47
Plasterers			1	1		1			2	2		2
Plumbers and Steamfitters			6	6		6	1		10	11		11
Others in this Class	28		25	53		53	12		23	35		35
Transportation:												
Conductors and Brakeman	2		2	4		4			4	4		4
Conductors and Motormen (Electric)									3	3		3
Railroad Laborers			1	1		1			2	2		2
Telegraph and Telephone Operators	1		1	2		2			2	2		2
Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers, Etc.	13		22	35		35	11		36	47		47
Draymen and Teamsters	1		6	7		7						
Others in this Class									1	1		1
Trade:												
Bankers, Brokers and Landlords			1	1		1			1	1		1
Wholesale and Retail Merchants									5	5		5
Insurance and Real Estate Agents			1	1		1			5	5		5

Salespeople and Clerks in Stores	2	3	13	15	3	18	2	2	24	26	2	28
Peddlers									4	4		4
Others in this Class	4		6	10		10	5		12	17		17
Public Service:												
Policemen, Sheriffs, etc.												
Others in this Class			2	2		2			6	6		6
Professional:												
Musicians	5		3	8		8	3		4	7		7
Teachers			3	3		3		1	5	5	1	6
Physicians			1	1		1			2	2		2
Others in this Class	1		21	22		22			5	5		5
Domestic and Personal Service:												
Barbers and Hairdressers	5		7	12		12	4	1	18	21	2	23
Housewives		9	16		25	25		9	17		26	26
Janitors			2	2		2			3	3		3
Others in this Class	2		11	7	6	13	2		17	16	3	19
Maids		24			24	24		25			25	25
Waitresses		8			8	8		6			6	6
Laundresses		1			1	1		2			2	2
Miscellaneous:												
Accountants, Bookkeepers, and Cashiers	6		17	23		23	1		13	14		14
Attendant at Hospital								1			1	1
Clerks (not Salespeople)	1		15	16		16	5	2	9	14	2	16
Stenographers and Typists	2		2	4		4	1		1	2		2
Students	4		1	5		5	7			7		7
Others in this Class	2			2		2						
Unclassifiable	235	3	152	387	3	390	191	4	115	306	4	310
Total Admissions	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335
Offense												
Murder			25	24	1	25			17	17		17
Manslaughter	5	2	17	21	3	24	3		14	15	2	17
Rape	35		39	74		74	28		41	69		69
Robbery	11		13	21	3	24	15	1	19	30	5	35
Armed	42		72	114		114	41		59	100		100
Bank	2		1	3		3			12	12		12
Assault with Intent	24		22	45	1	46	23	1	23	46	1	47
Kidnapping			3	2	1	3			3	2	1	3
Burglary	126	2	131	257	2	259	163		169	330	2	332
Forgery	50	7	80	129	8	137	47	2	73	119	3	122

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued

Classification	Year June 30, 1931						Year June 30, 1932					
	Green Bay (1)	Tay-cheedah (2)	Wau-pun (3)	Aggregate			Green Bay (7)	Tay-cheedah (8)	Wau-pun (9)	Aggregate		
				Male (4)	Female (5)	Total (6)				Male (10)	Female (11)	Total (12)
Larceny.....	75	4	94	169	4	173	47		76	123		123
Auto and O. A. W. O. C.....	77		17	94		94	62	1	35	97	1	98
Chickens.....	5	1	2	7	1	8	33		25	58		58
Embezzlement.....	2		15	15	2	17	3	1	16	19	1	20
Sex Offense (Except Rape).....	12	24	63	67	32	99	12	26	66	72	32	104
Abandonment and Non-Support.....	13	2	38	51	2	53	9	3	28	37	3	40
Violation of Narcotic Laws.....									1	1		1
Violation of Motor Vehicle Laws.....			42	39	3	42			49	48	1	49
Violation of Probation.....			25	61	15	76	30	25	33	59	29	88
All Others.....	37	14										
Total Admissions.....	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335
Sentence												
Maximum Periods:												
6 Months or Less.....	1			1		1	1	4	1	2	4	6
More than 6 Months but not over 1 Year.....	63	7	55	116	9	125	53	7	60	110	10	120
More than 1 Year but not over 2 Years.....	195	21	212	400	28	428	208	24	229	431	30	461
2-3 Years.....	130	16	109	233	22	255	141	12	157	292	18	310
3-4 Years.....	44	1	44	87	2	89	40		28	67	1	68
4-5 Years.....	35	5	86	120	6	126	40	3	109	145	7	152
5-6 Years.....	11		8	19		19	7		12	19		19
6-7 Years.....	10		40	48	2	50	9		35	43	1	44
7-8 Years.....	12		15	27		27	7		6	13		13
8-9 Years.....			3	2	1	3			1	1		1
9-10 Years.....	9	1	32	41	1	42	9		50	59		59
10-15 Years.....	4		19	22	1	23	1		26	27		27
15-20 Years.....	1		24	25		25			21	21		21
20-25 Years.....			26	26		26			7	7		7
25-30 Years.....	1		5	6		6			5	5		5
30 and Over.....			4	4		4			4	4		4
Until 21.....		2			2	2		5			5	5
Until Cured.....		3			3	3		5			5	5
Life.....			17	16	1	17			8	8		8
Total Admissions.....	516	56	699	1,193	78	1,271	516	60	759	1,254	81	1,335

Duration of Stay of Prisoners Paroled or Discharged												
Less than 6 Months.....	5	1	2	7	1	8	6	2	3	9	2	11
6 Months but less than 1 Year.....	148	20	85	231	22	253	155	12	82	235	14	249
1-2 Years.....	281	25	170	447	29	476	241	25	231	463	34	497
2-3 Years.....	59	5	57	113	8	121	72	6	109	176	11	187
3-4 Years.....	27	2	49	73	5	78	10	1	45	55	1	56
4-5 Years.....	2		20	22		22	1		26	26	1	27
5-10 Years.....	1		29	30		30	2		42	43	1	44
10-15 Years.....			4	4		4			6	6		6
15-20 Years.....			1	1		1			1	1		1
Over 20 Years.....			1	1		1			1	1		1
Total Paroled or Discharged.....	523	53	418	929	65	994	487	46	546	1,015	64	1,079

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1931			Year Ended June 30, 1932		
	Wau- kesha	Milwau- kee	Total	Wau- kesha	Milwau- kee	Total
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Population						
In Institution beginning of year	405	187	592	415	217	632
Original Commitments	224	102	326	228	112	340
Transfers	5	5	10	4	4	8
Returned:						
From Parole	100	158	258	112	194	306
From Escape	13	15	28	18	10	28
From Leave of Absence	0	85	85	2	98	100
From Transfer	5	0	5	0	1	1
Total	752	552	1,304	779	636	1,415
Discharged	36	2	38	25	2	27
Paroled	258	223	481	280	257	537
Leave of Absence	0	91	91	0	96	96
Transferred	11	3	14	16	16	32
Escaped	31	16	47	35	18	53
Died	1	0	1	0	2	2
In institution at close of year	415	217	632	423	245	668
Parole						
On Parole beginning of year	266	218	484	289	227	516
Paroles:						
To Parents	193	42	235	198	40	238
To Relatives	22	42	64	25	30	55
Placed in Employment	43	139	182	57	187	244
Total	524	441	965	569	484	1,053
Discharged from Parole:						
By majority	126	38	164	137	53	190
By meritorious conduct	0	15	15	0	27	27
For other causes	7	2	9	2	0	2
Returned:						
Temporarily (in honor)	12	0	12	22	0	22
Illness	4	20	24	5	45	50
Homes unsuitable	1		1			
Employment unsuitable	13	62	75	5	73	78
Misconduct	68	60	128	80	62	142
Other causes	4	17	21		13	13
On Parole end of year	289	227	516	318	211	529
Age—Original Commitments and Transfers						
12 years	14	2	16	11	2	13
13 years	22	9	31	22	3	25
14 years	36	13	49	25	13	38
15 years	46	28	74	43	21	64
16 years	63	31	94	70	42	112
17 years	46	23	69	57	32	89
18 years	2	1	3	3	3	6
19 years				1		1
Total	229	107	336	232	116	348
Education—Original Commitments and Transfers						
1st Grade	1		1	1		1
2nd Grade						
3rd Grade	8	2	10	6		6
4th Grade	13	5	18	5	2	7
5th Grade	14	6	20	8	5	13

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL 113

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1931			Year Ended June 30, 1932		
	Wau- kesha	Milwau- kee	Total	Wau- kesha	Milwau- kee	Total
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
6th Grade.....	28	7	35	21	14	35
7th Grade.....	47	25	72	37	27	64
8th Grade.....	50	38	88	67	32	99
Above 8th Grade.....	63	23	86	85	34	119
Ungraded.....	5	1	6	2	2	4
Total.....	229	107	336	232	116	348
Nativity—Original Commitments and Transfers						
United States.....	225	107	332	227	114	341
Canada.....	2		2	1	1	2
Germany.....	2		2		1	1
Hungary.....				1		1
Italy.....				1		1
Mexico.....				1		1
Switzerland.....				1		1
Total.....	229	107	336	232	116	348
Offense—Original Commitments & Transfers						
Rape.....	2		2	2		2
Robbery.....	10	1	11	5		5
Bank Robbery.....	2		2	1		1
Assault with intent.....				1	1	2
Burglary.....	30		30	33		33
Forgery.....	4	4	8	7	1	8
Larceny.....	71	4	75	78	2	80
Auto & O. A. W. O. C.....	43		43	42		42
Carrying Weapons.....	2		2	1		1
Sex Offenses.....	4	78	82	9	76	85
Abandonment and Non-Support.....	1		1		1	1
Violation of Liquor Laws.....	2		2			
Drunkenness.....					3	3
Vagrancy.....		1	1		1	1
Others.....	2	3	5		13	13
Incorrigible, etc.....	56	16	72	53	18	71
Total.....	229	107	336	232	116	348

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DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN—STATE
PUBLIC SCHOOL

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1931			Year Ended June 30, 1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population						
In institution beginning of year	282	235	517	312	227	539
Admitted:						
Original commitments	141	98	239	120	104	224
From Foster Homes	25	40	65	25	28	53
From Vacations	7	5	12	4	5	9
From other institutions	2	3	5	2	7	9
From Elopment	7	0	7	4	2	6
Total	182	146	328	155	146	301
Discharged:						
Placed in Foster Homes	76	103	179	86	89	175
Released	29	17	46	26	19	45
Transferred	9	12	21	44	35	79
Eloped	8	0	8	5	1	6
Died	9	5	14	3	1	4
On Visits Home	17	13	30	6	7	13
Returned to County	4	4	8	10	6	16
Total	152	154	306	180	158	338
In Institution end of year	312	227	539	287	215	502
No. Crippled Children end of year included in above	12	5	17	7	7	14
Placements						
Under Supervision beginning of yr.	240	190	430	253	223	476
Placed	92	106	198	97	96	193
Total	332	296	628	350	319	669
Removed from list during the year:						
Discharged	23	19	42	20	21	41
Died	0	0	0	1	1	2
Returned to S. P. S.	25	40	65	25	28	53
Kidnapped	0	0	0	2	0	2
Adoptions	19	12	31	9	11	20
Eloped	11	2	13	3	4	7
Com. Vacated	1	0	1	3	2	5
Trans. directly to another inst. from foster home	0	0	0	2	1	3
Total	79	73	152	65	68	133
Under Supervision at end of year	253	223	476	285	251	536
Previous Placements						
1	41	46	87	41	69	110
2	19	16	35	19	17	36
3	7	7	14	9	8	17
4	2	5	7	1	5	6
5 or more	2	12	14	6	8	14
Not previously placed	244	208	452	257	210	467
Total	315	294	609	333	317	650
Stay in Institution Before Placed						
Placed Direct	6	7	13	9	6	15
Less 1 month	10	17	27	9	14	23
1 to 2 months	15	17	32	13	19	32
2 to 3 months	13	11	24	13	16	29
3 to 4 months	15	18	33	11	11	22
4 to 5 months	16	19	35	15	12	27
5 to 6 months	14	14	28	20	19	39
6 to 12 months	37	67	104	38	59	97
1 to 2 years	74	57	131	80	74	154

DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN—STATE
PUBLIC SCHOOL—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1931			Year Ended June 30, 1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2 to 3 years.....	40	25	65	46	32	78
3 to 4 years.....	30	9	39	31	13	44
4 to 5 years.....	15	13	28	16	13	29
5 and over.....	25	25	50	29	32	61
Total.....	310	299	609	330	320	650
Age on Admissions—Original Commitments						
Under One Year.....	30	20	50	14	31	45
1 year.....	13	10	23	9	7	16
2 years.....	10	8	18	1	2	3
3 years.....	9	3	12	6	4	10
4 years.....	6	4	10	11	5	16
5 to 7 years.....	25	20	45	19	18	37
8 to 10 years.....	28	15	43	31	13	44
11 to 13 years.....	14	11	25	22	14	36
14 to 16 years.....	5	7	12	7	9	16
16 and over.....	1	0	1	0	1	1
Total.....	141	98	239	120	104	224

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SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1931			Year Ended June 30, 1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population						
Previously enrolled.....	97	72	169	103	81	184
First Admissions.....	14	23	37	37	17	54
Total attendance.....	111	95	206	140	98	238
Discharged or left.....	4	4	8	8	5	13
In institution at close of school yr.	107	91	198	132	93	225
Degree of Deafness						
Totally deaf.....	6	12	18	21	9	30
Partially deaf.....	8	11	19	16	8	24
Total admissions.....	14	23	37	37	17	54
Age When Deafness Occurred						
At birth.....	3	7	10	11	4	15
After birth and under 2 years.....	5	5	10	9	3	12
2 to 4 years.....	3	6	9	10	1	11
5 to 9 years.....	2	2	4	3	2	5
10 to 14 years.....		1	1		2	2
15 to 19 years.....		1	1			
Unknown.....	1	1	2	4	5	9
Total admissions.....	14	23	37	37	17	54
Causes of Deafness						
Congenital.....	3	7	10	10	4	14
Diseases:						
Brain Fever.....		1	1	1		1
Convulsions.....				2		2
Diseases of ear.....		2	2		1	1
Influenza.....	1	2	3	2	1	3
Measles.....		1	1			
Infantile paralysis.....	1	1	2	1		1
Meningitis.....	2	1	3	5	2	7
Pneumonia.....	1		1			
Scarlet Fever.....				4	1	5
Other diseases.....		3	3	2		2
External causes:						
Falls and blows.....		1	1	1	1	2
Other external causes.....	2		2	2		2
Unknown.....	4	4	8	7	7	14
Total admissions.....	14	23	37	37	17	54
Age Group						
Under 6 years.....		2	2	2	1	3
6 to 7 years.....	4	3	7	10	4	14
8 to 9 years.....	2	3	5	6	1	7
10 to 11 years.....	1		1	6	2	8
12 to 13 years.....	2	2	4	4	1	5
14 to 15 years.....	1	6	7	3	1	4
16 to 17 years.....	2	2	4	2	3	5
18 to 19 years.....		4	4	3	4	7
20 years and over.....	2	1	3	1		1
Total admissions.....	14	23	37	37	17	54
Nativity						
United States.....	14	23	37	36	17	53
Italy.....				1		1
Total admissions.....	14	23	37	37	17	54
Parentage						
Native parentage.....	14	23	37	36	17	53
Foreign parentage.....				1		1
Total admissions.....	14	23	37	37	17	54

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1931			Year Ended June 30, 1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population						
Previously enrolled.....	59	48	107	68	64	132
First Admissions.....	18	16	34	20	15	35
Total Attendance.....	77	64	141	88	79	167
Discharged or left.....	2	2	4	4	5	9
Died.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
In Institution at close of school.....	75	62	137	83	74	157
Degree of Blindness						
Totally blind.....	3	3	6	5	1	6
Partially blind.....	15	13	28	15	14	29
Total admissions.....	18	16	34	20	15	35
Age When Blindness Occurred						
At birth.....	16	12	28	18	11	29
After birth and under 2 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 to 4 years.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 to 9 years.....	0	2	2	1	1	2
10 to 14 years.....	1	1	2	1	0	1
15 to 19 years.....	1	0	1	0	1	1
Unknown.....	0	1	1	0	2	2
Total admissions.....	18	16	34	20	15	35
Cause of Blindness						
Causes affecting the cornea:						
Tracoma.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Causes affecting the iris:						
Congenital.....	1	0	1	0	1	1
Interstitial Keratitis.....	3	1	4	0	1	1
Congenital Syphilis.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ocular Nystagmus.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	2	3	0	0	0
Phlyctenular Keratitis.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Causes affecting the lens:						
Cataracts.....	3	1	4	5	1	6
Congenital.....	3	2	5	0	0	0
Amblyopia.....	0	1	1	4	0	4
Hyperopia.....	1	1	2	0	1	1
Myopia.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Chorioretinitis.....	0	1	1	2	0	2
Optic Atrophy.....	1	0	1	0	1	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Buth phthalmus.....	2	1	3	0	1	1
Phlyctenular Keratitis.....	0	0	0	2	0	2
Other causes producing opacity of the eye:						
Injuries, accidents & operations.....	1	0	1	1	0	1
Nervous Apparatus affected:						
Meningitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified:						
Congenital.....	0	0	0	2	3	5
Brain Tumor.....	0	0	0	1	1	2
Unknown.....	0	1	1	0	1	1
Total Admissions.....	18	16	34	20	15	35
Age Group						
6 to 7 years.....	2	2	4	3	4	7
8 to 9 years.....	4	2	6	2	1	3
10 to 11 years.....	2	4	6	4	0	4
12 to 13 years.....	4	3	7	5	2	7
14 to 15 years.....	2	2	4	5	4	9
16 to 17 years.....	1	1	2	0	0	0
18 to 19 years.....	0	2	2	0	1	1
20 years and over.....	3	0	3	1	3	4
Total Admissions.....	18	16	34	20	15	35

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1931			Year Ended June 30, 1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nativity						
United States	18	16	34	20	15	35
Total Admissions	18	16	34	20	15	35
Parentage						
Native Parentage	13	12	25	19	13	32
Mixed Parentage	5	4	9	1	2	3
Total Admissions	18	16	34	20	15	35

INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS

TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL
FOR THE INSANE

MENDOTA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

Mendota, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

M. K. GREEN M.D.	-----	<i>Superintendent</i>
AUGUST SAUTHOFF M.D.	-----	<i>Assistant Superintendent & Clinical Director</i>
WM. H. RAMSAY	-----	<i>Steward</i>
THERESA G. LONG	-----	<i>Matron</i>

The State Hospital for the Insane is situated in the Town of Westport, Dane County. The institution is located on a beautiful tract of land overlooking Lake Mendota. The post office and railroad station is Mendota; transportation from Madison to the institution over the North Western Railroad, or by bus.

The hospital building faces a magnificent wooded lawn which slopes gradually towards the lake shore, a third of a mile distant. The original building, completed in 1860, is 65x120 feet, four stories. Since then many additional buildings have been erected, one east and one west wing to the main building, each 250 feet long, and two transverse wings, eighty-seven feet long. During 1904 there was added a large three-story building to the rear of the main structure for general dining room, additional male ward, general bath rooms, bakery, etc. Later there was built a new power house, building for laundry and shops, a nurses' home and a fifty-bed structure for convalescing male patients. In recent years there has also been added new greenhouses, a sixty-five car garage, farm buildings and other buildings. There has also been installed a new sewerage disposal plant and numerous other improvements. The lawns surrounding the buildings afford adequate grounds for outdoor recreation for the patients and employees.

Capacity of Institution	-----	750
Extra Institutional Facilities	-----	106
Total Capacity	-----	856
Number of Patients June 30, 1931	-----	840
Number of Patients June 30, 1932	-----	895
Area of Grounds, Acres	-----	103
Acreage Under Cultivation	-----	1053
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932	-----	\$1,037,507.00
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932	-----	\$ 254,789.47

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL 123

	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Expenditures		
Operation -----	\$291,697.81	\$278,072.25
Repairs & Maintenance -----	29,142.81	28,995.97
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis) ----	\$320,840.62	\$307,068.22
Permanent Improvements -----	26,615.79	10,873.59
Total Expenditures -----	\$347,456.41	\$317,941.81
Average Daily No. of Patients -----	798	875
Per Capita Cost Per Week Oper. & Repair & Maint. -----	\$7.73	\$6.75
Average Number of Officers & Employees	157	174

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twenty-fifth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane for the period ended June 30, 1932.

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. W. E. Wright, who had held the position of Senior Physician, male service, resigned his position July 31, 1930.

Dr. Mary Sauthoff, who had been in the service twenty-two years, died on August 5, 1930.

Dr. J. F. Noonan, Senior Physician, entered the service September 1, 1930, filling the position formerly held by Dr. W. E. Wright.

On February 6, 1931, Dr. L. E. Rauchschalbe entered the service in the capacity of Junior Assistant, female service, filling the position formerly held by Dr. E. H. Grumke, who had been promoted to the position of Senior Assistant, previously held by Dr. Mary Sauthoff. On June 1, 1931, Dr. L. E. Rauchschalbe was promoted to the position of Senior Physician, filling the position formerly held by Dr. J. F. Noonan.

Dr. J. F. Noonan, Senior Physician, resigned his position April 3, 1931 to return to Ontario, Canada to resume private practice.

On April 20, 1931 Dr. Homer Sylvester was appointed to the position of Senior Assistant, female service, to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. E. H. Grumke.

Dr. W. A. Watson, Junior Assistant, resigned his position June 9, 1931.

On July 15, 1931, Dr. C. S. Carmichael entered the service in the capacity of Senior Assistant, filling the position formerly occupied by Dr. W. A. Watson.

Dr. R. H. Ware was appointed member of the medical staff on January 18, 1932, filling the position of Senior Physician, male service, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. H. L. Fossey.

On February 1, 1932 Dr. Dean Golley accepted the position of Senior Assistant, female service, filling the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. J. B. Stanley.

Dr. G. A. Reinke, practicing dentist in Madison, visits the institution two days of each week to take care of the most necessary dental work of the patients.

TREATMENT

On admission to the hospital patients are kept in bed for several days, during which time a thorough physical and mental examination is made, and at intervals during the patient's hospitalization he or she is subjected to physical examination. All recent accepted methods of arriving at proper diagnoses are practiced in this institution.

The routine examinations consist of the following: urinalysis, blood chemistry, sputum examinations and blood Wassermann. Whenever indicated, spinal fluid and Roentgenological examinations are made. All patients are vaccinated against smallpox and are given toxin antitoxin as a prophylactic measure.

The remedial measures employed in the treatment of patients hospitalized here are, in a general way, as follows: medicinal, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, recreation, the usual methods practiced in hospitals of this kind to bring about rehabilitation.

All cases which apparently suffer from some physical ailment, the diagnosis of which is not clear or definitely made, we subject to further examination by members of our consulting staff. During the course of a year we send many of these cases to the State of Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison for further examination as that hospital is better equipped because of its facilities to clarify any unusual or obscure physical ailment the patient may have.

A great many cases suffering from mental excitement or depression are so afflicted because of infections, states of physical exhaustion or diseases such as syphilis. These physical conditions are scientifically treated here. All the recent developments in the field of syphilis as regards diagnosis and in respect to treatment are made use of in this hospital, such as the use of malarial inoculation, tryparsamide, neoarsphenamine, Thio-Bismol, mercury salicylate, mercury by inunction, etc. The medication administered has met with marked success in a large number of cases.

CLINICAL DEPARTMENT

Conforming to our custom of previous years, we adhered closely to the classification of psychoses as outlined by the American Psychiatric Association. Our clinical records give a very complete and comprehensive account of the initial examination and subsequent course of the physical and mental condition of the patient.

Among the first admissions the largest group were the cases of Dementia Praecox. Most of these individuals were in good physical

health, were able to be up and about immediately after admission, and in attempting to alleviate their psychosis, occupational therapy was more suitable than any of the other forms of treatment. The advantages resulting from this form of treatment are: First, the benefits derived from the fresh air, sunlight, and exercise in the open; this improved the general physical health of the individual. Second, as the patient applied himself to a definite work, he was obliged to concentrate, and thus took his mind out of his world of fancy, and applied it to material and practical matters. Third, as the patient exercised with the work day after day, he gradually acquired the conviction that he was doing something useful, and was again taking his place among his fellowmen in the practical work-a-day world. All this tended to restore his morale.

The second large group of cases represented the Manic Depressive Psychosis. It was noticed that the percentage of women is about twice as large as the percentage of men. This observation is the same as that experienced in other hospitals for mental cases. It is generally accepted that women are more emotional than men and, therefore, it is to be expected that the emotional psychosis would be more in evidence. In our experience, hydrotherapy is the treatment to be selected for this type of cases.

Another large group are the patients suffering from Alcoholic Psychosis, and if we add the Alcoholics who were actually psychotic to the Alcoholics, who revealed no definite psychosis, then this group would be the largest.

An unusually large number were diagnosed as suffering from Cerebral Arteriosclerosis. It has been our tendency to place in this group only such individuals as showed definite functional symptoms, generally recognized as resulting from the hardening of the arteries of the brain. Treatment of these patients was necessarily symptomatic, and consisted of sedatives, stimulants, and hydrotherapy.

It has been our experience that cases of Senile Psychosis seldom, if ever, show remissions, while individuals suffering from Cerebral Arteriosclerosis occasionally show marked improvement, so that they can be permitted to return to their home.

Among the admissions without Psychosis there were in the first year nine men and eleven women suffering from Syphilis and eleven men and ten women suffering from Gonorrhoea. One more man with Gonorrhoea came back a second time. In the second year there were twelve men and fourteen women infected with Syphilis and fifteen men and eighteen women infected with Gonorrhoea. Four more men with Gonorrhoea had been here previously. One man and one woman had both diseases. These patients were treated as outlined by the State Board of Health and remained in the hospital as long as the law required.

During the first year of the period there were in the hospital ninety-one men and thirty-three women afflicted with Neuro-Syphilis, and during the second year there were one hundred two men and fifty women.

In those cases of Neuro-Syphilis in which the physical strength gave assurance that the patient would be able to endure the strain of the high fever, the individual was inoculated with malaria. During the first year twenty-two paretics were inoculated, nineteen men and three women; of these, eleven were improved, ten remained about the same, and one died.

During the second year, seventeen cases of Neuro-Syphilis were inoculated, thirteen men and four women; of these, ten showed improvement, six remained unchanged, and one died.

Another group of first admissions that was prominent was composed of those suffering from Psychosis with Mental Deficiency. In these cases the psychosis present was treated symptomatically, but patients were usually benefited as a result of the training that they derived by being induced to lead a regular mode of life, and to apply themselves to some useful form of work.

A surprisingly large number of cases, both in the first admissions and readmissions, were found to have no psychosis.

In past years we had many cases of diphtheria, but this form of infection has been reduced to the point where there were only fifteen cases of diphtheria during this biennium. Among the other contagious diseases treated were Broncho-Pneumonia, thirty-seven; Erysipelas, thirty; Chicken Pox, four; Measles, three; Vincent's Angina, three; Acute Catarrhal Jaundice, three; Tuberculosis, six; Trichomonas Vaginalis Vaginitis, two.

In the course of the biennial period there were four obstetrical cases. All of these infants were normal, full term babies, and were nursed by their mothers for a period of three months. At that age they had gained weight satisfactorily, were normal and healthy in every respect, and were consequently removed from the institution.

Gynecological examinations have been made whenever indicated, and many cases of non-specific vaginitis and erosive endocervicitis have been treated. Whenever possible, malpositions of the uterus have been corrected with the aid of pessary supports, and surgical interference has been instituted when necessary or advisable for the general welfare of the patient.

HYDROTHERAPY

The facilities for providing hydrotherapy in this institution are in excess over those furnished in most hospitals for the insane. We now have nineteen continuous bath tubs, a large number of pack tables, rubbing tables, showers, sitz baths and other equipment. Hydrotherapy constitutes our most effective remedy in the treatment of disturbed patients. The continuous or prolonged bath promotes to a marked degree elimination, produces sedation and induces sleep, resulting in noticeable benefit to the patient. This type of bath is used extensively in this hospital for the treatment of excited, agitated, restless, violent and destructive patients; also, in the treatment of the various deliria.

The types of mental patients particularly benefited are those suffering from Manic Depressive Insanity, certain types of Dementia Praecox, agitated Melancholia, infective, exhaustive states, disturbed Epileptics.

VOLUNTARY PATIENTS

During recent years there has been an increasing number of voluntary admissions. These voluntary patients may be admitted and hospitalized here as self-supporting or indigent patients, in which latter case, patient's maintenance may be charged to the county in which he or she has a legal settlement.

The admission of those suffering from nervous or mental diseases as voluntary patients eliminates the sheriff, police officer or jail from taking part in handling these cases and makes it possible for these men and women to be hospitalized here without suffering the dread and later worry over a court record.

STAFF CONFERENCES

We continue the practice of holding staff conferences four times weekly. These meetings are attended by all the members of the medical staff and student internes.

All newly admitted patients are presented at these staff meetings, their cases discussed by the members of the staff for the purpose of confirming the diagnosis of the mental or any physical ailment the patient may have, and of suggesting any additional medication or treatment that might be indicated in each individual case.

Patients who are likely to be released on parole are also presented at these meetings in order that patients' home conditions or patients' former habits may be discussed and a course of treatment outlined to be continued by the patient after he or she leaves the institution.

All patients who are suffering from chronic forms of mental disorder who have been hospitalized in the institution for a definite period are also presented at these conferences for the purpose of giving the entire staff an opportunity to view such cases before they are recommended for transfer to an institution for the chronic insane. Policies and problems of general interest affecting the institution and the care of the patients hospitalized here are brought up for discussion at these meetings.

DENTAL SERVICE

It is a well established 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.

About 95% of our hospital population at one time or another require dental service.

I have heretofore recommended and again call your Board's attention to the advisability of employing a full time dentist for this institution.

STUDENT INSTRUCTION

This institution continues to offer facilities whereby the students in the senior year of the University of Wisconsin Medical School are given an intensive course in neuro-psychiatry. These students reside in this institution as internes for a period of three weeks. They serve as assistants to the members of our medical staff. They are made familiar with the development of mental diseases, taught to properly examine mental and neurological cases and to recognize the various forms. They are given a practical and theoretical course in nervous and mental diseases which is not surpassed by that given in the larger medical colleges. Many of these students after graduation will practice in Wisconsin. They will be more familiar with the type of service rendered in the state hospitals and will be better equipped to recognize and diagnose mental diseases in the initial stages. These young physicians will also be better qualified to serve as examiners on commissions appointed by the courts to make examinations and render decisions relative to alleged mental cases coming into these courts. These men will be in a better position to properly advise relatives and friends of patients who may be suffering from nervous and mental disorders.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Many of the patients were visited two or three times and during the two year period the worker made a total of 1423 calls. It was impossible to keep an accurate record of the many contacts had with patients in the wards, and of the many visits to the office with patients who were anxious to discuss home conditions; such as their unhappiness, their great mental strain, their dissatisfaction with life and the many other conflicts. After these discussions they appeared to be greatly relieved, and more able to adjust themselves to their environment.

Many personal services were rendered by Worker while the patients were in the hospital, such as letter writing, shopping, interviewing relatives, telephoning and other errands.

Considerable time has been given to interviewing relatives and friends, having in mind an adjustment of the patient's surroundings, and a change in their attitude toward the patient. In most cases the result of these interviews has been a very favorable reaction, as they admit their lack of understanding, and realize they were not as tolerant as they might have been.

Worker has arranged for entertainments, such as band concerts, choral organizations, dancing and other programs.

The hospital is supplied with books through the Traveling Library, branch of the Wisconsin Library Commission. Many friends supply the wards with numerous magazines.

One of the greatest problems confronting our patients, is their inability to re-establish themselves in their community after being paroled. They insist their friends and neighbors avoid meeting them.

Many of the patients and their families are in abject poverty—they are too proud to ask for help. Others on account of not knowing where to apply, or to whom appeal should be made, drift along as best they can. On account of the dire distress in these families, it was necessary for Worker to confer with local organizations and private individuals in an effort to arouse the interest of the latter sufficiently to alleviate the conditions found. Children were kept out of school on account of not having proper clothing; a large number of families were without sufficient bedding, furniture, clothing, provisions and fuel. In some cases Mother's Pensions were received, but it was found the pension was inadequate for maintenance of the family. In other cases the mother was entitled to a pension, but for some reason the family had not been receiving aid.

In most cases, when the condition of these families was brought to the attention of the proper authorities, splendid co-operation was given Worker. Medical and dental services were also secured at a very nominal cost. In many instances there were no charges made. Church Clubs and Guilds co-operated in an excellent manner; they furnished material, made up the garments, and saw to it that the children entered school.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

I must again bring to the Board's attention the advisability of re-establishing in this institution a training school for nurses. I propose that arrangements be made whereby we may give a course in training, covering a period of a year. During this time the pupils in training would be taught the usual didactic studies as outlined in the standard training schools for nurses in general hospitals, together with bedside work and instruction in the care of patients who are either mentally or physically ill.

We have been particularly handicapped heretofore in inducing nurses to enter the state service. The average nurse is not especially interested in taking care of nervous and mental cases. A properly conducted training school in this institution for nurses would unquestionably be an incentive to a large number of young women in the state with a high school education to enter this interesting and most worthy profession.

It is my belief that arrangements may be made whereby with suitable affiliation with general hospitals, these pupils will receive an additional two years training in order to complete their courses for graduation and registration. I also think it advisable to make an effort to induce the general hospitals throughout the state to send their pupils in training to this institution for their course in psychiatric nursing. We are, as stated heretofore, fully equipped at this institution to give this training to pupils from general hospitals.

STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

I am again earnestly recommending to your Board the necessity of bringing before the legislature the advisability of passing legislation which will create a pension system for state hospital and other state employees who have been in the state service for many years.

Many of these employees have given their best years to the service of the state and most of them have until recent years received a very small salary or low wage and as a result have not accumulated sufficient funds to provide for them after they have reached old age or because of infirmities have become unable to longer render service.

As an incentive for men and women of the proper type to enter the state service and in recognition of the services which employees have rendered the state, it is hoped that some provision may 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 when they are no longer able to render service.

EXTRAMURAL CLINIC

The Clinic for Nervous and Mental Diseases, which was inaugurated at Beloit, Wisconsin in April 1920, was continued during the biennial period ending June 30, 1932, and was conducted by Dr. August Sauthoff, Clinical Director of this institution.

The meetings were held once a month under the auspices of the Health Department of Beloit in the rooms occupied by Dr. W. A. Andrews, Public Health Officer.

The patients attending the clinic were for the most part referred by their physicians. In many instances the county nurse or the school nurse sent children. Some cases were sent by the court after they had been arrested as a result of an alleged offense. Some cases were referred by the public charities; others by the Red Cross Director, some by friends, and still others came in response to the notice published in the daily papers.

During this period there were registered at the clinic one hundred sixty-four visits, ninety-eight of which were made by new patients. Twenty-five visits were made by those who had been there before, and in forty-one instances friends came and inquired about patients of the clinic, or patients confined at the Wisconsin State Hospital. During the months of February, March and April of the year 1932, the clinic was suspended as Dr. Sauthoff was away visiting hospitals and clinics abroad.

As stated in the previous reports, the purpose of this clinic is to help overcome the antipathy of the general public toward anything relating to psychoses and to help mitigate the stigma attached to any forms of expression which are regarded as psychotic. This clinic also places at the disposal of the home physician all the experience gained by the physician who resides in an institution where many Psychotic and Psychopathic cases are under observation.

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIAL CAPITAL

Additional Acreage -----	\$ 3,000.00
Occupational Therapy Building -----	30,000.00
Amusement Hall and Gymnasium -----	40,000.00
Quarters for Married Physicians -----	10,000.00
Green Houses -----	8,000.00
Fire Protection -----	8,000.00
Fire Walls -----	10,000.00
Horse Barn -----	4,000.00
Hog House -----	4,000.00
Extension of Young Stock Barn -----	4,000.00
Generating Unit -----	8,000.00

Additional Acreage: There is offered for sale to the state a tract of land, comprising forty acres for the sum of \$3,000.00. This land is almost adjacent to the hospital grounds on the North. The land could be conveniently and profitably used for pasture, raising of general farm crops and production of vegetables. I hope the necessary sum will be provided for the purchase of this land.

Occupational Therapy Building: I have repeatedly called the Board's attention to the advisability of erecting at this institution a suitable building for the housing of occupational therapy activities. I am asking that there be appropriated the sum of \$30,000.00 for a new building and necessary equipment for this purpose. The proposed building should be a one-story building with basement, fire proof and of sufficient size to house both the male and female occupational therapy departments.

Occupational therapy has been recognized for many years as one of the most necessary remedial agents to be administered in the treatment of nervous and mental cases. The better hospitals throughout the country, hospitalizing patients, suffering from mental disorders, have facilities for carrying out this type of treatment on an extensive scale. Many of them have large separate buildings for their occupational therapy departments. Their occupational therapy activities are carried on under the direction of an occupational therapy director with an adequate number of assistants.

We have operated an Occupational Therapy Department in this institution since 1908, but the work in this department has been greatly restricted because of insufficient room, lack of proper equipment, and inadequate funds to employ the desired personnel to make this department outstanding.

Occupational Therapy is of special value in the treatment of cases suffering from Manic Depressive Insanity, Dementia Praecox, Involution Melancholia, Arteriosclerosis, Senile Dementia, cases of Mental Deficiency with Psychosis, Psychoneurosis and cases convalescing from Alcoholic Psychosis. This form of treatment makes it possible to interest or stimulate the inactive, morose, stupid patient, as well as to divert the thoughts of the noisy, violent, destructive and otherwise troublesome cases.

Our experience shows that properly directed occupational therapy

is of great value directly or indirectly in the treatment of a large percentage of patients admitted to this institution. Our institutional farms and gardens have contributed materially in providing occupation for the greater portion of our male population during the spring, summer and fall months. A surprisingly large number of these patients have completely recovered, or have sufficiently improved to warrant their release on parole to their relatives or friends.

In spite of our limited facilities for carrying on our occupational therapy work, especially of the indoor variety, this department has provided occupation for quite a large number of male and female patients. The department has turned out a vast amount of finished materials, such as furniture, rugs, baskets, brushes, table covers, and so forth, which were used in employees' quarters and in the various wards of the hospital. In addition, a great amount of finished material was sold to the public.

Amusement Hall and Gymnasium: I most earnestly request that there be funds provided in the amount of \$40,000.00 for the erection and purchase of equipment for an amusement hall and gymnasium. At the present time it is necessary to use our general dining room for moving pictures, dances, musicals, theatricals and other entertainments. The dining hall is not properly equipped or suitable for an amusement hall, and whenever entertainments are held, it is necessary to remove the dining room tables during the period for entertainment, resulting in much trouble and inconvenience.

It is proposed that a separate fire proof building be erected, provided with an auditorium on the ground floor, and a basement properly equipped for a gymnasium where hand ball, basket ball games, calisthenic exercises, etc. may be held, with additional facilities for pool and billiard games, bowling alleys and room for card tables.

At the present time this institution is not provided with proper facilities for the holding of desirable entertainments, and has practically no room or equipment for the carrying on of a proper exercise program so essential to the mental and physical welfare of patients and employees.

Quarters for Married Physicians: I am again proposing that there be appropriated the sum of \$10,000.00 for the erection of two houses for married physicians. Your Board is cognizant of the fact that it is difficult to induce suitable medical men to enter the state service. It almost invariably happens that single men after being in the service a comparatively short time will leave the service to enter private practice. Single men who are in the service will in time wish to get married and have accommodations for their families. Married men who are in the service at the present time find it necessary to secure living quarters at some distance from the institution. We have at this time no accommodations for taking care of married physicians. If we had at this hospital houses for married physicians, it would be an incentive for them to come here and remain in the service.

Green Houses: As stated in a previous report, we have at this institution two green houses of modern type but of small capacity. We

have in addition, two old green houses, which are in a very dilapidated condition. In order to provide sufficient quantities of flowers for the wards and the vast amount of plants and flowers to be used to properly decorate the front lawn, it will be necessary to erect new green houses.

I propose that the two green houses which are in good condition be re-located and additional green houses added. In order to provide this institution with adequate green house facilities, the appropriation of \$8,000.00 will be necessary. I am again recommending that the old green houses be razed and the other unsightly buildings in that locality be removed and the grounds put in proper order for lawn purposes. This change would materially improve the appearance of the park directly in front of the male wards.

Fire Protection: In order to provide better fire protection, it is recommended that water mains and hydrants for lake water supply be put in on the grounds at the rear of the main building; that additional fire escapes, fire exits and other devices be provided for the protection of the patients and employees. These improvements have the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. It is estimated that it will require \$8,000.00 for this purpose.

Fire Walls: I am again recommending that there be constructed fire walls, separating the main building from the wards; these walls to be constructed of fire resisting material and the doors and casings of steel construction. With this much desired improvement, the entire building would not be destroyed in case of a bad fire in one section of the building. The State Engineering Department approves this recommendation and estimates that the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000.00.

Horse Barn and Hog House: I am recommending that there be appropriated the sum of \$4,000.00 for the erection of a horse barn on the colony farm, and a sum of \$4,000.00 for the construction of a hog house to be located on the institutional farm.

Extension of Young Stock Barn: The young stock barn built a few years ago, adjacent to the dairy barn on the State Hospital Farm proper, is entirely too small to take care of the large numbers of young stock we have on hand continuously. I am recommending that the present wagon shed be moved to another site, and an addition made to the young stock barn, extending to the horse barn. This addition would cost approximately \$4,000.00.

Generating Unit: We have at this institution a small generating unit, which has been in operation for many years, and which is too small to take care of the load required to produce the amount of electricity to meet our needs. It is recommended that there be funds provided in the amount of \$8,000.00 to purchase a new generating unit.

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL

Concrete Walks—Hospital Grounds -----	\$ 250.00
Concrete Walks, Drives and Barnyard—Colony Farm -----	900.00
Poultry House -----	2,000.00
Dairy Building -----	2,000.00
Root Cellar -----	2,500.00
Radiator Guards -----	1,050.00
Steam Conduit—Poultry House to Proposed Poultry House and Slaughterhouse -----	500.00
Shelving for Refrigerator Rooms -----	500.00
Lime Reclamation Tanks -----	600.00
Extension of A. C. Lines -----	400.00
Ventilation—Power House -----	400.00
Water and Steam Flow Meters for recording Steam and Water, furnished Soldiers' Memorial Hospital -----	300.00
Deconcentrator -----	850.00
General Utility Tools and Miscellaneous Equipment—Power Plant -----	875.00
Sound Picture Equipment -----	1,200.00
Fire Equipment -----	500.00
Floor Sander -----	350.00
Alpine Sun Lamp -----	450.00
Furniture and Permanent Furnishings -----	1,652.00
Radios for Wards and Colony Farms -----	200.00

Concrete Walks: In the last budget a sum of \$450.00 was set aside for new walks and drives. It was proposed that there be new concrete walks put in on the grounds between the main building and the lake for the use and convenience of female patients, taking out of door exercise. This money will be used for this purpose in the spring of 1933.

We find that it will be necessary to ask for an additional \$250.00 to complete this project. This most necessary improvement will obviate the necessity of using walks outside of the grounds for patients taking their daily walks. It will also make it possible to permit both male and female patients to be out at one and the same time without intermingling or coming in close contact with one another.

Concrete Walks, Drives and Barnyards—Colony Farm: I respectfully recommend that there be appropriated a sum of \$900.00 for materials for concrete walks, drives and barnyard at the Colony Farm. The work of putting in these improvements will be done by our own help.

Poultry House: The sum of \$2000.00 should be appropriated for the purchase of materials and equipment for a new poultry house. We have found that poultry raising is a profitable undertaking, both from the standpoint of raising large numbers of cockerels for fowl consumption for patients and employees, and particularly for the production of fresh eggs for the institution.

The type of building is to be similar to the poultry house which was built for this institution a few years ago. This building may be constructed and the necessary equipment installed by our own help.

Dairy Building: I recommend that there be the sum of \$2,000.00 appropriated for the construction and equipment of a dairy building,

to be located on the hospital grounds proper, and in close proximity to the dairy barn. This should be a one-story building about 26 x 40 feet dimension, provided with proper equipment for the receiving of milk produced from herds located on our various owned and rented farms. With our new dairy barn, having a capacity of seventy-two cows, in addition to the ones now producing milk for this institution, we should have a daily average milk production of about 5500 pounds. It is very essential that adequate facilities be provided for the proper care of this milk after it has been conveyed to a central receiving point, located in close proximity to our refrigeration plant.

Root Cellar: Funds in the amount of \$2,500.00 should be provided for the construction of an additional root cellar. We raise yearly large amounts of vegetables far in excess of our storing facilities for this necessary article of food. Over a considerable period of time we have been obliged to store thousands of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables under our horse barn and in poorly constructed and improperly ventilated cellars located on rented farms. This arrangement has resulted in much inconvenience and considerable loss.

Radiator Guards: I am again calling the Board's attention to the necessity for providing radiator guards to cover the exposed radiators in the various wards. It is estimated that it will cost about \$1,050 to provide these guards.

Steam Conduit: A new conduit for steam pipes, together with the necessary piping should be purchased to provide high pressure steam to the proposed new poultry house and the old slaughterhouse at a cost of \$500.00.

Shelving for Refrigeration Rooms: Shelving for the refrigeration rooms should be provided, estimated cost of which is \$500.00.

Lime Reclamation Tanks: During the course of the year, a very large amount of lime from the water softener is wasted because we have no means of saving or reclaiming this material, which could be used to apply to the farm lands, requiring lime application. It is proposed that tanks be erected for the reclamation of this lime. There should be appropriated \$600.00 for this purpose.

Extension of A. C. Lines: A sum of \$400.00 should be provided for the extension of A. C. Lines.

Ventilation—Power House: Additional ventilation should be added to the power house at a cost of \$400.00.

Water and Steam Flow Meters: We have funds, amounting to \$250.00 for the purchase and installation of water and steam flow meters for recording steam and water furnished the Soldiers Memorial Hospital. This sum is inadequate, and I am recommending that there be an addition in the amount of \$300.00 appropriated for this purpose.

Deconcentrator: In the last Biennial Report it was recommended that there be purchased a deconcentrator for our power plant. A deconcentrator or continuous blow down is a mechanical heat exchanger, designed to control the concentrations of soluble or suspended solids in a boiler or group of boilers. It is designed to control the concentration of solubles or suspended solids in the water in order to prevent

priming and foaming and scale formation. The deconcentrator will materially reduce the number of boiler cleanings and make possible safer and more efficient boiler operation. It is estimated that this equipment can now be purchased and installed at a cost of \$850.00.

General Utility Tools and Miscellaneous Equipment—Power Plant: Our Power Plant will need new tools and miscellaneous equipment, costing \$875.00 during the next two years.

Sound Picture: I am urgently requesting that there be appropriated a sum of \$1,200.00 for the purchase of sound picture equipment. It is becoming increasingly difficult to purchase films for silent motion pictures. I am informed that within a year these pictures will be off the market, making it necessary to purchase films for sound pictures.

Motion pictures are without question one of the best forms of entertainment for our patients. I hope that funds will be available at an early date for this equipment.

Fire Equipment: Additional fire equipment, costing in the neighborhood of \$500.00 should be purchased.

Floor Sander: I am asking that there be appropriated a sum of \$350.00 for a floor sander. There is throughout this institution a very large area of wood floors. In order to keep these floors in proper condition, they should be re-surfaced and re-polished from time to time.

Alpine Sun Lamp: I am again earnestly recommending that there be purchased for this institution an Alpine Sun Lamp to be used for ultra-violet therapy. The type of lamp which will be appropriate for this institution will cost \$450.00.

Radios: Two hundred dollars should be appropriated for individual radios for wards and farm colonies.

Furniture and Rugs: I am requesting that there be provided the sum of \$192.00 for additional single beds for the wards; \$152.00 for chairs and desks for physicians' offices. The sum of \$1,308.00 will be necessary for the purchase of new furniture and rugs for employees' quarters.

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Floor Replacement.....	\$4,000.00
Repairs and Remodeling of Granary.....	600.00
Heating System Repairs—General.....	4,000.00
Painting—Decorating—Carpentry	5,600.00
Roof Repairs—Gutters and Down Spouts—Main Building..	1,250.00
Repair and Remodeling Steam and Water System—	
Nurses' Home.....	1,150.00
Masonry—Plastering—Main Building and Nurses Home...	2,500.00
Plumbing—General	1,600.00
Fences and Gates.....	500.00
Engine, Pump, Water Softener, Heater and Motor Repairs..	4,250.00
Laundry Machinery Repairs.....	1,000.00
Fire Hose Equipment.....	500.00
Steam and Water Flow Meter Replacements.....	365.00
Electrical Equipment.....	1,960.00
Farm Machinery, Including Trucks and Tractors.....	4,725.00
Typewriters, Floor Coverings, Officers' Furniture, Furni- ture and Rugs for Employees' Quarters, etc.....	1,360.00

Floor Replacement: Among the projects listed under Repair and Maintenance, the Board will note that we are asking for the sum of \$4,000 for installation of terrazzo floors for two wards, on the female side. We have available funds to replace the old worn out wood floors in wards two and four on the male side with terrazzo. The installation of terrazzo floors would make these wards more sanitary and would materially reduce the fire hazard. These wards are occupied by disturbed patients, many of whom are very untidy, filthy in their habits and very prone to contract infections if not placed in sanitary rooms. It is impossible to maintain sanitary conditions with wood floors in the halls and sleeping rooms.

Six Hundred Dollars is requested to make necessary repairs and remodel our granary. We propose to enlarge the granary and install the feed grinder in this building. This will make it possible to concentrate the feed grinding, mixing of dairy rations and poultry rations in one building, giving us additional room for storage of grains.

About \$900.00 will be necessary to provide for repair and replacement of furniture and furnishings in the wards and quarters occupied by employees.

Because of the large amount of laundry to be cared for both for this institution and the Soldiers' Hospital, it is necessary to spend a considerable sum each year for repair of laundry machinery. We estimate from past experience that these repairs will cost in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars for the two year period.

About \$500.00 will be necessary to replace old fire hose and miscellaneous fire fighting equipment.

It is also estimated that it will require \$365.00 for steam and water flow meter replacements, and the sum of \$560.00 for electrical equipment repairs, with an additional \$1400.00 for replacements and repairs to the general lighting system.

Our engineering department estimates that it will take in the neighborhood of \$4,000.00 to cover the cost of general heating system repairs during the next biennium. In addition it will be necessary to spend about \$2850.00 during the two year period for boiler furnace repairs, such as walls and arches in boilers Nos. 1, 3, and 4, together with Stoker repairs.

We will need about \$3200.00 for the purchase of materials for painting and decorating. These materials will be used for painting and redecorating several wards, employees' quarters and necessary painting of outdoor buildings and exterior wood work on the main building.

It will be necessary to purchase in the neighborhood of \$2400.00 worth of lumber to take care of the wood replacements in the interior and exterior parts of the building.

The main building and a number of out buildings will require roof repairs and we have estimated that it will take about \$1,000.00 for these repairs over a two year period.

Some of the gutters and down spouts of the main building are in poor condition and will require replacements at a cost of \$250.00.

As has been mentioned in the previous report the steam pipes as well as the water pipes in the Nurses' Home are installed between the lath and the outer brick walls. Often times, especially during the cold winter months, the water pipes break or the steam pipes leak and it is necessary to remove the plaster and lath to get at the pipes that need repair. On many occasions it has required several hours and sometimes days to make the necessary repairs to these pipes as the plaster and lath have to be removed to make the repairs. This causes a great deal of inconvenience to the occupants of the building and often entails considerable expense. It is proposed to remove these pipes from within the walls and expose the pipes in the rooms in order that the repairs may be readily made and at much less expense. This desirable alteration will cost about \$1150.00.

Because much of the plaster, especially in the main building, has been on for many years and has become badly cracked and deteriorated, it is necessary to do a great deal of repair plaster work each year. Materials for this work over a two year period will cost about \$1500. In addition, the plastering in the Nurses' Home is in very poor condition throughout. All of the plaster in the rooms and halls of this building should be removed and a completely new job of plastering done in this building. The cost of materials alone will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000. The work will be done by our own help.

Plumbing. It is estimated that it will require about \$1600.00 to keep the general plumbing system in proper repair during the next two years.

Fences. The fences on state owned land require frequent repairs and the purchase of considerable new material each year. These items will cost about \$500.00 during the next two years.

Electrical System. It will require \$4250.00 during the next two years to cover the cost of engine repairs, pump, water softener, heater and motor repairs in the power house.

Farm Implements. Machinery. I am asking that there be appropriated the sum of \$2725.00 for the purchase of farm implements and machinery to take the place of old, worn out or discarded farm machines. Because of our large farm program it is necessary to replace old machinery from time to time and also add new equipment at this time. Among the new equipment desired is a hay hoist, a new tractor plow, two farm wagons and a tobacco planter. The cost of same will be \$510.00.

Trucks. Before the expiration of two years, we will be obliged to purchase a new truck at a cost of \$800.00.

Because of the vast amount of plowing, harrowing and discing necessary in our extensive farm program together with the motor service rendered by our tractors at threshing and silo filling time, we must expend a considerable sum each year for repairs for these tractors.

We have two small trucks that were purchased within the past three years which are in fairly good condition; also an old Reo truck, which is about worn out. It would not be economical to spend money for general overhauling of this truck. I am recommending that a new

truck be purchased to take its place at a cost of \$800.00. In the operation of eight farms, we do a very large amount of trucking. We keep our trucks in almost daily continuous operation for the transporting of patient help from the main building to the various farms, transferring these patients from one farm to another, the hauling of grains and garden truck, transferring machinery to the various farms, transporting live stock and hauling a large amount of freight from the depot and supplies from the city.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the past biennium the following repairs and improvements in addition to the ordinary repairs incidental to the up-keep of the buildings have been made.

The old wood floors in four wards, namely the infirmary and 6 ward or receiving ward on the male side and the infirmary and 6 ward or the receiving ward on the female side have been replaced with terrazzo. The halls, living rooms, bed rooms and dining rooms of these wards now have terrazzo floors which give a pleasing appearance to these quarters. The floors are easily cleaned and polished, they render the wards decidedly more sanitary and they have reduced the fire hazard of these sections of the building to a minimum.

The large hall on the third floor in the rear of the main building which was formerly used for religious services, moving picture shows, weekly patients' and employees' dances, musical entertainments, amateur and professional theatricals and other entertainments, has been completely remodelled and will be used hereafter exclusively for religious services.

Several wards and hallways have been replastered and redecorated.

A considerable amount of new plumbing and heating equipment has been installed, and a large amount of the old plumbing repaired throughout the main building and adjacent buildings.

All worn out washers in the laundry were discarded. A new large washer and two steam garment presses were purchased and the large flat goods press completely overhauled and put in excellent condition. These repairs and improvements have made it possible to turn out the vast amount of laundry for this institution and the Soldiers' Hospital in much better condition and has resulted in considerable saving of time.

Several rooms in the employees' quarters have been replastered and redecorated.

The large dairy barn located on the institution grounds has been completely remodelled and new equipment added. A large number of new windows have been installed, a new ceiling put in the first floor of the barn has been completely plastered, new lighting and water system installed and an efficiently operating ventilating system put in. This dairy barn and the adjoining horse barn have been reshingled and repainted.

The old combination horse and dairy barn and tobacco sheds on the

colony farm which were in a dilapidated condition have been razed. The good lumber from these buildings together with some new material, were used in the building of a machine shed on this farm. This machine shed is 28 feet wide and 180 feet long.

A large basement room in the refrigeration building has been insulated and refrigeration radiators installed which has made it possible to properly store a portion of the large amount of canned vegetables and fruits produced at this institution each year.

A considerable amount of sidewalk replacement and road work has been completed during the past biennium.

We have at this time under construction on the Colony Farm No. 1 a modern dairy barn. The barn is built in the form of an "L." The long section is 192 feet in length; the shorter one 55½ feet. The lower part of the barn or ground floor is constructed of concrete with steel reinforcement. The concrete side walls are twelve inches in thickness with a six inch concrete slab which forms a ceiling of the first story and the floor of the hay mow. The portion of the barn above the concrete is of wood construction with asphalt tapered shingles. The barn is built in the Gothic style architecture.

The first floor, that occupied by the cattle, will be lined with vitrified glazed tile. The long part is being equipped with stanchions for the milk cows; the wing or short portion will be equipped with pens for cows at time of freshening and for the housing of calves; this equipment throughout will be of steel construction of the latest design.

The barn will have a number of large bins on second floor for the storage of grains and other dairy feeds. Because of the large amount of space on the second floor, we will have ample room for the storage of the required amount of hay, shredded corn stalks and straw. This makes it possible to keep these valuable commodities dry and conveniently stored for ready use.

This dairy barn will have a capacity for seventy-six head of dairy cows and about thirty calves. Arrangements are being made to supply this barn with running water throughout; the stalls and pens will be equipped with drinking cups. The barn will also be equipped with a very efficient and automatic operating ventilating system.

We have recently erected two large silos immediately adjacent to this barn. The silos are sixteen feet in diameter and sixty-two feet in height. These silos have adequate capacity for ensilage to supply the herd with this very desirable feed over a twelve months period.

INSTITUTIONAL FARM ACTIVITIES

We have made over a number of years our farm program one of the outstanding activities of this institution, and have added materially to this program during the past two years. We have operated our farms efficiently and profitably. We have applied to the best advantage to our farm acreage the vast amount of barnyard manure and have used considerable commercial fertilizer. We continue to make applications of lime and phosphates to acreage found deficient in these materials.

We now have under operation eight farms, comprising 1427 acres, 1307 of which are devoted to the raising of general farm produce, garden truck and pasture.

We have established on four of these farms colonies for male patients. The type of patients selected for these farm colonies are those who are considered reasonably safe to be kept in quarters where they have a very small amount of supervision; patients who are not considered dangerous to others; ones who in all probability will not make attempts at elopement and ones who are adapted for farm and garden work, and those who may be particularly benefited as a result of out of door exercise.

Patients suffering from the following forms of psychoses are generally selected for these farm colonies: Dementia Praecox, Manic Depressive Insanity, cases of Mental Deficiency, patients partially recovered from Involution Melancholia, those suffering from Pre-Senile Dementia, Arteriosclerosis, Paranoia, Psychoneurosis and Alcoholism. Many of these patients have entirely recovered and a large number sufficiently improved to warrant their release on parole.

The factors we believe having to do with the large number of recoveries and cases which have materially improved mentally and physically are daily out of door life, a large amount of freedom and special liberties given to these patients, suitable occupation and pleasant surroundings. The realization of the patient of the confidence placed in him goes a far way toward his rehabilitation and the re-establishment of his morale.

During this biennial period there were on the Colony Farms one hundred thirty-three men the first year and one hundred sixty-eight men the second year. During the first year thirty-one recovered, sixty-one were improved, and fifty-seven remained unimproved. During the second year twenty-two recovered, eighty-three were improved, and sixty-three remained unimproved.

In the spring of 1931 we leased for a period of years the Normandy Farm, which comprises 215 acres, located five miles west of Madison on the old "Speedway" road. This farm has a splendid set of buildings, namely a large brick house, a large additional building for sleeping quarters and amusement hall for patients, very large modernly constructed barn and a good granary. The land is in a state of high fertility and nearly all under cultivation. The farm is particularly well adapted for the raising of general crops and garden produce. The housing facilities are excellent and make it possible to provide adequate and pleasant quarters for forty patients. We operated this farm successfully the season of 1931, and the prospects are good for a splendid crop this season.

The reason for this extensive farm program is primarily to provide out of door employment and exercise for as large a number of patients possible; secondarily, for the purpose of supplying a sufficient amount of vegetables and fruits to meet our institutional needs, and to produce a sufficient amount of feed for our dairy herd, hogs, horses, chickens, etc. We have been able to adequately take care of our re-

quirements in the way of potatoes and other vegetables over a twelve months period. In this report will be found an itemized list of the amount of farm products and vegetables produced at this institution during the biennium; also a report of the vegetables and fruits canned during the season of 1930 and 1931. This large amount of food stuffs made it unnecessary to purchase great quantities of these foods, as was formerly done.

We continue to increase the number of our registered Holstein cattle. We have nearly replaced the grade type with full bloods. We now have 243 head of registered Holsteins.

Our herd is tested regularly by a representative of the Milk Testers Association, which makes it possible to determine which cows are profitable producers and which should be disposed of as no longer suitable for milk production. Our herd is subjected to tuberculin tests at regular intervals and is also tested for abortion reaction. Where animals are found to be positive to abortion reaction, they are segregated or disposed of. During the past two years a large number of registered bull calves have been sold at reasonable prices to the farmers of Wisconsin; a few have been sold to breeders in other states.

On one of our rented farms there are facilities for the raising of great numbers of hogs. During the spring and fall months we have as many as 800 pigs and brood sows on hand. We find hog raising a profitable undertaking, because of the large quantity of corn, barley and other grains raised on our institutional farms at a low cost and because of the large amount of garbage available from this and the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital. This has enabled us to supply the institution with a sufficient amount of fresh pork at all times. During the last biennium there was consumed 65,463 pounds of this most desirable food. In addition, during this period, we have sold live hogs, bringing in a revenue in the amount of \$5,543.66, which sum has been credited to our Farm Revolving Fund.

We have also found it to be profitable to raise poultry on a large scale. During the past two years we have produced nearly 20,000 dozen eggs, which has gone a long way in supplying our hospital requirements of fresh eggs. In addition, we have produced over 4000 pounds of dressed poultry for table use, consumed by both patients and employees.

During the two-year period our dairy herds have produced 1,635,249 pounds of milk, the market value of which would be \$32,517.21. Practically all of this vast amount of milk was used to supply the patients and employees with milk for drinking purposes and in the preparation of foods in the kitchens.

CONCLUSION

Acknowledgment is made of the fine cooperation extended to this institution and services rendered by the Staff of the State of Wisconsin General Hospital, the assistance and advice offered by the consulting staff and services rendered by the X-ray department of the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital.

It is with pleasure that I express my appreciation of and gratitude for the splendid loyalty and cooperation of the hospital personnel.

I desire to express to your Honorable Board my appreciation for the helpful service and support you have given me in the administration of the affairs of this institution and the many personal courtesies you have extended to me.

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. GREEN,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE
INSANE
WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

600
470
30

NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE
Winnebago, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

PETER BELL, M.D.-----Superintendent
CARL SCHMIDT-----Steward
MARY PEEBLES-----Matron

The Northern Hospital for the Insane is ideally located on the shores of Lake Winnebago, at Winnebago, Wisconsin, on the C. & N. W. Railway approximately 4 miles from Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Besides a spacious institutional site, the State owns 650 acres of land at this institution, of which approximately 470 acres are tillable.

An Occupational Therapy department is maintained at this institution offering employment, productive if possible, but essentially of a kind to hasten and promote recovery.

On July 1, 1931, there were 804 patients in the institution, 786 were admitted, making a total of 1,588 cases treated during the year. 588 patients were discharged, 240 as recovered and 134 as improved, while 87 died and 202 were transferred to county institutions, and on June 30, 1932, 535 male and 322 female, or a total of 857 remained in the institution.

Capacity of Institution-----	712
Extra Institutional Facilities-----	28
Total Capacity-----	740
Number of Patients June 30, 1931-----	804
Number of Patients June 30, 1932-----	857
Area of Grounds, Acres-----	139
Acreage Under Cultivation-----	600
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932-----	\$1,121,392.06
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932-----	281,256.66

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Operation-----	\$258,076.66	\$245,692.02
Repairs and Maintenance-----	32,755.76	41,076.88
Total (Per Capital Cost Basis)---	290,832.42	286,768.90
Permanent Improvements-----	20,189.37	8,916.13
Total Expenditures-----	311,021.79	295,685.03
Average daily No. of Patients-----	776	818
Per Capita Cost Per Week—		
Oper. & Repair & Maint.-----	\$7.20	\$6.74
Average Number of Officers and Employees-----	147	156

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TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-fifth biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane for the period ended June 30, 1932.

POPULATION

We witnessed during the past biennial period a steady, gradual increase in the number of admissions considerably greater in degree and out of proportion to the ratio of gradual increase previously experienced. That the depression in the economic cycle which has gripped the country for the past three years has been entirely responsible for this is, from observation, at this time difficult to state. That fear, employment insecurity, the necessity of re-adjusted economic standards, and worry over unemployment attendant upon the depression have furnished, directly and indirectly, situations which have acted as a precipitating factor in the maladjustment of many individuals previously well adapted to their social environment, is quite certain. However, we likewise recognize that there are at all times many inherently unstable individuals who are on the precipice of impending mental disaster who would have reacted unfavorably to stimuli other than the depression.

There were received during the biennial period 1102 first admissions, 701 men and 401 women. Of this number 675 men and 389 women were original admissions and 26 men and 12 women transferred from other institutions with an absence of history of a previous commitment are included. In comparison with the biennial period ending June 30, 1930 during which 1012 first admissions were received, there is shown an increase in ratio of admission of .0816.

Re-admissions totaled 145 in 1931 and a similar number in 1932 in comparison with 102 in 1929 and 130 in 1930, or an increase of .05.

At the close of the first biennial year 804 individuals remained in residence and at the end of the second year inmates in residence rose to 857. This is in comparison with 761 remaining in residence as of June 30, 1930.

There were transferred to other institutions 238 patients in 1931 and 202 in 1932 or a grand total of 440. There were included in this number 36 criminally insane who were returned to the Central State Hospital following the completion of additional inmate buildings at the aforementioned institution. This total of 440 is in comparison with 418 transferred during the previous biennium.

There were released upon parole 396 patients during the year of 1931 and 423 in 1932 in comparison with 312 in 1929 and 398 in 1930. Our experience with paroles during this period of economic unrest has been, I believe, similar to all institutions caring for the mentally ill. The necessary re-adjustment in the social structure of many homes with resulting environment non-conducive to the continued improvement and recovery of the paroled inmate and the possibility of employment minimized, has led to marked conservatism in the considera-

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tion of parole. We have realized that an individual unprovided with the proper factors conducive to recovery will in many instances again revert to psychotic manifestation. It has been our aim to more thoroughly and comprehensively investigate environmental possibilities and this has naturally resulted in a curtailment in the number of those released in comparison with the increased rate of admission.

An increase in the daily average population from 723 as of June 30, 1930 to 776 was revealed at the end of the first biennial year and was further increased to 818 in 1932.

In the consideration of the relative frequency of the principal types of the various psychoses among first admissions and their percentage comparison with the same form of psychosis during the previous biennium, we can I believe draw our most accurate conclusions relative to the effect of the depression upon the admission ratios to hospitals caring for the mentally ill.

There were received 168 individuals in whom a diagnosis of Psychoneurosis was made. They constituted .1512 of all admissions for the biennial period in comparison with 121, or .1105 of all admissions, received during the previous period, or an increase of .0317. In this type of admission I believe that we can draw some conclusion relative to the depression as a precipitating factor in the development of mental abnormality. In studying the histories and clinical pictures of many of these admissions, it is quite clear that financial embarrassment, economic insecurity, lack of employment, and many factors attendant upon the necessary social re-adjustment resulted in the unconscious manifestation of symptoms of a non-pathological nature as a relief from the crisis which they were no longer able to bear.

Of the true psychoses, individuals suffering from arteriosclerosis, as in the previous biennial period, constituted our largest group of admissions. There were received 199 individuals, 126 men and 73 women, in whom a diagnosis of psychosis of arteriosclerotic etiology was made. They contributed .1791 to our total rate of admission and in comparison with the previous biennial period, during which 137 or .1353 of all admissions were received, there is shown an increase in the admission rate of .0438. This percentage increase is partially explained by the fact that we have made a more distinct demarcation between the diagnosis of Cerebral Arteriosclerosis and Senile Psychosis. The financial retrenchment which has necessarily affected many families has resulted in the institutionalization of many individuals of this group who in more normal periods would have been cared for at home.

Individuals suffering from Dementia Praecox constituted .1368 of all admissions. 152 individuals diagnosed as such were admitted and of this number 101 were men and 51 women. In comparison with 146 or .1442 of all admissions during the previous biennial period, there is a decrease in the admission rate of this particular psychosis of .0074.

Manic Depressive Psychosis was responsible for the admission of 129 patients, 55 men and 74 women. They constituted .1161 of all admissions and in comparison with the previous year, during which 176 or .1640 were admitted, there is shown a decrease of .0479.

Fifty-one admissions, 32 men and 19 women, were classified as suffering from Senile Psychosis. They contributed .0459 of the total admissions and in comparison with 69 received during the previous period show a decrease in the admission rate of .0228.

There were admitted 41 men and 17 women, or a total of 58, who were found to be suffering from General Paresis. They comprised .0592 of the total admissions and showed a decrease in admission rate of .0469 in comparison with the previous biennial period during which the admissions in this particular group numbered 60.

Alcohol served as the etiological factor in the precipitation of the psychosis of .0351 of all admissions. There were received 39 individuals manifesting definite psychotic evidence attributable to excessive alcoholic indulgence. All such admissions were male; 23 suffered from acute hallucinosis, 10 from delirium tremens, 4 from Korsakow's Psychosis, and 2 were diagnosed as paranoid state due to alcoholism. In comparison with the previous two years, during which 48 such cases or .0830 of all admissions constituted this group, there is manifested a decrease in admission rate of .0169.

Individuals afflicted with epilepsy in whom psychotic manifestations had appeared numbered 24, 15 men and 9 women. They contributed .0216 to the total rate of admission and in comparison with 28 such cases or .0276 of the total admissions during the previous biennium, there resulted a decrease of .006 in rate of admission.

Psychosis with Mental Deficiency was responsible for the admission of 17, 9 men and 8 women, who constituted .0153 of all admissions. There had been admitted 14 men and 8 women, or a total of 22, during the period ending June 30, 1930. In comparison with this total or .0217 of all admissions, a decrease of .0064 in rate of admission is shown during the present period.

Two hundred and ten admissions, 167 men and 43 women, in whom no evidence of psychosis was discernable were received. This group comprised .1690 of the total admissions in contrast with 157 admitted during the previous period in whom a similar diagnosis had been made. There is thus shown an increase of .1401 in the admission rate of this particular group. Included in this number are 111 committed for excessive alcoholic indulgence. Of this number 104 were men and 7 were women. They comprise .0999 of all admissions and in comparison with 84 or .0830 during the previous period, show an increase in admission rate of .0169. Many of these were individuals who had retreated to alcohol as a means of relief from anxiety, unemployment, fear, and social conflicts incident to the depression. There were others in whom the causative factor could not be ascribed to the above. They were the confirmed imbibers whose excesses had made them a menace to their community and a liability to their families.

There were 40 admissions, 27 men and 13 women, suffering from enfeebled mentality in whom psychosis was not demonstrable. They contributed .0360 to the total admissions and showed an increase of .0084 over the previous biennial period during which 30 or .0296 of the total admission rate was comprised by this class. Investigation

definitely indicates that the confinement of many of these was directly attributable to the present economic unrest and resulted from their inability to adjust themselves to the present economic standards.

Fourteen admissions, 9 men and 5 women, were diagnosed as Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis. This group constituted .0126 of all admissions and showed a decrease of .0031 in the total rate of admission in comparison with 16 or .0157 admitted during the previous period.

In addition to the three groups alluded to above, 45 non-psychotic individuals were hospitalized. They constituted .0225 of all admissions. In this group were included 25 received for observation in whom we were unable to find evidence of mental abnormality; 4, one man and three women, admitted for the treatment of drug addiction (morphinism), 8 for the treatment of syphilis, 4 afflicted with epilepsy, and one each suffered from arteriosclerosis, tabes dorsalis, pernicious anemia, and post-encephalitic Parkinson's Syndrome.

Of the 1102, total first admissions, 621 or .5964 were from urban sections and 481 or .4036 came from rural communities.

HEALTH

We have been very fortunate during the past two years in maintaining a high degree of physical health in both patient and employee. We have been practically free from epidemics of any nature. The total number of deaths numbered 179 or .162 of all admissions for the two year period in comparison with 178 or .175 during the period preceding. There is thus shown a decrease of .013 in the death rate in ratio to admissions. Fifty per cent of all deaths occurred in individuals whose hospital life was less than one month, .185 of the remainder died within one to three months, and .145 before the expiration of the seventh month of residence. The explanation of these statistics lies in the state of physical debilitation present in many of these individuals at their time of reception. Many of them were the infirm and aged suffering from senility or arteriosclerosis with marked circulatory changes already apparent.

Of the total 179 deaths, diseases of the circulatory system were responsible for 99. Of this number the cause of death is given as myocarditis in 75 and arteriosclerosis in 20. Other diseases of the circulatory system contributed four to this total.

Three cases of erysipelas, two among inmates and one a female employee, occurred. Death resulted in one instance, a senile individual admitted in a state of dilapidation whose resistance was insufficient to allow him to ward off the ravages of this disease.

Diseases of the nervous system caused death in 34 individuals. Of this total, general paralysis contributed 19; cerebral hemorrhage, 10; status epilepticus, 3; multiple sclerosis, 1, and a temporo-pontine cerebellar tumor of the brain, 1.

There were 21 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system; 13 from broncho-pneumonia, 3 from hypostatic pneumonia, and 5 from lobar pneumonia.

Malignancy caused death in 5 cases and 3 individuals died of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Alcoholism, delirium tremens, resulted in the deaths of three admissions. In two of these individuals evidence of marked cardiac involvement was already apparent at the time of reception. Their toxic state had so lowered their resistance that all therapeutic measures were unavailing. In the remaining case of this type in which death occurred, pneumonia developed on the day following reception.

Two deaths occurred in the employee personnel. Alfred Johnson who had served as chief engineer in this institution from May 22, 1919 passed away September 30, 1931. Grant Thomas, employed as an attendant from July 4, 1922, died after a short illness on December 23, 1931.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

There have occurred the following changes in the personnel of individuals employed in positions of authority.

Alfred Johnson, chief engineer of the institution who had been continuously in our service from May 22, 1919, died September 30, 1931.

Dr. Ernest A. Hunt who had served in the capacity of senior physician from March 12, 1929, resigned May 24, 1931 to accept a position in a private institution for mental diseases.

Robert Whittleton entered the service June 1, 1930 in the capacity of herdsman and resigned February 9, 1931.

Dr. L. G. Hodder who was appointed to the medical staff August 15, 1930, resigned February 25, 1931 to accept a position in the Ohio state hospital service.

Dr. L. G. Pett was appointed dental surgeon to the institution on September 1, 1930.

Charles R. Bars was appointed to the position as chef October 21, 1930 and remained continuously in the service until March 21, 1931 at which time he resigned.

Dr. N. F. Schwartz who had accepted the position of senior physician November 29, 1930 resigned June 11, 1932 to enter the private practice of medicine.

The vacancy created by the death of Mr. Johnson was filled by the transfer to this institution January 1, 1931 of Truman R. Guenther, chief engineer of the Tomahawk State Camp.

Thomas Webster was appointed to the position of chief herdsman on February 1, 1931 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Robert Whittleton.

Dr. C. M. Dunlap was appointed July 1, 1931 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. E. A. Hunt.

Mrs. Susan Green, an employee of the institution, was placed in charge of the occupational therapy department on July 1, 1931.

Miss Elsie M. Perouty was appointed July 15, 1931 to the newly created position of laboratory X-ray technician.

Dr. J. A. McElligott entered the service August 6, 1931 in the capacity of senior physician.

John R. Schober was appointed June 13, 1932 to the position of chef, filling the vacancy which had been created by the resignation of Mr. Bars.

CLINICAL DIVISION ✓

While one still meets many individuals who continue to believe that detention is the principal function of a hospital for mental disease and that stigma is to be attached to the individual who has suffered the misfortune of mental incapacitation, the public as a whole are rapidly submerging this impression and recognizing mental disorder as a disease necessitating care in institutions devoted to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the mentally afflicted. It is my opinion that as the scope of the public's vision relative to the function of psychiatric institutions increases, so also will the percentage of individuals developing mental abnormality and necessitating institutional care be rehabilitated and returned to society. The percentage of recovery of the mentally incapacitated has been impeded by the attitude of the public and their delay in requesting hospitalization until rehabilitation in many cases is difficult. Our attitude in the treatment of mental disturbance today consists in the thorough investigation and treatment of physical disorder which may in any way serve as an etiological factor in the precipitation of the psychosis and by means of psychotherapy to up-root any oppressing conflict or social mal-adjustment which may have brought the individual into conflict with his environment and resulted in the appearance of mental manifestations. Our scope of investigation has been considerably broadened during the past two years. The inmate receiving cottages have provided excellent facilities for observation and careful study of all new admissions. Daily observation records, for a period of ten days following a patient's admission, are recorded by the attending physician. Physical examinations have been made more thorough and more intensive and the establishment of more modern laboratory and dental departments have greatly facilitated the work. Case histories have been more comprehensive and detailed with as much personal attention upon the part of the physician to the problem of the individual as is within his power.

Complete laboratory procedures, consisting of blood Wassermann, complete blood counts, and urinalyses, are required in all cases. Spinal fluid cell counts and spinal Wassermanns, where indication leads the physician to suspicion of central nervous system involvement, are likewise routinely performed. We are indebted to the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute for their excellent cooperation in the examination of all blood Wassermann specimens as well as all blood chemistry interpretations. Special laboratory procedures are performed where indication warrants. There is proper correlation and tabulation of all results filed in each individual's case history.

Our excellent X-ray facilities greatly assist as a diagnostic aid and have been extensively utilized. Interpretation of all exposures are promptly made and properly filed in the case histories.

Routine dental examination, with complete tabulation in duplicate of the condition of the mouth, is made in each individual case. The original record is filed in the case history and the duplicate retained in the dental surgeon's office. Intensive dental prophylaxis and considerable dental restorative work have been done during the past two years. The accomplishments of this department are recorded in more detail in another section of this report.

Hydrotherapy has served as one of our valuable therapeutic aids. Trained hydrotherapists are in charge of these departments which, with the approval of your Board, were entirely concentrated in the new receiving cottages during the late summer of 1930. The neutral bath, cold and hot packs, needle sprays, massage, and salt rubs have been the treatments of choice. Excellent results have been obtained from this form of therapy in many Manic Depressive Psychosis—Manic Phase, agitated depressions, and psychoneurosis.

We have attempted to keep abreast with modern medical progress in the treatment of mental disease and research of an original nature has been encouraged. In the treatment of syphilis, traparsamide has remained the drug of choice. We have had approximately 50 patients, in the proportion of four men to one woman, upon such treatment all of the time. Bismuth, as well as various mercuric preparations, have been used as adjuncts and the results obtained quite gratifying. In the treatment of the excited manic as well as the agitated depression, we have frequently resorted to the use of sodium amyto1 by intravenous route. Our experience has been extremely gratifying in the type of result obtained. We are quite confident that many admissions who reacted poorly to hydrotherapy and would have gone on to complete maniacal exhaustion were saved by this form of therapy. In the treatment of alcoholism we have obtained excellent results by the use of intravenous sodium amyto1 combined with lumbar puncture. It has been our experience that hydrotherapy in the acutely hallucinated alcoholic is contra-indicated.

There have been eleven emergency, major surgical procedures during the past two years by Dr. C. J. Combs, consulting surgeon, and Dr. R. O. Ebert, consultant in ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology. It has been our policy in all physical conditions of baffling or obscure etiology to ask for consultation with our own medical staff of our visiting consultants.

ROENTGENOLOGY ✓

We are fortunate in possessing roentgenology equipment of the most modern and approved standard. This department has been of invaluable aid in diagnosis and we have afforded ourselves every opportunity for its use. The scope of activities in this department is recorded in the present report. A well trained technician works under the supervision of a member of the staff. The results of exposures are immediately interpreted and the tabulation of such recorded upon a special chart which is filed in the patient's case history. An ac-

curate system of filing of all exposures for future reference is maintained.

LABORATORY ✓

MS ✓
We have markedly intensified the nature of laboratory procedures in all admissions. We routinely require complete urinalysis, both microscopic and macroscopic, complete blood count, and blood Wassermann. Spinal fluid Wassermans are made in all cases of suspicious central nervous system involvement. In each instance where a spinal fluid is obtained, a spinal cell count is made in our laboratory. Smears, gastric analyses, cultures, and blood chemistry interpretation are resorted to wherever indication of the necessity of such presents itself. All results are immediately compiled and tabulated upon the laboratory clinical chart which becomes a part of the case history report.

RECEIVING COTTAGES

The receiving cottages are supervised by graduate nurses and this arrangement has produced more efficiency in the care and rapid adjustment of the newly admitted individual to institutional routine. The care of the physically ill has been facilitated by the conversion of two wards in the main building, one for men and one for women, into infirmaries. They have recently been completed and will be supervised by graduate nurses. Complete hospital record charts are kept in the cases of all individuals acutely ill from the time of the first visit of the physician until they are returned to their ward. These clinical records, following the patient's recovery, are filed in his case folder.

STAFF CONFERENCES

MS ✓
Staff meetings are held regularly upon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings of each week. It is our practice to present no individual to the staff conference until the intensive psychiatric and physical examinations, together with the laboratory, dental, and X-ray reports, have been received. An open discussion, participated in by all staff members, is had and a diagnosis and classification of the admission determined. Convalescent patients, considered in the judgment of the attending physician eligible for parole, are likewise presented at these conferences and consideration given to their parole following investigation if the condition of the individual and the environmental possibilities warrant entertainment of such action.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT ✓

In September of 1930, following the approval of your Board of our request for the appointment of a dental surgeon to the institution, Dr. L. G. Pett was placed in charge of this department. The scope of our activities has been markedly enlarged and the results obtained most gratifying. The importance of proper dental hygiene in phy-

sical health is very well recognized. The close cooperation of this department in conjunction with the medical division has produced excellent therapeutic results. We do not hold that the removal of diseased teeth are a panacea for the curement of all mental ills. We do, however, believe that as foci of infection they frequently serve as a physical source in so reducing the resistance of many inherently psychotically inclined individuals and also frequently serve as an agency in the impediment of recovery of the mentally ill.

The initial dental examination is made routinely as soon following a patient's admission as the condition of the patient permits. Complete dental charts in duplicate with tabulation of a detailed dental history in each case is made. The original is filed in the case history folder and the duplicate retained in the office of the dental surgeon. A thorough survey of the entire oral cavity and supporting structures for malignancy is made. All suspicious teeth, crowns, bridge work, and unerupted teeth are referred for X-ray examination. Diseased teeth, impacted molars, and devitalized teeth are extracted after permission has been obtained from the family of the patient. All extractions are made under conduction anesthesia and in those instances where severe acute infection is evident, general anesthesia is recommended. Special attention has been given to prophylaxis by cleaning, the filling of cavities, and instruction in the use of the tooth brush. Some work has been done upon cultures taken immediately following extraction from the sockets of infected teeth. Following cultivation upon agar agar as a media, laboratory examination has revealed prolific growths of streptococci. All inmates routinely visit the dental surgeon for prophylaxis and examination at intervals varying from two to three months.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ✓

In the treatment of mental disorder we recognize occupation as one of our best therapeutic aids. The mentally afflicted individual is pre-occupied and withdrawn from all interest other than self. His mind must be diverted into creative channels which will allow him to interest himself in his environment. Realizing the necessity of occupation and its therapeutic effect upon the mentally ill, we have undertaken the reorganization of activities in this institution. During the early spring of 1931 a department for women was opened and the results have been most gratifying. We have attempted to correlate the work of the department with that of the medical staff. Each individual is selected by the physician and sent to the department upon a prescription issued by him. The diagnosis, precautions, and mental peculiarities are noted for the therapist's information. It has been our endeavor to individualize each admission and the work selected by the therapist has been dependent upon the interest and psychotic classification of the affected individual. Frequent notes of the progress, mental reaction, etc. are made by the therapist and frequent consultations with the ward physician held. We have found that by closer

cooperation between the medical staff and this department more beneficial results accrue to the individual patient.

We are at this time undertaking the establishment of a similar department for men. The absence of available facilities have in the past made such impossible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Social Service Field Worker

It is respectfully requested that consideration be given to the employment of a social service field worker in this institution. Environmental situations, personality defections, and social maladjustments of newly admitted inmates should be thoroughly investigated and are of infinite value to the medical personnel in the therapeutic approach in each individual case. Much valuable information to which diagnostic import could be laid is unavailable because of our inability, through the media of field workers trained in the problems of psychology and sociology, to obtain such. Many an individual rehabilitated and readjusted in an institutional environment only too quickly reverts to his previous state of disorganized feeling and thinking or psychotic incapacitation because of the presence in his environment of certain social or economic conflicts which bring him into disharmony and result in mal-adjustment. By the intelligent cooperation and assistance of well trained workers, many of these factors could be more properly dealt with and return to institutional environment prevented. Through this media could likewise be procured more accurate information concerning the adjustment of paroled inmates and employment possibilities in the cases in whom consideration of parole is entertained.

Fire Hazards

It is again recommended that more adequate methods of fire protection be provided by the erection of fire walls between the center portion of the main building and the wings leading to the right and left separating the wards from the center portion. Erected in 1871, the main building of this institution cannot be considered safe from fire. The floors of all wards are of frame construction and any serious conflagration would doubtlessly result in considerable loss of life. Many of the inmates are physically infirm and mentally dilapidated who would be utterly helpless in a catastrophe of any proportion.

Ventilation ✓

It is requested that a sufficient sum be appropriated for the providing of ventilation in the two inmate receiving cottages. These buildings are at the present time devoid of means which will allow sufficient aeration and such a condition is naturally uncondusive to proper sanitation. All of the occupants of these buildings are newly admitted patients, many of whom are markedly disturbed and others physically debilitated. They are consequently, because of their con-

dition, denied the privilege of the grounds and must remain within the building and in most instances confined to bed. During the warmer seasons of the year this lack of proper ventilation is naturally most oppressing.

Plumbing Remodeling

It is requested that sufficient monies be appropriated to allow completion of the plumbing remodelling which has been in progress under the direction of the state plumber during the past two years. The toilets of the wards as well as ward lavatories necessitate the removal of the antiquated range closet and its substitution by more modern type of fixture. The condition of practically all piping is likewise such as to necessitate removal. There is likewise included in this estimate an amount sufficient to complete the remodelling of the male and female general bathrooms. Shower facilities are inadequate, resulting in delay and inconvenience in bathing. With the number of inmates who must each week frequent these rooms, it is essential that proper facilities be provided.

Land ✓

We are again requesting that some provision be made for the purchase of a strip of land consisting of 16.2 acres lying directly west of the hospital grounds and adjacent to state owned property. We have witnessed during the past two years an increase in the extension of rural building. Within a short distance of the piece of property referred to, many small dwellings and structures of an undesirable nature have appeared. The disposal by the owner of parcels of this land for a similar purpose will permanently mar the appearance of this institution and prevent our acquisition of the land for future development. It is therefore desirable for our own protection that the encroachment of the public be prevented by the purchase of this ground.

Paving

It is recommended that an appropriation be allocated for the hard surfacing of the more important institutional drives. We are at this time without such and it is our desire, if possible, to improve by paving the road leading from the entrance to the grounds and extending directly east to the hospital entrance proper and likewise directly north and south to the receiving cottages. During inclement weather these roads are unsightly in appearance and at times practically impassable. During warm, dry weather the dust resulting from traffic upon these drives is extremely unpleasant and at times dangerous. The placement of hard surfaced roads would materially improve this condition.

Occupational Therapy Building

In the rehabilitation of the mentally ill, we recognize occupation as one of our most effective therapeutic weapons. The confused, stupor-

Steward
 Steward
 Ward
 Pharmacy
 Steward
 H.S.

ous, and disorganized mind may frequently be aroused from interest entirely self-centered and directed into creative channels which bring them into more compatible relation with reality and the standards and interests which satisfy the mentally normal. We are unprovided at this time with the proper facilities for maximum therapeutic effort in this department. All activities for men must function in basement rooms which are wholly undesirable and inadequate. By the erection of a structure adequate in size, all activities both for men and women could be centered in the building and the scope of this most necessary department be considerably enlarged. We attempt in every way to encourage and promote occupational and recreational activities of all inmates. There are many who are deprived of participation in out-of-door endeavors through physical or mental inaptitude. This group would be relieved of the long monotonous hours of idleness which must now be spent upon the ward could they enjoy the advantages of a department such as referred to.

Storeroom Addition

It is recommended that thought be given to the necessity of enlargement of the storeroom space of this hospital. The present store space is entirely inadequate in size with consequent necessity of the utilization of scattered basement rooms as a means of storage for products. Such a decentralization is quite improper and naturally results in lack of maximum efficiency in the functioning of the department. There is likewise lack of concentration of refrigeration space. The enlargement of the storeroom to a size adequate for institutional needs would likewise allow the revamping, enlargement, and proper centralization of refrigeration. We are now frequently prevented from taking advantage of attractive prices upon the open market of certain products which could be purchased for future use were we possessed of available storage.

Employees Building

It is requested that thought be entertained toward the advisability of erecting an employees building for the institution. It is our desire that this provide suitable living quarters for all married couples and single men employed in the personnel. The individual serving in the care of the mentally afflicted is rendering a valuable service to humanity. Their hours are long, their work tiring and frequently tedious. The welfare of the patient demands they they be cared for by intelligent, sympathetic employees. We are possessed at this time of an excellent ward personnel and are naturally desirous in encouraging the retention of such. Many of these employees are required to reside in rooms located upon the ward or in locations otherwise undesirable and non-conducive to their contentment and well-being. They are unprovided with recreational quarters in which they may congregate following the completion of their daily duties. The construction of a building such as alluded to above which would remove them entirely from the hospital proper after the completion of their day's work

Stewart

Stewart
A. S.

and provide the ordinary comforts of home as well as more wholesome opportunity for recreation and relaxation, is, I believe, essential and desirable.

Granary

It is recommended that funds be appropriated for the construction of a granary upon the main farm. We are devoid of space which will allow the centralized storing of all grain products. It is consequently necessary to utilize available space in numerous farm buildings. The existence of such a condition is unsatisfactory and results in considerable waste in handling as well as inaccuracy in the proper recording of products used.

Hog and Slaughterhouse

It is recommended that sufficient funds be allocated to provide for the hog and slaughterhouse. This is deemed very essential for the proper improvement and development of this most necessary department. The present hog house is in a dilapidated state, provides no accommodations for the storage of feed, and necessitates the daily transportation from other locations of food products for the animals. It is impossible with the present arrangement to provide or maintain proper sanitation facilities. The slaughterhouse is located approximately one mile from the hog house proper, is likewise in a dilapidated condition impossible of repair, and the arrangement is naturally inconvenient and impractical.

Terrazzo Floors

We are likewise requesting a sufficient sum for the replacement of wooden floors with a hard surface product, preferably terrazzo, upon wards 3 and 4 north and south. The inmates of the affected wards are deteriorated patients, unclean in their habits, and exceptionally difficult to maintain in a tidy state. Hard surfaced floors in these wards would markedly improve sanitation and hygienic conditions which are almost impossible to properly maintain under present conditions despite very serious effort.

The infirmary, dining, and utility rooms, as well as the operating and dental sterilizing room, are laid with floors of wood. In these locations where contact is had with all physically ill inmates, it is essential that the most hygienic state abound. The present arrangement of wooden flooring in the locations referred to is not conducive to such and conditions can be markedly improved by the replacement of such with a hard surface type of floor.

Steam Line

The steam line to the nurses' home has for some period of time rendered unsatisfactory service. Installed at the time of the erection of this building, the pipe line is worn and corroded and insufficient in size. The extension of the steam line to other buildings since

its installation has tended to reduce the supply of radiation to this building. It is the recommendation of the state plumber that the present 2½" pipe line be replaced by one of 4 inches which will, in his opinion, sufficiently care for all radiation needs.

Employee's Cottage

It is very desirous from the standpoint of maintenance of efficiency in institutional management that some degree of permanency exist in the heads of various departments. We are therefore requesting a sum sufficient for the erection of an employee's cottage to be occupied by the chief herdsman. He is at this time occupying the home constructed several years ago as a dwelling for the engineer and it will soon be necessary to re-assign this home to the engineer. This dwelling can be constructed with our own labor which will minimize the cost of erection.

Ventilation of Laundry

The laundry washing and ironing rooms are devoid of proper ventilation. We are desirous of correcting this defect by the installation of a suction fan electric system. There are employed approximately twenty men in the washing room and thirty-five women are engaged in the ironing room. During warm weather, due to the absence of proper aeration, it is frequently necessary to suspend operations, particularly in the ironing room. Such a condition as now exists is unhygienic, detrimental to the welfare of those engaged in the departmental activities, and by the necessitated interruptions of operation during the periods referred to there is resultant delay in the handling of laundry.

IMPROVEMENTS

We look back with satisfaction upon the improvements which have been made during the past two years and trust that they have been wise and of value in improvement of the institutional plant commensurate with the necessary financial outlay.

With the approval of your Board during the early summer of 1930, all hydrotherapy operations were centralized in the inmate receiving buildings by the transfer of the equipment from the main building. This has resulted in greater efficiency in handling the disturbed patient, practically all of whom are newly admissions and confined in these cottages.

The steam line was extended to the root cellars and the greenhouse during the fall of 1930 under the direction of the state plumber. This project had long been necessary and is a distinct improvement.

A cable was extended to the chicken house in the fall of 1930, providing this building with electricity of which it previously had been devoid.

The nurses' home, cow barn, horse barn, and young stock barn were re-shingled in the early fall of 1930 and the roofs which were in a

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Red checkmark.

Red checkmark.

bad state of dilapidation were replaced by four in one giant asphalt shingle.

New equipment for the carpenter shop in the form of a Crescent Band saw, a Fay and Egan Double Surfacer Planer and a Barnes Lathe was installed. The addition of this equipment has markedly increased the efficiency of this department and has likewise resulted in considerable saving in operation.

A large Cascade Washer, a Sterling Washer, a super-suction drying Tumbler, and an Ingersoll Rand Air Compressor, two Automatic Eagle Presses, and a Handkerchief Ironer were installed in the laundry washing and ironing rooms, replacing antiquated equipment formerly in use.

The gardener's home which was in a bad state of decay was completely remodelled into an attractive dwelling. This work was done with our own labor and the financial outlay entailed was simply for the material used. The present value of this property in dollars and cents is, I am sure, far greater to the state than the expenditure entailed in the project.

The Steward's residence was supplied with a new heating plant and considerable plumbing repair and replacement was made. The old heating system was unsatisfactory and most of the plumbing piping was in a bad state of decay. This work was done under the direction of the state plumber and is at this time in a condition which will avoid the necessity of further expenditure for a considerable number of years.

A McCormick Deering silo filler and binder were purchased replacing old and antiquated farm machinery. A disc tractor drill, Type H, a disc harrow and fertilizer distributor were likewise purchased and have increased the efficiency in farm operation.

The administrative offices which had been completely re-decorated during the late spring of 1930 were equipped with rugs of which they had previously been devoid. Miscellaneous office equipment in the form of physicians' and stenographers' desks and office chairs were likewise purchased. The resulting effect from the re-decorating and re-furnishing of these offices has been a distinct improvement and has tended to leave with the visitor a much more favorable first impression than they previously obtained.

There were the usual replacements of beds and floor coverings for the wards. 200 ward chairs which were badly needed were substituted for dilapidated furniture of this nature which was impossible of repair.

Realizing the necessity of occupational therapy facilities, we undertook the remodelling of one of the female wards which had long been in disuse for the purpose of opening a female department. The tables and other necessary equipment, with the exception of looms, were made in our own carpenter shop. Two large Weaver's Friend and one Structo-Artercraft, 4 Harness, table looms were purchased.

A one ton 6-Speed Special International Truck was purchased during the early spring of 1931. This had long been necessary and its

addition markedly improved efficiency in the daily routine trucking operations of the institution.

A litter carrier was purchased for the horse barn and such was badly needed.

We continued during the first year of the biennium the progress of redecoration of all wards. Many of these were extremely in need of repair and the plastering which had been in place for periods averaging from 35 to 50 years, necessitated in some instances almost complete removal and the progress has naturally been slow. The pleasant effect obtained in renovation of the completed ward has however compensated, I believe, any outlay of money and labor.

Some progress in our attempt to provide more pleasant living quarters for employees was made by the redecorating of employees' rooms on second rear center. The results obtained has to some degree improved the present facilities which we are able to offer employees.

In the early fall of 1930 a deconcentrator was purchased and installed in the power plant. Its addition has proven satisfactory and there has resulted a decrease in the accumulation of scale in the boilers and a more satisfactory treatment of water has resulted.

The age and frequent re-rolling of the tubes in boilers 3, 4, and 5 had resulted in thinning of the tube to such an extent that leaking was apparent and re-tubing and re-fluing of these boilers was necessary. A new extra heavy header was installed in boiler No. 5, replacing the standard type in which numerous fire cracks had appeared, doubtlessly due to age.

During the second year of the biennium we have undertaken certain remodelling projects which have, I believe, been of marked improvement to the institution. Under the direction of the state plumber, the changing of ward range closets and the remodelling and replacement of ward lavatory fixtures were undertaken. Two of these have been completed, the walls wainscoted, new and modern plumbing fixtures installed, and the floors tiled. The improvement has been remarkable from the standpoint of hygiene. It is our hope and desire that this work may be continued.

The ward dining rooms had for some period of time necessitated extensive remodelling. The floors (wooden) were old and worn, the plumbing accommodations dilapidated and antiquated. In six ward dining rooms wooden floors have been replaced with tile. All sinks and piping have been changed and they today present a cheerful, wholesome appearance conducive to sanitation and will necessitate no attention for many years to come.

One ward upon the male, and another upon the female wing have been converted into infirmaries to allow centralization in the care of all physically, acutely ill inmates. These infirmaries have been equipped with hospital beds and other miscellaneous equipment necessary for the proper conduction has been purchased. Their inception has necessitated additional dining room facilities since many of these patients due to their physical incapacitation, are unable to appear in the congregate dining room. We have consequently converted a dormi-

Remodel
 Comments

tory of each into a ward dining room and sinks of a durable nature have been installed. We have been unable to proceed with the tiling of the floors of these rooms due to lack of sufficient funds but it is hoped that such will be possible during the present year. Each infirmary is supervised by a registered nurse and the care accorded the physically ill individual is equal to that offered by any general hospital.

Bathroom facilities for employees have heretofore been entirely inadequate in number to serve the individuals who must necessarily make use of such. Consequently we undertook during the past year the providing of sufficient facilities with the result that a bathroom has been installed upon the fourth center for the semi-official employees residing upon this floor. Another has been placed upon the third rear center and a third constructed for those residing upon the second rear center.

The absence of proper rest rooms for the convenience of the public led us to undertake the installation of two such rooms. They have been accessibly located in rear center one, and have been equipped with modern fixtures and the floors have been tiled. Their completion has been a marked improvement in its convenience to the public.

The providing of additional quarters for ward employees made possible by the conversion of ward 14 north, space which for some period of time had been in disuse, are rapidly nearing completion. When completed this area will provide ten rooms and allow the removal from the ward of many employees who are now necessarily domiciled there.

Several years ago there was appropriated a sum sufficient for the construction of a new operating room in this institution. The old operating room was in a markedly dilapidated state, wholly inadequate for the needs of the institution and since the opening of the receiving cottages had been in disuse. With the object in mind of providing modern operating room facilities, we have undertaken the remodelling of such in space formerly reserved for stenographic office help. Directly adjoining the old operating-sterilizing room and located in close proximity to both male and female wings, it offered in our judgment the most proper location for the development of a modern operating suite. The floors have been tiled and walls wainscoted. The operating window has been purchased and installed and the project is fast nearing completion.

The food service department of the institution was in a very bad state of repair and urgently necessitated attention. A tile floor had been installed several years ago in the main kitchen but the walls were unsightly and extremely difficult to maintain in a clean state of repair. The service kitchens for the employees dining room directly adjacent to the main kitchen were improperly arranged and in bad state of repair. We consequently undertook the remodelling of this department with the result that the kitchen walls have been wainscoted, and the employees service kitchen entirely re-vamped. All service activities of the employees dining room have been centered in

one location eliminating the necessity of transporting clean dishes and table service from one room to another following a meal. The walls of the service kitchen have been wainscoted and a floor of tile construction replaces the former wooden flooring which was old and worn.

More adequate laboratory facilities have been provided by the transferring of the laboratory from its previous location to the former scullery of the officers' dining room. Modern laboratory benches constructed in our own carpenter shop have been provided and the floor has been replaced with tile.

The room formerly occupied by the officers' dining room has been remodelled with the object in view of providing more convenient and more adequate drug room facilities. We have not as yet completed the transfer of the drug room from its present location but the space provided will more adequately care for its needs than the previous location offered.

The home-made dumb waiters which served as a means of conveyance of food and laundry to the female wards and the officers' dining room and which had been in operation for approximately 40 years, were replaced by the installation of four modern electric dumb waiters. The former arrangement was extremely unsafe and recommendation of some improvement had frequently been made by the Industrial Commission. The present arrangement provides us with an adequate means of conveyance and eliminates the element of danger formerly prevalent. It is our hope and desire to this year continue this project by the replacement of three dumb waiters serving the male wards of similar construction as those removed from the female.

The old hydraulic freight elevator which serves as a conveyor from the basement to the main kitchen and service room of the congregate dining room, is likewise in poor condition and its replacement is included in the above project.

Upon the recommendation of the state power plant engineer, we purchased a third low service centrifugal pump of 1000 gallons. This will increase our protection in case of fire by allowing the use of lake water direct for protection and it will also permit the over-hauling of the present low service pumps which are in need of repair.

A large Hobart mixer has been purchased for the main kitchen as well as a bread slicer and a toaster. The addition of this equipment markedly increases the efficiency of this department.

We have placed a steam table in the congregate dining room which will allow the serving of food in a warmer and more palatable nature than has previously been possible.

The process of painting and redecorating has been continued and eleven wards are now in a state of repair which will eliminate the necessity of further attention of this nature for some time to come.

There have been miscellaneous furniture replacements and five power-driven sewing machines were purchased for the sewing room, replacing the equipment of this type which was in a bad state im-

possible of repair. There has consequently occurred a more satisfactory type of service in this department.

Miscellaneous medical and laboratory equipment in the nature of Sanborn basal metabolism apparatus, instrument sterilizers for the infirmaries, and new medical editions for the library have been added.

Four-hundred feet of fire hose to replace equipment of this nature which was worn and 300 rods of fencing for necessary miscellaneous fence repairs was purchased.

FARM

We have under cultivation at the present time approximately 830 acres of farm land which is divided as follows: 300 acres upon the main farm, 204 upon the west farm colony owned by the state, and 219 upon the Hotz farm which adjoins our west farm colony and was leased during the late spring of 1930. The Keese farm property leased during the spring of 1931 provides 30 acres for cultivation and early in 1932 we were successful in acquiring by rental the Holter farm of 75 acres adjacent to the Hotz and west farms.

The west farm inmate colony has continued to function in a satisfactory manner and provides accommodations for 15 convalescent male patients who are cared for by two employees, a man and his wife.

The Hotz farm by the presence of a large farm home offered excellent facilities for the development of an additional inmate colony. The home was completely renovated and since the early fall of 1930 thirteen patients of similar type to those quartered upon the west farm colony have been domiciled there. They are under the supervision of one employee and meals are transported in thermos containers from the main hospital each day. This has eliminated the necessity of employing an additional cook. All cleaning and care of the home is done by the inmates under the direction of the employee who has been detailed to them. They are likewise engaged daily in the routine pursuits of the farm.

The agricultural pursuits of the farm have provided occupation for approximately 200 men and have served as one of our best sources of therapy, as well as of marked financial assistance from the standpoint of institutional maintenance.

All obsolete farm machinery has been replaced with the result that more efficiency has been obtained and healthier crops have been harvested. A rotation program of home fertilizing has been adhered to and a soil test was instituted on all soils in the spring of 1932 by Professor G. J. Chapman, Soils Division of the University of Wisconsin. The advocacy of lime phosphate and commercial fertilizer has been partially responsible for marked improvement in the crop yield of 1932.

Due to the uncertainty of hay crops in this vicinity, some acreage has been devoted to the cultivation of Sudan grass and soy beans and the results obtained have been very satisfactory. Because of extremely dry weather, there was some decrease in crop yield during

the year of 1931-1932. This was particularly true in the case of barley.

The yield of garden products during both years has been bountiful and sufficiently large to supply fresh vegetables for all inmates and employees while in season and have likewise permitted the canning of numerous products for use throughout the year.

The supply of pork has been bountiful and sufficient in extent to care for institutional needs, eliminating the necessity of purchase.

We are continuously attempting to improve our production of poultry. The amount produced partially sustained our need for eggs and allowed the serving of fowl to all inmates and employees upon holidays.

During the past two years we have attempted to improve our dairy herd and have been extremely fortunate in having the services of an excellently trained man in charge of the department. Under his direction milk and butter production has been markedly increased. We have continued, under his management, the three time day milking which has been partially responsible at least for the increased production. It may likewise be attributed to a feed and health program formulated by the state farm supervisor from whom we have always had excellent cooperation and counsel. It has been our aim to utilize as much of the home grown product as possible in feeding but due to limitation of pasture space, ensilage has been necessary during the entire year. The quantity of oats raised has not been sufficient to meet all needs of the department.

Eighty-two calves have been born and of this number but four have been lost by death. In order to eliminate poor producers and develop the herd as rapidly as possible, two types of testing have been carried out, daily herd improvement testing, and the semi-official test conducted by the Holstein-Fresian Association of America. During the year of 1930, 80 cows averaged 9205 pounds of milk and 305 pounds of butter fat, while during the year of 1931, 78 cows averaged 11876 pounds of milk and 4008 pounds of butter fat, or an increase of 2671 pounds of milk and 103 pounds of butter fat. At the present rate of production the herd is producing all of the whole milk and cream required by the institution and enough cream to supply about one-half of the required amount of butter.

The health of the herd, particularly since the appointment of Mr. Webster, has been excellent. Periodic testing for tuberculosis by both federal and state veterinarians upon three occasions has failed to reveal a single reactor. The herd has been tested for abortion upon numerous occasions and is now divided into two classes, those who reacted positively and those in whom the test is found negative. There are 26 positive females, two of whom are grades, and the remainder registered cattle. They are confined upon one of the colony farms and are cared for and milked there. The balance of the herd, which is negative, is divided between the main farm and the other inmate colony farm. During the spring of 1932 the presence of scabies was discovered in the herd which necessitated quarantine. For the eradi-

cation of this parasite it was necessary to erect a dipping tank and to immerse each animal upon four different occasions at weekly intervals.

Sixty-three animals have been slaughtered during the two year period, 37 during the first and 26 during the second year.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I desire to express my gratitude to the loyal and efficient personnel of the institution for the faithful services which they have rendered and the splendid spirit of cooperation which they have always manifested.

To the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute and the State Laboratory of Hygiene, we are gratefully indebted for the facilities which they have extended to us in the interpretation of laboratory results.

We are particularly grateful to Dr. C. C. Atherton, Superintendent of the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, for the many kindnesses afforded at the time of the installation of our occupational therapy department.

To your Honorable Board and the official heads of its various departments, I express with a sincere sense of appreciation, gratitude for the counsel, courtesies, and whole-hearted cooperation which you have at all times extended to me.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER BELL,
Superintendent.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE
WAUPUN, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

Waupun, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

W. A. DEERHAKE, M. D. ----- *Superintendent and Steward*
 W. S. BROOKS ----- *Assistant Steward*

The Central State Hospital for the Insane, located at Waupun, in Dodge County, on the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, also Chicago and North Western Railway at East Waupun, 70 miles from Milwaukee, 52 miles from Madison, 30 miles from Oshkosh, 18 miles from Fond du Lac. Highways 68, 151, 49, and 26. Bus lines to Fond du Lac and Madison.

The classes cared for by this institution are as follows:

1. Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who become insane or feeble-minded while in the State Prison, State Reformatory, House of Correction, or other correctional institution.
2. Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane or feeble-minded.
3. Persons accused of crime but not tried because of insanity or feeble-mindedness.
4. Persons who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane or feeble-minded.
5. Persons adjudged to be insane or feeble-minded, who were previously convicted of a felony.

Visiting hours for relatives, 8 to 11 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M.

Visiting hours for the public, 3 P. M., except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Capacity of Institution-----	204
Number of Patients June 30, 1931-----	278
Number of Patients June 30, 1932-----	362
Area of Grounds, Acres-----	38
Acreage Under Cultivation-----	34
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932-----	\$535,904.97
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932-----	117,407.10

Expenditures	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1931	June 30, 1932
Operation -----	\$113,822.58	\$144,775.24
Repairs and Maintenance-----	8,889.77	8,768.27
Total (per capita cost basis)-----	\$122,712.25	\$153,543.51
Permanent Improvements -----	155,533.62	8,752.91
Total Expenditures -----	\$278,245.97	\$162,296.42

Average daily No. of Patients-----	260	342
Per Capita Cost Per Week-----\$	9.08	\$ 8.65
(Oper. and Repair and Maintenance)		
Average Number of Officers and Employees--	56	70

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the tenth biennial report of the Central State Hospital for the Insane for the period ended June 30, 1932.

GROWTH

An examination of the attached reports for the biennium ending June 30, 1932, will show a marked growth at this institution, both in physical plant, and patient population, and will also show our attempt under difficulties, to improve the living conditions of the patients, while confined here, and to prepare each patient for a possible return to society better able to meet the conditions of life. I will briefly outline in this report, the number of changes during the past biennium, their significance, and our needs in the immediate future.

PHYSICAL PLANT

Housing: Two new ward buildings were completed and opened for use on July 1, 1931, with a total capacity of 81, increasing the capacity of the institution from 125 to 206, at a total cost for the new buildings of \$118,645.28. Our population at the time these buildings were opened was 278, or 34.95 per cent above the rated capacity, including the new buildings. Our present population (June 30, 1932) is 362, or 75.73 per cent above the rated capacity. Our estimated population, based upon past experience, for the future is as follows:

Date	Estimated Population	Percentage over present rated capacity
June 30, 1933-----	385	86.89%
June 30, 1934-----	427	107.28%
June 30, 1935-----	470	128.16%

We have been housing the over-population by crowding our dormitories, putting two patients in rooms meant for one, and utilizing basements and rooms meant for storerooms, etc., as dormitories. When the estimated future population materializes, we will again be compelled to place beds in the institution corridors and shops, and to convert at least one of our occupational therapy shops into a dormitory. This is inadvisable and uneconomical for the following reasons.

(1) We have here the most dangerous type of patients housed in any state institution; a type of patient no other institution in the state is prepared to handle. A small percentage of these patients can be handled in dormitories, but the balance should be handled in individual rooms for the safety of other patients, to prevent agitation and escape,

to prevent sexual perversion, and for the welfare of the individual patient. In addition to this, the basements and storerooms now utilized as dormitories, and others, which we will be compelled to utilize as dormitories, are not suitable for that purpose. Neither are the corridors suitable to be used for housing of patients.

(2) Depriving patients of the limited occupational therapy they are now receiving. More will be given about occupational therapy under that caption.

(3) Impossibility of proper segregation of the insane and feeble-minded, and of the various divisions of each. More will be given about segregation under that caption.

(4) The cost of supervision per patient over our rated capacity is much higher than for those patients properly housed.

The only alternate to housing patients in this manner is the immediate construction of buildings to properly house at least 225 patients more, making a total capacity of 431, which is only four above our estimated population for June 30, 1934. Should plans for construction of these buildings be made at once, the buildings would not be available before our over-population equalled their capacity.

We would draw your attention to the fact that our present population also includes the patients transferred from other state hospitals, mentioned in the second paragraph of the report for the biennium ending June 30, 1930, thus clearing up the condition mentioned in that paragraph.

Power Plant Addition: A power plant addition was completed allowing room for two new boilers and doubling the engine room capacity. One new boiler has been added as well as a new and larger air compressor, and pumping equipment. We now have three boilers, two of which have been in use constantly since 1913. These two boilers will undoubtedly last through the next biennium under a decreased load, however, a fourth boiler should be added immediately to make a decreased load possible, and to conserve the two old boilers.

Most of the power plant machinery and equipment has been in use since 1913. Duplicate equipment was not provided. We do not have duplicate equipment yet, with the exception of the air compressor above mentioned, and one or two other minor items. Should any part of the power plant equipment break down, or be taken out of service for any reason whatever, the institution would be compelled to go without power plant service until repairs and other changes had been made. For that reason, and because the machinery and equipment are old, and might break down because of age, we feel the necessity of duplicate equipment and necessary housing to be installed at once.

Garage: We have completed a twenty stall garage during this biennium for employee's cars. By alternating automobiles as the employees are relieved from duty, this garage houses approximately 35 cars, and has served to free our narrow roads from parked cars, so the roads can be available for visitors, and free from obstruction in case of emergency, such as fire, escape, etc.

Farm and Garden: In spite of repeated requests for additional land, our garden acreage has not been increased. In fact it has been decreased by the construction of the garage. We did, however, take steps in the spring of 1932 for increased yield by the installation of an overhead irrigation system, over about 3½ acres of garden land. This system shows indications of considerably increasing our yield, although, we cannot state as yet the amount of that increase.

WELFARE, RECORDS, & TREATMENT OF PATIENTS

Medical: We now have a staff of three physicians, including the assistant superintendent, and one nurse. The usual ratio of physicians to patients of this type is one to every 100 patients. This ratio is necessary at this institution, for proper mental and physical examination, treatment, diagnosis, and to permit a regular survey of patients as well as to maintain proper records. While this ratio has not been maintained, (we have one physician for every 114 patients or 62 patients above that ratio) we have been able especially this last year to do extensive mental and physical examinations, resulting in clearer diagnosis, better treatment, and more comprehensive and clearer records.

We reported in our last biennium 19 cases of neurosyphilis remaining in the institution at the end of the biennium. Many more cases have been received during this biennium, and several have been discharged, so that we now have 28 active cases, and estimate the number of future cases as follows:

June 30, 1933.....	38
June 30, 1934.....	45
June 30, 1935.....	60

No additional facilities have been given us for the care and segregation of acute physical cases. This subject was covered quite thoroughly in our last report. The need is greater today, because of the increased population. We are still compelled to take serious physical cases to outside hospitals, and to house all convalescent cases on the wards with physically active patients. We are still running the danger of delay in operations, and the lack of supervision while the patient is recovering in an outside hospital. We cannot too strongly recommend the immediate construction of a medical unit building. It can be attached to the main corridor, just back of the administration building, at a cost of \$50,000.00, and its construction would relieve the need we have felt for many years.

The residences for physicians, mentioned in the last two reports, have not as yet been constructed, or moneys appropriated. We stressed the great difficulty in retaining medical assistants without quarters. One physician left us for that reason, since the last report. The three physicians now employed here are living in the city about a mile from the institution. While they are available by telephone, none are living on the grounds for immediate call when necessary. There

is every reason to believe that the physicians now here, remain here only because of the economic period, through which we are passing. When those conditions improve, we will again experience difficulty retaining them, unless these residences are available to them. I wish to stress the construction of these residences.

Dental: Since the last report, we have added a part time dentist. His time is proportioned between us and the Wisconsin State Prison, allowing us one day per week. Our entire inmate population has been surveyed, foci of infection in mouth removed, and considerable restorative work accomplished. There is still much restorative work to do. Every patient is examined upon admission, and immediately treated if treatment is indicated. Dental records are maintained on each patient. There are several instances where mental agitation has been reduced because of the removal of infection from the mouth.

Occupational Therapy: We have increased our shop room for occupational therapy during this biennium, by utilizing the basement of another ward building. This additional shop has increased the number of patients benefited by occupational therapy to 201. We are still, however, unable to give employment to all the patients desiring to occupy their time in some useful work. We feel that all patients should not only be given an opportunity for work, but should for their own benefit, be encouraged to work. This is impossible because of insufficient room. As previously mentioned, we are faced with the probability of discontinuing at least one of these shops, to care for this increase in population, unless new wards are furnished. We regret the need for doing this, because we will lose much of what we already have accomplished. Nothing can replace occupational therapy in our efforts to assist a patient to adjust himself to conditions of life. We must assist him in this adjustment if we are to do justice to either the patient or to society.

Education and Amusement: We have been unable to improve the conditions under this heading during this biennium, although we have not decreased the service any. We still have a small library available to the patients, and issue magazines to the wards for use by the patients. We still have silent pictures. Cards, checkers, etc., are permitted on the wards. We have been fortunate in securing an attendant guard able to instruct in music, and to supervise entertainment. We have, therefore, been able through gifts of instruments, to organize a small band, and to give other forms of home talent entertainment. Most of the patients are permitted to exercise in the yard from two to three hours per day where they can engage in various sports, such as football, baseball, etc. We would like to permit all patients this privilege, but cannot do so, because of the condition of the wall around the yard. Many of the patients are dangerous criminals; all have committed a crime for which many of them are either to be returned to one of the penal institutions, or to a court for further proceedings according to law, if and when they recover. Many of these patients would escape if possible. The wall around

the yard is caving and crumbling and is inadequate to prevent escape. Some patients have scaled the wall or the corridor in spite of supervision and affected at least a temporary escape. We have been able to reduce the number of escapes to a minimum only by not permitting yard privilege to the patients who are apt to attempt to escape. This deprives this class of patients of their only opportunity for fresh air and sunshine, and participation in games, etc.

We have requested a new wall, but moneys have not been appropriated for this purpose. We request this wall again this year, and urge the appropriation of sufficient money for this purpose.

Segregation: One of the most important problems in an institution of this type, is proper segregation both from the disciplinary standpoint and for the welfare of the individual patient. Previous to this biennium, we were compelled because of lack of room to place all classes of patients together on the same wards, irrespective of the type or class of patient. When the two new ward buildings were completed, we were able to segregate some classes to a limited extent. This segregation has resulted in better discipline, and better morale among the patients. As an illustration, the patients who themselves are unadjusted to institutional confinement and treatment, and who are too shrewd themselves to participate in turmoil, except to benefit by it as a blind for escape, or violation of some other institutional rule, agitate weaker minded patients into turmoil detrimental to themselves and to institutional discipline. These patients have been confined in one ward building and given yard privileges by themselves, and therefore, do not have the opportunity to continue their agitation. The morale and discipline of the institution was noticeably improved immediately after this segregation. A greater number of patients have had an insight into their condition, and have made adjustments, partially because of this segregation. Some have been released because of this insight and adjustment. However, there is much yet to be done along this line.

The feeble-minded are now confined with the insane. The feeble-minded group require entirely different treatment and handling, than the insane group. They are weaker mentally than most of the insane, but are not subject to the delusions and hallucinations of the insane. Because of their weaker mental condition, they are susceptible to suggestions and influence of the insane. Adjustment, therefore, is delayed. The feeble-minded group should be segregated to a greater extent than any other group. The methods of discipline, of employment, of housing, of education, and in fact, of all forms of institutional management and treatment is different.

The solution of this problem is the construction of a separate unit for the feeble-minded. This unit should be so constructed as to prevent the feeble-minded from coming in contact with the insane in any manner whatever. This unit was requested two years ago, and we are again requesting it this year.

There should be greater segregation within the insane group, such as segregation of the deteriorated and filthy in one group, the neuro-

syphilis in another, new patients undergoing observation and examination in a third, patients undergoing treatment for serious physical ailments in a fourth, etc. Additional ward buildings for the insane, and a medical unit building will make this segregation possible.

Social Service: The need of comprehensive and accurate social service records have been felt at this institution for several years. In the past, accurate diagnosis of patients have been hindered by the lack of verified information concerning the social environment and hereditary background of the individual. The advantages accruing from discharges were minimized because the institution was unable to arrange for the supervision or care of the patient following his return to society. The institution had no information concerning the patient, except that supplied by himself. That information, because of the patient's psychosis, was often untruthful, unreliable and misleading.

During the past biennium an excellent start toward accurate and extensive social service records has been instituted. During this period contacts with the Social Service Agencies throughout this state, Minnesota, and Illinois have been made, and at the present time all cases are cleared through the Milwaukee County Social Service Exchange. During the latter half of the biennial period 121 cases were cleared, and it was found that 93, or 77 percent, were registered with the Exchange. Of the 93 known cases, it was found that accredited social agencies in Milwaukee County Social Service had made 533 separate contacts. Through the courtesy of these organizations, this institution secured 497 of the 533 histories, all made by trained social service workers, each complete in itself, and each containing invaluable information leading to an accurate understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of the patient.

In addition to the above, extensive family and personal histories are made on each patient admitted. Histories are also taken from at least one, and often two close relatives. If the patient has been previously hospitalized, hospital records are secured. In several cases of an unusual nature, and where information could not be secured by mail, an investigator has been sent to the patient's home, where an exhaustive and detailed social service survey has been made.

During the coming biennium, we hope to further increase the usefulness of our social service department, by more extensive, complete and accurate social service records. We will also strive to bring about a closer personal sympathy and understanding between the relatives and the staff, and to assist the relatives in a more comprehensive understanding of the problem of the patient in which they are particularly interested, and, by a genuine and friendly interest, assist the patient to a normal mental condition if possible.

Records of Patients: The institutional record office has been in operation for about a year. During that period, research has been made into the files of other similar institutions. Our own files have been remodeled along the most efficient, detailed and expert lines pos-

sible, until at the present time we believe we have exceptionally good institutional records for an institution of this size and type.

The value of the folders, in themselves, has been greatly increased. Monthly progress notes on each patient's individual conduct and condition are made. Mental and physical examinations are made a part of these records. The staff makes a mental examination of each patient once a year, or oftener if an examination is indicated. Intelligence tests are also performed promptly by the staff, whenever indicated by the records. Unusual incidents are made a part of the individual patient's folder. Social service histories, or researches are now the rule, rather than the exception. Detailed and verified criminal histories on each patient are now secured and incorporated in the history. Card indexes on subjects referred to frequently have been made, which proves more efficient and much quicker than the old system. Institutional records other than the individual folder are now filed efficiently and may be referred to quickly for needed information. Permanent and detailed records are kept relative to the welfare and supervision of patients. We hope to continue to increase the efficiency of the records in every way possible. Constant improvements are being made in filing and recording, and we hope to incorporate these methods in our files as they prove of value. We are prevented from doing all we would like to do at the present time, because of lack of office room. However, should additional buildings be given us, we will reserve sufficient room for continuation of these records, which are so valuable in understanding, diagnosing and treating the patient. These records are of great value when any question arises as to a patient's mental or physical condition.

School: During the past biennium a survey of the educational attainments of the inmate population disclosed a pressing need for some type of education within the institution. We purchased a small quantity of equipment and supplies, and on January 11, 1932, the school was officially opened, with an enrollment of 29, with an attendant guard who was a former teacher, as an instructor in the classes. The school was operated for a period of about five months, and then discontinued until this coming fall. During that period 44 inmates attended the school for greater or lesser periods. Of the 44 inmates attending, 29 were classified as mentally deficient, and of the remaining 15, seven had less than a fourth grade education, and three being of a foreign birth, were unable to either read or write English.

Although only the rudiments of education were taught during this experimental period, the results attained were far above our expectations. The attitude of the individual patients toward the work was earnest and interested, and they made an honest effort to better themselves.

As shown in Table 19, only 27 of the 362 inmates are graduates of High Schools or Colleges, while 29 have no education; 15 are able to read only, and 103 are only able to read and write. In other words only about 8 per cent of the entire population have had an education above that of a common school. We feel that much can be done for

the patient, by continuing this school. We hope during the next biennium to be able to increase the number attending these classes, and to be able to give those capable of higher education, an opportunity to do so, through some educational agency. It is our aim to make their stay at this institution as pleasant and profitable as possible, and education will aid us to this end, and will enable the patient to again go out into society better able to meet the conditions of life.

CONCLUSION

The above outline will show what this institution has accomplished, and what we hope to accomplish during the next biennium. It will show the need of additional facilities for caring for these patients. Should these facilities not be allowed, we will be unable to follow the excellent work of the past biennium, with still better work during the next biennium, and as indicated in some cases, we will lose ground.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to your Honorable Board, for your continued support and assistance. I also sincerely appreciate the continued loyalty and co-operation of the officers and employees in the conduct of the affairs of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. DEERHAKE,
Superintendent.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
MENDOTA, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mendota, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

H. C. WERNER, M. D. ----- *Medical Superintendent*
 J. S. SMITH ----- *Business Manager*

This hospital has been in existence since 1921, when the first buildings were erected at Farwell's Point. The first appropriation was in the sum of \$250,000.00 and four buildings were erected. In 1923, an additional \$180,000.00 was appropriated by the legislature and the administration building, recreation building, commissary and business office and convalescent buildings were erected. The physical plant of this hospital consists of a fifty-acre wooded site on Lake Mendota and eleven buildings. Six of these buildings are devoted to the care of patients, one is a residence for physicians, one an employees' building, a refectory, recreation building and occupational therapy building. The hospital has a capacity of 275 beds.

The medical staff consists of a Medical Superintendent, Clinical Director three Junior Assistant Physicians, attending Roentgenologist and attending Dental Surgeon. There is a complete X-Ray Department, well equipped and maintained with a very competent Roentgenologist. The hospital is well equipped with Hydrotherapy and some Electrotherapy apparatus. Occupational Therapy is provided. There are four instructors and about one hundred patients daily can receive Occupational Therapy. Many patients are engaged in outside activities, in gardening, construction, care of the lawns. Recreational facilities are numerous.

This hospital is devoted exclusively to the care of nervous and mental cases in ex-service men of the World War. Any ex-service man resident of the State of Wisconsin at the time of enlistment is eligible to treatment here.

Capacity of Institution	300
Number of Patients June 30, 1931	280
Number of Patients June 30, 1932	282
Area of Grounds, Acres	33
Acreage Under Cultivation	10
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932	\$688,209.92
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932	415,452.82

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Operation	\$233,035.20	\$228,963.50
Repairs and Maintenance	16,142.90	16,211.02
Total (per capita cost basis)	\$249,178.12	\$245,174.52
Permanent Improvements	8,617.68	45,587.39
Total Expenditures	\$257,795.78	\$290,761.91

Average daily number of patients-----	280	276
Per capita cost per week (operation and repair and maintenance) -----	\$17.11	\$17.08
Average number of officers and employees-----	125	127

THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I have the honor to submit the tenth biennial report of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital for the period ended June 30, 1932.

HEALTH

Due to a careful observation of dietetics, rules of hygiene and care of the teeth as well as an intensive program of calisthenics and recreation, the health of the patients during the past biennium has been excellent. No epidemics of any kind have occurred. Weights of all patients are checked at regular intervals and obese patients are placed on a special diet if the situation demands.

STAFF MEETINGS

Staff meetings are held each morning of the week except Sunday and Monday. The latter morning is devoted to a conference with the steward. Special cases are presented at staff meeting, papers presented, and consideration given to patients' problems and welfare.

ROENTGENOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Each man admitted to the hospital is subjected to a routine examination consisting of head, chest, and teeth. Equipment is in excellent condition and the department is furnishing the medical staff with much useful information which aids materially in the treatment of the patients.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

When a patient is admitted to the hospital his teeth are thoroughly examined as a routine measure. The system in effect provides for a periodic check-up on those men who remain residents of the hospital. This care eliminates considerable suffering and is an important factor in the restoration of the mind and body of the patient.

Treatments include Post Operative, Gum and Cavity.

Miscellaneous includes replacements, adjustments of plates, X-ray diagnoses, surgical dressings, and so forth.

HYDROTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

This department operates on a twenty-four hour a day schedule which has aided materially in the patients' recovery. As a result of this constant service, an order was issued in March 1928, to discontinue every form of mechanical restraint; it has not been found necessary to resort to any such extreme measures since that time.

A new type of thermostat has been installed which has proven very satisfactory and guarantees a greater degree of safety and better results with the use of the neutral continuous bath. This department is a decided aid in establishing and maintaining a spirit of peace and quiet about the hospital grounds.

Hydrotherapy consists of Neutral Continuous Packs, Neutral Continuous Tub Baths, Circular Douches, Scotch Douches, Cleaning Baths, Foot Treatments, and Special Care.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

A total of 144 different patients were given employment in the department during the biennium. In connection with this statement, the following figures may prove of interest:

- 46 of this group were sent home.
- 6 were sent to other institutions, improved.
- 4 were sent to other institutions, unimproved.
- 12 were sent to other departments of this institution, improved.
- 15 were discontinued because of inadaptability.
- 61 are now receiving employment in the department daily.

The new equipment acquired consists of a Kirchner table loom, speed lathe, shaper, ronter, spray machine, and steam dye kettle. Patients engaged in occupational therapy made the following articles, which have been added to other shop equipment: 2 maple top carpenter benches, 1 counter and service table, 4 tables, 5 looms, and 1 storage bin.

The crafts taught are: upholstery, wood work and cabinet making, repair work, painting and decorating, printing, fibre weaving, raffia weaving, basketry, chair caning, rush seat weaving, leather work, hook rugs, kelim rugs, Turkish knot rugs, loom woven scarfs, loom woven rag rugs, rake knitting, brush making (hand drawn), brush making (twisted in wire), crocheting, Jesso craft, poppy making, glowing glass pictures, frame making, sealing wax work, macrome' knotting, window shade making, needle point, twist rugs, and book binding.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPERVISION OF ATTENDANTS

This department is responsible for the general condition of the wards, and for the appearance and attitude of the attendants. Every effort is expended to maintain cleanliness and harmony. An eight-hour day schedule was instituted for attendants in March, 1932; we are not prepared at this time to make any definite recommendation in this regard as we have not had sufficient opportunity to study the results.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPERVISION OF RECREATION

Program: This department under the direction of a recreational director provides supervised athletics for the patients as well as di-

rected calisthenics. A weekly program of events is submitted by the director which includes, in addition to the calisthenic schedule, moving pictures (talkies), radio programs, dances, card parties, bowling tournaments, billiard matches, baseball games, basketball games, golf tournaments, and special entertainments.

Church: The recreation department also arranges the schedule of religious services for each Sunday in the year and for special occasions.

Entertainments: Special entertainments are provided during the winter months on Sunday afternoons by the Service Clubs of Madison and other organizations throughout the state who offer their services. Groups are escorted to a Madison theatre weekly; also attend the Dane County Fair and the circus.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department consists of one regular hospital employee and continues to serve the veterans residing at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital with regard to Disability Compensation, Disability Allowance, and other matters in connection with the Veterans Administration. Donations by various groups and individuals make it possible to furnish "treats" to those men who are entirely without funds; a box of candy is presented to each man on his birthday through the courtesy of the State Department of the American Legion Auxiliary. Complete social service histories are obtained to aid the medical staff so that the case may be thoroughly understood and properly classified.

Field service is provided by the offices of the Veterans Administration and the Rehabilitation Division.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

Sound equipment has been installed so that the patients may enjoy current pictures; for example, "Skippy" and "City Lights."

A sun porch on the front of Cottage 2 has increased the capacity of the day room to a large extent, and the sun and light have more access to the ward.

A tool house has been erected in which the property of the hospital may be stored and properly cared for when tasks are completed.

A very beautiful rubber tile floor has been laid in the corridors of the Recreation Hall and in the library. A much more pleasant atmosphere is created through the appearance of these floors.

Sun porches on each end of the Administration Building are under construction. They will greatly increase the day room space on this ward and make of it a more pleasant home for the veterans.

A Superintendent's Residence is also under construction. This structure will add to the beauty of the grounds as well as provide housing for the medical staff, which has been inadequate in the past.

Electrical equipment is being installed in the refectory. This will be a decided improvement over the coal method of cooking.

BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

Buildings required are:

- a. Repair shop, including a wash rack, for State cars.
- b. Green house—to start plants for the garden and flower beds; also as a therapy measure for those interested in horticulture.

CONCLUSION

My sincere appreciation is extended to your honorable body for the interest that has been displayed in regard to problems which have arisen in this institution. It has been a pleasure and a privilege to work with you.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. WERNER, M. D.

Superintendent.

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY
AND TRAINING SCHOOL

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Chippewa Falls, Wis.

OFFICERS

A. L. BEIER, M. D. ----- *Superintendent and Steward*
 WM. SMITH ----- *Assistant Steward*
 MRS. HARRY ALLEN ----- *Matron*

The Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, located at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was formerly known as the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded. It was established by the act of legislature in 1895 which appropriated the sum of \$100,000.00 for the purpose of selecting and purchasing a site and the erection of suitable buildings.

The institution was formally opened June 11, 1897, when two inmate cottages, the laundry and power plant were in readiness for occupancy and operation. The first inmate was received and admitted June 16th 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 were added. In addition there are two dairy barns, greenhouse and other less important agricultural buildings and also six residences for officers and employees of the institution.

In accordance with statutory provision this institution provides for the care, custody, and training of feeble-minded and epileptic cases. About 10% of the population are epileptics and about 30% belong to the uneducable grades.

Capacity of Institution -----	1154
Extra Institutional Facilities -----	88
Total Capacity -----	1242
Number of Patients June 30, 1931 -----	1306
Number of Patients June 30, 1932 -----	1426
Area of Grounds, Acres -----	180
Acreage Under Cultivation -----	625
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932 -----	\$967,021.90
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932 -----	\$437,052.38
	Year Ending Year Ending
Expenditures	June 30, 1931 June 30, 1932
Operation -----	\$311,236.11 \$291,930.61
Repairs and Maintenance -----	25,769.82 30,894.75

Total (per capita cost basis) -----	\$337,005.93 \$322,825.35
Permanent Improvements -----	23,967.41 31,341.10

Total Expenditure -----	\$360,973.34 \$354,166.46

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Average daily number of patients	1332	1376
Per capita cost per week (operation and repair and maintenance)	\$4.86	\$4.82
Average number of officers and employees	185	188

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the eighteenth biennial report of the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School for the period ended June 30, 1932.

POPULATION

At the end of the fiscal year of 1930, our inmate population numbered 1300. There were present in our institution 1426 on June 30, 1932, the end of the biennium covered by this report. This shows an increase of 126 that have been provided for with no change in our housing facilities, excepting the conversion of a sewing room located in our girls' custodial building into a dormitory that takes care of fifteen helpless children.

Our statistical tabulations show that 364 first admissions were received, plus 143 who were transferred from other state institutions under the jurisdiction of your Board. This brings the number of admissions for the biennium up to 507 as compared with 373, the number of admissions for the last preceding biennial period.

Among the admissions, there were found 108 idiots, 91 imbeciles, 141 morons, 3 epileptics, (not mentally deficient), 7 who were found to be not mentally deficient, and 14 whose mentality has not been definitely ascertained. The latter were born to mothers who were institutionalized by commitment during their pregnancy.

Of the admissions by transfer, 143 in number, there were 74 children from the State Public School at Sparta, Wisconsin. Of these 8 are idiots, 11 imbeciles, 54 morons and 1 not mentally deficient. The latter died at our institution following an attack of Gastroenteritis. Two boys were transferred from the Industrial School for Boys, 6 from the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, 5 from the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls; all, excepting 1, were found to be morons; the exception, a boy, ranked as an imbecile. Two cases, subsequently returned, were transferred from the Green and Columbia County Asylum, as were also 54 from the Southern Colony and Training School, for the purpose of having performed upon them the sterilization operation. The County Asylum patients were psychotics; the Southern Colony cases were, we assumed, morons.

Among the admissions there were found to be 65 who are afflicted with epilepsy.

During this period, 497 applications for admission were received. Of these, we were able to accept 364; the remainder were entered on our "waiting list" which now numbers approximately 300. As in former years, the majority of cases appearing on this list, representing those whose commitments were deferred, belong to the custodial

type. About 100 of these represent urgent cases for whom room should be provided as early as economic conditions will permit.

Since the opening of our institution in 1897, there have been admitted 7,080 cases. Applications for admission during this same period number 7,471.

There were no readmissions during the biennium.

At our request and upon order of your Board, we transferred 197 cases to other institutions.

Of these, 127 were removed to County Asylums. These removals, selected from our older groups and those requiring indefinite custodial segregation, were made in order to make room for the admission of younger cases who were in urgent need of institutional care and training. Of the 52 removals to the Southern Colony, 11 represent cases whose transfer to that institution was requested by relatives; the remaining 41 were cases brought to our institution for the sterilization operation.

Six psychotic cases were transferred to our State Hospitals for Insane and three boys with marked criminalistic tendencies were removed to the Central Hospital. The cases that were transferred to the State Public School represent dependent children who were found to be not mentally deficient. One case, a boy, was transferred to the State of Michigan after his abduction and transportation into that State. Upon an agreement with authorities of the State of Michigan, that State assumed the responsibility for his subsequent care and maintenance. The case transferred to the Dixon State Hospital at Dixon, Illinois, after commitment to our institution through one of our County Courts, was found to be an escape from the Illinois institution and subsequently returned.

PAROLE

There were 97 paroles during the biennium; 47 during the fiscal year 1930-31 and 50 during the fiscal year of 1931-32. None were returned before the expiration of this period.

At the end of the biennium, there are actually out on parole 297, of which 107 are boys and the remainder 190, girls. During this period we have launched upon a venture new to our institution. We refer to the matter of placement with wages of individuals who are capable of readjusting themselves in extra-institutional surroundings. Heretofore, our paroles have been directly and only to relatives of the inmates concerned. The new program begun late in the biennium, has enabled us, despite unfavorable employment condition, to place nine girls and one boy in remunerative occupations before the close of this period. At the present writing, we now have fifteen girls and one boy on placement with wages.

HEALTH

The prevalence of contagious diseases in our institution during the biennial period is shown on the following tabulation:

Tuberculosis -----	29	
Mumps -----	64	
Pneumonia -----	36	2 employees
Chicken pox -----	30	
Influenza -----	738	39 employees
Diphtheria -----	2	1 employee
Veneral disease -----	2	syphilis
Measles -----	1	
Erysipelas -----	3	

Excepting the great number of cases of influenza which swept through our institution in epidemic form, there is nothing of unusual moment in our morbidity record. The diphtheria infection, developing sporadically as it did among the custodial girls of cottage No. 1, was immediately controlled through rigid quarantine, the early use of antitoxin and the administration of the toxin-antitoxin treatment to all custodial children in cottages No. 1 and 12.

During the biennium, Dr. F. S. Cook, who specializes in eye, ear, nose and throat work and is located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, at our request, examined 132 patients at our institution for conditions coming within his specialty. As a result of his findings, 45 tonsilectomies and 2 mastoidectomies were performed. In addition, cataracts were removed in two cases. One of these cases was afflicted with panophthalmitis (inflammation of the structures of the entire eye) and removal of the affected eye became necessary. Ocular attention too embraced the correction of refractive irregularities in 71 cases, who were fitted with suitable lenses.

Our statistical tables show that 94 deaths occurred. Three cases carried on our list of deaths to clear our records, died at home while on parole; one of infantile paralysis, the other through suicide, and the third because of epilepsy. In our institution there were 12 deaths due to pneumonia; 8 to influenza; 6 to endocarditis; 23 to tuberculosis; 7 to diarrhea and enteritis; 8 to other diseases of the intestines; 7 to epilepsy; 1 to cancer of the uterus and one to accidental traumatism. The latter case, we regret to relate, died as the result of mistreatment accorded him by three attendants. These were subsequently tried on a manslaughter charge, found guilty and two were sentenced to serve four years at the State Prison and the other, because of his age, an equal term at the State Reformatory.

The tabulation covering deaths classified with reference to mental status, shows the following distribution: 40 idiots, 29 imbeciles, 23 morons and one not mentally deficient.

The percentage of patients afflicted with epilepsy has not changed since our last biennial report. Approximately 15% are subject to this affliction.

Through the biennium, 831 cases were wassermanned. Among these, there were 364 new admissions; 5 girls and 2 boys were found to be reactors. Twenty-two spinal fluid examinations were made in cases where cerebro-spinal syphilis was suspected; 18 of these presented a negative reaction; 4 were positive. All cases showing positive reac-

tions are under active treatment and those whose luetic condition has become quiescent, are kept under careful observation.

STERILIZATIONS

The operation for the prevention of procreation, commonly referred to as the sterilization operation was performed upon 151 cases during the biennium. Of this number 5 were boys and the remainder, 146, girls. Included in this group are 47 girls and 1 boy from the Southern Colony and one girl from the Green County Asylum. These were returned to their respective institutions after their sterilization. The operations as heretofore, were performed by Dr. S. E. Williams, our Consulting Surgeon of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Since the passage of the Wisconsin Sterilization Act, the Sterilization Operation was performed upon 468 cases. The following tabulation shows their distribution subsequent to their sterilization:

- 142 cases in institution—of these 8 represent cases who were returned because of delinquency—4 represent cases returned from placement.
- 102 on parole to relatives.
- 9 on placement and employment.
- 18 died—one accidental drowning; the others from natural causes.
- 56 transferred to other institutions.
- 11 escaped—1 discharged later.
- 3 discharged directly to relatives.
- 36 were on parole and discharged because of favorable adjustment.
- 26 were on parole, married and then were discharged.
- 65 brought from other institutions and returned to their respective institutions.

468 (38 males—430 females)

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Our school department has been operated commendably. Although there have been no additions to the personnel of our teaching staff, an increased number of children have been enrolled in our educational department. At the beginning of the past biennium, our school shows an enrollment of 393 pupils; at the end of the same period, an enrollment of 491, of which 221 are boys and 270 girls. Although, in the main, we follow the general curricular program that obtains in the Public School system, our aim is to adapt all educational efforts to the needs of the individual. However, because of the increased number in our school department, we have not been able to individualize our educational work as much as we would wish. Nevertheless both the academic and vocational phases of our training have been carried on effectively. We are, as pointed out heretofore, reaching a greater number of our children and according them such training as may be useful to them in later years.

Our academic classes normally cover work ranging from pre-kindergarten grades to the sixth grade inclusive. However, exceptionally some show greater advancement and these are given every opportunity to develop as far as their mental capacities will permit.

Our Opportunity Room, which, at the end of the biennial period had an enrollment of 53 children, all of whom received part time instruction in the rudiments of hand work, has filled a distinct need in our school system. It reaches a class of children who are unable to profit by purely academic instruction and it assists materially in aiding these academically incapable and manually-minded, to turn their hands to useful efforts.

The Home Economics Department consisting of the sewing, art-needlecraft and cooking divisions has operated effectively. This department, representing as it does an organized effort to fit the mentally deficient girl for subsequent extra-institutional life, provides definite occupational training that is especially useful in promoting her adaptability for domestic service. The Art Needlecraft division has as heretofore functioned remarkably well. Our Boys' Industrial Department, covers the manual training room, basketry, loomwork, chair caning, brush-making, mat, rug and towel-weaving. It is in this department the boy receives the fundamentals of hand training and very frequently demonstrates remarkable aptitudes, and some become highly proficient in their performance. It is to be remembered that the purpose of all phases of this type of training is to fit the boy for probable future successful adaptation in either intra- or extra-institutional surroundings.

Nothing new in procedure or equipment has been added in this department, excepting a towel loom. A used power loom was purchased and placed in operation in November 1931. Since then, as a part of our occupational training program, we have turned out 457 yards of high grade toweling for general use in the institution. This venture has not only provided additional means for training, but has also become an economic asset to our institution inasmuch as all our toweling for general use will be woven on this loom.

Our Manual Training Department continues to teach not only elementary woodwork but has essayed and accomplished well-worth while and complicated projects. The trend of our efforts, in this as in all our educational and industrial departments, has for its objective, the reclamation and rehabilitation, insofar as it is possible, of the individual in order that he or she may become equipped to make an ultimate favorable adjustment to life's socio-economic demands. This naturally pertains only to our higher grade types. Our lower grades will always continue to need custodial care and even with them limited improvement is frequently attained.

PSYCHOMETRIC EXAMINATIONS

Psychometric examinations, conducted by Miss Rachel Bernstein, psychologist, were made on all new admissions. Re-examination of

445 cases constituted one of the undertakings during the biennium. An annual educational survey of school children is made near the end of each school year. Special studies covering the progress of boys and girls in advanced academic classes have been pursued; performance as compared with intelligence ratings have been studied; retesting of epileptics has been done, but so far, there has been an insufficient number of cases to warrant the deduction of any practical conclusions. The investigation will however be continued.

We are using a variety of mental tests. The Stanford Revision of the Binet Simon Intelligence Scale is used as a routine examination; the Kuhlmann Baby Test for infants and pre-school children is employed as is also the Kuhlmann Revision of the Binet whenever advisable. The Arthur Point Scale of Performance Tests, Form I and 2, individual tests designed to particularly measure performance or mechanical ability; the New Stanford Achievement tests for primary and advanced examinations, designed to classify pupils in accordance with their grade or school achievement; the Detroit First Grade Intelligence Test, as also the Detroit Advanced First Grade Intelligence Tests, for the primers and first grade pupils, have been used in our psychological department and have been instrumental in not only determining the grade accomplishment or scholastic abilities of the individuals examined, but also have been of material help in outlining and planning a course of educational procedure and treatment designed to promote the welfare of the individual concerned.

We have also administered a series of personality and behavior rating scales including the following: Woodward-Cady Personal Data Sheet for ages 10 to 16, inclusive; Woodworths Personal Data Sheet for Adults; Meyers' Mental Measure; the Behavior Rating Scale; the Neymann-Kohlstedt Diagnostic Test for Introversion-Extroversion, and "The Best Thing To Do", a test of knowledge of social standards by Tomlin. In addition we are using and experimenting with a series of behavior rating scales and emotional tests. Our psychological investigations, although they have not evolved data that would enable us to draw new conclusions, have led us to a better understanding of the educative potentialities and aptitudes of the individual and have likewise aided us in discovering his handicaps. Accordingly we are in better position to program his subsequent treatment and training for not only his own but also society's advantage. Our plans for the future will lead us into a more intensive psychological and psychiatric research covering particularly a study of the Developmental Age, Special Abilities and Disabilities and Personality investigations. The appended detailed report of our psychologist covers the work in her department for the biennial period.

FIELD WORKER

The addition of a Field Worker to our employed personnel has filled a distinct need of our institution. Miss Rose DeKeyser came to our institution in the capacity of Placement Officer, October 12,

1931. Coming fairly late in the biennium and impeded by the general, unfavorable employment situation, her work does not show extensive results. However, many homes for possible paroles were investigated and many contacts that would aid us especially in placing our trained girls, were effected. As stated heretofore, fifteen girls and one boy were placed in suitable homes where they are, in addition to obtaining their maintenance, receiving remunerative wages. She has also investigated many requests issuing from parents for the parole of their child or children. As the result of her field work many paroles were subsequently permitted.

In addition to her routine parole investigations, she has also aided materially in "checking up" on certain family histories and has returned with important data relative to the social background of many of our wards. This research will go on to further elaboration in the future and may have eugenical value.

Our paroled cases under the present arrangement, now receive the after-care that is extremely essential in assisting them in their economic and social adjustments.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The dental department, conducted by Dr. Kenneth J. Mosley, resident dentist, has been operated in a satisfactory manner. The majority of new admissions show the results of having had inadequate dental attention before their entrance into our institution. There is consequently always the need for a no inconsiderable amount of prophylactic treatment which means not only the extraction of teeth, but also other types of attention to oral conditions and diseases. In the past we have accomplished extensive prophylactic work among inmates who have been with us for a number of years and an increased amount of restorative attention and reconstructive treatment has been possible. Many cases have been X-rayed for impacted teeth and others for the purpose of proper diagnosis. Our dentists' report will be found appended and will further describe the dental attention that is given to our wards.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The medical department has functioned well. New admissions are entered on their arrival in our hospital where if hospital space is available, they are kept under medical observation for one week and longer if necessary. A careful physical examination is made. A case history is prepared and recorded and a mental examination administered. Following this procedure the new admission is assigned to a cottage and his subsequent treatment and training is outlined.

RECREATION

Recreational activities, that contribute so much toward the socialization of the individual and have their beneficial influence in promoting

happiness and contentment, and also provides an outlet for pent-up energies that are struggling for expression, have a permanent place in our institutional program. Their effects are reflected in the wholesome atmosphere that prevails on our wards, in school, in our industrial departments and our spacious playgrounds and go far to keep up the morale of the entire institutional population. Our bi-weekly dances are continued, weekly motion picture programs are shown, seasonal and holiday entertainments are enacted, baseball and basketball games with outside teams are regularly held, interspersed with other varieties of playground and indoor activities.

It has become the custom of our institution to annually present at the close of our school year an outdoor program for the benefit and enjoyment of our wards. This has attracted considerable attention on the part of our neighboring communities and public interest has grown to such an extent that it has become advisable to enact the program on a separate night as a public entertainment. A spacious sloping lawn in admirable setting against a woodland background lends itself wonderfully for this purpose. At the close of our school year in 1931, a program, original and adapted for our children, entitled "At The Country Club" attracted approximately 700 people from surrounding communities. The entertainment for 1932, entitled "The Parade", also original, was viewed by an audience of about 1500 outsiders.

Approximately 830 children were permitted to attend the Northern Wisconsin State Fair free of charge in 1931 through the courtesy of the Fair Association. No Fair was held in 1932. However, children had outings consisting of picnics and visits to Irvine Park, located in Chippewa Falls, during the summer months.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

There has been no material change in our religious services. Our corps of teachers conduct Sunday School activities each Sunday during the school year. Rev. B. H. Schrein and Rev. Wm. Bandt of the German Lutheran Church and Rev. J. M. McGurk of the Catholic Church all of Chippewa Falls, visit our institution for the purpose of bringing religious comfort and instruction to children of their respective faiths. Rev. A. C. Beyer of St. Paul, also continues his monthly visits and instructs deaf-mutes of Lutheran faith. Rev. Theo Kleppe of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church and Rev. L. A. Swisher of the Methodist Church, too, have been frequent visitors and have brought religious comfort to wards of their faith.

BOY SCOUTS

Our Boy Scout Troop, known as Troop 14 of the Boy Scouts of America, Chippewa Valley Council, has conducted itself favorably and has taken part in many of the functions and entertainments enacted by our institution. The members of the troop have rendered

themselves useful in the capacity of ushers, directing the parking of cars, running errands and rendering aid and assistance wherever required. The Troop consists of 32 members. We have found that the Boy Scout activities and obligations have had a wholesome educational and disciplinary effect upon the individual members of the Troop. An encampment, lasting a week, was held at the Boy Scout Camp, established during the preceding biennium and located in the northwest corner of our premises on the high banks of the Chippewa River.

VISITOR

Our visitors' registry indicates that 7,561 persons visited our institution during the past biennial period.

COLONIES

We have been fortunate in having been able to continue in operation our extra-mural experimental colonies for boys and girls. There are two colonies, one for boys and the other for girls.

The Girls' Colony, called Nowiscol, was opened in June 1930. It is located on a farm adjacent to the institution's premises, and consists of 135 acres, a residence and farm buildings. It provides room for 10 girls who take care of the garden, poultry, dairy and household activities of the unit under the direction and supervision of a matron. The remaining agricultural acreage of the Colony is cultivated by our institutional farm crew.

The Girls' Colony represents an intermediate step from institutional environment to parole into extra-mural communities. This unit offers a medium whereby an intensive summarization and co-ordination of all previous educational, industrial or occupational training, her capacities can be organized and her socialization can be effected prior to her projection into life's competitive fields. Further intensive training in the domestic arts is given every girl who is promoted to the Colony. An attempt is made to correct temperamental difficulties, unfavorable personality characteristics and faulty attitudes that may interfere with her subsequent adjustment.

It is pleasing to note the many remarkable favorable changes our girls undergo within a short period after their entrance into colony life. Along with an improved physical appearance there seems also a marked change in their dispositions and attitudes. Without doubt, the substitution of an ambition filled objective in place of a doubtful uninspiring outlook of a life in segregation is sufficiently stimulating to provide them with an earnest incentive to "make good" both in colony life and subsequent extra-institutional adjustment.

Since the opening of the Colony, 34 girls have been admitted on this course of pre-parole preparation. Of this number, 13 girls have been graduated to placement at domestic service on wages; 3 girls were paroled directly to relatives; we were compelled to return four for disciplinary reasons; 2 because of poor health; one because of

the fact that her socialization was impossible on account of her low mentality; two who were out on placement were returned because they failed to make a satisfactory adjustment. However, this was not entirely the fault of either individual. At present there are ten in the colony awaiting placement. All cases that have thus far been admitted into the colony have had the sterilization operation.

We may add that the following routine is followed after placement: A monthly report must be submitted to the institution covering the salary received, the expenditures and the parolee's adjustment and general deportment. The wages that are received, after a deduction for certain necessary expenditures for the individual, are forwarded to the institution where they are credited to the individual's account. Receipts for all expenditures must accompany the monthly report.

We have found from reports submitted to us by employers that in the majority of instances our paroled cases have proven to be satisfactory and, if anything, are more stable, willing, neat and conscientious than the average employee engaged in domestic service. Without question the after-care supervision our cases receive has its beneficial influence in producing and maintaining such a status and attitude.

The Wilson Farm Colony, an extra-mural colony for boys, located about 6 miles from our institution, is operated by a man and wife with 16 of our boys. The farm consists of 240 acres of land. About 160 acres are under cultivation and a dairy herd is maintained. The needs of the colony are supplied from the farm and dairy; the surplus production is turned over to the institution and the colony is duly credited.

Although the colonies have not been self-supporting, we are happy to state that the following tabulation shows that they are actual economic assets to the state rather than liabilities. We have chosen the calendar year beginning January 1, 1931 and ending December 31, 1931, rather than the fiscal year on account of the fact that the former includes the planting, growing and harvest seasons of the year. Combined, both colonies show a saving to the state of \$2,440.20.

Moreover besides an economic consideration there is also and more importantly its humanitarian angle. The boys have gotten along very favorably, perform their assignments willingly and efficiently and above all, are happy in their home-like surroundings.

There has been no marked change in our colonization program. However, we believe that the system merits further development and expansion. Because of the increasing demand for the institutionalization of mentally deficient children and lack of housing facilities to meet this ever-growing urgency, it were indeed good policy to further expand our colonization program. It would seem not at all remarkable that our farms should not show elaborate financial returns especially since the price of farm products generally shows a marked depreciation. At any rate and within a reasonable limit, we believe

that humanitarian considerations should outweigh the purely economic aspects of the question.

FARM ACTIVITIES

The production from our farm, dairy and garden has been reasonably satisfactory despite the heat and drought that occurred during the growing season of both years of the biennium. Forty-four acres and a fraction of our garden received an application of lime during the biennium. This completed the liming of all the agricultural fields located within the institution's premises.

IMPROVEMENTS

On April 27, 1931, we lost our capacious frame horse and dairy barn through fire of unknown origin. Thirty head of cattle, three horses, a huge supply of timothy, clover and alfalfa hay, two carloads of oats and dairy feeds, farm machinery, harnesses and equipment were entirely destroyed. The loss, in the main, was covered with insurance.

Subsequently, a horse barn providing space for 24 horses was built. Begun September 19, 1931, it was in readiness for use April 10, 1932. Its cost amounted to \$12,540.99.

Plans have been drawn up for a dairy barn but because of insufficient funds construction of the proposed dairy barn has not been begun.

Construction of a modern piggery, to replace an unsanitary, dilapidated, poorly-planned, frame structure was begun early in the biennium and completed during the summer of 1932. The building project, carried on by our own working force, extended over a considerable period of time due to frequent emergency situations and other projects that demanded the time and attention of our carpentry department. The cost of the structure including equipment amounted to \$4,980.89.

During the spring of 1931 construction of a new greenhouse, 25x150 feet was begun and completed late during the fall of the same year. This replaced an unsightly, dilapidated, irreparable structure and was erected by our own working force consisting of employed and inmate labor. Its cost including heating and other equipment amounted to \$4817.78.

There was also constructed during the spring of 1931, a concrete dipping tank for cattle by our working crew. This was built in accordance with plans and specifications issued by the State Department of Agriculture. The cost of this addition was \$200.00.

Two brooder houses, at a cost of \$110.00 each, were added to our poultry department.

A new ventilating system was installed in our root cellar, embracing new vents and two ventilating fans. This change has materially served to prevent spoilage of no inconsiderable quantities of vegetables in storage. The cost of this installation amounted to \$211.00.

The construction of an industrial chain link fence, 6 feet high, providing protection for our children against the danger of fast moving traffic, was begun October 25, 1930 and finished December 13th of the same year. This fence was erected along the course of State Highway No. 29, which passes through our grounds. Ornamental piers of red granite mark the entrances to our premises. These were constructed during the summer of 1932.

Our Carpentry and Power Plant Departments have carried on efficiently. The working force of each department has rendered effective service and has carefully maintained the general repairs to the various structures that make up our institution. The interior of many of our inmates' buildings, including the walls and ceiling of our spacious congregate dining hall, was redecorated and the outside trim of practically all of our cottages received a similar attention during the biennium.

Relocation of the meat shop which meant the construction of a new unit and the installation of modern electrical refrigeration equipment in our general store was begun in August 1930 and completed in February 1931. Since then and during the biennial period, electrical refrigeration equipment has been installed in cottages No. 12 and No. 2, the superintendent's residence and in the kitchen serving the large congregate dining room located in the administration building. Funds covering the installation of similar equipment in cottages No. 1 and No. 4, and the Dairy Colony are available and soon every food service section of our institution will be provided with electrical refrigeration equipment.

A room formerly used as a barber shop in cottage No. 6, a building in which are domiciled boys who are in need of close supervision because of their adverse personality traits, was converted into detention quarters for obstreperous, violent and disciplinary cases. A similar room was remodelled in cottage No. 2, for girls who are in need of temporary restraint and seclusion. Unbreakable toilet and lavatory facilities were provided for each room.

Remodelling and modernization of inmates toilets and other plumbing repairs and alterations were effected by Mr. Frank Groskopf, State Plumber, and his working force. The high pressure steam line that serves the main kitchen, heating and cooking departments of cottage No. 4, the farm colony and new green house, was replaced; monel metal sinks replaced worn, antiquated, unsanitary enameled iron sinks in our custodial buildings; unused space in the basement of our hospital building was converted into a medical laboratory and equipped; new urns and steamers replaced old equipment in cottages No. 1 and No. 4; electric fans for the comfort of our hospitalized inmates were installed in the wards of our hospital unit; our general store which was inadequately heated during the winter months was equipped with a Dwyer Unit Heater; a new starch kettle was installed in the laundry.

Many other minor improvements, repairs and alterations were effected throughout the biennium by our working force. Gutters, side-

walks and roads were repaired and a new roadway tributary to the new farm building site was laid out and built. Additional flower beds were arranged, shrubs were planted and generally our park and lawns improved. Our premises, although having a natural beautiful setting, deserves additional landscaping in order to further enhance its attractiveness. Anything that is done to improve its scenic qualities will have its beneficial reflection upon the inmate population and therefore should be effected.

ORCHESTRA AND BAND

Before closing our record, mention should be made of the Colony's Orchestra and Band, which functioned throughout the year at our children's dances, its various programs and entertainments, and is under the direction of Prof. Louis Altman. Our Boys Harmonica Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. R. C. Raymond, Storekeeper and Scout Master, consists of 18 members. During the biennium this Harmonica Orchestra has received many calls to appear before Fraternal Organizations, Parent Teachers Associations, Church Affairs and other social gatherings in neighboring towns and the city of Chippewa Falls. Their production in every instance stimulated wide spread and favorable comments.

MEETINGS

On November 25, 1930, the members of the Associated Charities of Chippewa Falls held their annual meeting at our institution. Excerpts from an address delivered by Colonel John J. Hannan, President of the State Board of Control, at a previous gathering at Eau Claire, were presented to the attention of the meeting and discussed. The audience consisted of 120 persons which included members and its guests.

On June 17, 1932, our institution entertained the Association of Trustees, Superintendents and Matrons of County Asylums for Chronic Insane of Wisconsin, during their annual session which, in the main, was held at Eau Claire. The guests, numbering about 150, made a tour of the grounds and the buildings. At 6:30 o'clock a dinner was served in the children's congregate dining room. During the dinner hour, the guests were regaled with music rendered by the Colony's Orchestra and the Harmonica Band. An Address of Welcome was delivered by your superintendent, who also discussed Mental Hygiene, especially as related to the chronic insane and its relationship to mental deficiency. This was followed by an inspirational and instructive talk, entitled "The Institution Farm" delivered by Glen Householder, State Farm Supervisor. Following the dinner hour the Association was entertained by the inmates of the institution who presented an outdoor pageant, entitled, "The Parade."

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

There has been but little change in the personnel of our official staff.

As indicated heretofore, Miss Rose M. DeKeyser has been added to our staff in the capacity of Placement Officer.

Dr. R. H. Ware, employed in our institution from November 2, 1926 to September 2, 1930, left our service to engage in private practice. Dr. B. L. Schuster of Milwaukee succeeded Dr. Ware. We were fortunate in securing Dr. Schuster, who has had considerable previous institutional and psychiatric experience.

Dr. L. A. Weaver, employed from September 6, 1929 to March 9, 1931, resigned his position due to ill health. Dr. C. F. Myre of Chipewewa Falls succeeded Dr. Weaver.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A statement of our requirements covers an accumulation of suggested projects and recommended structural additions, funds for which have not been provided by previous legislatures. The accumulation of our requirements and imperative necessities continues and will further mount to higher proportions if not provided in the near future.

The need for additional facilities, buildings, improvements and further developments that subserve the objectives of our institution, is not unknown to your Board. Further careful expansion of our institution designed only to take care of the most urgent needs will be stressed. Recapitulation of our requirements indicated in our past biennial reports, stresses and reiterates that which has been said before and is repeated and summarized only in order that past essential requests may not be obscured but be given the prominence, importance and emphasis they deserve.

In viewing our needs as chronicled in the past, one cannot help but feel that, at least in part, the burdens of today reflect and represent the cumulative effects of an indifferent, perfunctory policy followed by past legislatures and the public in general. Shall this policy continue? One is led to the following comment: it is an unwise, fallacious, unjust policy that leaves for the future or posterity that which can and should be done today.

We realize only too deeply the effects of the universal socio-economic stress and distress that is sweeping over the world; we are not unmindful of the urgent necessity for retrenchment and economy in the conduction and operation of our institution; we are also aware that appropriations of funds that will meet only our imperative, immediate necessities, will be permitted. However, we can only present our request with the expression of a hope that they will not be lost to sight and that efforts, consistent with prevailing conditions will be made to provide, insofar as it is possible, our essential requirements.

INMATE COTTAGE

In our Fourteenth Biennial Report covering the period which ended June 30, 1924, our institution had an average population of 1083 inmates. At that time we directed attention to our urgent need for augmenting the housing capacity for children of especially the custodial type. In each succeeding report we have stressed the advisability of providing greater housing facilities to meet the ever-growing demand for the admission of children in urgent need of institutionalization. Excepting our dairy colony, which provides for 22 boys; our farm colony, housing 41 boys; two extra-institutional colonies taking care of 26 boys and girls, no additional facilities have been added or provided. On June 30, 1932, 8 years after our initial request, we find that we had a population of 1426 inmates, and a waiting list of 300, with 100 of these in urgent need of institutional care.

Our institution, especially our custodial departments have become overcrowded. In order to relieve this undesirable situation and to alleviate burdened homes of their distress, we again desire to repeat our request for a cottage that will provide for 120 cases.

TUBERCULAR COTTAGE

Reference to our morbidity and mortality tabulations shows that during the biennium there were 29 active cases of tuberculosis and 23 of these died. At the present writing we have eight patients who are afflicted with this condition. Accordingly, for the present, we would suggest that our request for a tubercular cottage be deleted from our budget.

EXTENSION TO HOSPITAL

In addition to providing hospitalization for our inmates who develop sickness, our hospital department carries our sterilization and other surgical cases, and all new admissions for a period of observation. Reference to our tabulation indicating the number of contagious diseases that occurred in the biennium would at least seem sufficiently suggestive as to our needs for an extension to our hospital unit. As heretofore, especially during widespread epidemics, it has been necessary to treat and medically provide for patients in our spacious dormitories.

EMPLOYEES DORMITORY

This has repeatedly been requested. A building providing living quarters for twenty-four persons is highly desirable. The majority of our employees are housed in cottages which take care of our inmates. We are taking the liberty of quoting a passage from our last report: "The matter of providing comfortable quarters, and one might add, cheerful surroundings for employees whose intimate duties force them to spend the long hours of the day with our unfortunates,

cannot help but have its reflected salutary effect upon the welfare of the inmates concerned." This unit should be provided as soon as economic conditions permit.

CHAPEL AND RECREATION BUILDING

Although this addition is needed, the request for an appropriation covering a unit of this type can be deferred until some future time. Since the opening in 1903 of our old school building which also contains our auditorium, no additional space has been provided for indoor recreational activities and yet our institution has grown in population from 542 to 1427 inmates. We desire to again suggest that a building which can be devoted to both chapel and recreation be provided at some opportune future time.

VOCATIONAL BUILDING

In our program for development in the future, we have included two vocational buildings, one of which will be used for training boys and the other girls in industrial or occupational work. However, on our budget, we have listed only one unit. Our boys' vocational training is carried on in unsuitable basement rooms as is also training in the cooking division of our domestic science department. Our girls' needlecraft and sewing divisions occupy two rooms that should be utilized for academic instruction. Additional academic classroom space is needed. Reclamation, as heretofore, can only be accomplished through long-continued, careful, persistent training. Both academic and vocational training must play their part in the development of the mentally deficient child. We would not more narrowly circumscribe his training, but, if possible, would develop his educative potentialities as far as his receptive faculties and his native intelligential endowments permit. Despite his predatory and parasitic proclivities, his delinquent and sometimes criminalistic tendencies, he is one of our unfortunates who deserves to be conditioned in such manner as will render him occupationally useful to himself and the community he serves. And, when this has been accomplished, our socio-economic demands upon him will have become largely served, and his tendency to become a problem will have moderated if not entirely brought under control. It therefor becomes our duty to provide ample means for his proper training in order that he may find a useful niche in life's struggles. Additional units should be provided so that our educational program may be carried on more extensively and with greater effectiveness.

OFFICE BUILDING

We again mention our need for a new, modern, one story office building. A unit, separate from inmates cottages, kitchens and dining rooms, is desirable. Our present office space is inadequate. A new structure with basement having ample record room space should be

provided and located at the south entrance to our premises. The rooms now in use for administrative and accounting purposes, four in number, can be readily converted into living and dormitory space for employees.

RECEIVING BUILDING

The need for a receiving station has been repeatedly stressed. During the past biennium there were admitted into our institution 507 cases. Accordingly, the number of admissions per month average 21 plus. In our discussion covering our needs for an extension to our hospital, we mentioned the fact that new admissions were now taken directly to our hospital where they are kept under observation for a period of a week or more. Our hospital space is definitely limited. A separate unit should be provided for this purpose. New admissions should be retained under observation for a period of at least two weeks. During the period of their detention they should be accorded thorough physical and mental examinations and their subsequent treatment, medical and educational should be carefully outlined.

As pointed out before, in this unit will be located our contemplated social service department, whose duty it will be to collect, record and tabulate desirable and important statistical data. A receiving station will have the tendency also of diminishing the danger of introducing contagious diseases into the institution through new admissions. A structure providing for approximately 20 boys and 20 girls with adequate, office, examination and record rooms will meet our requirements. However, as suggested in previous reports, in the event that an extension to our hospital is built a definite request for a receiving unit could be deferred until present economic conditions have improved. Our last suggestion is based on the fact that the additional hospital space, if provided, will enable us to use the extension at least for a number of years as a receiving ward and contagious annex.

EMPLOYEES REFECTORY

A unit of this type is desirable but has not been included in our budget. We desire however to mention this additional unit in order that it may not be lost to sight in future years. A centralized dining hall for employees removed from the inmates cottages will add much that is desirable to the comfort and social welfare of our employees.

GARAGE FOR EMPLOYEES CARS

Included in our budget we have recorded an item designed to take care of the construction of a 60 car garage. Employees machines are distributed in practically every portion of our premises and wherever covered or open space is available. Such an arrangement is fairly satisfactory during the summer months and yet is entirely inadequate

during the winter. Since the majority of employees who own cars live in the institution through the entire year, it seems only fair and just that housing space for their machines be provided.

EXTENSION OF CARPENTER SHOP

We are again requesting an extension to our carpenter shop. Space provided at present is extremely limited. Many of our boys who have been trained in the manual training department of our school, after graduation from this department, are referred to our carpentry unit for further practical occupational training. Our machinery and materials occupy the limited space that our present carpenter shop provides. The proposed extension would materially relieve its present congestion and would render that department more serviceable.

MATTRESS SHOP

The basement of cottage No. 6, a boys building, is still utilized for the purpose of repairing beds and reconstructing old and building new mattresses. As pointed out heretofore, the matter of the renovation of hair mattresses is an unsanitary process in any unit in which persons are housed. This work is a distinct economic asset to our institution. In this shop our beds are repaired and repainted, mattresses are disinfected, renovated and rebuilt. A separate building is highly desirable.

ELEVATED STORAGE TANK

We have again included in our budget a request for an elevated storage tank. The addition of a vertical centrifugal pump over our auxiliary well has largely relieved us of the danger of failure in our water supply. However, additional storage capacity having the added feature of its elevation would insure not only adequate storage but also desirable pressure requisite especially during fire emergencies. We may add that several times during periods of drought, our water supply was dangerously low and we were compelled to pump from our auxiliary well.

FIRE ESCAPES

No specific funds were set aside for the installation of suitable fire escapes on buildings that house patients and employees. Cottage No. 12, the hospital unit, the old and new school buildings and parts of cottage No. 1 and No. 4, should be equipped with this added protection for our inmates. In addition, cottages No. 1 and No. 4, our custodial buildings should be provided with a sprinkler system. These buildings are of old construction and are not fire proof. Inasmuch as these units house our lowest type, many of whom are entirely helpless, this added protection should be provided. A sprinkler system would materially aid in safe-guarding the lives of inmates and employees, who are housed in these units, during a fire emergency.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

We have listed on our budget the following additions: A Dairy Barn, Calf Barn, Two Hog House units and a Root Cellar. It is earnestly desired that funds covering these projects be provided. All represent essential necessities.

REMODELLING PROJECTS

Continuation of the remodelling program covering inmates toilets and other antiquated unsanitary plumbing in the institution is desired. The latrine type of closets in especially cottages Nos. 7, 9, 8, 10 and 12 should be replaced with individual closets. These projects should be carried on until our entire institution for sanitary reasons is provided with modern equipment. There will be found listed many other suggested remodelling projects in our miscellaneous capital requests.

CONTINUATION OF FENCE AROUND PARK

It is highly desirable that the industrial fence which now follows the course of state highway No. 29, as it passes through our premises, be continued about our park. Approximately 7000 feet of fence, six feet high will be required. The suggested continuation will separate the Soo railway right-of-way from our park and fields, through and over which many of our children are privileged to go for recreational purposes. The 7000 feet also embrace the west and east lines between the Soo right-of-way and Highway No. 29.

AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEM

The drought of the past three summers has taught us that we cannot place too much dependence upon natural rainfall for especially our garden crops. We would therefore suggest that an automatic irrigation system for ten acres of garden be provided.

ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE OF THE GEORGE E. LANGE, JR., FARM

As indicated in previous reports, this property consisting of 135 acres of land, a residence and agricultural buildings, lies east of and adjacent to our premises. This property was leased a few years ago for the purpose of originally establishing a boys' experimental farm colony. Subsequently the property was again leased and a girls' colony was established. As indicated heretofore in this report, our girls' colony has been operated successfully, especially when viewed from the standpoint of its objectives. This property should be acquired not only for this reason but also because of the fact that especially the portion lying contiguous with the site containing our institutional buildings, is especially needed, if added structures are to be established.

In talking over the matter with Mr. Lange, he desires to retain in his possession the portion of his property that lies along the shores of Lake Wissota, leaving approximately 68 acres which he desires to sell. We cannot too strongly recommend that this property be acquired.

NEW POWER PLANT BUILDING

Again we stress our request for a new power plant with new modern equipment. Items covering the project are included on our budget. Our present plant is antiquated and the machinery and equipment it contains are rapidly approaching the condition where their serviceability becomes doubtful. Together with a new building, new modern engines, A. C. generators, water tube boilers and underfeed stokers, should be provided. Our present equipment is functioning under stress and strain. Erected in 1897, developments in our power plant have not kept pace with the inevitable expansion of our institution since its establishment. A new power plant with modern equipment must be provided in the near future.

CONCLUSION

In reverting to the contents of our introductory remarks, we find that we suggested a reminiscent view of the yesterdays of the past biennium. After reviewing the progression of activities and accomplishments that developed in this period, we scanned the horizon of today, and, in the statement of our requirements, attempted a cautious preview of the eventualities of tomorrow.

Although our requests are manifold, and, if granted, would entail a financial outlay of prohibitive proportions during these trying, precarious times, we have nevertheless felt it our duty to stress our requirements, knowing that they represent essentials in the trend and program of development that our institution must make in order that it may more effectively carry on its work.

In recording our requests we have born in mind only that which subserves the objectives of our institution, namely, the care, treatment and training of our unfortunates. No matter how we view them—they are the unfortunate flotsam and jetsam of human life; the products of nature's disharmonies, biological irregularities, and mayhap, sociological maladaptations. Bereft of average intelligence, "damned ere their birth" by factors they could not control, they indeed deserve every attention designed to assist them in making a favorable adjustment in life's many perplexing situations. We profess no maudlin sentiment in the matter but are convinced that much can be accomplished through sane, practical, intensive educative treatment whose objective is their reclamation, rehabilitation and socialization insofar as their behavior characteristics and educative potentialities will permit. For many, institutionally trained, a suitable niche in extra-mural life at productive occupations, will be found.

Quoting from one of our previous reports: "Mental deficiency

viewed either as a by-product of disease, or a biological developmental variation from the normal, will always constitute a problem and a burden in our social organization, and as such is worthy of our most searching scrutiny and intensive investigation."

Much has been said relative to the possibility of eradicating this burden, but little thus far has been accomplished. Many sociologists seem to have caught the idea that sterilization offers a panacea in the control of mental deficiency and its propagation and perpetuation, and that dependency too can be controlled in the same manner. Many too, sanguine in their eugenical belief that the tide of apparent degeneracy that is in flux in the human race can be stemmed, are merely voicing, not a scientific conclusion, but rationalizations based on a belief, a hope, that is not supported by foundational facts. Despite anything we do, each generation will develop its by-products of biological and sociological misfits. Sterilization has its place and we have no desire to discontinue its selective application, but we do decry the tendency to expand its use as a measure designed to control all our social ills and errors. We mention this merely to suggest that caution, especially in the face of the prevalent hysteria into which we have been projected by the cataclysmic socio-economic upheaval that marks our times, must be our watch-word during the immediate future. Haste in adopting illy-conceived, hysterical conclusions generally has its fruition of serious consequences.

Mental deficiency, crime and dependency have always been a by-product of human development and present a complex, intangible, unsolvable problem. An intensive investigational study of its causal factors must be continued ere a definite scientific, rational program of any comprehensive value can be formulated and established.

We desire to ask your indulgence because of the length of our report and our foregoing digression. We believe however that it has its distinctive and significant sociological import.

Before closing, I wish to commend the utiring zeal and splendid co-operation that Mr. Glen M. Householder has manifested in assisting us in carrying out our agricultural operations. And also, Mr. Frank Groskopf, State Plumber, who has given us many valuable suggestions with regard to our plumbing and heating equipment.

I desire also to voice my appreciation for the splendid co-operation that has been accorded me by our officers, teachers, heads of departments, and general employes of our institution.

And, in conclusion, to your Board, I wish to express my earnest appreciation for your kind, indulgent, co-operative and inspirational attitude that you have shown me through the entire biennium. Without your support and counsel it would have been impossible to carry on our work efficiently and successfully.

Respectfully submitted,

DR. A. L. BEIER,
Superintendent.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY
AND TRAINING SCHOOL

UNION GROVE, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL, UNION GROVE, WISCONSIN

OFFICERS

C. C. ATHERTON, M. D. -----	<i>Superintendent and Steward</i>
O. J. MOTTARD -----	<i>Assistant Steward</i>

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 four hundred and sixty-eight inmates. There are now five inmate buildings completed, two of which accommodate the girls and three, boys.

Capacity of Institution -----	458
Extra Institutional Facilities -----	17
Total Capacity -----	475

Number of Patients June 30, 1931 -----	588
Number of Patients June 30, 1932 -----	629
Area of Grounds, Acres -----	54
Acreage Under Cultivation -----	435

Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932 -----	\$1,404,721.44
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932 -----	\$351,823.21

	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Expenditures		
Operation -----	\$155,356.62	\$152,219.75
Repairs and Maintenance -----	17,939.69	21,616.31
Total (per capita cost basis) -----	173,296.31	173,836.06
Permanent Improvements -----	55,078.31	27,062.27
Total Expenditures -----	\$228,374.62	\$200,898.33

Average daily number of Patients -----	577	619
(Per capita cost per week operation and repair and maintenance) -----	\$5.78	\$5.40
Average number of officers and employees -----	90	99

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the seventh biennial report of the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, for the period ended June 30, 1932.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

There has been no material change in the capacity of buildings. The usual overcrowding exists and we continue to look forward to

additional units to give us ample capacity to relieve this congested condition.

During the period covered by this report, there were 185 new admissions, 92 males and 93 females. On file we have 258 applications for admission, which cannot be accepted because of overcrowding. Most of these are custodial cases or are too young to fit in our present lineup of buildings.

The procedure, following each new admission, is a thorough physical examination, blood Wassermann, urinalysis and, when indicated, a spinal fluid examination. The physical examination often reveals many interesting items in the inmate's condition and proper treatment is given for any recognized abnormal or diseased condition. A few days are allowed to elapse, to permit inmate to adjust and become accustomed to the new surroundings and to institutional routine, then psychometric test is made to definitely determine the mental age. As soon as convenient, the inmate is given a thorough dental examination by our dentist.

We have at our disposal the services of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, the Wisconsin Laboratory of Hygiene and, in necessary cases, the Wisconsin General Hospital.

We placed on parole forty-five inmates, of whom 24 were girls and 21 were boys. A check-up of the home conditions and the possible adaptation to society of the inmate was made by the social workers in the various towns and cities, and an agreement that supervision, guidance and understanding would be given the inmate at all times. Of this forty-five, only 3 were returned to the institution because of home or economic conditions or both, and none of these three were returned as a result of misconduct. Forty-one continue on parole and are giving a good account of themselves. Our records show the return to the institution of five girls and two boys, who had been placed on parole, prior to and not during this biennium.

One girl, an orphan, who had been on parole for a year, and made an unusually good success in the home of an interested and most reliable family in Illinois, was removed from parole and discharged from the records recently, and lives with this family as an employee and is considered one of the family. During her parole, she conducted herself in an excellent way, outfitted herself completely with new and substantial clothing, had dental work completed, had eye-glasses made, all of which was paid for out of her earnings, and above all of this she saved and banked \$185.00 during the year.

Ten female and five male inmates were discharged from the records, of which number, thirteen were found not feeble-minded and released to relatives; one little girl was taken to the State Public School as she had no interested relatives; one girl was discharged as she made a success of her parole; and one boy was discharged as his parents were financially able to care for him.

One female, an epileptic, was found insane and transferred to the Racine County Asylum. A boy, definitely an institution case, was transferred to the Trempealeau County Asylum at the request of

relatives so that he could be nearer home and they could visit him more often. Three boys and seven girls were determined insane and transferred to the State Hospital for Insane at Mendota.

Two girls and one boy were temporarily transferred to the Walworth County Asylum for tonsillectomy and four females and three males were temporarily transferred to the Wisconsin General Hospital for surgical work; all were later returned.

One male and fifty females were temporarily transferred to the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School for sterilization operation and all were returned to us.

Our escapes have been approximately the same as in former years, 38 boys and 2 girls having succeeded in eloping. We have always had the cooperation of officials of the various counties and authorities, and consequently most of them were returned to the institution, but 13 boys and the 2 girls continue at large. Five boys, who had been on escape for a long period of time, were apprehended by authorities and returned to the institution during this biennium.

Wherever the home conditions and the inmate's conduct and welfare was such as to warrant a temporary absence from the institution, the usual vacation period was granted. If doubtful situations existed, the social workers investigated the homes and furnished the inmate supervision during the time he was at home. The length of period at home depends upon the effect upon the inmate and the benefit attainable. Fifty-two females and sixty-seven males were permitted vacations.

During the early spring, negotiations were carried on in order to acquire another farm unit. This farm project officially became a unit of the parent institution on May 1, 1932, and is known as Farm Colony No. 2. We now have six boys housed on this farm in charge of a man, as laborer, and his wife as family matron. The physical property was out of repair and necessitated much work. However, by diligent pursuit, conditions were improved rapidly and the buildings and grounds are a marked contrast to their prior state.

STERILIZATION

Sterilization, for human betterment, as a means for the limitation of defective offspring, is better understood and an increasingly large number of requests by relatives and officials are being advanced. This work is more active and shows a continued progress. During this biennium, one male and fifty-one females were sterilized. They were temporarily transferred to the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, where these operations are performed, and the inmates are then returned to this institution. The operations were approved in accordance with the Wisconsin Sterilization Act.

PROPHYLAXIS

The skillful work performed by Dr. E. O. Williams, our dentist, has been a great factor in the health and welfare of our inmates, and

has been of inestimable value in correcting mouth pathology and inculcating oral hygiene.

The temporary dental office was moved from Cottage Two to a room, which was built for and adapted to this particular branch of surgery, in our Infirmary building. All modern dental equipment has been provided and has greatly facilitated our work.

All of our children receive necessary prophylactic treatment and are furnished with and taught the use of the tooth-brush. There are instances when relatives request permission to take their child to the "family dentist" and those requests are granted when advisable. In all new cases, whatever dental work is indicated, it is performed soon after admission. A record is maintained of all work performed and treatment administered.

HEALTH

The health of our inmates, as a whole, has been uniformly good and was due, in no small part, to an abundance of milk and vegetables, and wholesome, nutritive and well cooked food. Outdoor exercises, games, and walks, and pleasant and congenial environment have proved a valuable aid in our work and are conducive to physical health and well being.

Special diets are given and cod liver oil is administered. Once each month all children are weighed and once each year every child is measured for height and examined physically. Our children have a regular routine with a stipulated time to eat, sleep, work and play, all of which, combined, is conducive to improved health and good spirits.

During this biennium a head cook was engaged, who has done much towards improving and balancing the diet, and has added her efforts to maintain the good health of our inmates. A much improved dietary and service of food has been instituted and menus for the small children are especially planned, containing food elements to promote their normal growth and development and vary from that served to the adult inmates.

Although we have but one nurse and two staff physicians, very good work has been done for the relief of our children. All illnesses and injuries are referred at once to our staff, prompt attention is given and the inmate is efficiently and carefully cared for in our hospital building. Any child, who is not feeling well, is isolated even if it is only a "cold" and the possibility of contagion is remote. Preventive measures are instituted as far as possible and prophylactic measures adopted. However, contagious diseases entered the institution and due to careful nursing and the prompt use of antitoxin, where indicated, there were no fatalities or serious complications. Erysipelas of the face and neck occurred in three instances. Eighteen cases of chicken pox were treated during November and December, 1930, and an additional seven in June, 1932. During the first half of 1932, five cases of diphtheria were diagnosed and treated.

Eleven cases of whooping cough developed in children. One hundred-fifty inmates and nine employees were taken down with influenza during the first three months of 1932. In addition, during the first half of 1932, there were eight cases of an infectious eye condition and one case of uveitis treated successfully; fourteen cases of an epidemic pharyngitis, otitis media developing in two and tonsillar abscesses in one, all of which improved under appropriate treatment.

The number of cases of epilepsy showed an increase both in the idiopathic and symptomatic types. In each, there were children in the early ages who showed mental deficiency, paralyses, or deformities of the head depending on type, and their general health and development were retarded and much below par. In the older children and adults, there was deterioration with confusion, irrational and violent conduct at intervals in variable degrees. Treatment was directed as in the past toward improving the general health and benefiting the individual, both dietetic and drug therapy being employed. The frequency and severity of the epileptic seizures were favorably influenced as were those cases showing status epilepticus. The treatment of mental symptoms and the management of the disturbed was a more difficult problem due to the crowded condition of our institution and the lack of facilities for handling such cases. A great deal of effort and patience on the part of the personnel kept injuries to a minimum and prevented other more serious results.

Patients with congenital syphilis showed mental deficiency with retardation prior to admission indicating an involvement of the brain, in addition to other nervous phenomena. In these, while benefit was obtained under specific treatment, there was no improvement in mental symptoms. Three-hundred thirty-one inmates had Wassermann test, during the biennium just completed, and eleven were found to be positive and the remainder showed a negative reaction. Those inmates with positive laboratory findings receive appropriate and active treatment until Wassermann becomes negative or until such time as treatment is inadvisable. Of the eleven syphilitic cases, mentioned in this paragraph, 5 were acquired and 6 were said to have been congenital cases. Seven spinal fluid tests were made by the laboratory and one was found positive. This inmate is under active treatment and the remaining six are under close observation.

Ringworm eczema of hands and feet required prolonged treatment, as did also allied infections of the face and the scalp. Hysteria and malingering were present and received attention directed toward overcoming this handicap.

No major surgery is done at the institution, such work, as required, being done at the Wisconsin General Hospital, following patients' transfer there. Minor surgical work consisted of the treatment of infections, as furuncles, abscesses, etc., and treatment of injuries, as cuts and lacerations, and a number of fractures including dislocations; also burns. Among the more serious cases were: fracture of the right femur; fracture of both bones of left forearm; puncture

wounds of right hand and bones of hand by a pitch fork; injuries to side of chest and loss of left thumb by gears of a tractor.

The use of the X-ray has become an established fact. Our equipment is excellent and is used frequently. Every case, where X-ray is indicated, is promptly exposed. The resulting "pictures" very often are conclusive and definitely prove a diagnosis. The beneficial results accruing from these methods are obvious to any one.

The most common defects found in patients, upon admittance, are enlarged tonsils and adenoids, malnutrition and neglected teeth. Each of these maladies call for special treatment and towards that end, regularity and, when indicated, special diet with an abundance of milk and cod liver oil, show good results.

During this period, six female inmates were admitted in the early months of pregnancy. Four were confined in the institution and cared for by our medical staff, one was transferred elsewhere during the lying-in period and one was released as not feeble-minded prior to her confinement. Two babies continue with the mothers in this institution but some plans will be made for their future following weaning.

One male and fifty-one female inmates were transferred to the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School for sterilization operation. These operations were approved in accordance with the Wisconsin Sterilization Act. Following their complete recovery, these inmates were returned to our institution.

RELIGION

The religious non-sectarian services are conducted each Sunday afternoon and are cared for by the ministers of Union Grove. All inmates, who are able, are encouraged to attend. The services are most interesting and bear good results. Special Catholic periods are held once each month and special Lutheran services are arranged on request. As usual, the school department is in general charge of all services. Grace is said in unison before each meal in all dining rooms and the day's activities are terminated on each building by a hymn and prayer, followed by bedside prayers.

RECREATION

It has always been our endeavor to keep our children happy and to furnish as much amusement as possible to promote their welfare. There are daily hikes and daily hours spent on the playgrounds, in the swings, on the slides and merry-go-rounds. Games are played and croquet sets provide much pleasure. Three tennis courts have been built on the grounds and are proving an exciting and most entertaining and healthful pastime.

On the wards, the children have cards of all sorts, dolls, doll buggies, balls, wagons, "kiddie hoops" and games. This keeps them enthusiastic and assists materially to dispel the monotony of their routine and existence.

We have seasonal activities and each occasion is appropriately celebrated. Holidays are observed with suitable and well arranged programs.

Our gala day of the year is Fourth of July and is the one day when enthusiasm is at its height. A special program is arranged for this day in which games, various competitive races and other forms of athletics are indulged. There is keen competition among the inmates of the various buildings. Prizes are given to the winners and this adds zest to the occasion. Ice cream, candy, lemonade, popcorn and balloons are in evidence and serve to make the day a general picnic day.

The Christmas holidays are happy ones and it is a time for rejoicing. The decorations are especially attractive, of good taste, and add considerably to the atmosphere. Many new and original methods were advanced by the various employees. Two evergreen trees on the grounds were electrically lighted with a wide diversity of colors and was a display that attracted favorable comment. The greater majority of the children receive gifts from relatives and the various clubs, societies and others remember our children with gifts. Appropriate and pleasing gratuities are purchased for those children who have no one to remember them. The office opens every parcel, it is then checked and its contents recorded and articles of clothing marked. Fruit and eatables that are likely to spoil are given to the children immediately and the remainder of the parcel is tied up and laid away to be delivered Christmas day. The institution furnishes candy, fruit, nuts, popcorn balls, etc., to the children and each cottage has a decorated Christmas tree.

Our weekly dances had furnished much entertainment and heretofore had been a most enjoyable and anticipated pleasure for our adult children. However, our population has reached that point where it was necessary to discontinue these due to lack of space, but we contemplate resuming these dances when a recreation hall is available.

EDUCATION

At this time, seven teachers are employed to carry on the academic, occupational therapy and manual training work, and have performed faithful and conscientious work. Though handicapped by lack of a school building and proper facilities, improvement is seen along all lines. However, because we have no building set aside for school purposes, only a small number of the lower grade patients can be accommodated in our class room. They require special and individual attention and we do not have the space to carry on this work. Every effort has been made to organize our classes to meet the needs of all grades of intelligence and good results have been accomplished.

The work here similarly resembles that given to normal children except that it is simplified to meet the requirements of retarded intellects. We try to train both minds and bodies of these unfortunates

in order that they may benefit to the extent, of some day, becoming useful citizens in the community in which they may live.

The academic classes continue to operate in much the same manner as previously; the boys attend in the morning and the girls in the afternoon. One large dayroom has been equipped for school purposes and an effort is made to keep it always attractive.

Our occupational therapy department, in charge of four competent instructors, has now a large number of pupils busily engaged in basketry, weaving of rugs, petit-point work, knitting, crocheting, embroidering, painting, etc. Their work is closely supervised and this department is functioning on a higher plane and to a more satisfactory degree of accomplishment than heretofore. The quality of the work has been improved, demonstrating care and patience on the part of the teachers. We find that these pupils easily tire of doing the same thing and care has been exercised to choose problems that are within the patient's capabilities so that the patient will not tire of the problem before its completion. The work is varied constantly and new ideas are initiated. Perfection is not always the goal and often has to be sacrificed, but the therapeutic value to the patient is always stressed. In some instances, as the patient progresses, a higher standard of and more complicated work is accomplished. Interest is an important factor in their training and it is our aim and purpose at all times to present their work to them in such a way that they will be happy and interested in doing it. Exhibits were shown at the State and Racine County Fairs and were a source of surprise and admiration to the many visitors. These exhibits arouse the public's interest in the effort being made to teach our afflicted unfortunates.

We have many boys engaged in problems in our weaving department and manual training division. This type offers training to those inmates, who are no longer able to profit by academic training, and is a splendid outlet for them, teaching them neatness, accuracy, and promotes self-confidence.

Female children, who have insufficient capacity to advance further in academic training, are provided with continued training in domestic duties, such as in the laundry, dining rooms, kitchens, on the wards, dormitories, and in the sewing room. The boys, who have advanced in school as far as their ability will permit, are furnished useful occupations in our shoe repairing, carpenter, paint and machine shops, in the power plant, dairy, garden, creamery, and on detail work. Although their tasks are performed under constant and close supervision and in a routine manner, they are fairly competent and this work adds to their pleasure, comfort and welfare.

INSTITUTION STORE

To provide the various departments of this institution with supplies for maintenance and growth, and to properly clothe and feed a constantly increasing population, requires intelligent research that

correct selections may be made at economical prices and costs not exceeding the budget. To assist in dispensing and caring of these supplies, we have the store. Five years ago it consisted of one rather small storeroom and three small warerooms, distant, and not well adapted for their use, but the best then available. A constantly increasing population required a like increase in stock and storage facilities. Limited rooms available, required storage in three of the cottages and in some rooms almost wholly unfit for such storage because damp, hot or poorly ventilated. Until recently, in one of our largest warerooms all of these destructive and trying conditions prevailed for a long time, stubbornly refusing to yield to correction.

Then, we dreamed of a day when all warerooms might be adjacent to the store with favorable storage conditions preventing loss of foods and waste of time and energy that could be better applied under favorable conditions.

Today, this dream has come true, in part, and supplies of all kinds can be much better, more easily and quickly cared for, our time and energy better applied and our worries very much lessened. This was accomplished by the removal of the carpenter shop from the basement of Building Two to its new quarters in the Service Building, recently completed. The space obtained in this manner resulted in a store room capacity a little more than twice it had been, but the greatest factor lay in the fact that all store room supplies, including storage of flour, are in one location. This greatly facilitates handling and dispensing.

We are certainly grateful for these better quarters, but while they are large enough for our present needs, there should be built as soon as possible a store building large enough to care for future as well as present needs, and providing the refrigeration and cold storage so much needed. Our expansion limit has been reached so far as our present location is concerned, but our population continues to increase rapidly and must be cared for.

FARM

Our herd consists of 133 heads, of which number 70 are milch cows. They are kept on three farms, the main milking herd being at the institution. An accredited blood test has been kept up in our herd for three years. In the last two years especially, much of this work has been done and many of our valuable cows have been culled out of the herd and sold to butchers as non-producing. Our dairy herd is producing milk and cream enough for use and it is not necessary to make purchases of these commodities from outside sources.

Farm Colony No. 1, consisting of 240 acres, opened as a unit of the institution on April 1, 1930, has shown, during this biennium, a remarkable growth and improvement and is of inestimable service to the main institution. All valuable heifers at this Colony are in an open barn and pastured, thus promoting rugged growth, improved health of the animals, all leading up to future producers.

A second colony was established May 1, 1932, some four miles from the institution and is known as Farm Colony No. 2. It consists of approximately 30 acres and is being used primarily as a dairy farm although some produce has been raised during the past summer. It is on this farm that some of our most valuable reactors are kept for breeding purposes. There are at present 12 milch cows housed there, headed by our valuable herd sire Sir Triune Pansy 22nd. At this point, it may be interesting to note that both our herd sire, Sir Triune Pansy 22nd and Great Home Bess Burke Pride are from dams showing records of over 1125 pounds of butter, with 4 per cent average test.

During 1930, our show winnings in the Holstein class at the Wisconsin State Fair were: second prize two year old cow, second prize junior heifer cow, second prize produce, and fourth prize get of sire. In 1931, on the show circuit, as listed below, Ormsby Burke Segis Lad #515060, our sire, was senior grand champion at the Illinois State Fair; Central States Exposition; Ohio State Fair; New York State Fair; Brockton, Massachusetts, Fair; Worcester, Massachusetts, Fair; State Fair of Texas; Ark-Sar-Ben Fair, Arkansas; and Wichita, Kansas, Fair; and first prize at National Dairy Show. We are very sorry to announce that at the show in Wichita, Kansas, Ormsby Burke Segis Lad picked up a nail, which, despite active and vigorous treatment, resulted in his death shortly following his return to the institution.

Another improvement in the barn was made by the removal of all wooden sash and replaced with all steel sash. Ventilating is cared for by having the sash operate by swinging inward from the top. This seems to take care of the ventilating problem very well.

In June, 1932, our herd was inspected by federal agents, who found scabies among the cattle; it was ordered all animals be dipped. This necessitated a dip tank and construction began at once by our carpenters. Dipping will begin on completion of the tank.

During ten years, this institution has not purchased any pork for its consumption. We have maintained our own hogs and always have on hand an average of 125 growing and ready for slaughter. Ordinarily, three to four hogs are slaughtered each week.

In the last two years, we had a flock of about 300 laying hens which have been kept at a good profit. The average production has been around sixty per cent.

A five-year rotation plan has been followed on all institution farms for a number of years, which is two years in corn, one year in grain, and two years in alfalfa. All fields have been limed. There are now two fields in rotation that have received an application of rock phosphate in the amount of 500 pounds per acre. This rock phosphate has made a good showing under adverse conditions; the seasons were dry. All hay fields are now alfalfa and no mixed hay is grown.

Coincident with the five-year-rotation plan, we have adopted the policy of not making a third cutting in old alfalfa fields. These fields are plowed early in the season and followed through the sum-

mer until fall and than plowed under. We have found this method beneficial and it has proved a marked factor in eliminating weeds and particularly, quack grass.

In 1930-1931-1932 we have filled the institution farm two silos, size 18 x 50 feet, and have harvested 3,500 bushels of corn each year on 140 acres planted to this crop. The barley grown has averaged in 1931, 50 bushels per acres; in 1932, 40 bushels. The yield was a little poor on account of lower average in seed germination.

The general cleaning up of the farm has continued throughout this biennium and at the present time, we believe very much has been accomplished. It is noteworthy that all stumps and stones have been removed from out of the north and south wooded pastures and these pastures have been reseeded.

Farm Colony No. 1 has now been in crop rotation for three years. This farm has made a good showing in the production of all crops grown. Cabbage, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, rutabagas, barley, clover, alfalfa hay and seventy acres of field corn were grown. In 1931-1932 this farm fattened thirty-five hogs for the institution and kept an average of 28 to 30 yearlings, two cows and two year-old heifers. In 1931, an open ditch was put through the east part of this farm, in the lowlands, reclaiming about seven acres of good soil. Rock phosphate, 400 pounds to the acre, has been applied to some forty acres and lime has been scattered over approximately seventy acres.

Farm Colony No. 2, mentioned herein above, was not turned over to us for occupancy until May 1, 1932. This farm was in exceptionally bad condition, the land covered with weeds and had a heavy growth of quack grass. We expect, and in fact are sure of some good results, comparatively speaking. This land necessitated much weeding and more than one plowing. All of the land, excepting yards and four acres of pasture, was late spring plowed and planted. Due to the late plowing and late planting of these crops, production could not be expected to be one hundred per cent.

Owing to lack of space we were unable to set up and operate our canning equipment and all of the canned material was cooked in our various kitchens over a fire. It is remarkable that nearly 7,000 gallons of vegetables and fruits were canned, notwithstanding the fact that three meals per day had to be served to the patients and employees from the same kitchens. The employees are entitled to the highest commendation for their efforts.

POWER PLANT

This department continues to function in its usual good method. We have had no serious breakdowns during weather when accidents of this kind are a calamity and we have been fortunate in being able to take care of such minor repairs and adjustments without serious loss of time. Such minor repairs and maintenance work as arises during the regular course of activities have been made and taken care of without much inconvenience.

Many of the projects, are items which never should be considered as part of institution upkeep and routine. As a matter of fact this work should be included in contract as occasion demands or should be made a separate contract as necessity for installation arises. Obviously, the average operating crew should not be called on to build and install new work even though such work later becomes part of the power plant.

IMPROVEMENTS

The two years just closed show many added improvements to the institution and to the grounds in particular. I think we are safe in saying that the grounds of this institution are now at a point where one need not feel ashamed to invite visitors. The general appearance is comparatively good and the work ahead of us now seems to be improvement on what has already been accomplished.

Perhaps one of the most important improvements in and for the institution was the installation of a complete telephone system with a central switchboard, located in our present Building Two, which, with our present arrangement, serves as an office building. Two telephone operators are on duty, giving us twenty-four hour day and night service, with telephone connection to each ward and department throughout the institution. Hooked up as a part of the switchboard assembly are one trunk line; this improves the general service outside the institution. It might be mentioned the entire layout and hook-up of the complete telephone system was made by our own employees in the power plant division. The service became operative on January 20, 1932.

A brief resumé of the more important projects which might be considered as improvements, is as follows:

A garage with four feet concrete walls from the base and wood above, 30 feet by 16 feet, was built for the purpose of giving us two stalls to accommodate the institution trucks and an extra stall to accommodate visitors.

A cement hot bed 40 feet by 8 feet was built as a part of the garden, also a cement slab 18 feet by 6 feet was laid at the tool house and another cement slab 16 feet by 4 feet in the garden, and all have been found to be important additions. A bull house 20 feet by 30 feet, with exercising yards, was built and completed.

The front porch to the Superintendent's residence, which was fast crumbling, was torn out and entirely rebuilt.

Six entrance pillars, four at the north entrance and two at the south gates, were constructed.

Four manholes 7 feet by 3 feet were built of concrete.

Three tennis courts have been completed.

A granary 20 feet by 32 feet was built and completed at Farm Colony No. 1.

A cattle dip tank, and milk tank 14 feet by 4 feet in the milk room, were constructed, and completed.

Complete remodeling of the east end of the cow barn, including floor, mangers, walls and installation of new stanchions.

A new tool and storage house in the garden was built.

The house, barn and other buildings at Farm Colony No. 2 were completely repaired and repainted.

A brooder house 8 feet by 12 feet was built at Farm Colony No. 1.

A bull house and pen were constructed and completed at Farm Colony No. 2.

An addition to the east end of the Superintendent's garage was built 10 feet by 20 feet. This was built for the purpose of taking care of lawn tools, garden hose, etc., used on the lawns in the vicinity of the residence and Hospital building.

We planted 587 trees throughout the grounds. These are all growing and bid fair to continue so.

A corn crib, 4½ feet on the bottom, 6 feet on top, and 32 feet long, was built, to care for part of our corn crop which is shredded each year.

The following footage of cement sidewalk was laid throughout various points in the institution: 40 feet, 8 feet width; 25 feet, 6 feet width; 621 feet, 5 feet width; 656 feet, 4 feet width.

To overcome constant draining of water in the basement of the Superintendent's residence, a farm tile drainage was laid around residence six inches below basement floor level and continued to a point where it empties into one of our 15 inch main. While this has not entirely eliminated the water, the reduction is so great that the project may be called successful.

In addition to other tiling projects, some 3,200 feet was laid from Building One to the east line of our grounds. This particular line of tile takes care of the roof drainage off Building One and was laid in this vicinity particularly to relieve static pressure under the floors of this same building which was caused by a high water table. The static pressure under the basement floors of Building One was of such proportions that at one time, following some heavy rains, with inadequate drainage, a 5 inch solid concrete floor was heaved, broken and some eight inches of water filled the basement of the building. Since this tile was laid no further trouble has been experienced in this respect.

We wish to make record of the fact that every project listed above, with the one exception of the six pillars, at the entrances to the grounds, was designed and built by our institution personnel.

The general routine of repairs and maintenance, including plastering and painting inside and outside of the various buildings, has been continued and our buildings are now in a good state of repairs.

Filling of the depression south of Building Four and west of Building Five to the road has begun and at the time of this report is under way.

During the past two years, more playground equipment was added and located on the grounds. If the enthusiasm of the inmates and the pleasure, not only shown but expressed, is derived from the use

of the various apparatus, is an index to its success, this equipment has been and is well worth the effort and expense incident to its installation.

On June 1, 1932, a one-story service building, 50 feet long and 40 feet wide, was completed and occupied. One-half of this building, with basement, is now being used as a machine shop and the remaining half with basement is used as a carpenter shop. This building, while not large enough for our institution, is helping to fill a much needed want because of the fact, up to this time, there was no service building of any kind. This small unit was made possible through a special appropriation. This building is located just north of the laundry and east of the power plant.

The rock garden, built between Building One, Laundry and Employees Building, is now showing its beauty and is a treat for any one to see. This garden was built in what was one of our worst sink holes. It is approximately 300 feet by 150 feet in diameter, has been built up in an artistic manner and has been the topic of much favorable comment from visitors to the institution. May I say at this time that this garden, the laying out of it and the completion of it, as well as improvements made from time to time, is the work of Mr. R. J. Jacobson, one of our supervisors, who has devoted himself in an untiring effort to make this a beautiful spot. Mr. Jacobson had no experience in this type of work but he has shown ingenuity and capital enthusiasm.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order that this institution may expand its building program and in order that it may continue a high standard in the matter of care and training of its inmates, a definite program should be instituted and followed. If the purpose for which this institution was inaugurated is to continue and not degenerate into an institution of purely custodial character, the following recommendations should receive earnest consideration.

Proper facilities must be provided if the proper training is to be afforded the wards of our state. In the training of the defective type of person, it is imperative that school facilities be furnished. As stated elsewhere in this report, we continue to operate our school department in one large room. This is made necessary due to overcrowded conditions and it is an arrangement that is highly unsatisfactory in that it removes dayroom space from the inmates which properly belongs to them. Inmates should not be compelled to live in a dayroom and a dormitory combined because of lack of school facilities. This is the condition existing here at present. A school with an adequate teaching personnel is required. This must include the various departments necessary to proper operation.

With our limited number of buildings and with the overcrowding now existing it is a physical impossibility to properly classify patients as they should be. This condition emphasizes to a marked

degree the absolute necessity of more buildings. The two one-story units, opened in late 1929, were presumed to furnish us with hospital and receiving facilities. I regret to say that with the rapid increase in population and particularly those of the low grade mental types, these units are, in no sense of the word, either infirmary or hospital. Therefore, it may be said, in all truthfulness, this institution has no hospital service to take care of sick inmates and sick employees. This is a sad commentary on present day methods for the care and treatment of the mentally and physically afflicted.

After inmates have completed as much academic work as possible, they should receive further training in occupational courses. This purpose is best served in an industrial building equipped with occupational therapy shops, sewing rooms, manual training shops, etc. Occupational therapy is a form of education and training to which certain grades are particularly adapted. Our occupational therapy department is well organized but is restricted on account of limited space and lack of facilities. Our manual training department is operating on a small scale.

No provisions have been made for the teaching of domestic science and household arts. In my opinion, this branch of education is a very important one and should become a part of an educational system.

The advantages of the teaching of music should not be lost sight of both from vocal and instrumental standpoints. A music teacher should accomplish a great deal along these lines.

In the majority of cases the combination of academic and vocational training is not only desirable but necessary. Thus many inmates could be assigned work which would be educational rather than institution routine.

SCHOOL BUILDING

At the present time our population is 637, with a school enrollment of 253. We continue in the same position as formerly: no school building and no actual school facilities, excepting, as expressed in previous reports, one dayroom which is being utilized for the purpose. With our increased enrollment, it is impossible to accommodate the number as should be done. As a necessity, we have had to limit our classes to the boys in the morning and the girls in the afternoon. This means simply that the actual requirements are being met with but half. It is a physical impossibility to teach a group of students properly, when classes are held in one and the same room. It is apparent that a building for school purposes is absolutely essential to the furtherance of academic training for those inmates who may be benefited by such schooling. It is urged that the matter of a school building be considered.

INMATE BUILDINGS

Our present buildings are, at this time, heavily overloaded and the rated capacity far exceeded even to the point of creating a pos-

sible hazard. The necessity for additional inmate buildings has been made clear in previous reports. We wish to emphasize that point and to stress the need of additional buildings.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

There should be a headquarters and a building for this purpose is urgently needed and should be one of the first on the grounds. Offices are set aside and are answering the purpose for the present but we still believe that it is not a good policy to have the administrative side of the institution occupying segregated rooms in inmate buildings. This institution has continued to grow during the past two years and despite the fact that our inmate population has passed the six-hundred mark, we continue without an administration building. It is urged that this matter be given early consideration.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE

The present residence was built originally for the Steward and is situated in the midst of the farm; it could be used either for the purpose intended or made into the farmer's residence. In either event it should be utilized for the purpose intended. The institution now has expanded to the point where a Superintendent's residence should be located and built in the near future and I believe this building should be one of the early projects.

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 very desirable because, with the present arrangements, many patients must be left in on the ward during meal time and their meals carried to them from the main kitchen. This arrangement is never satisfactory and the 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.

BUILDING ONE—FINISHING ATTIC OR THIRD FLOOR

In Building One, which was opened in the fall of 1929, the attic was left unsealed. It is a fact that one can stand on the floor in the attic and see daylight under the eaves in a number of places. This may be a desirable condition during summer months but it is a most undesirable one in cold weather, as has been well demonstrated during the past three winters. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in heating this building owing to the fact that cold air constantly drives in through these crevices. This condition should be remedied and in its

present state, it not only costs us a waste in heat but is an actual loss in trying to heat a building which is unfinished to this extent.

ADDITION TO FARM COTTAGE

The arrangement of the present Farm Cottage is such that an addition can be put on the south end of the building, which will convert this building into an "H" shape with two dining rooms and one kitchen between. With the growing institution and the expanding farm activities, it is necessary that this building be enlarged to the point where its capacity is doubled. This addition is necessary to the further expansion of this division of the institution and should be given earnest and early consideration.

EMPLOYEES' GARAGE

This institution has, at the present time, twenty-six stalls which have been built by inmate labor and which are serving as garages. These garages are practically a temporary arrangement and should be either replaced or additional garages built. The present buildings are not fireproof in any sense of the word and a new garage should be absolutely fireproof. Some means must be provided the employees to take care of their automobiles as it is now a part of the human economy to own an auto and inasmuch as employees are furnished maintenance in full and the institution is their home, this provision should be taken care of. There are approximately thirty cars parked out-of-doors, in all sorts of weather. This project is something that has been talked about a number of years and is an important one.

GREEN HOUSE ADDITION

The original green house has proved too small for our purpose. 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 vegetable foodstuffs, the latter being used on the table during the winter months. An addition of the same size and dimensions of the present green house unit would not only be of much value and service to us but will prove adequate for several years to come. In our opinion, this is a much needed addition.

CREAMERY

This institution has no creamery and the space now being used as such is totally unfit for the purpose intended and is absolutely not hygienic, notwithstanding every effort put forth to make it so. Our herd necessarily has grown with the increase in our patient population. This makes further demand on an already inadequate space and should be remedied. In each of the biennials, an urgent request has been made for a creamery. We are forced to repeat this request: It is our opinion that a creamery should be built in this institution as soon as it is possible for same to be done.

GRANARY

Several requests have been made for a granary. May we impress the necessity of this unit as the present one is fast going to pieces and the loss is tremendous. It is my opinion that this type of building should be an immediate consideration and should be made rat proof and of sufficient size to not only take care of present needs but for the future. It is noteworthy that the present building, a wooden structure, was built with institution employees and inmates and has been in service approximately twelve years. Its condition, at the present time, is such that it has been necessary, during the past two years, to store most of the grain in the hog house and poultry house and in several other old frame structures about the grounds.

MACHINE SHED

The present machine shed for housing farm machinery is inadequate. All of the larger machines have to be taken apart before storing and again, set up before putting in service. This causes much delay in operation and should be remedied. It is respectfully requested that an additional shed, 30 feet by 60 feet, be allowed in order that we may completely house all machines and wagons.

SPRINKLING SYSTEM

It is a well known fact that a garden in an institution is one of the most important units. Therefore, it is highly desirable that a watering system be installed to keep such garden at its highest producing efficiency. A system of this kind should cover an area of approximately five acres with such laterals as are necessary to cover the entire garden. In our opinion, efficiency and management of the garden under such auspices would increase to a marked degree the yield and more vegetables could be grown per acre with a quicker growth, insuring more tender vegetables, with the probable avoidance of attack by disease and insects.

AIR COMPRESSORS, POWER MACHINERY AND PUMPS

There are two air compressor units in our Power Plant for the purpose of pumping water from the well to the large reservoir, one is electrically driven, the other steam driven. The steam driven air compressor is now obsolete and entirely inefficient and is an auxiliary to the electrically driven compressor. This steam driven compressor was sent to this institution from the Engineering Department, after having been remodeled. In other words, this machine was a second hand unit to begin with. It is imperative that this auxiliary air compressor be larger and an up-to-date machine, as these two units are now pumping from 340,000 to 350,000 gallons of water per day in the summer. With our present equipment, at this rate of water consumption, it is

necessary that these compressors run twenty-four hours of the day to keep the water supply in the large reservoir to its proper level.

The present service water pumps are proved inadequate and too small to handle our water requirements. It is recommended that an additional larger centrifugal water pump be added.

The electrical output by our Power Plant is constantly increasing due to the growth of this institution. At present, all the different motors and other electrical loads can not be put on at the same time. A program has been made out whereby certain motors and other electrical appliances are put on at certain hours of each day. It will not be long, however, when the load will have increased beyond capacity of our power developing machinery. It is, therefore, suggested that a steam turbine and generator set be installed in the very near future.

Owing to the increase of electricity and water used and in the labor and maintenance jobs in the mechanical department, it is respectfully requested that the following equipment be added:

- 1 Auxiliary air compressor, steam driven.
- 1 Centrifugal water pump, motor driven, 65 pounds water pressure, 300 gallons per minute.
- 1 Steam turbine and generator set, 75 KVA 2300 volts, 18.8 amps.
- 1 Motor driven exciter generator set, 25 KW, DC, 125 volts.
- 3 Sections of switchboard panels and necessary machine switches and meters for turbine generator and synchronous motor air compressor.
- 1 60 amp. 2300 volt automatic oil switch to separate outside lines from power plant.
- 1 75 horse power synchronous motor, for present electrically driven air compressor, 2300 volts.
- 1 Lathe, 10".
- 1 Power hack saw.

We consider that all units mentioned above are very important items in the functioning of our power plant and machine shop. We take it that the items will be approved and urged by the State Power Plant Engineer and the items are listed with that thought in mind.

TILING

The work of surveying and estimating for the laying of drainage Main No. 5 has been completed. The contract has been let to install 5,400 feet of farm tile drainage Main No. 5 and 2,000 feet of lateral connections.

Main No. 5 will care for drainage of 150 acres in the south east corner of institution farm, which, at present, has none. This main will be laid in the lower ground of area and will help greatly in eliminating larger potholes. At the head of main 2,000 feet of laterals will be laid; but it must be remembered that many additional feet of laterals should be laid and connected before the job of draining is complete. It is our opinion that all necessary laterals should be installed at an early date after completion of main.

FUTURE PLANS

It is our opinion that with the present outlay of buildings and the improvement of the grounds up to the present time, there should be an organized attempt to properly landscape. We have endeavored to do much of this work ourselves and towards that end have set out over one-thousand trees and over five-hundred bushes. Our lawns are showing results and in addition we have built a large rock garden. All of this tends to improve the general appearance. We believe that further landscaping should be in charge of a competent engineer who might lay down plans for the ultimate outline which we, as amateurs, are unable to foresee.

In previous reports we have recommended plans for the proper lighting of the grounds. Up to this time this has been taken care of by the use of overhead wires and ordinary poles. These are unsightly and should be eliminated. All lighting wires should be in cable and underground. The advisability of this can easily be seen when one considers the possibilities of danger arising from overhead charged wires and wooden poles.

During the biennial period just passed, we have continued grading. This work has necessarily gone on very slowly owing to the fact that all of it must be done with teams and ordinary farm wagons. However that may be, there have been thousands of yards of dirt hauled from a hill in the south west section of the grounds and distributed where needed. Most of the depressions have been eliminated but there remains much to do before this work can be said to be completed.

It is our purpose to continue to improve in all spheres as we go along.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. ATHERTON,
Superintendent.

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM
STATESAN, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

THE WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM

Statesan, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

E. K. STEINKOPFF, M. D. ----- *Acting Superintendent and Steward*
 M. F. OUDENHOVEN ----- *Assistant Steward*

The Sanatorium is located near Wales in Waukesha County.

The Sanatorium grounds extend over 212 acres of beautifully wooded hills at an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 feet. The gravelly soil provides splendid drainage, the hillside location insures an abundance of those two greatest curative agents, sunshine and moving air.

The institution consists of six cottages for male patients, housing 78 patients and six cottages housing 58 women patients. There is an infirmary having a capacity of 88, which takes care of 54 women and 34 men.

Anyone who is more than sixteen years of age and who has lived in Wisconsin for at least one year prior to application, may be admitted for observation or treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Capacity of Institution	224
Number of Patients June 30, 1931	202
Number of Patients June 30, 1932	216
Area of Grounds, Acres	7
Acres Under Cultivation	10
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932	\$616,146.69
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932	205,210.67

	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Expenditures		
Operation	\$194,582.60	\$191,482.37
Repairs and Maintenance	18,948.88	23,377.90
Total (per capita cost basis)	\$213,531.48	\$214,860.27
Permanent Improvements	18,926.16	3,478.79
Total Expenditures	\$232,457.64	\$218,339.06
Average daily number of Patients	181	216
(Per capita cost per week, operation and repair and maintenance)	\$22.68	\$19.13
Average number of officers and employees	115	116

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the thirteenth biennial report of the State Sanatorium for the period ended June 30, 1932.

INTRODUCTION

Having been on the medical staff of this Institution for nearly two years, and having only recently taken over the executive office, tem-

porarily vacated by Dr. Thompson because of illness, it is my intention in this report to set forth those things accomplished and initiated by Dr. Thompson, a man whom I have found to be a generous and open-minded chief. It is also my intention to present certain needs of the Institution of which I have become cognizant through numerous talks and conferences with Dr. Thompson.

ANNIVERSARY

This year the State Sanatorium celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary, having developed from a few wind-swept buildings and cottages isolated and lonely on the side of Government Hill to the beautifully landscaped and green-lawned Institution of today, crowned by the modern new hospital building. The contrast between the new and the old, the present and the past, was well brought out at the Midyear Sanatorium Conference, held this year at Statesan in honor of the Institution's anniversary. Conditions existing in the early days of 1907 and 1908 were contrasted with the present by a former superintendent, and superintendent of nurses. It is needless to state that the comparison favored the present day quite decidedly. It is not an idle boast, but a credit to the State of Wisconsin to say that the Institution has kept pace with the advance of medical science in the treatment of Tuberculosis, and that patients now at the Sanatorium are the recipients of greater benefits during their hospitalization than was dreamed possible twenty-five years ago.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the chronicity of the disease, patients entering this Institution remain a considerably longer time than do those in a general hospital, and though many of them appear quite well, they must be treated as sick individuals and therefore should receive hospital care. With the Institution's increased ability to treat successfully the more advanced type of pulmonary Tuberculosis, a larger number of such patients are admitted to the hospital. These patients' weaker condition and more active disease process demand a longer stay in the infirmary before they may be advanced to the cottage routine. Meanwhile, several cottage patients may have been discharged as arrested cases, leaving vacant beds in the cottages which cannot be filled from the hospital because the patients there have not had sufficient time to become suitable cottage cases. It is evident, therefore, that it is impossible to make adequate use of the cottage beds without an increase in the number of hospital beds, as there are already one hundred two beds in the present hospital, which was intended for eighty-six patients. It is respectfully suggested that the two groups of cottages be replaced by independent hospital buildings, some part of which may be semi-cottage in type for the benefit of those convalescent patients nearly ready for discharge. This is the most modern provision for treating Tuberculosis patients, and in this way a larger

number of patients can be accommodated and treated in a more satisfactory manner. In some quarters there is considerable perturbation concerning a sufficiency of beds for tuberculous individuals in Wisconsin—especially now that a prolonged depression is on hand to increase the morbidity rate of Tuberculosis and, consequently, the number of future patients. The above plan would help to a considerable degree to relieve the situation.

Since the opening of the new hospital, during the past two years considerable thoracic surgery has been done in the Institution. Twelve radical three-stage thoracoplasties and sixty-six phrenicotomies were done, and twenty-seven cases of artificial pneumothorax were established. In addition there has been one scaleniotomy done in a certain selected case. Patients have been sent here from other Sanatoria in the state to have their surgery done. Statesan, because of the careful study of cases, and good aftercare, is earning an enviable reputation in the state for the type and success of work done here. Larger hospital facilities would be of value by increasing the number of patients able to receive surgical aid and thus shorten their stay in the Sanatorium.

Among other needs of the Institution are new and fireproof quarters for nurses and employees. At present they are housed in a rather scattered and makeshift fashion, deleterious to good morale. No adequate means of entertainment exists, so they are forced to seek their recreation off the premises, which in some cases means trouble in maintaining discipline.

One realizes that these projects could probably not be financed during this depression, due to a shortage of money, but these suggestions are submitted with the thought that they might in some small way help to relieve unemployment, and at the same time extend the facilities of the Institution to a larger number of people throughout the state.

During the past two years the physical condition of the Sanatorium has been much improved due to Dr. Thompson's increasing efforts to build an efficiently functioning and beautifully cared for Institution. The grounds have been beautified by wide stretches of smooth, green lawn. Unsightly holes in front of the hospital and superintendent's residence have been filled and the sites covered with lawn. The roadways and drives through the grounds, though still rather dusty in dry weather, have been levelled and graded. The exterior and interior of the hospital and laundry have been painted. In the powerhouse a new 100 KW Engine Generator was installed to accommodate the extra load caused by the hospital. An automatic PBX telephone system has done much to improve the efficiency of intramural phone service. Various other needed improvements have been made, such as: Reroofing the nurses' home and men's dormitory, enlarging the business office, replacing the old coal truck, replacing some of the old kitchen equipment, and adding new equipment to the hospital.

The Occupational Therapy Department has been made a source of

pleasure and education. It has done much in the way of helping to preserve the patients' morale. At the State Fair an exhibit was set up each year and numerous articles sold and orders taken for more. This booth at the Fair showed a reasonable profit over and above expenditures.

The Laboratory and X-ray Departments have extended and increased their functions considerably. Since July 1930 there has been a greater variety of work done as well as a larger number of the regular routine tests and examinations. A regular bi-monthly check has been established on blood counts; sedimentation tests are being done every six months. Both of these tests are of value in determining the patient's prognosis. Changes in these tests are practically always the forerunners of changes in the physical condition of the individual, even before this change becomes apparent on the X-ray or under the stethoscope.

Dr. Thompson and the medical staff united in giving the nurses a series of lectures on Tuberculosis during each of the two past years. It is felt that lectures of this sort act as a stimulus to those attending and give them new light on the disease and the diseased patient, thus enabling these nurses to do better work for those in their care.

Since the State Sanatorium is among the permanent Institutions of the state, it should not be allowed to fall into neglect and decrepitude. A decline in the physical condition of an Institution is frequently, if not always, concurrent with a decline in the efficiency of the entire staff. A loss of public interest quickly follows. After an Institution has declined, it is decidedly harder and more expensive to bring it back to its former level.

CONCLUSION

For the assistance and support of the Board of Control, which has enabled us to maintain the State Sanatorium at a high level of efficiency and guard against deterioration anywhere in the Institution, on behalf of Dr. Thompson and myself, I wish to extend to each of its members our most sincere thanks and appreciation.

I wish, also, to thank all members of the staff and employees for their co-operation with Dr. Thompson, and with me during his absence, for without their adherence to administrative policies no success could be achieved.

Respectfully submitted,

E. K. STEINKOPF,
Acting Superintendent.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP
LAKE TOMAHAWK, ONEIDA COUNTY, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP

Lake Tomahawk, Wisconsin

OFFICER

FRANK A. REICH ----- *Superintendent*

Created in 1913 by an act of the Legislature and opened in 1915, Lake Tomahawk State Camp is engaged in the work of rehabilitating physically and vocationally persons who are threatened with or convalescing from tuberculosis. When this disease has been arrested or made quiescent in an individual by a term in the sanatorium with its enforced idleness and consequent softening of muscles and enfeeblement of physical stamina, there is danger of another breakdown should the patient return immediately to daily labor. At Lake Tomahawk State Camp the convalescent does graded labor and medical supervision and gradually regains his bodily strength. Patients are recruited from the sixteen public sanatoria in Wisconsin. Forty-four male patients are treated at one time and additional units may be added later as needed so that an ultimate capacity of one hundred will be reached.

This state institution is healthfully located in Oneida County, three miles from the village of Lake Tomahawk, and the land it occupies was formerly a part of the State Forest Reserve of northern Wisconsin. Out of an area of five hundred and thirty-six acres, fifty have been cleared and turned into fertile garden and farm land. This cleared land is developed by the patients. The institution is maintained and cared for principally by patients. Thus the constructive work of inmate labor benefits the patients and is of economic profit to the institution.

Capacity of Institution	40
Number of Patients June 30, 1931	40
Number of Patients June 30, 1932	41
Area of Grounds, Acres	62
Acreage Under Cultivation	135
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932	\$211,815.97
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932	\$105,500.30

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Operation	\$48,841.13	\$44,374.66
Repairs and Maintenance	5,389.29	4,335.26
Total (per capita cost basis)	54,230.42	48,709.92
Permanent Improvements	12,724.13	5,838.35
Total Expenditures	\$66,974.55	\$54,548.27
Average daily number of Patients	39	40
(Per capita cost per week operation and repair and maintenance)	\$27.74	\$23.47
Average number of officers and employees	21	23

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the ninth biennial report of the Lake Tomahawk State Camp for the period ended June 30, 1932.

RECORD OF DISCHARGED CASES

During the first year of the biennial period, 41 patients were discharged. Of this number, 21 or 51% were fully rehabilitated with disease arrested and working capacity restored. Sixteen or 39% were partially rehabilitated, three or 7% remained unimproved and were returned to the sanatorium for added treatment, none died, and one was sent to a hospital for corrective surgical treatment. In the second year, 41 or the same number as in the first year were discharged of which 22 or 54% were fully rehabilitated, 11 or 27% were partially rehabilitated and 6 or 14% were returned to the sanatorium for additional treatment, and two were sent to a hospital for operations and corrective treatment.

The number of returned patients seems high and in analyzing the cause, we found that one suffered from a tuberculous larynx besides his pulmonary trouble. Although this man spent some time in two sanatoriums previously, his throat trouble which was quite active, was overlooked and remained so until discovered by our examiner. The second case manifested kidney trouble which proved to be tuberculous. Unfortunately no symptoms were manifested during previous sanatorium treatment and the development was not suspected. The third case had an appendectomy performed, the shock of which started a slight reactivation. The fourth case manifested severe clinical findings which proved to be non tuberculous and was classified later as bronchiectasis. The fifth and sixth cases were young men who were sent here too soon and the tuberculosis process had not reached the proper state of arrestment. There were 14,266 hospital days for the first year and 14,678 the second year or a total of 28,944 for the biennial period and an increase of 410 days over the preceding biennium.

RECORD OF WORK DONE

Some construction work was done which was mostly confined to the farm. A 24 foot section was built to the cow barn which added to our hay storage and gave us a much needed room for grinding and mixing feed. A well planned rat-proof granary was erected with ample bin space for all our grains. A calf barn was completed with wall tile which was left over from previous construction and a creamery building with a small boiler room was erected. The latter building was not quite completed. Some changes were made from the original plans which necessitated its completion by patient labor which required longer time as the patients work shorter periods. The bulk of the construction was built with prison labor under the direction of a competent foreman who was hired for that purpose. Another

greenhouse was built of which the lumber was manufactured here and the side walls were made of left-over wall tile.

LABOR

With the completion of the largest portion of the construction work, the honor prisoners from the Wisconsin State Prison were withdrawn on April 15, 1931 with the exception of six men who remained and are used for the operation of the farm. In looking back, we find that a camp for prisoners was maintained on the farm since October, 1924. The men were employed in the construction of institutional buildings and the entire farm which included cutting of timber and brush, removal of stumps and plow breaking the land creating 200 acres all of which was recorded in previous reports. Again we express our keen appreciation for the splendid co-operation received from Mr. Oscar Lee, Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison whose broad policies made it possible to use prison labor for the development of this camp.

WORK DONE BY PATIENTS

As a part of the training and physical rehabilitation, the patients performed useful work in the following enterprises: Construction of sidewalks and greenhouse, assisted with the construction of farm buildings, planted and raised vegetable gardens, assisted in the building and maintenance of floral gardens and landscape work, rebuilt a telephone line which consisted of new standard poles, cross arms and wire, brushing and trimming the right-of-way for telephone line, assisted in farm work, repairs and maintenance of the farm buildings, erected a farm fence, carpentry of new construction and repairs, electric wiring and repairs, plant maintenance and repairs, plumbing and steam fitting, painting new construction and repairs, operation and maintenance of trucks and automobiles, housekeeping of patients' cottages, cut 50,000 feet of logs into dimension lumber, raised and cared for poultry.

MEDICAL SERVICE

We have no resident physician and while rehabilitation does not require the constant medical supervision a sanatorium does, adequate medical service must be had when needed. This situation has been adequately met by calling on physicians in Rhinelander and Minocqua who treated all emergency cases. In the routine chest examinations, we have the excellent co-operation of Dr. R. D. Thompson, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium, who likewise is the medical director of this Institution, and who with his efficient staff made the bi-monthly chest examinations and the general medical surveys promptly, scientifically, and with dispatch. The case records show clearly all data and charts—the only criticism we have is the lack of x-ray records. We are continually handicapped by this omission

of service and the physicians are coming more and more to the conclusion that x-ray equipment is a serious need.

As the camp acts as a clearing house for all the sanatoriums, a number of which have no x-ray machines, it is imperative that newcomers should be x-rayed on admission to guard against active cases. All cases should again be x-rayed on or about discharge to guard against too early a discharge as well as keeping them too long. As it is the physicians must rely entirely on physical findings and yet they must make decisions which mean much in the future life of the patient.

Again the Rhinelander branch of the Wisconsin Laboratory of Hygiene has given us prompt and efficient technical services for which we are grateful.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

This adjunct to the rehabilitation treatment has again proven to be an interesting and useful service. Mr. Leslie Rumsey of Rhinelander, Vocational Training Instructor for the State Board of Vocational Education visited the camp bi-weekly. As a result, sometimes as high as 55% of our patient population is enrolled as students and trainees in extension courses. The courses selected are as follows: Accounting, Advanced Shop Drawing, Algebra, Architectural Drawing, Bookkeeping, Business, Business English, Geology, General Science, Elementary Mathematics Analysis, Elementary Steam Engineering, English, Engineering, English Composition, Horology, Law of Contracts, Law of Sales, Landscape Design, Landscape Gardening, Mathematics, Philosophy, (Logic), Practical Arithmetic, Practical English Review, Practical Radio, Practical Trigonometry and Logarithms, Retail Salesmanship, Show Card Writing, Social Problems.

GIFT

In the spring of 1932 this Institution was honored with a gift from Mrs. Clara Pierce of Rhinelander. It consisted of 309 volumes of fine literature and fiction. These books are very popular with the patients and employees and are a fine addition to our library. We are indeed grateful for this useful gift and the thought which prompted Mrs. Pierce to remember this Camp.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The past two years have been marked by a large waiting list which has steadily grown until at the end of the biennial period is reached 57½% of our present population. At first thought it would appear that this is caused entirely by the depression. On analyzation, however, we find that we now have twenty tuberculosis sanatoriums in the state which permits us to admit on an average of but 2½ persons from each institution during the year. There are considerably more patients discharged from the sanatoriums who are unable to avail themselves

of our treatment and it is safe to say that 50% of this group will be dead in five years. Personally, I feel that the effects of insufficient food, worry, lack of medical care in the minor illnesses, the products of depression, is not being felt now as far as new cases of tuberculosis are concerned but will follow later as an aftermath. All indications are that we need additional beds. We earnestly plead that a cottage of twenty beds will be constructed at the earliest possible moment. The need is great.

As also stated in our last report, our office building which should include storage space for institutional supplies, a patient's receiving room, X-ray room, examining room, administrative offices, and a vault for records is also badly needed. As it is, the office rooms are a part of the Superintendent's residence which is of frame construction. The rooms are small and inadequate. Valuable case records, the loss of which would be irreparable if destroyed by fire should be placed in a fire-proof vault.

In the Power Plant which is equipped with two 35 K.W. generators and two 80 H.P. boilers, we are confronted with the fact, particularly when the load is heavy, that the generators are operating to full capacity and sometimes they are overloaded. To meet this condition, we recommend the purchase of an additional 50 K.W. generator which can be operated during the peak load and which still can be served with our present boilers. This would also necessitate a small addition to the power plant building to house this additional generating unit.

One of our present needs is an assembly building which may be used for educational, recreational, and religious purposes. Such a structure should have an auditorium for recreation, religious services, motion pictures as well as a library and a receiving room where patients may talk to their relatives who occasionally visit them.

In closing, I wish to express my gratitude and extend my thanks for your counsel and support in the operation and development of this Camp. Your visits and helpful criticisms have guided us in our work and we welcome them.

Respectfully,

FRANK A. REICH,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

WAUPUN, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

Waupun, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

OSCAR LEE	Warden
GUY S. TAFT	Deputy Warden

The Wisconsin State Prison was located at Waupun, in July 1851.

The construction of a temporary prison was begun at once. In 1853 a contract was let for the mason work on the south wing of the prison. This wing provided for all inmates for about twenty-five years, when the north wing was completed and occupied. The north-west and southwest wings have been added to recent years, and are of modern construction; it is intended to modernize the old cell wings also when funds are available.

The first record of the prison population is April 1, 1852, when there were fifteen inmates. Since that time a little more than 17,800 have been received. The population on June 20, 1932, was 1,791.

The Prison building and grounds occupy twenty-three acres of land.

Capacity of Institution	956
Extra Institutional Facilities	359
Total Capacity	1315
Number of Inmates June 30, 1931	1600
Number of Inmates June 30, 1932	1791
Area of Grounds, Acres	20
Acreage Under Cultivation	938
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932	\$1,491,346.42
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932	689,765.32

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Operation	\$391,664.55	\$431,677.93
Repairs and Maintenance	24,039.06	30,567.09
Total (per capita cost basis)	415,703.61	462,244.12
Permanent Improvements	26,395.85	33,396.85
Total Expenditures	\$442,099.46	\$495,641.87
Average daily number Inmates	1488	1726
(Per capita cost per week operation and re- pair and maintenance)	\$5.37	\$5.14
Average number of officers and employees	107	125

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twenty-fifth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Prison for the period ended June 30, 1932.

MORALE

On June 30, 1930, there were confined in this institution 1305 prisoners. On June 30, 1932, this number had increased to 1794. The average daily population for the two-year period was 1606.69. The institution is built to accommodate 956. In spite of the overload, the morale has continued to be good. There have been no disturbances of any kind and no escapes from the prison itself. I am sure that the number of complaints coming to your Board and to the Governor have been fewer than in the preceding biennium. I believe that this is due to the fact that your warden has personally had audience with an average of 87.7 prisoners monthly, and the great majority of petty complaints and troubles have been satisfactorily settled in those interviews. The same rigid but fair discipline has been maintained as heretofore, and as a result of that type of discipline, I am pleased indeed to report an average of less than one prisoner per day in punishment. The following punishment statistics will be of interest to you:

	Daily Average
Number of men placed in second grade during the biennium -----	374 .5123
Number of men placed in third grade during the biennium -----	27 .037
Total number of men reduced below first grade during the biennium -----	401 .5493
Number of men placed in solitary during the biennium--	333 .4575
Number of men placed in detention during the biennium -----	68 .0918
	401 .5493

The results shown by the above statistics speak well for the wisdom and fairness of the disciplinary officer.

EDUCATION

The educational work has been carried on as in the past. Regular classes in elementary work, taught by selected inmates, and supervised by Earl Irish, Principal of the South Ward School in Wau-pun, have been conducted three mornings each week from November 1st until May 1st. While we do not consider this a school in the strict sense of the work, it has shown good results. Many of the men taking this work have become interested and have continued with the University Extension Courses. These extension courses have increased until, instead of one man, we now have three representatives from the University coming to us every second week.

RELIGION

Last year an important change was made in the religious services. Prior to that date, only one service was held each Sunday morning. On the first Sunday of each month, the service was conducted by Reverend Eno Duemling of Milwaukee, a Lutheran Missionary, who has been conducting this particular service for twenty-five years. The second Sunday of each month was taken care of by the Prison Chaplain, on the odd numbered months, and by the Christian Science representative, on the even numbered months. The service on the third Sunday was conducted either by the Prison Chaplain or by some outside pastor. The fourth Sunday was known as Catholic Sunday, and the service was in charge of the Catholic Priest of the local church. When there were five Sundays in a month, the last Sunday was again in charge of the Prison Chaplain. In November 1931, Rev. Fr. Thomas Aeschbacher, Assistant Pastor of the local Catholic Church, was assigned to the prison. Since that time, a Catholic service has been held every Sunday morning at 7:15, followed by the Protestant Service as above outlined. Fr. Aeschbacher spends the greater part of his time at the prison and the Central State Hospital. We commend him for his interest in this work.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

While the Hawes-Cooper Law has not yet become operative, its effects are nevertheless being felt. The number of men on contract has been reduced during the last two years. The result of this decrease has been a definite financial loss to the state, and has thrown an additional number of men into our idle squad. The contract with the Bear Brand Hosiery Company will expire in January 1934, and will not be renewed. The company has already served notice of the withdrawal of all of its men as per the terms of the contract.

Due to a complete sellout of our binder twine in the summer of 1931, we were able to use an additional eighty men in the twine plant from November 1st until May 1st, 1932. These eighty men worked nights.

This same condition will exist during the winter of 1932-33, as we are completely sold out and shall be unable to meet the demand for binder twine during the 1932 season.

Because of a change in the style and type of construction of the 1932 license plates and the installation of new equipment, we are now employing an average of sixty men in that department, where previously we had employed not more than thirty-five. In addition to the products as manufactured in this department in the past, we are now making lockers and street signs, and we are contemplating the addition of several other metal products for municipal use. We hope to be able to employ, within the next few years, at least one hundred men in this shop.

In July, 1931, as an experiment, we took over an abandoned tile

plant located at Vesper, Wisconsin, where we have since employed twelve men making drain tile and building tile. We now have on the grounds at the plant the following tile:

Drain Tile	10 inch-----	390 Firsts	Seconds
Drain Tile	8 inch-----	7497 Firsts	574 Seconds
Drain Tile	6 inch-----	28249 Firsts	1765 Seconds
Drain Tile	5 inch-----	41920 Firsts	2182 Seconds
Building Tile			
5 x 8 x 12	-----	43168 Firsts	6599 Seconds

We are informed by the laboratory at the University that these tile are of excellent quality, equal to, if not superior to, any other tile on the Wisconsin market. If it is decided to continue this industry, arrangements should be made so that "Vesper Tile" will be specified in all state contracts.

FARMS AND CAMPS

During the Biennium, we have added to our outside operation the following five camps:

The Vesper Camp, as described above.

The Greenwood State Farm, leased in April 1931, consisting of 2000 acres of land located near Hancock. The principal crop produced on this farm is potatoes, although hay and grain, corn, and garden truck are raised in considerable quantities. A dairy herd is also maintained at the farm. At the present time, there are seventy men assigned to this project.

The McNaughton State Camp, organized on August 1, 1931.

The Gordon State Camp, organized on November 21st, 1931.

The McNaughton and Gordon Camps are strictly forestry camps. The fifty-three men employed at the McNaughton Camp and fifty-four men at Gordon are engaged in clearing away fire hazards, cutting fire lanes, and planting young trees. During the spring of 1932, there were 829,722 trees planted by the men in these two camps. This type of work is excellent training for prisoners and should be expanded as rapidly as conditions permit.

Farm No. 5, consisting of 280 acres of fertile land, located six miles south west of Waupun, was leased on April 11, 1932. Fifteen men are employed on this farm.

With the organization of these five new projects, we now have eleven different camps of men located outside the walls of the institution with a total of four hundred fifteen men assigned thereto.

In these camps, there are neither locks nor keys, dogs nor shackles, nor arms of any kind. Five of the camps are located over 200 miles from the prison, and yet the percentage of escapes has been very low indeed. The following tabulation of the results of this policy, covering a period of nine years, is conclusive evidence that this type of honor system is a decided success.

Total Number of men assigned to Camps from 6/30/23 to 6/30/32 -----	2149
Total number of escapes during the period -----	29
Percentage of escapes -----	.0135
Total number of men captured -----	17
Total number of men still at large -----	12
Percentage of escapes who have not been recaptured -----	.0056

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS

In July 1931, the new building, to be used as a factory for the manufacture of license plates and other sheet metal products, was completed. It is of solid reinforced concrete construction, three stories high. It was built entirely by prison labor under the supervision of our own Superintendent of Construction. At the present time, the second and third floors of this building are used as dormitories wherein are housed 498 prisoners. Without this space, it would have been most difficult to find quarters for the increased prison population.

In August, 1930, the main cow barn on Farm No. 1 was completely destroyed by fire. A new barn to take its place has been completed. This new barn is 36 feet by 231 feet in size with an L for young stock 36 feet by 64 feet. It is built of reinforced concrete, lined with tile, up to the mow floor. The construction above the mow floor is frame. Attached to the barn are two concrete silos 16 feet by 52 feet in size. This barn is equipped with all modern conveniences. It will provide room for our herd for many years to come. A concrete cistern for the storage of water in case of fire is located within easy reaching distance of this barn, as well as of the other buildings in the colony.

Work was started on the bunk house for the Farm No. 1 and Farm No. 4 men. Due to the lack of funds, construction was stopped after the excavation was made and the well drilled. This building should be completed in the immediate future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

South Cell House

I realize the impossibility of doing anything at the present time toward the modernizing of the South Cell House. This project should not be forgotten, however. If and when the prison population is sufficiently reduced, so that quarters can be found for the 280 men now occupying these cells, the work of remodelling this building should be accomplished.

Hospital

During the past two years, we have talked much about a new hospital, as recommended in previous reports. Plans for that hospital are now being drawn. If we are to give to the men in the prison the necessary care and attention they should have, in order to further

assist in their rehabilitation, this should be the next major building project to be accomplished.

Warehouses

During the last two seasons, we have been unable to supply the demand for our binder twine. At least fifty additional flyers should be installed in our binder twine plant. These extra spinners should be placed in what is now the preparation room of the factory. The preparation room should be moved to the first floor of the factory building. In order to do this, extra warehouse space must be provided for raw material. I therefore recommend that an addition be made to our present warehouse as provided by the original plans. We estimate that such an addition can be built at a cost of not to exceed \$20,000.00. This sum of money may safely be taken from our revolving fund, so that no special appropriation by the legislature will be necessary.

During the present twine season from one-half to two-thirds of our twine is being called for by trucks. This means that there is a constant stream of trucks coming into and going out of our yard. This is dangerous. It is also very inconvenient to the buyers and materially slows up deliveries. I recommend that a warehouse be built outside the walls of the institution, on the property adjoining the spur track which enters the grounds. This warehouse should be of such capacity that at least 5,000,000 pounds of binder twine can be stored therein.

Vesper Camp

If the Vesper Camp is to be continued, other quarters for the men must be provided. They are now living in a small residence in the village of Vesper. It is not commodious enough to accommodate the number of men necessary to operate the plant and keep its surroundings in proper condition. A camp building large enough to accommodate at least twenty-five men should be built adjacent to the plant. Such a building should be constructed of tile made and now on the grounds. We estimate the cost of such a building to be around \$5,000.00. Immediate attention should be given to this matter.

Printing Plant

Again, as in 1930, I recommend the expansion of our printing plant. There is enough state work which could and should be done in such a shop to keep from fifteen to thirty men constantly employed. If we add to the printing, a fully equipped bindery, the number of men to be employed can be materially increased. Such a plant will not only pay its way but will help much in the training of men for future good citizenship.

I should be lax in my duty if I did not again call to your attention the crowded conditions in this institution. While we have so far succeeded in avoiding trouble, we cannot help but feel that with the present congestion and idleness, trouble may occur at any time.

Of far more importance than that, however, is the fact that it is impossible to give any worth while training to over four hundred idle men. We have come to recognize the fact that the primary object of imprisonment is training and reformation. In order to accomplish that object, it should be possible within every prison to segregate the hardened criminal from those less criminally minded. In this prison, with a population of nearly double the rated capacity, such segregation is absolutely impossible. Immediate steps should be taken to provide an additional institution of the medium security type, such as has been recommended in my previous reports.

CONCLUSION

Before closing this report, I want to thank your Board and his Excellency Governor Philip F. La Follette for your many courtesies to me and your advice and counsel during the past two years. I appreciate the multitude of problems ever before you, and yet you have always been most kind and considerate. It has been a real pleasure, as well as honor, to be associated with you in this work. I thank also each and every officer of the institution for his loyalty and co-operation, without which no degree of success could have been attained. I particularly appreciate the services of G. S. Taft, Deputy Warden, and of L. Neil Larsen, Chief Accountant. Their most cheerful cooperation has meant much to me.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR LEE,
Warden.

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

Green Bay, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

E. H. EKLUND.....	<i>Superintendent and Steward</i>
C. W. MCCREADY.....	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>
B. P. KRAMER.....	<i>Assistant Steward</i>

The Legislature of 1897 instructed the Board of Control to purchase two hundred acres of land, and erect a Reformatory to care for six hundred inmates, ranging in age from 16 to 30 for first offenders, appropriating \$75,000.00 to start the work. \$15,000.00 was paid in accordance for 198 acres lying between Green Bay and De Pere.

In April, 1898, James E. Heg was appointed Superintendent, and instructed to proceed with construction as far as was possible with balance of appropriation. This work has been carried on by inmate labor as fast as funds were available, until today the institution is practically completed with exception of a chapel, and the proprietorship interest inventories \$1,178,069.24.

Three honor camps are operated—one at the Oneida Farm, where clearing has been in progress since the purchase in 1920.

Camp No. 2 is located about 8 miles from the institution and known as the Ferndell Farm project. The Oneida Farm and the Ferndell Farm are being intensely cultivated.

The No. 3 camp is located at Amberg, Wisconsin, where a granite quarry is being operated to furnish rough granite for building purposes.

Capacity of Institution.....	594
Extra Institutional Facilities.....	207
Total Capacity.....	801
Number of Inmates June 30, 1931.....	718
Number of Inmates June 30, 1932.....	776
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	70
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	774
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932.....	\$967,138.40
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932.....	330,983.08

	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Expenditures		
Operation	\$243,903.38	\$236,048.38
Repairs and Maintenance	28,063.64	27,758.79
Total (per capita cost basis)	\$271,967.02	\$263,807.17
Permanent Improvements	36,043.80	30,365.85
Total Expenditures	\$308,010.82	\$294,173.02
Average daily number Inmates.....	751	761
(Per capita cost per week operation and repair and maintenance)	\$6.97	\$6.66
Average number of officers and employees.....	81	83

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the eighteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Reformatory for the period ended June 30, 1932.

The population June 30, 1930 was 716, and increased to 776 on June 30, 1932. This increase was taken care of on cots, but were it not for the honor camps we would have been dangerously overcrowded.

I sincerely hope that our new conservative budget will be met, as we have endeavored to conserve in every manner. We have avoided requesting any projects other than what we deem are of vital importance to the safety and welfare of the institution and its inmates.

Our three major needs are as follows: A hospital building within the walls, of a seventy-five bed capacity, at a cost of \$75,000.00;

Second, a combined blacksmith, machine and paint shop, at an estimated cost of \$25,000.00. This is of great importance because the paint shop at the present time is in a dangerous place, being in the basement under the administration building. The work of the present blacksmith shop is carried on between the boilers in the boiler room, and the machine shop is crowded into the engine room.

Our third major need is a change in the powerplant from D. C. to A. C. current, at a cost of \$50,000.00.

Our other needs are mentioned in another part of this report.

INDUSTRIES

The auto school furnishes employment to about sixty boys. In this department auto repairing auto painting, and the manufacture and sharpening of all granite shop tools takes place.

The tailor shop is continuing to furnish clothing to other state and county institutions, and enjoys a nice business.

The granite industry has developed into the major program and industry, in that we have successfully finished one unit of the State Capitol Annex, and with the addition of the new machinery recently installed at the quarry we are able to bring our production up to a very satisfying point; and with the addition of the new granite saw to be installed this fall we expect even better results in production.

HONOR FARMS

In our farm program, while not as extensive in 1932, we were able to raise all the institution needs, and with Mr. Glen Householder's valuable assistance, Mr. Harry Pamperin, our supervision farmer, was able to show even better results than expected.

Our new forestry camp at Wausaukee, which has just been completed, will be able to employ about fifty boys. With this added honor camp, which is the 4th, the institution will be relieved considerably, and we believe the State will receive valuable returns from this enterprise.

GREENHOUSE

The greenhouse that was completed last year has already made valuable returns to the institution.

ROOT CELLAR

Our new root cellar, which is 38' x 102' with a 10' depth, has proven very valuable and of great service even in its first year, and a great saving has been realized in the preservation of vegetables.

ONEIDA BARN

The Oneida barn, which was constructed during this biennial, is 46' x 122', and besides caring for the usual live stock for this unit, it also houses the beef herd that has been started to care for institution beef needs.

GYMNASIUM

The gymnasium was completed in May, and will furnish an added amount of recreation for the inmates thru the winter months, as this program will be inaugurated in addition to the skating rink and moving pictures.

MALE NURSE

The services of our male nurse, Mr. John Drake, have been very valuable, and thru this department we have been able to take care of all first-aid cases more thoroughly, and assist the State Doctors in their examinations of all inmates in a more thorough manner.

SCHOOL

While the school report indicates that the boys attend school one-half day, and that a certain amount of academic training is given, I believe that under the new contemplated educational program starting with the new Biennial, that great strides will be made as far as education is concerned at this institution, because arrangements are underway for a new vocational director, whose plan will be to give academic training and vocational work to the boys right in their shops. With this rejuvenated department functioning properly I sincerely believe that our next Biennial will report some excellent progress.

CEMENT HIGHWAY

Our cement highway was laid the full length of the North wall, and into the institution yard, which will assist materially each spring and remove the handicaps we have had to encounter owing to the nature of the heavy clay soil conditions.

CONCLUSION

In closing I wish to thank your Board for your hearty cooperation and your promptness in meeting our every need, and I can assure you that it has made our working conditions very enjoyable to myself and staff.

I further wish to thank the officers and employees of the institution for their interest and integrity in successfully handling their added duties and responsibilities.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. EKLUND,
Superintendent.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME
FOR WOMEN
TAYCHEEDAH, WIS.
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

Taycheedah, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

ANNA M. ANDERSON	<i>Superintendent and Steward</i>
GRACE WOODS	<i>Bookkeeper and Assistant Steward</i>
MURIEL MCGINLEY	<i>Parole Officer</i>

The Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, opened in 1921, operates in accord with the rulings of Chapter 54, Wisconsin Statutes.

Location:—Taycheedah, approximately four miles from the city of Fond du Lac, contiguous to Lake Winnebago.

Physical Unit:—244½ acres of land, 130 acres tillable soil, the remainder, beautiful wooded limestone ledge.

Building:—Administration, Inmate Cottage, capacity 67, Power Plant and Farm unit.

This is a reformatory institution providing for female offenders between the ages of 18–30 years. Admission is by court commitment only, through any court of record having jurisdiction. Sentence, indeterminate, subject to parole by the State Board of Control; discharge or pardon by the Governor of the State as outlined by statute. Commitments cover all classifications of delinquency, except second convictions for felony and murder in any degree.

Capacity of Institution	67
Number of Inmates June 30, 1931	81
Number of Inmates June 30, 1932	91
Area of Grounds, Acres	40
Acreage Under Cultivation	176
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932	\$411,846.90
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932	\$213,009.16

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Operation	\$54,031.42	\$50,637.56
Repairs and Maintenance	8,183.03	8,541.82
Total (per capita cost basis)	62,214.45	59,179.38
Permanent Improvements	16,286.17	121,783.52
Total Expenses	\$78,500.62	\$180,962.90
Average daily number inmates	86	85
(Per capita cost per week operation and repair and maintenance)	\$13.91	\$13.39
Average number of officers and employees	23	24

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the sixth biennial report of the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women for the period ended June 30, 1932.

COMMITMENTS

A resumé of the heading of the last report is given for the benefit of those making inquiry regarding who, why, by whom, length of term, etc., of persons committed.

The Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women opened in December, 1921, operates under Chapter 54 of the Wisconsin Statutes, its objects being to correct and remove evil tendencies, and influences and help the persons confined to become good citizens.

Women not less than eighteen nor more than thirty years of age are committed by courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in this state when classed as follows:

Class one: Women convicted the first time of a felony.

Class two: Women convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or House of Correction for one year or more.

Class three: Women convicted of any other misdemeanor.

An additional class was added later; viz., women committed by the courts for treatment of venereal disease.

Hospital facilities and a psychological laboratory for the study and treatment of mental disorders are required.

Sentence is indeterminate subject to parole, discharge by the Governor upon recommendation by the Board of Control or pardon as provided by law. With the approval of the Governor any inmate of the Industrial Home belonging to class one may be transferred by the Board of Control to the State Prison if the inmate's presence is considered detrimental to the other inmates. The Board of Control may transfer inmates of the Industrial School for Girls who have reached the age of eighteen to the Industrial Home for Women. Inmates of the Industrial Home for Women found by a commission in lunacy to be insane or feeble-minded may be transferred to a hospital for the insane or a colony for the feeble-minded respectively by the Board of Control with the approval of the Governor.

A proportion of the women committed are pregnant on admission. A maternity ward is therefore necessary. Sixteen babies were born at the institution during the biennium. Three other infants were admitted with their mothers.

The Industrial Home for Women attempts to give to the inmates such industrial training as will enable them to support themselves properly including care and treatment to improve their physical and mental condition. Rehabilitation is attempted by securing a personnel in a supervisory capacity having high standards. The best corrective factors are wholesome environment, good food, cleanliness, regularity of sleep, work, and recreation, and such ethical training as can be given.

Punishment is seldom necessary. Loss of privilege and a period of seclusion for the unadjusted are the means used.

There have been no elopements from the institution during this period.

IMPROVEMENTS

A list of major additions and improvements includes:

A new dairy barn, farmhouse, and a garage (14 stalls). In addition plans were made to transfer the women from the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun, and a building was required to house them.

This building is partially completed and will house forty-eight women. Lack of sufficient funds made it necessary to eliminate an important part of the building; viz., the hospital wing which included necessary hospitalization facilities on the second floor and a much needed assembly room on the first floor. Recommendation is made for funds to care for this omission in 1933.

During the biennium the following improvements might be mentioned:

An up-to-date telephone system; entrance way improved and adequate lighting provided; a cold water softener installed in the laundry; roof repairs; new shades and awnings where most necessary; some interior painting; a glassed in porch for the nursery; isolation room provided by addition of private bathroom; showers dismantled and re-erected, eliminating leaks; workroom for the power house built in under the spur; looms and sewing machines purchased; new exterior doors installed in Administration Building; entrance to Harris Hall remodeled and concrete replaced at entrance to Harris Hall and Neprud Cottage; dairy enlarged and remodeled.

A new steam conduit, conducting steam to the dairy, cannery, and old farmhouse is a valuable addition.

A new oil burner range in Neprud Cottage replaced the old coal range and has proven satisfactory.

Additional fruit trees and berry bushes have been planted.

Some landscaping and grading has been done. Funds are needed to complete this work.

Due to the excessively dry weather this year and the two preceding years, some crops suffered, particularly peas, cabbage, celery, tomatoes, and potatoes. Through the kindness of Supt. E. H. Ek-lund, we were given a large quantity of tomatoes; consequently we were able to can a sufficient supply.

The women enjoy the work in the canning room, gardens, and care of poultry, as well as the training given in the laundry, kitchens, bakery, dining rooms, sewing room, art department, and nursery and hospital ward.

A new line of work has been developed; viz., sewing for the Wisconsin General and Orthopedic Hospitals at Madison, Wisconsin. Dressess, binders, surgical boots, bottle covers, etc., are made.

Religious instruction continues regularly with both Catholic and Protestant services every Sunday and occasionally during the week.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our outstanding physical needs are a hospital and receiving building, a young stock barn and horse stable, the smaller buildings to complete the farm unit, additional water supply, a greenhouse, and grading the grounds around the present buildings.

An elastic educational program is also badly needed. Progress along that line in other institutions is noticeable.

CONCLUSION

With grateful acknowledgment to public and private organizations, visiting clergymen, and interested friends, and an expression of appreciation, in conclusion, for the sincere co-operation and assistance of the State Board of Control, the Psychiatric Field Service, and my staff and co-workers.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA M. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Waukesha, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

H. E. PHILIP.....*Superintendent and Steward*
 P. E. COLLEY *Assistant Superintendent and Asst. Steward*

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, located at Waukesha, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, and Soo Line railroads, also on State Trunk Highways 18 and 59, is one of the oldest of the 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 School is arranged on the cottage system. There are eleven cottages in all, each of which houses between thirty and thirty-five boys who are cared for by a cottage officer and matron. The boys in these cottages sleep in well-ventilated dormitories and all but about sixty of the youngest boys eat in a central dining room.

Boys are committed between the ages of twelve and twenty-one. All commitments are until twenty-one years of age but boys may earn a parole in from fourteen to eighteen months. Two state agents are employed who investigate boy's home and if their home is a suitable place, the boys are returned to their parents. If the home is not a place where the boy will have a chance to grow into a useful citizen, he is paroled to some good Wisconsin farmer. Experience has proven that one of the best places for a boy who has gone wrong in the city, is a home in some good rural community. While on parole, the boys are required to report to the superintendent in writing every three months and are visited at regular intervals by the state agents.

Capacity of Institution.....	420
Number of Inmates June 30, 1931.....	415
Number of Inmates June 30, 1932.....	423
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	50
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	452
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932.....	\$528,301.87
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932.....	205,966.14

Expenditures	Year Ending	Year Ending
	June 30, 1931	June 30, 1932
Operation	\$178,539.48	\$168,499.78
Repairs and Maintenance.....	21,682.19	20,882.55
Total (per capita cost basis).....	\$200,222.67	\$189,382.33
Permanent Improvements	29,321.52	11,319.60
Total Expenditures	\$229,543.19	\$200,701.93

Average daily number of inmates.....	411	402
Per capita cost per week (operation and repair and maintenance)	\$9.37	\$9.06
Average number of officers and employees.....	71	72

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twenty-fifth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys for the period ended June 30, 1932.

INMATE POPULATION

The population of this institution has increased during the past two years. During the biennial period ending June 30, 1930 the average population was 393 and the number of commitments 452. During this last biennium the average population has been 402 and the number of commitments 461. On June 30, 1932 our enrollment was 423. This increase is partly due to the difficulty we are now encountering in finding suitable employment for our boys on parole. Some boys are returned to the institution not because they have violated their paroles but to await replacement. The average age of our boys is gradually increasing and we are receiving more boys for serious offenses.

BOYS ON PAROLE

Since August 1929 all new commitments have been until twenty-one years of age. This has caused an increase from 266 to 357 in the number of boys on parole.

GENERAL HEALTH OF THE BOYS

We have been exceedingly fortunate in the last two years in avoiding epidemics which sometimes occur in institutions. Although we have had a few mild cases of contagious diseases, they were promptly segregated. During the last two years only one death has occurred at the institution, that as a result of tubercular spinal meningitis. The general health of our boys has been exceedingly good. Our physician attributes this to the fact that our boys have plenty of sleep, plenty of exercise, a balanced menu and good dental and medical care. Two years ago I recommended a new hospital building and proper facilities to segregate new boys. I hope that some day funds will be available for these purposes.

DISCIPLINE

When one considers the type of boy received at this institution and the changes that take place in our population, it is extremely gratifying to know the excellent discipline which is always maintained. At the present time we have an excellent corps of officers and teachers. Most of these people have had years of experience in dealing with

problem boys and are able to control them with very little difficulty. A gymnasium and swimming pool would give us a place for the boys to expend their surplus energy and would solve many of the problems which arise in our cottages.

EDUCATIONAL

There has been very little change in our school during the last two years. We still maintain grades from the first to the twelfth. We also have an ungraded class for the mentally backward. This institution will never attain its highest efficiency until a vocational building is provided where elementary training can be given in the manual arts.

BAND

I am glad to report that band master R. D. Booth is still connected with this institution and the boys under his charge not only furnish music for the institution but take part in many community gatherings throughout this county. Mr. Booth has had charge of our band for thirty-six years and I hope he will be able to continue this work for many years to come. A great many boys are playing in bands who got their starts under this able leader.

FARM

During the past two years we sold to the city of Waukesha 22 acres of marsh land adjacent to the Fox River. We also sold two acres of land lying between the C. & N. W. and C. M. & St. P. Railways on State Street. With this money we purchased ninety-five acres of farm land adjoining the Torhorst Farm. The entire acreage now owned by this institution is approximately seven hundred. Waukesha County has suffered as a result of drought during the past two years and our crops have not been up to the average.

Our herd of Holsteins still maintains a prominent place in the leading herds of America. During the year 1931, the three highest producing Holsteins in America were in this herd and one cow, Aaltje Salo Hengerveld Segis set two new records for production in Wisconsin and one new world record. Credit for this wonderful herd of cattle should be given to our efficient herdsman, Robert Gall and to Mr. Glen M. Householder, State Farm Supervisor whose advice and cooperation have been greatly appreciated.

We have completed a barn for our bulls with four excellent yards for exercising. Our boys assisted in the construction of this barn. We are now well equipped to care for our herd sires and have materially reduced the danger which is always present in handling these animals. Fifteen hundred dollars has been appropriated for a pasteurization outfit which we hope to install during this coming year. We still continue to provide milk and cream for the Wisconsin State

Sanatorium and I believe our boys receive more milk and butter than any similar institution.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS

During the past two years we have completed extensive repairs in cottages Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. We expect to continue this repair work in all the other cottages as well as our hospital. A new asbestos roof has been placed on cottages Nos. 8 and 9 and the blacksmith shop.

Most of the buildings on these grounds are old and will always be in need of repairs but with our usual allowance, this can be adequately done. I wish to again call your attention to the fire hazards in connection with our family buildings and hospital. These buildings are not fire-proof; boys are locked in dormitories on the third floor of these buildings. Proper fire escapes and a fire alarm system should be provided.

REQUIREMENTS

Although I am mindful of the serious financial condition of our country and the difficulty in securing funds for additional buildings or improvements, I do, nevertheless, believe it is my duty to recommend those things which are needed in order to put this institution on a par with other similar institutions. I am therefore, repeating the requests made two years ago which are as follows:

An appropriation for paving our front road from State Street to Cottage No. 7.

An appropriation for a suitable gateway at the main entrance to our grounds. Stones from our own farm or granite from some other state institution could be used for this purpose. The expense would not be great and it would add materially to the appearance of our grounds.

Fire escapes for eleven cottages, two school houses, hospital and assembly hall. The state law requires that these buildings have fire escapes and they are strongly recommended by the Industrial Commission.

A fire alarm system extending to all buildings.

A motor driven combination hose and chemical outfit with full complement of extension and roof ladders.

A house for fire equipment.

A twenty-four car garage for employees' cars. At present no place is provided for these cars.

The plan that was started a few years ago to beautify our grounds with more shrubs should be carried out.

A green house. Practically every institution of this kind has a green house. It provides useful employment for a number of boys and green vegetables and flowers for the institution.

A new hospital. At present the west end of cottage No. 10 is used for the hospital. This is inadequate for our needs. A modern hospital with a contagious ward and properly isolated from the other build-

ings should be provided. This building should also be provided with a ward where new boys could be cared for during the first two weeks of their stay at this institution.

An appropriation for remodeling our present hospital into officers' quarters. Cottage No. 7, which is used for officers' quarters is overcrowded. The most practical solution of this difficulty would be to build a new hospital and remodel the west end of cottage No. 10 for officers' rooms.

A cottage for the superintendent. For over twenty years attempts have been made to provide a cottage for the superintendent. This recommendation should not be neglected any longer.

An appropriation for remodeling the lower floor of the administration building into suitable office and reception rooms. I do not know of an institution in the country that has more inadequate office and reception room space. When the lower floor of the administration building is remodeled as above recommended, it will be necessary to build a new officers' dining room and kitchen. These should be built in connection with the boys' kitchen and dining room.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to you for the splendid cooperation and support you have given me. I also wish to thank all the officers, teachers and employees of this institution for their loyalty.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. PHILIP,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

2382 N. Lake Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT ----- *Superintendent and Steward*

The institution is comprised of five buildings in which the girls live, a chapel and laundry combined, a heating plant, a barn used as a garage, 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, a housekeeper, and two teachers.

The courts of record of this state may commit any girl under the age of 18 years to the School, all commitments to be until the age of twenty-one years, which includes the parole period. With this group of girls sent to the institution from all parts of the state and many of them from the worst of home conditions, the effort of the institution is to give these girls an idea of clean living and training in useful work to help them earn a livelihood so that they may be independent and self-respecting.

Capacity of Institution -----	200
Number of Inmates June 30, 1931 -----	217
Number of Inmates June 30, 1932 -----	245
Area of Grounds, Acres -----	5
Acreage Under Cultivation -----	3
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932 -----	\$273,841.64
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932 -----	\$97,992.02

	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Expenditures		
Operation -----	\$115,713.84	\$111,491.65
Repairs and Maintenance -----	5,993.44	6,640.16
Total (per capita cost basis) -----	121,707.28	118,131.81
Permanent Improvements -----	7,397.55	276,412.53
Total Expenditures -----	\$129,104.83	\$394,544.34
Average daily number of Inmates -----	208	231
(Per capita cost per week operation and repair and maintenance) -----	\$11.25	\$9.83
Average number of officers and employees	45	48

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twenty-first biennial report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for girls for the period ended June 30, 1932.

COMMITMENTS

Any Court of record in the state may commit to this School any girl between the ages of twelve and eighteen who is found to be

delinquent. According to Section 48.01, sub-section 1 C, "The words 'delinquent child' shall mean any child under the age of eighteen 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." All commitments are until the age of twenty-one years, which includes the parole period. The law gives the School jurisdiction until the girl is twenty-one years old, but this does not mean that she remains in the institution until she is twenty-one. On the average it takes from sixteen months to two years for a girl to earn her parole, depending on her physical condition, on how she adjusts herself, and on her response to rehabilitative treatment. For instance, a girl committed to the School at the age of fourteen years, if her health and conduct are satisfactory, may be placed on parole before she is sixteen. Sex delinquency is the reason for the majority of girls' being committed to the School. In a very few cases stealing or truancy from school or home is the sole cause of commitment. In many cases, running away from home, drinking and insubordination accompany or precede the immorality. Another situation in the commitment of girls to the School that arises frequently is that of the girl whom the Court plainly recognizes as feeble-minded, but knowing that it cannot get her into one of the Colonies because of their very crowded condition and with absolutely no other place to send her except to turn her loose on the streets, the Court commits her to the School with the hope that the School may be able to get her into the Colony by transferring. Therefore the very crowded condition of the Training Colonies affects the School, as the School is always carrying a group of girls that should be at the Colony where they would receive more suitable training for their mentality than we can give.

The Children's Code has now been in operation for three years, and as the number of counties who have organized their Children's Board increases there is gradually more interest being shown in their under-privileged and unadjusted children, and more effort is being made to in some way care for the younger girl without committing her to an institution.

A 163% increase in the number of pregnant girls committed to us during this biennium has made this one of our very difficult problems to handle. As these cases have to be cared for entirely outside of the School, the institution having no maternity department and no funds available from its appropriation, they are very time-consuming for the field workers, and thus to a certain extent deprive the parole girls of some of the supervision and reconstructive work to which they are entitled.

THE INSTITUTION

There are five buildings in which the girls live, ranging in capacity from 28 to 65. Lynde Cottage, the largest, is the one to which all new girls are sent, as the hospital department is located there. Each building is under the supervision of a matron and assistant matron, with the help of the teachers, and with a housekeeper in charge of kitchen and dining room. Because of the lack of room the school-room in each building must serve the purpose of both class and living room. With a group of 45 to 62 girls seated at school desks it is almost impossible to give the evening period the atmosphere of home, which these girls need so much. The girls do all the work of the cottages, carry on the central laundry and bakery, all under supervision. Of the training available, as in school, kitchen, dormitory, laundry, handwork and special home economics classes, it is the aim that each girl may be given such as will best fit her needs and develop her abilities. Even with the large number of girls living in a cottage, effort is made to achieve all the home-life atmosphere possible, but this is at the most very meager in proportion to the need. The other buildings on the grounds are a three-class-room schoolhouse which also has sleeping quarters for some of the men employees, a chapel-laundry-gymnasium combined, a heating plant and power house in one, the engineer's cottage, and a barn now used as a garage.

IMPROVEMENTS

We have been able to make some repairs and improvements during these years, including re-roofing Model Home, schoolhouse and engineer's house. New cement floors have been put in the bakery and laundry, with the installment of a new extractor and a five roll mangle which greatly facilitates the handling of the large amount of flat work which the laundry must do. In Russell Cottage the old cumbersome coal stove has been replaced by an electric range which has proven very satisfactory. We now have electric refrigeration in all the cottages but one. This was necessary because of the unsanitary condition of the old wooden ice-boxes and the waste of ice. The last gas plates for heating the flat-irons in the laundry have been replaced by electric irons. The girls' dining room in Model Home has been transformed by the small gayly painted square tables with chairs to match, which take the place of the old long ones. These were purchased unpainted and the girls took much pride in painting them. During this last spring we have been able to put a radio into each house.

HEALTH

As a girl's health is such a large and vital factor in her ability to adjust herself, to accept discipline and training, and in her angle on life, it is given due and continuous consideration. On entering the School a girl is given a thorough physical examination by the School

physician, and a full record is made of all findings so that they may be followed up properly. As a part of this examination basal metabolism, blood counts, urinalysis and immunizations are given routinely. It has been possible to have the hospital room entirely done over, with more modern equipment. During these first days a girl is in isolation for medical reasons as a protection against her bringing contagious diseases to the other girls of the institution. All tests are given for venereal diseases and sent to the Psychiatric Institute or to the State Laboratory, in Madison. If the report from the laboratory is positive the girl is given proper treatment, which is continued as long as is necessary. Tonsillectomies are done when needed. Eyes are examined and fitted with glasses by a specialist outside of the School. Teeth are attended to and kept in excellent condition by a competent dentist who comes to the School regularly and whose work is facilitated by our now established complete and modern dental equipment. The institution has the privilege of sending cases needing special hospital care to the Wisconsin General Hospital where they are cared for at a reasonable charge to the institution. The fact that practically all the girls maintain normal weight or above is indicative of properly selected diet and a generous supply of milk. To our tent and cots under the trees we have added two sleeping cabins which accommodate five beds each, for the girls that need to sleep outdoors because of tubercular or other conditions, in this way making it possible for a larger number of girls to take advantage of this form of treatment which we have found almost without exception results in improved general health. Also there are quite a number of heart and goiter cases for which it is hard to give the proper treatment and care.

MENTAL EXAMINATIONS

Sometime during the first two months each girl is routinely examined by the Psychiatric Field Service of the Board of Control, consisting of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a physician. An achievement test is also given after the girl has had time enough to become acquainted. The records of these examinations, taking into consideration all other factors, aid in her placement in work and school. If the I. Q. indicates low mentality the training in the simpler tasks of housework and crafts is emphasized. The staff of the Psychiatric Field Service, of which Dr. F. C. Richmond is Director, have given most generously of their services, cooperation and helpfulness, considering the many other state institutions with their large numbers which they serve also. The great benefit we derive from our small share of their time has shown us in how many ways this work can be of assistance and the urgent need of a resident psychiatrist, or at least an amount of service more nearly meeting our needs.

RECORDS

The system of records includes a folder for each girl in which is filed all information from various sources, including an individual

history booklet, psychiatric, medical, dental, academic and cottage records, and a narrative of the case which begins with a home investigation at the time of her admission and continues through the School and parole period until the girl is twenty-one and dismissed.

DIETITIAN

The value of having a dietitian constantly increases. She has charge of the bakery, all incoming food supplies, and plans the menus as well as taking care of all special diets ordered by the doctor. These special diets are a part of the health program and sometimes the doctor finds them a means of restoring a girl's health which she has not been able to accomplish by medicine. The dietitian is constantly teaching the girls the importance of proper diet and it is her responsibility to coordinate the training of the cooking classes with the work in the cottage kitchens and dining rooms, emphasizing the practice in serving as taught in her class.

SCHOOL

We have been able to expand and improve our high school during the past year. July 1, 1931 we added 11th grade work to our course. We have also made it possible for the 6th grade to go to school all day and are looking forward to doing the same for the opportunity room, which includes those girls whose tests show them to be in 5th grade or lower. In placing the girls in the various classes we find the educational tests and psychiatric examination a real help, as every effort is made to place the girl in the kind of class that is going to be of the greatest benefit to that particular girl. The hand-work department continues to grow and the girls have been very happy in this work. We are making more use of our printing press. The girls particularly enjoy sending out the Christmas cards, which are printed for them as well as for the institution and for the parole girls. Besides printing our letterheads and many other forms we have established an eight page school paper, which is printed on our own press. The writing for the paper is done by the English and other classes. The commercial work continues satisfactorily for a small group of girls who show ability along this line, and for another group who are taking typing only. There are a number of girls who are earning their living in office positions, and it has been encouraging to have their employers report that they found the girls to be well trained. All who have gone into the public schools have received full credit for their commercial work here. The physical education department makes unlimited contribution to the rehabilitation of these girls by means of exercise, fun, interpretive dancing, and the wholesome play and games which growing girls need, both physically and for the lessons in team-work which they teach. The work of the dramatic department has developed and expanded greatly. The splendid programs for special days and the many plays which

have been given are evidence of the quality of the work and how far-reaching it is. Much emphasis is being placed upon a constructive program of club and dramatic work and upon adjusting personality power through speech correction and vocal expression, as we believe that for the average institutional girl rehabilitation must come through experiences rather than through theory. To this end a Little Theater has been constructed in the gabled end of the attic in Model Home and equipped with spot and head lights, side entrances and a beautiful rose stage curtain. The Theater has sufficient seating capacity to accommodate one cottage at a time. For all-school programs the chapel stage is used. Little Theater work has come to be recognized as one of the most positive of modern educational movements. Its goals include development of personality traits, poise and sane emotional responses. Well guided stage work is in reality a preparation for the larger drama of life. Recreating a worthwhile experience, even though it be in the play world, is the best possible substitute for living that experience in real life. Selection of material for dramatic work is weighed for its remedial value. A special study is being made of corrective dramatic materials. The Little Theater work purposes to be the outgrowth and the flowering of the stimulation toward adjustment of the individual girl which is begun and consistently carried on in the cottage club life. Each of the cottages devotes one night a week to club work. All programs are planned and manipulated by the girls under a guidance program which plans to touch in a wholesome and positive manner various avenues of worthwhile experiences—travel, recreation, study projects, small interest groups, creative entertainment, formal business session procedure, music, reading for advancement and leisure, life and manners, conduct. Since an expressionistic program of this kind is essentially corrective it is necessarily foundational and must be established in its beginnings by an individual guidance program for each girl. This is done through speech corrective conferences and personal contacts with the girl. An attempt is made to establish in each case a group consciousness of the standards of life conduct expected from each individual in the group. As the culmination of the year's work a pageant is given, this year's pageant, in which 172 girls took part, being "The Jester's Purse" which proved a wonderful vehicle for much color, movement, music, dancing and fun. The whole was a splendid success, both from the standpoint of accomplishment and rehabilitative value. Interwoven with the dramatic work is the work in music which also has its effect in the successful maintenance of a wholesome morale in the entire group. Regular classes in chorus work and appropriate music for chapel services, special glee clubs in the cottages, a chorus of colored girls in spirituals, and the beginnings of an orchestra, are some of the activities of this department. Much credit is due to the teacher for her generosity in time given and for what she accomplishes considering the fact that the School's population is constantly changing. The home economics training is very important in preparing a girl for a home of her own

and helping her to earn when she becomes a parole girl. This department has been expanded during the last two years by an additional cooking class and a class in household laundry training. With these additions a beginning has been made in taking advantage of the unusual opportunity that is home economics's share in the rehabilitation of the girl in an institution of this kind. The fact that we continue to have a large number of girls of school age and the increased difficulty of finding homes for the parole girl, make good academic work most essential. During the school year of 1931-1932 there were fifty of the girls on parole attending high school, eight of whom graduated, while one graduated from a County Normal School. A persistent effort is made to have the school work equivalent to that of fine public schools. The course of study is approved and authorized by the State Department of Public Instruction, to whom we extend sincere appreciation for the splendid help and cooperation given by Miss Maybell G. Bush, Supervisor of Elementary Schools. Our teachers are graduates of teachers' colleges and universities.

As a privilege and for its educational benefit, each year from eighty to a hundred girls have attended the State Fair for an afternoon. Groups of girls are taken regularly to the Milwaukee Public Museum for half a day at a time, and also to occasional concerts and to the Zoo. Each year we have taken a group of sixteen girls to camp for five days. This was made possible through the generosity of a check from Mr. Frank Klode. We are most grateful to the Y. W. C. A. for their cooperation in allowing us to use for a very reasonable fee their Girl Reserve Camp. These camping trips have given the girls more real pleasure and lasting benefit than we shall ever realize.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

To provide the spiritual help which these girls so greatly need we give them every opportunity possible for religious training. We have a general Chapel service every Sunday afternoon which is non-denominational and which all the girls attend. At this service we have preachers from different churches and we are having more women speakers who bring inspiring and thoughtful messages applicable to the problems of the girls' every-day life. We have been fortunate enough to have Dr. William A. Ganfield, President of Carroll College, speak at our Chapel service several times this last year. The Catholic girls have Mass every Sunday morning and Confession and instruction at proper times. The Lutheran girls have instruction, communion and confirmation in accordance with their needs. Besides this if any girl or group of girls wishes a service the School provides opportunity and place for such service freely and gladly. We wish to express for the girls their gratefulness to those who have so generously contributed to this part of the work.

During the past year we have had several very worthwhile events at the chapel. Among these was a splendid concert given by the Mac

Dowell Club Orchestra, Miss Pearl Brice, director, which was made possible through the kindness and generosity of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, an enjoyable piano recital given by Mr. John W. Schaum, and an unforgettable talk by Zona Gale which delighted and inspired the girls.

PAROLE

Parole is the goal towards which all the girls work during the entire training period. The girl must now meet the conditions of real life very much as they come, proving that her training has helped her to readjust herself or that she continues to be an unadjusted problem needing protection and further study, with frequent returns to the institution. There have been an average of 212 girls on parole during this biennium under the supervision of the field workers. The question is often asked, "How many girls make good?" There is too much of the ever dominant human element in this work to in fairness bring the matter of success down to a mathematical basis. Enough of the girls do become wholesome successful members of society to keep faith in the girls and make the work worth while. The following is an excerpt from a letter written by a girl on receiving notice of her dismissal before she was twenty-one because of her good parole record:

"I am glad to know I have earned my dismissal. It isn't the thought of knowing that now I am free that makes me happy, for I felt no bonds before other than those of true friendship. It is the thought of knowing I had pleased you during my parole and that you felt I was capable of facing a business world alone, that makes me write to you and thank you. I assure you I will use my dismissal to the very best advantage and strive to attain the higher and higher goals of success. You have made the start possible and now it is up to me to go on—and I will. I will do my best so that you may never feel that your efforts were in vain."

Such instances as this give genuine encouragement to keep faith in all the girls and go on. After each parole meeting we have a banquet or gathering for the group of girls granted their first parole, together with the parole officers and a few other staff members. Effort is made to have this inspirational and instructive, discussing informally the meaning of parole and the rules of parole conduct. We believe this has helped the girls to have a more cooperative attitude toward parole and to more fully understand that the School is their real friend in the truest sense of the word. The School greatly appreciates the kind interest and friendship given the girls by the many fine homes in which they are employed. Although, due to economic conditions, the number of homes offering to take girls for a wage is much less, there have been more openings for the school girls who must work for their room and board. The growing tolerance and intelligent understanding of the public toward the delinquent girl's attempt to make a new place for herself in the commun-

ity, is encouraging. As soon as possible after a girl comes into the School a worker of this department will clear the case with all other agencies that may have worked with the girl or her family, visit the home, and gather all social history possible, so that knowing something of the girl's background the institution may better understand and develop the girl. With from 40 to 50 girls going to school the need for an educational welfare fund continues urgent, to take care of the necessary expenses of these girls, such as lunches, books, street car fare and incidentals. It is a pretty hard proposition for a fifteen-year-old girl to try to go to school five days a week and earn room, board and incidentals. At present there is no fund to which we can properly charge such expenditures. The biennium closes with three full time well trained field workers. While not enough to carry the very heavy load they are doing remarkable work, under handicaps. If the population increases further the need for an additional parole officer will become an emergency.

MENTALLY DEFICIENTS

Now that more and better probation work is being done in various counties, thereby taking care of the girls who readily respond to supervision, we are having a larger number of girls who after several trials on parole do not adjust themselves. These continue to be a problem to the state until they are twenty-one and thus beyond the jurisdiction of the School. They are not feeble-minded according to the usual standards, but they are plainly socially feeble-minded, or defective delinquents. At present there is no place where they can be given care and protection which will in turn protect society from becoming repopulated with feeble-minded and defective. Funds of the state are being spent to care for this group of girls for from three to nine years, only to have them automatically released when they are twenty-one, although we know with considerable certainty that sooner or later they will again be a state charge and in all probability will bring into the world children who because of this parentage will inevitably become state charges in their turn. Some of these cases are pitiful because of their own helplessness, and others tragic because of their danger to society. It is the state's responsibility to see that these girls have proper care and protection. In one instance a girl of fifteen was committed to the School, pregnant. The girl was very ill and the baby died. Because of the condition of the girl's health she had to remain in the School longer than the usual training period. During her third trial on parole she ran away. She was located later in a hospital with her second baby, eleven days old, and had to be placed in a mental hospital because of puerperal insanity. After over a year in the mental hospital she was returned to the School and remained until she was twenty-one. In spite of every effort there was no way that could be found to give this girl further institutional care to protect her and to protect society, and there was nothing to do but release her with many indications that

it would not be long until she would again get into difficulties and come under the jurisdiction of the state.

Among the incoming population there is always a certain number of feeble-minded and very low mentality cases. When this condition is found by the Psychiatric staff the most marked cases are transferred to the State Training Colonies as soon as, with their crowded condition, they can make room for them. This leaves a large group who even after a sufficient length of time in training at the institution, are not strong enough to care for themselves away from the School. This group needs properly supervised lodging quarters from which they may go out to work by the day; in this way they may become either wholly or partially self-supporting and thus add to their self-respect. There is also felt in the parole work an urgent need for a supervised girls' club with living quarters, to take care of parole girls while they are being transferred from one home to another, as it is not always possible to avoid having an interim between placements. Since there are no funds available for such purposes, other than what the girl may have earned, she has to come directly back into the institution at such a time, which is not always best for the girl nor for the morale of the School. It is hard to find suitable boarding places for the parole girls who are doing other than housework. Such a club would take care of all these girls.

The personnel of the staff is another very important factor in the efficiency of the institution and its success, both because a girl gains much by contact with their personality and because the matron or teacher has constant opportunity to help mold the characters of the girls and must be awake to these opportunities and capable of using them. We have made a small beginning in having institutes for the staff. During this past winter we were particularly fortunate in having Dr. Paul L. Schroeder, Director of the Institute for Juvenile Research, of Chicago, talk to all of the staff.

NECROLOGY

After years of service and association with the School Mrs. Mary James was taken seriously ill and passed away at the School on December 22, 1931. In her passing the girls of the School lost a real friend and the institution a faithful worker.

NEW INSTITUTION

Because of the continued steady increase in population during the past two years the institution is again crowded to such an extent that, under the old and inadequate facilities of the present plant, real constructive work with the girls is almost impossible. However the opening of the new biennium finds, due to the untiring efforts of the State Board of Control, about half of the cottages under roofs and the remainder well started, at the new institution

which is being built on a splendid site of four hundred acres with its beautiful woods, lakes and hills, on what has always been known as the Woodside Farm, at Oregon.

CONCLUSION

The institution wishes to express its sincere gratitude to its many friends and coworkers throughout the state, and to the Judges of the Juvenile Courts, for their cooperation in behalf of the delinquent girl.

To the members of the State Board of Control we are most appreciative for the deep and sincere interest taken in the workings and welfare of the School, and for giving so unreservedly of your cooperation and support.

Very respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

SPARTA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twenty-third biennial report of the State Public School for the period ended June 30, 1932.

LAWS REGARDING THE INSTITUTION

Chapter 48.19, Laws of Wisconsin, sets forth the object of the State Public School.

Chapter 48.20 defines such children as may be entitled to admission; the return of feeble-minded, insane or epileptic who may be unlawfully committed to the institution; placement of children in homes; half their expenses chargeable to the various counties committing children to the State Public School.

Chapter 48.22 pertains to the instruction wherein the proper school facilities must be maintained at the institution. It makes it a duty of the Department of Public Instruction to inspect the education work and assist the development of proper school facilities. This chapter also explains the guardianship, placing out and adoption of children. Such placing and adoption of children is carried on under the same conditions as prescribed for by licensed child welfare agencies throughout the state.

Chapter 48.23 pertains to the keeping of records concerning the individual child.

POPULATION

While our average daily population has in both years exceeded five hundred, this over-crowdedness has been the condition of this institution for the last five or six years. The lessening of our average daily population in 1932 over 1931 is due to two causes; first, in November of 1931 some sixty-five children, an accumulation of feeble-minded, were transferred to the Northern Colony and Training School; second, since the passage of the children's Code wherein the law stipulated that half the cost of the maintenance of children at the State Public School would be charged back to the county, many of the counties have found it cheaper to pay board for the children directly from county funds rather than commit them to this institution. It is hoped that eventually all of the counties will consider this method of care for those children who are merely dependent. This biennium, regardless of the fact that the counties are boarding some of the dependent children, still shows an increase in our daily population. The average daily attendance for the past several years shows: June 1928, 442; June 1929, 456; June 1930, 491; June 1931, 528; June 1932, 502.

Due to the unusual economic conditions of today, it has been very hard during the past biennium for our field representatives to find suitable free homes in which our children can be placed. It seems that the majority of our children are placed in homes of middle-class, salaried people. This class, of course, has felt the present depression more than any other class. Many salaried people who have held

lucrative and responsible positions for years have found themselves entirely without a position or with their income very substantially reduced. In spite of this fact, however, due to the diligent work of our field representatives the report of this department will show that we have been able to place a large number of children.

In order that we may intelligently study our children, we group them as per the following table; this grouping is of June 1932.

Group 1 A—Feeble-Minded	32
Group 1 B—Feeble Minded from Group 3.....	28
Group 2 —Retarded Development	63
Group 3 —Of Feeble-Minded or Insane Parentage.....	116
Group 4 —Cripples	14
Group 5 —Temporary Commitment	100
Group 6 —Physically Unfit, Objectionable Habits, Etc.....	30
Group 7 A—Under Observation, New Arrivals, Babies, Etc.....	28
Group 7 B—Under Observation, Dull Normal, Possible Place- ment	64
Group 8 —Eligible for Home Placing.....	38
Total	<u>513</u>

You will notice by this grouping we have a very substantial group such as feeble-minded, retarded development, etc., that require long institutionalization. Those of the feeble-minded group will eventually be transferred to the proper institution. The retarded group and those from feeble-minded or insane parentage comprise our biggest problem as these children not only require long institutional training, but require very careful placement and special supervision when they are placed outside the institution.

It is felt that these groups must have this special training and attention if we hope to make of them self-supporting, and law-abiding citizens. It is the boy or girl of inferior mentality who is generally taken advantage of by unscrupulous people and many times led into a life of crime which is, of course, very expensive to any commonwealth. We contend, therefore, that a little extra time and a few extra dollars spent during this critical period of training is time and money well spent and a good investment against future cost to some community.

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

I. Visits made in the field.

- A. Family histories, 1750.
- B. Supervisory visits to children in foster homes, 3812.
- C. New home applications investigated, 573.
- D. Court hearings and appearances, 81.
- E. Special mental and physical examinations arranged, 96.

II. Placements from School.

- A. Boarding homes, 254.
- B. Free foster homes, 132.

- C. On wage contracts, 54.
- D. Homes of relatives and parents, 39.
- E. On special vacations, 13.
- F. Transfers to other institution or agencies, 103.

Note: These placements do not take into consideration transfers from one type of home to another or releases upon reaching majority.

The above statistical table has been compiled from the monthly reports of the Child Placement, or Social Service Department, but no figures can tell the real story. Detailed investigations as to the child's heredity, relatives, health, mentality, school, mental development at the time of his commitment to the School; evaluation of the child's progress while in the School; search for the proper home, school and work to meet his individual needs when the time comes for placement away from the School; continuous supervision of him in his new home—these hours of skilled and patient work can never be told by figures. Neither figures nor words can present the picture of the great change, during these processes, in a child who from a ragged, dirty, underfed, wretched ward of the State—sent to the School by a local court because no one wanted him and he had no place to go—into a sturdy, happy, reliable child, adjusted to home, school, social and economic life, stabilized by his own sense of self-respect and his knowledge that many people do care what becomes of him.

In addition to the work listed above, the five social workers and department director spend a great deal of time with the children who are staying in the School—usually about 500 of them—helping the cottage mother, medical, school and work departments to study and train each child. The entire emphasis of every one who deals with the child in the School is placed upon studying and planning for each child as an individual. There are no hard and fast rules regarding in length of stay in the School, types of placement, methods of supervision, education, etc. Every effort is made to learn what the child needs to help him develop himself into an honorable, self-respecting, self-supporting adult citizen. When the needs are finally made clear, the social worker utilizes all the resources at her command and meets the needs in the types of placement and supervision.

In our last biennial report we mentioned the need and small beginning of our boarding home program. Due to lack of legislative appropriation for this much needed work, we have only 53 children in boarding homes whose board is paid for by the State. These are all children in need of very specialized care, training and supervision; children for whom it is impossible or inadvisable to find free homes. We have, therefore, developed a policy through cooperation with several of the judges and county boards whereby the county who is chargeable for the support of the child involved pays to a boarding home mother a sum equal to the amount due to the state for weekly care following commitment. Fifty-seven children are in

boarding homes under this plan. In addition to this there are several children whose board is being met, partially or in whole, by relatives, court settlements, insurance, etc. These children are making rapid progress and the results have been most encouraging when we realize that they are children who otherwise would have to remain in an over-crowded institution, their individual problems not being met by the needed individual care.

Our older boys and girls—apprentices, vocational students, advanced high school students and wage earning youths—have felt the depression during the past winter. Five apprentices have been laid off at the completion of about two years of their courses; several others have lost their jobs and are pretty much at a stand-still as far as receiving vocational training. Every effort has been made to keep those children from joining the great number of youths who are bumming and tramping around the country. We have been able to find a place for all of these to live and at least earn their room and board, keeping them under our supervision and guiding them carefully, with the exception of two of the boys whom we have lost as they ran away in company with other lads of their own age and who have not been located. This has required hours of work in finding homes and employment and has required all the arts of a very skilled worker to keep them from becoming discouraged and slipping backward in their habits of work and industry which we have spent so many years developing. The Children's Code, by its change in the definition of the length of time the state holds guardianship, has been of great assistance in this matter as we do not lose the child's guardianship at 18—that very critical age.

With the opening of the new Orthopedic Hospital at Madison we have closed our two cottages for crippled children; custodial and bed patients have been transferred to the new hospital and all the other crippled children placed in boarding homes. These boarding homes are so located that the children are close to their doctors and have been chosen because they are homes particularly able to give health supervision and special vocational guidance. We strongly believe that crippled children should live in and of the world in their youth as well as in their adulthood and have been greatly encouraged by their adjustment to normal social and school life. We are deeply indebted to many nurses, surgeons and vocational experts for the hours of time and service they have given these children at no cost to the state.

Our number of adoptions have slightly increased the past biennium and seem to be adoptions which are very satisfactory from a legal standpoint due to the advanced legislation of the Children's Code. These adoptions are a source of great gratification to the foster parents and to the State because they are so sound legally. The same thing is true of paternity acknowledgments and financial settlements in the cases of illegitimate children. It is easier than previous to September 1929 to obtain settlements and acknowledgments of paternity and the district attorneys have shown great interest

in the work and have spent much time and labor on this difficult problem which may mean so much to a child emotionally and financially as he grows older.

The School is now a fully qualified member of the Child Welfare League of America and because of the excellent work done in the School and by the social service department, we have had several visitors of state and national importance and have been favorably mentioned in several national publications of social work.

Every one at the School has the same aim: everything in the physical set-up at the School and in the placement department, the Board of Control and the various other State commissions (such as Health, Education, Vocational Education) is motivated alike: The Child First.

CARE OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Chapter 48.21, Laws of Wisconsin, makes it possible for this institution to care for at State expense all dependent, crippled children up to the age of 21 years, committed to us through the juvenile courts. Previous to June 1930 for a number of years, this institution maintained two cottages at Madison adjacent to the Wisconsin General Hospital for the care of crippled children. At the completion of the new Orthopedic Hospital at Madison, these cottages were abandoned and those children needing hospital care were transferred to the Orthopedic Hospital, some were returned to the State Public School and some were transferred to the institutions for the feeble-minded.

Due to the fact that we have a number of children who need to go to the Hospital only at intervals for observation and treatment, we have found it less expensive and at the same time more satisfactory to the child's growth and development to board such children, as are capable of going to school, in selected boarding homes in Madison where during ten months of the year the expense of their schooling is taken care of in most part by the Crippled Children's Division of the State Department of Public Instruction of the State Board of Education. We have had very good cooperation from this department and under this arrangement find that the funds allotted us by the legislature allow us to do more than we previously could do for the care, treatment and education of such crippled children as are committed to us.

The rehabilitation of the majority of cases we receive is a long, tedious process, also an expensive process, unless we use extreme care in the expending of our funds so that we get, as we do, the greatest return possible for each dollar spent. I believe that with the arrangement as now existing, we are saving the counties who commit crippled children to us a great amount of expense.

MEDICAL REPORT

Although, as statistics show, this institution has been crowded far beyond its capacity, we have had no serious epidemic during this

biennium. We have had mumps, whooping cough and chicken pox both years, all of which made a great deal of extra work, but were overcome without serious results. Whooping cough was, due to the fact that we have so many small children, one of the most difficult epidemics to keep in check and under control. I am glad to state, however, that at the time of writing this report, we have already moved into our Infirmary Building, erected during the winter of 1932, and we will now be able to control attacks of contagious diseases.

Upon admission to this institution all children are given a clinical, physical and laboratory examination, a Wassermann is taken, they are vaccinated against small pox and immunized against diphtheria. Their teeth are attended to while still in detention. Mental tests conducted regularly by the Psychiatric Field Service of the State Board of Control are also given as part of the clinical work.

The children committed to us as a rule are in poor physical condition; in fact, most of them have had little if any medical attention of any kind. Eleven and twelve year old children come to us with their teeth practically destroyed. In most cases these children are undernourished and show the effects of lack of proper diet from birth. For these reasons it is absolutely necessary that proper medical and health programs be maintained.

All children within the institution are given a thorough physical examination every six months and definite records of recommendations are kept, corrective work is prescribed and in this way we have an intelligent idea of the benefits of the various corrective measures taken. This in itself is no small task. The regular routine of arrivals, the semi-annual physical examinations, the carrying-out of corrective measures, requires a great deal of time on the part of the nurse and physician and when one adds to this the regular work of monthly clinic and cottage calls, one has a fairly accurate picture of the medical program at this institution.

During the past biennium we have, as usual, found it necessary to remove many tonsils and adenoids, as the removal of these diseased tissues has a great bearing on the health of the child. While we do perform many operations of this kind, it is not done unless the work is necessary. In most cases the child is watched from the time of the first physical examination until the next examination before the operation is performed. We also find many cases of poor vision, most of which can be taken care of by our local optician. However, it is necessary for us to send some of the more difficult cases to the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison for diagnosis and treatment. Considering the number of children within the institution, we are very free from broken limbs or fractures, having had but four in the past year. We have also had several appendectomies. With our present medical arrangement, we have been able to take care of the various operations necessary at a decidedly small cost. This is due to the fine cooperative and liberal attitude taken by the doctors of the Sparta Clinic who do this work for us.

The care of the teeth is a decided problem at an institution of this kind. We have a complete dental equipment and one of our local dentists calls two half days a week and does such work as is called to his attention by the physicians. All new arrivals as a matter of routine after they become adjusted to the institution are seen by the dentist and such corrective work as necessary is done. Twice each year all children are examined by the dentist, their teeth are cleaned and they are instructed in the proper care of the teeth. Besides this work the dentist is on call and many times comes to the institution on other than his regular days. The children often have work done in the dentist's office down town on days other than when he calls at the institution.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

As in past years all efforts and activities are centered around the school. The school is the intellectual training ground and nothing interferes with it. Our children come to school regularly as our statistics show, unless confined at home because of illness. The total enrollment during the year 1930-1931 was 391, net enrollment 309, and average daily enrollment of 314 pupils. The total enrollment during the year 1931-1932 was 458, net enrollment 360, and average daily enrollment was 308.

Again we may say that our greatest load this biennium was the first grade. Here we made two sections. Our fourth and fifth grades were exceedingly large, at one time 48 and 52 children respectively.

At present there are twelve full time teachers and one part time teacher. All teachers are well qualified and trained and a good piece of work is being done by them.

Nine eighth graders were graduated in 1931 and eleven eighth graders were graduated in 1932, three of whom made two grades in one year. This was deemed advisable because of their age and experience. All passed the Monroe County examinations with creditable standings. While the 1931 class graduated with the County children the 1932 class, for the first time in a number of years, held its own graduation exercises. They were appropriate and inspirational. All available seating space was filled with interested friends of the children and the institution the evening the exercises were given.

Various programs and activities have been carried on throughout the biennium. A fine Christmas pageant was put on both in 1931 and 1932 through the combined efforts of the teachers. The George Washington Bicentennial has been a thing of much interest in the school this year. It culminated in the presentation of an unusually colorful and instructive pageant, depicting the life at various stages, of our illustrious president. This pageant was given in the natural amphitheater in the grove at the school farm and a very large crowd of local people in addition to those of the institution attended.

On Arbor Day five trees were planted with appropriate exercises, in honor of our first president. To the three Elm trees were attached marking plates supplied by the Bicentennial Commission at Wash-

ington, D. C. The exercises were held in the corridor of the primary building due to the fact that there was no room large enough to accommodate all of the children at one time.

Two pictures of Washington by Stuart presented to the School by Governor Phillip La Follette were formally accepted by the principal during a corridor program in February, 1932.

Both years a W. C. T. U. Declamatory Contest was held, the winners receiving medals and prizes.

Several of our eighth grade pupils in 1932 entered an essay contest on "The Flag Code and What It Teaches". This was sponsored by the local Auxiliary of the American Legion. One of our girls was adjudged winner and received a \$2.50 gold piece from the local post. This essay was entered in the State Contest and was given first place in the State, winning for this girl an additional five dollar gold piece. She read her essay at the Memorial Day Exercises in the City of Sparta and it was very well received by the large crowd in attendance.

The teachers have striven this year to improve the penmanship throughout the grades. As a result many received Palmer awards. Three of our children received the highest award possible for any student.

Educational films have been shown every two weeks throughout the year. These films have been secured at a small cost by a committee of appointed teachers. The films correlated with subjects studied in the various grades. All these activities help the children by broadening their outlook, stimulating individual efforts and does much to make the child less self conscious and to remove the inferiority complex so often found in our children.

Our teachers hold monthly professional and social meetings. The faculty has been organized and the president is in charge. Problems of general and specific interest are discussed, conventions are reported on and the new things in education are not missed.

The principal with three teachers attended the State Teacher's Convention at Milwaukee, one attended the convention for special teachers at Chippewa Falls and all the others attended the Western Wisconsin Teacher's Convention at La Crosse. The teachers attended the Monroe County meeting at Sparta one hundred percent.

During this biennium a great many of the children received some recognition for reading circle work done during the year. Great effort is put on reading of all kinds due to the fact that the children who come to us are not well read.

In April of 1932 Mr. T. L. Torgerson assisted by his class in Tests and Measurements from the University of Wisconsin at Madison administered tests throughout the school. His Public School Achievement Tests were given to grades three to eight inclusive. The Detroit Word Recognition Test was given by him to grades one and two. His class scored the tests and sent back a complete grade report. The findings were gone over carefully by the principal and in turn with each teacher. The results aided greatly in the proper grade

placement and June Promotion of the child. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Torgerson.

During the year the children in our school were tested for hearing and speech defects by Miss Ward. The findings here are invaluable. One of the chief defects called to the attention of our teachers was the children's carelessness of speech and oral inactivity. This has been greatly overcome by the teachers through methods suggested by Miss Ward.

Music is being cared for by the individual teacher in the lower grades. Our children love music and great interest was shown in the sixth, seventh and eighth grade chorus. The chorus has been called to render selections on several occasions throughout the year. One of these occasions being at the Convention of Women's Clubs held in Sparta in 1932.

All matrons of the cottages have been urged to visit the school. They have cooperated and in general are most interested visitors. The children are very anxious to have visitors that they may call their own. The matron takes the place of an interested mother in our school.

In order that school conditions may be as near normal as possible the monthly report card is sent home, signed and examined by the matron in charge and returned to school by the child. Proud are they who have good marks to display and busy is the child whose marks did not meet with approval, but who wishes to raise them the following month.

An interesting experiment was tried out in the Fifth grade of our school. Mrs. Agnes Boysen's system of character report cards was used the second semester—a departure, a report card without academic marks! She maintains that in order to focus the minds of all on the importance of character traits it is necessary to remove the marks in academic subject matter. So long as these marks remain they will always loom up as more important. Replacing them with marks in character traits forces students to lift their standards from acquisition of subject matter to growth of ideals.

The character traits marked on the report card were: reliability, obedience, industry, self-control, social attitudes, judgment, punctuality, initiative, personal habits, thrift and adjustment.

To enable the child to analyze the various headings and what was expected under each, he was given a manual explaining them. This manual was carefully studied and formed the basis for informal discussions on the various character traits. Children became conscious of these traits in themselves and others.

Slips were attached to report cards of pupils who were not up to grade in their subjects, as for instance—John is doing weak work in Arithmetic due to lack of industry and judgment.

After the first report cards were given out the children became more eager to improve. To improve their initiative they brought material for the bulletin board, gave special reports, etc. They made an equal effort to improve each character trait in some manner.

At the end of the semester pupils were asked which report card, the academic card or the character trait card, had been of most value to them. Out of 37 pupils, 29 preferred the Character Card, 5 the academic card, one was absent and two gave no response.

As a result of these reports the children showed marked improvement in conduct and social attitudes. Their academic work became better as a result of renewed effort in industry and reliability.

During the months of July and August we have no school work. These two months we spend as much as possible in outdoor activities. Our Manual Training teacher stays on during July and August and does physical education work with the boys. This work is taken care of for the girls by summer teachers who have had training in physical education work. Both the boys and girls are taken in various groups at specified hours and engage in games of various kinds, track meets, base ball games and swimming.

Feeling that all children should receive religious instructions we set aside Sunday afternoon for this work. The institution is greatly indebted to Mrs. Lehman who supervises and directs these activities so the children may have at least a measure of proper religious instructions. The services consist of a half hour Junior sermon and half hour of regular organized Sunday School instruction. Due to the fact that our assembly room is very small we are only able to include in our Sunday School group those children above second grade. Several of our older girls however have been specially instructed and they in turn go to the cottages and hold Sunday School for the little folks. The Junior sermon is taken care of by the various local Protestant ministers who alternate Sundays. The Catholic, Lutheran and Episcopal groups are taken care of by their local ministers and go down to the local churches for instructions. The local priest and several of the Sisters call at the institution and hold instructions for the Catholic children at the same hour as the Protestant Sunday School.

PHYSICAL PLANT

Sufficient monies were allotted in the year 1930-1931 so that it was possible to remodel the old power plant and coal bunkers into two very serviceable buildings. During a wind storm one wall of the old power plant was blown in and this necessitated the removal of a part of the building and rebuilding it. This building was built over, strengthened and completely rearranged into strictly a service building that now houses the paint shop, laundry, dry room, wash room, milk room, sewing room and storerooms. The building is in good repair and will be serviceable for many years to come.

In building the conduit to the new power house, the north wall of the old coal bunkers gave way. It was therefore necessary to partially wreck this building; the material was salvaged and the building was rebuilt into a place for the storage of bulk paint, a carpenter shop, 18' x 36', and an institutional garage capable of storing 20 cars.

It is now a very attractive building, fits in well with our other buildings and is of great value (and convenience) to the institution.

During the year 1931-1932 we were able to repair and paint the exterior of cottages "A", "B", "C" and "E". We also painted the service building previously mentioned. In all of these buildings it was necessary to remove many soft bricks and replace them, the buildings were pointed up all over, the old bell type chimneys were removed and the chimneys recapped. The brick work of the buildings were given two coats of special brick paint, all of the woodwork was first wire brushed and then given two coats of white paint, making a great improvement in the appearance of these buildings and also adding a number of years to the life of the buildings. We were also able to wire brush and paint the iron fence surrounding the grounds giving the fence a trim look and at the same time preventing further deterioration.

The institution was allotted \$2500 for the erection of a root cellar; this made possible the removal of the old coach barn which was a frame building and of no further use to the institution. From the material salvaged from the coach barn, we were able to make extensive repairs to the horse barn. There was sufficient material, all of good quality, for us to enlarge this barn, giving us four horse stalls in the basement and a grinding and feed storage room on the first floor. On the site of the coach barn was erected a root cellar, 38' x 50', a very much needed addition to the institution as there never had been a proper storage space provided for potatoes and vegetables. This root cellar was completed and occupied in the fall of 1931.

Funds in the amount of \$40,000 were granted this institution for the erection of an Infirmary. The contract was let and the building started in December of 1931. The contractor worked with all possible speed and completed the building in the spring of 1932. The building is now occupied and has already shown by its use the necessity of such a building. Another feature of constructing this building in the winter of 1932 was the fact that it supplied labor to the workmen in this community. This was practically the only piece of construction work in or about Sparta and tided over many a family where the father was able to obtain a job. The contractor was very cooperative in that he hired practically all local help.

FARM AND GARDEN

Due to the continued program of maintenance and remodeling for a number of years past, it has not been necessary to make any extensive improvements on the farm buildings. In the past biennium, however, we have repainted all of the barns and by salvaging the material from the old coach barn we were able to build a granary and, under this addition, a room for the horses with steel stalls for them. This addition was made to barn No. 1 and enabled us to remove the bins from the east side of this barn and also the bins from barn No. 2, giving us additional room for the storage of hay. At the present

time, all of the farm buildings are in a very good state of repair; they are very conveniently arranged and make a very good appearance.

On account of the extreme dry weather of the past biennium, our farm has not produced as well as in past years. We have, however, been able to keep our silos filled and have had a fairly good yield of hay. Our small grain crop, however, in both years has been short of what it should be; neither have we had sufficient straw. It has, therefore, been necessary in the past biennium to buy more feed and bedding than we have bought previously.

For many years there has been an infection of abortion in our herd. This had been partially overcome at different times, but always broke out again with renewed vigor. During the summer of 1930, we started to clean out our herd entirely. We sold all reactors at the market price and were able, due to the drop in price for milk cows, to replace those sold, by abortion-free stock, with slight additional cost. At the present time and for sometime past our herd has been absolutely abortion free and we now have the best herd of cattle that has ever been on this farm. These replacements were made without additional cost to the institution as the entire cost was taken care of by our farm revolving fund.

As in past bienniums, we have been able to save a great deal in our operation cost through the use of our own pork which is raised with very small feed costs. We further saved in our operation fund this past winter by butchering inferior cattle rather than selling them and putting this money in the revolving livestock fund. The market price for beef was so low during the past winter that our revolving livestock fund would have gained very little through the sale of the cattle and it did make a substantial saving in our operation fund by butchering the cattle and using the meat for the institution.

The dry weather of the past biennium also affected our garden produce. Our root crops were very inferior and short in both the summer of 1930 and 1931, which were exceedingly dry and hot. Our soil being very much of a sandy loam, it could not retain such little moisture as fell, therefore worked a hardship on us in the way of root crops for winter storage. We did manage, however, to have a fairly adequate supply of fresh vegetables during the summer. Neither year, however, did we have a celery crop and our cucumber crop was exceedingly short. As mentioned in the biennial report of the past several years, I again call attention to the necessity of a sprinkling system of some kind for at least part of our garden as it is almost impossible to get proper returns from the garden in the dry years unless we have some arrangements for supplying the proper amount of moisture.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For many years past attention has been called to the necessity of a refectory building for this institution. Therefore, it is urged that sufficient funds be supplied without further delay for the erection

of such building. There is no question about the inadequacy of our present refectory facilities. I trust, therefore, that this building will be forthcoming in the very near future.

While it is not the policy to expand the housing facilities for this institution, it is necessary, due to the inadequacy and over-crowdedness of our present baby cottage, to make plans for the erection of a small cottage for the care of children from one to two years. Under present conditions it is absolutely impossible to give any measure whatsoever of individual attention to children of this age and for this reason we are greatly handicapped in placing this age child due to the fact that it is not as advanced as it should be for its age. There is no question that the courts will continue sending babies to us. If we are going to give any measure of service to these little folks, it is absolutely essential that a proper building be provided. I will frankly state that the one building on the grounds of which I am ashamed is this building in which we have today sixty-five babies, a building that was never meant for housing such inmates—little tots—and in any event was never meant for housing so many of any age child. I feel very strongly that the State of Wisconsin is failing miserably in its duty toward these helpless little folks unless sufficient funds for the erection of a building for their proper care be granted. Such a building could be erected and equipped at a cost of not more than \$45,000.

To complete our school unit funds should be supplied for the third building to give us a gymnasium, assembly room and domestic science rooms. This building is a very necessary one due to the fact that we have no place whatever where we may have a general assembly. Furthermore, while it is possible to carry on athletics and playground activities during the summer months, we have no place for such activities during the winter months. I feel that the health of the children as well as the matter of discipline will be greatly aided when a gymnasium for proper winter activities is granted. Our present domestic science room is merely a room in one of the school buildings and not properly equipped for domestic science purposes. We have always hoped for the third building of our school unit so that we would have adequate domestic science space. This work is very essential as our girls benefit greatly from the knowledge gained in domestic science. Many of our children cannot go beyond the eighth grade because of their grade of mentality. We are, however, able to give the girls a good foundation in domestic science so that they can go into the various vocational schools and be a success. Many of our other girls of good mentality are able, through the knowledge gained in the domestic science department, to go into homes as mother's helpers and in this way take care of their own expenses while attending high school. This building without question is very necessary.

Again I call your attention to the purchase of a small parcel of land adjacent to our north line in order that we may raise sufficient

crops to support our herd. At the present time we are leasing this land, however, it should be purchased before it is sold away from us. We should have from fifty to sixty additional acres of tillable land; we have the machinery and equipment and this additional land could be worked without any additional overhead. I trust, therefore, that consideration will be given to the allotment of funds for additional farm land.

These recommendations are repetitions of previous biennial reports and it does seem that if we are to function adequately there should be no further delay. The erection of all three of the buildings asked for would be no great cost compared to the returns on the investment. We have made much progress during the past ten years; we have not, however, made the progress that should have been made. This is solely due to the lack of sufficient funds for the proper functioning of the institution so that we may adequately discharge our duty to the unfortunate children that come into our care.

CONCLUSION

This report cannot be closed without expressing to the Board of Control and its various departments the appreciation of myself and the institutional staff of the Board's understanding of our problems and assistance in helping us solve them.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. LEHMAN,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
DELAVAN, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Delavan, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

T. EMERY BRAY	-----	<i>Superintendent and Steward</i>
NELLIE M. PASSAGE	-----	<i>Assistant Steward</i>
MARY HUMPHREY	-----	<i>Matron</i>

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf is located at Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin, on the Southwestern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 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 diversified by 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 the ideal site for an institution of learning.

Deaf children of Wisconsin of proper age are admitted to all the privileges of the school free of charge, being furnished tuition, books, board, and washing. There is no charge for board or tuition for children living in the state. The average enrollment in 1931-32 was 216.

Capacity of Institution	-----	220
Number of Pupils May 31, 1931	-----	198
Number of Pupils May 31, 1932	-----	225
Area of Grounds, Acres	-----	38
Acreage Under Cultivation	-----	77
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932	-----	\$428,843.88
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932	-----	\$130,877.86

	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Expenditures		
Operation	\$118,723.85	\$119,910.79
Repairs and Maintenance	17,201.89	18,127.33
Total (per capita cost basis)	135,925.74	138,038.12
Permanent Improvements	54,513.31	5,518.01
Total Expenditures	\$190,439.05	\$143,556.13
Average daily number Pupils	191	216
(Per capita cost per week operation and repair and maintenance)	\$13.68	\$12.29
Average number of officers and employees	67	66

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twenty-fifth biennial report of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for the period ended June 30, 1932.

On account of the present industrial disturbance, and the many new burdens to the State, I feel that this institution can not ask for anything but the absolute necessities for the school.

ATTENDANCE

For the past ten years the attendance has been steadily increasing, and last year our enrollment reached 225, the largest in the history of the school. Many are requesting admittance and are now on the waiting list, and our classes are taxed to the limit.

THE SCHOOL

The work of the School has progressed satisfactorily during the biennial period. We have an excellent staff of teachers, and every effort is made to keep our school abreast of the times. Ten of our teachers attended the summer school in Milwaukee which was under the supervision of the American Association to Promote the teaching of Speech to the Deaf.

OUR STUDENTS AT GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Boyce Williams, Racine, Wisconsin, one of our graduates, received his B. S. Degree from Gallaudet College last June. Seven more of our graduates attended College last year, all making very creditable records both in the class room and on the athletic field. Two young ladies also won college scholarships; Miss Loretta Oryall of Monico, and Miss Elizabeth Oakland of Black River Falls. Three more young men passed the college requirements in June.

COURSE OF STUDY

During the past two years a new course of study has been made covering both our academic and vocational departments. Our standards for graduation are higher than the standards of many of the State Schools for the Deaf. However, some of the State Schools for the Deaf have recently added two years to their course of study, and as we wish to be in line with these progressive schools in raising the standards for graduation, I recommend that we add one year to our high school department for students who are preparing for College.

HEALTH

The general health of the pupils has been very good. We had an epidemic of influenza last March and 152 pupils were in the hospital during that time. We had two cases of pneumonia, and during the winter of 1930-1931 we had about thirty cases of measles, but no

serious results followed. There were no deaths during the biennial period, and our pupils lost very little time on account of illness.

FIELD WORK

Report of the field worker for the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for the biennial period ending June 30, 1932.

Counties visited	68
County and City School Officials visited.....	50
Nurses, Physicians, and Welfare Workers visited.....	40
Calls made to find positions for deaf.....	12
Homes of Present Pupils Visited.....	95
Homes of Prospective Pupils Visited.....	12
New Pupils called upon and accepted.....	75
Applications rejected due to mental disabilities.....	18

The rest of the field worker's time was occupied in caring for the personal needs of the pupils at the school, and in making contact with the homes, and arranging for the transportation of pupils at the opening and closing of the school year.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the past two years many needed improvements and repairs have been made. A new boys' cottage has been built, relieving both the crowded condition and the fire hazard. A new silo was built by our farm group; a new porch added to our main building; the pupils' dining room was remodeled, a new boiler installed in the power plant, and a new Lee book and newspaper press added to our printing department. Water softeners were installed by the International Filter Company. We have repainted and repaired all buildings on the outside, and redecorated the interior of most all the buildings. A new cement drive was put in, also a new entrance to the campus; a new athletic field has been laid out, and with the aid of the pupils the entire school grounds and campus were landscaped.

CONVENTIONS

Your Superintendent attended the fifteenth conference for Superintendents and Principals of Schools for the Deaf which was held at Colorado Springs, Colorado in October 1930, and the meeting of the American Association to teach Speech to the Deaf was held in Milwaukee. These educational meetings were most inspiring and helpful.

SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

Both the City of Delavan and the State School for the Deaf are disposing their raw sewerage into Turtle Creek contrary to the law of the State. Two years ago I recommended that the State School and the City of Delavan build a modern sewerage disposal plant near

the State School, and each bear the expense in proportion to the number of people using same.

FARM

Our farm has been of immeasurable help in reducing the cost of running the institution. Our dairy herd is in first class condition; all pure bred Holstein cattle, tuberculin tested, and accredited by the Federal Board. We have gradually weeded out all defective cows, replacing them with record young animals. Our milk production has been unusually good, and we are producing all the milk the children can use. The garden is a constant source of help. Our kitchens are constantly supplied from its valuable products.

CONCLUSION

I wish at this time to acknowledge my appreciation of the unanimous and cordial support your Board has given me throughout the biennial period. I also wish to thank the officers, teachers, and all those who have given me their hearty co-operation, and for the excellent services they have rendered.

Respectfully submitted,

T. EMERY BRAY,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Janesville, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

J. T. HOOPER.....*Superintendent and Steward*
 MARJORIE SEATON.....*Matron*

The Wisconsin School for the Blind was organized in Janesville, August 27, 1849, under private management, with a private subscription of \$430.00. The following February the state legislature incorporated the school as its first benevolent institution. Until 1881 the official management of the school was entrusted to a 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 in 1891 was changed to the State Board of Control.

The aim of the school is that set forth in the enabling act: "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 on American citizens."

In accordance with this aim, the school has been organized and developed along broad educational lines. Literary courses are given paralleling those of the other public schools of the state from the kindergarten through the high school, the only difference being that the blind children read with their fingers books in embossed literature which are copies of those which seeing children read with their eyes. Graduates are admitted on their certificate of graduation to the University of Wisconsin, colleges and normal schools, the same as graduates of the ordinary city high school.

Capacity of Institution.....	140
Number of Pupils May 31, 1931.....	137
Number of Pupils May 31, 1932.....	157
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	10
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	97
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932.....	\$361,968.45
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932.....	136,316.15

Expenditures	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1931	June 30, 1932
Operation	\$119,497.12	\$103,170.29
Repairs and Maintenance.....	13,872.28	14,322.96
Total (per capita cost basis)	\$133,369.40	\$117,493.25
Permanent Improvements	19,141.41	6,580.47
Total Expenditures	\$152,510.81	\$124,073.72

Average daily number of pupils-----	127	146
(Per capita cost per week operation and repair and maintenance) -----	\$20.20	\$15.48
Average number of officers and employees-----	82	84

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twenty-fifth biennial report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, for the period ended June 30, 1932.

WISCONSIN PLAN UNIQUE

In my last biennial report I gave a synopsis of the work attempted at the Wisconsin School for the Blind, and a short outline of the courses of study pursued. However, on account of the importance of these reports it will be necessary to repeat some of the matters mentioned at that time. Wisconsin is unique in its plan for handling the work for the blind. The coordinating of all its state supported work under the management of one head has brought about a dovetailing of effort, a cooperation of units, and an efficiency of results at a much less cost and with a much smaller personnel than is accomplished in practically any other state in the union.

Among the activities of this organization the school proper is the most important. It is the basis of all other work, and out of it radiates the other activities, and back to it are referred the necessary tests of results and suggestions for improved plans and methods, so that efficiency and practical results can be more readily obtained. At the school we give a course extending from the kindergarten through the high school, following lines similar to those followed in the ordinary public schools of the state. In the kindergarten and primary departments we stress freedom of action, freedom of activity, and natural development through games, directed play, rhythm, hand work, music, physical training and all so-called literary subjects. In the main building, where the intermediate, grammar and high school grades are conducted, our work in reading, mathematics, geography, braille writing, typewriting, history, literature, science, etc. are carried along in such a way that our pupils obtain a knowledge of these subjects the equivalent of that obtained in the very best public schools of the state.

In geography, especially, have we developed some outstanding and original methods in map making, personal investigation and encouraging of individual action and thought, which are quite frequently commented upon by outside visitors. Geography, on account of the teaching of the extent of space, is one of the most difficult subjects presented to the blind. Yet, notwithstanding the difficulty, our children are developing a knowledge of this subject seldom obtained in any school, and through it an independence of thought and a personal, genuine mental and moral development which is of even greater value than the knowledge of the subject, itself. Not only in geography, but in other literary subjects does our school show marked ability. One can visit almost any class and find a happy, earnest

working group, eagerly attacking the problem at hand, and showing an intelligence and grasp of the subject which would do credit to any school.

In music, our piano work, our choruses and our orchestra are known throughout the state for the high quality of work accomplished. We are called upon constantly to supply music and entertainment to all kinds of groups throughout southern Wisconsin, and I think the school contributes considerable to the community life of Janesville and the surrounding country.

In domestic economy and manual arts the Wisconsin School for the Blind has developed farther than most of the schools for the blind throughout the nation. The fact that our children are with us twenty-four hours of the day gives an opportunity for coordinating the work of the school with the home life of the school, so that very practical and very efficient work in home economics is possible along all the lines we develop. Moreover, the Wisconsin plan of dovetailing the work of after school life with that of the school gives to the work in manual arts an incentive and a practical outlook which gives zest and efficiency to the work carried on along these lines. Moreover, the fact that our results in both home economics and manual arts can be tested by the efficiency and results obtained in after school life, gives to those who have the planning and supervising of the work along these lines an exact and practical idea of what should be accomplished.

But our school is a special school, and it must be remembered that our pupils are not only given an education such as is given in the ordinary public school, but that our children, being with us twenty-four hours of the day, must have training in manners, culture, ethics, and in moral and religious matters. In other words, they must be given training which is ordinarily given in the home. To do this requires that we employ supervisors or house mothers of a very high caliber and efficiency. It takes a person with a splendid foundation, a broad view, a sympathetic nature, and yet one who believes in proper discipline to handle thirty to fifty boys or girls in their home life activities.

We have been very fortunate in our new supervisors, in securing women of this type. How long we can keep them without making the salary the equivalent to that of the ordinary teacher is a question which I fear to contemplate. The work is harder, the duties require longer hours, and the training and capacity should equal, if not surpass, that of the ordinary teachers. Yet, according to the schedule, the salary is considerably below that of the schedule for our teaching force. We hope, within the next biennium, that this may be remedied, so that we may keep the high class of supervisors, which are now handling the important home life work of our children.

For twenty years the superintendent has had one great object in view, and one plan above all others in his work at the Wisconsin School for the Blind. We have attempted to develop a normality, a freedom of response, and a happy, natural atmosphere which ought

to be the foundation for work in any school. It has been a hard, difficult problem. Partly because of the nature of the handicap of the blind, partly because of traditions held everywhere in regard to the strict separation of the sexes in institutions for the blind, and partly because of the immobility of many of those who are working with the blind, it has been almost impossible to break through the customs and conditions of former years.

Within the past two years, however, we have made marked strides. I think this is partly due to the work done by our supervisors, and partly due to the fact that we have attempted new and broader methods in allowing a more natural and more normal mixing of the sexes. I feel that in this report I can truly say that now there is a normal and natural atmosphere, and that the atmosphere of the Wisconsin School for the Blind is truly one that should be desired by every school for young people anywhere.

HEALTH

Next to high standards of mental development comes bodily health and vigor. There is little use in giving a so-called literary culture, or even moral development unless we accompany the same with a training which builds up a strong body, which will add vigor and force to the mental and moral fibre of the pupil so trained. We have been particularly fortunate in our medical staff and in the character of the nurse, who are looking after the health and disease prevention work of our children. I do not believe there is any phase of our school more prominent than the fact that when disease is rampant in other parts of the city of Janesville, many times we have had 100% attendance at the Wisconsin School for the Blind. The close watch which the nurse gives to all symptoms, the prompt attention which is given by the medical staff, and the numerous preventative measures which are in constant use, keep the children of the Wisconsin School for the Blind in superb health, and it has been years since there has been any symptom of a contagion, or a time when any large number of pupils were sick at the same time. In fact, sickness is seldom experienced at this institution.

There is one phase of health care which is still sadly neglected. For years I have recommended the installation of dental equipment, and the employment of a part time dentist, so that the teeth of our children can receive constant attention. Parents, especially during the past two years of depression, have been unable to finance the needed care which the teeth of our children demand. The cost to the state, just to take care of the absolutely imperative work, has been great. In fact, I believe we have been to almost as much expense just for this partial repair of teeth which we might have been for complete care, had provisions been made years ago, and the teeth of all our children put in proper condition. It is an undisputed fact that without sound teeth, good health is very hard to maintain. I trust that my recommendation in regard to dental equipment, and the employment of a part time dentist, may soon be provided.

There is still another phase of the health problem which needs to be mentioned. The physical training department of our school always has been an efficient department of the school, but during the past few years there has been developed a more general and a more earnest attitude towards the work than has appeared heretofore. We have always shown efficiency in the national athletic meets, and are now developing along rhythmic, folk and tap dancing, which give grace and ease of action, and muscular control so often lacking in the blind. Moreover, the attitude of the children towards the department improves each year, and, with the earnestness developed, the physical work is one of the great factors in developing and maintaining the health and culture of our children.

AID FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Closely associated, but not connected, with the work of the school proper is the supervision of the aid for higher education. We have now a continuing appropriation of \$3,000 a year, to be divided among those requiring aid for that purpose, and limiting the amount for any one person to \$300 per year. This amount represents as near as we can estimate the increased cost of higher education to a blind person because of the handicap of defective vision. During the past biennium we have had fourteen students pursuing advanced courses on account of the granted aid. Some of these are standing very high in their classes. At the Oshkosh Normal College one of our graduates ranks among the very first three of the students of the school. At the Milwaukee Normal College another one is ranking among the first five or ten. Wherever they are attending the scholarship seems to be of a high order and the progress equals that of the progress of the ordinary seeing boy and girl.

During the year ending June 30, 1932, the \$3,000 was not sufficient to satisfy the demands of all those desiring higher education, and the Emergency Board added \$625 to our appropriation. However, during the years which are coming, the number who have applied will make it necessary for us to pro-rate the \$3,000, and to give to each, as we see wise and just, the appropriate share which their needs require. We were in hopes that the amount of \$3,000 would be increased, but on account of the present financial situation we have not asked for that increase, and will continue to pro-rate as we are doing in the year which will end June 30, 1933. This type of work is an important factor in the life of the blind of our state, and results which I have mentioned above show that it has been worth while to the state to grant the aid which the small appropriation has been able to supply.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Among the activities which grew out of the Wisconsin plan, none is more important than that of the summer school for adults. Here, for eight weeks each summer, are gathered from 70 to 85 men and women, most of whom have become blind after they have passed the

period of school age. Most of them, too, when they come, are despondent and discouraged; and the school does perhaps as much in bringing about a new outlook on life, and a hopeful, happy philosophy of living as along any other line. When these men and women, who are recently blinded, come in contact with men and women who have similar handicaps, and have in a measure overcome their difficulties, they, too, take new hope, and start out with new determination. The one fact about our summer school, which is evident to all observers, is this hopeful atmosphere, together with the determined, earnest effort which the men and women students are putting forth to acquire rehabilitation.

In addition to this uplift, we train the women in the reading and writing of braille, where necessary, and use of the typewriter, also cooking, sewing, basketry, weaving and chair caning. We give the men the same training in reading and writing the braille, and use of the typewriter, and in addition we give basketry, weaving, chair caning, broom-making, manual training proper, and piano tuning. Our aim is rehabilitation, and in many cases, even in one session of eight weeks, we put the man entirely upon his feet, so that he is partially, if not wholly, self-supporting. Sometimes it requires two or three terms of eight weeks, but the results which we have obtained from this summer school work, and the number of men and women who have been entirely rehabilitated, together with the number who have been partially rehabilitated, has repaid the state manifold for the expenditures which they have made along this line.

I have been connected with school work for a great many years, but I do not believe that anywhere in my experience have I ever felt that the right aim of school work was more ideally carried out than in the summer school for adult blind at the Wisconsin School for the Blind.

AGENCY FOR THE ADULT BLIND

In connection with the work of both the regular school and the summer school, and along the line of unified activities, is the Agency for the Adult Blind.

Perhaps one of the most significant facts noted in the report is the increase in blind population from 2784 for the biennium ending June 30, 1930, to 3293 for the biennium ending June 30, 1932. However, this increase is apparent rather than real. Most of the increase is accountable from the fact that there has been a more diligent search and a better census taken. These are scattered among the 71 counties of the state Milwaukee County containing 578, by far the largest number, Rock County with 108, Winnebago third with 100, and so on down through the other counties until Florence County is reached with a blind population of only 2. Of these, 60% are male and 40% female. Moreover, 62.2% are over 50 years of age, while 50% are over 60 years old, and just 11% are of school age, between 6 and 20.

The over-preponderance of those 50 years of age or more, among the blind, must be taken into consideration in considering any rehabilitation work for their benefit, and in interpreting the cost of relief work or, what is called for the blind, the blind pension problem. For this work the state, itself, appropriates \$50,000 a year, but the large burden for this kind of relief is borne mostly by the counties through direct real estate taxation. The number of pensioners for the year 1931 was 1588, and there was paid out for this purpose by counties and state \$385,635.27.

The remarkable fact about the whole proposition is that during the last 10 years the proportion of blind receiving pensions has increased from 33-1/3% to 49%. During the past year the inability of some counties, especially in the northern part of the state, to bear this burden has become very evident, and it is very probable that the amount granted to blind pensioners in the future will have to be decreased. As we study the figures, although we realize that the majority of the pensioners are over 60 years of age, we wonder whether the county authorities are exercising due diligence in compelling near relatives to take care of their dependent fathers and mothers, and sons and daughters. One thing is certain, the County Boards of the state of Wisconsin are extremely liberal in their granting of aid to this class of handicapped people.

Another important factor in the work of the Agency is that of securing and providing employment for able-bodied blind, and those mentally capable of supporting or partially supporting themselves. The table of statistics on employment shows that there were in Wisconsin, during the past biennium, 384 people, or about 12% of the total blind of the state, gainfully employed. This is a very striking commendation on the efficiency of the work done for the blind by the institution of this state which takes care of this kind of work.

If we study employment our minds turn naturally to the earning ability of those employed. There was sold, under the direction of all the branches of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, during the biennium, \$69,707.26 through the Agency for the Adult Blind, and \$82,129.00 by the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind, or a total of \$151,836.26. This means an average of about \$400.00 for every blind person employed during the biennium. The surprising thing about the sales showed that there was an increase in the Workshop of sales in each year of the biennium, notwithstanding the awful depression which has existed during these two years, and there was an increase in the sales of the Agency and its branches for the total biennium. However, there was a slight falling off in both organizations during the last five months of the biennium, but by increased effort, and by extending our sales beyond the borders of our state, we have been able to maintain our volume of sales, and for the entire biennium it has shown a vast increase in the same.

For the Agency, the entire business of \$69,000 was carried on by a small revolving fund of less than \$4,000, borrowed from the Alumni Association of the Wisconsin School for the Blind. At the Workshop

the state has been compelled to appropriate about \$5,000 per year for this fund, and because of the intense competition with foreign-made baskets and other products we have not been able to make the Workshop business income balance its outgo, so that \$5,000 for the revolving fund should be appropriated for operating expenses. However, we are re-vamping the industries of the Workshop into smaller baskets, and into an industry consisting of the manufacturing of cocoa mats, through which we hope, in the end, to be able to carry on the business proper, not only without a loss, but, we hope, even with a small profit.

However, a part of the work of the expense of caring for either the Agency of the Workshop must always be considered a social service work and that fact should not be lost sight of. No institution like the Workshop for the Blind can ever be run on a strictly business basis, and even though it costs practically as much to run the Workshop as is given in wages to the blind, the fact that this class of people are kept busy and happier because busy, must always be considered in calculating the efficiency and the expense of this institution.

Sometimes it appears that the state could grant a reasonable pension outright to the few enrolled at this institution, at no greater expense than it costs to run the Workshop in order to supply the employment which is now given. But this is only half the story. If the state would give this pension or relief to the 60 odd so employed, we must remember that there are also at least 2,000 more who would be equally entitled to the same treatment, and where would the system end? Moreover, idleness and outright charity are not conducive to self-respect, nor is idleness a factor likely to increase the loyalty and good citizenship of people so handicapped, people whose natural tendency is towards a narrow and selfish outlook on life. Blind people, like sighted people, with nothing else to do, can raise a lot of disturbance in any community or institution. These things must be considered in contemplating the results obtained in an institution like the Workshop for the Blind.

Securing employment in factories with sighted people, or as stenographers, or any other hand work which the blind have done in the past, has become almost impossible, and in the future this kind of employment will be a thing of the past. Statistics on this subject are very enlightening during the past biennium, and carry out our prediction that employment of the blind in the future must be almost entirely along the lines aided and encouraged by the different branches of the Wisconsin School for the Blind.

There is one more subject to be considered. Wisconsin has not only developed a distinctive, a unique and an efficient system of caring for its blind in an intelligent and scientific way, but it has also developed a sales system which is considered the model of any system which has yet been suggested. Neither the Agency nor the Workshop carry on an extensive campaign along the line of selling goods. We have, however, cooperated in the organizing of a private sales organization, in which no member connected with the state work

for the blind, nor related in any way to the people connected with the sales organization, has any financial interest.

This sales organization, known as the Wisconsin Blind Products Company, is a distinct entity, in no way backed financially by the state, and in no way connected directly with any state organization. They purchase from us the products made by the blind, which we assemble at the Workshop in Milwaukee or manufacture there, pay us a wholesale price, and then sell the goods under their own organization in a house to house canvas, similar to the manner of selling the Fuller brush.

We give to them a letter of recommendation, guaranteeing their genuineness and reliability, and stating that they are selling only goods made by the blind. They give to us a copy of every order they take, so that we are able to check up and see that they sell the goods at a reasonable profit. They are responsible for all sales, deliveries and collections, and we hold them responsible for paying for the goods, and for honest, reliable and courteous dealings with the people of the state. The blind artisan gets all the profit between the cost of material and the wholesale price for which the products are sold. In the case of home shops, or products made in the home, we furnish the material at the wholesale cost of same. The Workshop, of course, is unlike any other manufacturing plant, and sells not only to the Wisconsin Blind Products Company but to other salesmen, jobbers and department stores.

PHYSICAL PLANT

The physical plant of the Wisconsin School for the Blind is in its usual good condition. Never during the history of the school have the sheds, piggery and small barns been in such condition as they are at present. Moreover, the main building, the kindergarten, the music building and the west building are all in good condition, and with the appropriation asked for Repairs and Maintenance, I believe they can be maintained in that condition for some time to come. We have reduced this request in amount, and have reduced the request for Miscellaneous Capital, which in reality is simply an upbuilding of equipment and material which is necessary to keep the plant in its normal condition. As far as Special Capital is concerned, while we are making requests for a new power plant, which is badly needed, for a new barn, and for a hospital and domestic science building, we are asking that these be considered as very desirable, with the power plant imperative, and realize that under present economic conditions expansion is out of the question.

CONCLUSION

Again I wish to express my thanks to the Board for the cooperation and support which they have given me during the past biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. HOOPER,
Superintendent.

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR
THE BLIND
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR BLIND

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

J. T. HOOPER ----- *Superintendent*
 E. F. COSTICAN ----- *Assistant Supervisor*

The object of this institution is to give the adult blind residents of the state an opportunity to earn a livelihood and become self-supporting. Machinery, tools, and material 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 is retained by the state.

Number of Blind employed June 30, 1931-----	14
Number of Blind employed June 30, 1932-----	27
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1932-----	\$5,203.87
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1932-----	\$27,464.53

	Year Ending June 30, 1931	Year Ending June 30, 1932
Expenditures -----		
Operation -----	\$19,145.43	\$18,937.28
Revolving -----	36,332.85	47,628.39
Permanent Improvements -----	350.37	1,005.93
Total -----	\$55,828.65	\$67,571.60

Average number blind employed -----	50	53
Number of officers and employees-----	4	4

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the fourteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind, for the period ended June 30, 1932.

POPULATION

This is an industrial plant, and is affected more by the depression and the adverse industrial conditions than most of the institutions under the supervision of the Board of Control. It has always been a problem how to run it as a business proposition, while the very necessity of the case requires that the social service side of the employing the blind be somewhat mixed in the management of the institution. However, we are proud to state that notwithstanding the adverse conditions, the Workshop for the Blind has been run to almost full capacity during the past biennium, and there have been more men employed, more wages paid, and more merchandise sold during this biennium than in any other biennium during the history of the Workshop. Never before this period have there been more than fifty men

employed at this institution. During the past two years there have been over sixty employed on the average, sometimes the number reaching as high as sixty-five.

NEW PRODUCTS

The cost of running the institution has not increased because of the fact that, although we have employed more men, we have changed the line of work, and in many cases have been able to cut out the bonus paid in the making of baskets. It is still difficult and almost impossible to make willow baskets, especially clothes baskets which make up the bulk of manufactured products along this line, and compete with baskets family made from European and Japanese nations. However, we have made a particular effort to change from clothes baskets to candy baskets, market baskets, automobile baskets and clothes-pin baskets, smaller products and lines which do not come so directly in competition with the imported articles. There has still been a deficit, but the deficit has been less than formerly, although a change in the manner of taking inventory has shown a deficit larger than it would have been had we followed the plan which has usually been followed. But we believe that the best plan is to take our loss according to the possibility of sales, and show up our business as would be done in any other business institution.

The Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind is unlike the ordinary manufacturing plant, because the law requires that we receive all blind applicants who desire work, and in times of depression like the present the number desiring work increases. Moreover, there are quite a large number of blind adults whose mental capacity is a greater handicap than their blindness, and when we are compelled to use these men in the manufacturing process we are bound to have losses which would not occur could we select our employees.

The problem of this institution has been constantly on our mind, and we have endeavored not only to revamp the line of baskets, but we have introduced some rug work and some sisal mats, and now at the close of the biennium we are introducing the manufacture of cocoa door mats. When this report is being written, which is some months after the first of July, this new line of employment in the Workshop has been running long enough so that we are quite certain that it will be a great success, and that we will be able to employ, without paying bonus, some thirty to fifty men. There is no other plant of its kind in the United States. Up to date our sales have been more than equal to our production, and the prospects for the future are that the Workshop will come more nearly to paying its way and run on a business basis than ever before.

The statistics for the institution, during the biennium, are very interesting. An average of over sixty employees worked in the shop during the entire period. Operating expenses were less the second year than the first. Merchandise sold was greater considerably than in the previous biennium, 1929—\$29,647 against \$38,552 the first

year of the present biennium; 1930—\$27,910 against \$43,577 the second year of the present biennium. Wages paid were \$22,200 in 1931, compared with \$19,135 in 1929; \$23,948 in 1932, as compared with \$20,607 in 1930. Notwithstanding the great increase in the manufacture of goods, and the employment of men, the increase in bonus for the biennium was only about \$130.00.

On the whole we feel that the Workshop for the Blind is now on the best basis that it has been during its entire existence, and with no increase in appropriation, and, we hope, no necessity for an increase in our revolving fund, we are looking forward to a satisfactory biennium the coming period.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. HOOPER,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

Part A.—County Asylum for Chronic Insane.

Part B.—City and County Homes.

Part C.—County Tuberculosis Sanatoria.

Part D.—County Jails.

Part E.—Milwaukee County House of Correction.

Part A

COUNTY ASYLUMS AND MILWAUKEE COUNTY
HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES

The county system in Wisconsin for the care of the chronic insane is unique and highly developed, there being 36 county asylums for the care of the chronic insane, one county sanatorium for the care of the male tuberculous insane, and one county hospital for mental diseases. The combined rated bed capacity of these institutions on June 30, 1932 was 4783 male, 4087 female, 8870 total and one the same day there were 4619 male, 4142 female, 8761 total in these 38 county institutions for the insane.

Admissions to county asylums are usually by transfer from the two State Hospitals for the Insane and other institutions although commitment may be made direct to the asylum when the county Judge has every reason to believe the case is chronic and hospital treatment will not be of aid. The number of direct commitments for the year ending June 30, 1932 was 673.

The Milwaukee County Hospital for Mental Diseases acts as an acute treatment hospital for Milwaukee County patients only, the same as the state hospitals for the insane act for the state.

Patients are maintained in the county asylums at the rate of \$4.80 per week, the state paying the counties maintaining these institutions one-half of this amount and the county in which the patient has a legal settlement the balance for all those admitted as public charges. Patients able to pay their maintenance are charged at the rate of \$4.80 per week. Counties of legal settlement are also chargeable with the cost of clothing, not to exceed \$55.00, dental fees not to exceed \$35.00, and burial expenses not to exceed \$50.00 per person per year.

The State Board of Control exercises supervisory and inspection powers over these institutions.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Superintendents</i>
1. Brown-----	Green Bay-----	Geo. O. Lucia
2. Chippewa-----	Chippewa Falls-----	Chas. H. Liehe
3. Clark-----	Owen-----	M. H. 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 L. 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-----	Morris R. Smith
17. Manitowoc-----	Manitowoc-----	R. C. Madenwald
18. Marathon-----	Wausau-----	J. D. Christie
19. Milwaukee-----	Wauwatosa-----	Paul H. Rupp, M. D.
20. Monroe-----	Sparta-----	Norman J. Hansen
21. Outagamie-----	Appleton-----	Thos. Flanagan
22. Racine-----	Racine-----	F. E. Overson
23. Richland-----	Richland Center-----	Chas. W. Synder
24. Rock-----	Janesville-----	A. H. Cullen
25. St. Croix-----	New Richmond-----	R. H. Posten
26. Sauk-----	Reedsburg-----	Lawrence Larsen (Acting)
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

COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR ACUTE INSANE

37. Milwaukee-----	Wauwatosa-----	A. F. Young, M. D.
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COUNTY SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULAR INSANE

38. Douglas-----	Superior-----	J. M. Walz
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TABLE 1—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS AND MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Classification	1931			1932		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Population on July 1, 1930						
County Asylums	4,032	3,556	7,588	4,129	3,637	7,766
Milwaukee County Hospital	377	399	776	371	393	764
Total	4,409	3,955	8,364	4,500	4,030	8,530
Admissions						
County Asylums:						
Number received from State Hospital			116			207
Number received from Northern Hospital			232			168
Number received from County Asylums			33			39
Number received from other institutions			185			114
Number received direct from court			231			296
Number received voluntary			1			
Number returned from elopement			32			41
Number returned from parole			71			65
Milwaukee County Hospital:						
Admitted			421			377
Returned			112			109
Total Admissions			1,434			1,416
Discharges						
County Asylums:						
Number discharged on re-examination of sanity			33			26
Number paroled during year			147			127
Number died during year			438			494
Number transferred to other institutions			53			79
Number eloped during year			52			53
Milwaukee County Hospital:						
Discharged			63			42
Paroled			238			199
Died			66			53
Transferred			154			90
Eloped			18			16
Deported			6			6
Total Discharges			1,268			1,185
Population July 1, 1932						
County Asylums	4,129	3,637	7,766	4,216	3,701	7,917
Milwaukee County Hospital	371	393	764	403	441	844
Total	4,500	4,030	8,530	4,619	4,142	8,761

JUNE 30, 1931, POPULATION

TABLE 2—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY ASYLUM AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG JUNE 30, 1931

	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. Insane	Total
Adams			2	5			1				2		1	1	2					2						2							1	1			21	
Ashland		16	5		2		24		3	3																4	1	1								3	1	74
Barron		16	1	1	2		7	12	6	6	3			1	2						2				4	1	1		2		1					1	66	
Bayfield		3			1		25	6	7						1	5										4	1							3			58	
Brown	93	4	4		1					6	3	3					1	7			12	1			4	1	1	1						6			145	
Buffalo		1	2		1		1	3	6	1	1	2	1		14	5				3	1	1	2		4	1	7	1						6			160	
Burnett		2	2				5	4			1		1							1	6				8		1	5			1						26	
Calumet				1						8															1												32	
Chippewa		83	4				1		4		1					5				1		6			1		1	5									97	
Clark		2	82						1		1										1																88	
Columbia			1	53		1				2	2			4	1									12	1		1							1	1		71	
Crawford			1							11	3	3			2																						34	
Dane		1	6		167				1		3	2	2		2									3		1											187	
Dodge		1			2	136				4	4				2												1										155	
Door	11	2				2				5	5										4	1				3		2									187	
Douglas		7	3		2		126		1	4	1	1													3		1		1								161	
Dunn		1	3					55	1	1		1													5													68
Eau Claire		6	4						90		3				2																						113	
Florence																								1														64
Fond du Lac		1	1		1	5				92	1	1			1					1																	110	
Forest		1	1							1	83						1	10									7	1									26	
Grant			3																					3														93
Green											2																											41
Green Lake		1	1	6		1	3			12	2	2		3							1														4	1	36	
Iowa			1										54																								57	
Iron		2						3		2	2			2							1						3								1	2	28	
Jackson		1							5			1		1												6											1	55
Jefferson		2		1		3				1	2		1	94						3					2												110	
Juneau		1		3						1	1	3	1	1																							60	
Kenosha		1								2	1	6		1								79															137	

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

Kewaunee	11		2							3		1				12		2							1	1	1											41
La Crosse		3	2		1									146						3	4					1											159	
Lafayette			1							3		22	19								1																49	
Langlade	1	3	2	1		1				7	1	1	1			7	4				1						15	2								55		
Lincoln		3	6				2	5		1	1	1		2	2	16	1				3	1					6									67		
Manitowoc	2		2		1					10					133																						159	
Marathon		1	10	1	1			2			1		1	4		122					2	1				1										164		
Marinette	2		4							5	2	1																									125	
Marquette		2	5		1			1	5	1	1	1				1										2											26	
Milwaukee	11	12	2						6	8	9	1	1	2					1294		3	10	2													1369		
Monroe		3	4					1	3	2	1	1	1	5		3	4	36			75															98		
Oconto	13		2							3	3										3																84	
Oneida		2	4		2				1	2	2			1						8	2					1											45	
Outagamie	1	1		1					5	2	2					2					119																146	
Ozaukee		1				2				4	2	1				3																					59	
Pepin		4			1			8	2		2	1									1																28	
Pierce		4	1					20	2		2	1	2	1											22												66	
Polk		4	1				3	4			2	1	1												17											3	43	
Portage		1	10	13		1				3		1	1	1							1																109	
Price		10	10		1				5	1	1	1		1																							48	
Racine											1	5	1	3								123															155	
Richland		1																																			34	
Rock					1							6		5							2																163	
Rusk		12	7				1	4						1																							40	
St. Croix			2				1	2	6		2																										72	
Sauk			3									2																										111
Sawyer		5	2					3																													12	
Shawano	1	2	5							2	1	1				1	1	1			1					1	75									94		
Sheboygan		4	1	1	1					15	2	1		5		8					1							170								220		
Taylor		7	16				3	9			1	1				1																				59		
Trempealeau		1	1					1	1	1	1		1		5														63							73		
Vernon		3	3													1					2																92	
Vilas		1	3			1	1	1			1	1		1		1	2																				21	
Walworth													2												3													79
Washburn	1	5	1		1			2	4	2															6	2											27	
Washington							4																															

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF ACUTE, CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR AND CRIMINAL INSANE MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR JUNE 30, 1931

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 to Counties to Counties caring for their Insane	Total Amount paid for care of Insane
Brown	\$11,095.88	\$ 5,718.51	\$ 1,733.33	\$ 6,962.50	\$ 25,510.22
Chippewa	10,693.89	15,213.27	862.67	19,249.38	46,019.21
Clark	10,370.40	24,632.58	1,502.68	29,813.50	66,319.16
Columbia	6,734.06	6,679.51	4,806.91	7,668.04	25,888.52
Dane	20,629.71	3,930.10	9,375.13	5,214.45	39,149.39
Dodge	12,615.23	3,872.22	1,776.71	5,032.22	23,296.38
Douglas	15,380.23	9,122.38	543.72	9,741.74	34,788.07
Dunn	6,797.14	8,570.73	2,211.56	10,864.20	28,443.63
Eau Claire	11,288.57	10,318.26	2,912.84	12,561.58	37,081.25
Fond du Lac	10,549.37	18,740.92	3,188.03	20,682.45	53,160.77
Grant	8,996.84	11,032.79	9,637.92	13,509.74	43,177.29
Green	4,391.31	10,767.05	9,615.36	13,794.25	38,567.97
Iowa	6,233.49	5,624.88	4,241.16	7,507.90	23,607.43
Jefferson	10,927.20	7,181.78	7,174.47	9,846.09	35,129.54
La Crosse	17,500.19	9,978.19	3,975.45	11,680.99	43,134.82
Manitowoc	16,073.72	6,352.10	5,259.79	8,265.70	35,951.31
Marathon	15,505.03	7,667.29	1,844.33	8,923.64	33,440.29
Marinette	11,648.23	10,937.50	3,451.09	13,684.60	39,721.42
Milwaukee	156,606.51	500.56	1,266.59	535.56	158,909.22
Monroe	8,011.54	2,656.79	269.89	2,903.88	13,842.10
Outagamie	15,146.74	6,653.13	1,230.17	7,753.82	30,783.86
Racine	15,714.51	10,844.22	943.41	12,522.78	40,024.92
Richland	4,339.20	7,392.65	6,032.17	9,470.90	27,234.92
Rock	18,233.83	4,347.41	376.24	5,268.68	28,266.16
St. Croix	6,303.77	10,222.60	1,273.79	10,902.75	28,702.91
Sauk	11,337.94	6,796.41	5,501.06	8,223.81	31,859.22
Shawano	9,263.32	11,408.90	3,396.37	13,410.50	37,479.09
Sheboygan	20,595.77	3,499.19	1,536.41	4,767.04	30,398.41
Trempealeau	6,934.95	5,809.72	812.61	6,974.22	20,531.50
Vernon	9,333.94	3,982.98	699.18	4,720.13	18,736.23
Walworth	7,150.97	6,084.32	3,720.32	7,459.17	24,414.78
Washington	9,092.91	7,960.44	1,955.75	9,646.19	28,655.29
Waukesha	12,763.54	7,962.09	7,980.64	9,208.88	37,915.15
Waupaca	9,298.63	8,109.56	1,111.54	9,734.85	28,254.58
Winnebago	23,176.02	5,005.70	1,648.31	5,824.90	35,654.93
Wood	9,883.20	15,052.43	2,171.84	17,140.33	44,247.80
Total	\$560,617.78	\$300,629.16	\$115,539.44	\$361,471.36	\$1,338,257.74
Milw. Co. Hosp.	125,293.39				125,293.39
Douglas T. B. Insane	312.86	6,089.23	521.43	6,136.32	13,059.84
Grand Total	\$686,224.03	\$306,718.39	\$116,060.87	\$367,607.68	\$1,476,610.97

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL 327

TABLE 5—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF ACUTE, CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR AND CRIMINAL INSANE MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR JUNE 30, 1932

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 to Counties caring for their Insane	Total Amount paid for care of Insane
Brown	\$ 11,577.93	\$ 6,249.61	\$ 1,781.46	\$ 7,332.31	\$ 26,941.31
Chippewa	10,489.71	20,582.14	985.40	26,108.78	58,166.03
Clark	10,633.71	24,863.00	1,390.61	29,372.16	66,259.48
Columbia	7,098.85	6,297.98	4,514.95	7,182.49	25,094.27
Dane	21,616.46	4,009.79	8,766.12	5,227.14	39,619.51
Dodge	13,831.56	3,486.54	1,795.40	4,337.84	23,451.34
Douglas	15,391.20	9,521.17	651.71	10,363.75	35,927.83
Dunn	6,319.19	9,651.44	2,219.44	12,864.63	31,054.70
Eau Claire	10,993.38	11,234.07	2,754.97	13,422.23	38,404.65
Fond du Lac	11,043.09	18,978.21	3,222.34	20,915.11	54,158.75
Grant	10,486.77	12,670.69	8,800.46	15,015.64	46,973.56
Green	4,420.46	10,058.47	9,021.22	13,039.14	36,539.29
Iowa	6,980.57	5,370.23	3,795.96	6,855.11	23,001.87
Jefferson	11,149.38	7,100.62	7,275.91	9,715.72	35,241.63
La Crosse	18,097.37	10,099.21	3,605.74	11,517.16	43,319.48
Manitowoc	15,638.54	6,137.83	5,168.74	7,663.43	34,608.54
Marathon	15,484.11	7,613.52	1,330.86	8,516.77	32,945.26
Marinette	12,054.17	10,760.93	3,742.78	13,496.45	40,054.33
Milwaukee	156,820.11	626.42	1,968.12	661.42	160,076.07
Monroe	8,264.23	2,880.70	266.26	3,056.44	14,467.63
Outagamie	14,257.08	6,709.07	1,316.60	7,733.43	30,016.18
Racine	16,189.71	11,324.59	1,185.57	12,842.48	41,542.35
Richland	3,896.57	7,052.28	7,151.60	8,801.68	26,902.13
Rock	18,629.26	4,056.37	302.07	5,038.36	28,026.06
St. Croix	6,735.43	11,005.38	1,257.61	11,740.55	30,738.97
Sauk	12,149.83	7,029.32	5,440.96	8,465.56	33,085.67
Shawano	9,083.62	11,797.09	3,474.32	13,895.15	38,190.18
Sheboygan	20,469.94	3,540.69	1,778.88	4,918.29	30,707.80
Trempealeau	7,371.83	6,156.35	721.95	7,244.45	21,494.58
Vernon	10,484.23	4,010.77	547.34	4,641.73	19,684.07
Walworth	7,129.71	5,930.07	3,753.76	7,505.27	24,318.81
Washington	8,754.51	8,512.35	1,934.24	9,860.96	29,062.06
Waukesha	13,002.17	7,762.68	8,121.24	8,907.98	37,794.07
Waupaca	9,365.14	8,169.57	1,151.83	9,944.59	28,631.13
Winnebago	23,454.84	4,780.14	1,614.38	5,472.59	35,321.95
Wood	10,326.17	15,129.33	2,130.97	16,654.68	44,241.15
Total	\$569,690.83	\$311,158.62	\$114,941.77	\$370,271.47	\$1,366,062.69
Milw. Co. Hosp.	124,003.54				124,003.54
Douglas T. B. Insane	453.43	5,917.78	385.72	6,066.63	12,823.66
Grand Total	\$694,147.80	\$317,076.40	\$115,327.49	\$376,338.10	\$1,502,889.89

TABLE 6—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION, NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, NET OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF ACUTE, CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR, CRIMINAL INSANE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1931

County Asylums	Average Daily Population	Number Weeks Board	Operation, Repairs and Maintenance	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Brown	142	7,407-4	\$ 36,268.76	\$ 4.90
Chippewa	216	11,295-2	52,831.40	4.68
Clark	289	15,124-1	66,988.81	4.43
Columbia	138	7,115-0	29,816.78	4.19
Dane	250	13,074-3	54,877.84	4.20
Dodge	168	8,810-4	55,587.78	6.31
Douglas	200	10,414-3	41,192.00	3.96
Dunn	129	6,852-5	37,724.11	5.50
Eau Claire	183	9,642-3	47,839.82	4.96
Fond du Lac	256	13,331-6	52,807.36	3.96
Grant	206	10,715-6	46,412.17	4.33
Green	165	8,616-3	40,981.05	4.76
Iowa	121	6,358-4	34,291.04	5.39
Jefferson	178	9,322-3	46,544.24	4.99
La Crosse	236	12,462-3	48,978.54	3.93
Manitowoc	205	10,674-0	52,703.83	4.94
Marathon	193	10,120-0	38,280.53	3.78
Marinette	193	10,092-0	51,364.07	5.09
Milwaukee (Dec. 31)	1,324	70,605-5	370,090.10	5.24
Monroe	100	5,202-3	24,650.01	4.74
Outagamie	184	9,637-1	43,472.37	4.51
Racine	230	12,042-6	48,576.14	4.03
Richland	121	6,259-0	28,868.56	4.61
Rock	195	10,222-2	47,300.98	4.63
St. Croix	142	7,290-4	35,121.99	4.82
Sauk	172	8,948-5	35,139.45	3.93
Shawano	180	9,366-3	36,720.61	3.92
Sheboygan	202	10,535-4	47,947.26	4.55
Trempealeau	116	6,220-3	29,676.50	4.77
Vernon	117	5,979-0	23,862.06	3.99
Walworth	128	6,915-2	41,788.19	6.04
Washington	150	7,781-0	37,648.89	4.84
Waukesha	208	10,802-0	45,622.18	4.22
Waupaca	145	7,626-1	40,219.88	5.27
Winnebago	239	12,392-6	54,050.73	4.36
Wood	212	11,077-2	45,230.30	4.08
Total	7,633	400,334-1	\$1,871,476.33	\$ 4.67
Milwaukee Co. Hosp. (Dec. 31)	750	38,993-0	343,570.08	8.81
Douglas T. B. Insane	25	1,322-1	4,836.66	3.66
Grand Total	8,408	440,649-2	\$2,219,883.07	\$ 5.04

TABLE 7—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION, NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, NET OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF ACUTE, CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR, CRIMINAL INSANE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

County Asylums	Average Daily Population	Number Weeks Board	Operation, Repairs and Maintenance	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Brown	155	7,995	\$ 32,236.55	\$ 4.03
Chippewa	261	13,601-1	45,012.61	3.39
Clark	295	15,401-6	67,644.88	4.39
Columbia	133	6,800-3	23,968.50	3.52
Dane	259	13,410	47,899.96	3.57
Dodge	168	9,376-4	44,154.04	4.71
Douglas	202	10,640	43,335.45	4.07
Dunn	139	7,286-5	33,337.40	4.58
Eau Claire	192	10,060-5	46,735.36	4.65
Fond du Lac	260	13,607-1	48,120.48	3.54
Grant	223	11,702-1	49,419.12	4.22
Green	156	8,188-1	34,114.50	4.16
Iowa	123	6,450-5	32,449.35	5.03
Jefferson	178	9,509	42,102.34	4.43
La Crosse	245	12,808-1	50,053.34	3.91
Manitowoc	198	10,384-5	41,724.91	4.02
Marathon	194	10,188	39,003.43	3.83
Marinette	195	10,248	44,295.47	4.32
Milwaukee (Dec. 31)	1,390	72,742	350,016.34	4.81
Monroe	100	5,302-4	23,484.56	4.42
Outagamie	180	9,472-6	40,733.93	4.30
Racine	240	12,527-1	66,910.77	5.34
Richland	116	6,070	29,678.59	4.89
Rock	198	10,443-2	42,558.43	4.08
St. Croix	148	7,746-3	31,117.14	4.02
Sauk	180	9,393-5	29,443.36	3.13
Shawano	181	9,402-6	37,921.35	4.03
Sheboygan	202	10,557-2	42,790.53	4.05
Trempealeau	105	6,282-1	31,142.85	4.96
Vernon	124	6,199	28,904.35	4.66
Walworth	128	6,847	38,233.22	5.58
Washington	146	7,648-3	31,618.30	4.23
Waukesha	208	10,843-6	54,443.55	5.02
Waupaca	148	7,721-1	35,728.76	4.62
Winnebago	236	12,339-5	46,356.42	3.76
Wood	215	11,284	42,636.84	3.78
Total	7,821	410,481-5	\$1,769,326.98	\$ 4.31
Milwaukee Co. Hosp. (Dec. 31)	850	44,444	325,015.50	7.31
Douglas T. B. Insane	25	1,296	4,753.33	3.67
Grand Total	8,696	456,221-5	\$2,099,095.81	\$ 4.60

Part B

There are 50 county and 3 city Homes for the care of the indigent poor in Wisconsin. Many of the institutions are modern, some having hospital wards equipped to care for surgical cases as well as the chronic sick. Twenty-six county homes are operated in connection with county asylums for chronic insane.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY AND CITY HOMES

<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>
1. Adams-----	Wisconsin Dells, R. 4	J. D. Garlock
2. Ashland-----	Ashland-----	L. O. Johnson
3. Barron-----	Barron-----	Chas. A. Toy
4. Brown-----	Green Bay, R. 1	Geo. Stordeur
5. Chippewa*	Chippewa Falls	Chas. H. Liehe
6. Clark-----	Neillsville-----	Wm. Plumer
7. Columbia*	Wycena-----	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-----	E. S. Leverich
14. Fond du Lac*-----	Fond du Lac-----	S. M. Schmitz
15. Forest-----	Argonne-----	Frank Lynaugh
16. Grant*-----	Lancaster-----	Brian L. 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. Widman
21. Juneau-----	New Lisbon-----	John H. Northcott
22. Kewaunee-----	Kewaunee-----	Fred A. Teske
23. La Crosse-----	La Crosse-----	A. J. Raymond
24. Lafayette-----	Darlington-----	Hugh Moore, Jr.
25. Lincoln-----	Merrill-----	C. N. Johnson
26. Marathon*-----	Wausau-----	J. D. Christie
27. Marinette*-----	Peshtigo-----	Morris R. Smith
28. Milwaukee-----	Wauwatosa-----	F. J. Oeflein
29. Monroe*-----	Sparta-----	Norman J. Hanson
30. Oconto-----	Gillett-----	H. J. Telford
31. Oneida-----	Rhineland-----	Mark Schuckhart
32. Pierce-----	Ellsworth, R. 4	Ole Florness
33. Polk-----	Amery, R. 4	John Edman
34. Portage-----	Stevens Point-----	C. G. Hamilton
35. Racine*-----	Racine, R. 4	F. E. Overson
36. Richland*-----	Richland Center	Chas. W. Snyder
37. Rock*-----	Janesville-----	A. H. Cullen
38. Rusk-----	Glen Flora-----	Iver Bergstrom
39. St. Croix*-----	New Richmond-----	R. H. Poston
40. Sauk*-----	Reedsburg-----	Lawrence Larson (Acting)
41. Sawyer-----	Hayward-----	Christ Nelson
42. Shawano*-----	Shawano, R. 3	Art Braun

<i>County</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Post Office</i>
43. Taylor-----	Medford-----	J. N. Larson
44. Vernon*-----	Viroqua-----	A. J. Latimer
45. Walworth*-----	Elkhorn-----	Fred Hemstreet
46. Washington*-----	West Bend-----	Geo. A. Blank
47. Waukesha*-----	Waukesha-----	L. A. Peters
48. Waupaca-----	Manawa, R. 1-----	Robt. Smith
49. Winnebago*-----	Winnebago-----	Geo. V. Grueder
50. Wood-----	Wis. Rapids, R. 3-----	James Case
51. Appleton-----	1560 Spencer St., Appleton-----	Wm. C. Hart
52. Kenosha-----	Kenosha-----	W. H. Baird
53. Sheboygan-----	914 Penn. Ave., Sheboygan-----	Wm. Papendick

* Operated with County Asylum.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF POPULATION IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1931 AND JUNE 30, 1932

Classification	1931*			1932*		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number in Homes at Close of Year	2812	524	3336	3062	553	3615
Ages of Inmates						
Under 16 years-----			22			8
16 to 60 years-----			1181			1309
60 years and over-----			2133			2298
Total-----			3336			3615
Causes of Pauperism						
Epilepsy-----			23			28
Idiotic-----			41			35
Deaf and Dumb-----			14			16
Blind-----			56			58
Old Age-----			1453			1543
Disease-----			861			834
Deformity or Loss of Limbs-----			120			135
Lying-in-----			24			9
Not Disabled-----			744			957
Total-----			3336			3615

* 4 homes not reporting each year.

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1931

County Homes	Number Weeks Board	Gross Operation Expenses	Revenues	Net Operating Expenses	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Adams	689	\$ 7,330.92	\$ 2,181.77	\$ 5,149.15	\$ 10.64
Ashland	3,164	11,378.15		11,378.15	3.60
Barron	995	4,477.89	1,251.68	3,226.21	4.50
Brown	3,171-6	10,138.44		10,138.44	3.19
Chippewa	1,979	7,891.92	699.50	7,192.42	3.99
Clark	785-5	4,941.96	4,092.90	849.06	6.32
Columbia	2,237-3	7,500.24	1,764.34	5,735.90	3.35
Crawford (no report)					
Dane	4,411	20,809.00		20,809.00	4.71
Dodge	3,349	12,687.24	1,243.42	11,443.82	3.79
Douglas	5,230-1	12,656.71	394.28	12,262.43	2.42
Dunn	957-1	4,321.12	3,160.64	1,160.48	4.52
Eau Claire	2,424-5	8,874.90	11.38	8,863.52	3.66
Fond du Lac	2,831	9,071.12	2,668.90	6,402.22	3.20
Forest					
Grant	1,321-3	4,986.94		4,986.94	3.77
Green	2,022-4	5,441.21		5,441.21	2.69
Iowa	1,167	5,686.77	247.42	5,439.35	4.87
Jackson	1,616-6	7,791.92	865.77	6,926.15	4.82
Jefferson	2,247	10,413.36		10,413.36	4.63
Juneau	1,116	8,342.30	3,767.08	4,575.22	7.48
Kewaunee	375	6,047.60	3,070.70	2,976.90	16.13
La Crosse	3,968	19,462.78	4,884.70	14,578.08	4.90
Lafayette	1,028	10,143.59	4,698.72	5,444.87	9.87
Lincoln & Hospital	5,701	30,747.95	8,389.38	22,358.57	5.39
Marathon & Hospital	6,838	25,674.12	6,753.02	18,921.10	3.76
Marinette	2,626	9,909.48		9,909.48	3.77
Milwaukee	60,175	221,837.14	6,009.98	215,827.16	3.69
Monroe	1,264-3	8,266.41	804.20	7,462.21	6.54
Oconto	565	8,691.50	2,551.11	6,140.39	15.58
Oneida	3,650	11,568.60	908.79	10,659.81	3.17
Pierce	1,075	8,884.02	3,466.38	5,417.64	8.27
Polk	472-2	4,339.65	1,347.56	2,992.09	9.22
Portage					
Racine	3,736	18,330.64	1,795.75	16,534.89	4.90
Richland	1,079-3	7,721.52	291.33	7,430.19	7.14
Rock	6,024	20,073.67	754.25	19,319.42	3.33
Rusk	1,100	5,817.70	1,149.56	4,668.14	5.29
St. Croix	1,289-1	5,698.51		5,698.51	4.42
Sauk	1,239-1	6,039.25		6,039.25	4.87
Sawyer	674	2,664.26		2,664.26	3.95
Shawano	2,497-2	8,696.99	1,885.92	6,811.07	3.48
Taylor	556	3,431.27		3,431.27	6.17
Vernon	2,085	9,751.17		9,751.17	4.69
Walworth		12,239.22	1,754.53	10,484.69	3.67
Washington	2,153	13,310.56	4,189.62	9,120.94	6.18
Waukesha	2,681-4	11,817.37	1,374.44	10,442.93	4.41
Waupaca	1,647-4	9,428.87	3,038.49	6,390.38	5.72
Winnebago	3,969-6	15,383.54		15,383.54	3.87
Wood	1,466-2	9,967.81		9,967.81	6.80
City Homes					
Sheboygan	2,014	8,893.50	1,722.30	7,171.20	4.42
Kenosha	1,026	6,273.04	1,735.79	4,537.25	6.11
Appleton					
Total	164,691-6	\$705,853.84	\$84,925.60	\$620,928.24	\$ 4.29

TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

County Homes	Number Weeks Board	Gross Operation Expenses	Revenues	Net Operating Expenses	Per Capita Cost Per Week*
Adams	1,066	\$ 7,181.88	\$ 1,400.92	\$ 5,780.96	\$ 6.74
Ashland	3,370	8,582.44	377.46	8,204.98	2.55
Barron	936	5,178.75	2,236.05	2,942.70	5.53
Brown	3,406-3	10,853.55	-----	10,853.55	3.19
Chippewa	2,228-3	6,755.62	-----	6,755.62	3.03
Clark	702-3	4,159.59	2,898.67	1,260.92	5.92
Columbia	2,326-5	6,615.90	-----	6,615.90	2.84
Dane	5,852	17,881.01	-----	17,881.01	3.05
Dodge	3,657	11,873.51	842.06	11,031.45	3.25
Douglas	4,680	10,948.70	-----	10,948.70	2.34
Dunn	1,209-6	5,444.90	1,593.30	3,851.60	4.50
Eau Claire	2,523-5	8,800.26	17.95	8,782.31	3.48
Fond du Lac	2,907-4	8,429.65	2,151.76	6,277.89	2.90
Forest	1,764	8,262.76	2,500.42	5,762.34	4.68
Grant	1,413-2	5,348.00	-----	5,348.00	3.78
Green	2,226	4,566.73	-----	4,566.73	2.05
Iowa	1,134	5,001.31	114.20	4,887.11	4.41
Jackson	1,692-3	7,617.57	624.66	6,992.91	4.50
Jefferson	3,074	9,405.64	-----	9,405.64	3.06
Juneau	1,237	8,842.02	2,357.43	6,484.59	7.14
Kewaunee	429	2,662.50	2,878.69	216.19†	6.20
La Crosse	4,073	18,296.70	3,389.53	14,907.17	4.49
Lafayette	1,017-3	9,409.08	2,782.65	6,626.43	9.24
Lincoln	5,862	26,215.72	6,001.46	20,214.26	4.46
Marathon	7,425	34,040.93	4,040.71	30,000.22	4.58
Marquette	2,783	8,976.69	-----	8,976.69	3.26
Milwaukee	67,034	187,234.25	4,625.35	182,608.90	2.79
Monroe	1,728-1	8,120.40	-----	8,120.40	4.70
Oneida	3,204	14,052.16	3,161.15	10,891.01	4.39
Pierce	1,300	5,450.00	1,550.00	3,900.00	4.19
Polk	584-6	3,168.50	1,124.16	2,044.34	5.41
Portage	624	3,732.55	-----	3,732.55	5.98
Racine	5,362-5	23,974.67	1,902.13	22,072.54	4.47
Richland	1,313	5,855.69	-----	5,855.69	4.46
Rock	6,810	23,911.84	-----	23,911.84	3.51
Rusk	1,248	5,085.44	1,372.41	3,713.03	4.07
St. Croix	1,454-1	5,402.28	-----	5,402.28	3.71
Sauk	1,549-1	5,521.62	-----	5,521.62	3.50
Sawyer	605	2,062.39	-----	2,062.39	3.41
Shawano	2,706-1	8,557.16	-----	8,557.16	3.16
Taylor	544-2	3,330.56	-----	3,330.56	6.11
Vernon	2,225	9,129.03	-----	9,129.03	4.10
Walworth	3,371	12,085.67	-----	12,085.67	3.57
Washington	2,705-6	13,685.55	-----	13,685.55	5.05
Waukesha	3,159-3	13,903.39	-----	13,903.39	4.40
Waupaca	1,674	5,936.38	4,223.20	1,713.18	3.55
Winnebago	5,071-1	17,003.26	-----	17,003.26	3.35
Wood	1,648-5	6,952.91	-----	6,952.91	4.22
City Home Sheboygan	3,016	10,547.82	1,160.54	9,387.28	3.49
	187,935-0	\$656,054.93	\$55,326.86	\$600,728.07	\$ 3.49

* Based on Gross Operation

† Profit

Part C

There are 18 County Tuberculosis Sanatoria and one semi-public Sanatorium where residents of the state suffering from tuberculosis may be admitted for treatment and care.

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 graduate registered nurse or a regular licensed physician. Where a graduate nurse is superintendent, a visiting physician is also appointed.

The combined rated bed capacity of the institution on June 30, 1932 was 765 male, 915 female, 1680 total, and on the same day there were 722 male, 910 female, 1632 total, in these institutions.

The state pays the counties maintaining the institutions \$7.00 per week towards the maintenance of all patients admitted as public charges and the difference between this and the actual cost of operation, repair and maintenance is chargeable to the county wherein the patient has a legal settlement.

The State Board of Control exercises supervisory and inspection powers over these institutions.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Name	County	Post Office	Superintendent
1. Hickory Grove	Brown	West De Pere	Emma Rosenbohm, R. N.
2. Lake View	Dane	Madison	W. C. Reineking, M. D.
3. Middle River	Douglas	Hawthorne	Bertha P. McCartney, R. N.
4. Mt. Washington	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Clara Christenson, R. N.
5. Forest Lawn	Jefferson	Jefferson	Mabel Ryan, R. N.
6. Willowbrook	Kenosha	Kenosha	Alice Nelson, R. N.
7. Oak Forest	La Crosse	Onalaska	Mary Handy, R. N.
8. Maple Crest	Manitowoc	Whitelaw	Ella Ulrich, R. N.
9. Mount View	Marathon	Wausau	Mary F. Hughes, R. N.
10. Muirdale	Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	G. L. Bellis, M. D.
11. Blue Mounds	Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	G. L. Bellis, M. D.
12. Riverview	Outagamie	Little Chute	C. D. Boyd, M. D.
13. Sunny Rest	Racine	Racine	Ella L. Neumann, R. N.
14. Pinehurst	Rock	Janesville	Iva L. Hartman, R. N.
15. Rocky Knoll	Sheboygan	Plymouth	Levina S. Dietrichson, R. N.
16. Pure Air	Ashland, Bayfield, Iron	Bayfield	John K. Schumate, M. D.
17. The Oak	Waukesha, Wash- ington	Pewaukee	Dora M. Bresnahan, R. N.
18. Sunny View	Winnebago-Fond du Lac	Winnebago	Cava Wilson, R. N.
19. Morningside*	Dane	Madison	Louis R. Head, M. D.

*Semi-Public

TABLE 1—SUMMARY SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY SANATORIA FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1931 AND JUNE 30, 1932

	1931			1932		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number beginning of year.....	646	711	1,357	668	789	1,457
Admissions:						
Original admissions.....			1,578			1,659
Readmitted.....			270			324
Total.....			3,205			3,440
Discharges:						
Discharged.....			1,134			1,153
Died.....			346			310
Transferred.....			209			280
Leave of absence.....			59			55
Total.....			1,748			1,808
Number at Close of Year.....	668	789	1,457	722	910	1,632

336 REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

TABLE 2—SHOWING NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY SANATORIA FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1931 AND JUNE 30, 1932

	Number Weeks Board	Operation Repairs and Maintenance	Per Capita Cost per Week
1931			
Brown	3,345-1	\$ 56,152.07	\$16.78
Dane	4,758-1	103,787.09	21.81
Douglas	4,145-4	62,384.07	15.05
Eau Claire	3,109-5	46,772.02	15.04
Jefferson	2,210-0	45,984.56	20.81
Kenosha	2,070-5	34,424.10	16.62
La Crosse	2,768-0	54,302.77	19.58
Manitowoc	1,937-3	35,082.20	18.07
Marathon	3,311-1	66,235.78	20.00
Milwaukee—Muirdale, Dec. 31	19,759	344,920.65	17.46
Milwaukee—Blue Mound, Dec. 31	5,087	68,454.32	13.46
Outagamie	3,025-4	54,513.83	18.02
Racine	2,526-4	44,304.33	17.54
Rock	2,960-0	47,249.75	15.96
Sheboygan	4,327-6	89,292.60	20.63
Ashland, Bayfield, Iron	3,587-3	56,797.98	15.83
Washington	1,811-0	33,883.69	18.71
Winnebago	3,055-2	71,073.73	23.26
Morningside (Dane)	982-4	24,576.01	25.02
Total	74,778-1	\$1,340,191.55	\$17.92
1932			
Brown	4,097-4	\$ 58,302.27	\$14.23
Dane	5,116-1	95,197.82	18.61
Douglas	6,257	89,933.09	14.37
Eau Claire	3,025	43,589.29	14.41
Jefferson	2,649	43,913.94	16.58
Kenosha	1,998-5	31,985.99	16.00
La Crosse	2,998-6	54,442.18	18.16
Manitowoc	2,310-6	34,761.68	15.04
Marathon	3,260-3	57,882.88	17.755
Milwaukee, Muirdale, Dec. 31	21,945	339,575.42	15.47
Milwaukee—Blue Mound, Dec. 31	5,397	66,784.43	12.37
Outagamie	3,322-4	56,243.30	16.91
Racine	2,607-6	39,696.24	15.22
Rock	3,511-2	53,779.31	15.32
Sheboygan	4,559	81,983.83	17.98
Ashland, Bayfield, Iron	3,558-6	55,132.61	15.49
Waukesha, Washington	1,949-1	31,720.40	16.28
Winnebago, Fond du Lac	3,210-2	64,562.97	20.11
Morningside (Dane)	1,786	32,000.00	17.92
Total	83,560-4	\$1,331,487.65	\$15.93

TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID COUNTY SANATORIA FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1931 AND JUNE 30, 1932

County Sanatoria	Amt. paid by state to counties for care of own patients	Amt. paid by state to counties for care of patients of other counties	Amt. paid by state to counties for state-at-large patients	Amt. paid by counties to counties caring for their patients	Total Amt. paid for care of patients
1931					
Brown	\$ 16,261.00	\$ 5,735.00	\$ 520.18	\$ 8,188.13	\$ 30,704.31
Dane	26,279.30	2,713.00		5,764.24	34,756.54
Douglas	20,787.00	6,931.00		9,825.65	37,543.65
Eau Claire	4,370.74	16,874.00	195.99	21,678.41	43,119.14
Jefferson	6,257.00	7,706.00	1,427.69	15,952.12	31,342.81
Kenosha	14,259.00	365.00		505.11	15,129.11
La Crosse	7,750.62	10,529.00		20,882.91	39,162.53
Manitowoc	10,394.00	2,774.00	1,086.30	4,765.55	19,019.85
Marathon	16,191.00	6,116.00		11,482.09	33,789.09
Milwaukee—Muir	120,330.00	4,258.00		7,033.58	131,621.58
Milwaukee—B. M.	33,424.00	3,087.00		2,658.03	39,169.03
Outagamie	16,575.00	4,424.00		8,052.05	29,051.05
Racine	15,555.00	169.00	856.95	254.46	16,835.41
Rock	16,569.00	2,960.00		4,463.52	23,992.52
Sheboygan	13,920.00	12,497.00		27,649.63	54,066.63
Ashland, Bay., Iron	23,234.00	1,337.00	353.03	1,686.52	26,610.55
Waukesha, Wash.	10,154.00	2,170.00		4,028.89	16,352.89
Winn., Fond du Lac	18,690.00	2,454.00	518.40	5,813.44	27,475.84
Morningside (Pri.)		6,496.00			6,496.00
Total	\$391,000.66	\$ 99,595.00	\$ 4,958.54	\$160,684.33	\$656,238.53
1932					
Brown	\$ 20,310.00	\$ 7,540.00	\$ 744.03	\$ 8,140.77	\$ 36,734.80
Dane	26,974.00	3,538.00	973.04	5,868.05	37,353.09
Douglas	27,142.00	15,299.00	1,359.67	18,096.53	61,897.20
Eau Claire	7,278.00	13,462.00		15,689.82	36,429.82
Jefferson	6,898.00	10,697.00	715.61	15,911.84	34,222.45
Kenosha	13,543.00	427.00		582.28	14,552.28
La Crosse	8,305.00	11,973.00	264.08	20,358.04	40,900.12
Manitowoc	9,062.00	6,269.00	1,859.30	7,919.90	25,110.20
Marathon	14,101.00	8,528.00		13,267.28	35,896.28
Milwaukee—Muir	128,055.73	1,824.00	179.59	2,786.67	132,845.99
Milwaukee—B. M.	34,952.00	2,480.00		2,349.61	39,781.61
Outagamie	20,480.00	2,441.00		3,455.75	26,376.75
Racine	17,989.00				17,989.00
Rock	22,641.00	1,445.00		1,842.42	25,928.42
Sheboygan	16,394.00	12,017.00	615.92	20,891.69	49,918.61
Ashland, Bay., Iron	22,470.00	2,055.00	526.66	2,501.33	27,552.99
Waukesha—Wash.	9,136.00	4,138.00		5,882.69	19,156.69
Winn.—Fond du Lac	19,013.00	3,142.00		5,952.92	28,107.92
Morningside (Pri.)		11,330.00	375.44		11,705.44
Total	\$424,743.73	\$118,605.00	\$ 7,613.34	\$151,497.59	\$702,459.66

TABLE 4—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY SANATORIA AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG ON JUNE 30, 1931

	(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	(Purcell) Ashland, Bayfield, Iron	(The Oaks) Waukesha, Wash'n	(Sunny View) Winnebago	(Morningside) Dane	Total	
Adams																					26
Ashland		1															25				12
Barron		1	6	3				2													21
Bayfield				1													20				44
Brown	44																				4
Buffalo				2				2													5
Burnett			3	1				1													1
Calumet															1						3
Chippewa				2	1																9
Clark				4				3	1						1						9
Columbia		3			2			1							1				2		9
Crawford								1						1							2
Dane		79									1										79
Dodge		1			9														1		12
Door	1							2													3
Douglas			68																		68
Dunn				7						1											9
Eau Claire				16																	16
Florence								1													1
Fond du Lac																					12
Forest	3								2									10			5
Grant																					2
Green														2							2
Green Lake						1															2
Iowa						1															4
Iron																	17			3	17
Jackson				1	1			1		3											6
Jefferson					19																19
Juneau					1															1	2
Kenosha		1					35				1									6	45

Kewaunee	1							6			1										7
La Crosse							19														20
Lafayette		1			5												1				8
Langlade										5		1									6
Lincoln	2		1	2					1	4					1						11
Manitowoc									25												25
Marathon										36											36
Marinette	6				1										7						18
Marquette					1					1											2
Milwaukee											312	88	1								401
Monroe							5														5
Oconto	5							1											1		5
Oneida										1											7
Outagamie													55								55
Ozaukee															2		1				3
Pepin				1																	1
Pierce			1	3						1											5
Polk				2						1											9
Portage	1				1					4	1										9
Price				1																1	2
Racine																					45
Richland					1									45							4
Rock																					3
Rusk			1	1								2			55						57
St. Croix				4												1	1				3
Sauk		1					1				2					1					5
Sawyer																					5
Shawano					1												3				3
Sheboygan													1							1	5
Taylor				3																	40
Trempealeau				3																	3
Vernon				1				4													7
Vilas						1									1						11
Walworth					1						1										2
Washburn															3						9
Washington			7																		7
Waukesha																					13
Vaupaca																					17
Waushara										1	1	2					15				5
Winnebago																					2
Wood				2									1							1	37
Private	3	10	4	2	1			3			48		2								8
State-at-large	1				1								1		1					3	92
Total	67	98	93	61	50	36	51	37	58	369	94	66	48	63	87	66	29	53	31	1,457	

TABLE 5—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY SANATORIA AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG ON JUNE 30, 1932

	(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	(Purcell) Ashland, Bayfield, Iron	(The Oak) Waukesha, Wash n	(Sunny View) Winnebago	(Morningside) Dane	Total
Adams																				27
Ashland		1														25				22
Barron			16	3			2		1											19
Bayfield				1												18				51
Brown	51																			4
Buffalo				3				1												8
Burnett			7					1												6
Calumet				4											5					9
Chippewa			1	3				3							1					9
Clark				3				2		4										8
Columbia		4			2									1						4
Crawford							3													82
Dane		81									1								1	11
Dodge					9										2				1	6
Door	2							1												80
Douglas			80					3												10
Dunn				7																26
Eau Claire				26					3											3
Florence								3												17
Fond du Lac															2				15	3
Forest	2																			1
Grant		1																		6
Green		2			2										1					1
Green Lake																				1
Iowa					1															19
Iron								1								19				1
Jackson																				16
Jefferson					16															1
Juneau					1															5
Kenosha		1			1	39														47

Kewaunee	2							8												10
La Crosse							25								2					27
Lafayette		1			3											4				9
Langlade																1				6
Lincoln			1	2				3	3							1				17
Manitowoc								29	5						3					30
Marathon									43											43
Marinette					1			2							2					14
Marquette	5				1				1											2
Milwaukee					1					366	97					1				465
Monroe							2													10
Oconto	6														1					8
Oneida																				8
Outagamie					1															2
Ozaukee											56									57
Pepin				1											2					4
Pierce		1		4												2				1
Polk	1		3				1													5
Portage	1	1			1				1	1										11
Price																				12
Racine													49							50
Richland					1															67
Rock																				3
Rusk				3										64						3
St. Croix			1	1			1													3
Sauk										2										3
Sawyer																				3
Shawano	2				1											3				8
Sheboygan											1	1			3					8
Taylor			1												48					49
Trempealeau				1							2									4
Vernon				1																5
Vilas								10												11
Walworth					4				1											2
Washburn																				9
Washington			18																	18
Waushara															3					9
Waupaca											3									21
Waushara																				2
Winnebago																				1
Wood	1											1								35
Private	3	4	1		1				5						2					11
State	1	1	1		1			2		54	1	1	2	1	7					79
Total	77	98	133	58	48	40	59	49	67	423	105	63	51	68	87	67	40	57	42	1,632

Part D
COUNTY JAILS

Seventy counties of this state operate county jails as a place of detention for those:

- (1) Persons charged with offenses and duly committed for trial
- (2) Persons duly held as witnesses for trial in criminal cases
- (3) Persons committed pursuant to a sentence for an offense
- (4) Persons sentenced to imprisonment in state penal institutions or House of Correction until such time as they may be removed to such institutions.

During 1930, 27,287 persons passed through the jails and during 1931, there were 35,966. On January 1, 1932, there were 776 male, 26 female, 802 total, in the county jails compared to 539 male, 27 female, 566 total in the jails on January 1, 1931.

The State Board of Control has inspection powers over these institutions.

TABLE 1

Population	1930*			1931†		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Admissions:						
In Jails beginning of year.....	510	42	552	610	28	638
Admissions.....			26,735			35,328
Total.....			27,287			35,966
Discharges:						
Penal Institutions.....			1,047			1,189
Industrial Schools.....			181			189
Insane Hospitals.....			30			33
Out on Bail.....			2,847			2,786
Cases Nolle.....			871			1,056
Habeas Corpus.....			12			5
Escaped.....			12			21
Died.....			7			1
Otherwise.....			21,714			29,884
Total.....			26,721			35,164
In Jails at end of year.....	539	27	566	776	26	802

*62 jails reporting

†68 jails reporting

A comparison in the number of persons admitted to the county jails, the number who served jail sentences, and the population on December 31st of the years from 1921 to 1931, inclusive, is of further interest. These figures are summarized as follows:

TABLE 2

Year	No. admitted to Jails	No. served Sentence	Population Dec. 31st
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	26,735	5,856	566
1931	35,328	8,430	802

Part E

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION

This is a place of confinement, institution and training of persons convicted of any 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 a term not exceeding five years, in the discretion of the court.

The capacity of the institution is 900 male, 75 female, 975 total and on June 30, 1932 there were 1209 male, 66 female, 1275 total in the institution.

The Board of Control has inspection powers over this institution and also acts as a Board of Parole for all inmates committed thereto for having been convicted of a felony.

MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

	1931			1932		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Inmate population Jan. 1	1,046	63	1,109	1,284	66	1,350
Admissions:						
Committed by courts						
State Cases	34	1	35	22	0	22
City Cases	8,578	637	9,215	8,085	640	8,725
Federal Cases	573	16	589	442	8	450
Returned	18	2	20	20	7	27
	9,203	656	9,859	8,569	655	9,224
Discharges:						
Expiration of Sentence	8,156	593	8,749	8,267	611	8,878
Commutation of Sentence	1	0	1	0	0	0
Payment of Fines	523	44	567	406	37	443
Order by Court	91	5	96	71	5	76
Pardons	1	0	1	3	0	3
Paroles	170	8	178	125	5	130
Died	3	0	3	2	1	3
Escaped	4	0	4	2	0	2
Transferred to other Institutions	16	3	19	21	8	29
	8,965	653	9,618	8,897	667	9,564
Inmate Population Dec. 31	1,284	66	1,350	956	54	1,010
Average Monthly Population		1,182			1,198	

