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THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

August 23 to Sept. 1, 1911

MEDICAL INSPECTION OPPOSED: "I'd rather see the same amount of money go to scrub-women for keeping our schools clean and sanitary," said Miss Mae Snow, of the board of education, who renewed her opposition to the employment of 20 physicians and 20 nurses to carry on medical inspection of city schools.

Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Sept. 3, 1941

School Nursing in Minneapolis began through the Social Service Department of St. Barnabas Hospital in the form of a demonstration. Two schools were included in this demonstration, the Washington and the Jackson. One nurse was detailed for this work; her salary was paid from private funds. The medical examinations were done by volunteer physicians. After four months of this demonstration work, the Board of Education decided to introduce medical inspection into other schools of the city.

In January 1911 seven nurses were employed to carry on this work. Each nurse was given a group of schools in neighboring districts. In some instances she was able to visit each school only once a week for the districts covered large areas.

As the benefits were realized more nurses were gradually added. To-day there are fifty-eight nurses, one supervisor and one assistant supervisor.

There has been nothing particularly spectacular in this progress. The growth has been steady. More intensive and extensive work is being done each year. Every school with an enrollment of 150 or more is visited every day.

School clinics have been established under the direction of the Board of Education. These offer treatment and advice. The work in many respects is much easier than when it began. The teachers' perspective has changed. Health is today emphasized more and more as one of the objectives of education. This has had a very stimulating effect upon the school nurses work. She is not alone in her interest for healthy boys and girls.

Correspondence
Pub. Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Nov. 27, 1941

A BILL FOR

AN ACT.

To Amend an act entitled "An Act authorizing city and village councils, boards of county commissioners and town boards to employ public health nurses", being Chapter 28, Laws of 1919.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:-

Section 1. That Chapter 38, Laws of 1919, being an Act entitled "an act authorizing city and village councils, boards of county commissioners and town boards to employ public health nurses be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. CITY AND VILLAGE COUNCILS, COUNTY BOARDS AND TOWN BOARDS AUTHORIZED TO EMPLOY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES. Every city council, village council, board of county commissioners and town board is hereby authorized and empowered to make appropriations for the employment and expenses of public health nurses. Such nurses if not already registered in Minnesota, shall apply for registration immediately upon their employment and unless registered within six months from date of application, their further employment shall be illegal. It shall be the duty of such nurses to act in any one or more of the following capacities: as hygiene experts for schools or school districts within the county, not already provided with regular medical inspection; to assist authorities charged with the care of the poor in safeguarding the health of such persons; to assist in discovering and reporting cases of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases; to act as visiting nurses; to assist in giving health instruction; to perform such other similar duties as shall be directed by the authority under whom such nurses are acting as hereinafter provided, and to make written reports through the board employing them to the state and local boards of health in such form and at such times as shall be prescribed by the State Board of Health. The Board of county commissioners may detail any such public health nurses to act under the

direction of the County Superintendent of schools, the County Child Welfare Board or the County Health officer.

Section 2. The term "expenses" as used in the preceding section shall cover and include suitably furnished office rooms, records, stationery, postage, nursing and nurses supplies, transportation, including the purchase and maintenance of automobiles, meals and lodging of nurses when on duty away from their place of residence, telephone rent and tolls, clerical assistance and such other actual expenses as shall be necessarily incidental to the carrying out of the above purposes. Appropriations heretofore made by any council or board for the year 1921 for public health nursing may be expended in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SAINT PAUL BABY WELFARE ASSOCIATION
Saint Paul, Minnesota

In the summer of 1910 a group of interested people including three physicians specializing in children's work, met and founded the present St. Paul Baby Welfare Association.

The beginning was of course very small, a milk station conducted in part of a dwelling on John Street in lower town on property which is now taken over for railroad yards. From there it was moved to 8th street in the same neighborhood then to Spruce Street and then to our present quarters in the Wilder Building.

At first only two clinics were held each week. The number was increased to three the second year. At this time the distribution of milk was stopped and the clinic as such was developed gradually to its present state.

At this time we maintain four distinct centers. The Main center in the Wilder Building which is ideal because of its central location and the fact that it can easily be reached from any car line in the City, here daily clinics are held for children under two years of age and prenatal clinics twice each week. The West Side Neighborhood House where each week two clinics are held for children and one fore pre-natal cases. The Central Community House in lower town conducting a weekly clinic and the Christ Child Settlement in the Phalen Creek district where the same service is given. All clinics in outlying districts are for children up to school age. Because of the larger crowds and lack of funds we have not been able to open the Main clinic to the pre-school children yet.

Our average monthly clinic attendance in all clinics is something over 1300. Last year we cared for 3520 individual cases.

Ten nurses are employed for field work, and Executive Secretary and an office worker. Every baby Specialist in the city is on our staff and alternate in giving service in the various clinics. A staff of Obstetricians furnish a like service in the pre-natal department.

Our growth at present is not as rapid as in the early years of the Organization but each shows a normal increase in our work.

Maragret B. Lettice
Supt.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Winona, Minnesota

Correspondence
Public Health Nursing
M. Pruitt
2-24-42

Public Health Nursing in Winona, Minnesota.

The first public health nursing service in Winona was sponsored by a charitable organization known as The Margaret Simpson Memorial Home, at the instigation of the Winona County Medical Society. A nurse was employed by this organization to give bedside care to the cities' poor; also follow up work, especially in tuberculosis. This service began March 1st, 1910, and has been continuous.

School nursing was introduced in the Winona Public schools in November 1915. One nurse was employed until September 1st, 1924, when a second nurse entered this service. These nurses inspect the children in the public and parochial schools, also act as truant officer. The State Teachers College added a nurse to its staff in November, 1922.

Winona County Public Health Association was organized in the spring of 1919. A nurse was employed by this association in May 1920. Her salary was paid from monies in the local Chapters of American Red Cross and receipts from Christmas Seal sales. Five months later this service was discontinued and the work taken up by the county. This service is still carried.

In May 1923 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company installed a nursing service. This nurse gives bedside care to those who are insured in said company.

In May 1922 a nurse was employed by the Winona Board of Health to serve as pre-natal and infant welfare worker. This service and that of the public school nurse are maintained by the city of Winona.

Correspondence
School Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Feb. 24, 1942

SCHOOL NURSING PROGRAMS IN MINNESOTA.

Article by Miss Eloise Bringgold.

The first school nurse in Minnesota came to Minneapolis in 1907. In twenty years there have grown from this one service - 159 school nursing services in the state. There are 61 in Minneapolis, 25 in St. Paul, and 68 in the other cities and villages in Minnesota. With this increase in the number of school nurses, has come a change in the type of work which they carry on. From the first position which included only the routine physical inspections, the nursing program has developed into one of the most valuable phases of a school curriculum; and we now find that the school nurse is considered one of the most important special agents in health work. In the smaller schools, her work is just being discovered and the possibilities of the service being realized. Growth in the scope of school nursing has probably been due in part at least, to the fact that better qualified nurses are being employed. General nurses have had additional schooling in Public Health to prepare them for the position which they assume. They are ready to develop the different phases of the health program in their school.

A short time ago, questionnaires were sent to all the school nurses outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul for the purpose of determining what the various programs include, what they have been able to accomplish in their particular field. Fifty of the sixty-eight nurses responded. The following are the tabulated results of this survey.

Of the 50 nurses, 47 are employed by the Board of Education, 1 by the Board of Education and Red Cross, 1 by a Parochial Guild, and 1 as Community and School Nurse by Community and Board of Education. Since the majority of school nurses are under the supervision of the school, their work should be considered as part of the educational program, and should be educational in quality.

In 11 of these schools, the nurse is employed for the calendar year, in 10 for 10 months service, and in 29 for the school year of 9 months.

The average number of pupils per nurse, is 1300, the maximum number is 2600 and the minimum is 450. (In two agricultural schools, the number is under 300.)

Because the programs vary according to the school enrollment, we have divided them into two groups. Group A - those under 1,000 and Group B - those over 1,000.

In Group A which includes 21 schools, 10 provide physical examinations by physicians; 6 have oral examinations by dentists. In 10 schools, toxin antitoxin has been administered, in 5 of these schools it is repeated each year. Thirteen schools have offered small pox vaccination. In 10 schools the nurse acts as a truant officer. 7 of the twenty-one nurses are assisting in health education, in working out a course of study, and in giving suggestions to teachers. Mothercraft classes are included in 5 of these schools, home nursing in 6 and infant and maternal hygiene in 1. In 4 of

School Nursing Programs in Minnesota -2-

the smaller school systems, physical education is added to the nurses program, and in one instance, biology is taught.

In Group B. of which there are 29 schools, 10 offer physical examinations by physicians, one school giving examinations every three years, 15 provide oral examinations by a dentist, and one examination by a dental hygienist. Ten schools have immunized for diphtheria, 7 of which repeat this opportunity each year. Twenty of these 29 schools have had small pox caccination. Thirteen nurses act as truam officers. Fifteen are active in health education, 7 have helped in preparing outlines to be used in health teaching in the grades. Teaching is not limited to the snaller schools, but we find considerable work being carried on in this group also. Six nurses give instruction in hygiene in the grades, 6 teach mothercraft, 9 have classes in home hygiene, and 2 in first aid.

From these figures, what conclusions can we draw as to the possibilities of school nursing.

1. In some schools arrangements can be made to have physical examinations made by physicians and oral examinations by a dentist. In many schools, it might not be possible or advisable to include all pupils in these examinations. Perhaps as a few nurses reported, your school could provide health examinations each year for children in the first grade.

2. The large number of schools which have included immunization in their health plans show that it is possible. We know that it is important. In most instances it is financed by the Board of Education. In several schools, the children paid the small fee of .25 for each innoculation which covers the doctor's fee, the toxin antitoxin and record cards being provided by the State Board of Health. Few schools have arranged for small pox caccination during the last five years. Is there a danger that this be neglected until another epidemic results?

3. The responsibility of health teaching is being transferred to the teachers in the grades. Just what then, should be the position of the school nurse in this field? In some of the larger schools, there is a person especially prepared to supervise hygiene in the grades. In the smaller schools, the nurse is often the one to assume the responsibility of working out a course of study or outline to be followed. Whatever the size of the school, there is a possibility that the nurse is the best informed in health, and should therefore offer suggestions for material to be included.

4. The variety of classes taught by school nurses show the wide range of possibilities. In some instances the nurse is employed with the understanding that she include class work in her program. Many nurses introduce them without being prompted. Is the class work so planned that it goes on from year to year, so planned that it becomes a part of the school curriculum? In some counties, this is being worked out in the county nurse's program so that every Freshman Home Economics pupil in the county receives instruction in Mothercraft.

Perhaps this might be stressed as being the important thing to work for in School Nursing; a well outlined program which will meet the needs of your school and community and with this outline, a plan for the work to be continued as you have introduced it. Should we not work for more standardization in School Nursing, so that the health work carried on becomes such a part of the school program, that it cannot be dispensed with?

Organization
School Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Feb. 24, 1942

ROLLING ALONG

Blanche M. Pinkus, B. S., R. N.

September eighth marks the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the first representative association of graduate nurses in Minnesota--- The Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association --- of which the articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state, September 8, 1898. This beginning, as with most worthwhile ones, was not sepctacular, but it achieved the enviable historic distinction of being the first official registry in the United States established on a professional basis by a representative group of graduate nurses operating without profit and solely for the mutual benefit of the group. Just a group of nine far-seeing graduate nurses chafing under professional restrictions and discriminations, but so dauntless in courage and unflagging in persistence that graduate nurses all over the country turned to them for a pattem for their own directories.

As I traced the development of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association from its inception through all its growth and ramifications, I was reminded of the snowball I saw a child pat into shape last winter. Her two small hands molded the ball so painstakingly that her fingers had to be warmed in her mouth at intervals throughout the process. She suffered much before the ball was perfect enough to suit her, and setting it on the snow-covered ground while she again warmed her fingers, a lump of snow attached itself to the under side of the ball and she was forced to roll it around to get more snow to stick to the rest of its surface and bring back the smooth, round shape. Finally it grew too unwieldy for her to push around and she called another child to help. Under the power of four little hands it rapidly gained in size, the number of children kept increasing, the operations became too extensive to be confined in a city lot, and I watched the entire group roll the giant ball in the direction of a nearby park and its broad open spaces.

The picture stayed by me and flashed again across my mind as I read through the expanding activities and interests started by that group of nine St. Paul nurses. The ball they molded has changed in size and diversity of elements and merged into the Fourth District of the Minnesota State Registered Nurses' Association, but it is still rolling up added duties and privileges with many of those original nurses still back of it, pushing it forward to broader and deeper civic and social responsibilities.

It was Miss Theresa Ericksen, nursing in St. Paul and a graduate of Northwestern Hospital, to whom Doctor Charles Wheaton, a prominent surgeon of that day, suggested the idea. Her clear vision recognized the value of organization, and with the energy of the true leader, she started the movement for a Central Directory. She is still keenly interested in the profession, and I was fortunate to get directly from her, the history of the birth of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association.

At that time there were four hospitals in St. Paul, having training schools for nurses --- the City and County, now the Ancker, St. Joseph's, St. Luke's, and the Bethesda, the first three maintained registries for their graduates. The Bethesda School had just been opened. Writing of this time, Miss Holmes says: "All other nurses, locally called 'foreign nurses,' had nowhere to register except in the drug store 'Free Directories' with the mixed multitude of 'experienced nurses' --- a most unsatisfactory arrangement as many of our older nurses throughout the state can testify." (1) There was no way of separating the fit from the unfit, and being classed with blood relations of Sarey Gamp was a blow to the graduate nurse's pride.

This spurred Miss Ericksen to organize a Central Registry, as stated in the articles of incorporation: "to form a directory to be in charge of a competent person so that persons and physicians desiring the services of a nurse can depend upon such a directory for service." (2)

(1) Article by Grace Homes, Sec'y. of R.C.G.N.A. in Am. J. of N., 1905

(2) Articles of incorporation, September 8, 1898, Article I.

She threw all her energy into the project, talking it over with doctors and nurses, until she had created an interest active enough to get together a group of nine nurses for the first meeting, August 8, 1898, graduates from local hospitals and hospitals over the country---New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, and London, Ontario. Each of these were urged to secure other names as members, letters were sent to less accessible graduates, and the ball started rolling along.

In one thing Miss Erickson was fortunate--there was no opposition as there invariably is to all pioneer ventures--and it is highly complimentary to the judgment of those organizing nurses that there were only two, one in institutional work, and the other, married and not active in the profession, who strongly disapproved the undertaking. The doctors, however, were anxious to assist and offered the use of the Ramsey County Medical Society rooms for the meetings.

It was August, hot and sultry, but these nurses were fired with an enthusiasm for the project that disregarded physical discomforts and calmly accepted sacrifices most of which the young nurse of today would classify among the major catastrophies. Today, midsummer meetings are suspended, but those were held every other day to give the members time to attend to their committee assignments on the alternate ones. They came eagerly, with only two hours off duty, most of them walking--there were no automobiles and street car service was inadequate--and dressed--well, God, himself, must have smiled at the complicated absurdities of the fashions of 1898.

Getting into uniform forty years ago meant dressing in the true sense of the word. The shoes were high, laced or buttoned; uniforms were of sheeting, always in four pieces and sometimes five--shirt-waist, full skirt well below the ankles, (not to mention the petticoats!), separate belt, and in many cases stiffly starched adjustable white cuffs. Countless buttons and pins

were included in this ensemble--the skirt fastened to the back of the waist with safety-pins to prevent gaping when bending over a patient, the cap fastened with special pins to an elaborate coiffure, the watch pendant from a pin on the left side of the chest. Its presence was rarely felt for the generous padding of undergarments--high, tight corset, corset cover, and even ruffles and pads securely pinned and buttoned into place to simulate the modish feminine curves. This armor, scarcely a step removed from the crusader's heavy coat of mail, took time to put on and off; and the street costume was just as complicated and weightier.

Changing from one to the other and back again would take most of us the full two hours those nurses had off duty; yet, they had time--and the vital energy. I might add--to walk 'down town' to the rooms of the Ramsey County Medical Society where the meetings were held in the heat of the afternoons, and back again to their patients, punctual, fresh, and cheerful. Today the clothes, neglige in every way, are slipped into with one motion, and the rouge and lip-stick are applied en route, so it is difficult to appreciate that martyr-like spirit the secretary of an early meeting recorded: "We must be prepared," she writes, "to make sacrifices if necessary, in order to be present at our monthly meetings and each one come prepared to help as well as to be helped." (1) Excellent advice for us at the present time.

History in the making breathed heatedly through the long meeting on the twenty-second of August, 1898. It was then the By-laws were read and adopted with the explanation: "We graduate nurses, realizing that in union there is strength, pledge ourselves to support by our professional effort and interest, the organization to be called, THE RAMSEY COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION."

All administrative regulations and the requirements for registration, were so logically planned as to be basically the same today. Most of the differences are of degree rather than kind. For instance: "An initiation fee of \$3.00," was decided upon, "two dollars yearly for registering, and suspensions

(1) Minutes of Meeting, Aug. 12, 1899. Sec'y., Mary Wood

for those in default of registration fees for a period of six months without an excuse satisfactory to the executive committee;" and lastly, "every nurse belonging to the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association shall charge not less than \$20.00 per week."

Today we are justly proud of the lofty aim so clearly expressed and adhered to in Article I: "The union of graduates for mutual help and protection, to advance the standing and best interests of graduates, to cooperate in sustaining the rules of the directory, and to place the profession of nursing on the highest plane obtainable." The conscientious earnestness of that long meeting is reflected in this aim. Packed with weighty decisions and ethically sound reasoning, the afternoon hurried on, with the writing of the secretary growing nervous, less legible, and I wondered if she was panicky about returning late to her patient.

As with all organizing, there were many unavoidable expenses. We had no money," Miss Erickson told me; but they had the most valuable attribute of thrift, as their records disclose. The expense of starting the registry was only \$5.82. With a charter membership of twenty, economy was a necessity and they gladly accepted the offer of the Ramsey County Medical Society to share their librarian and use their rooms for meetings. The librarian, Miss Carrie Casey, in this way became the first registrar of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association, and the twelve dollars they paid monthly toward her salary with the four dollars for the telephone, was the maximum expense the association was capable of meeting.

The arrangement was an improvement, yet, left much to be desired; for evenings, Sundays, and holidays, when the librarian was off duty, the registry list was taken to Hall's Drugstore at Fifth and St. Peter streets. With no implied criticism but, merely, to suggest one of the many ways injustice might have crept in, I can understand how the busy drug-clerk, rushed with some other business, may have passed up names difficult to

to pronounce or not particularly legible, and picked easier ones farther down the list. It was a step in advance, however, -- on revolution of the ball.

The choice of the president was another problem. Timidity, or shyness of the insecure, may have directed their choice to a doctor--Doctor Helen Nuzum, a nurse before she took up medicine--and illness forcing her to resign after three months, Doctor Jeanette McLaren was elected to the unexpired term. After this, however, all succeeding presidents were nurses.

The minutes of those early meetings display an eagerness to raise the cultural plane of the profession to meet its expanding requirements, and this open-minded urge continues through the years.

At the third meeting of this newly created Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association, Nov. 7, 1898, it was suggested that members prepare papers to be read at future meetings; and at the December meeting we learn that: "Miss Erickson read a paper on her experiences in the Sternbery Hospital as Army nurse, which was very interesting." It must have inspired greater cultural activity for at the next meeting it was resolved: "That all members of the association be requested to bring in reports of cases to be presented and discussed at the regular meetings, also such other items and questions as shall be for the mutual help and interest of the members. Those reports of special interest, upon the request of five members present, to be reduced to writing and kept on file by the secretary." Three months later a committee of three was appointed to, "try to get the doctors to give a course of lectures." (1) After this there were frequent references to subjects for papers and discussions arranged by the program committee. "Visiting Nursing," "Parliamentary Law," and "Amusement for Convalescents" being among the topics taken up in 1902 and of equal interest today. In fact, throughout this history I was deeply impressed with the similarity of our present problems and interests to those at the turn of the century.

(1) Minutes of Meeting April 3, 1899.

The minutes of the meeting Jan. 2, 1899, ring with a new self-confidence, an assurance in the importance of the organization. On that day they decided to admit honorary members, those eligible being graduates of a regular school for nurses, residing in Ramsey County, and not engaged in private duty; or, those, "who, in the judgment of the members, will be distinctly helpful to the Association in furthering its aims and object." (2) This reaching out to gather in helpful members was a distinct advance; and, the vote of thanks at this same meeting, drawn up to the Ramsey County Medical Society for their Visiting and notice in favor of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association in their new medical journal, is a move in the same direction. In modern sales talk, they were beginning to "sell themselves" to the public.

It is well to bear in mind that this was practically an organization of private-duty nurses, for nursing at that time was carried on largely in the home. The hospitals were small, their organization still in the infancy of scientific management, and held little attraction for the patient. The private-duty nurse controlled the activities of the nursing profession and, it is she who would be especially honored at this anniversary, since to her we owe the organization of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses Association.

Two of the first problems before the Association concern the private duty nurse and the registrar. "It was decided that nurses not reporting to the registry inside of twenty-four hours after going on a case, "be fined not less than fifty cents," and that, "the price of the services of the nurse was to be between physician and nurse, or employer and employee, and not for the attendant (registrar) to decide." (1)

The following months reveal, by comparison with the present nursing regulations, how far the ball has rolled since then. At the April meeting a committee was appointed to select, "a suitable nurse for outside of city work and institutional when call was received," (2) and it was also decided

(2). Minutes of Meeting Jan. 2, 1899

(1). Minutes of Meeting Feb. 6, 1899

(2). Minutes of Meeting Apr. 3. 1899

to have the names and telephone numbers of the nurses printed in a small (pocket-size) folder and a copy to be sent to each physician. At the May meeting a call came from Fargo, N. Dak., but no one could be found to accept the position; and the following month, June, a letter from Mankato invited a trained nurse to locate there but again none could be found and it was "decided to furnish one from time to time." (1) At the August meeting it was reported that, Mrs. Strong wanted a nurse who would like to give her time to reside in the Deaconess Home at the salary of \$10.00 a month, her room, board, laundry included, to do the work of the parish wherever she would be sent." (2) I wonder how many applied.

The following year, 1900, the Registry was moved to the Nurses' Club under Miss Sweetman, -- registrar 1900-1907. We can infer that the Association grew and prospered for, in 1902 with 101 members, 12 more than the preceding year, the Registrar's salary was increased to \$25.00 a month which may explain why Miss Sweetman occasionally took oases. With forty calls in November of that year, ten of which were out-of-town calls; the task was not too burdensome, especially since the nurses living at the Club took turns in caring for the calls when the Registrar was absent.

Time and the Association rolled forward to 1903, with the membership increased to 120 and an average attendance of 11 at all the regular meetings. With a balance of \$118.00 in the treasury, the Association bought its first piece of furniture; "a stool, table, and drop-light for the Registrar." (3) The receipt for the table is an interesting possession of the Association, and the table, itself, is still doing duty in the Association rooms.

At this same time they subscribed for the American Journal of Nursing, and Hospital Records, to be kept in the Ramsey County Medical Society's Rooms for the use of the nurses; and one dollar was subscribed to the Associated Charities of the city. Upon being invited, the Association decided to become

- (1) Minutes of Meeting June 5, 1899
- (2) Minutes of Meeting Aug. 7, 1899
- (3) Minutes of Meeting March, 1903.

a member of the Incorporated Charities, "in order to create a greater interest among the nurses in the wide charity work of the city."

An amusing detail of the Annual Report, 1903, suggests a diplomatic finess in their acceptance of the axiom: Man does not live by bread alone; for it was voted to appropriate not more than one dollar a meeting for refreshments, the secretary states, "which has proven one of the most successful acts of the Association during the year." From then on, the monthly minutes conscientiously report the refreshments; and at the meeting of February 1903, we note with interest if not astonishment, "Tea, rocks, and pickles were served."

And the ball rolled on. At the June meeting it was decided to undertake the organization of a State Association for the purpose of promoting the State Registration of nurses. They realized that the work would be slow but hoped to be ready to submit the matter to the next legislature.

The committee on State Registration sent letters explaining the plan to all trained nurses of the state, and the copy of the report of the special committee is illustrative of the high standards this Association has always promoted. "We believe," the report states, "the standards of training are too low in many states. We think these can be raised only by having all the nursing organizations of the state cooperate with this one aim in view.

"We believe this cooperation can best be brought about by the state association as one of its functions is to develop a sense of unity and solidarity among nurses, which is the first essential in the behalf of effective legislation; and we all grant that no standards are very stable until they are written in our statutes. Moreover, to acquaint the nurses and laity alike with the larger issues pertaining to nursing, is an inevitable prerequisite to successful legislation."

They looked forward to linking their schools with the educational system of the state, to having state inspectors of schools paid by the state to visit the training schools, explain the curriculum prepared by the state

and, thus, through widely disseminated information and increased educational requirements raise the standards of the schools.

Throughout 1903, organization and readjustments filled the air, marking at first almost imperceptibly, the change of emphasis from what the nurse owes the hospital to what the hospital owes the nurse. The subject of State Registration was debated warmly, by 1905, the average attendance at meetings jumped to about twenty, and the Association expanded its interests by applying for membership in the Red Cross Association, April 3, 1905.

In the next few years hospitals all over the state were writing to learn what they could do to qualify for State Registration where they might seek affiliation, etc. There are still two letters on file from outside the state, Seattle and Chicago, inquiring into the advantages and method of organizing for State Registration. This common cause increased the interest in meetings which were now held at the Nurses' Club; (and with three schools represented), the social hour, vibrating with a single interest, was rapidly erasing the school lines so that, "each member stood on her own merits." (1)

The law providing for State Registration of nurses and the licensing of persons as Registered Nurses, became a law April 12, 1907. A three-year waiver without examination was provided for certain qualified training schools, but after January 1, 1910, only nurses from training schools giving a systematic course of training acceptable to the Board of Examiners were eligible for State Registration; and all applicants were required to take an examination.

With the title of R. N., the nurse legally gained her professional standing; the public was guaranteed that such nurses had, at least, the minimum training required by law; and the prospective nurse was protected from enrollment in training schools existing for commercial reasons alone. "In one such school in our state, "we are told, "a large number of probationers
(1) Minutes of Annual Meeting 1905

were taken in at house-cleaning time and, after the house-cleaning was done, they were discharged as 'unfit.' No doubt they were, but it was hardly fair to the applicant." (1)

In 1909 the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association, with a membership of 154, made State Registration one of its qualifications for membership. The following year the State Registration law began functioning (the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association held its last meeting): the training-school superintendents of St. Paul and Minneapolis organized January 15, 1910 with a charter membership of eight. The Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association rolled forward to new and broader responsibilities. (1)

An editorial in the Courant of January 1910, gives some idea of the expanding interests the new registration law was demanding of the Minnesota State Registered Nurses' Association: "What should its functions be in the future?" editorial questions. "Should it not watch closely the legislature that no hostile laws are passed? Should it not remain a power as even a body of women can be if they are numerically large enough so that its recommendations to the governor of the future should at least be listened to? Should it not watch the Board of Nurse Examiners and be ready to endorse when their actions meet with approbation, and criticise when the contrary is true?"

From this we may conclude that the critical judgment of the nurse is at last awakened, and the decade which followed marked a rapid growth and advancement of the Association, partly natural and partly the result of war conditions changing the social and economic life. Hospitals and clinics sprang to life and grew; interest in public health increased; -- as early as January 1911 the Association became a member of the Chicago Society of Social Hygiene -- an avalanche of health periodicals suddenly appeared every where; and modern high-pressure advertising played its part to make every one health-conscious. Whatever the causes, the results were grist for the nurse --

(1) The Courant, page 15, January 1910.

increased labors and broadened responsibilities.

The following year, 1912, the name of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association was changed to Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association. The same year the association applied and was accepted into membership of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Then came the war, 1918. The meetings of this period are filled with patriotic speeches urging the immediate need of nurses in cantonment hospitals; the immediate need of conserving meat, wheat, sugar, and fat; the immediate need of purchasing thrift stamps.

The ball was pushed forward, and the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association may well be proud of its war-work. Ninety of its members served either under the Red Cross or Army-Navy. Miss Mary McCloud was appointed recruiting officer for The Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association, and \$2345.00 was contributed for a Red Cross hut in France to be known as The Ramsey County Nurses' Home. The American Legion Post 162 is named in memory of Jean Templeman, a 1912 graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, and victim of war atrocities in the sinking of the Hospital Ship, Llandovery Castle. As early as October 1911, Red Cross nursing service was talked of at the meeting and one nurse was reported enrolled; in October 1917 the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association decided to enter Red Cross work as a unit. The registrar's work had increased so that paid relief had to be provided.

The civilian nurse felt the surge of changes and, in response to a growing demand, an increased salary schedule for the private duty nurse was effected January 1, 1918.

The tragedies and responsibilities thrust on the nurse by the war era, goaded her to a study of her civic duties and political beliefs. July 1917 we find the Association endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

So rapidly had nursing organizations rolled up that outlines were becoming distorted. Over-lapping and duplicating responsibilities made re-organization of the various nursing-units imperative and, in May 1918, a paper on

reorganization was read at the meeting. The main topic of the Cleveland Meeting of American Nursing Association that year was reorganization, and from then on we find all the meetings of the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association given over primarily to this subject.

In response to the program adopted by the American Nurses' Association for the more effective centralization of nursing activities and their associations, the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association took the initial step leading to the organization of the Fourth District of the Minn. State Registered Nurses' Association by arranging for and calling the organization meeting of April 25, 1919.

The Fourth District includes: "Alumnae Associations of accredited Schools of Nursing in good standing in counties Isanti, Chisago, Anoka, Ramsey, Washington, Dakota, Scott, and Goodhue, and other Registered Nurses who are eligible and residing in the district." (1)

At this time there were nine hospitals in St. Paul, eight of which had training schools for nurses,--five maintained hospital registries. All the alumnae associations in the city were anxious to unite, but, at first, were unwilling that any action be taken that might lead to the discontinuing of their hospital registries. However, it was soon realized by this larger all inclusive group--remembering the difficulties met during the influenza epidemic of 1918--that the needs of the community could and would be better served through a central registry.

Assured of the cooperation and support of the hospitals in the undertaking the Fourth District Minnesota State Registered Nurses--voted to accept the offer of the Ramsey County Registered Nurse Association--(made at the time of reorganization) of its equipment, and recorded; and, as requested, their Registrar, Miss Rose Enge, who was appointed the first Registrar of the Fourth District Minnesota State Registered Nurses' Association held its last meeting, and its Registry was then transferred to the Fourth District of the Minnesota State Registered Nurses' Association, all its members becoming

(1). From Constitution of District Number Four of the M.S.R.N.A.

charter members of that association which agreed to fulfill all purposes and serve all interests served by the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association.

The registry is still one of the major activities of the Association, and the calls have broadened to include all types of nursing-service: in hospitals, in homes in and out of the city, all times of day or night, holiday or not, and for such periods of time as desired, even to fractions of the day. This past year over 11,000 calls were cleared, an increase of approximately 1,000 calls over the year before.

With the reorganization of the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association the ball rolled far into the open. It became imperative for the Fourth District to locate in its own quarters. Throughout the years their meetings had been held where ever shelter had been graciously extended them--first in rooms of the Ramsey County Medical Society, from which they wandered to the Nurses' Club, the auditorium of the Wilder Building, the Y.W.C.A., and the various hospitals of the alumnae. In 1922 the Fourth District sponsored a concert the proceeds of which, amounting to about \$500, went to the furnishing of the Registry office; and, in February 1932, the Fourth District Association moved into its own home in the Lowry Medical Arts Building.

Today the association Headquarters consists of a large assembly room and two offices, and is fully equipped for all meetings and social activities. The number and complication of problems having grown heavier year by year, it became necessary to employ some one to carry on the business of the Fourth District and in October 1926 a full-time Executive Secretary was appointed, in 1937 a full time stenographer. A library of reference books, and all the leading medical and nursing journals, is rapidly being built up.

The increasing demands of the re-defined objective of the Fourth District; "To establish and maintain ethical standards among nurses, and

to promote the educational and social standing of the nursing profession,"

(1) stimulated a closer study of existing conditions in the educational system for nurses. Some of the hospitals have discontinued their schools of nursing. Now, of the original group, only the Ancker, Mounds-Midway, St. Joseph's and Bethesda hospitals retain their nursing schools which are no longer referred to as training schools or nursing, but as schools of nursing, since the educational requirements have passed beyond the field of vocational endeavor.

Each forward push of the ball, as with progress in any field, created a new complication or problems--the ball again lost its smooth outlines.

At the time of the reorganization, the working schedule for private duty nurses still provided only two hours off duty out of the twenty-four, or four hours if much sleep was lost. May 1921, following a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of Fourth District and Superintendents of Nurses of all the hospitals, four and one-half hours off duty was agreed upon, eight hours off if much sleep was lost, and twelve-hour duty only for ward-work or if a nurse was in uniform all night, and the privilege of evening hours once a week. This seemed phenomenal good fortune at the time, almost too good to be true. From September 1924 to May 1925 nurses studied the advisability of the twelve hour schedule, and the Board of Directors of Fourth District asked the hospital personnel if they, too, would give the question their careful consideration. Here the tact of the nurse was surely tested for with many doctors opposed the twelve-hour schedule, very diplomatic action was required.

In 1933 the American Nursing Association made its first stand for the eight-hour day, and the Fourth District adopted this service.

With the membership grown from an approximate twenty to twelve-hundred, the ball of the profession has rolled far since St. Paul's first two hospitals (1). Object, Section I, Constitution of District 4 of the M.S.R.N.A.

were established; St. Joseph's in 1853, the oldest in the state, and St. Luke's in 1855. An interesting light on early nursing procedures appeared in the Minnesota Democrat under date of February 14, 1855, giving a description of the recently opened St. Joseph's Hospital: "A skilfull physician," we are told, "will visit the hospital at least every other day. The price for patients in private rooms furnished with the careful attendance of the sisters, a doctor, medicine, light, and fuel, is eight dollars per week; a very moderate charge considering the expense for proper care, particularly in some cases." Or this gem which we find incorporated in the By-laws of St. Luke's Hospital: "The duties of the matron shall be to accompany the physician and surgeons on all their visits, and to see that the patients behave with propriety."

The point of view has somewhat changed but the problems are basically the same, often differing only in name. Where the present-day nurse speaks of, "cooperation," the original group spoke of, "the strength of union"; and the seemingly novel idea of the nurses' aid or attendant was already a "burning question" back in 1910. (1) "It has seemed for some time, Miss Wadsworth states, "to those members of the Examining Board who have visited many small hospitals in our state, that in these and some of our special hospitals where applicants are below educational standards required to admit of state registration, might be found a solution of the burning question of nurse 'attendants' for the middle or poorer classes. We, therefore, read with much interest this same opinion expressed in the report of the Training School Committee of the American Hospital Association."

There is much work still to be done, and we are ready to do it. Nursing care has moved from emphasis on cure, to concentrate on prevention. Educational requirements have risen constantly, visioning the day when every registered nurse will also be a college graduate; for, today, much is expected of her. She must be educated along lines of teaching as well as nursing since each

nurse must teach a program of positive health which demands an understanding of the problems of her community, as well as those of her patient in the home or in the hospital.

It is a far cry from that first Registry when Miss Casey, the librarian of the Ramsey County Medical Society, on her way home each evening, carried her list of names to the drug-clerk at Hall's drugstore; to the present Fourth District Association rooms, where a Registrar, day and night, on eight hour duty, conducts the business of the Registry in a modern office with a switch-board, and filing system that has been adopted by other Registries over the country.

We may well be proud of our pioneer record--first, to establish an Official Registry in the United States, First, to arouse an interest in the formation of a State Association, and to remember, as well, that from the establishment of the Registry, September 8, 1898, it has given the community continuous service.

The ball has grown to giant proportions, and is out on the open road where the nurses, now strong in numbers and professional knowledge, can get behind it with ease and keep it rolling along.

School Nursing
M. Pruitt
2-24-42

Granite Falls, Minn.
August 29, 1928.

My dear Miss Alexander:

I will try to comply with your request anent to my work and experience as the first school nurse in Minneapolis.

In January, 1910, Dr. Chas. Keene was appointed physical director and supervisor of hygiene; the same month I was selected as the nurse to give medical inspection a try-out. At that time it was doubtful whether the board of education had the authority for this new venture. The idea was to hire a nurse, have her wages contested, and take the case into court for a test-case. This was done; and the case was decided in Dec. 1910 in favor of the defendant, not the school board. The Women's Club had guaranteed my wages at \$70 for the one month. This amount they paid; but it was afterward refunded by the Board of Education.

In January 1911, school nursing was organized with three physicians and three nurses. Drs. Kerriok and Annis and I think Dr. Cutts were the M.Ds. Mrs. Loots, Mrs. Mitchell, and myself were the nurses.

The Sumner, Blaine, and Franklin schools were assigned to me. My months work had been in Sumner, Blaine, and Grant. I think that we got \$80 for that year. I was re-appointed the next year, along with Mrs. Lootz, Mrs. Mitchell, and three other nurses; and held position until Jan. 1, 1912, when I resigned on account of illness in the family.

At first, the examining of children was optional. If parents sent in a written protest, the child was exempt. However, it was not long before the protests were withdrawn and requests to be examined took their place. The Christian Scientists were our strongest opposers; and as one of the members of the Board was of this faith, the work was hampered somewhat. But the opposition did not last long.

The work had wonderful cooperation with the staff men of the General Hospital, University Free Dispensary, and also Wells Memorial. The Dental College did wonderful work (gratis) for pupils.

The parents, as a rule, welcomed the work we were doing; and I recall very few instances of an unpleasant experience with them. In the schools into which my work took me, it seems that the greatest problem was that of home conditions. Children were often deserted by father or mother or both. This state of affairs was not common in the Jewish families, but very much so in the Gentile. Illiteracy and poverty were the other large factors which brought about the undesirable home conditions in my district. The nurses in other parts of the city had different problems. The work was very interesting and broadening and afforded me much worth while experience. I regreted very deeply that I had to give the work up.

I hope that I have given you the information that you want for the History of Public Health Nursing. I would value a copy of it very highly; for although I am not actively engaged in the work, I am still very much interested in it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Margaret Stoltenberg

Affiliated Organizations
Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941.

HOSPITALIZATION IN MINNESOTA.

J. A. Heilscher
325 N. Front St.,
Mankato, Minn.

Affiliated Organizations
Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941.

HOSPITALIZATION IN MINNESOTA.

If the care of the Sick be taken as the measure of the civilization of a people, Minnesota has reason to be proud. Its first hospital appeared before the state was formed, and before there were any trained nurses outside of religious communities. We had a hospital before England had yet entered the Turko-Russian war, that led to the Fall of Sebastepool, and the rise of trained nursing among lay women. The names of the generals who fought that war, the statesmen who brought it on, even the purpose for which it was fought are covered with the dust of time but that of Florence Nightengale shines bright with the years.

Florence Nightengale was busy preparing herself for the great work she had in mind, when a few Sisters in St. Paul were clearing out a little log house to make shelter for the victims of Asiatic Cholera who were being carried up the river on boats from the plague stricken areas. This was 1853. In 1854 there was a general hospital - the first in all that great territory.

It is still a question where the money came from to finance it but in some family letters to Bishop Cretin we find that about that time he had a small patrimony left him in France. The inference is that the good Bishop was the benefactor through whom the modest four story brick building rose on the very site that the main building of St. Josephs Hospital occupies today. The inhabitants of St. Paul numbered at that time about 1500 Indians, half breeds and adventurers but containing among them withal the leven of a great city.

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Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941

ST. JOSEPH.....

ST. PAUL.

1854.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Corondelet opened the first hospital in this territory. Like the Sisters of all older congregations they were equipt for the care of the sick as well as for teaching. Their convents had as well as their school a hospice for the care of the sick: it is from this word "Hospice" that our term Hospital is derrived.

A Board of Health appeared about this time in St. Paul and Goodrich was named City Physician. He was succeeded by Dr. Willey and these two with Drs. Marsh and Brisbane were the first doctors to attend St. Joseph's.

Dr. Gillette was the first interne, 1885, and Dr. Harry O'Brien followed him in 1886. Dr. O'Brien's life is so intimately intertwined with the progress of this hospital that a history of one is a history of the other. It was in this hospital just about this time that Dr. Ohage drew the eyes of the surgical world to the West by successfully removing the gallblader. This is the first operation recorded in the United States for the complete removal of this organ. Dr. Arnold Schwyzer formally used the "bronchoscope" for the first time on this side of the Atlantic in 1906.

St. Joseph presented its frist class of nurses for graduation in 1906. It numbered 16.

By this time St. Joseph was dividing honrs with a number of hospitals that had sprung up in St. Paul and Minneapolis and also in the small towns.

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Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL
ST. PAUL.
1855

In 1855 a collection was taken up in Christ's Church, St. Paul, for the founding of a hospital and orphans home. A small wooden house was loaned for the purpose. In 1857 there was a corporation formed under the name of Christ's Church Hospital Association and Orphan Home of Minnesota. The work soon grew beyond the limits of this little house and there were no funds to enlarge it. The pastor, Rev. John Ingen, moved out and gave his own home to the Corporation that they might continue their work. However, the work languished through the sixties but in 1873 there was a revival of interest and a reorganization under the name of Church Hospital and Orphan Home of St. Paul. At this time the activity passed into the hands of laymen. General Sibley became a member of the Board, a position he occupied until his death in 1890. Women whose names stand out in this reconstruction are Mesdames Bond and Breed. In 1877 the name was changed to St. Lukes Hospital, the present site was purchased, and a building erected. Additions were added from time to time and there was a general renovation in 1931. A training school at the early date of 1892 was opened and in 1901 the course was made three years. It is affiliated with the University for Science and the Liberal Arts, and was the first school to demand a High School Certificate from its entering students. A beautiful Nurses Home was erected in 1924.

ST. BARNABAS.

1871

St. Barnabas was the first hospital in Minneapolis. At that time the city was not yet quite sure of its name and some of the old St. Barnabas records show it set down as "Fall City." Its inhabitants numbered at that time about 1300.

Rev. David Knickerbocker was pastor of Gethsamani Church. He had not only a sympathy for the Sick but the gift of leadership. A hospital would be the natural outcome of such a combination at that time. From his parish he drew men who formed the Brotherhood of Gethsamani. They secured a cottage on Washington Ave. just beyond what was known as Bassett's creek, and "Cottage Hospital" the forerunner of St. Barnabas entered into history.

The first public mention of this movement was in the Tribune of March 14, 1871;- "The Brotherhood of Gethsamani, believing that some provisions should be made in "Fall City" for the Sick and Maimed, have taken the first decisive step toward that end, by assuming the responsibility of providing a building for the purpose, reckoning on the benevolent citizens to sustain the undertaking."

The house was furnished and a matron installed, and a patient received by March 14, 1871. The Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker became Supt. and Miss Mary Everte, matron. The Physician and Surgeon in charge was one whose name is intimately connected with the history of this city, Dr. A.E. Ames, a former mayor.

St. Barnabas was incorporated in 1885. Of the twelve men who signed the articles of incorporation not one is living. The founder Rev. David Knickerbocker having passed away in 1894 as Bishop of Indiana.

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Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941

ST. LUKE

DULUTH

1881

St. Luke's Duluth was the product of the Episcopal church at that time under the leadership of the Rev. C. C. Cummings.

Its beginnings were small. Its first home was in a remodeled loft over an old blacksmith shop. There was accommodations for twelve patients. At the present time there is a fine up to date institution with 100 beds.

In 1921 the management was changed with the idea of making St. Luke the hospital for all the churches not otherwise provided for. From 1893 - 1922 the Episcopal Rector Rev. A. W. Ryan had been chairman of the Board of Directors.

St. Luke's had one of the earliest nursing classes. The first nurse to be graduated from their school was Miss Minnie Gould in 1891. During the Influenza epidemic in 1918 the hospital was overcrowded and patients were cared for in the Baptist church across the street. The nurses gave up all thought of class and applied themselves to the care of the sick, and then tried to pick up the work in the few weeks left them before graduation.

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Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941

NORTHWESTERN.

1882.

The Northwestern Hospital is no less unique in its founding than in the success that has crowned its course.

Its first appearance was splendidly American in its speed and efficiency. Its first meeting was called through the daily newspapers, the place of meeting was announced as the Quaker Meeting House. The object of the meeting was stated by Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve, and its first president was elected. The first president was Mrs. T. B. Walker, who served until the time of her death 35 years later. Nineteen days later the hospital was organized, opened, and had received its first patient.

It was located on 4 Ave. and 25 St. later on Clinton Ave. and finally on Chicago Ave. and 27th, 1887.

This hospital is also unique in the number of its benefactors. That an organization without any church or fraternal backing could make friends and hold them to the extent of donating large gifts, is the highest evidence of the satisfactory degree of its service.

The Northwestern opened its training school in 1884. The second school for nurses West of the Mississippi. It has graduated between 500 - 600 young women - a great gift to humanity whether they become heads of families or continue their work with the sick. Of the forty-three women who were active in the founding all but two were laywomen. The office of Director on the Hospital Board descends from mother to daughter.

This is the fifth hospital organized for women and children in the United States. The others are in order, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

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BETHESDA

1883

This hospital opened in 1883 but closed the following year. It reopened in 1891 in the former residence of H. P. Upham at 9th and Wacouta which was remodeled and prepared for hospital use. The Supt. was the Rev. J. A. Hultkrans who served till his death in 1915. The building was enlarged in 1904 and again in 1908.

The nursing was at first under the charge of the Deaconesses from the Mother House in Omaha. The chief was Sister Bothilda Swensen, and it was under her direction that the Training School for nurses was opened. It closed after four years but in 1909 was reopened under Sister Esther Porter who continued its direction until her death in 1926. She was the first Deaconess to be registered in Minnesota and to serve on the State Board of Examiners for Nurses.

SWEDISH HOSPITAL.

1883

The Swedish Hospital has the distinction of being organized by twelve men, the same number that Our Lord chose for the establishment of His church. Their beginnings were equally humble. The first home was in an old dwelling at 1419-9th street. Leased, remodeled, and equipt for a hospital. Its capacity was 25 beds.

The name of the Deaconess Bothelda Swenson again appears in this institution as a superintendent of nurses for whom she opened a class in 1899. Sister Esther Porter also lent her aid in these early days. They have both been mentioned in the founding of Bethesda.

In 1902 the first unit of the Swedish hospital was dedicated. As the work increased other units have been added until at present it has a capacity of 250 beds.

In 1916 an addition was made to the nurses quarters. It now accomodates ninety nurses.

Features of interest in this hospital is its daily spiritual exercises and its interest in its nursing class. There are a swimming pool and gymnasium, a glee club with thirty two voices under a regular director, a student's Loan Fund, and a Scholarship. Seven graduates of this school are serving as missionaries in foreign lands, and in the late war seventy wanswered their country's call.

Another feature is an auxiliary of laywomen through whom the hospital reaches out into the field of Social service. With the help of this society, the Concordia, they support a full time social worker. Their new Hospital was opened in 1929.

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ST. CLOUD HOSPITAL

1885

St. Cloud formerly known as the St. Raphael hospital was founded by the sisters of the order of St. Benedict in 1885. In the following year the great tornado swept over the town, and the Sisters, when their little hospital overflowed, were received into the school taught by the Sisters of St. Benedict. This building they turned into a hospital also and did yeoman service for the victims of the storm. Their means were small at the beginning and it gives a great insight into the difficulties that a hospital meets in a small town to notice that the records were kept from 1890 to 1902 by the sisters themselves. After that period the records are the work of the physicians and surgeons.

The present splendid hospital is the third the sisters have built. The other two they have turned into "Homes for the Aged." A nurses training school has been organized 1908, which is a great educational center for the young girls of Stearns county.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

MINNEAPOLIS

1887

This splendid institution was founded by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Its first home was in the old Murphy residence where a hospital of 35 beds was set up. In 1890 an addition was added, increasing the number of beds to 75, and in 1915 the new building was erected with a capacity of 250 beds. From 1890 to 1906 Mother Jane was head of the institution. In 1906 Mother Esperance became the superintendent, and continued in that office until 1918. It was under her direction that the new hospital was built.

Of the doctors of Minneapolis contributing to the success of this institution might be mentioned the late doctors Dunn and Laliberty, as well as Dr. H. B. Sweetser who is still with us. I only mention those whose zeal and skill I know of personally.

The new Nurses Home was built in 1929 and houses 150 students. This school was opened in 1900.

Affiliated Organizations
Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941

THE DEACONESS HOSPITAL

1888

The Deaconess Hospital, Minneapolis, was founded in 1888 and incorporated in 1889. The first Chairman was Prof. George Sverdrup who served for fourteen years, and was a great force in the development of the institution.

The work progressed slowly but surely. The class of deaconesses numbering sometimes as high as fifty. Orphans were cared for as well as the sick, and an outstation was established for orphans at Beloit, Iowa in 1890.

In 1912 a Training School for nurses was opened, and additions were made to the hospital in 1924-25 giving a capacity of 150 beds.

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ST MARY'S HOSPITAL

DULUTH

1888 Feb. 2

This hospital was founded by the Sisters of St. Benedict, an order that has 1500 years of service to humanity back of it.

Two of the founding Sisters were of the wealthy Kerst family, and their inheritance was a great assistance to the institution, but not so valuable as their devoted service.

In the early days their patients were largely lumbermen, miners and fishermen and others engaged in dangerous or hazardous employments. They were not very economical in their way of living and often reached the hospital after spending their pay. The Sisters used a plan very much talked about at the present day. They sold them tickets for so many days care in sickness. This plan continued until the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Law in 1913. To give service the Sisters established branch hospitals at Cass Lake, Brainerd, Grand Rapids, Bemidji and other places.

The number of patients admitted to St. Mary's since it opened its doors would constitute a city larger by 30% than the Duluth of today. St. Mary's was on the first list of standardized hospitals, and among the first to introduce Occupational Therapy under a full time instructor to its patients.

Its training school is affiliated with St. Scolastica, a college accredited to the North Central Association. Their course leads to a diploma in nursing, and the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Affiliated Organizations
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Mary Pruitt
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ST. MARY'S
ROCHESTER

1889

It is not necessary to tell you that this hospital ranks among the greatest in the world. It was the result of the happy conjunction of the May family with the Nursing Sisters of St. Francis. One group without the other would undoubtedly have done notable work, but the combination has accomplished far beyond the ability of either one alone.

It was my privilege when a young physician to see the father and his two sons in consultation over a patient I brought to their clinic and afterward to see the sons operate on him in the presence of their father. I did not know then that I stood in the presence of men whose names will be bright in the annals of medicine for all time.

Later, while doing post graduate work in Vienna, I heard from time to time reference made to the great lights in the medical and the surgical world, but there were no names I heard mentioned more frequently or with more respect than our own two Minnesota Mayos.

I will make no attempt to familiarize you with an institution that is a household word with us.

The Nurses Training School of the institution is worthy of its origin.

ASBURY
1892

Mrs. Sarah Harrison Knight, it may be said, was the moving spirit in the founding of this institution. She has in her mind a Deaconess Home and hospital. in 1888 she was a member of the Board under which the Northwestern Deaconess Home was established. When this project was abandoned, she took the one remaining Deaconess into her own house, and later rented a house for the continuance of the work. This activity was taken over by the Methodist church and incorporated in 1891. Later the old Minnesota Hospital college was purchased by this corporation, and here the Asbury Hospital was established. The Deaconess and hospital service were united until 1893 when the Methodist church took charge of the hospital. The capacity of the hospital was then 34 beds.

An addition was begun in 1901 and completed in 1916 giving a capacity of 50 (?) beds. The widow of the late Colonel Tourtelotte built a memorial to her husband, the Deaconess Home, 1915 East 14th street, and in 1915 this was incorporated with the Asbury Hospital property.

In 1921 the Asbury was rented to the Federal Government for the use of disabled soldiers, and became Vet. Bureau No. 68.

It was through the indomitable courage and perseverance of Mrs. Knight and her strict sense of honesty that the pledge to the supporters of this hospital was fulfilled, and that Asbury could still carry on as a hospital. To meet this pledge a new hospital was undertaken on the grounds that that would serve as a hospital until the lease of the original Asubry had expired, when it should become a nurses home.

The hospital containing 160 beds was formally opened 1924.

The Training School which had been dissolved when the hospital was leased was now reestablished under the direction of Miss Lydia Miller.

Affiliated Organizations
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WINONA

1894

Winona General Hospital was founded by an association named "The Winona General Hospital Association." A leader in the movement was Dr. Donald B. Frichard. This hospital has a capacity of 150 beds, and a flourishing nursing school.

GILLETTE HOSPITAL

1897

It is the pride of Minnesota that it was the first state in the Union that attempted to care for crippled and deformed children, whose parents were financially unable to care for them, at the public expense.

The Legislature made an appropriation of \$5000.00 for this purpose as early as 1897, and space was set apart for them in the Ramsey City and County Hospital.

The present Institution was opened in 1911. Any minor whose parents are unable to pay, and who have been residents of the State for one year at least, and who has an orthopedic condition that may be remedied is eligible.

Education is provided for the patient including High school and even business, and other special courses to which the patient is adapted. There are no religious restrictions, and Sunday School and Church services are held by the different denominations at regular intervals.

The school building, known as the Michael Dowling Memorial Hall, is the gift of the Bankers Association and the Minnesota Editorial Association with a grant from the Legislature. The swimming pool is a gift of the Bigelow family. The sunrooms are owed to Mr. Herman Benz and Henry Hovey Dickey, and the screened porches were built by the Saint Paul Daily News Christmas Fund.

This hospital is ranked "A" by the American College of Surgeons since 1922. It has also an accredited school of Nursing.

It is named for Dr. Arthur Gillette who from the days of his internship in St. Joseph's hospital in 1885 was a moving spirit for the care of crippled children.

SHRINERS' HOSPITAL

1923

Though the Shriners' Hospital was founded in this present century it is of great interest in the history of the care of the crippled children of the state. It is unique in that it is a hospital for the care of children founded and under the direction of a man's organization, though of course the nursing is carried out by women.

There is no restriction as to eligibility as to color, creed or race, and the hospital maintains the highest standards in its work. The highest talent of the cities is on its staff and every effort is made to give the child the joyous happy life that is the inheritance of all children, while restoring its body to a condition as near the normal as possible.

This hospital is only one of fifteen that the Shriners maintain throughout the United States.

Affiliated Organizations
Public Health Nursing
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CONCLUSION.

These early hospitals were all the result of charity or humanitarian effort. It was these hospitals that educated the people in the taking care of their sick, and the result of their lesson is that hospitals have sprung up over the state as freely as the red lily on our prairies.

Today we have 215 hospitals with 27,150 beds for the care of our sick. There are also 1500 bassinets for the new born. The yearly admission is 181,000. There is an average of patients in those beds of 20,885.

Attached to all the larger hospitals are schools from which thousands of girls graduate yearly, well equipt for life whether they continue in the nursing profession or become mothers of families.

As I touch so lightly on this great Theme, the hope rises that there is in this audience some with the God-given gift of putting on paper the soul as well as the body of a fact, and that such a one may be inspired to write a book on "The Developement of Hospitalization in Minnesota."

Affiliated Organizations
Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941

My Dear Miss Peterson:-

Last Saturday in looking over some of Dr. Helen's papers I found three copies of the speech you inquired about.

I am sending you one herewith enclosed. You may keep it as a token of remembrance.

When next you pass through Mankato why not stop and say "hallo" to a "feller."

Sincerely Yours

J. A. Hielscher

Affiliated Organizations
Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Oct. 1, 1941

PARENTS AND CHILDREN AND EDUCATION.

Introduction.

This visit to Blue Earth seems like a home-coming to me, for it was here that I first began the work that has occupied my whole life, and I always attribute a great deal of the satisfaction that has come to me to the just and kindly reception I received when embarking on what was then a new and untried sea. My talk tonight will be rather a reminiscing about the things that are past and an attempt to draw from them some help for the things to come. The tide of time, in the eyes of God has not proceeded more than a few inches from the floodgates of eternity, though it seems a very long stream to us. The Garden of Eden is a place where we played in our childhood, for we were present as the seed of the race deposited with our first parents, even as we will be present with the children of the generations to come molding and shaping their lives even as our ancestors molded and shaped ours.

Pri. man Fire

When man and woman found themselves facing the world to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, they hunted and fished together, and found shelter in caves or hollow trees. There was no home, and the children when they were born were carried with them, wherever they roved. Then a very wonderful thing happened. They discovered fire. This is the starting point of such civilization as we have today. They might have found this gift in many ways. It existed in the earth from the beginning in volcanoes. It could have occurred by the rubbing of dry branches together by the wind, as the Boy Scout in our day strikes fire from two dry sticks; it may have come from a flaming meteor or most likely of all it was the result of lightning on inflammable material. There is a story in the Grecian myths, which stories are seldom without some foundation, that Prometheus, a friend of man

stole the fire from heaven for the use of the people.

Hearth
Home
Altar

However it came, it brought a tremendous change. Changes they never dreamed of while they planned to preserve and control it. They carried it to some sheltered place and fed it with sticks. They built a ring of stones around it, that it might not escape, and behold there was the first hearth, and about it sprang up the home.

Man had begun to call on God as early as the days of Enos who was the son of Seth, because God no more walked and talked with them-- they called him from their loneliness. They offered sacrifices of the things they held most dear. Later this sacrifice took the form of burnt offerings, and it is not unlikely that the hearth was the first altar, and to this day this triad, the hearth, the home, and the altar, is so wound up in the heart of man that for it he will lay down his life. Devotion to his country is of a far later origin.

Div. of
Labor

With the gift of fire came a problem. Who shall watch it for it required care, and what was more reasonable than that the woman who was often detained from the chase, in childbearing and nursing, should take over this duty. The woman turned her face to the warmth and comfort of the hearth. She became the fire watcher while the man turned his face to the wilds, the jungles, the strife with wild beasts, the heat of summer and the cold of winter. He became the provider, while the woman became the homemaker.

Property
Law

In the course of time man began to perfect his methods and eventually could provide more than was necessary for the maintenance of of his own family. He acquired flocks and herds, or property so to speak. Then the question of property rights in regard to his neighbor's flocks and herds appeared, and we had laws. Laws are based not on the expediency of the case, nor the comparative strength of the contending parties but on Justice derived from a source higher than this material world. Thus,

lowly the groundwork of civilization was laid. The home, the division of labor, property, law.

Education.

When a child was born then, as today, it faced the unknown. The parents were the guides. They led him into the light of whatever knowledge they possessed. Thus the education of the child became part of their lives. Parents were the first educators, and they remain the great educator down to the present day, for what child whether his home is rich or poor if his parents are honest and virtuous will put any college teaching before the lessons learned from his father and mother. Parents have, indeed, called in specialists or teachers to assist them in different phases of the child's education, but these teachers and the parents do a work that never can be separated, for it meets in the child who is the care of both. The altar still remains in the hearts of the people though the place of public worship is communal and true education is still in the heart of the home though schools are dotted all over our land.

Unchanged conditions of fundamentals.

In glancing back over the history of our race, we are struck by the tremendous changes and advances in the field of thought and endeavor, and the little change in the fundamental things. The altar, the hearth and the home remain. All science which we have made our servants, are for the elaboration, the beautification and the exploration of these three things. The time allotted to man for any accomplishment is so short indeed that it would appear God is more concerned with our doing His will than helping Him with His designs. The Psalmist allows us three score years and ten, and when we consider that each one of us is born into the world in a state of complete ignorance, I think this fact is what our Declaration of Independence had in mind when it declared that all men were born "equal", and when we remember that we only have a little handful of years to live, we can see why we were not commissioned to change the earth,

but only to "increase and multiply and subdue the land." There is no creature so long in maturing as we are. Our first twenty years are spent in learning how to live, and for this and our livelihood we are dependent on the generation from which we spring. There are only fifty years left for our actual life work. From 20 - 40 may be called the productive period in which the home is established and the children on their way to maturity. Whatever contribution we may hope to make to the general progress are made in our third score, from 40-60, the last ten years will be more profitable (?) in our experience than in our labor, and perhaps of the greatest benefit to our community and to our state, provided we have made good use of the preceding periods. After seventy we are high up on the mountain peak of life. Our breath is getting short, the winds are cold and thin, the companions of our life are dropping off one by one, but how clearly we can see the long roadway of life. Now, gently the dawn of eternity breaks over our heads; we are again among the dependents where we started, and receiving the kindness from our children that we have shown to the old people of the preceding generation.

Periods of Life.

Let us now return and walk more slowly through the different periods of life. The years of childhood or dependency strengthened toward the end into a preparation for the active productive life in the home and the community, and presently the child is a man or a woman with a man's or a woman's cares. As from the very beginning the development of the child is the greatest preoccupation of the parents. When the little one smiles up to them from the cradle, they realize that here is a body, a soul, and a mind, and that the happiness of its future depends on how they mold these three wonderful gifts. A body..a soul..and a mind.. I will not speak to you tonight of the development of the spiritual, nor the mental,

for that is not my province, but I will speak of the physical development because my training and experience enables me to speak along that line.

Medicine

From the earliest days there were persons who were interested more or less in physical conditions of the race. In Egypt beyond the time of the Shepherd Kings they had established a rude kind of clinic - the sick were carried to some busy corner, where the passers-by might advise with them on their care. 3000 B. C. Ireland had some sort of fraternal hospital for the members of the Knights of the Red Branch. It is the first hospital to appear in history. Doctors multiplied down through the ages, and we find this significant line in the Book of Ecclesiasticus Chap. 33 "Honor the doctor for the need thou hast of him, for the Most High has created him." This sounds rather like an apology. However, Doctors and diseases multiplied through the ages. The doctors' business was the care and cure of the patient, but the idea of prevention never entered into their calculations, except as it was forced by government, and it then took the form of throwing a cordon of soldiers around a city or town that was plague stricken, that none might escape to carry the disease to those outside. It is recorded in history, but the story has never been substantiated, that the great fire of London was started purposely to destroy the city and the plague that was raging in it at the same time.

The first time that a ray of light broke on the secret of prevention of disease was when Edward Jenner discovered that an infection with cow-pox would prevent a subsequent attack of smallpox. His letter setting forth his discovery and addressed to the King of England was written the same year that George Washington died 1799. It was a long time after that close to the opening of our own Civil War that light began to dawn on the science of Bacteriology. With that light came the possibility of the prevention of disease. Jenner made his discovery without even conjecturing there was such a thing as actual living infection.

Since the opening up of this science of bacteriology which is still far from being complete, one by one the great scourges of humanity are being laid by the heels. Of those for which an actual prevention exists we can mention, - Hydrophobia, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Smallpox. Five giant plagues. Of the diseases of which the cause is known and the manner of infection and the means of controlling it are, Tuberculosis, Yellow Fever, Typhus, Malaria, Hookworm, Tularia, Psittichosis, undulant Fever and trichino, while work is being patiently done on measles, scarlet fever, Poliomyelitis, influenza and others.

This flood of information has come on us so quickly that we have not been able to assimilate it. It is a new science, and it needs a new body of teachers trained in the knowledge of the prevention of disease, and it needs an intelligent body of men and women to meet them half way. Before we can derive the full benefit of the advances of science, we must open up our minds to the new facts. We have not been long in training. It took a hundred and fifty years to make the value of vaccination common knowledge. Immunization against diphtheria was not practiced on any large scale until 1905, about thirty years ago. Time marches on. Every decade brings some new victory over disease. A knowledge of these things is a part of our education. There is even a department of our Government set apart for the very purpose of preventing disease among our people. This department knows that it will never succeed without the intelligent assistance of the people themselves. The doctor can always be counted on, but though he do his best in the limiting of infectious diseases, the trouble is beyond his control before he is even notified. The mothers of the land afford the only key to the situation, and it is the duty of the state to prepare them for their part in this new science where they will not be called on to nurse sick children through a long illness, as much as to

prevent them getting sick. It is a new task coming to substitute the old, and oh, so much a happier task, for seldom has a child gone through one of the preventable diseases that I have mentioned without carrying the scars of his struggle with him to the grave.

This new science of the prevention of diseases is already well established. There is the State Board of Health, a part of our government, and there is every intelligent man and woman in the state, the prize for which you are playing is the health of the child.

Ask yourselves tonight this question "What do we need to win out" and the answer comes back: "A proper understanding of the symptoms of the very beginning of these diseases so that medical aid can be called and the spread of the disease at once limited. The other thing is the true evaluation of the methods for the prevention of disease. The plan that is offered and as far as we can see the one that can succeed is that of every county in the state providing itself with a nurse specially prepared. One that will not be attached to any one part of the county but will circulate through all parts, taking for the first point of contact the school. Through the school children the parents are reached and there we are at the very heart of this educational project. The mother and the nurse talk over the different problems, and the mother feels that now she has an assistant who will give her the time and the attention necessary to clear up the things that have been puzzling her. A new independence comes to her, such as comes to her husband when a mechanic arrives at the farm and teaches him the use of a new piece of machinery that has been lying useless in his yard. She knows what prevention means. She knows the reason that her children must be kept at home if there is a contagious disease in the house. She no longer does it because it is the law, but because she knows the reason. One nurse for a

county of twenty or thirty thousand people does not seem very much, but with other sources of information it is a very great help. The expense is not more than ten cents a person. Less than that in the larger counties. Two thousand dollars would cover salary transportation and overhead in any ordinary county. You could easily pay out that amount in a much less profitable way. There were 584 deaths in our state (?) in 1900. Since the use of immunization the number dropped to 16 in 1934. It is estimated that the average cost of school for a child is fifty-seven cents a day. How many school days lost would amount to \$2000.00, not to speak of the loss to the child and the occasional deaths from diseases that could be prevented or controlled. Take the matter again of Typhoid. I wonder how many of you know that when a person becomes a typhoid carrier, that if they are employed in any work that includes the handling of food, as milk, bakery, cooking, they must leave their job, and that the state having forced them out of work for the protection of the public must pay them a pension for their support. You pay that out of your taxes. At the beginning of this year the state was paying pensions ranging from \$65.00 to \$14.00 per month to eighteen persons. The man receiving the highest sum has a wife and four children to support. He formerly earned good wages as cook. After an attack of typhoid, he became a carrier. He lost his job and went working in the quarries. He was not able to stand the heat of the sun as he was used to indoors so he gave up that work and later worked here and there on the streets. His family was reduced to poverty. Two years ago he was given a grant of \$65.00 monthly. He is fifty-three years of age and strong and willing to earn his living. I could multiply instances to show you the advantages of prevention of disease, but I am very sure that you can find plenty of them in your own community.

As the County Nurse is paid through the Board of County Commissioners, it is not unusual to hear that the fault of not having a nurse rests on that body. Now the County Commissioners are elected by the people and they are committed to the views of the people. They hear a great deal more about saving money and lowering the taxes than they do about the prevention of disease, and the education of the people to meet the new condition. Let a few representative men and women go to the commissioner of their district and tell him that they do not think it any extravagance for the mothers of the county to have one assistance specially skilled in the knowledge that would prevent the spread of disease among their children, the care of handicapped children and the proper feeding of normal children. They will then find that the Commissioner is just one of themselves and very willing to carry out any popular measure for the benefit of the county.

Changes come slowly, and it may happen that you will be told that the budget for the county expenses is made out and that no nurse could be hired until next year. Do not wait until next year. Go ahead and form your welfare committee. The County Supt. of schools will be only too glad to act on it. He knows what it would mean to the schools. The Judge of Probate will realize the assistance that a nurse visiting in some of the poor and disorganized homes would be, for the Judge of Probate in towns of this size is the Judge of the Juvenile Court also. The chairman of Child Welfare, a state officer, will be glad of the cooperation that the nurse can give. The county Commissioners, seeing you are in earnest about the matter will appoint one of their members to sit on the Committee with you, and if you have a county Medical Health Officer he will also gladly become a member. The State Board of Health, through its Division of Hygiene, will be glad to send you an organizer to help you get things started.

This same division will assist you in choosing a competent nurse and also provide you with a supervisor from the State who will visit your county and observe the work your nurse is doing.

If you feel that you are ready for work, all except the salary for the nurse, you can stage a great big market day, to which every farmer and every storekeeper and in fact every home will contribute something--a little pig, a chicken a calf, a doz. eggs, baked goods, pies and cakes, in fact anything that would turn in a few pennies. You would have a lot of fun and enough money to pay the first year's salary or the first half year's salary. By that time the people would have all been awakened to their rights, and the County Commissioners will think they would be very safe in allotting the one tenth of a mill that would be necessary to secure a nurse for their county.

I would like to see this county marching on with all the aid the mothers are asking, and all the protection the children require.

Feb. 1910 - After several consultations with Dr. Keane, Hygiene Director of the Public Schools, the proper blanks and forms for a record system were adopted for the medical inspection in the school. He also prescribed the general policies to be followed in conducting medical inspection, excluding of children with infectious diseases from school and the re-admitting of them.

Upon starting the work of medical inspection, the physicians and nurse met with the heartiest co-operation of the principal and teachers of the school, and entire room being turned over for the use of the doctors and nurse. Beginning with the intermediate grades, physical examinations were made on all children, unless parents sent written requests to the principal to excuse a child, alternating higher and lower grades until examinations were completed. The examining doctor wrote the physical findings on a permanent record kept on file and on a report for the parents which was given to the child to take home. The nurse made a home visit to interpret the report, to advise the necessary treatment, and in some cases to arrange for the care indicated. All such existing facilities as clinics and dispensaries were used whenever possible.

Sept. 1910 - The Board of Education accepted the offer of medical inspection and the services of the nurse extending to Jackson School as well as Washington School. After the work for the school year was well launched by Drs. Nickerson, Brown, and Annis, the routine physical inspections and examinations were turned over to the internes of St. Barnabas Hospital under the supervision of Dr. Nickerson. Different specialists in the city gave their services for the necessary correction work. St. Barnabas gave hospital care to patients to whom the full hospital fee was prohibitive.

The work of the social service department was not limited to the school child. The family as a whole was considered and on the home visits and efforts made to meet any health or social problems presented by the other members of the family. The father out of employment, the alcoholic mother, the older brother sick with typhoid, the pre-school child with rickets or orthopedic defects, the unmarried mother were among the many problems met and encountered. This was a period preceding the confidential exchange and an understanding of family case work, when social and health agencies were limited and not well understood.

Calls were also answered for the bed side care of chronics and acutely ill patients in whom Gethsemane Church was especially interested.

Outline of Social Service Work

St. Barnabas Hospital

Nov. 1st, 1915

In submitting this general report of the Social Service Department, it seems advisable to quote, in part, from minutes covering the first year and part of the second of its existence.

"June 6th, 1910 -

In November 1909, the subject of Social Work in connection with St. Barnabas Hospital was considered and discussed, the work being provided for through the generosity of Mr. W. E. Goodfellow. Miss Hartry, Miss Minnie Paterson, Rev. I. P. Johnson, and Miss C. H. Cameron were present. The work done in other institutions was discussed, and definite plans were deferred to a future meeting.

In December 1910, Miss Helen Stevens was engaged to undertake this work and a meeting was called for January 6th, 1911 at St. Barnabas Hospital at 1 p. m.

A permanent committee was decided upon to consist of the Superintendent of the Hospital, the Directress of Nurses, the Rector of Gethsemane Church, Miss Minnie Paterson of the District Nursing Department of the Associated Charities, Mr. W. E. Goodfellow, and the Nurse in charge of the work. Miss Cameron was asked to take the duties of Secretary. On January 6th, was held the first regular meeting of the Social Service Committee of St. Barnabas Hospital.

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The project of getting the Washington School for Medical Inspection was discussed, and Mr. Johnson was asked to report on the matter at the next meeting.

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February 7th, 1910 -

An informal meeting of the Social Service Committee was held at St. Barnabas Hospital at 5:30 p. m. Mr. Johnson reported that the Board of Education had accepted the offer of our nurse in the Washington School, also that the Executive Committee of the V. N. Association had consented to have Miss Paterson arrange for training in V. N. work.

.....

February 21st, 1910 -

A meeting of the Social Service Committee was held at the Hospital at 1:15 p. m. The discussion was concerning the treatment of the school children. Dr. Margaret Nickerson has consented to conduct examinations three days in the week from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m. Dr. Jane Kennedy is willing to operate on Tonsil and Adenoid cases referred to the hospital, the hospital giving one to two days accommodation free.

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February 28th, 1910 -

During the month 13 adenectomys were performed in the hospital. Surgeons and specialists have gladly given their services to these children. We are especially indebted to Dr. Benjamin, Dr. Jane Kennedy, and Dr. Campbell. Dr. Annis has consented to give two days in the week to School Inspection. Dr. Paul Brown also did volunteer service. "

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From June 1st, 1911 to December 1st, 1911 no reports are available.

December 1st, 1911 -

Miss R. J. Kirk was engaged to succeed Miss Stevens; at this time physical examinations, and in so far as possible, treatments were given at the hospital to the scholars of Washington and Jackson Schools. The examinations were conducted by the internes of St. Barnabas Hospital, each one giving three hours weekly to the work. As time went on, it was found that few calls came from the patients in the hospital; many of the "Charity" cases were receiving either private or public aid from other sources and the work consisted chiefly of the duties of a School Nurse.

Actual nursing, which is not a prime phase of Social Service work, was well attended to by the Visiting Nurses, and although the suggestion was made that the sick calls from a limited section surrounding the hospital be handed to the Social Service Worker, and that pupil nurses be given the experience of District Nursing under her direction, the suggestion was not acted upon. For the maintaining of a successful Social Service Department in connection with any hospital, there must be a source from which to draw a supply; naturally this source is a Dispensary. Because of this lack the Department did not progress along the lines first laid out, but the hospital has been for the past three years doing a Social Work which was perhaps reached farther than if the first idea had been carried out.

During the period when St. Barnabas was connected with the Public Schools, hundreds of school children were physically examined and many received free treatment at the hospital.

(A tabulated report will be appended.)

The Social Worker has spoken before Mothers Clubs at Gethsemane Church and before other clubs and societies in the city, emphasizing the need of prevention and cure of physical defects peculiar to children.

In many instances clothing was supplied to individuals as well as to entire families, the Knickerbacker Circle of Gethsemane Church keeping always on hand a supply of new and second hand clothing. For three winters, one of the members of the Circle donated two or three dozen pair of woolen undergarments for small children; these were gratefully received by children attending the Washington School, who were known by their teachers to be in need. Cases calling for aid that the hospital could not render were referred to different helping organizations of the city, as the Associated Charities, Humane Society, League of Catholic Women, etc., etc.

At the close of the school term, June 1912, it was decided tha the hospital had rendered sufficient service to the Board of Education in the matter of School Inspection, and the nurse was withdrawn from that work. During that spring, however, a new phase of Social Service was referred to the hospital, namely the physical examination and treatment of children coming before the Juvenile Court.

Dr. H. D. Newkirk had been engaged by the Juvenile Protective League to make these examinations, and every Saturday morning he was assisted in his work by the Social Service nurse of St. Barnabas. Names of children found in need of physical treatment were referred to the V. N. Department of the A. C., St. Barnabas giving, when called upon, the necessary institutional care. The work grew so rapidly that it soon required the full time of one nurse, and in July 1912 took charge of the work; thus

a different line of Social work was established, but although different, none the less important and necessary as results have shown. Mr. Goodfellow continued to pay the Nurse's salary until May 1st, 1915, when it was assumed by the Juvenile Protective League.

With the exception of Dental treatment, facilities for correction of physical defects in these delinquent children were provided for, Dr. Newkirk performing surgical operations and prescribing medical treatment while Dr. Paul Higbee attended free of charge to defects of vision.

September 11th, 1914, Miss Hartrey, the Superintendent of the hospital, kindly opened a room on the third floor of the hospital for use as a Dental Clinic; the furnishings being in part donated by the Juvenile Protective League.

At the opening of this clinic, the following persons were present:

Hon. E. F. Waite, Judge of the Juvenile Court

Mrs. E. F. Waite

Mr. Steward, Reporter for the Minneapolis "Journal"

Miss Josephine Schaine, Reporter for the Minneapolis "Tribune"

Dr. Florence Richardson, Examiner of Juvenile Court Girl Delinquents

Miss Howe, Principal of Irving School

Mrs. Sharrot, Street Mother

Mrs. Clawson, Policewoman

Mrs. Herbert Nelson, Secretary of Juvenile Protective League

Miss Trinke, Visiting Nurse

Mrs. Tohn Terrell, Probation Officer

Mrs. Marie Nehls, " "

Miss E. Stockwell, " "

Miss K. Finkle, " "

Miss M. E. Bryne,

Dr. H. D. Newkirk, Director Research Department, Juvenile Court

Dr. T. Russell, Dentist in charge

Dr. Merkhardt, Assistant Dentist

R. J. Kirk, Social Worker

Tea was served by Miss O. Hennemuth, Operating Room Nurse,

Miss Margaret Holden, Dietitian,

Miss M. Campbell, Head Nurse on Third Floor.

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It is obvious that this remedial work is necessary and I take pleasure in quoting from the Report of the Juvenile Court of Hennepin County for 1914. Judge Waite writes: "For upwards of two years there has been maintained in connection with the Juvenile Court what we have called our "Research Department." It has been financed by the Juvenile Protective League, aided by a specific annual gift of \$600 from a public spirited citizen. Dr. H. D. Newkirk has been in charge. In very many cases Dr. Newkirk renders gratuitous service, having liberal aid from the management of St. Barnabas Hospital

In some cases mental tests are necessary, and these are made by Miss M. E. Bryne, a specially trained teacher whose services are loaned by the Board of Education.

The value of all this investigation is very great as an aid to the Court in finding the most effective way to correct the child. "

Mr. MacKenzie, Superintendent of the Glen Lake Farm School for Boys, says:

"Each year we see more and more the value of medical co-operation. In addition to boys sent from the Juvenile Court to the hospital, forty-three were sent directly from Glen Lake. One case will illustrate: an Italian boy came to me one day saying he would like to talk to Dr. Newkirk next time the doctor came. This boy suffered pain nearly all the time, had a tense expression, was thin, yellow, and irritable. His parents thought little of the trouble and the boy was modest in speaking of it. He was sent to St. Barnabas Hospital where an operation was performed. Relief from pain and relaxation from nervous tension followed immediately. Soon he gained in weight, his color improved, and his whole attitude toward the world changed.

I wish to express our appreciation of the liberality and kindness extended to Glen Lake by St. Barnabas Hospital. The hospital cares for all our cases not contagious, and does it in such a kindly spirit that a trip to the hospital is not accompanied with any dread. "Gee those nurses are good to a guy" is frequently the verdict of a convalescent.

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The work with the Court necessitates the presence of the nurse at the Juvenile Court sessions which are held two days in the week. Only one morning of each week is given over to physical examinations so that the total examined is less than the number examined in the schools when a part of each day was given over to the work. A less number of visits can be made, as the work covers the entire city and not only a section. Many visits consume an hour in the making. In addition a great deal of clerical work is done including the keeping of all examination records,

copies of which (physical) must be sent to the Superintendent of the State Training School, when boys are committed there. All applications for admittance to the School for Feeble-Minded are made out by the nurse.

Before closing I must not forget to report a very important work which was carried on during the winter of 1912. Free lunches were furnished to a group of ill-nourished children attending the Washington School. Mr. Goodfellow financed the scheme while St. Barnabas Hospital furnished the room, the cook, and the waitress. These lunches consisted of soup, bread, one egg each, and milk; seventeen children in all partook of the lunches and were greatly benefited thereby, all gaining in weight and the teachers reported that the children did much better work in school. In all 593 meals were served.

Respectfully Submitted,

Renee J. Kirk

Social Service Nurs.

Tabulated statement from February 1st to June 1st, 1910

Number of calls made -----	526
No. of treatments given -----	114
School Inspection-----	66 days
Clothes distributed to -----	47
Cases reported to Humane Society-----	9
Cases reported to City Hospital-----	6
Children taken to Specialists and Dispensaries-----	59
Total No. of children examined in Washington School-----	267
Second Examinations-----	63
Total No. without defect-----	12
Treated at St. Barnabas Hospital Surgical operations-----	45
Diseases treated at hospital, eye disease, skin disease, defective ears-----	22

Helen Stevens

December 1st, 1911 to December 31st, 1912.

No. of visits-----	1000
Admitted to St. Barnabas Hospital-----	110
Treatments outside hospital-----	40
No. Individuals supplied with food and clothing-----	38
No. supplied with fuel -----	3
Physical Examinations (including delinquents)-----	456
Physical Inspections (for sore throats, etc.)-----	863
Taken to Specialists -----	10
Fitted with body brace -----	1
Fitted with glasses -----	21
Taken to "U" dental clinic-----	7
Von Pirquet tests -----	5
Referred to Fresh Air Society -----	5
" " Visiting Nurse Association -----	2
" " Humane Society -----	4
" " Associated Charities -----	1
" " Jewish Associated Charities -----	1
Work exchanged for clothing -----	1/2 day
Work obtained for non-employed -----	4 days
Taken to State Institution at Owatonna -----	2
Sent to School for Feeble-minded -----	3
Amount paid out for medicine -----	\$1.00
Families referred for Christmas dinner baskets -----	6

January 1st, 1913 to December 31st, 1913

No. of visits -----	1012
Admitted to St. Barnabas Hospital -----	84
Treatments outside hospital -----	10
No. supplied with food and clothing -----	30
Physical Examinations (Boys) -----	191
" " (Girls) -----	5
Fitted with glasses -----	23
Taken to "U" dental clinic -----	8
Referred to V. N. A. -----	1
Taken to Home School for Girls -----	1
Taken to Hospital for Crippled Children -----	1
Sent to home in country -----	1
Sent to School for Feeble-minded -----	4
Prescriptions given -----	6

January 31st, 1914 to December 31st, 1914

No. of visits -----	977
Admitted to St. Barnabas Hospital -----	60
Clothing and food supplied -----	14
Physical Examinations (Boys) -----	189
Physical Examinations (Girls) -----	14
Fitted with glasses -----	23
Von Pirquet test -----	3
Referred to City Hospital -----	2
Transferred to Hospital for Crippled Children -----	1
Sent to Faribault -----	4
X-Ray -----	1
Thanksgiving dinner provided -----	1

January 1st, 1915 to October 31st, 1915

No. of Visits -----	650
Admitted to St. Barnabas -----	57
Clothing and food provided -----	5
Fitted with glasses -----	9
Physical Examinations (Boys) -----	126
" " (Girls) -----	3
Referred to City Hospital -----	2
Sent to School for Feeble-minded -----	2
Prescriptions given -----	5

During the months of May, June, and August the salary of the nurse was paid by the County, and she was engaged in assisting for the first two months named, in investigating the homes receiving County Aid. In August she acted as substitute Probation for the North District. During this period extra time was given in keeping up the work of the "Research Department". Owing to lack of funds the Physician in charge was asked to discontinue work for three months during the summer so that the number examined and treated has not come up to the total hoped for. However, matters are again on a good working basis and we trust that the end of the year will show as good an average as former years.

Report of Dental Clinic

September 11th, 1914 to December 31st, 1914

No. Admitted -----	18
Treatments -----	25
Extractions -----	14
Fillings -----	55
Cleanings -----	9
Crowns -----	1
Plates -----	1
Given Tooth Brush and Powder -----	3
Gums treated -----	1

January 1st, 1915 to October 31st, 1915

No. Admitted -----	28
Treatments -----	34
Extractions -----	29
Fillings -----	60
Cleanings -----	5
Given Tooth Brush and Powder -----	6
X-Ray -----	2

Note: Dental Clinic was closed July, August, September, 1915

Summary of Operations, Etc.

	1912	1913	1914	1915 to Oct. 31
Adenoidectomy -----	53	59	50	37
Tonsilectomy -----	49	49	49	33
Circumscisions -----	42	60	37	22
Appendicectomy ----	1			2
Laporotomy (Exp.) -	1			
Right Ing. Hernia --	1	2		
Left Ing. Hernia ---				1
Double Ing. Hernia -				1
Cleft Palate -----	1			
Deflected Septum ---	1	3		
Varicocele -----	1	1		
"Shot" Operation ---	3	2		3
Tenotomy -----		2		1
Turbinates -----		1		1
Undescended Testicle-		1		
Polypus (ear) -----		1		
" (nasal) -----				1
Hemorrhoidectomy ---				1
Ingrown toenail -----				1
Carbuncle -----			1	
Abscess (leg) -----	1			
" (labia) -----	1			
" (cervical)---			1	
" (alveolar)---			1	
" (pectoral)---				1

Summary of Operations, Etc. (Continued)

	1912 -----	1913 -----	1914 -----	1915 to Oct. 31 -----
Treated for Pneumonia ----	-----	-----	1	-----
" " Sore foot ----	-----	1	-----	1
" " " hand ----	-----	1	-----	2
" " Heroin habit--	-----	1	-----	-----
No. Examined -----	176	191	193	129
Physically Normal -----	42	46	14	?
Treated for fractured arm-	-----	-----	-----	1
" " Poison Ivy ---	-----	-----	-----	1
" " Ear infection-	-----	-----	-----	1

Summary of Operations.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Adenoidectomy	41	55	60	56	104	108	116
Tonsilectomy	45	50	53	54	109	105	120
Circumcision	48	54	62	75	31	47	40
Appendectomy	2	--	1	2	2	1	2
Laporotomy	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Right Ing. Hernia	1	-	-	2	1	2	1
Left Ing. Hernia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Double " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleft Palate	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Deflected Septum	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Varicocele	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
"Shot" Operation	2	3	1	1	-	3	-
Tenotomy	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Turbinates	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
Undescended Testicle	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Polypus (ear)	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Polypus (nasal)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hemorrhoidectomy	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Ingrown toe nail	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Carbuncle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Abscess (leg)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" (labia)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
" (cervical)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
" (alveolar)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
" (pectoral)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mastoid	-	-	-	1	2	2	2

HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN MINNESOTA

"The Public Health Nurse as we know her today is a trained worker, charged with the triple duty of caring for the sick in their homes, of preventing the spread of disease and of promoting the health of her community. But her work began long before she was what we would now called trained, long before organization was thought of, or her power to prevent disease and promote health was dreamed of even by herself.

Throughout the ages the sick have undoubtedly received care in their homes by others than members of their families. Centuries before the Christian era, the Jewish Rabbis enjoined their people to visit the sick to cheer, aid and relieve them in their suffering. Since the founding of the primitive Christian church such work has been a recognized part of its activity.

It is significant of Florence Nightingale's genius that she saw in the nurse of her creation not merely a woman trained to give skilled care in the sick-room, but one who would teach and promote health.

The first public health nursing in the United States was not started until the late seventies but the movement soon gained headway and organizations began to spring up in the various states. "

The Georgetown constitution for 1928 gives an account by Mrs. John Eastwood, an early Minnesota public health nurse." Georgetown was so named by the British in 1825. It was then a Hudson Bay Trading Post in the Red River Valley.

Mrs. Eastwood had planned to be a missionary in India and in preparation studied with the family doctor for two years. But after meeting Mr. Eastwood, married and traveled to Clay county in a "Red River Cart" in 1879. Here she found her training helped her in serving the needy.

Mrs. Eastwood registered 150 births. It was not an unusual occurrence in her experience for a husband to come through a snowstorm asking for assistance. After she had been bundled up in the blankets and made comfortable in the bottom of the sleigh the homesteader would give the horses the reins and off they would go over the trackless prairies to the one room cabin or shack. The beds were usually bunks in tiers of two or three. The mother would be in the lower bunk and perhaps two or three children in the upper bunk. She usually used a milk crock or a gallon jar for a washbowl. If there was a clean old shirt that could be spared that was used for an abdominal binder.

In an epidemic of diphtheria in 1881, she kept dishes of chloride of lime about the house to disinfect. On returning home from an infectious case she would change her clothes in the woodshed before entering the house, this was, sometimes, even in very cold weather too.

Thirty years ago organized public health nursing was introduced into Minnesota. The urban communities initiated and aided the growth of public health activities. Serving as a demonstration and inspiration to smaller communities the pioneer work spread throughout the state.

The war and the influenza epidemic aroused public sentiment for health improvement. Public and private organizations sponsored new health programs. The signing of the armistice and the subsequent demobilization released many trained nurses who had been engaged in war work and under stimulation of the Red Cross, by its peace time program many communities were inspired early in 1919 to arrange for the employment of public health nurses.

The post-war period marked a rapid advance in all phases of public health nursing. As war Red Cross funds were exhausted part of these public health services were discontinued. The majority were transferred to the support of public funds.

The period of reorganization and development followed.

The history of public health nursing in Minnesota up to 1930 will be reviewed in its four stages; namely the pioneer stage with its account of early organizations, the war and influenza period, the post-war period of rapid expansion, and lastly, the period of reorganization and development. For clarity the various activities will be divided into three groups, those in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, those in Minnesota exclusive of the tri-cities, and those that are statewide in organization.

PIONEER PERIOD - 1902-1917
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth

Visiting Nurses Association of Minneapolis

The first public health nurse in Minnesota was employed by the Associated Charities of Minneapolis, "In order to provide nursing care for the needy sick in their homes." The exact date for this important step in public health work was February 24, 1902. At this time there were three women members of the Associated Charities Board, Mrs. W. A. Jones, Mrs. F. A. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Edmund Smith. From the beginning the direction of the nurse was put into their hands, altho according to these women the first vision of the value of visiting nursing came from the men.

For the first year the money for the nursing service was secured through individual subscriptions. The total budget was estimated at \$800 to include salary of the nurse, emergency fund, printing and miscellaneous expense. This is about 1/100 of the present yearly budget. The first nurse, who stayed but one year, was Miss Bessie Blair. She was succeeded by Miss Marie Jamme, a graduate of John Hopkins Hospital.

In these early days, two precedents were established which point to an unusually progressive and forward-looking policy. Almost at once emphasis was placed on the instructive side of visiting nursing and almost from the beginnings, too, a fee at first not to exceed twenty-five cents a visit was charged to patients who were able to pay.

At this time Miss Jamme felt the need of an Auxiliary Committee and so in 1904 the Board of Associated Charities authorized, "The organizations of a Visiting Nurse Committee, of from fifteen to twenty-one women to supervise the work, raise funds, etc."

1904, too, saw the addition of a tuberculosis nurse to the Visiting Nurse Staff. This step was promoted by the anti-tuberculosis committee of the Associated Charities, the salary was provided by Mrs. George Christian. Cots, food, sputum cups and other needed supplies were distributed to tuberculous patients. Bedside care and preventive measures were undertaken by the nurse.

It is interesting to note that it was in 1903, only one year earlier, that the first tuberculosis nurse in the country began her work in Baltimore, Maryland.

The following year in the reports another point of interest is the statement, "That visiting nurses in the schools have been found of great value in the East."

1905 brought a third nurse for general work and a fourth, whose salary was paid by Mrs. Christian, for obstetrical work. It was at that time reported that the obstetrical nurse was the first in the country to work in connection with a visiting nurse association.

The salaries of the nurses at this time were \$50 a month for the first year, \$55 for the second, and the uniforms were provided.

Miss Jamme resigned in 1907 to be married and Miss Minnie Patterson of the Chicago Visiting Nurse Association came to Minneapolis as "Head Nurse" of the Minneapolis Visiting Nurse Association. Miss Patterson remained for thirteen years, or until 1920.

From 1908 the work grew rapidly, the expansion made possible by the development of "Tag Day." Tag Day was instituted by the Visiting Nurse Committee of the Minneapolis Woman Club. For ten years this plan proved to be the most successful means of financing the visiting nurses. It had the complete sympathy of the public, the local newspapers gave first page stories to "Tag Day" each year, and the Street Railway Company put placards in front of their cars advertising it. During these years the Woman's Club with the generous support of Minneapolitans raised from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars annually for the visiting nurse work.

Other interesting events of 1908 included the opening of the first Visiting Nurse Summer Camp for tuberculosis children and the beginning of the physical examination of children in the Minneapolis schools. This last important step was largely due to individual teachers and physicians, and to the interest of the Associated Charities, its Visiting Nurse Committee and the Minneapolis Woman's Club. In order that there should be home follow-up of the school examinations, the Woman's Club paid for a school nurse and Miss Irene Foote of the staff was released for this work.

The initial camp was conceived and started by Mrs. George Christian. The first summer a tent was placed on the bank of the river, where two or three tuberculous children might be cared for, and Miss Agnes Trinko, one of the visiting nurses was put in charge. In 1909 due to the generosity of the Park Board in providing the site, a permanent summer camp was established in Glenwood Park.

In the year 1910 a new development of visiting nurse work began. Through an arrangement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the company paid for nursing service to its sick policy holders. The cost of this service to the Visiting Nurse Committee was estimated at that time to be fifty cents a visit. This arrangement with the Metropolitan is still in effect, tho the fee is now more than doubled, and a constantly increasing number of policy holders are cared for each year.

During 1910 too, the Associated Charities with its Visiting Nurse Committee co-operated with other agencies in a joint committee on Infant Welfare. This later resulted in the founding of the Minneapolis Infant Welfare Society in 1912. At the request of Dr. F. W. Schultz and Dr. J. P. Sedgwick, the Visiting Nurse Association agreed to pay the salary of a new nurse for the year 1910 for this work. The nurse was Miss Meta Mettle of the Visiting Nurse Staff.

This year also at the request of the State Health Department and the State University, two visiting nurses, Miss Meta Mettle and Miss Agnes Trinko were loaned to talk throughout the state on public health nursing. In addition the superintendant, Miss Minnie Patterson, made occasional trips to towns where visiting nurse associations were desired. Through these contacts the visiting nurse work in Minneapolis began to have state-wide influence.

Miss Hildegard Ostrom has drawn a vivid picture of the visiting nurse of this period, in a report written in 1923.

"We were then a branch of the Associated Charities and occupied the same offices. The nurses and agents had desks in the same room and had free access to one another's records. Consequently we were very familiar with each other's work and often made our visits together. We also made visits with members of the Humane Society, and with the Juvenile Court Nurse."

"Our uniforms were very different from these we are now wearing. Our coats for winter were heavy, tight-fitting, dark blue, double-breasted ones with stiff, stand-up collars. They were warm as they were padded and lined throughout, but heavy and uncomfortable. The V. N. insignia was in gilt letters worn below the left shoulder. The hats were not of the soft and comfortable styles of the last few years. The summer hats were stiff, black sailors with wide brims and small crowns and were exceedingly hard to keep on the head if there was the slightest breeze. I was forever holding on to mine frantically. Our nursing bags, first used in 1907 were of the kind physicians all carried a few years ago, much heavier than the ones we carry now. "

"In 1911 there were only five districts. There was one nurse for each of these districts, two nurses for maternity cases only, one nurse who gave her time to the infant welfare work."

"The Maternity nurses gave the usual bedside care and also gave the prenatal instruction, saw to it that the physicians were engaged or that the patient went to the dispensary. One great difficulty in our maternity work then was that most of our foreign mothers refused the care of physicians and engaged ignorant midwives."

"You could always know our chronic nurse when you saw her because she was loaded down with bundles of shawls, flannels, quilts, liniments, etc."

In 1914 arrangements were also made with the City Health Department to divide the tuberculosis work and thus avoid duplication. The visiting nurses continued to care for children, surgical, and bedside cases while the Health Department supervised incipient cases, patients of private physicians, transient and lodging house cases. Little by little with increasing facilities, the Health Department has added to its part of the tuberculosis work until at the present only cases requiring bedside care are handled by the visiting nurses.

In 1917, the Visiting Nurse Committee took the final step in its separation from the Associated Charities. At this time it adopted a constitution and by-laws and became through incorporation the Visiting Nurse Association of Minneapolis.

Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Minneapolis - 1903

The anti-tuberculosis committee of the Associated Charities of Minneapolis was organized Dec. 2, 1903. It took charge of the prevention, relief and care of the tuberculous poor and of a general crusade against tuberculosis.

The following year the committee arranged for the nurse who was added to the visiting nurse staff for special tuberculosis work. They continued to support the visiting nurse until 1909.

School Nursing In Minneapolis

The early beginnings of school nursing in Minneapolis are described by Miss Margaret Stoltenberg. "In January 1910, Dr. Charles Keene was appointed physical director and supervisor of hygiene; the same month I was selected to give medical inspection a try-out. At that time it was doubtful whether the Board of Education had authority for this new venture. The idea was to hire a nurse, have her wages contested and take the case to court for a test case. This was done and the case was decided in December 1910, in favor of the defendant, not the School Board. The Women's Club had guaranteed my wages at \$70 for one month. This amount they paid but it was later refunded by the Board of Education."

In Sept. 1910 St. Barnabas Hospital began a four-month demonstration of school nursing through their Social Service Department. One nurse was detailed to two schools. Medical examinations were done by volunteer physicians.

In January 1911, the Board of Education took over the work enlarging it to cover other schools. Each nurse was given a group of schools in neighboring districts. In some instances she was able to visit each school only once a week for the districts covered large areas.

Infant Welfare Society of Minneapolis - 1910

The Infant Welfare Society of Minneapolis was organized in 1910. At that time the infant mortality rate in the city was 104, that is 104 babies under one year of age died for every 1,000 born alive. A group of lay people earnestly desiring to prevent these infant deaths, with advice of the medical profession, organized a clinic where mothers might bring their babies for examination and advice by a physician who specialized in baby care. Miss Augusta Mettle, one of the visiting nurses, was loaned by the organization to assist at the clinic and visit in the homes during the first year.

In 1912, the organization was formally incorporated with a Board of Directors two of whom were physicians and a staff of one doctor and two nurses. The aim of the organization as set forth in its original constitution was the prevention of infant mortality; this purpose to be carried out by educating the mothers in preparation of motherhood, the value of breast feeding, and regular examination of the well baby. This was to be given at the clinic by the physician assisted by the nurses in the home.

Amherst H. Wilder Charity-St. Paul

The first visiting nurse in St. Paul was sent out by the United Charities. Shortly after, in 1906, the visiting nursing was taken over by the Amherst H. Wilder Charity was established from a fund set aside by the man whose name it bears, for the purpose of giving aid to those in need and unable to pay for it; consequently

no charge is made for nursing care, which is given the worthy upon request.

School Nursing - St. Paul 1909

In March 1909, the St. Paul Board of School inspectors voted to create the position of School Medical Inspector, and the position of school nurse. This resolution was passed upon the recommendations of Superintendent of Schools, Mr. S. L. Heeter, who was very much interested in the relation of retardation to physical defects and illness.

In 1909, Dr. E. A. Meyerding was appointed school medical inspector and Miss Virginia Rice, school nurse, their duties to begin September 1909. It was decided to place nurses on the grade teachers' salary.

The following paragraph from the 1909-10 Biennial Report of the Department of Education outlines the aims of School Health work.

"The Department of Medical Inspection is entirely under the supervision of the school health authorities. It is intended primarily to bring to the knowledge of parents and teachers, those physical defects of children which stand in the way of health and defeat school progress. The workers should be considered a part of the school corps, looking after the physical well being of the children, adding to their happiness, increasing their physical and mental capacities, rendering instruction more effective and increasing the efficiency of the school."

Baby Welfare - St. Paul

In the summer of 1910 a group of interested people, including three physicians specializing in children's work, met and founded the present St. Paul Baby Welfare Association.

The beginning was very small. A milk station was conducted in part of a dwelling on John Street in lower town on property which was later taken over for railroad yards.

At first only two clinics were held each week. The number was increased to three the second year. At this time the distribution of milk was stopped and the clinic was gradually developed to its present state.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society - Duluth

With merely a handful of interested Duluth citizens, a committee consisting of E. A. Siberstein, Bentley Neff, Dr. E. L. Tuohy and Charles Rakowsky was formed in 1908, calling themselves "The Anti-Tuberculosis Society."

Through the efforts of this society the first visiting nurse, Mrs. Florence Lee, was secured for Duluth in May 1909. Through personal contribution her salary, and supplies needed in her work were secured. Her pioneer work soon proved the inestimable value of having such service for the community and in February 1912 the City Health Department took over their work. At this time Miss Louise Schneller was appointed Tuberculosis Visiting Nurse.

With the opening of the Nopeming Sanitorium, May 1912, the City Health Department found it necessary to add another visiting nurse. Miss Ebba Kerr came from Buffalo, New York, to fill this position in October 1913.

Minnesota Exclusive of the Tri-Cities

Blue Earth County - 1916

Even before the war had stimulated a general public health attitude, Blue Earth County was fortunate in having some of her leading citizens actively interested in Public Health work.

Mankato in 1916 began a city nursing service with Miss Abbie Peters as nurse. Miss Peters lived at the Immanuel Hospital and gave the students practical public health training, and taught classes in return for receiving her room and board.

Douglas County - 1916

The Federated Women's Club of Alexandria sold enough Christmas seals in 1916 to finance a nursing service for six weeks. The money was matched by the business men of the town and Miss Mary Muckley was employed for three months of school nursing in Alexandria.

Freeborn County - 1914

Albert Lea had one of the first school nursing services outside of the twin cities and Duluth. During an epidemic of diphtheria, Miss Alma Wretling, working with Dr. Burns, State Epidemiologist, was called to Albert Lea. There had been a death in the town and 18 cases were under quarantine. Dr. Burns recommended that a school nurse be employed temporarily. Miss Wretling was employed by the School Board Dec. 15, 1914. The service has been continuous since then.

In 1916 Miss Ida Lewis, working with the M.P.H.A., spent a short time in the county demonstrating health work.

Morrison County - 1915

In a report made to the Civic Improvement League, Little Falls, Mrs. R. D. Musser, Chairman of the Committee on Visiting Nursing and Child Welfare in 1920, made a statement that five years earlier funds were raised to employ a community nurse. Miss Sally was engaged for six weeks. In 1916 Miss Augusta Mettel took over the work.

Little Falls held its first Infant Clinic in 1916. Dr. E. J. Huenekens of Minneapolis, tells of this. I was called to Little Falls to attend a sick baby. The nurse in attendance had been one of our Infant Welfare nurses in Minneapolis for a number of years and, in true Infant Welfare style, was not limiting her services to the particular baby in her charge but was giving advice to other poorer babies in the neighborhood. When I arrived she had gathered 7 or 8 of these babies for me to examine, in fact, instead of seeing one patient I found I was conducting an informal Infant Welfare Clinic. The condition of these babies, casually gathered together, opened my eyes to the crying need for such work in the smaller towns."

With the consent of the local physicians, the Civic League arranged for Dr. Huenekens to conduct a formal Infant Clinic. This was a marked success. At the earnest solicitation of the Little Falls Civic League, Dr. Huenekens continued to conduct these clinics at three month intervals. The follow up work was done by the Community nurse, Miss Mettel, who also was a former Minneapolis Infant Welfare nurse.

Little Falls was the first small city in the U. S. to hold such clinics. Through papers read by Dr. Huenekens at several national medical meetings, a national reputation was gained for what could be done in the promotion of Child Welfare work in the smaller communities. These clinics were and inspiration for our own state-wide program of Infant Clinics initiated in 1918.

Pipestone County - 1916

In 1916 and 1917 Miss Frances Brink made school inspections in _____ for several months during an epidemic. Miss Brink was from the Epidemiological Division of the State Board of Health.

Ramsey County - 1916

Renville County - 1916

From January to April 1916, Miss Mary Cornish was employed by the county to do school nursing.

Rice County - 1909

Faribault began its Welfare Work in 1909. An organization was then started with Judge Buckham as the first President, Mrs. Lynn Peavey, Vice President, E. F. Kelly, Treasurer, and Mrs. H. C. Theopold, Secretary. Miss Rood, now Mrs. S. Fullerton, was given special training in public health work and began her work in April 1910.

St. Louis County - 1909

At Ely, in 1909, Dr. Parker asked Miss Frances Cameron, then Superintendent of the hospital there, to visit the schools daily during an epidemic of diphtheria to check on nose and throat conditions of children who had been out of school.

Stearns County - 1914

St. Cloud began its school nursing in 1914 with Miss Grace Heslop as nurse.

Steele County - 1915

Miss Elda G. Community nurse in Owatonna organized a county Child Welfare League, County Humane Society, and a Sunshine Society.

Swift County - 1914

Dr. Burns of the State Epidemiological Division, was called to Benson late in July 1914, because of an epidemic of typhoid fever. Miss Alma Wretling of this Division, spent six weeks in Benson as City Nurse. She visited homes, teaching bedside care and advising prophylactic vaccination. She was paid by the city of Benson for this work. When school opened, 50% of the children had had typhoid fever and the School Board, realizing the danger of the disease spreading further, employed Miss Wretling for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Watonwan County - 1916

Miss Francis Brink did school nursing in St. James in 1916. How long?

Winona County - 1910

The first public health nursing service in Winona was sponsored by a charitable organization known as the Margaret Simpson Memorial Home, at the

Winona County - 1910 (con't.)

instigation of the Winona County Medical Society. A nurse was employed by the organization to give bedside care to the cities poor, also follow up work, especially in tuberculosis. This service began March 1, 1910 and has been continuous since then. School nursing was introduced in the Winona Public Schools in November 1915. Miss Mary Joach was the nurse.

Minnesota Public Health Association

In 1906 the Minnesota Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis was formed. This was reorganized in 1914 under the name of the Minnesota Public Health Association.

In the 1908 minutes of the Association a Resolution was passed by the executive committee recommending "that a visiting nurse or visiting nurses be employed." In 1910 the first permanent visiting nurse whose duty it was to visit interested communities and to take initiative in local work was employed.

The State Association started its nursing service in January 1916 by offering nurses as a prize during the 1915 Christmas Seal sale. To the five counties selling the largest number of seals a nurse was furnished free for a period of one month. Thinking that it would be impossible to keep one nurse busy for the entire year the Association borrowed a nurse from one of the larger cities to fill the engagements awarded. As neighboring villages and rural districts heard of the work the prize nurse was doing, a demand for nursing service came in from a number of communities. In some instances it was from voluntary organizations but in a number of cases from the school boards and local sanatorium commissions. Instead of getting along with the single nurse, who had been borrowed for five months only, before three of the five months were passed a second nurse had to be employed and later a third nurse. By September 1 the staff had been increased to four.

From January 1916 until the close of schools in the spring of that year, a great portion of the work was naturally school health work, during summer months it was for the most part county tuberculosis surveys. Several of the county sanatoria of the Advisory Commission opened that summer and the State Association aimed to send a nurse to each county as soon as possible after the institution opened. The object of this was to aid in conducting dispensaries and to acquaint the patients and their families with the benefits to be derived from the full use of their local sanatorium.

From the start the aim was to have each nurse act as a "demonstrator" and do the work expected of a district nurse, including tuberculosis, school, and infant welfare work. In every community visited particular emphasis has been laid upon the introduction of health courses in the schools.

Miss Frances Cameron acted as supervising nurse. She spent her time for the most part lecturing before various Women's Clubs, School Boards, and assisting in health programs.

American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross Nursing Service became affiliated with the American Nurses Association at their annual meeting in 1909 at Minneapolis, which seems to be the first piece of important Red Cross Nursing work accomplished in Minnesota. The local committee at St. Paul was organized shortly after with Miss Dorothy Motl as Chairman and Miss Crawl, Secretary. The Minneapolis Committee was also organized with Miss Minnie Patterson as Chairman, and Francis Cameron as

American Red Cross (con't.)

Secretary. This committee later became the state committee on enrollment. Rochester and Duluth were organized a few years later.

The nursing enrollment did not progress very rapidly until the Hinckley fire in 1911 awoke the nurses to the realization that they must be prepared in case any emergency occurred and greatly stimulated enrollment (In August 1916 emergency detachments, which had been organized by these committees, were called out by Miss Delano for border service).

WAR AND INFLUENZA PERIOD 1917-1920

Minneapolis-St. Paul-Duluth

Visiting Nurse Association of Minneapolis

The influence of the World War was felt in the impetus given to public health nursing. Also it brought the "War Chest" as a means of support to replace Tag Day.

A teaching department was developed in 1919 to assist in teaching students enrolled in the Public Health Course at the University by giving them field experience.

Miss Alma Haupt, then newly graduated from the University Hospital, but with a background of social service experience, was the nurse selected as Supervisor of Instruction. Miss Haupt writes of this time, "The district selected for teaching purposes that first fall, was located in the neighborhood of Pillsbury Settlement House and Seven Corners. Six students came to this class every other day and inasmuch as the district was small they were obliged to go out in pairs."

Up to 1919, besides the Superintendent, there had been only the nursing staff all having equal authority. To quote Miss Haupt, "There were no supervisors and no decentralization. The offices were three rooms in the Meyers Arcade, one devoted to the Board, one to the Superintendent's Office, the other large room in which the twenty-one nurses with the three clerical workers assembled every noon to write their records and get their supplies. There was no uniform technique for giving bedside care, each nurse doing the work according to her own standards."

Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Minneapolis

This Committee extended their work in 1919 to cover Hennepin County. They employed the first public health nurse for rural Hennepin.

School Nursing in Minneapolis

Infant Welfare Society of Minneapolis

Wilder Charity, Visiting Nurse Department-St. Paul

School Nursing-St. Paul

Baby Welfare-St. Paul

Anti-Tuberculosis Society-Duluth

School Nursing-Duluth

Minn. Public Health Association

The nursing service of the Minnesota Public Health Association was continued until the summer of 1919. Many counties and towns received a demonstration nurse free for a short period as a reward for a successful Christmas Seal Sale. A 1919 report states that demonstration prize nurses had been sent to 84 of the 86 counties since this service had been started in 1916.

When the influenza was epidemic these nurses in many instances substituted necessary nursing care for their regular public health program.

In July 1919, the Minnesota Public Health Association and the Red Cross entered an agreement whereby, for the remainder of the year, the Red Cross was to carry on a program of public health nursing in the State and thus leave the funds of the Association free for educational purposes, in the nature of clinics, health surveys, legislation and such.

To fill requests coming to them, the M. P. H. A., in 1917, opened a registry for public health nurses. Many communities asked for supervision of their nurses.

To remedy the shortage of Public Health nurses the Association used its influence toward the establishment of a Public Health Course at the University. It assisted financially with the first four-month course offered in Nov. 1918. To encourage enrollment for the course and two similar courses the following year it offered twenty-dollar tuition scholarships to nurses.

The summer of 1919 the M.P.H.A. conducted a three-weeks Public Health Nurses Refresher Course in St. Paul. This was for nurses with three months experience. Thirty nurses enrolled.

Red Cross

The influenza epidemic in 1918 tested the Red Cross Nursing Service to the limit. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service vested with the Red Cross the responsibility of furnishing nurses, paying their salaries and furnishing emergency supplies whenever local authorities were unable to do so. Home Defense nurses were mobilized to form emergency units to be sent out wherever needed. Often a Home Defense nurse was sent out in charge of several partially or wholly untrained women, who volunteered to do influenza nursing. Many such units were sent to various parts of Minnesota.

Nurses waiting to go to France were sent out to do temporary influenza nursing. One of these, Miss Oline Hovland, was sent to the Overland Building in St. Paul which had been turned into a temporary aviation hospital. She was the first Minnesota nurse to die while in the service.

The Cloquet fire called for more nurses in the fall of 1918.

In 1919 a great many nurses were returning from service. The Red Cross urged them to avail themselves of the Red Cross scholarships to prepare them for public health work.

A peace-time program was launched including a demonstration of the value of public health nursing in preventive and educational work. Emphasis was laid on rural nursing.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH - (Division of Nursing)

The State Board of Health saw the need of an authoritative central organization to supervise public health nurses throughout the state and to correlate nursing activities. In 1916, the Board authorized the employment of a Superintendent of Nurses, but due to the lack of funds both this year and the next, nothing was done. By action of the Board, July 9, 1918, Miss Francis V. Brink became the first Superintendent of Nurses.

At the time of this appointment Miss Brink was employed on epidemic work by the Division of Preventable Diseases. Prior to this she was engaged in Anterior Poliomyelitis work by the State Board of Health.

In her new position Miss Brink at once became exceedingly active in maintaining contact with various nurses throughout the state and with aiding them in an advisory capacity. Her work was of an educational nature as well as supervisory. Requests for public health nurses and encouragement to communities with an awakening interest in a public health program called for attention. A Division of Child Conservation was also created by the State Board of Health in July and Miss Brink assisted them by taking charge of the publicity and details of arrangements for Infant Welfare Clinics in the smaller communities of the State.

The influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918 interrupted all other work. The State Board of Health was constantly receiving requests which could not be filled, sometimes from two to fifty calls a day.

Reports during this period give one an idea of the work done.

Miss Louise Christianson, nurse, and Miss Gwendolyn Livermore, muscle tester, were released by the State Board of Health from poliomyelitis work to do emergency nursing. We quote extracts from Miss Livermore's reports to Miss Brink in Oct. 1918.

"We got here (Dilworth) at 7:12, no one to meet us but were told the majority of cases were all in an old schoolhouse which had been turned into a hospital. There were about 21 people, 8 men, 6 women, and the rest children. Miss Christianson and I were busy all day."

"I can take temperatures, feel pulses, feed babies, and change them. I give drinks, comb hair, wash hands and faces, change beds (not very cleverly) burn rags, antisepticize anything, myself included, wash dishes and rinse out mouths. So you see I have become a very valuable woman."

From later reports - "Two student nurses have been secured." "The senior nurse will do the field work and I will be on night duty with Mrs. Spondyfeld." Again two and one-half weeks later she writes: "We have 28 patients not counting myself. If everything goes well Miss Christianson hopes soon to clear up everything by the middle of next week. There have been about 200 cases in Dilworth."

Miss Christianson reported of conditions in a small town of twenty-five families near Thief River Falls. "Influenza existed in twenty-four of the families, in some all members were ill at the same time. With the nearest physician twelve miles away, who tried to call twice a week, and the usual complications of pneumonia, abortion, etc. among the patients, and the two nurses were certainly kept busy. Two weeks were all we could be spared for this group."

Dr. Bracken, Executive Secretary for the State Board of Health, writes Dec. 5, 1918 "In dealing with the influenza epidemic we have been trying to help the various communities out. We have aid from the U. S. Public Health Service in the employment of doctors. Nurses have been supplied through the American Red Cross. It has been our custom when a community asks for a nurse to learn if the local chapter could pay the nurse's expenses. If it could (and in the majority of instances it has been able to do so) we have found a nurse and sent her to the locality as quickly as possible. If the locality is too poor to pay for a nurse then our appeal goes to the Northern Division of the American Red Cross and said Division pays the nurse which we send out. In some instances the nurse has been paid for thru the municipality or the Board of Education. The Northern Division of the American Red Cross, can only pay the amount authorized by the American Red Cross, viz. \$75 per month and there are few nurses who are willing to take the risk that they do in nursing influenza for this amount of money."

Miss Brink reports Dec. 26, 1918, "At times we have as high as seventy-five nurses in the field." One hundred forty-one nurses had been sent out since the epidemic started in addition to many nurses supplied in co-operation with the Northern Division of the Red Cross. The latter were detailed largely to the fire swept portion of northern Minnesota in October.

The following year the influenza epidemic was repeated. Demands for nurses were very heavy but with nurses being released from war service the situation was not so critical.

"When qualified nurses were not to be had student nurses, teachers, social workers, housewives and others capable of supervising gave valuable service to the public. Hospitals were organized in school houses and empty buildings that those in need might be under skilled supervision."

The following year the influenza epidemic was repeated. Demands for nurses were very heavy but with nurses being released from war service the situation was not so critical.

Bemidji Newspaper 1919 "During the influenza epidemic in Bemidji, 962 cases have been reported and fifty deaths have occurred according to a report just completed by Miss Jennie L. Garcelon, a Minneapolis trained nurse, who was sent here by the State Board of Health to take charge of the influenza situation. The death rate for Bemidji is exceptionally low when it is considered that there is a record of 962 cases and probably many others that were never were reported. The total number of deaths of residents of the city being twenty. There have been fifty deaths in the city but thirty of this number were persons from outside. Miss Garcelon believes that the co-operation of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools in stamping out the plague, was to a large extent responsible for the efficient way in which the situation was handled.

With the abatement of influenza in the spring and summer of 1919 a routine constructive program was re-instated. A part of the Division of Nursing report for the Quarter ending June 30, 1919, follows:

"The placing of public health nurses has been a slow process and will continue to be for some time; somewhat because of lack of qualifications, but more because of the insufficient supply of nurses. Thus far every nurse qualified for such work has been placed and undoubtedly with the fall opening of schools a nurse capable of doing public health work cannot be secured with a continued search."

"Because the National Red Cross has decided to use surplus Red Cross funds in various local fields for a definite health purpose, that of placing a public health nurse, some of the foregoing requests for nurses received by this Division have been turned over to the Northern Division of the Red Cross. The reason for this being that these certain fields had Red Cross funds which could not be used except according to Red Cross specifications, and these same fields could not raise added funds, which would be quite necessary."

"We have gone over this work of placing nurses in the field very fully with Miss Eva Anderson of the Northern Division of the Red Cross in order to bring about co-operation as well as co-ordination."

"Since the passing of the bill in this last Legislature relative to the employment of public health nurses, county, school, and municipal, requiring a report of their work to the State Board of Health on blanks and at times specified by the State Board of Health, a general form of report blanks is worked up. After collecting different copies of blanks now being used in the field we want to make it possible to put this in the hands of county, school, or municipal nurse."

"A complete file of all public health nurses now on duty in the field is in this office, each card giving necessary data regarding the nurse in the field. This is an ever-changing file, however, the only reference file of this sort kept by any organization or association."

"Suitable literature bearing upon the nurse's work in the field has been obtained from the Division of the State Board of Health. . . . has been sent to all county nurses in the field, also a copy of the State Board of Health Laws and Regulations. This has been done because we have learned that many public health nurses are ignorant of the existence of the various Divisions within the State Board of Health. Neither do they know the advantages that may be obtained theoretically and practically by consulting with the Division regarding problems of a special nature that arise in the field. Few feel any obligation to the State Board of Health in health matters."

"Maternity inspections are done in co-operation with the State Board of Control. The feeding of babies as well as the care of food and spacing of beds is given special consideration."

Nurses work relative to the Division of Child Conservation was dropped by the State Board of Health, June 1.

Plainview, Wabasha County. Miss Brink to Mr. F. G. Hefflefinger, Nov. 12, 1918. "This work has been directed by Mrs. Harry Austin, Chairman of the Plainview Red Cross Chapter, and with the usual difficulties prevalent to a greater or lesser degree in a small community, she has met every obstacle graciously, intelligently and successfully."

"While I am in other fields that have been supervised in just as efficient a manner, still this has come under my personal observation and I felt that the matter should perhaps be stated, as Plainview, even through their 'panicky' stage, was held well in hand by this women. Mrs. Austin has a family of five children and thought it no more than her duty to give her full time to the public rather than to her home."

MOORHEAD, OCTOBER 9, 1918 - Schools closed because of influenza epidemic. Red Cross Emergency Hospital organized for patients who could not be cared for elsewhere -
(Ruth Bracken, Hill City November 1918 - "Here in town there are 75 cases of influenza, 6 pneumonia cases, 3 small-pox cases and 4 obstetrical cases, As yet I have not found anyone to help me . . . the doctor who has been ill is able to be about again.

Hazel Watkins

REDWOOD COUNTY, 1918 - "From October to January, the greater part of a nurses time was spent in helping to combat influenza. Two consecutive weeks were spent in the village of Morgan. A county nurse and some of the rural teachers whose schools were closed were organized to help afflicted families. The epidemic demonstrated to many people the need and value of public health nursing."

ROLLING ALONG

Blanche M. Pinkus, B. S., R. N.

September eighth marks the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the first representative association of graduate nurses in Minnesota---The Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association --- of which the articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state, September 8, 1898. This beginning, as with most worthwhile ones, was not spectacular, but it achieved the enviable historic distinction of being the first official registry in the United States established on a professional basis by a representative group of graduate nurses operating without profit and solely for the mutual benefit of the group. Just a group of nine far-seeing graduate nurses chafing under professional restrictions and discriminations, but so dauntless in courage and unflagging in persistence that graduate nurses all over the country turned to them for a pattern for their own directories.

As I traced the development of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association from its inception through all its growth and ramifications, I was reminded of the snowball I saw a child pat into shape last winter. Her two small hands molded the ball so painstakingly that her fingers had to be warmed in her mouth at intervals throughout the process. She suffered much before the ball was perfect enough to suit her, and setting it on the snow-covered ground while she again warmed her fingers, a lump of snow attached itself to the under side of the ball and she was forced to roll it around to get more snow to stick to the rest of its surface and bring back the smooth, round shape. Finally it grew too unwieldy for her to push around and she called another child to help. Under the power of four little hands it rapidly gained in size, the number of children kept increasing, the operations became too ex-

tensive to be confined in a city lot, and I watched the entire group roll the giant ball in the direction of a nearby park and its broad open spaces.

The picture stayed by me and flashed again across my mind as I read through the expanding activities and interests started by that group of nine St. Paul nurses. The ball they molded has changed in size and diversity of elements and merged into The Fourth District of the Minnesota State Registered Nurses' Association, but it is still rolling up added duties and privileges with many of those original nurses still back of it, pushing it forward to broader and deeper civic and social responsibilities.

It was Miss Theresa Ericksen, nursing in St. Paul and a graduate of Northwestern Hospital, to whom Doctor Charles Wheaton, a prominent surgeon of that day, suggested the idea. Her clear vision recognized the value of organization, and with the energy of the true leader, she started the movement for a Central Directory. She is still keenly interested in the profession, and I was fortunate to get directly from her, the history of the birth of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association.

At that time there were four hospitals in St. Paul, having training schools for nurses - - - the City and County, now the Ancker, St. Joseph's, St. Luke's, and the Bethesda, the first three maintained registries for their graduates. The Bethesda School had just been opened. Writing of this time, Miss Holmes says: "All other nurses, locally called 'foreign nurses,' had nowhere to register except in the drugstore 'Free Directories' with the mixed multitude of 'experienced nurses' --- a most unsatisfactory arrangement as many of our older nurses throughout the state can testify." (1) There was no way of separating the fit from the unfit, and being classed with blood relations of Sarey Camp was a blow to the graduate nurse's pride.

(1) Article by Grace Holmes, Sec'y. of R.C.G.N.A. in Am. J. of N., 1905.

This spurred Miss Erickson to organize a Central Registry, as stated in the articles of incorporation: "to form a directory to be in charge of a competent person so that persons and physicians desiring the services of a nurse can depend upon such a directory for service." (1) She threw all her energy into the project, talking it over with doctors and nurses, until she had created an interest active enough to get together a group of nine nurses for the first meeting. August 8, 1898, graduates from local hospitals and hospitals over the country---New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, and London, Ontario. Each of these were urged to secure other names as members, letters were sent to less accessible graduates, and the ball started rolling along.

In one thing Miss Erickson was fortunate--there was no opposition as there invariably is to all pioneer ventures---and it is highly complimentary to the judgment of those organizing nurses that there were only two, one in institutional work, and the other, married and not active in the profession, who strongly disapproved the undertaking. The doctors, however, were anxious to assist and offered the use of the Ramsey County Medical Society rooms for the meetings.

It was August, hot and sultry, but these nurses were fired with an enthusiasm for the project that disregarded physical discomforts and calmly accepted sacrifices most of which the young nurse of today would classify among the major catastrophies. Today, midsummer meetings are suspended, but those were held every other day to give the members time to attend to their committee assignments on the alternate ones. They came eagerly, with only two hours off.

(1). Articles of incorporation, September 8, 1898, Article I.

duty, most of them walking---there were no automobiles and street car service was inadequate -- and dressed -- well, God, himself, must have smiled at the complicated absurdities of the fashions of 1898.

Getting into uniform forty years ago meant dressing in the true sense of the word. The shoes were high, laced or buttoned; uniforms were of sheeting, always in four pieces and sometimes five -- shirt-waist, full skirt well below the ankles, (not to mention the petticoats!), separate belt, and in many cases stiffly starched adjustable white cuffs. Countless buttons and pins were included in this ensemble -- the skirt fastened to the back of the waist with safety-pins to prevent gaping when bending over a patient, the cap fastened with special pins to an elaborate coiffure, the watch pendant from a pin on the left side of the chest. Its presence was rarely felt for the generous padding of undergarments---high, tight corset, corset cover, and even ruffles and pads securely pinned and buttoned into place to simulate the modish feminine curves. This armor, scarcely a step removed from the crusader's heavy coat of mail, took time to put on and off; and the street costume was just as complicated and weightier.

Changing from one to the other and back again would take most of us the full two hours those nurses had off duty; yet, they had time -- and the vital energy, I might add -- to walk 'down town' to the rooms of the Ramsey County Medical Society where the meetings were held in the heat of the afternoons, and back again to their patients, punctual, fresh, and cheerful. Today the clothes, negligible in every way, are slipped into with one motion, and the rouge and lip-stick are applied en route, so it is difficult to appreciate that martyr-like spirit the secretary of an early meeting recorded: "we must be prepared," she writes, "to make sacrifices if necessary, in order to be present at our monthly meetings and each one come prepared to help as well as

our monthly meetings and each one come prepared to help as well as to be helped." (1) Excellent advise for us at the present time.

History in the making breathed heatedly through the long meeting on the twenty-second of August, 1898. It was then the By-laws were read and adopted with the explanation: "We graduate nurses, realizing that in union there is strength, pledge ourselves to support by our professional effort and interest, the organization to be called, THE RAMSEY COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION."

All administrative regulations and the requirements for registration, were so logically planned as to be basically the same today. Most of the differences are of degree rather than kind. For instance: "An initiation fee of \$3.00," was decided upon, "two dollars yearly for registering, and suspension for those in default of registration fees for a period of six months without an excuse satisfactory to the executive committee;" and lastly, "every nurse belonging to the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association shall charge not less than \$20.00 per week."

Today we are justly proud of the lofty aim so clearly expressed and adhered to in Article I: "The union of graduates for mutual help and protection, to advance the standing and best interests of graduates, to cooperate in sustaining the rules of the directory, and to place the profession of nursing on the highest plane obtainable." The conscientious earnestness of that long meeting is reflected in this aim. Packed with weighty decisions and ethically sound reasoning, the afternoon hurried on, with the writing of the secretary growing nervous, less legible, and I wondered if she was panicky about returning late to her patient.

As with all organizing, there were many unavoidable expenses.

(1). Minutes of Meeting, Aug. 12, 1898. Sec'y., Mary Wood

We had no money," Miss Ericksen told me; but they had the most valuable attribute of thrift, as their records disclose. The expense of starting the registry was only \$45.82. With a charter membership of twenty, economy was a necessity, and they gladly accepted the offer of the Ramsey County Medical Society to share their librarian and to use their rooms for meetings. The librarian, Miss Carrie Casey, in this way became the first registrar of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association, and the twelve dollars they paid monthly toward her salary with the four dollars for the telephone, was the maximum expense the association was capable of meeting.

The arrangement was an improvement, yet, left much to be desired; for evenings, Sundays, and holidays, when the librarian was off duty, the registry list was taken to Hall's Drugstore at Fifth and St. Peter Streets. With no implied criticism but, merely, to suggest one of the many ways injustice might have crept in, I can understand how the busy drug-clerk, rushed with some other business, may have passed up names difficult to pronounce or not particularly legible, and picked easier ones farther down the list. It was a step in advance, however, --- one revolution of the ball.

The choice of the president was another problem. Timidity, or shyness of the insecure, may have directed their choice to a doctor --- Doctor Helen Nuzum, a nurse before she took up medicine --- and illness forcing her to resign after three months, Doctor Jeanette McLaren was elected to the unexpired term. After this, however, all succeeding presidents were nurses.

The minutes of those early meetings display an eagerness to raise the cultural plane of the profession to meet its expanding requirements, and this open-minded urge continues through the years.

At the third meeting of this newly created Ramsey County Graduate

Nurses' Association, Nov. 7, 1898, it was suggested that members prepare papers to be read at future meetings; and at the December meeting we learn that: "Miss Erickson read a paper on her experiences in the Sternbery Hospital as Army nurse, which was very interesting." It must have inspired greater cultural activity for at the next meeting it was resolved: "That all members of the association be requested to bring in reports of cases to be presented and discussed at the regular meetings, also such other items and questions as shall be for the mutual help and interest of the members. Those reports of special interest, upon the request of five members present, to be reduced to writing and kept on file by the secretary." Three months later a committee of three was appointed to, "try to get the doctors to give a course of lectures." (1) After this there are frequent references to subjects for papers and discussions arranged by the program committee. "Visiting Nursing," "Parliamentary Law," and "Amusement for Convalescents" being among the topics taken up in 1902 and of equal interest today. In fact, throughout this history I was deeply impressed with the similarity of our present problems and interests to those at the turn of the century.

The minutes of the meeting Jan. 2, 1899, ring with a new self-confidence, an assurance in the importance of the organization. On that day they decided to admit honorary members, those eligible being graduates of a regular school for nurses, residing in Ramsey County, and not engaged in private duty; or, those, "who, in the judgment of the members, will be distinctly helpful to the Association in furthering its aims and object." (2) This reaching out to gather in helpful members was a distinct advance; and, the vote of thanks at this same meeting, drawn up to the Ramsey County Medical Society for their

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(1). Minutes of Meeting April 3, 1899.

(2). Minutes of Meeting Jan. 2, 1899.

Visiting and notice in favor of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association in their new medical journal, is a move in the same direction. In modern sales talk, they were beginning to "sell themselves" to the public.

It is well to bear in mind that this was practically an organization of private-duty nurses, for nursing at that time was carried on largely in the home. The hospitals were small, their organization still in the infancy of scientific management, and held little attraction for the patient. The private-duty nurse controlled the activities of the nursing profession and, it is she who would be especially honored at this anniversary, since to her we owe the organization of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association.

Two of the first problems before the Association concern the private duty nurse and the registrar. "It was decided that nurses not reporting to the registry inside of twenty-four hours after going on a case, "be fined not less than fifty cents," and that, "the price of the services of the nurse was to be between physician and nurse, or employer and employee, and not for the attendant (registrar) to decide." (1)

The following months reveal, by comparison with the present nursing regulations, how far the ball has rolled since then. At the April meeting a committee was appointed to select, "a suitable nurse for outside of city work and institutional when call was received," (2) and it was also decided to have the names and telephone numbers of the nurses printed in a small (pocket-size) folder and a copy to be sent to each physician. At the May meeting a call came from Fargo, No. Dak., but no one could be found to accept the position; and the following month, June, a letter from Mankato invited a trained nurse to locate there but again none could be found and it was "decided to furnish

(1). Minutes of Meeting Feb. 6, 1899.

(2). Minutes of Meeting Apr. 3, 1899.

one from time to time." (1) At the August meeting it was reported that, Mrs. Strong wanted a nurse who would like to give her time to reside in the Deaconess Home at the salary of \$10.00 a month, her room, board, laundry included, to do the work of the parish wherever she would be sent." (2) I wonder how many applied.

The following year, 1900, the Registry was moved to the Nurses' Club under Miss Sweetman, - registrar 1900-1907. We can infer that the Association grew and prospered for, in 1902 with 101 members, 12 more than the preceding year, the Registrar's salary was increased to \$25.00 a month which may explain why Miss Sweetman occasionally took cases. With forty calls in November of that year, ten of which were out-of-town calls; the task was not too burdensome, especially since the nurses living at the Club took turns in caring for the calls when the Registrar was absent.

Time and the Association rolled forward to 1903, with the membership increased to 120 and an average attendance of 11 at all the regular meetings. With a balance of \$119.00 in the treasury, the Association bought its first piece of furniture: "a stool, table, and drop-light for the Registrar." (3) The receipt for the table is an interesting possession of the Association, and the table, itself, is still doing duty in the Association rooms.

At this same time they subscribed for the American Journal of Nursing, and Hospital Records, to be kept in the Ramsey County Medical Society's Rooms for the use of the nurses; and one dollar was subscribed to the Associated Charities of the city. Upon being invited, the Association decided to become a member of the Incorporated Charities, "in order to create a greater interest among the nurses in the wide charity work of the city."

(1) Minutes of Meeting June 5, 1899.

(2). Minutes of Meeting Aug. 7, 1899.

(3) Minutes of Meeting March, 1903.

An amusing detail of the Annual Report, 1903, suggests a diplomatic finesse in their acceptance of the axiom: Man does not live by bread alone; for it was voted to appropriate not more than one dollar a meeting for refreshments, the secretary states, "which has proven one of the most successful acts of the Association during the year." From then on, the monthly minutes conscientiously report the refreshments; and at the meeting of February 1903, we note with interest if not astonishment, "Tea, rocks, and pickles were served."

And the ball rolled on. At the June meeting it was decided to undertake the organization of a State Association for the purpose of promoting the State Registration of nurses. They realized that the work would be slow but hoped to be ready to submit the matter to the next legislature.

The committee on State Registration sent letters explaining the plan to all trained nurses of the state, and the copy of the report of the special committee is illustrative of the high standards this Association has always promoted. "We believe," the report states, "the standards of training are too low in many states. We think these can be raised only by having all the nursing organizations of the state cooperate with this one aim in view.

"We believe this cooperation can best be brought about by the state association as one of its functions is to develop a sense of unity and solidarity among nurses, which is the first essential in the behalf of effective legislation; and we all grant that no standards are very stable until they are written in our statutes. Moreover, to acquaint the nurses and laity alike with the larger issues pertaining to nursing, is an inevitable pre-requisite to successful legislation."

They looked forward to linking their schools with the educational system of the state, to having state inspectors of schools paid by the state to visit the training schools, explain the curriculum prepared by the state

and, thus, through widely disseminated information and increased educational requirements raise the standards of the schools.

Throughout 1903, organization and readjustments filled the air, marking at first almost imperceptibly, the change of emphasis from what the nurse owes the hospital to what the hospital owes the nurse. The subject of State Registration was debated warmly, by 1905, the average attendance at meetings jumped to about twenty, and the Association expanded its interests by applying for membership in the Red Cross Association, April 3, 1905.

In the next few years hospitals all over the state were writing to learn what they could do to qualify for State Registration where they might seek affiliation, etc. There are still two letters on file from outside the state, Seattle and Chicago, inquiring into the advantages and method of organizing for State Registration. This common cause increased the interest in meetings which were now held at the Nurses' Club; (and with three schools represented), the social hour, vibrating with a single interest, was rapidly erasing the school lines so that, "each member stood on her own merits." (1)

The law providing for State Registration of nurses and the licensing of persons as Registered Nurses, became a law April 12, 1907. A three-year waiver without examination was provided for certain qualified training schools, but after January 1, 1910, only nurses from training schools giving a systematic course of training acceptable to the Board of Examiners were eligible for State Registration; and all applicants were required to take an examination.

With the title of R. N., the nurse legally gained her professional standing; the public was guaranteed that such nurses had, at least, the minimum

(1). Minutes of Annual Meeting, 1905.

training required by law; and the prospective nurse was protected from enrollment in training schools existing for commercial reasons alone. "In one such school in our state," we are told, "a large number of probationers were taken in at house-cleaning time and, after the house-cleaning was done, they were discharged as 'unfit.' No doubt they were, but it was hardly fair to the applicant." (1)

In 1909 the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association, with a membership of 154, made State Registration one of its qualifications for membership. The following year the State Registration law began functioning (the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association held its last meeting); the training-school superintendents of St. Paul and Minneapolis organized January 15, 1910 with a charter membership of eight. The Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association rolled forward to new and broader responsibilities. (1)

An editorial in The Courant of January 1910, gives some idea of the expanding interests the new registration law was demanding of the Minnesota State Registered Nurses' Association: "What should its functions be in the future?" editorial questions. "Should it not watch closely the legislature that no hostile laws are passed? Should it not remain a power as even a body of women can be if they are numerically large enough so that its recommendations to the governor of the future should at least be listened to? Should it not watch the Board of Nurse Examiners and be ready to endorse when their actions meet with approbation, and criticise when the contrary is true?"

From this we may conclude that the critical judgment of the nurse is at last awakened, and the decade which followed marked a rapid growth and advancement of the Association, partly natural and partly the result of

(1). The Courant, page 15, January 1910.

war conditions changing the social and economic life. Hospitals and clinics sprang to life and grew; interest in public health increased; --- as early as January 1911 the Association became a member of the Chicago Society of Social Hygiene - an avalanche of health periodicals suddenly appeared every where; and modern high-pressure advertising played its part to make every one health-conscious. Whatever the causes, the results were grist for the nurse -- increased labors and broadened responsibilities.

The following year, 1912, the name of the Ramsey County Graduate Nurses' Association was changed to Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association. The same year the association applied and was accepted into membership of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Then came the war, 1918. The meetings of this period are filled with patriotic speeches urging the immediate need of nurses in cantonment hospitals; the immediate need of conserving meat, wheat, sugar, and fat; the immediate need of purchasing thrift stamps.

The ball was pushed forward, and The Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association may well be proud of its war-work. Ninety of its members served either under the Red Cross or Army-Navy. Miss Mary McCloud was appointed recruiting officer for The Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association, and \$2345.00 was contributed for a Red Cross hut in France to be known as The Ramsey County Nurses' Home. The American Legion Post 162 is named in memory of Jean Templeman, a 1912 graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, and victim of war atrocities in the sinking of the Hospital Ship, Llandovery Castle. As early as October 1911, Red Cross nursing service was talked of at the meeting and one nurse was reported enrolled; in October 1917 the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association decided to enter Red Cross work as a unit. The registrar's

work had increased so that paid relief had to be provided.

The civilian nurse felt the surge of changes and, in response to a growing demand, an increased salary schedule for the private duty nurse was effected January 1, 1918.

The tragedies and responsibilities thrust on the nurse by the war era, goaded her to a study of her civic duties and political beliefs. July 1917 we find the Association endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

So rapidly had nursing organizations rolled up that outlines were becoming distorted. Over-lapping and duplicating responsibilities made re-organization of the various nursing-units imperative and, in May 1918, a paper on reorganization was read at the meeting. The main topic of the Cleveland Meeting of American Nursing Association that year was reorganization, and from then on we find all the meetings of the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association given over primarily to this subject.

In response to the program adopted by the American Nurses' Association for the more effective centralization of nursing activities and their associations, the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association took the initial step leading to the organization of the Fourth District of the Minn. State Registered Nurses' Association by arranging for and calling the organization meeting of April 25, 1919.

The Fourth District includes: "Alumnae Associations of accredited Schools of Nursing in good standing in counties Isanti, Chisago, Anoka, Ramsey, Washington, Dakota, Scott, and Goodhue, and other Registered Nurses who are eligible and residing in the district." (1)

At this time there were nine hospitals in St. Paul, eight of which (1). From Constitution of District Number Four of the M.S.R.N.A.

had training schools for nurses-, five maintained hospital registries. All the alumnae associations in the city were anxious to unite, but, at first, were unwilling that any action be taken that might lead to the discontinuing of their hospital registries. However, it was soon realized by this larger all inclusive group - remembering the difficulties met during the influenza epidemic of 1918 - that the needs of the community could and would be better served through a central registry.

Assured of the cooperation and support of the hospitals in the undertaking the Fourth District Minnesota State Registered Nurses - voted to accept the offer of the Ramsey County Registered Nurse Association - (made at the time of reorganization) of its equipment, and recored; and, as requested, their Registrar, Miss Rose Enge, who was appointed the first Registrar of the Fourth District Minnesota State Registered Nurses' Association held its last meeting, and its Registry was then transferred to the Fourth District of the Minnesota State Registered Nurses' Association, all its members becoming charter members of that association which agreed to fulfill all purposes and serve all interests served by The Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association.

The registry is still one of the major activities of the Association, and the calls have broadened to include all types of nursing-services: in hospitals, in homes in and out of the city, all times of day or night, holiday or not, and for such periods of time as desired, even to fractions of the day. This past year over 11,000 calls were cleared, an increase of approximately 1,000 calls over the year before.

With the reorganization of the Ramsey County Registered Nurses' Association the ball rolled far into the open. It became imperative for

the Fourth District to locate in its own quarters. Throughout the years their meetings had been held where ever shelter had been graciously extended them - first in rooms of the Ramsey County Medical Society, from which they wandered to the Nurses' Club, the auditorium of the Wilder Building, the Y. W. C. A., and the various hospitals of the alumnae. In 1922 the Fourth District sponsored a concert the proceeds of which, amounting to about \$500, went to the furnishing of the Registry office; and, in February 1932, the Fourth District Association moved into its own home in the Lowry Medical Arts Building.

Today the association Headquarters consists of a large assembly room and two offices, and is fully equipped for all meetings and social activities. The number and complication of problems having grown heavier year by year, it became necessary to employ some one to carry on the business of the Fourth District and in October 1926 a full-time Executive Secretary was appointed, in 1937 a full time stenographer. A library of reference books, and all the leading medical and nursing journals, is rapidly being built up.

The increasing demands of the redefined objective of the Fourth District: "To establish and maintain ethical standards among nurses, and to promote the educational and social standing of the nursing profession," (1) stimulated a closer study of existing conditions in the educational system for nurses. Some of the hospitals have discontinued their schools of nursing. Now, of the original group, only the Ancker, Mounds-Midway, St. Joseph's and Bethesda hospitals retain their nursing schools which are no longer referred to as training schools or nursing, but as schools

(1). Object, Section I, Constitution of District 4 of the M.S.R.N.A.

of nursing, since the educational requirements have passed beyond the field of vocational endeavor.

Each forward push of the ball, as with progress in any field, created a new complication or problems - the ball again lost its smooth outlines.

At the time of the reorganization, the working schedule for private duty nurses still provided only two hours off duty out of the twenty-four, or four hours if much sleep was lost. May 1921, following a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of Fourth District and Superintendents of Nurses of all the hospitals, four and one-half hours off duty was agreed upon, eight hours off if much sleep was lost, and twelve-hour duty only for ward-work or if a nurse was in uniform all night, and the privilege of evening hours once a week.

This seemed phenomenal good fortune at the time, almost too good to be true. From September 1924 to May 1925 nurses studied the advisability of the twelve hour schedule, and the Board of Directors of Fourth District asked the hospital personnel if they, too, would give the question their careful consideration. Here the tact of the nurse was surely tested for with many doctors opposed the twelve-hour schedule, very diplomatic action was required.

In 1933 the American Nursing Association made its first stand for the eight-hour day, and the Fourth District adopted this service.

With the membership grown from an approximate twenty to twelve-hundred, the ball of the profession has rolled far since St. Paul's first two hospitals were established: St. Joseph's in 1853, the oldest in the state, and St. Luke's in 1855. An interesting light on early nursing procedures appeared in The Minnesota Democrat under date of February 14, 1855, giving a description of the recently opened St. Joseph's Hospital: "A skillful physician," we are told, "will visit the hospital at least every other day. The price for patients in private rooms furnished with the careful

attendance of the sisters, a doctor, medicine, light, and fuel, is eight dollars per week; a very moderate charge considering the expense for proper care, particularly in some cases." Or this gem which we find incorporated in the By-laws of St. Luke's Hospital: "The duties of the matron shall be to accompany the physician and surgeons on all their visits, and to see that the patients behave with propriety."

The point of view has somewhat changed but the problems are basically the same, often differing only in name. Where the present-day nurse speaks of, "cooperation," the original group spoke of, "the strength of union"; and the seemingly novel idea of the nurses' aid or attendant was already a "burning question" back in 1910.(1) "It has seemed for some time, Miss Wadsworth states, "to those members of the Examining Board who have visited many small hospitals in our state, that in these and some of our special hospitals where applicants are below educational standards required to admit of state registration, might be found a solution of the burning question of nurse 'attendants' for the middle or poorer classes. We, therefore, read with much interest this same opinion expressed in the report of the Training School Committee of the American Hospital Association."

There is much work still to be done, and we are ready to do it. Nursing care has moved from emphasis on cure, to concentrate on prevention. Educational requirements have risen constantly, visioning the day when every registered nurse will also be a college graduate; for, today, much is expected of her. She must be educated along lines of teaching as well as nursing since each nurse must teach a program of positive health which demands an understanding of the problems of her community, as well as those of her patient in the home or in the hospital.

It is a far cry from that first Registry when Miss Casey, the librarian of the Ramsey County Medical Society, on her way home each evening, carried her list of names to the drug-clerk at Hall's Drugstore; to the present Fourth District Association rooms, where a Registrar, day and night, on eight-hour duty, conducts the business of the Registry in a modern office with a switch-board, and filing system that has been adopted by other Registries over the country.

We may well be proud of our pioneer record --- first, to establish an Official Registry in the United States, First, to arouse an interest in the formation of a State Association, and to remember, as well, that from the establishment of the Registry, September 8, 1898, it has given the community continuous service.

The ball has grown to giant proportions, and is out on the open road where the nurses, now strong in numbers and professional knowledge, can get behind it with ease and keep it rolling along.

Organization

Summary by Louise Christensen, N.N. March 13, 1929.

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Crises occur in the history of public health nursing as well as in disease.

In the Autumn of the year of 1918, that eventful year in the history of epidemics, Doctor H.M.Bracken, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Health called a meeting of the group of nurses and workers known as the "Minnesota Polio Clinic" and proposed that this group suspend the work in Polio Myelitis in order to help meet the greater emergency caused by the epidemic of Influenza. To this all unhesitatingly agreed. One expert, Miss Tougas was left in charge of Poliomyelitis. All others were routed for emergency "Flu" work throughout the state.

The experiences met were such as tried every ingenuity.

In a small town of twenty-five families near Thief River Falls, Influenza existed in twenty-four of the families; in some all members were ill at the same time. With the nearest physician twelve miles away, who tried to call twice a week, and the usual complications of pneumonia, abortion etc. among the patients, the two nurses were certainly kept busy. Two weeks were all we could be spared for this group.

At Dilworth, Minnesota, an emergency hospital in the public school building housed the majority of cases in that town. Several cases of diphtheria developed in this group which more seriously complicated matters. Ortonville and many other villages and surrounding country were included in the list for this group of nurses.

" The terrible forest fire which swept portions of northern Minnesota in October 1918 added greatly to the needs and complications of nursing care.

Much praise is due Miss Frances Brink who so efficiently and untiringly spent her time supplying nurses to the state of Minnesota throughout this ordeal.

Organization

Excerpts from Reports State Board of Health

1916

In 1916 the Board of Health authorized the employment of a Superintendent of Nurses but as no funds were then available, the Superintendent of Nurses was not appointed at this time. In 1918, on account of the war, strides in the appreciation of community nursing were made. At that time Miss Frances Brink was chosen from the epidemic division of the State Department of Health to become Superintendent of Nurses of the State Board of Health. She contacted nurses throughout the state, and tried to correlate community nursing in the state

1918

In 1918 there was formed in the State Board of Health, a division of tuberculosis because from the draft report and other sources, so much tuberculosis among soldiers was found.

In connection with this Dr. Chas Smith then Executive Secretary of the State Board of Health said, "Very unfortunately the demand for nurses in the army robbed all the agencies of most of these very useful persons in their work of maintaining contact with tuberculosis sufferers."

Attempt at surveys of the tuberculosis situation in the State were made. The field work to be done by nurses from the Minnesota Public Health Association also nursing care in connection with civilians. The Red Cross was to do the social service, etc for soldiers.

In the Minnesota Public Health Association too where then a nursing service was being built up, it was very difficult to secure nurses.

In the spring of 1918 too, work on child conservation was initiated in the State Board of Health. Dr. Huennkens became temporary director of this work. Clinics were arranged for by Miss Frances Brink, and clinic nurses appointed were Miss Elizabeth Burns, Miss Ethel MacKenzie, and Miss Louise Christensen. They gave assistance at various clinics, as well as going from town to town making the initial arrangements for such clinics. 3500 children were examined at 78 clinics in 78 towns, between July 1918 and May 1919.

It was during the year 1918 too that report comes from Mrs. Gerda Pierson, of the Division of Vital Statistics, "that constant requests for special data concerning births and deaths from certain diseases occurring in certain localities and counties involve much additional work. Many of these requests for special data come from visiting nurses throughout the state and prove very helpful in their work."

Some phases of the
Summary of History of Public Health Nursing
from various sources.

The Public health nurse as we know her today is a trained worker, charged with the triple duty of caring for the sick in their homes, of preventing the spread of disease and of promoting the health of her community. But her work began long before she was what we would now called trained, long before organization was thought of, or her power to prevent disease and promote health was dreamed of even by herself.

Throughout the ages the sick have undoubtedly received care in their homes by others than members of their families. Centuries before the Christian era, the Jewish Rabbis enjoined their people to visit the sick to cheer, and and relieve them in their suffering. Since the founding of the primitive Christian church such work has been a recognized part of its activity.

It is significant of Florence Nightingale's genius that she saw in the nurse of her creation not merely a woman trained to give skilled care in the sick-room, but one who would teach and promote health.

The first public health nursing in the United States was not started until the late seventies but the movement soon gained headway and organizations began to spring up in the various states. (This seems to be a quote from something but not source is given. m.)

The Georgetown Constitutionalist for 1928 gives an (see at the Historical Society) account by Mrs. John Eastwood, an early Minnesota public health nurse. Georgetown was named by the British in 1925. It was then a Hudson Bay Trading Post in the Red River Valley. Mrs. Eastwood had planned to be a missionary in India and in preparation studied with the family doctor for two years. But after meeting Mr. Eastwood, married and traveled to Clay County in a Red River Cart in 1879. Here she found her training helped her in serving the needy.

Mrs. Eastwood registered 150 births. It was not an unusual occurrence in the experience for a husband to come through a snowstorm asking for assistance. After she had been bundled up in the blankets and made comfortable in the bottom of the sleigh the homesteader would give the horses the reins and off they would go over the trackless prairies to the one room cabin or shack. The beds were usually bunks in tiers of two or three, The mother would be in the lower bunk and perhaps two or three children in the upper bunk. She usually used a milk crock or a gallon jar for a wash bowl. If there was a clean old shirt that could be spared that was used for an abdominal binder.

2

In an epidemic of diphtheria in 1881, she kept dishes of chloride of lime about the house to disinfect. On returning home from an infectious case she would change her clothes in the woodshed before entering the house, often in very cold weather.

Thirty years ago organized public health nursing was introduced into Minnesota. The urban communities initiated and aided the growth of public health activities. Serving as a demonstration and inspiration to smaller communities the pioneer work spread throughout the state.

The war and the influenza epidemic aroused public sentiment for health improvement. Public and private organizations sponsored new health programs. The signing of the armistice and the subsequent demobilization released many trained nurses who had been engaged in war work and under stimulation of the Red Cross, by its peace time program many communities were inspired early in 1919 to arrange for the employment of public health nurses.

The post-war period marked a rapid advance in all phases of public health nursing. As war Red Cross funds were exhausted part of these public health services were discontinued. The majority were transferred to the support of public funds. The period of reorganization and development followed.

The history of public health nursing in Minnesota up to 1930 will be reviewed in its four stages; namely the pioneer state with its account of early organizations, the war and influenza period, the post-war period of rapid expansion, and lastly, the period of reorganization and development. For clarity the various activities will be divided into three groups, those in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, those in Minnesota exclusive of the tri-cities, and those that are statewide in organization.

PIONEER PERIOD. 1902-1917.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth.

Visiting Nurse Association of Minneapolis.

The first public health nurse in Minnesota was employed by the Associated Charities of Minneapolis, "In order to provide nursing care for the needy sick in their homes." The exact date for this important step in public health work was February 24, 1902. At this time there were three women members of the Associated Charities Board, Mrs. W.A. Jones, Mrs. F.A. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Edmund Smith. From the beginning the direction of the nurse was put into their hands, although according to these women the first vision of the value of visiting nursing came from the men. (2)

For the first year the money for the nursing service was secured through individual subscriptions. The total budget was estimated at \$800.00 to include salary of the nurse, emergency fund, printing and miscellaneous expense. This is about 1/100 of the present yearly budget. The first nurse, who stayed but one year was Miss Bessie Blair. She was succeeded by Miss Marie Jamme, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

In these early days, two precedents were established which point to an usually progressive and forward-looking policy. Almost at once emphasis was placed on the instructive side of visiting nursing and almost from the beginning, too, a fee, at first not to exceed twenty-five cents a visit was charged to patients who were able to pay.

At this time Miss Jamme felt the need of an Auxiliary Committee and so in 1904 the Board of Associated Charities authorized "The organization of a Visiting Nurse Committee, of from fifteen to twenty-one women to supervise the work, raise funds, etc."

1904, too, saw the addition of a tuberculosis nurse to the Visiting Nurse Staff. This step was promoted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the Associated Charities, the salary was provided by Mrs. George Christian. Cots, food, sputum cups and other needed supplies were distributed to tuberculous patients. Bedside care and preventive measures were undertaken by the nurse.

It is interesting to note that it was in 1903, only one year earlier, that the first tuberculosis nurse in the country began her work in Baltimore, Maryland. Because of the easy availability of records for the VNA. & IWS of Mpls. and since they are representative of urban activities in public health nursing a fuller account of these two organizations is given.

The following year in the reports another point of interest is the statement, "That visiting nurses in the schools have been found of great value in the East."

1905 brought a third nurse for general work and a fourth, whose salary was paid by Mrs. Christian, for obstetrical work. It was at that time reported that the obstetrical nurse was the first in the country to work in connection with a visiting nurse association.

The salaries of the nurses at this time were \$50.00 a month for the first year, \$55.00 for the second, and the uniforms were provided.

Miss Jamme resigned in 1907 to be married and Miss Minnie Patterson of the Chicago Visiting Nurse Association came to Minneapolis as "Head Nurse" of the Minneapolis Visiting Nurse Association. Miss Patterson remained for thirteen years, or until 1920.

From 1908 the work grew rapidly. the expansion made possible by the development of "Tag Day." Tag Day was instituted by the Visiting Nurse Committee of the Minneapolis Woman's Club. For ten years this plan proved to be the most successful means of financing the visiting nurses. It had the complete sympathy of the public, the local newspapers gave first page stories to "Tag Day" each year, and the Street Railway Company put placards in front of their cars advertising it. During these years the Woman's Club with the generous support of Minneapolitans raised from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars annually for the visiting nurse work.

Other interesting events of 1908 included the opening of the first Visiting nurse Summer Camp for Tuberculosis children and the beginning of the physical examination of children in the Minneapolis Schools. This last important step was largely due to individual teachers and physicians, and to the interest of the Associated Charities, its Visiting Nurse Committee and the Minneapolis Woman's Club. In order that there should be home follow-up of the school examinations, the Woman's Club paid for a school nurse and Miss Irene Foote of the staff was released for this work.

The initial camp was conceived and started by Mrs. George Christman. The first summer a tent was placed on the bank of the river, where two or three tubercular children might be cared for, and Miss Agnes Trinko, one of the visiting nurses was put in charge. In 1909 due to the generosity of the Park Board in providing the site, a permanent summer camp was established in Glenwood Park. (Was this the present Glen Lake?)

In the year 1910 a new development of visiting nurse work began. Through an arrangement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the company paid for nursing service to its sick policy holders. The cost of this service to the Visiting Nurse Committee was estimated at that time to be fifty cents a visit. This arrangement with the Metropolitan is still in effect, tho the fee is now more than doubled, and a constantly increasing number of policy holders are cared for each year.

During 1910, too, the Associated Charities with its Visiting Nurse Committee co-operated with other agencies in a joint committee on Infant Welfare. This later resulted in the founding of the Minneapolis Infant Welfare Society in 1922 1912. At the request of Dr. F.W.Schultz and Dr. J.P.Sedgwick, the Visiting Nurse work in Minneapolis began to have state wide influence.

Miss Hildegard Ostrom has drawn a vivid picture of the visiting nurse of this period, in a report written in 1923. "We were then a branch of the Associated Charities and occupied the same offices. The nurses and agents had desks in the same room and had free access to one another's records. Consequently we were very familiar with each other's work and often made our visits together. We also made visits with members of the Humane Society, and with the Juvenile Court Nurse."

"Our uniforms were very different from these we are now wearing. Our coats for winter were heavy, tight-fitting dark blue, double-breasted ones with stiff, stand-up collars. They were warm as they were padded and lined throughout, but heavy and uncomfortable. The V.N. insignia was in gilt letters worn below the left shoulder. The hats were not of the soft and comfortable styles of the last few years. The summer hats were stiff, black sailors with wide brims and small crowns and were exceedingly hard to keep on the head if there was the slightest breeze. I was forever holding on to mine frantically. Our nursing bags, first used in 1907 were of the kind physicians all carried a few years ago much heavier than the ones we carry now."

" In 1911 there were only five districts. There was one nurse for each of these districts, two nurses for maternity cases only, one nurse for chronic cases, and one nurse who gave her time to the infant welfare work."

The Maternity nurses gave the usual bedside care and also gave the prenatal instruction, saw to it that the physicians were engaged or that the patient went to the dispensary. One great difficulty in our maternity work then was that most of our foreign mothers refused the care of physicians and engaged ignorant midwives."

"Your could always know our chronic nurse when you saw her because she was loaded down with bundles of shawls, flannels, quilts, liniments, etc."

In 1914 arrangements were also made with the City Health Department to divide the tuberculosis work and thus avoid duplication. The Visiting Nurses continued to care for children, surgical, and bedside cases while the Health Department supervised incipient cases, patients and private physicians, transient and lodging house cases. Little by little with increasing facilities, the Health Department has added to its part of the tuberculosis work until at the present only cases requiring bedside care are handled by the Visiting Nurses.

In 1917, the Visiting nurse Committee took the final step in its separation from the Associated Charities. At this time it adopted a constitution and By-Laws and became through incorporation the Visiting Nurse Association of Minneapolis.

Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Minneapolis- 1903

The Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the Associated Charities of Minneapolis was organized Dec. 2, 1903. It took charge of the prevention, relief and care of the tuberculous poor and of a general crusade against tuberculosis.

The following year the committee arranged for the nurse who was added to the Visiting Nurse Staff for special tuberculosis work. They continued to support the visiting nurse until 1909.

School Nursing in Minneapolis-

The early beginnings of school nursing in Minneapolis are described by Miss Margaret Stoltenberg. "In January 1910, Dr. Charles Keene was appointed Physical Director and Supervisor of Hygiene; the same month I was selected to give medical inspection a tryout. At that time it was doubtful whether the Board of Education had authority for this new venture. The idea was to hire a nurse, have her wages contested and take the case to court for a test case. This was done and the case was decided in December 1910, in favor of the defendant, not the School Board. The Women's Club had guaranteed my wages at \$70.00 for one month. This amount they paid but it was later refunded by the Board of Education."

In September 1910, St. Barnabas Hospital began a four month demonstration of school nursing through their Social Service

Department. One nurse was detailed to two schools. Medical examinations were done by volunteer physicians.

In January 1911, the Board of Education took over the work enlarging it to cover other schools. Each nurse was given a group of schools in neighboring districts. In some instances she was able to visit each school only once a week for the districts covered large areas.

Infant Welfare Society of Minneapolis-1910

The Infant Welfare Society of Minneapolis was organized in 1910. At that time the infant mortality rate in the city was 104, that is 104 babies under one year of age died for every 1000 born alive. A group of lay people earnestly desiring to prevent these infant deaths, with advice of the medical profession, organized a clinic where mothers might bring their babies for examination and advice by a physician who specialized in baby care. Miss Augusta Mettle, one of the visiting nurses, was loaned by the organization to assist at the clinic and visit in the homes during the first year.

In 1912, the organization was formally incorporated with a Board of Directors- two of whom were physicians and a staff of one doctor and two nurses. The aim of the organization as set forth in its original constitution was the prevention of infant mortality; this purpose to be carried out by educating the mothers in preparation of motherhood, and regular examination of the well baby. This was to be given at the clinic by the physician assisted by the nurses in the homes.

Amherst H. Wilder Charity- St. Paul.

The first visiting nurse in St. Paul was sent out by the United Charities. Date? Shortly after, in 1906, the visiting nursing was taken over by the Amherst H. Wilder Charity and continued to grow under this organization. The Amherst H. Wilder Charity was established from a fund set aside by the man whose name it bears, for the purpose of giving aid to those in need and unable to pay for it; consequently no charge is made for nursing care, which is given the worthy upon request.

School Nursing -St. Paul 1919.

In March 1909, the St. Paul Board of School Inspectors voted to create the position of School Medical Inspector, and the position of School Nurse. This Resolution was passed upon the recommendations of Superintendent of Schools, Mr. S.L. Heeter, who was very much interested in the relation of retardation to physical defects and illness.

May 1909. Dr. E.A. Meyerding was appointed school medical inspector and Miss Virginia Rice, School nurse, their duties to begin September 1909. It was decided to place nurses on the grade teachers salary.

The following paragraph from the 1909-1910 Biennial Report of the Department of Education outlines the aims of School Health work.

The Department of Medical Inspection is entirely under the supervision of the school health authorities. It is intended primarily to bring to the knowledge of parents and teachers, those physical defects of children which stand in the way of health and defeat school progress. The workers should be considered a part of the school corps, looking after the physical well being of the children, adding to their happiness, increasing their physical and mental capacities, rendering instruction more effective and increasing the efficiency of the school."

Baby Welfare-St. Paul

In the summer of 1910 a group of interested people, including three physicians specializing in children's work, met and founded the present St. Paul Baby Welfare Association. The beginning was very small. A milk station was conducted in part of a dwelling on John Street in lower town on property which was later taken over for railroad yards. At first only two clinics were held each week. The number was increased to three the second year. At this time the distribution of milk was stopped and the clinic was gradually developed to its present state.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society- Dultuh

With merely a handful of interested Dultuh citizens, a committee consisting of E.A. Silberstein, Bentley Neff, Dr. E.L. Tuchy and Charles Rakowsky was formed in 1908, calling themselves "The Anti-Tuberculosis Society."

Through the efforts of this society the first visiting nurse, Mrs. Florence Lee, was secured for Dultuh in May 1909. Through personal contribution her salary, and supplies needed in her work were secured. Her pioneer work soon proved the inestimable value of having such service for the community and in February 1912 the City Health Department took over their work. At this time Miss Louise Schneller was appointed Tuberculosis Visiting Nurse.

With the opening of the Nopeming Sanitorium, May 1912, the City Health Department found it necessary to add another visiting nurse. Miss Ebba Kerr came from Buffalo, New York, to fill this position in October 1913.

Minnesota Exclusive of the Tri-Cities

Blue Earth County-1916

Even before the war had stimulated a general public health attitude, Blue Earth County was fortunate in having some of her leading citizens actively interested in Public Health work.

Mankato in 1916 began a city nursing service with Miss Abbie Peters as nurse. Miss Peters lived at the Immanuel Hospital and gave the students practical public health training, and taught classes in return for receiving her room and board.

Douglas County-1916

The Federated Women's Club of Alexandria sold enough Christmas seals in 1916 to finance a nursing service for six weeks. The money was matched by the business men of the town and Miss Mary Muckley was employed for three months of school nursing in Alexandria.

Freeborn County-1914

Albert Lea had one of the first school nursing services outside of the twin cities and Dultuh. During an epidemic of diphtheria, Miss Alma Wretling, working with Dr. Burns, State Epidemiologist, was called to Albert Lea. There had been a death in the town and 18 cases were under quarantine. Dr. Burns recommended that a school nurse be employed temporarily. Miss Wretling was employed by the School Board Dec 15, 1914. The service has been continuous since then.

In 1916 Miss Ida Lewis, working with M.P.H.A., spent a short time in the county demonstrating health work.

Morrison County-1915

In a report made to the Civic Improvement League, Little Falls, Mrs. R.D. Musser, Chairman of the Committee on Visiting Nursing and Child Welfare in 1920, made a statement that five years earlier funds were raised to employ a community nurse.

Miss Sally was engaged for six weeks. In 1916 Miss Augusta Mettel took over the work.

Little Falls held its first Infant Clinic in 1916. Dr. E.J. Huenekens of Minneapolis, tells of this. "I was called to Little Falls to attend a sick baby. The nurse in attendance had been one of our Infant Welfare nurses in Minneapolis for a number of years and, in true Infant Welfare style, was not limiting her services to the particular baby in her charge but was giving advice to other poorer babies in the neighborhood. When I arrived she had gathered 7 or 8 of these babies for me to examine, in fact, instead of seeing one patient I found I was conducting an informal Infant Welfare Clinic. The condition of these babies, casually gathered together, opened my eyes to the crying need for such work in the smaller towns."

With the consent of the local physicians, the Civic League arranged for Dr. Huenekens to conduct a formal Infant Clinic. This was a marked success. At the earnest solicitation of the Little Falls Civic League, Dr. Huenekens continued to conduct these clinics at three month intervals. The follow up work was done by the Community nurse, Miss Mettel, who also was a former Minneapolis Infant Welfare nurse.

Little Falls was the first small city in the U.S. to hold such clinics. Through papers read by Dr. Huenekens at several national medical meetings, a national reputation was gained for what could be done in the promotion of Child Welfare work in the smaller communities. These clinics were the inspiration for a state-wide program of Infant Clinics initiated in 1918.

Pipestone County-1916

In 1916 and 1917 Miss Frances Brink made school inspections in? for several months during an epidemic. Miss Brink was from the Epidemiological Division of the State Board of Health.

Ramsey County 1916.

No SOPHN?

Renville County-1916

From Jan to Apr; 1916 Miss Mary Cornish was employed by the county to do school nursing.

Rice County-1909

Faribault began its Welfare Work in 1909. An organization was then started with Judge Buckham as the first President, Mrs. Lynn Peavey, Vice President, E.F. Kelly, Treasurer, and Mrs. H.C. Theopold, Secretary. Miss Rood, now Mrs. S. Fullerton, was given special training in public health work and began her work in April 1910.

St. Louis County-1909

At Ely, in 1909, Dr. Parker asked Miss Frances Cameron, then Superintendent of the hospital there, to visit the schools daily during an epidemic of diphtheria to check on nose and throat conditions of children who had been out of school.

Stearns County-1914

St. Cloud began its school nursing in 1914 with Miss Grace Heslop as nurse.

Steele County -1915 ?

Miss Elda G---? Community nurse in Owatonna organized a Child Welfare League, County Humane Society, and a Sunshine Society. Miss...

Swift County-1914

Dr. Burns of the State Epidemiological Division, was called to Benson late in July, 1914, because of an epidemic of typhoid fever. Miss Alma Wretling of this Division, spent six weeks in Benson as City Nurse. She visited homes, teaching bedside care and advising prophylactic vaccination. She was paid by the city of Benson for this work. When schools opened 50 % of the children had had typhoid fever and the School Board, realizing the danger of the disease spreading further, employed Miss Wretling for 2½ months.

Watsonwan County-1916

Miss Francis Brink did school nursing in St. James in 1916. How long?

Winona County-1910

The first public health nursing service in Winona was sponsored by a charitable organization known as the Margaret Simpson Memorial Home, at the instigation of the Winona County Medical Society. A nurse was employed by the organization to give bedside care to the cities poor, also follow up work, especially in tuberculosis. This service began March 1, 1910, and has been continuous since then.

School Nursing was introduced in the Winona Public Schools in November 1915. Miss Mary Joach was the nurse.

State

Minnesota Public Health Association

In 1906 the Minnesota Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis was formed. This was reorganized in 1914 under the name of the Minnesota Public Health Association.

In the 1908 minutes of the Association a Resolution was passed by the executive committee recommending "that a visiting nurse or visiting nurses be employed." In 1910 the first permanent visiting nurse whose duty it was to visit interested communities and to take initiative in local work was employed.

The State Association started its nursing service in January 1916 by offering nurses as a prize (This chapter might be called "Pot O' Gold" or striking the jackpot ,m) during the 1915 Christmas Seal sale. To the five counties selling the largest number of seals a nurse was furnished free for a period of one month. Thinking that it would be impossible to keep one nurse busy for the entire year the Association borrowed a nurse from one of the larger cities to fill the engagements awarded. (Beltrami, Renville, Ramsey, St. Louis, and Freeborn ?) As neighboring villages and rural districts heard of the work the prize nurse was doing, a demand for nursing service came in from a number of communities. In some instances it was from voluntary organizations but in a number of cases from the school boards and local sanatorium commissions. Instead of getting along with the single nurse, who had been borrowed for five months only, before three of the five months were passed a second nurse had to be employed and later a third nurse. By September 1, the staff had been increased to four.

From January 1916 until the close of schools in the spring of that year, a great portion of the work was naturally school health work, during summer months it was for the most part county tuberculosis surveys. Several of the county sanatoria for the Advisory Commission opened that summer and the State Association aimed to send a nurse to each county as soon as possible after the institution opened. The object of this was to aid in conducting dispensaries and to acquaint the patients and their families with the benefits to be derived from the full use of their local sanatorium.

From the start the aim was to have each nurse act as a "demonstrator" and do the work expected of a district nurse, including tuberculosis, school, and infant welfare work. In every community visited particular emphasis has been laid upon the introduction of health nurses in the schools.

Miss Frances Camerom acted as supervising nurse. She spent her time for the most part lecturing before various Women's Clubs, School Boards, and assisting in health programs.

American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross Nursing Service became affiliated with the American Nurses Association at their annual meeting in 1909 at Minneapolis, which seems to be the first piece of important Red Cross Nursing work accomplished in Minnesota. The local committee at St. Paul was organized shortly after with Miss Dorothy Motl as Chairman and Miss Crowl, Secretary. The Minneapolis Committee was also organized with Miss Minnie Patterson as Chairman, and Frances Cameron as Secretary. This committee later became the state committee on enrollment. Rochester and Duluth were organized a few years later.

The Nursing enrollment did not progress very rapidly until the Hinckley fire in 1911 awoke the nurses to the realization that they must be prepared in case of any emergency occurred and greatly stimulated enrollment. (In August 1916 emergency detachments, which had been organized by these committees, were called out by Miss Delano for border service.)

WAR AND INFLUENZA PERIOD 1917-1920
 Minneapolis-St. Paul-Duluth

Visiting Nurse Association of Minneapolis

The influence of the World War was felt in the impetus given to public health nursing. Also it brought the "War Chest" as a means of support to replace Tag Day.

A teaching department was developed in 1919 to assist in teaching students enrolled in the Public Health Course at the University by giving them field experience.

Miss Alma Haupt, then newly graduated from the University Hospital, but with a background of social service experience, was the nurse selected as Supervisor of Instruction. Miss Haupt writes of this time, "The district selected for teaching purposes that first fall, was located in the neighborhood of Pillsbury Settlement House and Seven Corners. Six students came to this class every other day and in as much as the district was small they were obliged to go out in pairs."

Up to 1919, besides the Superintendent, there had been only the nursing staff all having equal authority. To quote Miss Haupt, "There were no supervisors and no decentralization. The offices were three rooms in the Meyers Arcade, one devoted to the Board, one to the Superintendent's Office, the other large room in which the twenty-one nurses with the three clerical workers assembled every noon to write their records and get their supplies. There was no uniform technique for giving bedside care, each nurse doing the work according to her own standards."

Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Minneapolis

This committee extended their work in 1919 to cover Hennepin County. They employed the first public health nurse for rural Hennepin.

SCHOOL NURSING IN MINNEAPOLIS

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY OF MINNEAPOLIS

WILDER CHARITY VISITING NURSE DEPARTMENT ST. PAUL

SCHOOL NURSING ST PAUL

BABY WELFARE ST PAUL

ANTI TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY DULUTH

SCHOOL NURSING DULUTH

M.P.H.A.

The Nursing service of the Minnesota Public Health Association was continued until the summer of 1919. Many counties and towns received a demonstration nurse free for a short period as a reward for a successful Christmas Seal Sale. A 1919 report states that demonstration prize nurses had been sent out to 84 of the 87 counties since this service had been started in 1916.

When the influenza was epidemic these nurses in many instances substituted necessary nursing care for their regular public health program.

In July 1919, the Minnesota Public Health Association and the Red Cross entered an agreement whereby, for the remainder of the year, the Red Cross was to carry on a program of public health nursing in the State and thus leave the funds of the Association free for educational purposes, in the nature of clinics, health surveys, legislation and such.

To fill requests coming to them, the M.P.H.A. in 1917, opened a registry for public health nurses. Many communities asked for supervision of their nurses.

To remedy the shortage of Public Health nurses the Association used its influence toward the establishment of a Public Health Course at the University. It assisted financially with the first four month course offered in Nov. 1918. To encourage enrollment for this course and two similar courses the following year it offered twenty dollar tuition to nurses.

The summer of 1919 the M.P.H.A. Conducted a three weeks Public Health Nurses Refresher Course in St. Paul. This was for nurses with three months experience. Thirty nurses enrolled.

Red Cross

The influenza epidemic in 1918 tested the Red Cross Nursing Service to the limit. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health vested with the Red Cross the responsibility of furnishing nurses, paying their salaries furnishing emergency supplies whenever local authorities were unable to do so. Home Defense nurses were mobilized to form emergency units to be sent out wherever needed. Often a Home Defense nurse was sent out in charge of several partially or wholly untrained women, who volunteered to do influenza nursing. Many such units were sent to various parts of Minnesota.

Nurses waiting to go to France were sent out to do temporary influenza nursing. One of these, Miss Oline Hovland, was sent to the Overland Building in St. Paul which had been turned into a temporary aviation hospital. She was the first Minnesota nurse to die while in the service. The Cloquet fire called for more nurses in the fall of 1918. In 1919 a great many nurses were returning from service. The Red Cross urged them to avail themselves of the Red Cross scholarships to prepare them for public health work.

A peace-time program was launched including a demonstration of the value of public health nursing in preventive and educational work. Emphasis was laid on rural nursing.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF NURSING

The State Board of Health saw the need of an authoritative central organization to supervise public health nurses throughout the state and to correlate nursing activities. In 1916, the Board authorized the employment of a Superintendent of Nurses but due to the lack of funds both this year and the next, nothing was done. By action of the Board, July 9, 1918, Miss Francis V. Brink became the first Superintendent of Nurses.

At the time of this appointment Miss Brink was employed on epidemic work by the Division of Preventable Diseases. Prior to this she was engaged in Anterior Poliomyelitis work by the State Board of Health.

In her new position Miss Brink at once became exceedingly active in maintaining contact with various nurses throughout the state and with adding them in an advisory capacity. Her work was of an educational nature as well as supervisor. Requests for public health nurses and encouragement to communities with an awakening interest in a public health program called for attention. A Division of Child Conservation was also created by the State Board of Health in July and Miss Brink assisted them by taking charge of the publicity and details of arrangements for Infant Welfare Clinics in the smaller communities of the State.

The Influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918 interrupted all other work. The State Board of Health was constantly receiving requests which could not be filled sometimes from two to fifty calls a day.

Reports during this period give one an idea of the work done.

Miss Louise Christianson, nurse, and Miss Gwendolyn Livermore, muscle tester, were released by the State Board of Health from poliomyelitis work to do emergency nursing.

Oct. 1918.

"We got here (Dilworth) at 7:12, no one to meet us but were told the majority of cases were in an old schoolhouse, 8 men, 6 women, and the rest children. Miss Christianson and I were busy all day."

"I can take temperatures, feel pulses, feed babies, I give drinks comb hair, wash hands and faces, change beds, (not very cleverly), burn rags, antisepticize anything, myself included, wash dishes and rinse out mouths. So you see I have become a very valuable woman."

From later reports- "Two student nurses have been secured." The senior nurse will do the field work and I will be on night duty with Mrs. Spondyfeld. Again two and one half weeks later she writes "We have 28 patients not counting myself. If everything goes well Miss Christianson hopes soon to clear up everything by the middle of next week. There have been about 200 cases in Dilworth."

Miss Christuabsin reported of conditions in a small town of twenty-five families near Thief River Falls. Influenza existed in twenty-four of the families near Thief River Falls. In some, all members were ill at the same time. With the nearest physician twelve miles away, who tried to call twice a week, and the usual

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complications of pneumonia, abortion, etc. Among the patients, the two nurses were certainly kept busy. Two weeks were all that would be spared for this group.

Dr. Bracken, Executive Secretary for the State Board of Health, writes Dec. 5, 1918. "In dealing with the influenza epidemic we have been trying to help the various communities out. We have aid from the U.S. Public Health Service in the employment of doctors. Nurses have been supplied through the American Red Cross. It has been out custom when a community asks for a nurse to learn if the local chapter could pay the nurses' expenses. If it could (and in the majority of instances it has been able to do so) we have found a nurse and sent her to the locality as quickly as possible. If the locality is too poor to pay for a nurse then our appeal goes to the Northern Division of the American Red Cross, and said Division pays the nurse which we send out. In some instances the nurse has been paid for thru the municipality or the Board of Education. The Northern Division of the American Red Cross can only pay the amount authorized by the American Red Cross, viz. \$75.00 per month and there are few nurses who are willing to take the risk that they do in nursing influenza for this amount of money."

Miss Brink reports Dec. 26, 1919. "At times we have as high as seventy-five nurses in the field. One hundred forty-one nurses had been sent out since the epidemic started in addition to many nurses supplied in co-operation with the Northern Division of the Red Cross. The latter were detailed largely to the fire swept portion of northern Minnesota in Oct.

The following year the influenza epidemic was repeated. Demands for nurses were very heavy but with nurses being released from war service the situation was not so critical.

Bemidji Newspaper 1919 "During the influenza epidemic in Bemidji, 962 cases have been reported and fifty deaths have occurred according to a report just completed by Miss Jennie L. Garcelon, a Minneapolis trained nurse, who was sent here by the State Board of Health to take charge of the influenza situation. The death rate for Bemidji is exceptionally low when it is considered that there is a record of 962 cases and probably many others that were never reported. The total number of deaths of residents of the city being twenty. There have been fifty deaths in the city but thirty of this number were persons from outside. Miss Garcelon believes that the co-operation of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools in stamping out the plague, was to a large extent responsible for the efficient way in which the situation was handled.

Moorhead Oct 9, 1918. Schools closed because of influenza epidemic. Red Cross emergency hospital organized for patients who could not be cared for elsewhere (Ruth Bracken, school nurse) Hill City, Nov. 1918. "Here in town there are 75 cases of influenza, 6 pneumonia cases, 3 smallpox cases and 4 obstetrical cases. As yet I have not found anyone to help me. The doctor who has been ill is able to be about again.

Hazel Watkins.

Redwood County 1918. From Oct to Jan. the greater part of a nurses time was spent in helping to combat influenza. 2 consecutive weeks were spent in the village of Margan and 1 county nurse and some of the rural teachers whose schools were closed were organized to help afflicted families. The epidemic demonstrated to many people the need and value of Public Health nursing."

Plainview, Wabasha County, Miss Brink, to Mr. F.G. Heffelfinger, Nov. 12, 1918. "This work has been directed by Mrs. Harry Austin, Chairman of the Plainview R Red Cross Chapter, and with the usual difficulties prevalent to a greater or lesser degree in a small community, she has met every obstacle graciously, intelligently, and successfully.

While I am in other fields that have been supervised in just as efficient a manner, still this has come under my personal observation and I felt that the matter should perhaps be stated, as Plainview, even through their 'panicky'

stage, was held well in hand by this woman. Mrs. Austin has a family of five children and thought it no more than her duty to give her full time to the public rather than to her home.

With the abatement of influenza in the spring and summer of 1919 a routine constructive program was re-instated. A part of the Division of Nursing report for the Quarter ending June 30, 1919, follows.

"The placing of public health nurses has been a slow process and will continue to be for some time; somewhat because of lack of qualifications, but more because of the insufficient supply of nurses. Thus far every nurse qualified for such work has been placed and undoubtedly with the fall opening of schools a nurse capable of doing public health work cannot be secured with a continued search."

"Because the National Red Cross has decided to use surplus Red Cross funds in various local fields for a definite health purpose, that of placing a public health nurse, some of the foregoing requests for nurses received by this Division have been turned over to the Northern Division of the Red Cross. The reason for this being that these certain fields had Red Cross funds which could not be used except according to Red Cross specifications, and these same fields could not raise added funds, which would be quite unnecessary."

"We have gone over this work of placing nurses in the field very fully with Miss Eva Anderson of the Northern Division of the Red Cross in order to bring about co-operation as well as co-ordination."

"Since the passing of the bill in this last Legislature relative to the employment of public health nurses, county, school, and municipal, requiring a report of their work to the State Board of Health on blanks and at times specified by the State Board of Health, a general form of report blanks is worked up. After collecting different copies of blanks now being used in the field we want to make it possible to put this in the hands of county, school or municipal nurse."

"A complete file of all public health nurses now on duty in the field has been obtained from the Divisions of the State Board of Health...has been sent to all county nurses in the field, also a copy of the State Board of Health Laws and Regulations. This has been done because we have learned that many public health nurses are ignorant of the existence of the various Divisions within the State Board of Health. Neither do they know the advantages that may be obtained theoretically and practically by consulting with the Division regarding problems of a special nature that arise in the field. Few feel any obligation to the State Board of Health in health matters."

"Maternity inspections are done in co-operation with the State Board of Control. The feeding of babies as well as care of food and spacing of beds is given special consideration."

Nurses work relative to the Division of Child Conservation was dropped by the State Board of Health, June 1.

Organization
Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Oct. 31, 1941

NARRATIVE REPORT - Agnes A. Alexander
COUNTIES VISITED - Hennepin, Carver, Stearns
CITIES VISITED - Wayzata, Chaska, St. Cloud

DATE - 11/10, 15/30

INTERVIEWS:

Chaska

Mr. Charles Petran, social worker for the American Sugar Beet Company asked me to accompany him to Chaska for the purpose of organizing a class, in the Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy, among the Mexican women whose husbands are employed by the company. We visited fifteen women and all signed up for the course.

Mr. Petran engaged Sofia Arsinaga, a girl of eighteen, to act as interpreter. He had originally intended that he or Mrs. Petran would interpret but decided that the group might respond better to one of its own people.

While in Chaska I talked with Mr. J. T. Renell, Agricultural Superintendent, and Mr. R. M. McDonald, Treasurer for the Company. Both were cordial and told me to feel free to call on the office for assistance.

Minneapolis

Miss Katherine Koehler, in charge of Americanization work, Minneapolis Board of Education, was visited for the purpose of securing information that would be helpful in teaching the Mexican class. She gave me helpful suggestions as to methods to employ. While there I talked with Miss Kallio who works with Mexican school children in Minneapolis, and with Miss Bade. They also were helpful.

CLASSES -

Wayzata - This class was held in Wayzata High School in the Mother's Club Room. The group on the whole seems to be rather well informed. They joined freely in the discussion. The majority of the members are young mothers. Mrs. S. W. Batson, President of the Mothers' Club seems to be a forceful leader.

Miss Christoph, the county nurse, was present at the meeting and hopes to attend all the meetings.

Chaska - The class was held in Mrs. Julia Arsinaga's apartment in the large barracks like tenement that houses the greater number of Mexicans in Chaska. The apartment was cleaned and in readiness even to having the shelves covered with sheets of writing paper. Our interpreter looked very picturesque in a bright pink dress and long earrings dangling down to her shoulders. The women straggled in, arrayed in hats and coats, although most of them live in the next room or upstairs. The children also were dressed in out-door garments. The women were eager to have the lesson begin. Sofia had asked Regina Paredis to help her to interpret and between the two of them we got on very well.

CLASSES -

-2-

The lesson on personal hygiene was illustrated with lantern slides and posters. The various foods were shown and their uses given, first in Spanish; then in English. The class repeated the English version in unison and individually. The group was spontaneous and seemed to enjoy the lesson. There was much discussion among themselves.

Six children were present at the meeting and behaved very well, most of them fell asleep. Little Josef Contreras wakened up and clapped his hands when he saw the loaf of bread amongst our demonstration material. So, of course, he had to have a slice of bread and butter.

St. Cloud - The class here is under the leadership of Captain and Mrs. Peterson of the Salvation Army. We met in the Salvation Army Hall. The class members are being helped or have been helped at some time by that organization. It was difficult at times to hold the attention of the group and I found them rather shy about joining in the discussion. At the close of the meeting a lunch was served which helped to make us all feel better acquainted. Captain and Mrs. Peterson are very tactful and dignified in their leadership of these people and are apparently well liked.

Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Aug. 20, 1941

ORGANIZATION

Public Health Nursing began with service to the very poor, offered by benevolent societies in large cities, not awfully long ago - New York 1877, Buffalo 1855. In 1893 Lillian D. Wald founded a visiting nurse service from the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, and her name gleams with a steady light in Public-nursing work.

The first nurse paid from tax funds was engaged to visit the poor in Los Angeles in 1898. New York City hired the first school nurse in 1902. The first industrial nurse on record was employed by the Vermont Marble Company in 1895. In cities all over the United States the present-day public nursing services are ramifications and elaborations of these beginnings. In rural areas, all the types of nurses are rolled into one.

Personally I have 300 square miles and 1,700 people. Fewer than 6,000 public health nurses serve in rural areas - this designation including towns of 10,000 and less - with practically half the population under their care. A co-worker, in the cattle country, has 1,600 square miles of sagebrush and desert, and perhaps 3,000 people scattered up the canyons and behind the buttes.

From "Good Morning, I'm the County Nurse,"
Saturday Evening Post, May 7, 1941

Organization

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Personally I have 300 square miles and 1700 people. Fewer than 6000 public health nurses serve in rural areas- this designation including towns of 10,000 and less - with practically half the population under their care. A co-worker, in the cattle country, has 1600 square miles of sagebrush and desert, and perhaps 3000 people scattered up the canyons and behind the buttes.

-From " Good Morning, I'm the County Nurse,"
Saturday Evening Post, May 7, 1941

ORGANIZATION

(Follows Red Cross data - folder
School Nursing and Other Reports)

Public Health Nursing
Mary Pruitt
Sept. 18, 1941

The Infant Welfare Society of Minneapolis was organized in 1910. At that time the infant mortality rate in the city was 104, that is 104 babies under one year of age died for every 1,000 born alive. A group of lay people earnestly desiring to prevent these infant deaths, with the advice of the medical profession organized a clinic where mothers might bring their babies for examination and advice by a physician who specialized in baby care. Miss A. Mettles, one of the Visiting Nurses, was loaned by that organization to assist at the clinic and visit in the homes during the first year.

In 1912 the organization was formally incorporated with a Board of 20 Directors - 2 of whom were physicians and a staff of 1 doctor and 2 nurses. The aim of the organization as set forth in its original constitution was the prevention of infant mortality - this purpose to be carried out by educating the mothers in the preparation for motherhood, the value of breast feeding, regular examination of the well baby. This was to be given at the clinic by the physician assisted by the nurses in the homes. The aim of the organization has not changed, though the work has developed into a broader interpretation of its original meaning.

In the earlier days the nurses were directly responsible to the medical director with a lay person as the Executive Secretary. In January, 1920 a nurse was secured for this position. The nursing policies were reorganized and standardized and a manual of clinic and nursing procedure drawn up. At present the staff consists of a Supervisor of Prenatal work, a Supervisor of Infant work, a Supervisor of Preschool, a Supervisor of instruction and fifteen nurses.

During these past fifteen years the Society has demonstrated that education of the community, especially of the mothers of the community will prevent the deaths of mothers and infants. It has been said that the infant mortality rate of a community is an index of its civilization. Pure water and safe milk, and control of communicable diseases and the education of the mothers has cut the infant death rate in Minneapolis in half.

Outstanding in the work of the Infant Welfare Society was the Breast Feeding Campaign, originally begun by the late Dr. J. P. Sedgwick at the University and carried out by the Infant Welfare Society during 1919 and 1920. During those two years 78% of all babies born in Minneapolis were breast fed for 9 months. This record demonstrated what can be done by an intensive educational campaign.

In 1920 the organization began its work for the preschool child, with the object of educating parents to a better understanding and training of the mental habits of young children.

(Original penned signature of)

Helen Presley Peck
Executive Secretary of I. W. S.
of Minneapolis

Organization

EXCERPTS FROM REPORTS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

1916

In 1916 the Board of Health authorized the employment of a Superintendent of Nurses but as no funds werethen available, the Superintendent of Nurses was not appointed at this time. In 1918, on account of the war, strides in the appreciation of community nursing were made. At that time Miss Frances Brink, was chosen from the epidemic division of the State Department of Health to become Superintendent of Nurses of the State Board of Health. She contacted nurses throughout the state, and tried to correlate community nursing in the state.

1918

In 1918 there was formed in the State Board of Health, a division of tuberculosis because from the draft report and other sources, so much tuberculosis among soldiers was found.

In connection with this Dr. Chas Smith then Executive Secretary of the State Board of Health said, "Very unfortunately, the demand for nurses in the army robbed all the agencies of most of these very useful persons in their work of maintaining contact with tuberculosis sufferers.

Attempt at surveys of the tuberculosis situation in the State were made, the field work to be done by nurses from the Minnesota Public Health Association, also nursing care in connection with civilians. The Red Cross was to do the social service, etc. for soldiers.

In the Minnesota Public Health Association too where then a nursing service was being built up, it was very difficult to secure nurses.

In the spring of 1919 too, work on child conservation was initiated in the State Board of Health. Dr. Huennekens became temporary director of this work. Clinics were arranged for by Miss Frances Brink, and clinic nurses appointed were Miss Elizabeth Burns, Miss Ethel Mackenzie, and Miss Louis Christensen. They gave assistance at various clinics, as well as going from town to town making the initial arrangements for such clinics, 3500 were examined at 78 clinics in 78 towns between July 1918 and May 1919.

It was during the year 1918 too, that report came from Mrs. Gerda Pierson, of the Division of Vital Statistics, That constant requests for special data concerning births and deaths from certain diseases occurring in certain localities and counties involve much additional work. Many of these requests for special data come from visiting nurses throughout the state and prove very helpful in their work.

The value of the Superintendent of Nurses and the correlation which she was able to establish throughout the state was shown in flu epidemic in the fall of 1918. The lack of nurses here too caused marked suffering. The signing of the Armistice released many nurses. This and the peace time program of the Red Cross, which included public health nursing, very much stimulated work of the public health nurse in Minnesota. late in 1918.

The infantile paralysis nurses were released for flu work.

An emergency fund for influenza work was made from the State Calamity Board, and after the armistice, both the Red Cross and the United States Public Health Service helped with additional nurses.

1919-1920

Only one nurse remained for Infantile Paralysis work and she was out 4 months to save money.

In 1920, an agreement was made between the State Department of Health, and the Red Cross for joint conduct of Public Health Nursing in the state of Minnesota. In October 1920 Ruth Houlton was appointed as assistant to Miss Brink, in the State Dept. of Health and field worker for the Red Cross in Minnesota. Red Cross paid also for office secretary some office supplies, State Dept of Health provided office space.

Clara Groven - Stenographer and Clerk began work Sept. 1920. All salary paid by the American Red Cross.

Office Supplies

1 office desk, 1 stenographers' desk, 2 typewriters, 1 brief case, stationery (as needed) paid by American Red Cross. Office space on University of Minnesota Campus, Minneapolis, furnished by State Board of Health. The approximate cost of above service, \$6.450 plus office supplies.

Material on Special information in the office were general correspondence and confidential files, form summaries of field visits and monthly reports of field nurses, charts showing field trips, mode of transportation for the nurses and how service was financed.

Literature: One or more copies of articles, booklets and reprints from local, state and national health organizations.

Work of Public Health Nursing, Minnesota State Board of Health.

Referring Nurses for permanent and temporary fields; papers and talks on Public Health Nursing as requested, to four and eight months students taking Public Health course at the University of Minnesota, senior students of the various hospitals, alumnae of various hospital training schools, district association of Minnesota registered nurses association, clubs and other gatherings. Articles were contributed for the Public Health Nurse magazine and since Oct. 1919 monthly bulletins have been issued furnishing statistics of Public Health Nursing.

Literature on Public health nursing kept on file.

Aid to Nurses: Director visiting nurse in her field, also through office conferences, correspondence, group conferences and round tables, assisting nursing committees, and starting epidemic nurses in the field and working with her.

Special efforts for 1922, would be institute state records, to have group conferences, summer institute 1922, and articles for distribution to nurses in the field and to the public.

During an eight month's period, the period between Sept. 1, 1920 and April 1921, 225 office interviews were held with P.H. nurses and others. Supervisory field trips were made to 60 towns in the state, 49 by Miss Houlton and 11 by Miss Brink; 80 nurses were interviewed and 20 public health talks were given. Three articles were contributed to the "Public Health Nurse" and nine conferences and conventions were attended.

On Feb. 19 and March 25, 26 district conferences for public health nurses were held in Minneapolis. The nature of these "Round Tables" was mutual aid; the attendance voluntary. The subjects were chosen by the nurses. The speakers were from state and voluntary health organizations.

1921. Frances Brink, Minn. St. Brd of Health.

	Public Health Nurses in Minnesota- 310					
	School	Infant Welfare	Visiting	Tuberculosis	Industrial County	Juv. Court
Minneapolis	42	13	21	9	19	1
St. Paul	15	7	5	7	8	
Duluth	5	2	1	3	1	
Totals	62	22	27	19	24	1
Rest of State*	45	1	18		5	
Grand Total	107	23	45	19	29	1

* The Mesaba Iron Range alone has 21 nurses included in the table. "Rest of State."

Note: Out in the state many of the so-called "school nurses also do visiting

Many of the so-called "visiting nurses" also do school work.

The figures in the above table change from week to week,

1921 At this time there were 310 public health nurses in Minnesota; 143 of these were employed in St. Paul and Minneapolis and 12 in Duluth. The Mesaba Iron Range alone had 21 nurses. The grand totals show 107 school nurses, 23 infant welfare nurses, 45 visiting nurses, 19 Tuberculosis nurses employed by Health Departments in St. Paul Minneapolis and Duluth, 29 industrial nurses, 6 employed outside of the Twin Cities, 83 county nurses and 1 Juvenile court nurse. Many of the so-called "school nurses" were also doing visiting nursing and vice versa. May 19, 1921 there were 12 counties in the state not requesting or employing county nurses.

How Public Health Nurses in Minnesota were financed.

City and Town Boards of Education, Local and County Red Cross Funds, City Health Departments, Town "Tag Days" (some visiting nurses), Community Funds (Minneapolis Infant Welfare Society, and Visiting nurse Assoc.), Masonic Order, (Duluth Infant Welfare Nurses) and Industrial plants.

All nurses but school nurses are employed for a period of twelve months. Minneapolis school nurses are now employed on a ten month basis.

Vacations from two to four weeks with salary.

Salaries in rural Minnesota average: minimum \$125.00 per month, maximum \$175.00.

Special Courses in Public Health Nursing offered in Minnesota 1921.

A four or eight month public health course at the University of Minnesota.

Entrance requirement - High School education or its equivalent.

Two months work with the Minneapolis Visiting Nurses Association (made emphatic that this is not adequate training and the nurse is advised to take Institute course or regular four or eight months public course later). Social Service Courses summer and winter at the Minnesota University Extension Division.

1920-1921. from reports of Frances Brink.

Effort has been made to see that all Public Health nurses are enrolled with the Red Cross and that they belong to their district public health nursing association and National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

Continual contact is made with the State Registered Nurses' Association (especially with the Public Health Section). District nursing association (especially the P.H. section and the Minnesota State examiners of nurses).

1921 Health Agencies in Minnesota contributing to source of information and support of work for public health nurses.

Minnesota State Board of Health, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Vital Statistics)	
Venereal Diseases)	
Preventable Diseases)	
Sanitation)	Divisions
Records)	

Public Health Nursing Supervisor under Executive Officer.

Minnesota State Board of Control, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Children's Bureau

Minn. Public Health Assoc. Shubert Building, St. Paul.

(Voluntary organization kept up by sale of tuberculosis seals, literature and clinics.

Department of Education, Historical Building, St. Paul.

Director of Special Class

Deaf and dumb)	
Subnormal)	Special aid
Crippled)	
Blind)	

American Red Cross, Central Division, Chicago, Ill.

Minnesota State Hospital for Indigent and Deformed children, Phalen Park, St. Paul.

State advisory commission on Tuberculosis, St. Paul; Dr. Robin Bosworth.

Cities Employing Visiting Nurses: Dec. 1918.

St. Paul
Minneapolis
Mankato
Bemidji
St. Cloud
Winona
Moorhead
Thief River Falls
Anoka
Hutchinson
Benson
Little Falls
Austin
Crookston
Fergus Falls
Wheaton
Owatonna
Sauk Center
Duluth
Chisholm
Mountain Iron
Hibbing
Eveleth
Biwabik
Aurora
Ely
Gilbert

County Nursing Service

MAHNOMEN COUNTY

Mahnomen County Rural Nursing Service
Date Established - 1921
By whom established - Red Cross.
Mahnomen County Nurses - 1921 Frances Bixby.

Other Services - 1919 Ethel Mack, Influenza Nurse, about 4 months.

Oct. 1, 1923 Maternity and Infancy work started with Indians White Earth Reservation
1923-24 Theodora Davis
1924-26 Martin Martin.
1927-31 Adelia Eggestine.
1930-31 Monica Wieber
Sept. 1931-32 Elsie Smith
1934-35 Cecelia Coving C.W.S & S.E.R.A Nursing Service
County Service discontinued 1932.

MARSHALL COUNTY

Marshall County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1919.

By whom established - Red Cross.

Marshall County Nurses - 1919 Elizabeth Hanson
1924-25 Clara Paschke.

Other Services - 1918 Flora Childs, school

1925 Zella Smith, part time school nurse.

1927-31 Zelma Peterson, school

1927 Stella Botton, T. B. follow-up.

1925 State Board of Health Prenatal Clinics.

1925 Clara Paschke carried on a general county nursing program
for six months.

1928-29 Hilda Johnson, Field Nurse (Oak Park San. Dist.)

Miss Elizabeth Hanson began work in Marshall County February 22 of 1918 and
remained for a period of seven months.

This first service was under the Christmas Seal fund and some appropriation
from the county. She returned as a county nurse in June of 1919 at which time
the work was taken over entirely by the county.

Marshall County is in Oakland Park Sanatorium District

MEEKER COUNTY

Meeker County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920.

By whom established - Red Cross

Meeker County Nurses - 1920-21 Ida Dahl (now Mrs. Morris Bye, Thief River Falls).
1921 Ruth Ringdahl.

Other Services - 1918 - Elizabeth W. Hanson, School nurse.
1919 Eugenia Palmer, School Nurse.
1923 Inez Peyton, School nurse.
1925-26 Margaret Bjornstad.
1926-31 Lydia Peterson
1923-24 Helen Clark
1935-36 Edith Lake School
1933 Agnes A. Alwxander classes in Hygiene of maternity
& infancy St. Bd. Health
1931-32 Itinerant R. C.

1920 - "Miss Ida Dahl did the pioneer work of the County nurse in Meeker County. She did remarkably fine work and did much to make the work of a county nurse popular and effective.

Miss Dahl was hired by the Red Cross, the nursing committee at that time consisted of Mrs. N. D. March and Mrs. F. Welch.

After working more than a year Miss Dahl asked for a year's leave of absence to do re-construction work in Czecho-Slavaceo. She was succeeded by Miss Ruth Ringdahl who was no less popular than Miss Dahl and excellently carried on the work so well begun by Miss Dahl. Upon Miss Dahl's return from Europe she again took up the work in the county.

When the Red Cross organization felt that it did not have sufficient funds to continue the work the County Commissioners voted to assist in carrying it on. However upon Miss Dahl's resignation in 1924 no county nurse succeeded her and so far as the county is concerned the nursing service has been allowed to drop. We greatly regret this." Mrs. Richard Welch.

MILLE LACS COUNTY

Mille Lacs County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established - 1920

By whom established - Red Cross

Mille Lacs nurses - 1920-23 Leah Barskey

1930-32 Helen Stacy, Indian Nurse

1934 Elsie Smith

1936 Emma Bergman

Other Services

1934 - Visitor Nurse C. W. S.

" " S. E. R. A.

Ethel Prestrud

MORRISON COUNTY

Morrison County Rural Nursing Service
Date established - 1919
By Whom established - Red Cross
Morrison County Nurses - 1919-1920 Janet Worden

Other Services- 1915 Miss Sally, Community Nurse.
1916-19 Augusta Mettel
1919 Lucy Baker, Community Nurse.
1923 Alfa Solberg
1925-36 Helen Young, School nurse.
1919 Pearl Finwall, Community Nurse, Little Falls.
1935 Class in Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy. St. Dept. Health

COMMUNITY NURSE

In a report made to the Civic Improvement League, Little Falls, Mrs. R. D. Musser, chairman of the committee on visiting nursing and Child Welfare, made a statement that in 1915 funds were raised to employ a community nurse. Miss Sally was engaged for six weeks. She found the work discouraging because of lack of cooperation from parents and children. In 1916 Miss Augusta Mettel took over the work and served until May 1919 and from then to October two other nurses each served six weeks. Then came Miss Lucy Baker who remained until 1923 when she was succeeded by Miss Alfa Solberg and Miss Helen Young. At present (1931) Miss Young's activities are limited to school nursing.

In the fall of 1916 Little Falls held its first Infant clinic and seven babies were examined by Dr. E. J. Huennekens of Minneapolis who had been called to the city in consultation on a private case. Clinics were held every three months thereafter for several years with a varied attendance of 50 or 60. In February 1919 the M.P.H.A. held a week of clinics. Little Falls claims to be the first small city in the country to conduct such clinics and the states of Virginia and Oregon quoted Little Falls as an example of what can be done in smaller communities.

In May 1920 Little Falls had a prenatal clinic conducted by Dr. Fred A. Adair, six patients were examined. This was the first prenatal clinic held in any of the smaller cities of the state.

Classes in Home Hygiene and care of the sick were conducted in the Little Falls high school from October 1919 to April 1920. Lessons were given weekly covering a period of forty minutes. Adult classes were begun October 1920.

COUNTY NURSE

1919-1920 - Miss Janet Worden served as County Nurse for one year since than no full time county nurse has been employed.

Several itinerant services have been conducted in the county by the Red Cross and the Minnesota Public Health Association. This work has included tuberculosis survey and inspection of school children.

Mrs. R. D. Musser of Little Falls and Mrs. E. J. Simons of Swanville are active promoters of health work in the county.

MOWER COUNTY

Mower County Rural Nursing Service

Date Established - 1920

By Whom Established - Red Cross

Mower County Nurses - 1920 Marie Rettig
1922 Olga Hovre
1925 Mildred Dubeck
1926 Helen McGillivray
1927 - Francis Michie
1935-36 Susan Radmacher

Other Services - 1924 Alma Wretling, special work
1918 Mable Longeor
1918-20 Miss Shonover
1919 Louise Colunar, School
1924 Alpha Solberg
1925 Emma Phillips, Asst.
1924-30 Ruth Sargent, Industrial
1927 Helen Hestad, 1929-1935 Beatrice Rose
1935 Helen Guger, Asst.

Alma Wretling, 1914

During an epidemic of scarlet fever in which two deaths occurred in Grand Meadow, Dr. H. A. Burnes, Epidemiologist, State Department of Health, made a survey assisted by Miss Alma Wretling. The school board engaged Miss Wretling to stay on for a month to inspect suspicious cases and to advise and instruct in the home.

Information obtained from Helen McGillivray County Nurse.

In 1918 Dr. C. F. Lewis was instrumental in getting school nursing established in Austin. Since then Dr. G. C. Leck, President of the school board and city health officer has done a great deal towards developing the service. At present free physical examinations are given by a physician and free dental examinations are given twice a year. The mother's clubs help in raising funds to make correction on indigent pupils. At present (1931) two nurses are employed by the Board of Education.

The county nursing service was started by the Red Cross May 1, 1920 as part of the peace time program. At that time the officers of the chapter were: Chairman, Mr. C. Flook; Vice chairman, Mrs. C. L. West; Secretary, Mrs. Hannah Weber, Treasurer, Mr. E. C. Banfield. Dr. R. S. Mitchel of Grand Meadow, President of Mower County Public Health Association, Mr. J. H. Skinner, Chairman of Home Service and Miss Enice R. Rice, County Superintendent of Schools were also active promoters of Public Health Nursing.

The Red Cross paid for the entire service until January 1, 1926, at which time the county commissioners appropriated \$1,200. A like amount has since been appropriated yearly (1931). This is used towards the nurses salary.

The Mower county nursing committee was organized in 1920. It was composed of Miss Enice Rice, Chairman and a representative from each township. The same order still prevails with Mrs. H. E. Wilder as chaifman. This nursing council is considered one of the strongest in the state.

Following Data Was Taken From 1921 Report of Marie Rettig, County Nurse

When the county work was begun in 1920 the nurse had under her jurisdiction the following types of schools: 3 independent districts, 3 consolidated, 2 high schools and graded schools, 5 semi-graded, 6 parochial and 112 rural schools. During the first year 3182 children received physical inspection and 211 home calls were made to children in need of early treatment. 154 children were referred to the oculist and 169 notices were sent to parents regarding nose and throat conditions

During the first year five classes in Home Hygiene and care of the sick were conducted. 84 members were enrolled. Cooperating with the Mower County Public Health Association 12 baby clinics were held at which 338 infants and young children were examined. Plan for a permanent baby clinic combined with a prenatal clinic were made and a loan closet was established.

Miss Rettig felt that much credit for the success of this first year's work was due to the splendid cooperation received from the Red Cross officers, the nursing committee, the county Superintendent of Schools and the parent and teachers.

In 1922 Miss Olga Hovre followed Miss Rettig. She was succeeded by Miss Mildred Duback and Helen McGillvray. During Miss McGillvray's regime a county-wide toxin-antitoxin campaign was carried on. In 1927 Miss McGillvray accepted a position in Colorado. Since then the work so well begun is being ably carried on by Miss Frances Michie. The Hormal packing plant employed a public health nurse from 1924-30. At the present time, the work is done by a full time physician assisted by two untrained helpers.

MURRAY COUNTY

Murray County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1919

By whom established - County.

Service discontinued - 1921

Murray County Nurses - Inga Peterson 1919
Frances Sanborn 1920-21

Other services - 1926 Marie S. James, county itinerant, paid by Red Cross
1934 Classes in Hygiene and maternity and infancy State
Board of Health.
1931 School Survey - M. P. H. A.

NICOLLET COUNTY

Nicollet County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established - 1919

By Whom established - Red Cross.

Service Discontinued - 1921.

Nicollet County Nurses - 1919 Minnie Bea
1920-21 Martha Steger.

Other services - 1918 Janet Worden
1919 Lila Heath, school
1920-21 Caroline Walz, school
1934 - classes in hygiene of maternity and infancy - State
Dept. of Health
1936 Emma Larson, R. C. Nurse, Temporary School.
1936 M----- Ostrum Epidemic " "

NOBLES COUNTY

Nobles County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920

By Whom Established - County

Nobles County Nurses - 1920-24 Flowrence Green.
1929-31 Ethel Anne Johns.

Other Services - 1918 Frances Franette, TB Follow-Up, Field nurse for Sanatorium.
1920 Anna Kromer, Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of Sick
1920-31 Ida Greig, School nurse
1923 Hortense Hilbert State Department of Health
Health Demonstration - 2 months
1934-35 Marie Blixrud S-West San. (deceased)
1935 Orpha May Field " "

NORMAN COUNTY

Norman County Rural Nursing Service

NORMAN COUNTY (con't)

Date established - 1919

By whom established - Red Cross

Norman County Nurses - 1919-25 Marie Stenseth
1926-27 Mrs. H. G. Carlson
1927-29 Alpah Tvedten.
1936 - Borghild Dahle R. C. itinerant

OLMSTED COUNTY

Olmsted County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920

By Whom established - Red Cross

Olmsted County Nurses - 1920-27 Mary E. McKay
1926 Myrtle Mischler, assistant nurse
1927 Marie Sargent
1927 Marie Hendriksen

Other Services

1920 Minnie Anderson
1919 Mrs. C. McRill, Rochester School
1923 Marie Waltman " "
1924 Hazel Humm " "
1925 Helen Law, County Maternity and Infancy
1925 Charlotte Hanson, Rochester School 1927 Ass't.
1926 Marie Rettig
1914-1919 Margaret Nyestuen, City Visiting Nurse.
1920-22 Florence Warner, City Infant Welfare
1923 (Mrs.) Goiditha Spillane " "
1924 Grace Hanson
Ione Rowley, School
1927-36 Mrs. Mabel Fountain, Infant Welfare
1927-36 Jose Bosley, City Visiting
36 Marjorie Lyford School
1930-36 Miss Sargent assists Mrs. Fountain with P.U. clinics

OTTERTAIL COUNTY

Ottertail County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920

By whom established - Red Cross

Ottertail County Nurses - 1920 Marjory Adams
1920 Amanda Hippe, Co. nurse, dem nurse prev.
1920 Esther Andreson 6 mos.

Other Services - 1918-19 Frances Sanborn, school nurse

Martha Leibbrard, " "
1927 Oletta Lunde
Anne F. Beven, Sanatorium TB follow-up nurse
1935 Jennie Nelson
1936 Gladys Felix
1936 Mildred Eslick, visiting nurse S.E.R.A.

Co. Service discontinued 1921 - Lack of funds.

MINNESOTA STATE REGISTERED

NURSES ASSOCIATION

Seventh District

Fergus Falls, Minnesota

Miss Agnes Alexander,
Division of Child Hygiene,
University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

May 26, 1932

My dear Miss Alexander:

I fear that even after this length of time my data is very sketchy, but it may help you anyway. My recollection is that there had been some demonstration work done previously, but I believe I am correct when I say I was first regular Public Health Nurse employed in Otter Tail County. I was employed by the Otter Tail County Public Health Association, from September, 1919 to May, 1920. Mr. R. E. Seaton was secretary at that time and Dr. A. B. Cole (now dead) had some connection. I believe that after the first of the year the Red Cross took over the nursing service.

During part of that time Esther Anderson was with me, and she and Miss Hilda Hippomen were employed during the summer. Miss Anderson had a loan of Red Cross scholarship when she took the Public Health Course.

Miss Amanda Hippe was employed by the Red Cross from November 1920 to November, 1921. The Red Cross funds were practically used up by this time, and the county nurse went with them.

During the summer of 1922 I again served as county nurse for the P. H. Association, working without a salary, but having my expenses in the field paid. I did not work steadily at this time but began regular work in the fall, which continued into the year 1923. I can find no record of how long I stayed this time, and my memory fails me. I do know that during the fall of 1922 we moved from a succession of headquarters into the room provided for the County Nurse in the new Court House.

I do not believe there was any regular nurse then until Miss Lola Hanson took up the work for the Sanatorium. You must have a record of that, although you didn't include it in the information you sent me.

My impression is that Miss Frances Sanborn was here considerably longer than just one year but Miss Lunde will doubtless have reported on that to you.

I shall be in Minneapolis the first week in June and shall be glad to come to your office if there is any further information you desire.

Sincerely yours

Marjorie Adams

PENNINGTON COUNTY

Pennington County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1921

By whom established - Red Cross

Pennington County Nurses - 1920, J. Marie Knudsen

Other Services - 1918-19 Laura A. Haggart, school nurse
1919-20 Lulu B. Saucer, school nurse
1920 Ruth J. Johnson " "
1923-24 Mrs. O. H. Herm, " "
1924-25 Ida Dahl, " "
1926 Zella Smith " "
1926-29 Gladys Blair " "
1930-35 Eunice Lindgren " "
1929 Esther Gustafson, sanatorium nurse
1928-29 Hilda Johnson
1935-36 Florence Parsons school nurse

PINE COUNTY

Pine County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920

By whom established - Red Cross

Service discontinued - 1922

Pine County Nurses - 1920 Florence Nicoll.

1918 Mabel Miller, Itinerant demonstration school nurse.

Other services - 1927 Agnes Alexander, Class Work - Hygiene of M. & I.

1934 - Visitor nurse C. W. S.

1935-36 " " S. E. R. A.

PIPESTONE COUNTY

Pipestone County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920

By whom established - Red Cross

Pipestone County Nurses - 1920-23 Eva McKeown

1923-25 Mrs Emma Phillips

1920-31 Gladys Lessin, School nurse.

1932-33 - - - - - (?) court

1933-36 Laura Chase School

1936 Lida Nueman, R. C. itinerant 3 mo.

1916-17 School inspections by Miss Frances Brink for several months during epidemic.

Information from Miss Eva McKeown. 1920-23. Much time was spent on TB work. Miss McKeown assisted Dr. Slater in making Von Pirquet tests on school children in Pipestone and smaller towns.

Dr. Slater conducted many TB clinics and Miss McKeown did much follow-up work.

Pipestone County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920.

By whom established - Red Cross.

Pipestone County Nurses - 1920-23 Eva McKeown.

1923-25 Mrs. Emma Phillips.

192 -31 Gladys Lessin, School nurse.

1932-33 Irene Court

1933-36 Laura Chase School

1936 Lida Nueman, R. C. Itin, 3 mo.

1916-17 School inspections by Miss Frances Brink for several months during epidemic.

Information from Miss Eva McKeown. 1920-23. Much time was spent on TB work. Miss McKeown assisted Dr. Slater in making Von Pirquet tests on school children in Pipestone and smaller towns.

Dr. Slater conducted many TB clinics and Miss McKeown did much follow-up work. One prenatal clinic and many infant, pre-school and nutritional clinics were held in the county.

Classes in Home Hygiene and care of the sick were conducted by a Red Cross itinerant nurse. The Health clown also gave demonstrations.

The Executive Committee of Pipestone County were responsible for the organizing of this county nursing work and did all possible to secure the co-operation of the County Board, but without success.

The work was carried on in all the schools in the County; the children being weighed and defects reported to the parents. In many cases where the parents were not able to secure the help required the Jr. Red Cross paid for the work.

With the co-operation of the Health Department many clinics were held at different parts of the County with very good results.

Lack of funds made it impossible for the Red Cross to continue the work.

POLK COUNTY

Polk County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1919

By whom established - Red Cross

Polk County Nurses - 1919 Miss Alice Allison (Mrs. Low)

1919 Ruth J. Johnson

1920 Esther Wick

1925-29 L. Anita Jarvis.

1931-33 Margaret Johnson

1933-36 Mrs. Olive Bancroft, County & R. C.

Other services - 1920 Miss Amelia Quale, School nurse.

1920-24 Helen Young, City Visiting Nurse.

1923-36 Mrs. Wm. Low, School Nurse

Other services - 1926-36 Ruth Sheldon, School of Agriculture
1936 Lydia Dahlen
1927-28 Elesa Simonson, school nurse.
1929-31 Lydia Dahlen, Sanatorium nurse
1931-35 Lola Hanson " "
1935-36 Agnes Graff " "

Public Health work in Polk county starts as a Red Cross service. It was due to the efforts of Mrs. W. H. Miller of Crookston, Chairman of Nursing Board that the work was started in 1919 and carried on until 1922 when funds were exhausted. Alice Allison, Eitel Hospital graduate in 1919, now Mrs. Wm. Low was the first nurse holding the position from 1919 to 1920. The service was discontinued for one year. In 1921 Miss Vick was engaged as County Nurse. She remained until July 1922. In 1924 through the efforts of Dr. Oscar E. Locken the Public Health Association and the Red Cross organizations of Polk and Norman counties pooled their money into one fund and employed a nurse to put on a demonstration for one year. With money left over from the old TBC Assn., a ford car was purchased office and living quarters provided by the sanatorium. In January 1925 Miss Anita Jarvis, graduate of University Hospital, was the nurse who was employed. She did generalized public health work until Jan. 1926 when the Sanatorium Board took over the work and made it strictly a tuberculosis nursing program which still exists. The first school nurse was employed in Crookston in 1916. She was Amelia Quale, graduate of Bethesda Hospital, Crookston. Mrs. Wm. Low succeeded Miss Quake in 1922.

Miss Ruth Johnson, graduate of St. Lukes Hospital, St. Paul, now Mrs. Oscar Smith, of Thief River Falls, was employed as city nurse 1919. She was succeeded by Miss Helen Young and she remained until 1924 when the city discontinued the services of the nurse.

POPE COUNTY

Pope County Rural Nursing Service

Date Established - 1919

By Whom Established - Red Cross

Pope County Nurses - 1919-22 Olivia T. Peterson.

1924-25 Judith Wallen, R. C.

Other services 1929 Ethel Jane John (3 mos. itin.) R. C. & M.P.H.A.

1935 Laura Hagstad - classes in maternity & Inf. St. Dept. Health

1936 Eliz. Mossman - visiting nurse S. E. R. A.

RAMSEY COUNTY

Ramsey County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920

By whom established - county

County nurses - 1920, Miss Letroulet

Miss Waustrum

1923-35 Lillian Godsey, Supervising nurse

1923-35 Mary Muckley

1925-27 Caroline Munger

1927-28 Grace Wetherold

1928-30 Gertrude Billion

1930-36 Genevieve McDonald

Margaret Kean.

Other Services: 1920 Helen Arndt, School Nurse, So. St. Paul
1926-36 Johanna Weblemoe, School Nurse, White Bear.
1928 Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy Classes, St. Brd. of Health
1929 " " " " " " " " " "
1933 " " " " " " " " " "
Abbie Peters, school nurse, St. Paul

Red Lake County

Red Lake County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - January 1920.

By whom established - Red Cross.

County nurses - January 1920-21 Eugenia Palmer
1920 Ruth E. Phillips
1921 Mrs. Setness
1922-24 Caroline Schlattman

Other services: 1932 Rural School inspections M. P. H. A.
1934-35 Cordeal Willkom, C. W. A., S. E. R. A.

Redwood County

Redwood County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1918

By whom established

County Nurses - 1918-20 Katherine Johnson, County Schools
1920-22 Harriet Mobor, " "
1919 Florence Danielson, R. C. Nurse
1921 Miss Barksley

Other Services 1926 R. C. Home Hygiene classes
1926 Ethel Freeman, itinerant 1 month, County P. H. Assoc.
1928 Mable Johnson " " " "
1934 Margaret Bostrup, Investigator-nurse, S. E. R. A.
1935 Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy classes, Laura Hegstad.

In 1922-23 Miss Abbie Langmaid, social worker and Miss Esther Dumaresy, county nurse were being paid by county funds, also a full time recreational director, Miss Bock, was being supported by Red Cross funds.

In 1924 the commissioners lacking funds voted to retain the county nurse who, in addition to the health work, was to investigate child welfare cases. Ever since that time the nurse has had the office of Executive Secretary of the County Child Welfare Board under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Renville County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - January 1917

By whom established

County Nurses - Jan. 1916 - Miss Madson (1 mo.)
Sept. 1916 - Mary Cornish (1 mo.) School work, paid out of county funds.
Jan. 1 1917 - Sept. 1918 - Dorothy Motl (paid entirely " " " "
Oct. 1920-21- Alma Kroner
1923 - Esther Dumaresq
1924-1926 - Ann S. Nyquist
1926-1932 - Adele Northrup

2,000 Children innoculated for diphtheria in Miss Northrup's time.

Miss Madsen was the first nurse to do demonstration nursing. She spent about four weeks in the county during the early part of 1916. Miss Cornish came the following fall and stayed about four weeks as nurse for the rural schools; she did not remain the three months she was hired for. She was taken ill. Miss Motl came to finish the three months; when these expired, the County Commissioners willingly appropriated \$2,000 for a year's work.

This service was paid out of county funds beginning with Dorothy Motl, in 1917. This was the first county in the state to appropriate public funds. They appropriated \$2,000 for the first year.

Alma Kroner Woodhouse entered the field of county nursing Oct. 1, 1920. The work was confined to the examination of the school children in the town and rural schools. Eight clinics for school children were held during the school term with the follow-up work of the necessary children. In the summer the work was confused to TB. Locating the cases who had been at the County Sanatorium at Granite Falls and to TB clinics held at four places in the county. Previous to her entering the work in this county they had been in favor of dispensing with public health nursing. Thru Mrs. Frank Murray of Bird Island, who helped rouse the county commissioners to act on the Board, the work progressed and continued ever since.

It was through the interest in public health work and efforts of Miss Amelia Bengston, Supt. of Schools, that the nursing service in the county was started. The county commissioners made the appropriation for the service after Feb. 1, 1921. In 1923 there was some question of discontinuing the service, but through very well organized efforts of the Federated Woman's Clubs, this was not allowed to happen. In June 1924 the Board of County Commissioners voted to ask the taxpayers of the county to vote on whether or not they wanted the county nursing service retained. The voting was done by mail using the double post card for each taxpayer to express his wishes in the matter. The outcome of the vote was a large majority in favor of continuing the service.

Report to County Commissioners by Dorothy Motl of 5 month's survey in Renville County which induces them to appropriate \$2,000

Disease census showed that but few children had escaped the communicable diseases and that whooping cough had left a trail of undeveloped and shrunken chests and lacerated soft palates and defective speech. 14 school children were crippled with infantile paralysis.

Renville County

At first parents considered examination as an infringement upon their rights, but as work progressed and parents understood the real significance of the work, objections decreased, and in the last four months not one parent objected.

8% of goitre found among pupils along southern border of county. 81% of school children were defective, at least 60% was due to preventable causes, that many children checked for nutrition showed a history of tuberculosis. Malnutrition was found more prevalent among rural children than among the town children, due undoubtedly to the cold noon lunches and hurried breakfasts during winter months and especially nervous disorder more prevalent where playground and toilet facilities were faulty. That in schools where there was faulty daylight illumination, there was a higher percentage of children with defective vision, poor posture, and nervous restlessness. Defective hearing was mostly associated with diseased teeth, tonsils, and adenoids. Nasal obstruction and catarrh were more noticeable in poorly ventilated low humidity school rooms. A number of children with diseased tonsils and a history of rheumatism.

Decided that sanitary conditions in rural schools could be greatly improved and children's health benefited if there was a more practical knowledge of lighting, ventilation, etc., on the teacher's part.

A few schools were well taken care of, but on an average the schools were only scrubbed and cleaned twice a year and were poorly ventilated; proper seating rare. Bubbling fountains were rarely in use; the few that were in use were used incorrectly, the water in them seldom clean. The children would often put their lips right over the spout, sometimes with food in mouth rendering the bubbler more dangerous than the common drinking cup. A stone jar container with paper drinking cups would be an improvement, also easier to keep clean.

Toilet facilities poor, no facilities for washing hands, common roller towel was quite evident. In one school all the pupils had scabies doubtless acquired from the common towel.

In crowded school rooms, especially where the ventilation and the humidity were poor, there was an average of 20% of absences. The children were sick with chest colds and bronchitis. Less crowded schools had few if any absences.

The disease census shows that not more than one hundred children were spared all communicable diseases, most of them having had measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and mumps. These diseases are allowed free play without any preventive measures from local health officers. Owing to a recent opening of the sanitarium and the physician remaining part time, we hope for a complete tuberculosis survey of the county.

On Jan. 1st, we had returned notices from 200 children showing that many had been treated; many parents were waiting for vacation to have more time for necessary treatment.

School Census of Renville County - 5826

Rural Schools	130	Talks to school audiences	156
Parochial Schools	4	Other public addresses	36
Independent Districts	10	Home calls	100
Children Examined	4800	Calls regarding tuberculosis cases	18
" with physical defects	4095	Schools re-visited	15
Notices sent to parents	3779	Notices returned June showing	200
Children interested	825	children had had or were under treatment	

General appearance	345	Nose	2284	Neck glands	591
Nutrition	609	Throat	1705	Earaches	287
Nervous disorder	671	Teeth	2361	Enlarged thyroid	160
Eyes	1397	Skin	421	Pupils vaccinated	633
Ears (mostly partial deafness)	720	Heart	14	Pediculosis	89
Nose	2284	Lungs	2	Blepharitis	200

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHILD WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN RENVILLE COUNTY

JANUARY 1, 1924 - JANUARY 1, 1925

The work has been done under the direction of the Renville County Child Welfare Child Welfare Board. During the year 643 homes have been visited and a total of 1267 visits made.

76 have been nursing-care visits, where bedside care has been given.

529 were instruction and demonstration visits on babies, pre-school children, school children, prenatal cases, tuberculosis patients and general medical cases.

A total of 686 investigation calls made, consisting of visits on communicable diseases for the purpose of checking up cases of contagion.

217 child-welfare calls made

51 calls have been made on unmarried mothers

16 calls have been made on feeble-minded cases.

2 calls made on adoption cases

14 calls on delinquents.

9 calls made on ex-service men.

2 blind cases investigated

8 orthopedic cases

225 miscellaneous and business calls

38 calls have been made on mother's pension cases for quarterly reports

33 patients have been accompanied to doctors and on several occasions nurses assisted doctor with minor operations.

Accompanied two patients to Twin City Child Guidance Clinic. 14 patients have been accompanied to Hospitals and State Institutions. Two children placed in Boarding Home for Children. Three patients accompanied to State Hospital for Crippled Children. 8 chest clinics were conducted in different towns by Dr. James J. Barfield, Medical Director, Riverside Sanitorium, Granite Falls, Minnesota. 94 attended and were examined at these clinics. The nurse assisted at clinics made follow-up calls on patients needing Sanitorium treatment: 15 patients were accompanied by nurse to sanitorium for examinations. One infant and Children's Clinic conducted under the direction of the Renville County Public Health Association, 46 babies were examined: Class and demonstration in mothercraft given to a group of 19 High School girls, demonstration by the making-up of obstetrical package recommended by the Division of Child Hygiene, given to three Women's Civic Clubs in the County.

Health Exhibit arranged at County Fair and demonstration in "Infant Care and Feeding" by nurse, from Division of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health. Health literature distributed at Farmer's Club meetings, County Fair and Teachers' institute. 13 pre-natal cases have been referred to the Division of Child Hygiene of State Board of Health for literature to be sent monthly.

40 women in County registered for course in maternal and infant hygiene, given by the University of Minnesota.

The rural, village and parochial schools in the county have been provided with a copy of "Health Training in Schools," by Theresa Dansdill, paid for from the funds raised through sale of seals by the Renville Public County Health Assn.

Out of 150 schools in the county, 10 village schools and 106 rural schools and two parochial schools have been inspected. 2,327 children were inspected for defects and correction of vision, hearing, teeth, nose and throat, skin, glands and orthopedic cases. Out of this number 1155 pupils were defective in some way, and 527 pupils had correction of vision, teeth, nose and throat. Inspection and report made of sanitary conditions of schools and grounds. 103 health talks were given in schools to pupils, emphasizing the importance of daily health habits.

The nurse's office has aided in reporting families needing emergency relief of food and clothing, to organizations namely: Red Cross, Legion Auxiliary, Ladies Aid Societies, Civic Clubs, etc. Record kept of 480 office interviews including phone calls. 884 letters written. Monthly report of work sent to Board of County Commissioners and to Superintendent of Public Health Nurse, Division of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health. 577 hours spent in the office on records and reports, etc. Meetings of Farmers' Clubs, Parent-Teachers' Association, etc. Attended whenever possible. Monthly meetings of Child Welfare Board have been held each month in nurse's office. These meetings have been attended by members of the Renville County Child Welfare Board. District Legion of Child's Bureau. State Board of Control, and the nurse, for the purpose of discussing and acting on welfare problems, as well as, directing the work. During the year the nurse attended Regional Convention of Social Work, meeting at Marshall, Minnesota, State Conference of Social Work Convention at the University Farm School, St. Paul, the American Nurses' Association Convention at Detroit, Michigan, and the State Nurses' Association Convention at Minneapolis.

A student nurse from the University School of Nursing received one month's practical work in rural nursing under the supervision of nurse in Renville County.

Mileage from February 1, 1924 to January 1, 1925 amounts to 9,177 miles. Child Welfare Work and public health work have received hearty co-operation from officers of the Child Welfare Board, Board of County Commissioners and the people of Renville County during the past year.

Respectfully Submitted,

Ann S. Nyquist
Renville County Public Health Nurse

1924

Calls made on Beet Worker families in County. There were 199 men, women and children belonging to the industry.

Mexican men	72	Austrian men	8
" women	25	" women	5
" children	62	" children	25

Health Work Renville County

Clinic Work:

An orthopedic clinic was conducted by Dr. Chatterton and 32 children were examined. Of these came from near-by counties. 5 children were advised to have treatment at the Gillette State Hospital and were admitted. The nurse had made calls upon 52 children with deformities explaining the admission to the clinic and urging them to attend.

All children who have been patients at the state hospital are called upon each year and urged to keep their appointments for re-examinations.

The Schick test was given to the remaining schools who had been given the immunization treatment, this completed the work of the campaign in our county. The children having positive reactions were advised to go to their doctors for further treatment. We notice a great many parents interested in going to their doctors for this protection and we are urging them to do so.

The Mantoux test was given by Dr. Jordon from Riverside Sanatorium. The village schools were offered this service in our county. This is part of the program of our tuberculosis work and is paid for by the Christmas Seal Fund. The visiting nurse follows up the children who have positive reactions and are taken to the sanatorium for re-examination and are given x-ray examination free of charge.

School Health Work:

Individual inspection of school children was done by the nurse and a great deal of time spent in helping with the control of contagion. We had scarlet fever in several schools during the school year. Our quarantine is not well enforced and we are trying to improve this condition by meeting with the local health officers in regard to the enforcement of our health laws. Diphtheria was present in the Morton village school and we felt we were fortunate in having good cooperation from our doctors and school officers. Over 60% of the children in the room where the child was sick with the disease had been inoculated against this infection.

The rural teachers are interested in the monthly health letter and we have requests for information which may be sent to them in the letter. We have emphasized the dangers of contagion in our letters and in many cases it has helped to get teachers to report suspected cases.

The Christmas Seal Sale Fund has provided posters, weight cards and the magazine "Everybody's" to all rural schools. The teachers are especially interested in the health magazine. (Everybody's Health)

County Fair Exhibit:

The Renville County Federated Clubs completed a rest room last summer for the use of small children, babies and mothers attending the county fair. This room was supervised by the women from the different clubs and the nurse helped with the care of the children while the mothers were free to visit the exhibits. We took this opportunity to demonstrate children's clothing, layette and the sterile package. Literature was given to the mothers who registered at the rest room and we can emphasize the pre-natal and maternity work at this time. There is an increasing interest shown by the requests we get following the fair exhibit.

Dr. Jordon and the nurse from the sanatorium conducted a clinic on the porch entering the building and examined 50 children during the two days. Children were weighed by the nurses and those who were under wight by request of the parents were sent to the doctor for an examination. This service was appreciated. 7 children were advised to go to their family doctor for treatment.

Social Service Feeble-minded

Mental examinations were arranged for 23 children during the year and were examined by the worker sent to us from the Research Bureau. 14 children have been committed and are waiting to be admitted to the state school for custodian care or for training. 7 have been taken to the school who had been on waiting list for some time.

Unmarried mothers:

This ever increasing problem has taken much of the time of the nurse and the members of the Child Welfare Board. 90 calls have been made by the nurse upon these girls helping them with their problems and caring for them thru their pregnancy and giving instruction for their babies. We reported 12 new cases and called upon 28 old cases some of them many calls. 10 of the girls were examined by local doctors for venereal disease and two have received treatment. The expense of this care is a difficult problem.

Institutional Care:

The nurse has arranged for the following children and adults to be taken to institutions for care: 18 to the University Hospital; Children's Home Society, St. Paul; 7 to the State School for the Feeble-Minded; 2 to the School for Deaf; and 7 children with extreme eye trouble have been taken to doctors for special care and treatment.

Mother's Pension:

13 mothers are receiving mother's aid and there are 45 children being cared for in these families. 76 calls have been made upon these mothers. 6 old cases were discontinued and 5 new cases added.

Child Placement:

18 children who have reported to the Child Welfare Board have been placed in free homes. 7 children have been placed in boarding homes at the expense of the county.

Family Problems:

126 families have been called upon regularly in regard to problems of health, county aid and homes where the enfiromment is bad for the children.

Court Hearings:

Cases reported to the Child Welfare Board as their problems. Two criminal cases men sent to the State's Prison. 3. Cases to establish paternity and for support. 8. Delinquency, one girl sent to the Minnesota State Training School for Girls, Sauk Center. 16 children placed under guardian ship.

ANNUAL REPORT

RENVILLE COUNTY PUBLIC NURSING SERVICE

JULY 1, 1929 to July 1, 1930.

A. Analysis of Visits

Total number of visits made	1312
Total number of homes visited	735

1. Nursing Care - and arranging for Nursing care

a. for babies	1
b. for maternity cases	4
c. for general cases	16

Instructions and Demonstrations

a. Baby cases	88
b. Preschool children	181
c. School children	571
d. Prenatal and maternity cases	40
e. Tuberculosis cases	20
f. General (speech, hearing, vision, goiter, tonsils, paralysis, cardiac, mental, pneumonia, etc.)	33

3. Investigations

a. Communicable Diseases

scarlet fever	13
scabies	4
Tonsillitis	15
Chicken Pox	48
Impetigo	15
Whooping Cough	7
Pink Eye	6
Venereal	6
Measles	143

b. Social Service Investigations

Calls re. working homes for school girls	11
No. of girls placed in working homes	5
Child placement calls	85
No. child placements made, free homes	9
No. child placements in boarding homes	3
No. child placements by adoption	9
Mother Pension calls	28
New mother pension cases this year	4

Calls re. unmarried mother cases	37
New Unmarried mother cases this year	9
Total unmarried mother cases under supervision	41
Total calls on feeble-minded cases	76
No. commitments made during year	10
No. cases admitted to State School	4
Mental tests given to children and commitments advised	21
No. family problems a question of mentality	28
Calls re. County Aid	21
New County Aid cases this year	8
Calls re. Family Problems	12
Christmas Cheer Calls	6
Calls re. deafness	2
Hearings:	2
Mother Pension cases	4
Illegitimacy	5
Delinquency	9
Neglected & Dependent children	2
Miscellaneous calls	175

B. Patients accompanied to and from

1. Doctor	32
2. Clinics	21
3. Hospitals	16
4. Dentists	2
5. Meetings with Commissioners	7
6. Court Hearings	14
7. State Schools	6
8. County Attorney	4

C. Clinics

1. Infant and Pre-school clinics	4 att'n.	130
2. Dental	1	150
3. Toxin-antitoxin	21	1312
4. Throat cultures	1	130
5. Schick test	9	767
6. Orthopedic (arranged)	1	
7. Tuberculosis	5	

D. Educational

1. Exhibits arranged (County Fair)	1
2. News items and articles	26
3. Diphtheria Prevention literature distributed	200
4. Maternal literature	86
5. Infant Literature	174
6. Letters to rural school teachers	1040

E. Administrative Work

1. Meetings with advisory board	16
2. Other meetings attended	21
3. Office Interview	180
4. Individual letters written	299
5. Form letters	1040
6. Hours in office	722
7. Mileage	10700
8. Hours on duty	2408

F. Analysis of Work in Schools

1. No. visits to school rooms	123
2. No. pupils weighed	842
3. No. pupils in classroom inspection	484
4. No. individual physical inspections	1526
5. No. pupils found defective	385
6. No. pupils excluded from school	54
Scarlet Fever cases	15
Chicken Pox	31
Measles	35
Scabies	2
Impetigo	2
Pink Eye	6
7. Special communicable disease visits	30
8. Pupils with defects corrected	349
9. Conferences with parents at school	16
10. Inoculations assisted with	1375

G. Defects and Corrections in School Children

	<u>defects</u>	<u>corrections</u>
1. Vision	102	80
2. Ears	5	2
3. Teeth	278	311
4. Nose	105	51
5. Skin	10	14
6. Lymph nodes	24	14
7. Thyroid	3	
8. Posture	21	
9. 10% underweight	83	12
10. Speech	1	
11. Orthopedic	1	
12. Bone	1	
13. Blind and deafness	2	
14. St. Vitus Case	1	

The amount of time which the Public Health Nurse can legitimately upon the different kinds of Health Work, must depend upon the type of program she is carrying on.

We are endeavoring, in our County, to carry a caseload of 150 cases annually. This includes Mother pensions, investigations of County Aid cases, problems of Feeble-mindedness, delinquency, child placements, and adoptions. The public health nurse is the Executive Secretary for the Renville County Child Welfare Board.

Our special health project for this year has been a toxin-antitoxin campaign in the village schools. Several weeks time was given in working up interest in having children given this protection against diphtheria, and in emphasizing the importance of giving this protection to very young children. Pamphlets and printed articles were sent to the parents through the schools and through the local papers. The splendid co-operation given this work made our clinics successful. The Schick Test, which follows six months after the toxin-antitoxin treatment, was given to 707 children, with the result that 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ % had positive reaction. The larger percentage of those who will need the treatment repeated are among the older children.

We believe our best method of health education is through our clinics, where health conscience is taught. We have a positive measure for the control of diphtheria and small pox, which is appreciated by most parents, but our greater task is the control of contagion by means of proper handling of infectious diseases in regard to their mode of spread. "Mothers have a right to demand that their children shall not be needlessly exposed to these various infections, and every mother should in turn, take every precaution to prevent her children spreading contagion.

Durant and Children's clinics were held during the summer of 1929 in the following towns - Hector, Olivia, Sacred Heart, and Franklin. A total of 130 children were examined and many children were referred to their family physician for the correction of defects. The mothers were given advice in the care of their children, stressing the importance of diet, sunshine, cod-liver oil for all babies during the winter months, regular physical examinations, etc. and were given literature on Infant and Prenatal care.

Our tuberculosis Clinics held in every village of the county during the year, are reported upon by Mrs. Flora Youngdale, following nurse is an important part of the Christmas Seal program.

During June, the last month of the fiscal year, the Nurse made calls upon 53 crippled children, advising their attendance at the Orthopedic Clinic to be held during July. We plan to have a clinic for crippled children every second year. Sixty-five crippled children are listed, who have reported at our clinics. Sixteen have been patients at the Gillette State Hospital for crippled children, and have been cured, or greatly helped. Seven, who have had symptoms of deformities, have had these deformities prevented through the advice and treatment following and examination by specialists at these clinics. Eighteen cases have had special orthopedic care, and three cases have received treatment at the University Hospital for bone infections this year

The Danube School had a dental clinic during September, conducted by a local dentist. The re-check on the children's teeth during regular school inspection showed that 28 pupils had corrections made. The inspection of the children's teeth in other schools showed 278 defects and 311 corrections, and the total number of inspections was 1526. Our school health work for the previous year was directed on dental clinics and the results have proved that they were worthwhile.

The Health Work in the 14 village schools is alternated each year with the work done in the 125 rural schools. The school children are given individual inspections in regard to eyes, vision, hearing, teeth, nose, throat, skin, and glands of the neck. Where defects are found, notices are sent to the parents, or home visits are made. At several times during the past year, outbreaks of contagious diseases have required special visits to schools to aid in the prevention of Scarlet Fever, measles, Chicken Pox, and Scabies.

In the educational part of our program this year, letters on some phase of school Hygiene were sent to rural teachers each month. This was to encourage the teaching of Hygiene and to give the schools material for their health Work. Our greatest hope lies in our children. We know they may not recognize infectious diseases, but they are our greatest health messengers, and their interest will make them retain the fundamentals of healthful living.

Our County Fair Booth is the means of demonstrating material that is available from the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, promoting the work of Maternity and Infancy Welfare. Literature from this department is distributed and names of mothers wishing additional material or help is listed. This year a Health Game was arranged for by the Christmas Seal Committee, and Health Game prizes were given to children.

The Federated Women's Clubs in our county have organized committees to carry on health work and social work in our county. The Civic Club of Olivia has a Social Service Committee that meets regularly during the winter months to promote the work of Infant and Maternal Hygiene, and to help with needy children. Money is contributed each year to buy material for making Infant's layettes, and for sewing children's clothing. The past year, they have made six maternity packages, five complete infant's layettes, and furnished clothing to three families during the winter months. Gifts of money have purchased two baskets used for infant's beds, a small bed for a child placed in a boarding home, and a bed for the county fair booth. The Morton and Franklin and Hector Clubs have been active in sewing for families in their communities.

Our Christmas Seal Committee promotes tuberculosis work in our county. The members meet several times during the year (1) to outline the activities for the work to be done (2) to arrange for the sale of the seals at Christmas time, and (3) to make plans for clinics. The Christmas Seal funds are spent for supplies sent to rural schools, expenses of Infant and pre-school clinics, Orthopedic clinics, and toward paying the salary of the follow-up nurse from Riverside sanatorium.

The Renville County Child Welfare Board is appointed each year by the Director of the Children's Bureau, State Board of Control, Saint Paul. Mr. J. S. Burrell of Olivia, Mr. August Jung, of Hector, Mrs. Carl Hamrum of Franklin, Mrs. E. Warner Larkin, of Renville, and Commissioner John Skogberg, of Sacred Heart, have served on this Board during the past year, and directed the social work in the county. They meet regularly every month with the field representative of the Children's Bureau, and act upon the cases presented.

In appreciation of the earnest help of the members of our Child Welfare board, and all who have given of their time and interest in making this program possible, this report is respectfully submitted.

Adele Northrup
Renville Co., Public Health Nurse.

In appreciation of the earnest help of the members of our Child Welfare Board, and all who have given of their time and interest in making this program possible, this report is respectfully submitted.

Adele Northrup
Renville Co., Public Health Nurse.

RICE COUNTY

Rice County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1919.

By Whom established

County Nurses - 1919 Sarah Trott

1920-21 Loretta M. Campbell, R. C.

1936 Verna Broker, S. E. R. A.

1936 Madeline Fleming

Other Services:

Faribault:

1909 Agnes Rood, Community Nurse, later V. H. A.

1923 Esther Jorstad,

1924 Prenatal clinics, St. Dept. of Health

1925 Luella Olson, Community Nurse.

1927-29 Esther Sorrenson " "

1927-36 Annabelle Wolfe (McIntyre) Community Nurse

1920 Esther Jorstad, School Nurse

1923 Mrs. Qualle

1925-36 Mrs. Claire Manatt, school nurse

1929-30 Ruth Peterson

Northfield:

1919 Marie Jorgenson, school nurse

1920 Helen Stevens " "

1922 Ellen Jorstad, " "

1927 Esther Berto " "

1928-29 Pearl Holt " "

1929-35 Gladys Kinsley " "

1935 Betty Johnson " "

In the year 1909 Welfare Work was begun in Faribault. An organization was then started with Judge Buckham as the first president, Mrs. Lynn Peavey vice president, E. F. Kelly, treasurer, and Mrs. H. C. Theopold, secretary. Miss Rood, now Mrs. S. Fullerton was given special training in public health work and began her work in April 1910. Shortly after the war the Red Cross took over the work for a time and then again in 1923 the Visiting Nurse and Service Ass'n. was formed. Miss Rood was succeeded by Miss Esther Jorstad, then came Miss Luella Olson and now we have Miss Esther Sorem.

Leneta Campbell was the county nurse during the years 1920 and 1921, and paid by Red Cross. In 1923 was taken over by county for one year. The work of the county nurse was discontinued because of lack of interest by the people who should have been most anxious for a continuance of this work.

ROCK COUNTY

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Public Health
M. Pruitt

Rock County Rural Nursing Service

Date established 1920

By whom established - Red Cross

County Nurses - 1920-21 Bessie Wegh
1923 Jacobina Rieche
1923 Florence Green

Other Services 1919 Dorothy Greenwald "Flu" epidemic
1923 Mrs. C. H. Herne, Luverne School
1932 Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy, Laura Hegstad.
1934 Clara Schulze, R. C. Itinerant, 3 months

ROSEAU COUNTY

Roseau County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1921

By whom established - Red Cross

County Nurses - 1921, 22 Mabel A. Hukke.
1931 Olga Larson, R. C., Itinerant, 17 weeks
1934 Olive Lyngstad, C. W. A.
1936 Ione McNeil, Visitor Nurse, S. E. R. A.

Other Services 1918 Dorothy Greenwalt, "Flu" epidemic
1926 Prenatal clinics, St. Dept. of Health
1933 Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy Classes.

SCOTT COUNTY

Scott County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - Jan. 1, 1920.

By whom established - Red Cross.

County Nurses - Jan. 1920-22 Agnes Swanson
1920 Mrs. Maud B. Taylor, Shakopee

Other Services: 1934 Visitor Nurse Service, C. W. A.

Discontinued: Dec. 31, 1922, lack of funds.

SHERBURNE COUNTY

Sherburne County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1921

By whom established - Red Cross

Sherburne County Nurses - 1921-24 Ann S. Nyquist
1924 Alice Forbes
1926 Karen Buck
1926-29 Marie De booy
1929-31 Elsie Smith

Other Services

1934-35 Investigator Nurse C. W. S.
Sylvia Blair S. E. R. A.

The Sherburne County nursing service was begun on Jan. 2, 1921 under the direction of the Red Cross who financed the service for one year. In 1922 the county made an appropriation and the work continued to be financed jointly by the Red Cross and County until April 1931 when, owing to the economic depression, the commissioners failed to appropriate and the service has been dropped for an indefinite period.

Due to the efforts of its excellent board this service has always been a most progressive one. The personell on the original board were: Chairman, Mr. Andrew Davis; Vice Chairman, Rev. J. Walker; Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Guptel; Treasurer, Mr. W. Dailey; Directors; Mrs. Geo. E. Parsons, Dr. Geo. E. Page, Mrs. Jos. Holzenall of Elk River; Township directors, Mr. H. H. Miller, Big Lake; Mr. E. W. Wright, Becker; Mr. J. McDonald, Clear Lake; Mr. Frank Scherfenburg, Haven; Mr. Jessie Heibbert and Mr. J. Odegard, Santiago; Mrs. Orin Hetvick, Baldwin; and Mrs. J. Berglund, Zimmerman.

Mr. Davis worked untiringly to promote the health work in the county until his death in 1924, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Walker. With the exception of a few who have moved away the original board members are still active.

From the beginning this has been a generalized service. Naturally some special phase of the work has been emphasized from time to time. Miss Ann Nyquist started adult classes in Home Hygiene and care of the sick and mothercraft classes for girls in the grades. It is also notable that at this time Sherburne county took advantage of the work offered by the State Department of Health, Division of Child Hygiene and the first rural prenatal clinic in the state was held at Becker by Dr. Fred L. Adair.

Miss Alice Forbes made a tuberculosis survey during her stay. While Miss Karen Buck was employed, physical examinations by the local physicians were given to the school children at Becker. This was paid for by the county public health association. Miss Marie De Booy started maternity and infancy classes which were also carried on during Miss Elsie Smith's administration. Miss Buck, Miss DeBooy and Miss Smith were active in promoting vaccination and toxin-anti-toxin campaigns.

SIBLEY COUNTY

Sibley County Rural Nursing Service
Date established - January 1920.
By Whom established - County
County Nurses - 1920-23 Palma N. Nelson

Discontinued - May 30, 1923.

Other Services: 1918 Mary Muckley, Itinerant School Service (1 wk., Henderson & Belle/ Plaine)
1930 Mary Schmalzbauer, M. P. H. A. Sch. inspections
1931 " " " " "
1933-34 Martha Bredemeier, R. C., Itinerant, 3 months.
1934 Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy classes.
1934 Emma Larson, R. C., Itinerant, 3 months.

From 1918 to 1920 short itinerant services were conducted by Minnesota Public Health Association. In 1920 Miss Palma Nelson was engaged as county nurse but owing to some dissatisfaction the service was discontinued in 1923. Since then several itinerant services have been financed by the County Public Health Association and the American Red Cross.

STEARNS COUNTY

Stearns County Rural Nursing Service
Date established - 1920
By whom established - Red Cross and County
County Nurses - 1920-22 Mathilda C. Backes
1927-29 Dolores Burke
1930-31 Estelle Barnes
1934-36 C.W.A., C.W.S., S.E.R.A.

Other Services: 1919 Dorothy Greenwold, "Flu" epidemic, Holdingsford.
1927-28 Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy, St. Dept. of Health (4 mo.)

St. Cloud : 1914-15 Grace Heslop, School Nurse
1915-16 Inez Smith, Community and School Nurse
1916-18 Hattie Edgerly " " " "
1918-19 Marie Franzel, " " " "
1919-25 Luella Reidy, Parochial School Nurse
1919-21 Miss Ekman, Community and School Nurse
1921-36 Myrtle Johnson, School Nurse
1930- Mary Nett, Community & Parochial School Nurse
1935-36 Lucille Kern, " " " "
1936 Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy Classes, Parochial & Public Schools

STEARNS COUNTY (con't)

State Teachers College:

1925-26 Dorothy Skewes
1926-30 Millie Palmer
1930-36 Esther Andreason

Waite Park:

Helen Burke, School Nurse, (part time).

Bishop J. Bush, chairman, and Mrs. John Gale, secretary of the R. C. Board were largely responsible for the organization of the nursing service in Stearns county.

Miss Mathilda C. Backes was engaged as Red Cross county nurse in February 1920 and served until June 1922 then the service was discontinued for lack of funds.

The work was reestablished in the spring of 1927 by the Red Cross who employed Miss Dolores Burke to make a survey of tuberculosis cases in Stearns county. Miss Burke's work developed into a more or less generalized health program including examination of school children and class work in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. Miss Burke resigned in 1929. Miss Estelle Barnes took up the work in 1930, but resigned early in 1931.

In September 1914 Miss Grace Heslop (Mrs. C. Suttan) was engaged to do school nursing in the public school of St. Cloud. She resigned to be married.

Other nurses who have worked in the St. Cloud Schools are Inez Smith, Hattie Edgerly, Miss Ekman, and Myrtle Johnson.

STEELE COUNTY

Steele County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1921

By whom established - County

County Nurses - 1921 Theresa Erickson

Other Services: 1915-18 Elda Garrison, Community Nurse
1917 Mary Muckley, Consolidated School and Tbc. follow-up
State Board of Health
1919 Katherine Andrews, Owatonna School
1919 Emma Bunge, " "
1920 Helga Gaardsmoe " "
1925-26 " " " "
1926-31 Agnes Melbostad " "
1930 Olga Larson, R. C. Itinerant, 3 months
1931 School Inspections, M. P. H. A.

A great many attempts have been made to establish a permanent county nursing service

STEVENS COUNTY

Stevens County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - March 15, 1920

By Whom Established - Red Cross.

County Nurses - March 15, 1920 Irene Labrie
November, 1921 Bertha Brubaker
1923-25 Mildred G. Smith
1925-28 Rosalie I. Peterson
1928-35 Evelyn Malmstrom

Other Services: 1918 Ruth F. Hulet, agricultural college nurse
1927-29 Alma Peterson
1929-33 Martha Spannaus
1933-36 Inez Stark
1936 Margaret L. Ross

Mrs. J. C. Morrison, Chairman of Nursing Committee, Morris, Minn.

SWIFT COUNTY

Swift County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1919.

By whom established - county

County Nurses - 1919-21 Ella Anderson
1922 Winifred Mo (temporary)

Other Services: 1914 Alma Wretling (4 months)
1918 Winifred Mo, Benson School Nurse
1918 Lillian Peterson, Benson School Nurse
1918-23 Lula B. Sauur, " " "
1927-35 Marie Bernice Olson " " & Phys. Ed. teacher.
1930 Mable Johnson, M. P. H. A. School Survey
1929-30 Mary Jensvold, County Schools
1927 Maternity & Infancy classes, St. Dept. of Health
1934 " " " " " " "
1934 Visitor Nurse Service, C. W. A.

August 1914 - From interview with Miss Alma Wretling. Dr. Burns was called to Benson late in July because of epidemic of typhoid fever. Cause - heavy rains caused backing up of sewers and city water became infected.

Miss Wretling stayed four months in county. The first six weeks were spent in Benson as city nurse. She visited homes teaching bedside care and advising prophylaxis vaccination. She was paid by city of Benson for this work.

When school opened 50% of the school children had had typhoid fever and the school board, realizing the danger of the disease spreading further, employed Miss Wretling for the remainder of the four months.

While there, Miss Wretling was instrumental in discovering the Superintendent of Schools and tuberculosis. He recovered after sanatorium treatment. Dr. Scofield loaned his car for Miss Wretling's convenience which was driven by a college student.

Other data

No nurse was permanently employed until 1918 when the first school nurse went on duty. From 1919 to 1921, Ella Anderson was employed as County nurse and Selma Graven as school nurse in Benson.

People Interested In Organizing the Work Were:

Dr. C. L. Scofield, Benson	Mrs. S. H. Johnson, Appleton
Mrs. Bert Stone, "	Mrs. A. C. Carlson, Benson
Mr. A. Hudson, Sec. & Treas., Benson	Mrs. C. L. Scofield and Mrs. Irving
Mrs. George Platt, Benson	Hudson have also helped, especially
Miss Lulu Adney, "	the last few years.

TODD COUNTY

Todd County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920.

By Whom established - Red Cross.

Discontinued - 1928.

Todd County Nurses - 1920-21 Ragnhild Bjelderness
1921-23 Marie Sargent
1924-25 Ida Saul & Mellie Palmer (Itin., 6 wks. a yr., Tbc.)
1930-32 Selma Johnson (Wadena & Todd, Tbc. & Co.)
1932-35 Marie Henriksen "
1936 Elvera Johnson "

Other Services - 1924-26 Mellie Palmer, School Nurse

1926-27 Eloise Bringgold " "
1927-28 Ella Judd, " "

1932 - Agnes A. Alesander, M. & I. Classes

1936 - Laura Hegstad " "

Mr. Rudolph Lee, Chm.; Mrs. Jos. Daeh V. Chm.; Mrs. J. P. Handy, Secy. & V. Treas.; Mrs. S. S. Sargeant and Mrs. W. A. Miller, Directors of Red Cross Committee were actively interested in getting nursing service in Todd County. Several requests were made for county support of nursing service but refused by county commissioners.

School Nursing in Long Prairie public school established in 1924. Mellie Palmer was the nurse and was succeeded by Eloise Bringgold in 1926, and she in turn was succeeded by Ella Judd in 1927. Service discontinued June 1928.

Miss Raghild Bjelderness worked in Todd County about two years, Jan. 1920-Oct. 1921. In the beginning of the service there was an epidemic of poliomyelitis in the county. She did a great deal of follow-up work to check on crippled children and to get them into Phalen Park Sanatorium.

A uniform system of hot lunches in schools was established and special attention was given to dental work the dentists did work free for needy children. After the nurse's inspection the teachers weighed and measured the children every month. The nurse also visited prenatal cases and gave health talks to Farm Bureau Clubs. During the summer months there were infant and tuberculosis clinics by the M. P. H. A. and clinics for undernourished children.

1933. Marie Hendriksen. The program is generalized with school work as the outstanding part of it. There are 147 schools in the county, 67 of these have never been inspected until this year.

1935. The nurse follows a very systematic routine in doing her school inspections. Have the older children and teacher participate. It is a time saver and creates interest among pupils and teacher in health. The reporting back to the nurse by means of the "pupils physical defects and correction report" and "pupils' disease and protection record" is well carried out in Todd county. The disease census is kept up each year. Very few children in Todd county have been vaccinated against smallpox or immunized against diphtheria. The committee is interested in putting on a county-wide program. Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick have been conducted for the first time this year.

1936. Elvera Johnson. Program: Generalized with emphasis on tuberculosis follow-up. An effort is being made to interest sub-committee members in reporting prenatal cases to the nurse so that she can call on them. The nursing committee is planning to have the immunization and vaccination program the outstanding project for the year.

TRAVERSE COUNTY

Traverse County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1919

By Whom established - Red Cross

Discontinued.

Traverse County Nurses - 1919 Dorothy Greenwalt
1920 Helen Erlandson
1923-29 Mary A. Johnson
1929- Elizabeth Burns

Other Services - 1930 Maternity & Infancy Classes, Div. of Child Hygiene,
State Department of Health
1934 Esther Mahowald, C. W. S. Nurse

The county nursing work was started through the influence of the county superintendent of schools, Miss Bessie Caswell. Miss Caswell, as chairman of the County Junior Red Cross, secured permission to use the Jr. Red Cross funds to finance the nursing work. Miss Dorothy Greenwalt was employed in October, 1919. She began her work in the county by visiting the schools. The nurse was transported throughout the county by the County Superintendent of Schools at her private expense.

In the spring of 1920, the nurse made arrangements for dental and infant clinics for the county. It was during May of that year that the County Public Health Ass'n. was organized at the annual school officers' meeting. Thus funds were raised for future clinics and the work was given moral support throughout the county. Miss Greenwalt left in August, 1920 to be married but the Senior Red Cross had been convinced of the possibility of the nursing program and decided to take over the financial support of the work.

Miss Helen Erlandson took over the nursing work in October 1920. Miss Caswell, the Co. Supt. of Schools, was on both the Co. P. H. Ass'n. executive board and the Red Cross Advisory Board so continued to direct the nursing program in the county. Schools were inspected twice a year; infant's and children's clinics and a tuberculosis clinic annually together with home visits was the main part of the program. In 1923, a successful prenatal clinic was conducted at Brown's Valley. In 1922, the Red Cross Chapter requested the County Commissioners to take over half of the expenses of the nursing service. This was approved by the commissioners and continued to meet with approval of the majority of the Board until the Red Cross funds were exhausted in July 1925.

In September, 1923, Miss Erlandson left the nursing service to be married. Miss Mary A. Johnson began work in the county that same year, October 1st. As long as the Red Cross was helping with the financial support, the work was done under the direction of that Advisory Committee. In 1925, when the Red Cross funds were used up, the Red Cross Executive Committee presented a complete financial report and estimate of the cost of the service to the County Commissioners. At this same meeting the citizens interested in the Farm Bureau and nursing program, the Nursing Committee members, and the officers from the Legion Post met with the commissioners to ask that the commissioners take over the cost of the nursing service. At this meeting an appropriation of \$2,400 was made. The next year the appropriation was made without a dissenting vote, and so on until 1928 when there

TRAVERSE COUNTY

was an increase of \$100 made to care for the nurse's increase in salary.

After the nursing work was taken over by the County, a County Nursing Board was organized, consisting of the members of the Red Cross Nursing Committee (three members) another county commissioner besides the one on the Red Cross Committee, and the County Superintendent of Schools. A committee from this Board was appointed to meet with the nurse monthly to advise her and to go over her expenses. In the fall of 1928, a doctor was added to the Board and the Committee was enlarged to five members, using two members of the sub-committee that had been organized in the county in 1927.

In May 1929, Miss Johnson resigned for other work and Miss Elizabeth Burns was appointed to the position. She began her work July 1st.

FROM FIELD REPRESENTATIVE'S NARRATIVE:

1929 - The program being carried by the nurse is school inspections, one Home Hygiene class. A toxin-anti toxin program is to be promoted.

1930 - Program: 1. School inspections in the fall, followed by a spring check-up on defects not corrected. 2. Annual chest and infant clinics financed by Christmas Seals. 3. Classes in Home Hygiene and care of the sick, communicable disease investigation and emergency bedside nursing.

1931 - The nursing sub-committees a great help in working for the nursing service.

1932 - School work: Each school visited twice during the year. Prevention against diphtheria and small pox carried on each year, most of school children protected.

1932 - The nurse's salary has been reduced. The nurse is being used by the county as an agency for relief giving. The county commissioners rely upon her in many instances for making investigation before poor relief is granted. All Red Cross flour and cotton cloth distribution is supervised by the nurse. Since clothing and food is paramount in the minds of the people the nurse has not been able to refuse the demands and she is responsible for seeing that the needy families are cared for. (This is a logical attitude since the nurse is the only paid welfare worker in the community).

1933 - Miss Burn's work has been of an emergency nature all year.

1933-10-5 - The days are filled with demands for food and clothing distribution and investigations for the county commissioners or to check on suspected communicable diseases.

1934-1-29 - Miss Esther Mahowald, C. W. S. nurse, assisting Miss Burns with Mantoux testing and dental inspection.

1934-5-9 - Miss Burns returned to her work as county nurse but is retained on County Relief staff as case investigator. Health problems are cared for on the individual basis. All mothers on relief are allowed a physician's care during delivery. The Physicians expect the mothers to come for prenatal advice. Sterile supplies for home deliveries have been furnished through County Relief Office.

1934-12-15 - Program: 1. Investigation and visits of relief applicants in northern half of county, approximately 200 families. 2. Assistant county relief workers. 3. Responsibility for working on health problems in families who are on relief. 4. County Nursing.

1936-3-21 - Meeting of nursing advisory committee to study health needs of county school inspections to be done this spring.

WABASHA COUNTY

Wabasha County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920.

By whom established - Red Cross.

County Nurses - 1920-21 Mrs. Mable Stevenson
1921 Charlotte Yates
1921-23 Mrs. Emma Phillisp.

Other Services: 1929 M.P.H.A. Tuberculosis survey (1 mo.)
1930 M.P.H.A. Rural School Health Survey
1934 Margaret Ehrlinger, C. W. A.
1934 Bernice Weigel, C. W. A.
1930-36 Eva J. McKeown, Field Nurse, Buene Vista Sanatorium.

1917 Mary Muckley, Tbc. follow-up & school work (itinerant)
1918 Mary Cornish, School nurse

* "County nurse less than three years the work did much good. Mrs. J. N. Murdock Mrs. Webb, and Mr. Anton Fisher, County Superintendent of Schools, were actively interested."

WADENA COUNTY

Wadena County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - Sept. 1919

By whom established - Red Cross

County Nurses - 1919 Elizabeth Miller
1921 Bernice Bishop
1922 Thora Inglebretson
1929 Edith Kleven, County and San.
1931-32 Selma Johnson
1932-35 Marie Henrickson
1935- Alvera Johnson, Fair Oaks Lodge San.
1934 Agnes Graff, S. E. R. A.
REESTABLISHED 1924 Ida Saul
1927 Mary Grascamp, R. C. itinerant (3 months)

Other services: 1932 Classes, Mat. & Infancy Hygiene, Laura Hegstad.

WASECA COUNTY

Waseca County Rural Nursing Service
Date established - 1919.
By whom established - County
County Nurses - 1919-21 Sadie Fox.

1917 Mary Muckley demonstrated city and rural nursing.
Other Services: 1935 Elaine Almen, School Nurse.

1930 - Mr. H. C. Van Loh, County Supt. of Schools, Waseca, interested county nursing service. Christmas seals support the service one or two months annually, but he feels that this short period is almost a waste of money.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County Rural Nursing Service
Date established - 1919
By whom established - Red Cross
County Nurses - 1919-20 Mable Fodness
 1920-21 Sigrid Thorgrinson

Other Services: 1918 Elsie S. Jarchow, V. N., Stillwater.
 1925 Helen Nickols, School Nurse
 1926 Katherine Madden
 1932 M.P.H.A. Rural School Inspections, November
 1933-36 Met. Life Ins. Co. part-time nurse.
 1935 Mary Slattery, visitor-nurse, S. E. R. A.

Miss Sigred Thorgrinson and Miss Fodness were appointed Red Cross county nurses in 1919. During the first year they visited all schools in the county and inspected pupils numbering nearly 5,000. They also held 14 infant welfare clinics from the Minnesota Public Health Association, in the month of May 1920, and they did a great deal of bedside work during the few weeks of the influenza epidemic in 1920. Miss Thorgrinson was made deputy health officer to facilitate her work in helping to control epidemics.

1921. Much time was spent in epidemic disease control, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles.

Spent considerable time in making investigations for the Child Welfare Board.

Taken from R. C. records by Ruth Houlton

WATOWAN COUNTY

Watowan County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920

By Whom established - County Commissioners

Watowan County Nurses - 1924-27 Oletta Lunde

1929-33 Iona Herbrandson

1936

Other Services

1916 Frances Brink, School Nurse, St. James

1918 Emily Rock, Special Influenza Service

1918 Mable M. Page, Community Nurse, Madelia

1918-24 Oletta Lunde, School Nurse, Madelia, 3 mo. yearly

1919 Ellen Groh, Community Nurse, St. James

1920-21 Mable Hedemark, Community Nurse, St. James

1923 Helen Young, Community Nurse, St. James

1925-26 Mathilda Backes, School Nurse, Madelia 3 mo. yearly

1927-28 Anna Williams, " " " " " "

1929 Eva Elsey, " " " " " "

1930-31 Lola Hanson " " " " " "

1935 Anne Poore, R. C. itinerant (4 mos.)

Service Discontinued - Sept. 1927 School and County, lack of funds. School nurse at Madelia three months continued by Board of Education

Service re-established County service re-established August 1929.

In 1916 Miss Francis Brink, now a national figure, did school work in St. James

In 1918 Miss Emily Rock worked for a short time doing special influenza nursing

In 1918 Miss Mable Page, Community nurse, and Miss Oletta Lunde, school nurse, Madelia, did special influenza work as the time permitted in the eastern end of the county.

The school nurse was at first employed by the Red Cross. Since 1922 the Board of Education has employed the nurse for three months yearly; during which time the course in Home Hygiene and care of the sick has been a regular part of the school curriculum.

From 1919-25 Miss Ellen Groh, 1919, Miss Mable Hedemark, 1920-21 and Miss Helen Young, 1923, rendered valuable service as school and community nurses in St. James.

Much credit is due Dr. C. M. McCarthy for the introduction of a public health service in Watowan County. The county service is an outgrowth of the work in and near Madelia. In 1919 the Red Cross extended Miss Lunde's work to cover school and community nursing in the eastern end of the county. In 1920 the Board of Commissioners appropriated funds to carry on a county-wide service. This service was continued until 1927 when it was discontinued for lack of funds. The county service was re-established in August 1929 and has since been efficiently carried on by Miss Iona Herbrandson.

Watonwan County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920

By whom established - County Commissioners

Watonwan County Nurses - 1924-27 Oletta Lunde
1929-33 Iona Herbrandson
1936

Other Services - 1916 Frances Brink, School Nurse, St. James
1918 Emily Rock, Special Influenza service
1918 Mable M. Page, Community Nurse, Madelia
1918-24 Oletta Lunde, School Nurse, Madelia, 3 mo. yearly
1919 Ellen Groh, Community Nurse, St. James
1920-21 Mable Hedemark, Community Nurse, St. James
1923 Helen Young, Community Nurse, St. James
1925-26 Mathilda Backes, School Nurse, Madelia, 3 mo yearly
1927-28 Anna Williams " " " " " "
1929 Eva Elsey " " " " " "
1930-31 Lola Hanson " " " " " "
1935 Anne Poore (?) R. C. itinerant (4 mos.)

Service Discontinued - Sept. 1927 School and County, lack of funds. School nurse at Madelia three months continued by Board of Education

Service re-established - County service re-established August 1929.

In 1916 Miss Frances Brink, now a national figure, did school work in St. James
In 1918 Miss Emily Rock worked for a short time doing special influenza nussing
In 1918 Miss Mable Page, Community nurse, and Miss Oletta Lunde, school nurse, of Madelia, did special influenza work as time permitted in the eastern end of the county.

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From 1919-25 Miss Ellen Groh, 1919, Miss Mable Hedemark, 1920-21, and Miss Helen Young, 1923, rendered valuable service as school and community nurses in St. James.

Much credit is due Dr. C. M. McCarthy for the introduction of a public health service in Watonwan County. The county service is an outgrowth of the work in and near Madelia. In 1919 the Red Cross extended Miss Lunde's work to cover school and community nursing in the eastern end of the county. In 1920 the Board of commissioners appropriated funds to carry on a county wide service. This service was continued until 1927 when it was discontinued for lack of funds. The county service was re-established in August 1929 and has since been efficiently carried on by Miss Ione Herbrandson.

WILKIN COUNTY

Wilkin County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1920.

By whom established - Red Cross

County Nurses - 1920 Mrs. Stevenson

1920-22 Ruth Sargent (Mrs. L. D. Hodgeson)

1929 Emma Bergman, itinerant, 3 months.

1934-35 Margaret Dooley, E. R. A.

1935-36 Madeline Fleming, S. E. R. A

Other Services: 1926 Infant clinics, M. P. H. A.

Prenatal Clinics, Div. of Child Hygiene

WINONA COUNTY

Winona County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1919

By Whom Established - Red Cross

County Nurses - 1919-20 Miss Bishop

1920-22 Wilhelmina Holmsbein

1922-25 Ida Twedten

1925-26 E. Gustafson

1926-36 Loretta Kiley

Other Services: 1905-09 Helen Stack, Winona Dist. Nurse

1915-18 Mary Joach, School Nurse

1918-36 Helen Stack

1923 Mrs. G. Cottril, Ass't. School Nurse.

1928 Mrs. G. Rivers, " " "

1923-27 Mrs Adeline Artz, Teachers College Nurse.

1928 E. A. Ellingson, School Nurse

1936 Elsie Dietrick, " "

1922-24 Verna B. Wise, Infant Welfare Nurse

1924-28 Mathilda Carlson " " "

1936 Margaret Theil " " "

1920-28 Caroline Gernes, City Visiting Nurse

1923-36 Esther Barkow, Met. Life Ins. Co. Nurse

1930-36 Margaret Miller, Teachers College Nurse.

1905-09 Miss Helen Stack was employed by Margaret Simpson Home to do general bedside care and to follow-up tuberculosis cases on recommendation of county Medical Society. Salary \$60 per month.

She was followed by Caroline Gernes who was succeeded by Mary Lietz in 1927. Verna B. Wise started the Infant Welfare work, also did prenatal work. She was succeeded by Mathilda Carlson. Miss Ida Twedten had an educational viewpoint she organized a public health committee which proved to be successful.

In 1918 \$432 was realized from seal sales. A county public health organization was formed and each year since the seal sales have amounted to about \$2,000. Clinics are held monthly (in 1928)

The Red Cross and county combined in financing a county nurse.

WRIGHT COUNTY

Wright County Rural Nursing Service
Date established - 1920
By whom established - Red Cross
County Nurses - 1920 Ann S. Johnson

Other Services: 1930 School Inspections, M. P. H. A., Mabel Johnson
1931 " " " " " " " "
1934-35 Katherine McKenna, Investigator Nurse, S. E. R. A.

Miss Johnson did school work, promoted Infant Welfare Clinics, and visited tuberculosis patients. Miss Johnson was instrumental in obtaining the organization of a Child Welfare Board. She organized classes in the Home Hygiene and care of the sick and an itinerant instructor was obtained. She obtained treatment for V. D. cases and took an active interest in cleaning up the poor farm.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY

Yellow Medicine County Rural Nursing Service
Date established - 1918
By whom established - County
County Nurses - 1918-20 Flora Batho

Other Services: 1928 Classes, Home Hygiene, R. C., Olga Larson
1928-32 Mrs. Flora Youngdahl, Field Nurse, Riverside Sanatorium
State and Seal Funds.
1932-36 Margaret Williams
1934 Louise Bachman, C. W. A.
1935 Otelia Haugerud, S. E. R. A.

Miss Lue A. Olds, County Superintendent of Schools interested in work.

The annual report of the Winona County Nurse from
January 1924 to January 1925 is as follows:

Number of schools in county visited	84
Number of children enrolled	2178
" " individual pupils inspected	1825
Total number of pupils defective	1700
Number of defects corrected	362
" " pupils 10% under-weight	463
" " " with defective vision	781
" " " dental defects	1260
" " " throat "	707
" " " enlarged thyroids	400
Notices sent to parents	1509
Class talks to school children	93
Number of homes visited	108
Total number of visits	553
Office interviews	79
Number of letters sent out both form and individual	528
Exhibits arranged	12
Child Health Demonstrations in county	3
Number of prenatal calls	20
Families given nursing care more than 1 day	1
" " material aid	2
Patients taken to institutions	1
Prenatal cases referred to Child Hygiene Div.	18
Number of T.B. clinics held in County	10
" " " " " Lewiston	4
" " " " " St. Charles	3
" " " " " Dakota	2
" " " " " Hart	1
" " patients examined at these clinics	89
" " Nutritional Clinics in County	3
" " " " in St. Charles	2
" " " " " Dakota	1
Total number of children examined at these Clinics	71
Assisted the city nurses with Clinics-Winona	
St. Charles Red Cross Chapter had Emergency Hospital at Winona County Fair	
Number of emergency cases cared for	2
Babies, children and adults weighed and measured	825

Two Child Health Demonstrations were held at the fair grounds during the last two days of the County Fair, while the Children's Clinics conducted by Dr. Eder of Minneapolis, were held at the St. Charles school house. A great deal of health literature was distributed to people who visited the health booth. Many conferences were held with mothers. School children of Lewiston and St. Charles sang songs and gave some health drills.

Women who enrolled for the correspondence course study in the Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy during the fair	33
Follow up work for the Winona Red Cross Chapter	5

In order to carry on any work efficiently and be of the greatest service to the whole community an organization of the work is necessary, consequently we have made an attempt to bring about such an organization in the county.

A rather unique health organization has been started. Unique in that it is the only one of its kind of which we have any knowledge in the State of Minnesota.

Two women, who have demonstrated their leadership in other work in their communities were chosen from each district or township in the county, to ace on a committee of three, together with the township health officer. One representative was also chosen from each city or village in the county.

The first general meeting of this committee of women was held September 12th, 1924, at the home of Mrs. C. H. Robbins. September 12th, being our First National Defense Test Day, we also made it a Defense Day against the common and ever present enemy DISEASE.

The members of our Rural Health Committee, as we call it, who were present pledged their support and co-operation in all health projects in the county. It was a rainy and disagreeable day and I want to thank the members as well as the physicians and dentists who showed their interest in the undertaking of being present at the meeting in spite of the weather conditions and the long distance which some had to travel.

Since this first meeting, four sectional meetings have been held in different parts of the county, at which the same spirit of co-operation was shown. It has been a great source of inspiration to me to meet with these women, and I have every confidence in them that they will be able defenders of the health of their communities.

It takes a long time before any new organization begins to function effectively so as to show results of its activities, but I feel that each member of this committee is already "on the job" so to speak.

Since November 1924, pupils in forty of the rural schools of the county have been vaccinated against small pox. While seventeen school in the county are taking the treatment for goiter prevention. We hope that a great many more will take the initiative.

This shows interest in sound health measures, which the rural communities are demanding, as a protection against disease.

About sixty women in the county are taking the correspondence course study in the Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy as prescribed by the Division of Child Hygiene, Minnesota State Board of Health. The women who complete this course will receive a certificate from the University of Minnesota. We feel certain that the knowledge and information which they will derive from this course will always be of value to them and we are anxious that a great many more women will avail themselves of this opportunity, which the state offers under the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Bill.

Another activity which we are anxious to promote this year under the Child Hygiene Division is the Little Mother's Classes for girls of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grades, as well as making the standard obstetrical package, available to all women in the county desiring it.

Only one school in the county has scales and we are anxious that every school be provided with them, in order that every child can be weighed once a month. The Winona County Public Health Association has offered to assist in this matter of getting scales thru its Christmas Seal sale, so we hope before another year, most of the schools will be equipped.

I wish to thank all the teachers in the county for the enthusiasm and interest which they have shown in the health work of the schools. Some have done outstanding work and the results have been most gratifying. The Northwestern Health Journal, which is the official magazine of the Minnesota Public Health Association has been added to a number of school libraries, as well as "Hygeia," published by the American Medical Association. During the past year a Communicable Disease Chart Guide was published and distributed to the county teachers and township health officers.

The aim is, to make the flag which flies over every school, a guarantee of health as well as mental training to every child.

I want to thank the County Agent and members of the Farm Bureau for the opportunities they have given me for bringing the objectives of the county health program before large groups of people in the rural districts and helped to disseminate it.

The ladies of the various communities, St. Charles, Lewiston and Dakota have given splendid assistance with clinics. All requests for rooms to conduct the clinics were kindly received and generously equipped.

I appreciate the generous responses and splendid assistance given by all the physicians and dentists in the county. The Board of County Commissioners, County Superintendent of Schools and others, who have shown an interest in the work.

A report made in 1922 by Dr. Lyman Fiske of the Life Extension Institute, estimates that there are 2,400,000 continually ill persons in the United States, half of the sickness of which is preventable. It is a lazy conception of life which looks on health as the gift of accidental circumstances, rather than as necessities of life which are within the individual. In the opinion of the American Public Health Assn. it will be possible by the application of knowledge already gained and as yet inappplied, to add at least twenty years to the span of life in the next fifty years.

"Surely the attainment of perfection in health, is a great and important business and should be a going concern in every community, for a healthy body and a healthy mind is the greatest and best inheritance that can be handed down to posterity."

Respectfully submitted

Ida E. Twedten
COUNTY NURSE

Total expenses not including salary \$159.47

County Nursing Service

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Aitkin County Rural Nursing Service .

Date established - Jan. 1, 1920.

By whom established- County, Red Cross, T.B. Association.

County Nurses- Jan. 1920 Mabel Thompson

1921-23 Janet Grey

1923 -24

Other Services; 1918 Frances Franette, Demonstrating school nursing.

1918 Dorothy Greenwalt, Flu work.

1934 Borghild Dahle 3 mos. C.M.S.

1936-36 Mildred Holt Visitor Nurse S.E.R.A.

The nursing service in Aitkin county was established by the Red Cross and continued under this organization until 1923 when it was partly financed by County funds.

A great deal of bedside work was done in Aitkin and adjacent territory. Often in home visiting the roads were so bad the nurse would walk after driving as far as possible.

After the work was established the nurse found the people very cooperative in reporting cases for her care. The nurse had to do a good deal of work for ex-service men. She also had to do Child Welfare work.

Miss Grey conducted classes for girl scouts and started classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.

About the time the service was dropped the people had just begun to realize the importance of T.B. clinic and follow-up work.

The women's relief corps was very cooperative. (From Janet Grey).

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Anoka County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- Jan. 1, 1920.

By whom established- County, Red Cross, T.B. Association.

County Nurses - Jan. 1920 Theresa Erickson.

Other Services: 1917-18 Theresa Erickson, School nurse
1919 Loretta O'Conner, " "
1920 Thora Ingebritson, " "
1923 Jane Mostu, " "
1924 Frances Johnson, " "
1926-31 Astrid Peterson, " "
1931-35 Emily Mosford " "
1935-36 Maude Brown " "
1922-31 Ida Regan, Columbia Heights School.
1931-33 Cora Ryham " " "
1933-36 Alma Hoyde " " "
1936 Muriel Young, Visitor Nurse S.E.R.A.
1934 Mary Jarmody 2 mo. C.W.S.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Becker County Rural Nursing

Date established- Jan. 22, 1919.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Becker County Nurses :	1919-21	Minnie Collins.	
	1921-22	Rose Eddelston	
	1936	Helen Stokes	S.E.R.A.

Other Services:	1918	Mamie Miller, secured by Board of Education Lake Park to handle Flu situation, School.
	1919	Rose Eddleston, visiting nurse Becker County chapter
	1921	Florence Frazee, Whipple School work.
	1921	Special work, Scarlet fever.

1928	Mable Johnson, T. B. survey for M.P.H.A.
1929-31	Margrethe Skogen, T.B. Canatorium nurse.
1935-36	Verna Parsons

Miss Leonora F. Bauer, Secretary Red Cross chapter.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Beltrami County Rural Nursing.

Date established- 1918.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Beltrami County Nurses - 1918 Margaret Stollenburg
1918-19 Mae O. MacGregor
Lois Daley.

Other Services :	1919-21	Linea Anderson, School Nurse.
	1918-19	Jennie Mostree, " "
	1922-31	Martha Campbell, " "
	1929-31	Margaret Keeler, Teacher's College.
	1935-36	Gladys Knisley, School Nurse.
	1936	Lucille Johnson Teacher's College
	1927	Mildred Smith, Class work in Hygiene of maternity & Infancy
	1928	Ann Nyquist, " "
	1929	Agnes Alexander " "
	1930	From Division of Child Hygiene, State Department of Health.
	1930	Louise Harper, Indian N.S. Indian Service
	1930	Monica Maher, " " " "
	1935-36	Gladys Maxwell " " " "

Red Cross Committee:

Mrs. E. P. White.

Lester Walford

Dr. E. H. Smith

County funds supported work for only a short time.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Benton County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- Jan. 1, 1921.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Benton County Nurses :	1921-24	Eleanor M. Ahles.
	1934	Hazel Lieske
	1934-35	Elsie Smith
	1935	Marcella Healey

C.M.S.
S.F.R.A.
"

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Big Stone County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920

By whom established- Red Cross.

Big Stone County Nurses: 1920 Dora Corneilson, paid by Red Cross.
1920-22 Augusta Rogashaska, paid by Red Cross.

Other Services: 1926- Demonstrations in Maternal & Infant Hygiene, State
Dept. of Health.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Blue Earth County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1919.

By Whom established- Red Cross.

Blue Earth County Nurses - 1919-20	Florence Whipple, Red Cross County Nurse
1921	Mable Johnson, " " " "
1922	Inga Peterson, County Nurse
1922-24	Mellie Palmer, " Maternity & Infancy
1923-24	Eloise Bringgold,
1923-25	Helen McKeon,
1925-35	Anna K. Williams,
1925-36	Clara Paschke,
1926	Katherine Quinn

Other Services:

1916	Abbie Peters, City visiting nurse.
1917-18	Emma Bunge, Mankato visiting nurse.
1917	Margaret Gifford, Normal School.
1918-32	Abbie Peters, School Nurse.
1918-19	Hilma Michen, City visiting Nurse.
1919	Mollie La Rue, Normal school nurse.
1920-21	Olive Krogstad, City visiting nurse.
1923-26	Linda Billet, School nurse.
1923	Agnes Melbostad, " "
1923-25	Emma Torngren, City visiting.
1926-28	Mrs. Florence Scott, Teachers College Nurse.
1928-36	Helen Boyce, " " "

Even before the war had stimulated a general public health attitude, Blue Earth county was fortunate in having some of her leading citizens actively interested in Public Health work.

1916. Miss Abbie Peters did city nursing. She lived at Immanuel Hospital and gave the student nurses practical public health training and taught classes in return receiving her board and room at the hospital.

The Social Science Club was particularly interested and requested Miss Peters to talk to them. Commissioners were instrumental in carrying the program before the County Board who then appropriated funds for a county nursing service. Have appropriated each year since that time. Miss Peters was taken on by the Mankato Board of Education as school nurse in 1918 and remained in that position until 1932. 1926-27, Linda Billet has assisted Miss Peters as school nurse, doing the high school and jr. high school work. Miss Billet's work included teaching home hygiene & care of the sick to Jr. & Sr. girls.

1921. Mrs. J.R.Branrup, chm. nursing committee Red Cross chapter acted as nursing activities committee.

Dr.Helen Hielscher, Mankato, has always been an active worker in all health, Red Cross and Legion activities. Mr.Detamine, Co.Supt. of schools and Miss Louise Weiberg, his assistant, have taken an active part in the organization and carrying on of the nursing program in Blue Earth county.

Dr.Harry D.Kies, Supt.of Schools, Mankato, has proved to be a very good friend of the nursing service in the schools of Mankato, and has helped to make the program possible.

1925 Clara Paschke became county nurse following Miss Eloise Bringgold and Miss Helen McKeon. Miss Anna Williams was employed to assist Miss Paschke, Miss Williams is to have charge of the work in the villages and Miss Paschke's work to be strictly rural.

1927. The county service is being supported partly by the county appropriation and funds derived from the sale of local Christmas seals and is under the guidance of the Blue Earth Public Health Ass'n., and independent group with Dr.Helen Hielscher acting as chairman. This association was organized July 15, 1919. The Red Cross chapter withdrew Oct. 1921 and was reestablished Feb.1922, discontinued Nov.1922, reestablished Dec.1922 and discontinued May 1924. The work has since been carried on by county seal sale.

In Miss Paschke's work special attention is being given to the handicapped, and much done to get them under the care of the proper agencies.

Notes Taken from Field Advisory Nurses Reports:

Immunization being stressed by school and county nurses. Miss Helen Boyce's work includes hygiene classes for rural teachers. The teachers are given practical lessons in their responsibility in control of contagion. They are taught the method of habit inspection and communicable disease inspection. Classes in Mothercraft are conducted for the pupils in the training school.

1932. Miss Boyce is teaching anatomy and physiology to senior college students who are majoring in physical education or kindergarten.

1931. Blue Earth county has an unusually strong executive nursing committee, much of the credit due its chairman, Dr.Helen Hielscher.

1933. Truancy work included. Clara Paschke's Program: Anna Williams, assistant.

1. School inspections rural & village schools.
2. Investigations to assist with control of communicable disease.
3. Mantoux tests offered throughout county, follow-up.
4. Audiometer tests assisted with in Mankato. Hearing problem cases in rural districts brought in.
5. A series of three lessons on lectures given to Farm Bureau women organized by Home Demonstration Agent.

Miss Boyce's Program: Miss Freda Heidle, attendance ass't., Hanna Dahle, dormitory.

1. Annual inspection of training school pupils (9th grades, new pupils and seniors are examined by physician during weekly clinics).
2. Teaching (a) mothercraft during winter quarter.
(b) rural hygiene to 2 groups in spring quarter.
3. Emergency treatments and nursing care as directed by local physicians.
4. Encourage vaccinations against smallpox.

- 5, Plans to take up diphtheria immunizations program if this is started in public schools system.
Nurses are working on reduced salaries.

1934. Two C.W.A. Nurses working under Miss Paschke's direction.

Complete vaccination census of Mankato school children. 98% vaccinated and 65% immunized against diphtheria. Complete dental survey in grades. Demonstrations in maternal and child care given to Mankato high school girls by State Dept. of Health. Members of parent and teachers council assist Miss Billet in making follow-up visits during summer to see that corrections recommended at school clinics are made.

1935. A course of maternal and child hygiene was given to Mankato high school girls, and a course in mothercraft was given to the grade school girls by State Department of Health.

Mantoux tests were given throughout the county. The nurses called on all positive reactors to urge x-rays examinations of their chests.

Dr. A.G. Liedloff was elected chairman of Blue Earth County Welfare Board to succeed Dr. Helen Hielscher who passed away in May. The Board acts as direct advisors to the nurses.

1936. Miss Billet has carried the work along since Miss Peters resignation in 1932. Miss Billet stresses physical examination by family physician.

In June Blue Earth county was one of five counties organized into a District Health Unit, known as District No. 2 with headquarters at Mankato. The Unit was made possible through aid from the U.S. Children Bureau and U.S. Public Health Service under the Social Security Act.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Brown County Rural Nursing Service

Date established- Jan. 1, 1921.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Brown County Nurses - 1921-23 Cora E. Bruess

Service discontinued for lack of funds.

1934-35-36 Itinerant Service

Other Services - 1919-23 Emma Potter, School Nurse.
1923 Inga Erickson, " " New Ulm.
1923-36 Cora E. Bruess, " " " "
1931-34 Classes in Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy, Div.
of Child Hygiene, Comfrey.

The school service in New Ulm has been continuous since 1919.

Since the Red Cross county service was discontinued in 1923 any public health work done has been financed through Christmas Seal sales. The work done by such funds throughout the Minnesota Public Health Association is as follows:

1927. School health surveys conducted at Sleepy Eye, Hanska, Comfrey and Springfield- 4 weeks. Total cost, \$ 248.31.

1928. Tuberculosis Survey of county - 24 days. Total cost, \$ 287.69.

1929. School health surveys conducted at Sleepy Eye, Hanska, Comfrey and Springfield- 1 month, 2 day. Total cost, \$299.48

1930. School health surveys conducted at Springfield, Sleepy Eye, Hanska and Comfrey - 4 weeks and 4 days. Total cost, \$ 296.82.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Carlton Caounty Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920

By whom established- Red Cross.

Carlton County Nurses- 1920 Vera Challen
1920 Florence Gerlach
1920 Gertude Richter
1921 Gladys McKenna
1923 Vera Challen
1924 Ann Norman
1926-35 Mrs. Saba McVettie
1935 Mita Anderson

Other Services - 1921 Elizabeth Heikkilla, Visiting nurse.
1923 Rose K. Larson, Industrial Nurse
1923-36 Edith Norman, School nurse.
1926-36 Matilda Backes, Community nurse.
1936 Margaret Danielson, Industrial Nurse.

Mrs. W.H. Servall, Executive Secretary Replacement committee burned area.

A large part of the credit is due Miss Nora Nilsen, Supt. of schools in Carlton County, for the progress in the nursing service in the county. Her untiring effort and work in securing ways and means for securing support and cooperation, wherever the service has been threatened, is probably one of the main reasons why it never has been discontinued. That Miss Nilsen has had the cooperation of the community as a whole is quite evident. The county commissioners made the first appropriation of county funds in 1923. It has since then served as a joint county and Red Cross service.

Anne Nyquist.

Service started after five - few people at first meeting.

Organization of Public Health work in Carlton County.

1. First meeting, interested Red Cross members Dec. 8, 1919.
2. Constitution drawn up, but nursing committee of Red Cross was only active body - Carlton County Public Health Ass'n.
3. At first members of different communities on large committee/
4. Committee now: Miss Nora A. Nilsen, County Supt. of Schools, chairman; Mrs. M.C. Christenson, member of Child Welfare Board, Secretary; Mr. A.M. Brever, chairman Red Cross, ex officio; Oscar A. Samuelson, County Auditor; Mr. G.L. Winterquist, Supt of Schools, Town of Thompson.
5. Committee meets once a month, open to every one interested. Plans general outline of work and acts as advisory committee to the nurse. Attends to publicity.
6. Support: At first entirely from Red Cross dues, now an appropriation (\$ 1400 for 1928) from County and rest from Red Cross dues.

7. One county nurse, Mrs. H. MacVettie, who
 1. Does school nursing for all except public schools in city of Cloquet (they have their own nurse). This involves yearly inspection and instruction and this year a toxin- antitoxin campaign.
 2. General Public Health Nursing work except in city of Cloquet.
 3. Charity work and until this fall child welfare work.
 4. Clinics: Dental, Pre-School Child.
 5. This summer a six weeks T.B. survey with 4 clinics.
8. To assist the nurse there are committees in Barnum, Kettle River, Cromwell Parent teachers Ass'n., Moose Lake community club, Women's study club in Carlton, who help in clinics, furnish supplies, look after local charity work, help in publicity.

Miss Oldenberg.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Carver County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established - 1920.

By whom established - Red Cross. Taken over by the county, Dec. 1922.

Carver County Nurses - 1920 -24 Clara Paschke - Discontinued for lack of funds.

1926-27 Mary Hodges, classes in Hygiene of maternity
and Infancy. State Dept. Health.

1931 Agnes Alexander " " "
classes with Mexican women.

Miss Paschke carried on a general county nursing program. Mothercraft
in schools were included in the program.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Cass County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1918.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Cass County Nurses:	1918	Harriet Larson
	1919	Esther Soderberg
	1922	Esther Johnson
		Miss Bray, temporary
		Miss Maude Compeau, 1 month.
	1930	Jennie Nelson (temp.)

Other Services	- 1922 Mrs. Marie Hoffman,	Indian Reservation	, State Bd of Health
Dec. 1935-1923	Elizabeth Sherer,	" " "	" " "
1925-29	Agnes Alexander,	Class work,	" " "
Jan.-36 -1936	Monica Wieber	Indian Res.	" " "
	Emma Bergman		
	1936 Frances Hodston	S.E.R.A.	

Mrs. Dan Delaney, Mr. R. F. Ross, Mr. McPherson, Miss Lulu Healey, and Dr. P. M. Hall were the officers of the Red Cross Committee interested in getting the nursing service in Cass county started.

In 1925 the funds were almost exhausted. An effort was made to get the county branches of the Red Cross to contribute more money. There proved to be much disinterest among the branches. They failed to raise their quota, the County Commissioners failed to appropriate when they were approached, hence the service was dropped.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Chippewa County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- November 17, 1920

By whom established- Red Cross.

County Nurses -	1919	20	Dorothy Motl, 15 months, June 1919- Sept. 1920.
	1920-	21	Mary Feldhake, 9 months, Dec. 1920- July 1921.
	1921		Ethel M. Lloyd- had assistance from Miss Feldhake student of 9 mo. U of M.
	1934		Mary Jensvold - Temporary.
	1934		Pearl Mulguerry "
	1936		Anna Poore "

Other Services: 1917 Home nurse, 3 months.

June 1919 to June 1920, Dorothy Motl.

Chippewa County Public Health Association was organized Jan. 29, 1919 at Montevideo by P. Assoc. Officers: Mrs. A.M. Holer, Montevideo, President and Mrs. J.J. Bohlander, Montevideo Secretary.

June 1919. Infant clinic held at Montevideo. Most of the time during June was devoted to Tuberculosis survey work and preliminary investigation in Montevideo. 36 visits to T.B. patients and 1 sent to sanatorium.

Aug. 1919. Tried to keep in touch with anthrax situation.

Talked to groups in churches and clubs on TB situation, visited 26 families on TB survey, visited patient at Sanatorium, met teachers and planned health work for the year with them, held conferences with mothers, attended all health conferences.

Sept. 1919. Most of time spent on school work. Examined class of abnormal children when visited their homes with their teachers. Will continue visits.

At the county fair weighed and measured over 200 children under school age and conferred with their mothers.

October 1919. At Teachers' Institute worked out plan for health work with teachers/ The plans adopted were as follows:

1. Weighing and measuring of school children each month.
2. Home credit for health chores, work in the school room and school ground sanitation.
3. A Health committee in each school, a project of the "Little Citizen's League".
4. Monthly health reports to nurse.
5. Hot lunches or at least a hot drink during the winter months. This plan was put in operation.

Work in checking scarlet fever or other communicable diseases against possible epidemic. Inspected school children in Maynard district where disease existed trying to trace disease to source. Local nurse advised for a few weeks. Pupils in infected locality inspected daily, as cases were not being reported

Local nurse employed by school board. Special emphasis on meeting mothers in all work. Much time spent in bedside care and instruction during Flu period. Total number sick, 530-59 families given nursing instruction.

January 27, Joint meeting of Red Cross Committee on nursing activities and County Public Health Association.

January 30, Meeting of Red Cross to plan for possible influenza epidemic. suggestions offered and adopted.:

1. Headquarters through which all work is to be transacted.
2. City divided into districts, a chairman in each, assistants appointed and home visits made as needed.
3. Committee on supplies, pneumonia jackets, bedding laundry, etc.
4. Committee for food supplies, diet kitchens maintained where needed.

February 1. First case of influenza reported during the following two weeks, time devoted to influenza work; inspecting pupils in schools, finding needy families thru the schools in rural districts. Nine days spent in Montevedio in regular bedside instructive nursing.

Nursing care 30 families.

Instructive nursing 59 families.

Visits to sick 220.

Was assisted for one week by Miss Bessie Kenny, R.N. of Riverside Sanatorium.

Total number of sick reached throughout the county 530. Each town and fourteen of the townships were visited.

April. Started Home Nursing class in Montevedio High School, 26 girls from physiology class. Health Town- Montevedio.

May 29, 1920. Small pox is and was quite prevalent in the eastern part of the county. Some of the cases I saw were terrible. One little girl is still blind. I visited homes and urged vaccination, instructed as to nursing care, also visited a few places who would not call a physician. The school work during May was mostly instruction on sanitation, cleaning up homes, yards, streets and farm yards, showing how to make flytraps. The children were keenly alert and showed a surprising amount of intelligence in collecting general information and applying it to their local condition.

The pupils in the Anthrax section of last year were well informed as how to keep clean and free from flies.

Records: The first week of June was spent in the office finishing up and filing school records.

Talked to the county Commissioners, gave a resume of the year's work, also showed how the nurse actually saved the county the amount of her salary and expenses besides earning it.

June 18. Vacation. Summer course in Chicago school of civics and philanthropy.

July. Bargain day, met mothers and children in the rest room.
Dr. Burns, State Board of Health and Dr. Archibald, of State Sanitary Board,

inspected sanitary conditions in and about Montedio , milk and water supplies.
Concerned over anthrax situation.

During the summer months a round of children's clinics. The clinics were well taken care of by the women in each place.

Attended Ladies Aides, two church socials and two picnics during the month.

Newspaper clippings.

In a report at the annual business session of the Chippewa County Red Cross, Miss Motl stated that much of her work had been done in the country and that whenever the roads were passable she was in rural districts .

Her report brought out that 221 child welfare calls had been made during the summer of 1919; a Tuberculosis survey of 16 families and that during the three months of summer 750 visits were made to homes, 7 tuberculosis clinics were held , 101 people examined.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Chisago County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- September 17, 1919.

By whom established- Red Cross.

County Nurses --	1920	Myrtle Miller		
	1921	Helen Hand		
	1922	Annette Miller		
	1930	Edith Ross		
	1934	Mildred Holt	C.W.S.	Temporary
	1935-36	Dorothy Hutchins	S.E.R.A.	"

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Clay County Rural Nursing Service

Date established- 1920

By whom established- Red Cross

Clay County Nurses-- 1920-21 Anna C. Phillips
 1920-21 Signe Lee
 1922 Lorena Phillips
 1922 Frances Bixby
 1923 Julia Munson
 1924 Clara Ruff
 1934-35 Margaret Lindquist
 1935-36 Otelia Haugerud

Other Services.	- 1918-19	Ruth Bracken	Public School Nurse
	1919	Mabel Olson	" " " "
	1920	Marie Jorgenson	" " " "
		Velma Forbes	Teachers College
	1926-28	Mary Anderson	" "
		Martha Juve	Concordia College
	1928	Mary Anderson	" "
	1936	Edith Shange	" "

Red Cross service discontinued in Barnesville Dec. 1, 1921 because of lack of funds.
 Discontinued in Moorhead Oct. 31, 1923 for the same reason.

Red River Valley, Clay County, 1879. Mrs. John Eastwood of Georgetown gives an interesting account of Maternity work in pioneer days. Georgetown was named by the British in 1825 and was a Hudson Bay Trading Post.

Mrs. Eastwood had planned to be a Missionary in India and in preparation studied with family doctor for two years. But after meeting Mr. Eastwood married and traveled to Clay county in a "Red River Cart" in 1879. Here she found her training helped her in serving the needy. Mrs. Eastwood registered 150 births and it was not an unusual occurrence in her experience for a husband to come through a snow storm asking for her assistance. After she had been bundled up in blankets and made comfortable in the bottom of the sleigh the homesteader would give the horses the reins and off they would go over the trackless prairies to the one room cabin or shack. The beds were usually bunks in tiers of two or three. The mother would be in the lower bunk and perhaps two or three children in the upper bunk.

She said she usually used a milk crock or a gallon jar for a wash bowl. If there was a clean old shirt that could be spared that was used for an abdominal binder, the sleeves were wrapped around the abdomen and the tail brought up for a T. In an epidemic of diphtheria in 1881 she kept dishes of chloride of lime about the house to disinfect. On returning home from an infectious case she would change her clothes in the woodshed before entering the house, this was sometimes in very cold weather, too.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Clearwater County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1923

By whom established- Children's Bureau.

American Child Health Association.

Division of Child Hygiene.

Federated Women's Clubs.

Clearwater County Nurses - 1923	Mrs. Marie Hoffman.		
1924	Theodora Davis.		
1925	Mary Martin.		
1927	Josephine Parisien.		
1931-32	Elsie Smith.	Indian Bureau , State Dept. of Health	
		Indian Reservation.	
1927-36	Delia Eggeston,	" "	Supervisor.
1930-36	Monica Weiben	" "	
1934	Corrina Townsend	C.W.S.	Temporary.
1935	Gladys Felix	Relief "	Office.

See News letter for data. August 1928.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Cook County Rural Nursing Service.

Other Services- 1920 Hannah Peterson, special work at Two Harbors for 2 months.
1922 Marion Addington, from Div. of Child Hygiene, school exam.
1926 Mildred Smith, Div. of Child Hygiene, classes in Hygiene
of Maternity and Infancy.
1927 Agnes Alexander, Div. of Child Hygiene, classes in Hygiene
of Maternity and Infancy.
1936- 1929 Anna C. Phillips, Indian Service.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Cottonwood County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1919.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Cottonwood County Nurses -	Esther Wick	1919.
	Josephine McCord	1920.
	Luella Holmes	
	Florence Kenevan	1922.
	Emma Bergman	1925-29.
	Zelda Snook(Mrs. Eiden)	1929-31.

Other Services -

Classes in Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy.
1930 State Dept. of Health.
1934 Zelda Eiden C.W.A. 12 weeks.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Dakota County Rural Nursing Service

Date established- 1919.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Dakota County Nurses	- 1919	Helen Stevens	
	1920	Agnes Renneke	
	1922-23	Marion Pilling	
	1926-29	Mrs. Casey.	
	1930	Mary Schmalzbauer	3 months.
	1931	Mrs. Fern Larson.	" " Christmas seals.

Other Services

1918	William Enright, field and school.
1921-23	Emma bunge, school.
1921-23	Minnie Peterson, school.
1925-21	Florence Whipple, visiting nurse.
1921	Esther Giere, school.
1923	Flora Engh, school.
1923-26	Ellen M. Erving, school.
1923-27	Lillian Gelwicks, health center and school.
1923-36	Isabel Bryce, school.
1925	Ragnhild Bjeldanes, school.
1925	Ruth Lindgren, school.
1926	Mary Lee, school.
1927-28	Irmengard Hoelcher, school.
1928	Alice West, school.
1935-36	Anita Baker, school.

Service discontinued: 1923, county because of funds. Reestablished 1926-29
and paid from county and seal funds.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization.
Mrs. Pruitt

Dodge County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920

By whom established- Red Cross. & Dodge Co. Public Health Association.

Dodge County Nurses - 1920 Charlotte Hanson
1922 Mrs. Grace Anderson.
1924-25 Lois Carlton.
1927 Elsie Numedahl.
1929-32 Florence MacNamara. Discontinued - lack of funds.
1917 Mary Muckley, 1 week.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Douglas County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920.

By whom established- Red Cross.

School Board took over service in 1922.

Nurses- 1916 Mary Muckley, 3 months school.
1920-26 Mary Lee, school.
1923 Olivia Peterson, 3 months, school. M.P.H.A.
1930 Nadine Bechetti, school.
Lola Allen, Temporary- school.
1932-36 Elizabeth Goodrich, school.
1936 S.E.R.A? nurses.

Jan. 1917. In 1916 the Federated Women's Club of Alexandria sold enough Christmas seals to finance a nursing service for six weeks. The money was matched by the business men of the town and Miss Mary Muckley was employed for 3 months.

Jan. to April 1917. In addition to the above, one of the livery stables supplied gratis a horse and cutter twice a month for the nurses to use in doing follow-up work. Miss Muckley was so successful in her demonstration that the school board decided to employ a nurse permanently. Mary L. Lee was engaged and served in this capacity until 1926 when she was succeeded by Alice Rye who remained until 1927. The health work was done for a period of time by the physical director who was not a nurse. At present, 1931, Nadine Bechetti serves as school nurse in Alexandria.

The American Red Cross and the Minnesota Public Health Association have several times put on 3 months itinerant county services but so far this part of the work has not been put on a permanent basis.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Faribault County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1918.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Faribault County Nurses-	1921-22	Maud E. Simpson.
	1922-26	Mabel Hedemark.
	1926-27	Sena Anderson.
	1927-28	Alice Christianson.
	1930-31	Mrs. Bernice Moore.

Other Services	- 1918	Agnes Rood, Visiting nurse.
	1919	Mrs. Stevenson.
	1919	Marie Culvert.
	1919	Dorothy Motl, School Nurse.
	1920	Maud E. Simpson, School Nurse.
	1931	Classes in Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy. State Dept. of Health.

A Nursing service was established by the Red Cross in Sept. 1918 and Miss Agnes Rood was employed.

1919. Mrs. Stevenson took over the work. These nurses were followed by Marie Culvert, 1919; Maud Simpson, 1920; Mabel Hedemark, 1922; Sena Anderson, 1926; and Alice Christianson, 1927. In the spring of 1926 the service was partly financed by the county.

Feb. 1919. Under the direction of M.P.H.A. Miss Dorothy Motl worked in Winnebago, Elmore, Huntley and Delavan schools.

From 1921-23 the school work was particularly emphasized, that being considered the best method of entry into the minds and hearts of the people. Then the infant hygiene and class work, that is, Home Nursing and Infant and Maternity classes were made a special point. Another year the office records such as making a complete a list of the blind, subnormal, deaf, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, syphilis, and other cases that had received attention was made.

1931. The past year has been devoted to the organizing and establishing of nursing committees throughout the county. Of course the school, maternity and other work has not been neglected during these special endeavors but a point has been made each year of some special feature.

The tuberculosis and baby clinics under the M.P.H.A. have been held once or twice a year in various parts of the county.

The Junior Red Cross has maintained, until the last year, a fund for the correction of eyes. Much good has come of this.

Contagion has been kept well under control, due in part to the vigilance of the county nurse. Diphtheria antitoxin has been administered to the greater share of the school children. 1931- Nursing committee, visited all state institutions.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization.
Mrs. Pruitt

Fillmore County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Fillmore County Nurses - 1920 Mrs. Mildred Sund.
1921 Mary Graskamp.
1925 Marie Hendrickson.

Other Services - 1918 Elizabethh Bray, school nurse.
1917 Mary Muckley, 6 weeks.

Dec. 1917. Mary Muckley working for the State Board of Health spent 6 weeks examining school children and giving health talks to schools and farm bureau groups. These demonstrations given to arouse interest in county employing a county nurse.

Fillmore county Public Health Association first meeting May 1919. Met at Court house- decided to have a nursing service.

Committee members : Judge Mitchun
Mr. Hughum Co. Auditor
Mr. Sorenson
Mr. Langum
Mrs. Basset
Mrs. Brodal
Mr. Howe
Mrs. Tierney
Mr. Bacon
Mrs. Beam
Mr. H. C. Smith
Mrs. Blanche Halvorson
Mrs. Lloyd
Mrs. Lobdell

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Freeborn County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920

By whom established- Red Cross.

Freeborn County Nurses -	1916-19	Ida Mae Schweitzer, paid by Red Cross.			
	1923-24	Mary Hodges,	"	"	" & Co.
	1924-26	Olga Hoved,	"	"	"
	1926-28	Eleanor Mumford	"	"	"
	1929-32	Follow-up by Nora Rolfe.			

Other Services ;

School Nurses at Albert Lea.-

1914-17	Alma Wretling.	Paid by Red Cross.			
1918-19	Dorothy M. Nelson	"			School Board.
1920-22	Muriel Payne	"	"	"	"
1923	Esther Jorgenson	"	"	"	"
1926-34	Mrs. Margaret Momberg	"	"	"	"
1934	Helen Sund	"	"	"	"

1914. Albert Lea.

During an epidemic of diphtheria Miss Alma Wretling, working with Dr. Burns, State Epidemiologist, was called to Albert Lea. There had been a death in the town and 18 cases were under quarantine. Dr. Burns recommended that a school nurse be employed temporarily. Miss Wretling was employed by the school board Dec. 15, 1914 and stayed on until June 1917 when she left to take a position as chief nurse, Fort Worth, Texas. During this time there were other epidemics of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever and measles which were promptly checked. The work developed under Miss Wretling. Albert Lea had one of the first school nursing services outside of the twin cities and Duluth. During Miss Wretling's time the school nurse was in charge of the T.B. seal sale. At that time emergency relief was given with seal funds.

Little attention was paid to records although complete disease census records were filed. The desire of the school board was to keep down epidemics.

Hoag and Termanns book on school health supervision was followed.

Occasionally Miss Wretling went into rural schools to investigate for communicable diseases and to give health talks to farmers' clubs.

Dr. Meyers, optometrist, and Miss Wretling organized the Red Cross in Freeborn Co. Many of Albert Lea's leading women took the course.

In 1916 Miss Ida Lewis, working for the Minnesota Public Health Association, spent a short time in the county demonstrating health work, but not until 1920 was the county nursing service established. Miss Ida Mae Schweitzer, under the direction and guidance of the Red Cross organized the work.

It is notable that the first child health day in Minnesota was celebrated in Albert Lea in the spring of 1921. So successful was this demonstration that a committee was sent from St. Paul to get Miss Schweitzer's suggestions for carrying on a similar demonstration in that city. Since it has been the custom in Albert Lea annually to hold a Child Health day in May.

In 1922 Judge J.F.D.Meighan, Mr.George Bagan and other loyal members of an active nursing committee were successful in persuading the County Commissioner to appropriate \$1,000 toward sustaining a county nursing service. Since then the service has been financed jointly by County and Red Cross funds. The following persons have been loyal members of the committee since early war days and have worked together for the nursing service in Freeborn County: Judge J.F.D.Meighan, Mrs.Martin Blacklin, Mr.& Mrs. Harvey Spencer, Mr.Geo. C.Schmidt, Mr. H.A. Barck, Mr.& Mrs. Burt May, Mrs.W.H.Nood, Mrs. W.H.Walker, Mr.Geo. Bagan, and Mr. Harold Dahlen.

County Jr.Red Cross - 1932- Dorothy Skewer.
1932-36 Marie Bestul.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Goodhue County Rural Nursing Service.
Date established- 1920
By whom established- Red Cross.
Goodhue County Nurses- 1920-31 Leola Ellis.

Other Services: - 1917-19 Miss Emma M. Peterson, visiting nurse.
1920-21 Mildred Anderson
1923 Mrs. Ben Lee.
1923-36 Ellen Tuele

1919. Work in Goodhue county supervised by Goodhue county Health Association organized in Dec. 1918. Before that time it was under the county board of Health. The work is supported from three sources: by appropriation from the county Sanatorium, 300 annually from the county board, 750 annually from the Red Cross this year. Formerly, through the Red Cross Seal sale.

Service organized by the Red Cross Jan. 1920. Miss Leola Ellis nurse. In June 1922 the service was taken over by the county. This has always been considered a strong service.

Beside the county service a community service has been in operation in Red Wing since 1917. Mildred Anderson, Mrs. Ben Lee and Ellen Tuele are the nurses who have been employed in this capacity.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Grant County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1919.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Discontinued- 1923.

Grant County Nurses - 1920 Alma Johnson
1920 Theodora Davis

Other Services - 1918 Barbara Hazel, T.B. nurse Riverside Sanatorium
Granite Falls.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Hennepin County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- Oct. 1919.

By whom established- Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association, American Red Cross.

County Nurses	Oct. 1919 - Feb. 1920	Anna Mae Coleman
	Dec. 1919	Myrtle Fredericks
	Feb. 1920	Theta Mead, Supervisor and 4 nurses
	1920	Dora Peterson, " " "
	1922-24	Abigail Stebbins, " " "
	1924-27	Marie Sargent, " " "
	1927-31	Alma Wretling, " " "
	1929-31	Theresa Jennings " " "

Other Services:- School Nurse at Edina Mills, Robbinsdale.
Tuberculosis nurse, Elizabeth Phelen.
Nurse with Mothers' Pension Office.

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Editorial.

At a recent meeting of county commissioners of Hennepin County appropriations have been voted for the establishment of a county nursing service. However, these funds will not be available until Jan. 1, 1920. The Anti-Tuberculosis committee feeling that the immediate commencement of such public health work is of such vital importance to the health and welfare of the county, has engaged a public health nurse who will begin her work in the county within the next few weeks. She will work in close cooperation with the county Superintendent of schools, the Red Cross nursing Bureau, Glen Lake Sanatorium and the Home Demonstration agent. It is expected that this work will be put under direct supervision of the Superintendent of schools the first year when the allowance for the county nurse, which is part of the school superintendent's budget, will become available.

Miss Anna Mae Coleman (Mrs. L.F. Richdorf *) arrived in Minneapolis Oct. 14, 1919 to begin her duties as Hennepin County nurse. Miss Coleman graduated from a public health course in Milwaukee, Wis., under the direction of Miss Katherine Omstead, and had public health work in Wis. During the war she served in France.

Miss Coleman began her work by contacting all leading persons and agencies interested in health work and met with the teachers to ask their cooperation.

*Note- can get picture of Mrs. Richdorf taken about the time she accepted position.

In Dec. 1919 Miss Myrtle Fredericks was appointed to assist Miss Coleman and the work in the county was divided between the two nurses.

1920. At the regular monthly meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis committee held in Minneapolis \$7500 were appropriated by the Red Cross to finance three additional nurses, making a total of five nurses. The county was divided into four districts with a nurse in each district and a supervisor covering the whole territory

working where most needed and supervising.

In Feb. 1920 Miss Coleman was called to Poland to do reconstruction work and Miss Theta Mead was appointed as supervisor in April. Miss Mead worked in close cooperation with the V.N.A. of Minneapolis and had her headquarters in the office of the V.N.A.

Excerpts from the nurse's reports give an idea of conditions and work done.

Oct. 20, 1919. Cooperative with Children's Protective Society and associated charities who agreed to work on case work brought in by the county nurse.

Home demonstration agent feels that close cooperation with her work will be of mutual benefit.

State Department of Health is working on data which will show the names and addresses of persons having died with tuberculosis. The State Univ. laboratory is getting data on living T.B. cases.

Oct. 25, 1919. Talked with Miss Brink who convinced me that the record system developed by the NOPHN is the system to install.

Nov. 1, 1919. Talked at rural Teachers Institute. Showed map with all rural schools located. About 90 schools were represented. Had individual conference with 85 teachers. Had request to visit 75 schools. Received warm invitation from school board, district 123, to work in that district.

A conference with Dr. Markham, Henn. Co. physician, indicates that the doctor is glad there is a county nurse and that he is in good standing with the county Board of Commissioners and that he will do all possible to help the nurse. Mrs. Chamberlain wants the nurse to feel the welcome of the V.N.A., to attend their lectures and conferences because of the value of county workers.

Visited Glenn Lake to meet the Staff and Dr. Mariette and Dr. F.L. Jennings, hoped the nurse would work out of the sanatorium.

Nov. 8, 1919. Conferred with Dr. Litzenberg regarding standing orders for Public Health Nurses. His suggestion was that a passing by the Medical Board was too long a procedure and that a personal passing by specialists, members of the County Board, would be as effective.

Worked with Miss Jurtzman regarding rural demonstration for public health students at the University.

A luncheon was attended at which was discussed plans for the development of Hennepin county into a demonstration field for rural public health nursing.

Conferred with Miss Kurtzman regarding the outline for demonstration work for students.

Nov. 15, 1919. Took University students for demonstration work this week.

Dec. 18, 1919. Four students given demonstration office regarding records and field work.

Nov. 15, 1919. Three parents meetings held with average of 10 parents. Twenty minute talks given regarding the work of nurse, the health of child, the community, etc. Personal conferences regarding individual children of the different parents. Worked with Miss Dills on school location.

Nov. 22, 1919. District # 29 mothers' Club started with special interest directed towards hot lunches.

Nov. 29. District # 70 - hot lunch is served to the children in this school.

A member of the Board of a rural school "long distanced" a request to Miss Dills to have a nurse come out as soon as possible. It was found that the teacher is not in fit condition to teach. She will receive surgical attention.

Dec.8-13, 1919. A Farmers' Club at Golden Valley was attended on night with the County and Home Demonstration Agents. A talk on the sale of seals and the work of the county nurse was given.

Parents meeting held in two schools.

Field demonstrations given to four University students.

Saturday morning was spent in demonstrating school health talks and physical examinations to public health students at the University.

Dec.13- 20, 1919/ The people seem very kindly inclined toward accepting the health work done in the community districts 98,81, 61, and the Hill school.

Jan.3,1920. Made home visit to family where 3 children were found defective in school examinations. Home presents grave social problems. Made arrangements at University dispensary to have children examined. Father failed to bring children. Case referred to township health officer for diagnosis after which it will be turned over to the C.P.S.

Jan.5. Staff Meeting. Four children discovered this week who were almost without sight in one eye. Call made in family where child of fourteen had never attended school the reason was given that child was never well. This case will be worked on by Mrs.Dills, the family physician, State Board of Health, and the nurse. The child will probably belong in a special school.

One mental case- a girl of fourteen should be in an institution. The mother is interested and arrangements have been started.

Jan.12. It is interesting to note that in one school where six children are suspected of having chest conditions all of the pupils had temperatures of 99.8 and above. The parents of four were personally advised and the children will be brought to Minneapolis for examination next week.

Jan.24. A school found violating the state law by using a common towel. The attention of the health officer and the board was called to this fact and they will get paper toweling at once. A "Health evening" was held in local theater in Osseo. The local health Officer Dr.P.H.Nee, member of school board made introductory remarks. The school children sang a health song. Dr.Dick gave an instructive talk on teeth. Father Bourbon talked on health as our birth right and our duties regarding its protection. The nurse gave a demonstration of care of sick in the home. The audience numbered about 300 men, women and children.

Had baby clinic at Excelsior - forty-two babies examined. Seven children came who had been examined in March. No follow-up work had been done and one child had been diagnosed verging on rickets was at this time diagnosed rickets.

Dec. 22,1919. Miss Myrtle Fredericksen

Conference with Mr.Meyers and Miss March of the blind school regarding classes for blind in rural districts.

Jan.12, 1920, District # 90. Health condition poor in this district. Gave health talk and emphasized the need of new school and equipment from health standpoint. There is not enough cubic feet of air space in this school for the number of children. There were present at this meeting eight parents including some members of school board.

Jan. 19-24,1920. Visited district # 74. Fourteen present at parents meeting. These people are not at all in favor of the health rules and health chores being taught in their school. With exception of a few parents they were much disinterested in the public health movement.

Had a request from Richfield to visit the parochial schools and examine the children and give health talks the same as we are doing in the public schools. Frequent meeting with parents (parents meeting after school inspection)

Talk to Women's clubs.

Feb. 16, 1920. Several of the parents have helped with the children's noon lunch (Excelsior public schools.)

March 22, 1920. Hopkins. Talked at Women's club and P.T.A. meeting combined. Attended Machine company at Hopkins regarding health talks for employees.

March 29, 1920. Talked to factory employees at Hopkins, attended Farmers' club meeting district # 23.

Report of Hennepin Co. P.H. nurses for May 1920. 64 schools visited.

1376 pupils inspected.

705 notices sent to parents.

66 health talks given to pupils.

48 homes visited.

Health programs were planned and carried out in eleven districts. Through courtesy of Hennepin Co. T.B. Association, the clown "HaHa" performed at each program and the movie film "The Public Health Nurse" was shown at six places. Miss Mead talked at seven and Miss Fredericks at two of these programs. 37 letters written, attended three community gatherings and talked informally with parents and children. Traveling expenses for May \$ 166.22.

July 1920. - Theta Mead. Miss Dora Peterson, Miss Myrtle Fredericks, Miss Hansen and six public health students in the field. Health centers at Bloomington and Mound open every Thursday afternoon. Nursing care given to 17 cases. Nov. at health institute for rural teachers, teachers were taught the use of clinical thermometers and how to detect symptoms of disease among school children.

Report of Hennepin Co. nurses for Sept. 1920. Theta C. Mead. 63 home visits made. 35 visits to schools. 641 pupils inspected. 559 defective. Total number of defects noted, 991. Eight crippled children on visiting list in county. Three children's clinics held. The work at Hopkins is especially gratifying. The school board has bought scales for weighing and measuring purposes and the health room in the old school building cleaned out and repainted. They are paying for dental work. The county nurse selects children from the grades who are in need of dental attention and sends them by appointment to the dentist's office. They have also secured the services of local physicians to make physical examinations of pupils at the schools who are especially below grade or obviously in need of special attention.

Sept. 1, 1920. Theta Mead report. During the past year every school in the county has been visited, health talks given to the children teaching them how to form habits of right living. 4437 inspections health record on file in the school house which they attend and also in our office. 1000 notices written and sent to parents advising them of physical defects and referring them to physician or dentists. 679 visits have been made in homes, most of these were follow-up cases found in school inspection. When illness was found in home, bedside care was given in many cases, teaching the care of the sick in the homes.

We are trying to visit every family in which there is or has been a patient having tuberculosis. Health programs including health clown, moving pictures and talks by physician, dentist and nurses.

Attended parents meetings, women's clubs, school board meetings, Farmers clubs, and picnics to discuss public health topics, meeting and talking informally wherever possible. Clinics conducted at Dayton, Maple Plain, Robbinsdale, Champlin, Bloomington, Brooklyn Center and Osseo. 473 children examined, parents advised by dentists and physicians. Crippled children, deaf and dumb and otherwise affected children, agencies, institutions, or schools for treatment and education. We have been able to render valuable assistance to local health officers in controlling the spread of communicable diseases. The county nurses will be on duty in first aid station in the county building at the county Fair at Hopkins Sept. 16-17 and will be glad to give information along health lines to all who enquire.

Field work provided for four University student Public Health nurses and two Red Cross nurses. Lecture to the class at University.

Excerpts from Annual Report of Executive Secretary Jan.14,1921-
Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association.

Rural Work

The greater share of our county work has been developed since the last annual meeting although the plans were well under way before the incorporation of the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association. The first rural nurse in Hennepin County started work in October 1919, employed by this Association and an appropriation was secured for one nurse by the County Commissioners for 1920. Through a cooperative arrangement between the County Superintendent of Schools, the Red Cross, and the Visiting Nurse Association, four nurses have been maintained in the field since March of 1920. In addition a number of students from the course in Public Health Nursing at the University have been kept in the field under the supervision of the county nurses. Practically all of the children in both public and parochial schools outside of Minneapolis have been examined twice within the past year. Seventeen diagnostic clinics have been held throughout the county at which 1,345 examinations of children were made and 477 parents instructed.

For 1921 an appropriation of \$ 7,000 was secured from the county, reducing the supplementary amount required from the Red Cross and the Tuberculosis Association for nursing work. The County Commissioners have placed the direction of the work under the County Child Welfare Board, which in turn has placed the work in the hands of a committee in which your Association is represented by its Executive Secretary.

It is gratifying to note that the nurses report having found that a large percentage of children followed up during the past year have received treatment for defective teeth, tonsils, and vision, and have had adenoids removed as a result of the previous work of the nurses.

Educational activities including lectures, movies, talks and the performance of the Health Clown in schools, the Modern Health Crusade, publicity in weekly papers and farm journals, Christmas Seal Sale, etc., have been effectively carried on with splendid cooperation of the schools and local people. The following, from a letter from Mrs. Dills, County Superintendent of Schools, is an interesting comment upon this phase of the work:

"It has been impossible for me to be at the Board meetings lately, but I wish to let you know that I am seeing some splendid results of your work in the rural schools. Two things I noticed in particular were the little magazine "Common health", and the second, the weight tags for the pupils. I feel that you are doing a big, worthwhile work."

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Houston County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established - 1920

By whom established- Red Cross.

Houston County Nurses - 1920 Minnie M. Peters.
1923 Lucile Lomen.
1923 Sigrid Sanden.
1924 Lucy E. Halbert.
1925 Judith Wallin.

Other Services--

1925 Prenatal Clinics -A Alexander, State Dept. of Health
1926 Classes 3 Mary Hodges
1930 R.C. Itinerant 3 months.
1934 C.W.A.

Public Health Nursing Service

Itasca County

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Itasca County Rural Nursing Service

Date established - 1921.

By whom established - Red Cross.

Service discontinued - 1927

Itasca County Nurses - 1918 Frances Cameron.
1921-25 Elizabeth Hanson.
1926 Ethel K. Helm.
1929-31 Alma Peterson.

Other Services - 1919-23 Harriet Anderson, Keewatin School.

1919-23 Mary Siebert, " "

1919-31 Mary Markds, Nashwauk school.

1920 Elizabeth Burns, Coleraine.

1921 Anna Hintz, itinerant nurse.

1922 Gladys Ellsworth, Coleraine.

1923 Harriet W. Enright, Keewatin.

1925 Margaret McGrath, Coleraine.

1927 Lillian W. Lenberg, Keewatin.

1927 Florence Green, Coleraine.

1923 - Prenatal clinics, Division of Child Hygiene.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Isanti County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920

By whom established- Red Cross.

Discontinued - 1923 because of lack of funds.

Isanti County Nurses-- 1920 -21 Otelia D. Stunley.

1920 Delma Gregorson.

1921-23 Mary Hannah.

Other Services- 1920 Miss Wesley, Community Nurse.

1924- Prenatal clinics, Division of Child Hygiene, St. Dept. Health.

1927- Classes in Hygiene of M&L by Div. of Child Hygiene. " "

1929- Red Cross Itinerant service.

1929- M.P.H.N. school inspection and chest clinic.

1930- Emma bergman, R.C. Itinerant 7 weeks. School inspections and follow-up. Talk to adults.

1931- Olga Larson, R.C. Itinerant 4 months rural school inspection and follow-up work. Classes in Hygiene to normal training and high school students.

1931- Sadie Wolf, finished service begin by Miss Larson.

1931- M.P.H.N. town school inspected and chest clinic.

1932- Wilhelmina Giesemann, R.C. Itinerant. 8 weeks.

1934- Joyce E.B. Ostrom, C.W.S. 6 months. General nursing service including classes in Hygiene of M. & I.

1935- M.P.H.N. town school inspections and chest clinic.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Kanabec County Rural Nursing Service.

No record of ever having had a nursing service.

Classes in Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy, Division of Child Hygiene, 1926.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Kandiyohi County Rural Nursing Service

Date established-- 1920.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Service discontinued- 1923.

Kandiyohi County Nurses- 1919-123. Inga Imsdahl.

Other Services--	1918 Anna Schoelein, Willmar school.
	1935-31 T.B. Survey, M.P.H.A.
	1934 C.N.S. Verda Erickson.
	1934-35 S.E.R.A.
	1935 R.C. Itinerant 3 months. Margaret Lundquist.

Public Health Nursing Service

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Kittson County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920

By whom established- Red Cross.

Service discontinued- 1921.

Kittson County Nurses- 1920 Selma Peterson.

Other Services-

1925- Miss Clara Paschke did school inspections one month.

1934-35 R.C. Itinerant 3 months. Ruth Kviden

1934 C.W.S. Elizabeth Kauhel

1932 Rural schools M.P.H.A.

1930, July T.B. Clinic M.P.H.A.

1931 Classes, Laura Hegstad -State Dept. of Health.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Koochiching County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established 1919.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Service discontinued- 1921.

Koochiching County Nurses- 1919-22 Annette Miller.
1923-26 Mabel Johnson
1927-31 Elvira Grabow

Other Services-	1920-23	Loretta O'Connor.
	1919	Mrs. L.C. Seybold
	1926	Myrtle Tufte.
	1929	Elsie Smith, Class work, Div. Child Hygiene.
	1930	T.B. Survey- M.P.H.A.
	1934	Ella Lundgren C.W.S. 3 months.
	1934	Ruth Koriden, R.C. Itinerant, 3 months
	1935	Rosa Schlapwieter, R.C. Itinerant 3 months.

1918- School and T.B. Follow-up work. 1927- Prenatal clinics.

In May 1919 through the effort of Mr. G.V. Kenney, International Falls, Chairman; Mrs. M. Kinport, International Falls, Secretary; Mr. A.N. Millard, International Falls, Treasurer of the Red Cross Board and Miss Anna Erickson, Superintendent of Schools, the first county nursing service was established. Miss Annette Miller was employed as nurse. She remained until November 1921 when the service was discontinued due to lack of funds.

In January 1926 the County Public Health Association with some assistance from county funds re-established the service. Miss Myrtle Tuffte was employed as nurse. The service had only made a good start when it was discontinued because funds were exhausted in July 1926 and the county could not make any appropriations for the service to be continued.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization.
Mrs. Pruitt

Lake County Rural Nursing Service.
Date established- 1927
By whom established- Red Cross.
Lake County Nurses---

Other Services--

	1927	Mary Graskamp.	Itinerant service.		
	1927	Margarethe Holmes,	School nurse.		
	1928	Dorothy McMillan,	" "		
1936-	1929	Georgia Eldridge,	" "		

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

LeSueur County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established- 1920.

By whom established- Red Cross.

Le Sueur County Nurses- 1920-23	Rose H. Eddelston.
1923-24	Julia Munson.
1924-25	Ethel Eddelston.

Other Services-

1920 Ruth Palmer, Classes in Home Hygiene & Care of the Sick.

1935 Agnes Alexander, Classes in Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Lincoln County Rural Nursing Service.

July 27, 1927. Have never had a county nurse, or, as far as known, a nurse of any type or nursing service. B.H. Hoages.

Other Services-

1936	Visiting Nurse. A.E.R.A.
1927	Class in Hygiene of Maternity & Infancy.

Public Health Nursing Service.

Organization
Mrs. Pruitt

Lyon County Rural Nursing Service.

Date established-

By whom established-

Lyon County Nurses-

Other Services-

1920 Frieda Gilbertson, Itinerant, P.H.A.

Unable to find record of nursing service.