

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

*of the*

State  
Board of Control

(Fourth Biennial Report  
Department of Public Institutions)

*of*

MINNESOTA

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Period Ended June 30, 1932

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1932  
State Prison Printing Dept.  
Stillwater, Minn.

*To the Governor and the Legislature:*

Pursuant to the provisions of law, the State Board of Control herewith respectfully submits its sixteenth biennial report (fourth biennial report of the Department of Public Institutions) covering the period ended June 30, 1932, together with summaries of the reports of the chief executive officers under its control.

BLANCHE L. LA DU, *Chairman*  
JOHN COLEMAN  
CARL J. SWENDSEN

# STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

## Roster of Members

Silas W. Leavitt, Litchfield.....	April, 1901 to April, 1909
Wm. E. Lee, Long Prairie.....	April, 1901 to Nov., 1902
Chas. A. Morey, Winona.....	April, 1901 to July, 1901
Ozro B. Gould, Winona.....	July, 1901 to Jan., 1907
James A. Martin, St. Cloud.....	Nov., 1902 to Jan., 1904
Jacob F. Jacobson, Madison.....	Jan., 1904 to April, 1905
Leonard A. Rosing, Cannon Falls.....	April, 1905 to April, 1909
Peter M. Ringdal, Crookston.....	Jan., 1907 to April, 1913
Chas. Halvorson, Dawson.....	April, 1909 to April, 1911
Chas. E. Vasaly, Little Falls.....	April, 1909 to July, 1920
Carl J. Swendsén, St. James.....	April, 1911 to April, 1935
Ralph W. Wheelock, Minneapolis.....	April, 1913 to April, 1925
Pierre A. Hilbert, Melrose.....	July, 1920 to Sept., 1921
Caroline M. Crosby, Minneapolis.....	April, 1921 to Mar., 1923
Blanche L. La Du, Minneapolis.....	July, 1921 to April, 1936
John Coleman, Anoka.....	Sept., 1921 to July, 1932
L. G. Foley, St. Paul.....	July, 1932 to April, 1933

## Members, Officers and Employes

Blanche L. La Du.....	Chairman
L. G. Foley.....	Member
Carl J. Swendsén.....	Member
Downer Mullen.....	Secretary
Nicholas E. Wehrle.....	Chief Accountant
Ralph Gardner.....	Accountant
Ida Tilderquist.....	Abstract Clerk
Archie Raphael.....	Bookkeeper
Katherine Sinclair.....	Stenographer
Shirley Thomas.....	Stenographer
Perrie Jones.....	Supervisor of Libraries
Eda Ferbert.....	Director of Dietetics
Pearl A. Putnam.....	Secretary Registration Division
Harriet Dudgeon.....	Registration Clerk
Ellen Bjorklund.....	Registration Clerk
Ruth Tamborino.....	Registration Clerk
Irene Peterson.....	Registration Clerk
Mildred Olson.....	Registration Clerk
Millicent Howard.....	Registration Clerk
Grace Whittier.....	Registration Clerk
Adele Magelssen.....	Registration Clerk
Anne Goldner.....	Registration Clerk
Olivia Rolf.....	Registration Clerk
Emma Halvorson.....	Registration Clerk
Anne Traynor.....	Clerk
Edith G. Herbst.....	Clerk
Eleanor Risser.....	Messenger

## CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Chas. F. Hall	Director
Lucile Quinlan	Assistant Director and Supervisor of Guardianships
Ida Maturen	Supervisor of Placements and Adoptions
Margaret Hughes	Supervisor of Private Institutions and Agencies
Mildred Thomson	Supervisor of Feeble-minded
Constance Macoubrey	Case Assistant
Grace Guilford	District Representative
Mona Callister	District Representative
Estelle Jamieson	District Representative
Nell Staples	District Representative
Grace Pratt	District Representative
Ruth Schroeder	District Representative
Ethel McClure	Field Worker
Florence Madsen	Secretary
Maud Barnes	Supervisor of Records
Ruth Nelson	Record Clerk
Helen Gaffney	Stenographer
Ada McCarthy	Stenographer
Eleanor Smeets	Stenographer
Norma Kammann	Stenographer
Adelle Nadler	Stenographer
Anne Emerson	Stenographer
Mildred Smith	Stenographer
Agnes Wesoloske	Stenographer
Veva Anderson	Stenographer
Myrna Fredrickson	Typist
Marie Seebeck	Clerk
Mabel Nelson	Clerk
Leone Olson	Clerk
Dorothy Schulte	Clerk
Gladys Nelson	Clerk
Myrtle Hague	Clerk

## DIVISION OF BLIND

M. I. Tynan	Supervisor
Bertha Hanford	Field Worker
Emily Gaffney	Home Teacher
Hermine Garrels	Stenographer
Loretta West	Stenographer

## DIVISION OF INSANE

E. W. Allen	Director
J. H. Williams	Field Worker
Florence Burt	Field Worker
W. A. Butler	Field Worker
Lawrence Erickson	Field Worker
Chas. T. Wadsworth	Field Worker
E. E. Wahlund	Field Worker

T. E. Verner.....	Field Worker
Nola Thomas .....	Stenographer
Gertrude Gottschamer.....	Stenographer
Elizabeth Powers .....	Clerk

## DIVISION OF RESEARCH

Fred Kuhlmann.....	Director
Arnold Hilden .....	Mental Examiner
Eileen Kyle .....	Mental Examiner
Cathryn Probst .....	Mental Examiner
Anne Elonen .....	Mental Examiner
Josephine Ewert .....	Mental Examiner
Hilda Iseli .....	Mental Examiner
Alzetta Laub .....	Stenographer

## DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Arnold S. Anderson.....	Executive Secretary
Roy Woodward .....	Dentist
Beatrice Lindberg .....	Director of Occupational Therapy
Rosamond Atz .....	Stenographer

## DIVISION OF SOLDIERS' WELFARE

Wm. T. Kroll.....	Director
Harry G. Setzler.....	Liaison Officer
June Nason .....	Stenographer
Marie Cody .....	Stenographer
Enid Murray .....	Stenographer
Margaret Tierney .....	Stenographer

## DIVISION OF PREVENTION OF CRUELTY

Harry B. Klaus.....	Executive Agent
Laura Lacey .....	Stenographer

## DIVISION OF PURCHASES

W. A. Richards.....	Purchasing Agent
F. A. Cadwell.....	Chief Clerk
Ruth Putnam .....	Stenographer
Eleanor Tighe .....	Stenographer
George Gardner .....	Clerk

## LYNNHURST GIRLS' CLUB

Nellie C. Little.....	Matron
Nell Carlson .....	Assistant Matron

## Minnesota State Institutions

Anoka State Asylum.....	Anoka
Dr. Arthur T. Caine, Superintendent	
Hastings State Asylum.....	Hastings
Wm. J. Yanz, Superintendent	
Willmar State Asylum.....	Willmar
Dr. B. F. Smith, Superintendent	
Fergus Falls State Hospital.....	Fergus Falls
Dr. W. L. Patterson, Superintendent	
Rochester State Hospital.....	Rochester
Dr. Arthur F. Kilbourne, Superintendent	
St. Peter State Hospital.....	St. Peter
Dr. Geo. H. Freeman, Superintendent	
School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics.....	Faribault
Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent	
Colony for Epileptics.....	Cambridge
Dr. D. E. McBroom, Superintendent	
Minnesota School for the Blind.....	Faribault
M. R. Vevle, Superintendent	
Minnesota School for the Deaf.....	Faribault
Leonard M. Elstad, Superintendent	
State Public School for Dependent Children.....	Owatonna
Galen A. Merrill, Superintendent	
State Training School for Boys.....	Red Wing
J. T. Fulton, Superintendent	
Minnesota Home School for Girls.....	Sauk Center
Inez B. Patterson, Superintendent	
State Reformatory.....	St. Cloud
Chas. E. Vasaly, Superintendent	
State Reformatory for Women.....	Shakopee
Ruth T. Devney, Superintendent	
State Prison.....	Stillwater
John J. Sullivan, Warden	
Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives.....	Ah-gwah-ching
Dr. H. A. Burns, Superintendent	
Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children.....	St. Paul
Elizabeth McGregor, Superintendent	

## County Tuberculosis Sanatoria

Buena Vista Sanatorium.....	Wabasha
Wabasha and Winona counties. Dr. Russell Frost, Superintendent	
Deerwood Sanatorium.....	Deerwood
Crow Wing and Aitkin counties. Dr. E. G. Hubin, Superintendent	
Fair Oaks Lodge Sanatorium.....	Wadena
Todd and Wadena counties. Dr. R. R. Hendrickson, Superintendent	
Glen Lake Sanatorium.....	Oak Terrace
Hennepin county. Dr. Ernest S. Mariette, Superintendent	
Lake Julia Sanatorium.....	Puposky
Beltrami, Hubbard, Koochiching and Itasca counties. Dr. Mary C. Ghostley, Superintendent	
Mineral Springs Sanatorium.....	Cannon Falls
Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Olmsted, Freeborn and Mower counties. Dr. W. D. Beadie, Superintendent	
Nopeming Sanatorium.....	Nopeming
St. Louis county. Dr. A. T. Laird, Superintendent	
Oakland Park Sanatorium.....	Thief River Falls
Marshall, Pennington, Roseau and Red Lake counties. Dr. B. C. Bernard, Superintendent	
Otter Tail County Sanatorium.....	Battle Lake
Otter Tail county. Dr. Walter S. Broker, Superintendent	
Ramsey County Tuberculosis Pavilion.....	St. Paul
Ramsey county. Dr. F. G. Carter, Superintendent. Dr. E. K. Geer, Medical Director	
Riverside Sanatorium.....	Granite Falls
Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Renville and Yellow Medicine counties. Dr. Lewis S. Jordan, Superintendent	
Sand Beach Sanatorium.....	Lake Park
Becker and Clay counties. Dr. L. H. Flancher, Superintendent	
Southwestern Minnesota Sanatorium.....	Worthington
Lincoln, Lyon, Pipestone, Murray, Rock, Cottonwood, Nobles and Jackson counties. Dr. S. A. Slater, Superintendent	
Sunnyrest Sanatorium.....	Crookston
Polk and Norman counties. Dr. W. G. Paradise, Superintendent	

## STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

THE Minnesota State Board of Control, created by Chapter 122, General Laws of 1901, consists of three members—at least one of whom shall be a woman—appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for terms of six years each.

The Board of Control succeeded the former State Board of Corrections and Charities, Board of Trustees for the Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane, Board of Directors of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, Board of Managers of the State Training School for Boys and Girls, Board of Managers of the Minnesota Reformatory and Board of Managers of the State Prison. In 1917 all powers and duties conferred by law on the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Schools for the Deaf and the Blind and the Board of Managers of the State Public School were transferred to the Board of Control. In 1925 all powers and duties conferred by law on the Advisory Commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives and the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty were transferred to the Board.

### Powers and Duties

1. General supervision over eighteen state institutions, viz.:

Anoka State Asylum, Anoka  
Hastings State Asylum, Hastings  
Willmar State Asylum, Willmar  
Fergus Falls State Hospital, Fergus Falls  
Rochester State Hospital, Rochester  
St. Peter State Hospital, St. Peter  
School for Feeble-Minded, Faribault  
Colony for Epileptics, Cambridge  
School for the Blind, Faribault  
School for the Deaf, Faribault  
State Public School, Owatonna  
State Training School for Boys, Red Wing  
Home School for Girls, Sauk Center  
State Reformatory for Women, Shakopee  
State Reformatory (Men), St. Cloud  
State Prison, Stillwater  
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Ah-gwah-ching  
Hospital for Crippled Children, St. Paul



II. Advisory supervision over fourteen district sanatoria, viz.:

Buena Vista Sanatorium, Wabasha  
Deerwood Sanatorium, Deerwood  
Fair Oaks Lodge Sanatorium, Wadena  
Glen Lake Sanatorium, Oak Terrace  
Lake Julia Sanatorium, Puposky  
Mineral Springs Sanatorium, Cannon Falls  
Nopeming Sanatorium, Nopeming  
Oakland Park Sanatorium, Thief River Falls  
Otter Tail County Sanatorium, Battle Lake  
Ramsey County Tuberculosis Pavilion, St. Paul  
Riverside Sanatorium, Granite Falls  
Sand Beach Sanatorium, Lake Park  
Southwestern Minnesota Sanatorium, Worthington  
Sunnyrest Sanatorium, Crookston

III. In addition to the supervision of state institutions mentioned above, the Board of Control is charged with the administration of laws relating to various groups which receive special care from the state. This work is carried on through the following divisions:

1. CHILDREN'S BUREAU

*The Board of Control has powers of legal guardianship over the person of all children committed by the courts to the care of the Board or to institutions under its management.*

Through the Children's Bureau it endeavors to promote the enforcement of all laws for the protection of defective, illegitimate, dependent, neglected and delinquent children.

It appoints county child welfare boards.

It inspects, investigates and licenses maternity hospitals, infants' homes, and private agencies for receiving and caring for children or placing them in private homes.

It supervises and promotes efficiency and uniformity in the administration of mothers' pensions.

It safeguards the interests of illegitimate children, establishes their paternity and secures for them the nearest possible approximation to the care, support and education that they would be entitled to if born of lawful marriage.

It investigates all petitions for the adoption of children and visits the children and the homes in which they have been placed.

It administers the law relating to the care of children unsuitable for adoption.

## 2. DIVISION OF THE BLIND

It is the duty of this division to aid the blind of the state by home instruction and training, by assisting them in securing tools, appliances and supplies and in marketing the products of their labors; and by extending care and relief to blind persons who are not capable of self-support.

## 3. DIVISION OF SOLDIERS' WELFARE

The Board is charged with the administration of the Soldiers' Welfare fund, and through the Division of Soldiers' Welfare assists ex-service men in establishing claims for Federal compensation, insurance and disability allowances; acts as guardian for veterans and the minor dependent children of veterans; and also investigates other guardianships of veterans and their minor dependents throughout the state. It also grants aid to veterans and their dependents for hospitalization and for relief, and has supervision of the state camps for disabled veterans.

## 4. DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Through this division the Board maintains advisory supervision over the fourteen tuberculosis sanatoria; supervises the expenditure of state funds to aid in the establishment of new sanatoria; disburses state aid for free patients; and cares for non-resident patients. Also, all other powers and duties which were conferred by law on the Advisory Commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives are now vested in the Board of Control.

## 5. DIVISION OF RESEARCH

This division examines and makes studies of the intelligence and characteristics of the wards of the state in the various state institutions, of those committed to the guardianship of the Board, and of those in care of private agencies. It makes examinations for the judges and county officials, and at the request of the boards of education examines the children in the public schools.

## 6. DIVISION OF INSPECTION

Through this division the Board provides for the examination of all plans for jails, poorhouses, homes for the aged, and hospitals. It inspects existing institutions as to fire hazards, sanitary and physical conditions, and investigates complaints about care, food and housing conditions.

## 7. DIVISION OF PREVENTION OF CRUELTY

This division is concerned with the enforcement of statutes prohibiting cruelty to animals. It also does some social service work involving investigation of alleged mistreatment of aged persons.

## 8. DIVISION OF INSANE

The Board, through this division, collects the charge for maintenance of the insane, has supervision over paroled insane, and is charged with the deportation of the non-resident insane.

## 9. DIVISION OF PURCHASES

This division purchases supplies for all state institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control.

## 10. DIVISION OF ACCOUNTING

This division audits and certifies for payment all payrolls and bills for supplies for the several state institutions, and keeps books and accounts for the Board of Control, its agencies and the institutions under its jurisdiction.

## 11. DIVISION OF REGISTRATION

*It is the duty of this division to keep records of all individuals committed to the custody of the institutions and agencies of the Board of Control. Here all state institutions and divisions of the Board may exchange information regarding those who have been committed to their care. Much duplication of work is thus avoided.*

## 12. SUPERVISOR OF INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

The supervisor of libraries assists the Board of Control and the superintendents of state institutions in the establishment, maintenance and use of institution libraries.

## 13. DIRECTOR OF DIETETICS

*The Director of Dietetics assists in planning ways by which the preparation and service of food for the inmates of state institutions may be improved. This work has proved very satisfactory, and has resulted in considerable saving in the various institutions.*

## I. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

### General Statement

In presenting its sixteenth biennial report covering the period from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1932, the State Board of Control desires to call attention to the reports of the superintendents of the state institutions and the heads of the several divisions which outline the scope of the work and the results obtained.

An earnest endeavor has been made by the superintendents and the members of the Board to study the individual needs of the various groups of the wards of the state, and to carry out such policies and plans as will best serve in the mental, moral, physical and social rehabilitation of the individuals, and which will be for the best interests of the state.

The business activities of the Board are set forth in detail for the benefit of the legislature as well as the taxpayers as a whole, and there has been the closest possible attention paid to the manifold needs of the Board's charges in order to secure just, humane and economical administration consistent with those needs.

#### CURRENT EXPENSES

The total number of inmates in the eighteen state institutions on June 30, 1932, was 15,993, an increase of 1,703 during the biennial period. This is the largest increase in population ever experienced in any like period. The increase in the biennium ended June 30, 1930, was 603, and the largest increase in any previous biennium was 990 in the two years ended June 30, 1922.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary increase in population, the total disbursements for current expenses for the years 1931 and 1932 were \$152,510 less than for the years 1929 and 1930. This is due to the lower prices prevailing for practically all commodities, and to the practice of the strictest economy by the management of the institutions and by the Board. The average gross per capita cost decreased from \$301.78 in 1929 to \$296.06 in 1930; to \$283.66 in 1931; and to \$262.59 in 1932.

The decreases in per capita cost considered in conjunction with the average population of the institutions represent savings in anticipated expenditures of more than \$200,000 for the year 1931, and more than \$500,000 for the year 1932. Also, there will be additional estimated savings of \$125,000 for the year 1933.

As a consequence it is expected that the unencumbered balances in the current expense funds of the several institutions will aggregate more than \$800,000 on June 30, 1933. These balances have been taken into account in computing the requirements for the year 1934.

## VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS

During the past two years monthly visits have been made by members of the Board or their duly authorized representatives to all of the institutions for the insane, as provided by law. Frequent visits have been made at all the institutions as occasion required or the Board deemed necessary. This close contact with the institution management has made easier the conduct of the vast volume of business for which the Board is responsible, and the supervision of the care and treatment of the state's wards.

## NEW CONSTRUCTION

New buildings erected during the biennium include two cottages with accommodations for 200 patients at the Willmar State Asylum; a receiving hospital caring for 100 patients at the Fergus Falls State Hospital; an addition to the Asylum for the Dangerous Insane Building, with accommodations for 137 patients, at the St. Peter State Hospital; a building caring for 100 children at the School for Feeble-Minded; two cottages with accommodations for 200 patients, a central power plant and a laundry building at the Colony for Epileptics; a gymnasium at the School for the Deaf; two cottages caring for 60 children at the State Public School; and an addition to the infirmary with accommodations for 75 patients at the Sanatorium for Consumptives.

The following buildings contracted for in the preceding biennium were completed and occupied: Addition to receiving hospital, Rochester State Hospital; nurses' home, Sanatorium for Consumptives; cottage for children, State Public School; and intermediate building, State Reformatory.

Work has been started on a new cell wing containing 192 cells at the State Reformatory.

## HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

The number of patients cared for in the hospitals and asylums for the insane, not including the Asylum for the Dangerous Insane, has increased from 6,019 on June 30, 1920, to 8,338 on June 30, 1932. This is an average yearly increase for 12 years of 193. The increase in the past two years was 670. The rated capacity of the institutions is 8,320, while the estimated population on June 30, 1936, is 9,110. The remodeling of four cottages at the Anoka Asylum and the construction of two cottages at the Willmar Asylum will provide accommodations for 360 patients.

The latest and most approved scientific methods of treatment are being used in the care of the patients.

There are nurses' training schools in connection with the state hospitals. The course of study, approved by the State Board of Nurses' Examiners,

while offering to the students in training a course which will be acceptable in accredited hospitals, making it possible for them to become registered nurses by one year's affiliation with some general hospital, has resulted in a higher grade of student nurses and at the same time has promoted a higher standard of service to the patients.

Special emphasis has been placed upon the occupational therapy. The therapeutic value of this work has warranted the employment of a staff of trained workers to supervise and develop it.

Surgery in the state hospitals has been for many years in the hands of the clinical staff of the respective hospitals, but specialists are available for consultations, examinations and operations.

The establishment of departments of personal hygiene in the hospitals for the insane, giving attention to the personal cleanliness and appearance of the patients, has resulted in their increased self-respect, comfort and happiness. The therapeutic value of this work is beyond question, and has brought about a decided improvement in the mental health of many patients.

The addition to the Asylum for the Dangerous Insane at St. Peter provides modern and satisfactory housing for this class of patients which should be adequate for years to come.

#### DEPORTATION OF NON-RESIDENT INSANE

Minnesota has reciprocity agreements with many other states for the deportation of non-resident insane. During the biennial period 105 non-resident insane have been deported. As the average length of life in the institution is five years and the average per capita cost is \$193.53, the saving to the state for maintenance is estimated at approximately \$101,000. The expense of deportation was \$4,766.90.

#### FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTICS

The increase in the number of feeble-minded and epileptic persons who are yearly committed to the guardianship of the Board continues far ahead of the state's building program for these groups.

On June 30, 1932, there were 2,817 feeble-minded and epileptics in the institutions at Faribault and Cambridge, 132 committed cases in the state hospitals for the insane and other state institutions, and 135 in county and private institutions. On that date there were 1,265 additional committed cases. Of these 613 are placed for outside supervision, but the remaining 652 are in need of custodial care in an institution.

Three additional cottages, providing accommodations for 300 feeble-minded and epileptics at Cambridge, are urgently needed. This building program must receive favorable consideration if we are to attempt to carry out the state's responsibilities for the care and supervision of this large group.

The administration of the law providing for the sterilization of the feeble-minded has gradually released some of these inmates from institutional care. Since the passage of the law 213 insane and 429 feeble-minded persons have been sterilized.

Successful outside supervision for certain higher-grade types of the feeble-minded has been demonstrated. This plan has provided for groups of feeble-minded girls in homes or clubhouses who with proper care and supervision may become self-supporting and enabled to live happier and more normal lives.

Acting on the recommendation of the Board of Control six years ago, the legislature authorized the maintenance of colonies for high-grade feeble-minded persons outside the institution, and made an appropriation to carry on the work. In accordance with this act state homes were established in St. Paul and Duluth, similar to the original home established in Minneapolis as a demonstration of the successful colonization of such groups. A detailed report of this work may be found in the report of the Children's Bureau, sub-division for the feeble-minded.

Owing to the present unemployment situation, which forced many of these girls out of factories and shops, the state homes in Minneapolis and Duluth have been closed. A larger number of these paroled girls are employed in domestic service under the supervision of a visiting agent. If employment conditions improve, a home in Minneapolis will be reestablished.

#### SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

The population of the schools for the deaf and the blind has increased during the biennial period, both institutions being filled to capacity. Excellent work has been done in these schools.

The summer school for the adult blind, with an attendance of 35, has been very satisfactory.

The Board of Control and the management and the pupils of the School for the Deaf wish to express their appreciation for the new gymnasium provided for that institution. Arrangements have been made whereby the children of the School for the Blind also may use this gymnasium.

#### STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

The State Public School at Owatonna is an institution for children under 16 years of age, physically and mentally normal, who are committed by the courts to the care of the state because of dependency or neglect. The capacity of this institution is 450. The population during 1932 has been at times over 525, with some 250 children from the various counties of the state on the waiting list for admission.

## Population of Institutions

The total number of inmates in the eighteen state institutions on June 30, 1932, was 15,993, an increase of 1,703 during the biennial period.

The following tabulation shows the number of inmates and the increases for the biennium by classifications:

Classification	June 30 1932	June 30 1930	Increase
Insane -----	8,482	7,800	682
Feeble-minded and epileptic (a) -----	2,817	2,306	511
Inebriate -----	27	16	11
Tuberculous -----	276	222	54
Crippled -----	249	244	5
Blind (a) -----	106	90	16
Deaf (a) -----	302	253	49
Dependent -----	505	439	66
Delinquent -----	693	662	31
Criminalistic -----	2,536	2,258	278
Total -----	15,993	14,290	1,703
(a) Close of school year			

## ADMISSIONS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS

Admissions to all institutions during the period totaled 9,251, as compared with 8,078 for the two years ended June 30, 1930, an increase of 1,173.

Of the total admissions, 3,725, or 40.3 per cent, were residents of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties; 5,015, or 54.2 per cent, of all other counties of the state; and 274, or 3.0 per cent, of other states. The residence of 237, or 2.5 per cent, was unascertainable.

## INSANE

First admissions to the institutions for the insane during the biennium totaled 2,947. Compared with the previous two years this is an increase of 115.

Readmissions for the two periods were 430 for 1931-1932 and 361 for 1929-1930.

The number of voluntary admissions was 331 as compared with 272 during the preceding period.

Discharges numbered 1,360 for the biennium and 1,376 for the previous two years. These figures include patients discharged direct from the institutions and those discharged while on parole.

The number of patients who died during the two years was 1,271 as compared with 1,273 during the period ended June 30, 1930.

The increase of 682 in the number of patients in the institutions during the biennium compares with an increase of 256 in the previous period.



## FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC

Statistics for the period relating to the feeble-minded and epileptic are as follows: First admissions, 852; readmissions, 100; discharges, 280; and deaths, 174.

For the preceding two years first admissions totaled 564; readmissions, 77; discharges, 229; and deaths, 190.

At the end of the period 613 persons who have been committed to the care and custody of the State Board of Control were being cared for under outside supervision, and 652 additional persons were awaiting admission to the institutions. On June 30, 1930, the number cared for under outside supervision was 523, and the number awaiting admission to the institutions was 618.

## CRIMINALISTIC

Admissions to the penal and reformatory institutions during the period numbered 2,180, as compared with 1,771 during the preceding two years.

Paroles totaled 771 for the period and 692 for the previous period.

The number discharged direct from the institutions was 1,244 as compared with 1,063 during the period ended June 30, 1930.

Prisoners who had first been paroled and then discharged from parole during the period totaled 569 as compared with 556 during the preceding two years.

The prison and reformatory population increased from 2,258 to 2,536 during the biennium.

vided for children under boarding-home care, but a few reports were incomplete or indefinite and rendered it inadvisable to compile the material for the biennial report.

Each year the placement agencies of Minneapolis organize a course of six lectures, and during the past two years the attendance has averaged 100 boarding mothers per meeting. One agency has given a series of luncheons, at which good speakers discussed questions of interest to boarding mothers. The parent-education work among foster mothers has become a part of the boarding home program of the three large cities.

#### VISITS

The law requires that agents of the State Board of Control make annual or semiannual visits to all private child-caring institutions and agencies and to all hospitals conducting a maternity service. The following visits were made during the two-year period: Maternity hospitals, 490; child-caring institutions and child placement agencies, 69; day nurseries, 33; boarding homes, 329; schools for handicapped children, 14; miscellaneous visits, 525.

#### SUPERVISION OF FEEBLE-MINDED

The basis of all the work of the Subdivision for the Feeble-Minded is in the fact that this subdivision represents the Board of Control as guardian for those committed to its guardianship by the probate courts of the eighty-seven counties of the state. Since the passage of this law in 1917 there have been 4,937 persons so committed. Of this number 821 have died and 163 have been discharged from guardianship by the Board of Control or by court order. This leaves 3,953 persons now under guardianship as feeble-minded.

This number is accounted for as follows:

Group 1	In School for Feeble-Minded.....	1,619
Group 2	In Colony for Epileptics.....	468
Group 3	In other state institutions.....	132
Group 4	In non-state institutions.....	135
Group 5	Counted for outside supervision.....	613
Group 6	Waiting list .....	652
Group 7	Temporarily out of state.....	115
Group 8	Whereabouts unknown .....	219

These figures do not include persons entering the School for Feeble-Minded before 1918, nor those entering the Colony for Epileptics as "voluntary" patients. Voluntary epileptic patients are persons of normal mentality.

From the above figures it can easily be deduced that although the "waiting list" is given as 652 it is really greater, as most of those in Groups 3 and 4 were placed because of extreme urgency and lack of space at the School for Feeble-Minded, and many of them can only be counted as tem-

porary placements. Also, those in Groups 7 and 8, if returning to the state or located, must be placed immediately; and many of the wards under outside supervision may become delinquent or ill or for some other reason need immediate institutional care. During the biennial eighty have had to be admitted from this last group.

The work of this subdivision is somewhat explained when one considers the following figures giving evidence of the changing personnel of the various groups:

Entering the School for Feeble-Minded.....	601
Paroled from the School for Feeble-Minded.....	201
Entering the Colony for Epileptics (committed as feeble-minded)	328
Entering the Colony for Epileptics (voluntarily) .....	52
Paroled from Colony for Epileptics.....	14
Entering other state institutions.....	72
Paroled from other state institutions.....	23
Entering non-state institutions .....	153
Paroled from non-state institutions.....	42
Located after being lost.....	149
Vacations approved (many of these meant thorough investigation)	909

Of the patients leaving the institutions, the majority of those who are high-grade have had operations for sterilization. During this period there have been 130 operations for women and sixteen for men. The total number since the enactment of the law is 394 women and thirty-five men. This, however, does not lessen the need for supervision as, even though there may not be a child, an effort must be made to help every ward to adjust satisfactorily. This means seeing that living conditions are good, dental and medical care secured, appropriate occupation found; also frequently that recreation is provided and assistance given with shopping; in many cases watchfulness is necessary to see that full wages are collected and as soon as possible savings accounts opened.

During the past biennial there have been 933 persons committed to guardianship by the probate courts compared with 758 during the previous two years. This increase of 175 for the two-year period can, I believe, be considered as indicative of an increased interest in the problem of feeble-mindedness and a realization of the need for care.

Another fact showing increased interest is that nineteen of those committed as feeble-minded had been definitely taken into custody because of delinquency or violation of law, and the commitment as feeble-minded was made in lieu of commitment to a correctional or penal institution. They were referred by the following agencies: Juvenile court, 8; probation office, 4; county attorney, 3; municipal court, 1; police department, 1; district court, 1; committed by district court, 1.

These nineteen cases do not include many in rural counties where the same judge serves in juvenile and probate courts and where there had been many minor delinquencies known to the juvenile court prior to a hearing in feeble-mindedness; nor does it include those where a boy or girl was sent to the training school with full knowledge of subnormality, but because of urgent need of immediate care the correctional institution was used with full realization that before discharge a hearing in feeble-mindedness would probably be held. In each of these nineteen cases immediate institutional care was requested, however, due to the fact that in each case there was a specific act which would have warranted commitment or conviction had subnormality not been evident. In several cases this was an abnormal sexual act which made the person appear a menace in the community. There were several cases in addition to these committed where county attorneys asked for mental tests before deciding on the action to be taken. These nineteen cases represent only a fraction of those committed in this biennial who have definite court records, but the fact that in these cases public officials definitely recognized the relationship of the conduct and mental condition of the offender is a hopeful sign.

It is no new departure to have families, friends or wards employ an attorney with the idea of having the original commitment to guardianship set aside or discharged. It is significant, however, that during the past two years the question has reached the district court in a greater number of instances than ever before. Appeals are as follows: Discharge of guardianship heard in probate court, 13; guardianship not discharged, 7; guardianship discharged, 5; guardianship suspended, 1; appeal to district court by ward or family (decision reversed), 1; appeal to district court by state (of these three were reversed and one has not come into court), 4.

In addition there have been three appeals from the original commitment, to district court. In two of these cases the court found the person to be feeble-minded.

The work of the subdivision taking most time per capita is, of course, the supervision of the moron boy and girl, man or woman, who may be assisted to become self-supporting or partially so. This group at present is comprised of about 400, or more than half of the group listed for outside supervision. The largest number of these are in Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties under the supervision of the welfare boards, this office keeping in touch and giving advice and assistance where possible. Some are in the rural counties, and in these cases even more effort is made to assist with suggestions and plans, sometimes personal contact with a member of the child welfare board becoming necessary.

In the latest report need was noted for a worker in this office to take active supervision of wards placed for work or living with relatives in or near the Twin Cities and yet having settlement in some other county. This worker was added to the force; part time in July, 1931, and full time in the office the latter part of August. Immediately it was possible to relieve Hennepin and Ramsey counties of burdens not legitimately theirs, but which of necessity had been thrust upon them. A number of girls and women for whom plans had previously been impossible could also be given trials outside of the institution; girls who could not return to their home counties, and who because of personality traits would probably not adjust in a clubhouse, and if placed there might interfere with the morale already established. It is, therefore, a particularly difficult group, each girl requiring much attention and ingenuity in making plans. At the present time there are forty-six under such supervision. There have been fifty-eight different girls so supervised since September, 1931, but institutionalization or other plans have been provided for some. Most of these are self-supporting, though with the great decrease in wages very great care has to be exercised in the expenditure of money. A good percentage of girls supervised direct from this office might have been paroled a year or more sooner had such supervision been possible. As it is, many of them would require immediate institutionalization if it were not for this method of adjustment, and, since the per capita cost per year at the institution is about \$240, it can be seen that there is a great financial saving to the state. Increased self-respect on the part of the wards is a more intangible result, also. There are four wards who are not wage-earners, however; three girls in the early teens boarded at the expense of the local township or county, awaiting their turn at institutionalization, and one paid for by private funds. In each instance the local child welfare board was unable to find a suitable home due to the child's conduct and the knowledge abroad in the local community concerning her and her family. Adjustment in a good home under close supervision has been satisfactory, and special institutionalization, with earlier commitments forced to wait a longer time for entrance, has been prevented. In addition to the definite supervision of wards, there have been about seventy-five instances of investigations for vacations, looking for lost wards, or contacts with families of those wards in an institution. Many of these have been continued contacts lasting over a period of several weeks.

During this biennial Washburn Home of Minneapolis has coöperated in caring for four wards. Although committed as feeble-minded, varying intelligence quotients, behavior difficulties or unusual restrictive elements in earlier environment have made it seem possible that there might not be true feeble-mindedness. For each child the most careful and detailed medical care

and supervision have been needed, and more intensive study by a psychiatrist (together with that of a social worker able to follow out his advice) than would be possible in a state department. Two of the four are still under their care and are showing *definite improvement, making ultimate adjustment in a normal environment seem possible*. One showed great improvement, but proved finally to be a *dementia praecox* case, and had to enter a state hospital. The fourth was a girl of fourteen who, when placed by them, was considered a menace to other children. While eventually she entered the School for Feeble-Minded, she was so improved physically and was so well adjusted that she took her place as a leader among the girls of her own age; thus the expended effort has been worth while although the ward was found to be properly committed.

In the previous biennial report considerable space was given to the work of the "clubhouses." At that time labor conditions were such that the clubs had not been as nearly self-supporting as it was hoped they would be later. Instead of becoming better, these conditions have become increasingly worse. The situation in Duluth was such that it was found expedient to close the one there July 1, 1931. The state opened the clubhouse in St. Paul in July, 1927, and the one in Duluth in April, 1928. In addition, there is the Minneapolis clubhouse in which the state and the Women's Welfare League of that city are still coöperating. This is the demonstration club which made legislation possible, and the local organization still continues its interest by assuming management, although all the girls are state wards and there has had to be financial backing in this as well as in the two wholly under state control. In all of the clubs the girls paid room and board whenever able to do so, but no girl paid more than her own board regardless of the amount she earned and the number of girls living at the club who might be unable to support themselves. That is, the state bears this expense and not individual wards who are more than self-supporting because of the assistance given them by state supervision. As soon as possible each ward accumulates a balance which begins to draw interest when large enough to transfer as a savings account.

The figures for these clubs are as follows:

	Girls' Earnings	Board Paid by Girls	Paid by School for Feeble-Minded
July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931			
Duluth -----	\$5,194.74	\$2,867.53	\$1,732.07
St. Paul -----	9,125.42	5,322.59	1,914.24
Minneapolis -----	7,708.53	4,406.64	2,011.85
July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932			
St. Paul -----	7,936.46	5,295.18	701.50
Minneapolis -----	5,181.01	3,370.53	2,854.29

The three clubs, Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis, have had accommodations for twenty, twenty-two and twenty-one girls respectively. Frequently, however, they have not had their full quota, due to removals from the clubs for various reasons. The Duluth club for the last several months only averaged about sixteen girls, and it was felt, since work could not be secured, that those who left should not be replaced, as the expense of placement in Duluth made it necessary that only those be taken who gave real promise of permanent adjustment. At the closing of the club some of the girls were transferred to the Twin City clubs, some placed in homes in St. Paul, and two left in Duluth under the supervision of the child welfare board.

Each of the clubs has from time to time served without charge as a place for temporary care for girls not to be permanently a part of the group, but for whom other plans were in process of formation. However, the accessibility of the St. Paul club has made it particularly desirable as a place where girls not able to work might stay temporarily but for longer periods than practicable in other clubs. This has cut down the board collected, of course. One girl who had to have operations on both feet remained there for months, while convalescing, without paying board. Another who had a bad heart and could not work came from the institution for a period of several months, as she needed a change and could not have it otherwise; another was unable to pay board while studying for examinations to secure a license to work in a beauty parlor. The existence of a state "home" thus not only gives a real home to many girls while working and when out of work, but makes possible helping others to become self-supporting. It is true that particularly during the last year many girls have had to use some of the money saved in previous years in order to continue self-supporting, due to lowered wages and lack of full-time employment. This, however, is what others also are having to do, and the fact that these girls—and many not in the clubs—were assisted in saving when wages made it possible, so that now the public does not need to support them, is one reason for the existence of this work. The decrease in factory jobs of a type suited to the ability of the wards makes it evident that the clubhouse probably need not expand any more, all future expansion in supervision of high-grade wards coming from making possible close contacts with each as an individual, each placed according to ability and possibilities existing at the time she is ready for parole.

It will be observed that most of this report concerning high-grade wards relates to girls. It is quite true that there are many more girls than boys of this degree of mentality committed to state guardianship. It is also true that it has been possible to have more varied plans. In the past boys who could be placed on a farm adapted quite well, but there seemed few other possibilities

of employment. There are some boys both in and outside the cities now who are under supervision, but the number is comparatively small. A clubhouse for boys similar to that for the girls has never seemed feasible, as there is nothing in the cities for them corresponding to laundry and housework which provide occupation for the majority of the girls. Unfortunately it is becoming increasingly difficult to find farm homes for boys, and at the present time there are a number in the institution for whom we have made definite but unsuccessful efforts to find homes where they can work and be self-supporting. One wonders if, with the large amount of state-owned land and a policy of reforestation established, it may not be possible to work out plans so that groups of these men and boys may be employed in this work.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain recommendations of the White House Conference of 1930 are applicable to Minnesota:

"Administratively, responsibility should rest with the county for all services to any child until, after substantial case work treatment, such child, for good cause, has been permanently removed from his family; or until a determination has been made that, for given reasons, he requires the specialized care that only the state can provide.

"Children are now frequently torn from their families permanently and sent to an institution supported by the state, although home adjustments and relief at local expense might meet their needs. These practices are common and for them there is no excuse. It should be emphasized that the treatment accorded each child must be determined solely by his needs, and not by reason of what tax unit can be made to pay for the cost of his care.

"A child's opportunity for development should not be determined by the locality in which he was born. The vast difference in the wealth of counties and the likelihood that the poorest localities will require relatively more service and more money for support, makes it imperative that some plan of equalization be adopted so that the state and national funds may help meet the costs of county child welfare programs, as they now contribute to the cost of schools."

Although the Minnesota plan provides for the care by local units, there is great need for state assistance to aid and stimulate a county to meet the needs of a child and to prevent the breaking up of his home to avoid local expense. Therefore, when a county will employ an agent or agents for the child welfare board, approved by the Board of Control, the state should give aid, possibly a one-third part of the cost of such service. Economy, as well as the welfare of the child, would be assured under such a program and thus relieve the pressure upon our state institutions.



We are conscious, more than ever, that whatever growth has been made during the biennial is due to the never-failing interest and support of the Board of Control and to the coöperation of public officials, county child welfare boards and social agencies. The coming biennial may not be an easy one. But that little children may have normal homes; that they may not be sent out to life crippled by disease or blighted by disaster; that they may have purity of mind and joy in work or play; the complexity of the time demands greater effort and devotion on the part of all.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. HALL,

Director.

### Tabular Summary of Work of Children's Bureau January 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932

	BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30							
	*1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	Total
Adoptions	936	787	727	701	780	706	717	5,404
Placements	783	655	572	568	630	630	532	4,370
Unmarried mothers	2,234	2,714	2,894	2,913	2,808	2,726	3,171	19,460
Children's cases:								
Reported	126	1,567	2,826	665	361	206	187	5,938
Wards		55	100	137	180	146	284	902
Inquiries				781	674	1,893	1,752	5,100
Feeble-minded	587	655	559	647	797	758	933	4,986
Total	4,716	6,433	7,678	6,412	6,230	7,065	7,576	46,110

\*Includes last six months of biennial period ended June 30, 1918.

[In the column under "Wards" are listed children, dependent, neglected and delinquent, committed to the guardianship of the State Board of Control, while those in the column "Reported" are not committed to the guardianship of the Board. The separation of "Inquiries" from cases and the policy adopted in 1924 that only cases requiring special attention of the Board of Control should be listed have resulted in a great decrease in number of these cases. Inquiries are not only the investigations which we make for other agencies, but also contain the cases on which only a short-time service is given.

### Children's Institutions and Agencies Certified and Licensed and Under Supervision June 30, 1932

Maternity hospitals	247
Institutions and homes for children	24
Agencies for placing children in permanent homes	16
Agencies to select and supervise boarding homes	16
Boarding homes in operation	988
Total	1,291

### Receipts of Monthly Payments and Lump Sum Settlements From Fathers of Illegitimate Children for Their Support

Biennial Ended June 30	Children's Bureau	Countries of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis	Other Counties	Total
1920	\$ 39,868.66	\$ 60,975.30		\$ 39,868.66
1922	37,447.94	90,454.32		98,428.24
1924	37,154.48	114,772.19		127,608.80
1926	72,099.27	115,881.88		186,871.46
1928	104,174.92	188,299.39	\$34,577.03	254,633.83
1930	130,957.95	96,489.37	46,466.50	315,723.84
1932	95,488.92		40,889.83	232,868.12
Total	\$517,187.14	\$616,872.45	\$121,933.36	\$1,255,992.95

Note: Statistics are not available of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties for the first biennial nor for other counties for the first four biennials. From later reports the total of these unreported receipts may approximate \$150,000, and, with an estimate of independent settlements of approximately \$65,000, would make a grand total of \$1,470,992.95.

Social Welfare Fund: Moneys for the support of illegitimate children in state treasury on June 30, 1932. \$166,162.79

## Division of Research

### *To the State Board of Control:*

I submit herewith the biennial report of the Division of Research for the period ended June 30, 1932.

The total number of individual mental examinations made during the biennium was 8,486. Group tests were given to 2,740.

Table I gives the distribution of individual examinations arranged by age-periods and by sex. It shows the largest number of examinations for the age-period of five to nine years, with nearly as many for the next period of ten to fourteen years, and a rapid decrease in numbers thereafter. The number of examinations for males is larger than the number for females at all years except fifteen to twenty-nine.

Table I

Age	Number Male	Number Female
Under 5 years	526	496
5 to 9 years	1,367	850
10 to 14 years	1,233	775
15 to 19 years	549	668
20 to 24 years	279	363
25 to 29 years	187	200
30 to 34 years	144	140
35 to 39 years	137	123
40 to 44 years	109	83
45 to 49 years	63	52
50 to 59 years	83	27
60 and over	28	3
Unclassified	1	---
Total	4,706	3,780

Table II gives the distribution of the same examinations arranged by intelligence quotients, the figures for both sexes being combined. The largest number falls under the I. Q. range of 75 to 84, the range just above the moron level.

Table II

I. Q.	Number	I. Q.	Number
0-14	117	145-154	19
15-24	116	155-164	24
25-34	168	165-174	13
35-44	267	175-184	11
45-54	491	185-194	5
55-64	1,052	195-204	4
65-74	1,722	205-214	0
75-84	1,947	215-224	1
85-94	1,265	225-234	0
95-104	795	235-244	1
105-114	286	393	1
115-124	132	Unfinished	2
125-134	61	Total	8,486
135-144	46		

## STATE DEPARTMENTS AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

The figures in all tables are for individual mental examinations except where designated as "group tests." A total number of 4,158 examinations were made for seventeen departments and institutions.

Table III gives the number for each.

Table III

State Department of Education.....	1,576
Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children.....	539
School for Feeble-Minded.....	532
State Prison.....	366
State Public School.....	363
State Reformatory (Men).....	263
Colony for Epileptics.....	183
State Training School.....	143
Home School for Girls.....	100
State Reformatory for Women.....	34
*Children's Bureau.....	24
State Sanatorium for Consumptives.....	22
State Board of Control.....	4
School for the Deaf.....	1
School for the Blind.....	1
St. Peter State Hospital.....	1
Division for the Blind.....	1
Total.....	4,158

\*All cases referred to the Research Division by the Children's Bureau for examination are classed under the counties of their residence except the twenty-four given here, for whom residence was undetermined.

Permanent schedules for examinations were maintained for the penal and corrective institutions, the Gillette State Hospital, the State Public School, the School for Feeble-Minded and the Colony for Epileptics. The Gillette State Hospital was visited once or twice a week; the School for Feeble-Minded, monthly; and the State Prison, about monthly. The other penal and corrective institutions and the State Public School were visited quarterly.\* In all institutions having a permanent schedule, examinations were given to all new admissions excepting those who had been recently examined previous to admission. In the penal and corrective institutions all new admissions were first given group tests, followed by individual examinations of those who did poorly enough on the group tests to indicate that they might be feeble-minded. In the Gillette State Hospital, the School for Feeble-Minded, and the Colony for Epileptics, all examinations were individual. Examinations for the State Department of Education were made in the public schools throughout the state for the determination of admission to

\*The Reformatory for Women was changed from a semi-annual basis followed previously to quarterly visits in 1932.

special classes for the mentally subnormal. On the basis of medical examinations by the local school physician, the school records, and the mental examinations, the director of the Research Division made recommendation to the State Department of Education on the cases examined.

Table IV gives the number of examinations arranged by age-periods and by sex for each department and institution, and Table V gives the same data arranged by intelligence quotients.

Of special interest in the figures in Table IV is the fact that examinations for males is larger than for females in every department and institution having both sexes except the School for Feeble-Minded. For the State Department of Education sixty-nine per cent of the examinations are for boys. For the Colony for Epileptics sixty-nine per cent are for males. For the Gillette State Hospital sixty per cent are for males.

TABLE IV—AGE GROUP

DIVISION	SEX	0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 and Over
Department of Education	Male	---	555	486	42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Female	2	265	211	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gillette State Hospital	Male	59	93	84	55	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Female	40	82	71	41	8	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
School for Feeble-Minded	Male	11	50	78	66	21	7	9	7	2	---	4	---
	Female	9	27	61	77	37	21	16	15	8	5	1	---
State Prison	Male	---	---	---	---	23	42	60	71	66	40	45	19
State Public School	Male	45	71	87	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Female	37	38	63	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Reformatory (Men)	Male	---	---	---	60	140	56	7	---	---	---	---	---
Colony for Epileptics	Male	---	2	17	17	23	23	16	14	4	3	4	4
	Female	---	6	5	10	4	8	5	5	6	2	3	2
Training School for Boys	Male	---	1	35	112	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Home School for Girls	Female	---	1	18	76	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Reformatory for Women	Female	---	---	---	---	5	5	7	6	4	4	---	1
Children's Bureau	Male	3	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Female	4	---	1	4	3	5	---	1	---	---	---	---
Sanatorium for Consumptives	Male	1	5	3	1	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
	Female	---	1	1	4	3	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Board of Control	Male	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
School for the Deaf	Male	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
School for the Blind	Female	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
St. Peter State Hospital	Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Division for the Blind	Female	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total		213	1,198	1,224	603	282	169	123	119	90	54	57	26

TABLE V—INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT'S

DIVISION	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	125-134	135-144	145-154	155-164	165-174	175-184	393	Unfinished
Department of Education	---	3	4	16	41	99	347	660	315	79	5	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Gillette State Hospital	---	7	4	12	18	35	55	98	112	73	47	28	13	9	4	9	7	8	---	---
School for Feeble-Minded	96	45	52	64	93	100	64	11	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State Prison	---	---	---	1	13	90	153	83	16	5	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State Public School	---	---	---	1	1	14	54	90	100	58	19	11	2	6	3	3	---	---	---	---
Reformatory (Men)	---	---	---	---	5	42	122	68	14	6	4	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colony for Epileptics	---	8	18	34	36	33	25	4	13	4	1	1	3	1	---	1	1	1	---	---
Training School for Boys	---	---	---	---	---	23	65	46	4	5	4	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Home School for Girls	---	---	---	1	---	23	56	14	3	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Reformatory for Women	---	---	---	---	2	9	13	9	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Children's Bureau	---	---	---	---	---	4	9	6	1	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sanatorium for Consumptives	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	6	4	7	2	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---
Board of Control	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
School for the Deaf	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
School for the Blind	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
St. Peter State Hospital	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Division for the Blind	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	96	63	79	129	209	474	965	1098	588	242	85	51	21	17	7	15	8	9	1	1

## COUNTY CHILD WELFARE BOARDS

All counties referring cases for examination were visited quarterly except Hennepin and Ramsey, for which a weekly schedule was maintained supplemented by additional cases brought to the office of the Research Division as time for examinations permitted. The number of examinations per county ranges from zero in one county to 529 in Ramsey county. There is not a very close relationship between the number of cases examined in the different counties and their respective populations as reported in the 1930 census.

Table VI gives the number for each county.

TABLE VI

County	No.	County	No.
Ramsey	529	Freeborn	14
Hennepin	312	Pine	14
St. Louis	202	Mahnomen	13
Kandiyohi	75	Swift	12
Renville	49	Norman	12
Otter Tail	47	Cottonwood	12
Redwood	44	Meeker	12
Olunsted	40	Beltrami	12
Polk	39	Roseau	11
Winona	39	Waseca	10
Crow Wing	35	Sherburne	9
Morrison	34	Yellow Medicine	9
Searns	34	Lake of the Woods	9
Clay	32	Lyon	9
Douglas	32	Benton	9
Rice	32	Clearwater	8
Carlton	30	Le Sueur	8
Todd	30	Marshall	8
Watsonwan	29	Fillmore	8
Dodge	28	Pope	8
Dakota	28	Jackson	8
Kittson	28	Aitkin	7
Wright	26	Washington	7
Brown	25	Carver	7
Itasca	25	Nicollet	6
Blue Earth	24	Cass	6
Becker	22	McLeod	6
Murray	21	Lincoln	6
Hubbard	21	Nobles	5
Mille Lacs	20	Pennington	5
Sibley	18	Chisago	5
Goodhue	18	Scott	5
Anoka	18	Steele	4
Koochiching	17	Wabasha	4
Mower	17	Wilkin	4
Faribault	17	Kanabec	4
Isanti	17	Rock	3
Chippewa	16	Red Lake	1
Martin	16	Houston	1
Wadena	15	Grant	1
Pipestone	15	Lake	1
Lac qui Parle	14	Stevens	1
Big Stone	14		
		Total	2,448

Table VII gives the numbers by age-periods and by sex. The age-period of five to nine years has the largest number of examinations. The total number of males in the table is 1,029; of females, 1,418; with one unclassified. But for all age-periods from fifteen to fifty-nine years the number of examinations for females is the larger. The largest difference between the sexes is

for the age-period of twenty to twenty-four years, for which eighty-four per cent of the examinations are for females. For the next age-period of twenty-five to twenty-nine years the females make up seventy-five per cent.

TABLE VII

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
Under 5 years-----	216	216	30 to 34 years-----	9	57
5 to 9 years-----	307	243	35 to 39 years-----	17	40
10 to 14 years-----	261	199	40 to 44 years-----	10	20
15 to 19 years-----	102	279	45 to 49 years-----	8	20
20 to 24 years-----	41	215	50 to 59 years-----	18	11
25 to 29 years-----	86	100	60 years and over-----	4	0
			1 case unclassified		

Table VIII gives the number of examinations for the same data arranged by intelligence quotients. The largest number is again for the I. Q. range of seventy-five to eighty-four, the intelligence level just above that of the moron.

TABLE VIII

I. Q.	Number	I. Q.	Number
5-14	21	115-124	37
15-24	52	125-134	21
25-34	80	135-144	13
35-44	117	145-154	5
45-54	224	155-164	2
55-64	373	165-174	4
65-74	427	175-184	1
75-84	452	185-194	3
85-94	324	195-204	2
95-104	209	Unclassified	2
105-114	79		

#### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

Examinations were made for fifty-six private institutions and agencies, practically all located in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The total number was 1,880. Most of the local cases were brought to the office of the Research Division, but for a few of the agencies having the larger number of requests an attempt was made to send one examiner to the office of the agency one day a week for examination of cases brought there. These agencies had many more cases they wished to have examined than the Research Division could accept after making the examinations required of it as reported in Sections "A" and "B." It is difficult to estimate how many they would have referred for examination had the Research Division been able to give them unlimited service, as they naturally ceased making requests when appointments for examinations had to be dated several weeks ahead or indefinitely postponed. With greater facilities for examinations the number would probably have been more than doubled.



Table IX gives the number of examinations for each agency. Of the total number 1,712 were from St. Paul and Minneapolis. This large number from the local private agencies is significant when compared with the total of 841 examinations for the county child welfare boards of Ramsey and Hennepin counties and the total of 2,448 cases from all county child welfare boards in the state.

TABLE IX

United Charities, St. Paul	427
Childrens Protective Society, Minneapolis	325
Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis	292
Catholic Central Bureau, Minneapolis	151
Bureau of Catholic Charities, St. Paul	66
Children's Home Society, St. Paul	56
St. Cloud Orphan Home, St. Cloud	46
Ramsey County Probation Office, St. Paul	45
Bethany Home, Duluth	43
Lutheran Welfare Association, Minneapolis	36
Ramsey County Mothers' Aid, St. Paul	33
Maternity Hospital, Minneapolis	31
Board of Christian Service, St. Paul	29
Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Minneapolis	23
Wilder Dispensary Social Service Department, St. Paul	22
Home for Children and Aged Women, Minneapolis	20
Scandinavian Home of Shelter, Minneapolis	20
Big Sister Association, Minneapolis	17
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Wabasha	16
Parents	16
Jewish Welfare Association, St. Paul	13
Lake Park Children's Home, Lake Park	13
Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Paul	13
St. James Orphanage, Duluth	13
Washburn Memorial Home, Minneapolis	13
Wild Rice Children's Home, Twin Valley	12
Hennepin County Mother's Aid, Minneapolis	9
Bethesda Children's Home, Willmar	8
Vasa Children's Home, Red Wing	8
Physicians	8
Hennepin County Public Health Nurses, Minneapolis	6
Ramsey County Nurses Association, St. Paul	5
Odd Fellows Home, Northfield	5
General Hospital, Minneapolis	4
Hennepin County Probation Office, Minneapolis	4
Jewish Family Welfare, Minneapolis	3
League of Protestant Women, St. Paul	3
Ancker Hospital, St. Paul	3
Dakota County Family Welfare Association, South St. Paul	2
Federal Probation Office, St. Paul	2
Pillsbury Settlement House, Minneapolis	2
Police Department, Minneapolis	2
Big Brothers Association, Minneapolis	1
Baby Welfare Association, St. Paul	1
Board of Public Welfare, St. Paul	1
Freeborn County Nurses, Albert Lea	1
Hennepin County Juvenile Court, Minneapolis	1
Infant Welfare Association, Minneapolis	1
Board of Education, Minneapolis	1
Ramsey County Attorney, St. Paul	1
Ramsey County Superintendent of Schools, St. Paul	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis	1
Board of Education, St. Paul	1
Shriner's Hospital, Minneapolis	1
University Hospital Social Service Department	1
Visiting Nurses, Minneapolis	1
Total	1,880

Table X gives the number of examinations arranged by age-periods and sex. The figures run very closely parallel to those for the county child welfare boards. The largest number is again for the age-period of five to nine years. The number for males is the larger for ages up to fifteen years

and smaller than for females for ages above this, as is the case with the county child welfare boards.

TABLE X

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
Under 5 years-----	191	186	30 to 34 years-----	41	54
5 to 9 years-----	283	186	35 to 39 years-----	28	47
10 to 14 years-----	179	145	40 to 44 years-----	27	86
15 to 19 years-----	77	156	45 to 49 years-----	12	21
20 to 24 years-----	21	83	50 to 59 years-----	12	12
25 to 29 years-----	22	60	60 to 69 years-----	1	0

Table XI gives the numbers arranged by intelligence quotients. It shows about the same distribution over the different I. Q. levels as do the examinations for the county child welfare boards. The largest number is again for the I. Q. range of seventy-five to eighty-four. There is however, a somewhat smaller proportion of cases for the lower grades of intelligence than for the counties.

TABLE XI

I. Q.	Number	I. Q.	Number
15-24	1	135-144	16
25-34	9	145-154	7
35-44	21	155-164	7
45-54	58	165-174	1
55-64	204	175-184	1
65-74	330	185-194	2
75-84	397	195-204	2
85-94	353	205-214	0
95-104	284	215-224	1
105-114	122	225-234	0
115-124	44	235-244	1
125-134	19		

## GROUP TESTS

Group tests were used where possible to find those who might be feeble-minded and to furnish a rough classification for those of the higher grades of intelligence. The final classification of the feeble-minded is always determined by an individual examination. The time required per case for a group test is roughly about one-tenth of that needed for an individual examination. The 2,740 cases given group tests were distributed among the several institutions as shown in Table XII.

TABLE XII

State Prison-----	958
State Reformatory (Men)-----	781
State Training School for Boys-----	332
Home School for Girls-----	316
Private Orphanages-----	279
State Reformatory for Women-----	54
Total-----	2,740

Respectfully submitted,

F. KUHLMANN,

Director.

## Division of Inspection

### *To the State Board of Control:*

I submit herewith the biennial report of the Division of Inspection for the period ended June 30, 1932, and a resume of the work done since 1908.

All plans for county jails, lockups, city and county hospitals and poor-houses to be erected or repaired have been approved by the State Board of Control. Plans for private hospitals, homes for children and for the aged have been examined and filed.

Five days weekly have been spent traveling throughout the state making inspections as to fire hazards, sanitation, physical and other conditions in hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, rest and convalescent homes, children's homes, and old folks' homes, as well as in workhouses, county jails and lockups.

All complaints made to this Division direct or through the State Board of Health relative to care received, food, sanitation, or housing conditions in the above-named institutions have been investigated and a report made to the State Board of Control.

Response to any request for assistance from an institution has been made either by a personal visit or by correspondence.

There are on file in the office of the Board full and detailed reports of each inspection of the several institutions under the jurisdiction of this Division, giving condition with recommendations.

Every effort has been made to impress upon local boards the importance of erecting fireproof structures and equipping them with improved appliances. We have emphasized the importance of constant effort on the part of the boards to keep buildings and organizations up to a high standard. We have made such recommendations as we thought beneficial, and endeavored to see that the institutions complied with all state laws. They have been encouraged to attain the highest possible standard of efficiency with the facilities and means at their disposal.

All institutions are required to keep proper records in a form approved by the State Board of Control. A full record of all cases should be available. This adds greatly to the efficiency of the service and enables this Division to give helpful supervision.

The Division has worked in close coöperation with the State Board of Medical Examiners, the State Board of Health, the American College of Surgeons, and the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals. Neither a cult practitioner nor an unlicensed physician is permitted to practice in a hospital licensed by the State Board of Control.

For over twenty years I have inspected the hospitals throughout the state, and it is a satisfaction to compare the conditions formerly existing

*To the State Board of Control:*

I submit herewith the report of the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded for the biennial period ended June 30, 1932.

## POPULATION

During the period covered by this report there were 658 admissions. The total number cared for was 2,721. At the close of the period there were 2,217 enrolled, of whom 2,156 were actually present and sixty-one temporarily absent.

Of the 658 admissions, 288 were under fifteen years of age; 218, between fifteen and twenty-five years; 152, over twenty-five years of age; 176 had intelligence quotients under .25; 177, between .25 and .50; 302, between .50 and .75; and three above .75.

Six boys and seven girls were discharged as normal; sixty-eight girls were paroled to clubs; and 157 boys and girls were returned to their homes or placed in carefully selected homes under family supervision. Sixty-seven boys and forty-nine girls were transferred to the Colony for Epileptics at Cambridge.

All degrees of feeble-mindedness are represented in the population, and no age qualifications are required for admission. The twenty-seven separate buildings provide ample means for classification of the different grades of mental deficients and temperamental types.

The three functions of the institution are: 1. The educating of the high-grade pupil by properly adapted school, shop and farm occupations, to fit him for life outside of the institution under favorable conditions. 2. To tenderly, humanely and economically care for the very helpless child whose presence in the home entails a burden too heavy and exacting for the family to bear. 3. To provide the intermediate grade incapable of adaptation in the outside world useful employment, congenial companionship and a good home.

## MEDICAL SERVICE

The general health of both pupils and employes has been good. We have had no serious epidemic and little acute illness among the higher mental grades. We have had an increasing number of extremely helpless, paralytic and infirm patients.

Staff meetings have been held weekly, at which meetings all new pupils are examined and we have gathered such medical, social and pedigogical history as we have been able to obtain. A thorough study of each case is made. Symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are discussed, and the case assigned to the appropriate department of the school.

Medical treatment includes hydrotherapy, light and electrotherapy, massage and graded physical exercises.

## Colony for Epileptics, Cambridge

The legislature in 1919 authorized the State Board of Control to select from the public lands of the state sites for a colony for feeble-minded and a colony for epileptics. In 1923 the law was amended to permit the purchase of a site for a colony for epileptics. Land was secured at Cambridge and the institution opened in 1925. It is the newest state institution. The buildings are an administration center group, consisting of the front main center building for administrative offices and quarters for officers and employees, a rear center building, including dining rooms for patients and employees, kitchen, bakery and quarters for employees, and ward buildings at either side of the front main center for sleeping quarters, day rooms, and so forth, for inmates; six cottages for patients; central power plant; garage; root cellar; and cottages for the head farmer and the steward. The first unit of a dairy barn has been completed.

D. E. McBroom, M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Superintendent
R. W. Brown, M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Physician
C. N. Spratt, M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Consulting Oculist and Aurist
G. A. Anderson, D. D. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dentist
R. F. Gregory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Steward

Capacity of institution.....	650
Number of patients June 30, 1932.....	577
Area of grounds, acres.....	341
Acreage under cultivation.....	115
Value of lands and buildings.....	\$953,878.00
Value of personal property.....	\$90,951.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1932:	
Current expense.....	\$114,966.20
Repairs.....	3,295.14
Permanent improvements.....	316,369.38
Gross per capita cost, current expense.....	249.38
Net per capita cost, current expense.....	206.02
Number of officers and employees.....	98

*To the State Board of Control:*

I submit herewith the report of the Minnesota Colony for Epileptics for the biennial period ended June 30, 1932.

## POPULATION

During the period covered by this report there were 419 admissions; 221 males and 198 females. The average population present in the institution was 426, with an average of twelve on parole. The total number cared for was 670. At the close of the period there were 577 actually present and twenty-three temporarily absent on vacations, making our total population 600. This is an increase of 339 patients during this period.