heartily wish some good way could be found for dealing with such met.

Their wives must submit to these conditions and oftentimes cruelty and abuse or go back to the hospital from which she came.

In several cases the children of the family have been sent to the state school but in every case the man goes "scot-free" and the woman "pay the cost." There should be some remedy for such cases. They certain make one feel like appealing to the governor of Delaware for one of his famous "posts."

Babies are still being born in these families. The woman who three her baby over the street car gate in Minneapolis had been in one of our institutions for the insane three or four times and was married after he last parole. She told me that "both she and her husband, who is a drinking man, were very fond of children and intended having a large family."

When letters have been written to families for information regarding patients on parole, we have found, in many cases, conditions have been greatly exaggerated or entirely covered up so a report of this kind was unreliable.

Once in a great while we are told of abuse at the hospital from which they came. In such cases we are requested by the superintendents to get all the information we can and report to them at once.

As a general thing those paroled are very friendly towards the hospitals from which they came, often requesting me to deliver kind messages to different physicians and nurses. One woman said "she was afraid she would be sick again and requested me to 'beg' the superintendent not to discharge her." Another woman when I called at her home was on a visit to the hospital from where she came. Here she made a visit of a week "just to encourage the other sick ones" she said. I find many with this same spirit who say they are glad they have a place to go to in case they are sick again.

While at a town in the northern part of the state, I called on a boy once at the state school for feeble-minded. He has but one eye and one ear. When a baby he could not hear or talk. He was sent to the school when a small lad, where he was taught to talk and also to use tools for which he has a great love. He is an only child of a retired farmer and his wife, who are not only devoted to him but "real chummy." It is a pleasure to visit this home which is a surprise, as the mother is a hunchback and has but one leg. I have never seen a home any cleaner in my life. The mother says with tears in her eyes: "Dr. Rogers, superintendent of the school, took my poor little deaf boy and made a happy, useful man of him."

In conclusion, I wish to thank the superintendents from the different hospitals for their valuable assistance, and to your honorable board, I wish to express my appreciation for the kindness and consideration shown me in the last two years.

Respectfully submitted.

MIRA B. GRAY, State Parole Agent.

Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Biennial Period Ending July 31, 1914.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
superintendentA. C. ROGERS, B. S., M. D., LL. D.
Secretary and StenographerMISS BERTHA JENSEN
irst Assistant PhysicianE. H. TROWBRIDGE, M. D.
Assistant PhysicianB. A. FINKLE, M. D.
assistant PhysicianELIZABETH BARNARD, B. S., M. D.
rincipal of SchoolsMISS MARGARET McLEAN
eneral MatronMISS MARGARET WOOD
lietitianMISS HELEN C. DAVIS
Matron, School and Training DepartmentMRS. L. O. AVERILL
Matron, Girls' Custodia and Women's Division of Epileptic Colony—
MRS. GERTRUDE LOVELY
Matron, Boys' CustodiaMRS. MARGARET ILLSLEY
Matron, Men's Division of Epileptic Colony and Springdale Cottage—
MISS ADDIE B. JOHNSON
Superintendent of NursesMISS HENRIETTA CHAMBERLAIN
Steward
Chief Engineer
arm ConsultantF. A. CORNIEA
Oculist and Aurist
DentistF. A. ANDEREGG, D. D. S.
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.
Sychologist and Director of ResearchFred Kuhlmann, Ph. D.
field WorkersMISS SAIDEE C. DEVITT, and MISS MARIE T. CURIAL
BUILDING AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
Architect
Onsulting Engineer
Onsulting Landscape Architects and EngineersMORELL and NICHOLS
uperintendent of Building Construction

State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minn.

I have the honor to submit herewith the eighteenth ennial report of the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony epileptics, as follows:

POPULATION.

MOVEMENT JULY 31, 1912. TO AUGUST 1, 1914.

Present August 1, 1912. Absent for the time (summer vacation, etc.) Admitted during the two years. Readmitted during the two years.	Males. 633 102 249 34	Females, 603 88 170 15	Total 1,236 190 419
Total Discharged and dropped Died Absent for the time (summer vacation, etc.) Present August 1, 1914	1,018 121 73 104 720	876 58 68 70 674	1,894 179 141 180 1,394
Total		876	1,894

APPLICATIONS.

APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS.

510, 13510.00 00, 1012. 10	110/01/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/	. 1011.	- 16
Present August 1, 1912. Absent for the time (summer vacation, etc.) Admitted during the two years Readmitted during the two years	Males. 633 102 249 34	Females, 603 88 170 15	Total 1,236 190 419
Total Discharged and dropped Died Absent for the time (summer vacation, etc.) Present August 1, 1911	1,018 121 73 104 720	876 58 68 76 674	1,894 179 141 180 1,394
Total	1,018 1,701.	876	1,894
APPLICATIONS.			
APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN RECE	IVED AS I	POLLOWS.	27 2
1912-1913	Males. 161 151	Females 112 137	Total. 273 291
Total	315 $2,102$	$\frac{249}{1,679}$	564 3,781
Total to July 31, 1914	2,417	1,928	4,345
ADMISSIONS.			•
ADMISSIONS HAVE BEEN A	s FOLLOV	NS:	
To August 1, 1912	Males. 1,832 283	Females. $1.420 \\ 185$	Total, 3.252 468
Total	$\frac{2.115}{166}$	1,605 96	3,72 0 26 2

ADMISSIONS.

ADMISSIONS HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS:

To August 1, 1912	Males. 1,832 283	Females. 1.420 185	Total. 3.252 468
Total	$\frac{2.115}{166}$	1,605 96	3,72 0 2 62
Total, different individuals	1.949	1,509	3,458

THERE HAVE BEEN FIFTY ADMITTED FROM OTHER STATE INSTITU-

TIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

State public school, Owatonna. State training school, Red Wing. State school for blind. Home school for girls, Sauk Center. State reformatory. St. Cloud. State prison. Stillwater. Rochester state hospital.	Females.	Total
Total	 	50

There have been two males and one female committed under the juventy

court law. Of the admissions, two males and one female, were to the department for \mathbf{t} curables.

DISMISSALS.

HE FOLLOWING IS A MEMORANDUM OF DISMISSALS, AUGUST 1, 1912, TO JULY 31, 1914.

1 17	Males.	Temales.	Total.
red for by parents or relatives	98	53	151
pred for by parents or relatives	-		10
importing themselves imported from the state. imported to hospitals for insane. important to the state of the	9	9	10
	5	-	9
ansiel whereabouts unknown	6		<u>-</u>
ranseried to state school, whereabouts unknown. scaped, whereabouts unknown. scaped, and returned to state prison.	Ī		1
Scape -			
Total	121	58	179

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

 $q_{
m ON}$ august 1, 1914, the population of the institution was distributed as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
pepartment for feeble-minded: School Custodia	$\frac{264}{383}$	$\frac{273}{354}$	537 737
Farm colony bepartment for epileptics. Department for incurables.	$\begin{smallmatrix} 69\\107\\1\end{smallmatrix}$	121 2	69 228 3
Total	824	750	1,574

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

It will be noted from the foregoing that there were 564 applications for dmission received during the two years covered by this report, or an averge of 23.5 per month, as against 16.33 per month for the previous biennial period.

The present nominal capacity of the institution is 1,550. The completion of the colony building at Grandview will increase the capacity to 1,600. By the time this is occupied, there will be an excess of applications for females as compared with males, which will be only partially offset by replacing the older boys in the south wing of the center building by girls. It will be noted that during the biennial period the new applications outhumber the admissions by 145. While this difference does not represent the net addition to the waiting list, owing to deaths of applicants, and other dispositions of cases, there is a steady increase in the number on the waiting list. This will be greater during the next period and thereafter until additional accommodations are provided, than during the last two fears during which there has still been room in Hillcrest and Riverview cotages.

There can be no avoiding the issue of increased demand for expansion, and it is equally obvious that the expansion cannot continue very much longr in this location. Under the colony plan of organization, a population of ,500 can be handled about as well as one of 1.500 because of the classification into groups, provided the buildings and groups are properly planned from the first. In this institution, however, it will in my judgment, be indivisable to extend the growth much more, owing primarily to the fact that the first building of the center group was so located on a bluff that a formal axial arrangement of buildings has never been possible, and available room for buildings for females has nearly all been utilized. It is not racticable to colonize the girls as is done with the boys. It would be diffi-

cult to arrange for more than two or three groups at most of 75 each, which with the proposed new administration and assembly, industrial training and employes' buildings, would tax the new heating plant to its limit as well as occupy all available building space about the center group.

By these, all the capacity for inmates would be increased approximately 300, mostly for females. To balance up the population by sexes, an additional 100 boys might be provided for at one of the colonies, say at Grandview or Walcott. In my judgment this indicates the very extreme limit of expansion for this institution.

In any event the administration building and larger assembly hall, the buildings for employes and the industrial training building, constitute the most urgent needs in the way of development, and they will be referred to later.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

Epidemics.

A rather unusually extensive epidemic of mumps developed in October, 1913, the source of which was undoubtedly a pupil admitted two weeks previous.

The outbreak was confined almost entirely to the school department groups, but involved 257 cases—119 boys and 138 girls.

Last February, investigation following the development of a case of typhoid fever in the custodial department for boys—several other cases following soon after—led to the conclusion that the institution was harboring one or more carriers. A systematic and complete survey of the blood reactions to the Widal test was carried out beginning with the people who handled milk and other foods.

The results are shown in Table 1. It will be noticed that there were twenty-six cases showing positive reactions and of these eight showed clinical symptoms, and six of the remaining positive cases were found to be expelling typhoid bacilli in the excretions. This discovery decided the policy of prophylactic treatment which was started April 30, and was completed—except for a few scattered cases—on the 25th of June. A total of 1,560 individuals were immunized involving the administration of 4,680 hypodermic injections as three injections were given with ten day intervals.

The Widal reactions made after the immunization are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Only one of the clinical cases proved fatal—the first one—and the disease appears to have been completely stamped out.

I wish to commend very heartily the energetic and persistent work of Drs. Trowbridge and Finkle of the medical staff, and the earnest co-operation of the division of preventable disease of the state board of health. Dr. Burns personally examined the situation making two visits for the purpose. Mr. Whittaker of the department of sanitation also made a personal visit, and their counsel, as well as that of Dr. Chesley, head of the former department, was very valuable. The amount of laboratory work done by the division was large and very promptly attended to and reported.

The mortality, Table 4, has been lower than during the previous biennial period; 141 as against 175, in an average population of 1.443.5 as against one 1,286.8.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

The schools continue to maintain their efficient organization and are being to an increasing extent objective points to visiting teachers and who are interested in the training of mental defectives.

Exhibits of school work have been made at the Minnesota state fair, cloquet women's clubs; Minneapolis women's clubs, and by the state art lety at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Owatonna, Austin and Mankato. Also at National Educational Association, St. Paul. A working exhibit has been let for two years at the Rice county fair. A permanent exhibit has been let in the department of sociology at the state university.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 261 of the laws of 1913, conferring the authority upon your board, a training school for students of mental defency was started in 1913, are repeated in 1914. It covered a period of weeks in June and July. It is our purpose to develop this school the demand for such oportunities shall appear. A prospectus is attached reto.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

I am pleased to report excellent progress in both divisions of this defiment.

Dr. Kulhmann, the director, has made the routine examinations of cases mitted as well as of those brought for advice and consultation with the perintendent and staff. Extensive examinations of children in the public cools for the purpose primarily of improving the normal standards for perting the system of examinations have been made by him, and he has conteted a continuous study of the laboratory reactions of mentally ficient children—particularly these of the border line group of high grade prons. For report of scientific work in this division, see paper on "Mental aminations," by Fred Kuhlmann, Ph. D., read before the quarterly contence of Board of Control and superintendents, August 1, 1914, and public the Quarterly.

In the division devoted to studies in causation and involving the spellabor of collecting data as to the social and hereditary conditions charterizing the families from which mentally deficient children come, the ad field worker, Miss Devitt, and her assistant, Miss Curial, have worked atinuously and with clinical assistance have up to August 1, 1914, written and charted the data for 377 families, representing 477 inmates in the titution.

Our investigations indicate that a great majority of the cases of mental **ficiency** that become wards of the state are of hereditary origin (probably **per** cent to 70 per cent) and in the families studied we have data containing a total of 1,740 feeble-minded persons or 3.6 times as many as repent them in the institution.

The following table shows the total number of the indicated condius found so far as the studies have progressed:

To	otal number of families studied.
Total	individuals charted
	X Ormal
2.	Feeble-minded
3.	Epileptic
<u>4</u> .	Insane
ð.	Sex offenders Criminalistic
7	Alcoholic
8.	Tubercular
9.	Paralytic
10.	Affected with neurosis, etc
11.	Still births or deaths in infancy
12.	No histories obtained

^{*}In some cases, more than one of the conditions applies to a person.

The first important conclusion reached from these investigations the fact that there are distinct strains of mental defect from which a lar percentage of the cases come that require public care and support not only in institutions for feeble-minded, but as paupers in the general communicand delinquents and criminals before our courts. For instance in the familiant which there was data found concerning 187 individuals, there were feeble-minded, 3 epileptic, 2 insane and 11 notorious sex offenders. In on study of 123 in lividuals, 22 were feeble-minded, 2 epileptics, 6 gross sex offenders, and 7 alcoholics. In another, out of 112, there were 21 feeble-minded, 5 insane, 2 criminals, 18 sex offenders, 2 tramps and 14 alcoholics. In another, of 185, 32 were feeble-minded, 5 insane, 1 epileptic, 1 sex offender and 5 alcoholic; and still another, of 182, 34 were feeble-minded, 1 insane 32 sex offenders, and 16 alcoholics.

As the investigation proceeds, there is found to be relationship between some families, supposed at first to be entirely separate.

The immediate statistical value of some of the conditions found, such as criminality, alcoholism, deaths before or soon after birth, etc. would be much enhanced if statistics were available on these points with reference to the general community, though the numbers obtained are obviously larger than in the latter.

This work should, in my mind, be continued until we have complete data concerning all of the families that are the principal contributors of mental deficiency in the state.

There seems to be an opportunity for co-operation between this work, the state census work, and the examination of children in the public schools, that a complete survey of the actual number of mental deficients in the state might be obtained.

There should also be an extension of the research work along the line of pathological studies of brain tissue. There has been a surprisingly small amount of work done anywhere. No full and satisfactory investigation has been made as to the anatomical basis of the various degrees of mental deficiency. Now that so much is being done to determine the correlation of the social and laboratory reactions of our pupils, the anatomical deficiencies, and their relation to stages of arrest in development, and possible influences acting to cause arrests at these various stages, should receive scientific attention. We have the material and the clinical histories.

I wish to acknowledge for the state of Minnesota the kindly financial assistance of the Eugenics Record office of New York, through Dr. C. R.

venport, for the salary of one field worker until our field investigations well established.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Disposal of Improvements Previously Reported.

During the biennial period, the larger improvements previously reported in progress, viz: (1) fireproofing and plumbing the south tower (main inding) and (2) the relocation, reconstruction and enlargement of the ry barns, have been completed. Both improvements are entirely satistory and the new construction is of a permanent type that will permit between in good repair at a minimum cost. The dairy barns now provide commodations for one hundred twenty milk cows and enable us to handle milk supply under clean and sanitary conditions.

On January 26, 1913, the hay barn and one section of the old dairy ble at Springdale burned, thus destroying the building we had expected use in connection with the central horse barn south of Sunnyside. The urance funds, otherwise available to supply this deficiency, I am advised your board, cannot be used for reconstruction upon a different location thout legislative sanction.

The rewiring of the old buildings is in progress and has been completed the Sunnyside, Skinner had and epileptic colony (males) groups. The brk has been well done both as to material and workmanship and will be impleted within the appropriations.

The roads and most of the sidewalks have been relocated according to be plans of Morell and Nichols and their planting scheme carried out so far the main campus is concerned.

Something has been done on the plan at the colony for epileptics (males) at it is not completed.

New Work Begun and Not Completed.

Work on the sewerage system has been carried to the point of completing the tunnel to a point near Skinner Hall, including the brick invert for surce drainage and the sewer tile installation throughout the entire length. The septic tank is under process of construction and our present appropriations will permit of its completion, and the connecting thereto of the plumbag systems of all the buildings around the campus, except the Skinner Hall roup to which the tunnel is not yet extended.

The state board of health consider that the installation of a chlorination lant in connection with the sewerage disposal is essential to complete dispection of the discharge which will run into Straight river above the city Faribault. No provision has been made for this, as the requirement was pecified after the legislature provided for the other work.

The dormitory building at Grandview is in process of construction. The water supply has involved more expense for pumping than had been nticipated on account of the depth (210 feet) of the well. Hence there will no funds for sewerage disposal of any kind. Otherwise the building will robably be ready for occupancy early in the winter.

Improvements Completed.

1. Fireproofing, enlarging and machinery for laundry. We now have a rell-housed, well-lighted and well-equipped laundry. Except that a little

more room for sorting and mending is desirable, the entire arrangement very satisfactory.

- 2. The piping extensions and subway, engine room to new buildinas been completed.
- 3. An examination of the basement floors in the north section of south wing of the main building, prior to replacing those worn out, closed a serious condition from rotten joists and floor linings that made advisable to replace the whole section with concrete slab and tile. That to be done from repair fund. While the results are very satisfact both as to permanence and the improved sanitary condition resulting, draft on the fund was excessive and it would seem wise to anticipate the cessary cement and tile reconstruction of all the balance of the basem wooden floors, which has already become urgent, by special appropriation
- 4. The garbage incinerator requirements have been met by the install tion of a gas incinerator in the hospital, and the construction of a brifurnace on the hill side south of the main buildings.

Improvements Delayed.

- 1. Car scales, because of additional requirements by state railroad warehouse commission.
- 2. There has been nothing done to complete the horse barns, because of the non-availability of the old dairy barn insurance, already referred to

Improvements and Additions Desired.

The following is the data concerning the improvements desired:

I. Administration building and assembly hall...\$160,000.00.

This is required as explained in my last report.

First—To bring into closer relations the offices of the superintendent, steward, assistant physicians and matrons, which are now scattered and militating against co-ordination of work and economy of time.

Second—Because the room at present used for the superintendent's of fice and the clerical force is required for the visiting public, particularly parents and friends visiting their children.

Third—To provide additional living quarters to be used for the office and clerical force. While the institution has been growing, no provision has been made for necessary additions to the office and clerical force. (This has no reference to the situation relative to attendants and nurses, and general help, for whom especial buildings are desired.)

Fourth—To provide sufficient room to congregate the children of the entire institution, including the colonies, for public entertainments, amuse ments, etc. The present assembly hall has long since been outgrown, is not fireproof. It should be used only for purposes that will require but a small number of children at a time, and is all needed for the training of children in other ways. We can now seat about five hundred and the present mand is for over seven hundred for the regular entertainment of a general nature, and the requirement increasing.

2. Industrial building for low grades.....\$40,000.00.

The purpose of this is to provide a training place during the long winter months for imbecile children (middle grade feeble-minded) who, as

nt of such training, can become good workers under trained attendants ny simple manual labor, like digging, shoveling, running wheelbarrows, ng, weeding, picking up potatoes, etc., and who, without training, degente and become absolutely dependent and helpless. The present need is for training of boys of this class and the lack of a place for it is, in my judgint, our weakest point in training at the present time.

More room is also needed in the present training rooms, and this will remedied by transferring some of the industries to the new building.

architect advises that the location of the proposed "Assembly Hall"

at the front of the present main building as a portion of the new build
of which the "Administrative Building" will be a part, and erected first.

is will enable an industrial building to be constructed of much smaller

than first planned.

3. Dormitory for women help......\$50,000.00.

The purpose would be to house employes not necessarily located otherise in quarters of their own, away from the scenes of their daily work, ins affording desirable social opportunities, and vacating scattered rooms the present buildings that could be used for inmates.

4. Building for men help......\$20,000.00.

The interest both of the help and the administration of the work would improved by furnishing a building that would serve as a dormitory for ten and a club room for recreation when off duty. The advantage of this obvious.

5. Addition to and reconstruction of and fireproofing portions of hospital......\$36,000.00.

The bath and toilet rooms and operating room, at least, should be reconstructed with iron, concrete and tile floors and a portion of the plumbing replaced.

There should be an addition to the hospital capacity as a provision for contagious diseases. This is the same proposition presented two years

6. Boys' cottage, Peaceful Valley.....\$10,000.00.

A dormitory building with a capacity for twenty-five (25) boys should replace the temporary shed occupied by the milkers since the new barns were spened.

7. Dairyman's house\$4,000.00.

To enable dairyman to live at the location of the new dairy (Peaceful Valley) instead of Springdale.

8. Building enclosure to children's grounds at Sunnyside.

This is to complete the court between Sunnyside and Sunnyside annexes a way to permit the children to live out of doors during the nice weather and yet screen them from public view. The architect has in mind a pergola construction on both the west and east of the court, for which estimates are to be presented later.

9. Grounds and fencing......\$3,500.00.

There should be a continuation of the improvements on the grounds in the way of fencing, sidewalks, roads, grading and ornamentation.

11. Three fire escapes.....\$4,800.00

Two of these are desired for center building to make the egress of mates safe and simple in case of fire, and one at center of Skinner Hall provide for escapes of employes on upper floor in such an emergency.

12. Flooring tuberculosis hospital and porches...\$3,000.00

These floors were not durable and are all out of repair and unsanit. The one inside should be laid in tile and that of the porches should be laid in cement.

- 13. Flooring girls' epileptic cottage No. 1~-basement.....\$2,000.00.
- 14. Flooring girls' epileptic cottage No. 2—basement......\$2,000.00

Both of the above are of old broken cement and should be relaid in the they are dusty and uneven, unsuited for dining rooms, which occupy me of the space.

15. Water tank and tower.....\$15,000.00

To enable pumps to work at full capacity but only a small portion the time each day—to promote efficiency of service. Capacity 150,000 gallons, height of tower, 125 feet, as recommended by consulting engineers.

16. Additional shop room for blacksmith......\$2,000 00.

In readjusting the mechanical repairs' department, to suit the new boile house situation, the present blacksmith shop should be given to the painter and a new room provided for the former—over the engineer's shop.

17. Water softener\$4,500.00.

It seems advisable to limit the present hot water softener tank to the function of heating feed water for the boilers and install a cold water softener system which would insure a more uniform action and better grade of soft water, especially for laundry purposes. The present system is unsating factory.

Recommended by consulting engineers to utilize the surplus and wasted heat that is carried off in the chimneys. Same estimate as made last year, but present cost greater.

19. Duplicate header over boilers, etc.....\$1,000.00.

Only one line of headers was provided for the new boiler plant, owing to lack of funds, though valves and openings were provided. A duplicate is required to permit of valve and pipe repairs on either one without interfering with the steam service. There are some changes advisable in the vacuum system. The above amount would take care of all.

20. Change in insurance fund.....

We have now \$3,000 from insurance on cow barns burned that is needed to complete our horse barn, but requires legislation sanction to use it for this purpose.

21. Additional provision for sewerage disposal...\$24,000.00

As already stated the tunnel recently constructed will have to be extended to take care of the Skinner Hall group of buildings.

A chlorinater plant is deemed by the State Board of Health to be essential for installation with the septic tank now being constructed. Permanent provision should be made for sewage disposal at Grandview and Walcott. The consulting engineers estimate these items as follows:

Hypochloride plant	15,000.00.
Grandview sewerage	5,000.00.
Walcott sewerage	4,500.00.
22. Road to Grandview-bridge and viaduct	<i></i>

My last report referred to the dangerous crossing over the Rock Island road track. This crossing should be bridged. By extending a road which can easily build, from the Peaceful Valley dairy and across Straight to what is known as the "Owatonna road," a "short line" could be had communication with Grandview and Walcott colonies. This would returned the distance about two miles. A bridge constructed over the Rock and tracks and a viaduct under the C. M. & St. P. track would free such road from all grade crossings. The engineers of both roads have taken the propositions and will present estimates of cost and if their co-operator can be secured in construction, this improvement, if realized, would be important achievement.

23.	Car scales	 .\$600.00.
- · · · ·	C.G. L. C. C. C.	 . 4000.00.

(Additional required.)

- 24. Repairs, general (annual).....\$10,000.00.
- 25. Support fund:

1915-6, estimated population 1,550.....\$248,000.00. 1916-7, estimated population 1,600...... 256,000.00.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Drs. Moulton, Strobel and Patterson all resigned during the period, one go into the service of Park Davis & Co., one for private practice, and the st for place on staff of an eastern hospital nearer her old home. Miss ullard resigned as matron of center to accept a place at the state school towatonna, and her successor gave up the place to do special police serice in Minneapolis. Miss Cherry resigned as matron of the Skinner Hall roup to look after business interests.

As the staff of teachers is employed annually there naturally are a number of changes each year. It is a pleasure however to express my ighest appreciation of the services of the staff as a whole, and almost withat exception the teachers have done splendid work during the entire period. cannot forbear however giving testimony to the devoted work of Miss gnes Dillingham who for fourteen years has given her best endeavor to be training of the feeble-minded, and during the last three years has deloped and sustained a system of training for the custodial departments that has been a tribute to her intelligent patience and her real missionary pirit. She leaves this year to take charge of the training work in a private chool at an increased salary, which she so richly deserves.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A list of contributions to the amusement fund together with a list of the expenses for entertainment features which we have been able to provide the pupils and patients because of this fund, will be found at the close of his report.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the kindly interest of Rev. B. J.

Rothnem and Rev. Father J. J. Slevin and assistants, in the spiritual well of the pupils and patients committed to our care, communicants of the respective churches.

I also wish to express appreciation of the generosity of D. G. Tripp the moving picture entertainment—The Battle of Gettysburg, on Oct. 1913, and of Mr. and Mrs. Mock Said Ali, magicians, for their entertainment on Dec. 3, 1913, as well as to the friends in Faribault who provide extension time to time, thus adding to the happiness of the family.

The following papers and publications have been contributed for use of the family: The Faribault Democrat and the Pilot, Faribault; Bulletins of Iowa Institutions, Des Moines; The Children's Companion, Minnapolis, and "Budbaereun," Red Wing, Minnesota.

CONCLUSION.

There has continued to be cordial public sentiment toward the institution and its work that has been very gratifying and stimulating. I feel very grateful to the loyal, faithful and hard-working officers who have as usual devoted their energies to the interests of the wards, the care of whom we all have the honor to be intrusted with. The relations with the members of your staff have been cordial and helpful. But to you, gentlemen of the Board, I am especially grateful for your uniform courtesy, forbearance and support.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. ROGERS,

Superintendent.

Faribault, Minn., August 29, 1914.

TABLE NO. 1.

	WIDALS	TAKEN BEFORE I	MMUNIZATION.	
From inmates				1,
From employes .				
Total taken				1,
Positive reaction				1.
* Atunion Peaction	1			1,

TABLE NO. 2.

WIDALS TAKEN FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION.

		positive						432
Number	giving	atypical	reactio:	n	 	 		225
Number	giving	negative	reaction	n	 	 		 714
Percenta	ge of p	positive re	actions.		 	 		 31.5 %
Percenta	ge of :	atypical r	eactions		 	 	 . 	 61.41%
$\operatorname{Percenta}$	se of	negative	reaction	S	 	 		 51.9 3%

TABLE NO. 3.

WIDALS TAKEN IN 127 CASES AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS FOLLOWING FIRST, SECOND. AND THIRD INJECTIONS.

	rositive.	Atty preati.	.vegative
Reaction of widal taken ten days following first in- oculation of typhoid prophylactic	12	9	106
Reaction of widals taken ten days following second inoculation of typhoid prophylactic.	67	15	45
Reaction of widals taken ten days following third inoculation of typhoid prophylactic Percentage obtained following first inoculation	33 .095	25 .07	69 .834
Percentage obtained following second inoculation Percentage obtained following third inoculation	.527	.118	.354 .543

*Repeating widal reactions these eight atypical cases resulted in six negative and two positive reactions.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

TABLE NO. 4.

nt (killed on coad)	20 11 11 11 22 26 27 2	140 10 11 11 11 12 18 18	Mates Males Mates Macasmus 1 Mitral Insufficiency 2 Myocarditis 3 Nephritis 2 Irerforation of intestine 1 Peritonitis 3 Fneumonia-lobar 5 Pneumonia-hypostatic Pneumothorex 1 Pyonephrosis 1 Sclerosis, Disseminated 2 Schock (following fracture of femur) 1 Tubercular Peritonitis 1 Tubercular Peritonitis 1 Tubercular Peritonitis 1 Tubercular Peritonitis 1 Tubercular S. 1 Tubercular S. 1 Tubercular Peritonitis 1 Tubercular S. 1 Tuberculosis 1 Tuberculosis Acute	Fe-males	To-tals. 1 4 55 3 1 3 7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ornage-Spon-	••••	1	Tuberculosis, Acute Miliary Typhoid Fever 1	3	3 1
leptic seizure 1 b. Acute, Ex- ustion of 1	• • • •	1	Total	68	141
EASES TREATED IN	THE :	TABLE HOSPIT	NO. 5. AL DURING THE BIENNI	AL PES	RIOD.
Mala	Fe-	To-	Volet	Fe-	To-

av.		Fe-	To-		Fe-	To-
X .	Males.	males.	tals.	Males.	males.	tals.
			1	General debility 13	38	51
nitis			s ·	Gonorrhea 3		3
mia		9		Hemierania 1		1
terior Poliomyelitis			2 7	Heroes Progenitalis. 2		2
bendicitis		3	7 :	Hydrocepholus	1	2 1 2 9
ibma		6	6	Hysteria 1	1	2
enchitis		27	61	Impetigo contagiso S	1	
oncho-pneumonia	. 4	9	13	Indigestion 42	18	60
diac dilitation		1	1	Influenza 1	3	4
hilitis	. 1		1	Intertrigo 1		1
Concussion	13		9	Intestinal parasite 1	3	2
ebral Congestion.	. 1		1	Iritis 1	• • • •	1
rebrat Hemorrhage	2		2	Jaundice	4	4
ebrospinal Menin-			1	Keratitis 1	1	91 4 9 5
itis		1	1	I a Grippe 5		
ickenpon	. 8		8	Taryngitis 2	8	10
orea			1	l ichen Planus 1		1
olesteremia		1	1.	Lung. congestion of 1		1
nsti pation		12	21	Lumbago 1		1
afinements		-4	4	Lymphatic edema	1	1
nj unctivitis		13	26	Malnutrition 20	4	24
ryza		1	4 :	Mania acute 16	26	42
φ u p q u φ		1	2	Mastitis	2	29 29
jer yocystitis		Ď.	6	Measles 7	22	29
cubitus		J a	5	Mitral insufficiency. 1		5
rmatitis		h	16 /	Myocarditis		11
phtheria		ř	3	Nephritis	139	$\frac{11}{257}$
etl's Crisis		1	1		159	201
smenorrhea		1 5	, 1	Otitis media 3		1
sema		9	15	Pararthritis 1		1
docarditis		12	34	Paramyo-clonus mul-		4)
He ritis		17	22	tiplex	138	257
ysipelas		10	26		700	9
llepsy-Exhaustion.		49	76	Pediculosis 1	ő	2 3
ilepsy-Serial ilepsy-status		10	35	Pertussia	í	1
		10	30	Pharvngitis	ŧ	1
it y degeneration o lea rt	Ĺ	9	9	Chlebitis 1		1
vus			2	Pleurisy 3	2	1 5
runculosis		1 1	4	Pneumonthorax 1		1
stritis		9.0	95	Pueumonia 12	14	$2\hat{6}$
astro-enteritis			- 0	Prepatellar bursitis. 6	13	9
weet Gactifetters		• • • •	_	a better the tree and a constraint and		

TABLE NO. 5-Continued.

DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE BIENNIAL $\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{ER}_{\mathbf{0}}}$

Procidantia Progressive muscular atrophy 1 Prolapsed rectum 5 Psychoris 1 Pyonephrosis 2 Pyrrhoea 1 Retention of urine 1 Rheumatism, articular 1 Rheumatism, muscular 1 Scables 50 Shock 1 Sinisitis 4	Fe-males. 1 11 1 9 43 44	1 16 2 2 2 1 1 16 1 93 1	Syphilis Males Syphilis 2 Tabes dorsalis 2 Tonsilitis 15 Trachoma 1 Tunor of brain 1 Tuberculosis, pulmonary 28 Tuberculosis, miliary Tuberculosis, miliary Tuberculosis, larynx 1 Typhoid carriers 6 Vaccination (small pox) 5 Vaginitis 4	1 25 1 33 2 1 1 3 3 3 7
Stomatitis 4 Synovitis	4 3	3	Totals	819

TABLE NO. 6.

SURGICAL CASES IN THE HOSPITAL DURING 1912-1914

		Fe-	To-	I	Fe-
	Males.	males.	tals.	Males.	males.
Abscesses	21	4	25	Maxillary , 4	
Appendicitis	- 1	ī	9	Nose 1	
Buins		5	10	Tibia and fibula	77.1
Carbunculosis	. ,	ĩ	_ีกั	Una and radius 1	
Castration	·	4	ä	Frozen feet and fin-	
		• • • • •	÷		
- Cataract (congenital)		7	1	gers	
Circumcision	. 2		2	Hemorrhage	
Dislocations:				Hemorrhoids 2	
Shoulder		3	5	Herniotomy 2	
Clavicle	. 1		1	Infection	- 2
r'ractures:				Ingrowing toe nail 1	1
Clavicle	2		3	Minor injuries 23	7.1
Coccyx			ĭ	Needling of iris	1
Colles's	. 5		9	Rectal fistulae 1	~
		1	1		
Ethow		1	1.	Salpingectomy	1
Femur		1	2	Tonsilectomy 1	ź
Foot	. 4	1	- 5	Ulcers 9	2
Humerus	. 3		3		
Illium	. 1		1.	Totals	37

TABLE NO. 7.

WASSERMAN REACTIONS PERFORMED IN LABORATORY 1913-1914.

Number of blood specimens positive. 3 1 Number of blood specimens negative. 286 68	Number of blood specimens taken	Males. 289	Females.
	Number of blood specimens positive	3	1
Percentage of negative fludings	Percentage of positive findings	.0103	.0144

TABLE NO. 8.

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF INMATES BY COUNTIES, ON ROLL AUGUST 1, 1914.

		Fe-	To-			Fe-
Counties.		males.	tals.	Counties.		males.
Aitkin	. 4	3	ī	Chisago	4	4
Anoka		6	14	· Clay	3	- 4
Becker		.1	12	Clearwater	1	1
Beltrami	7	3	10	Cook		1
Benton	. S	8	16			1
Big Stone		2	6	Crow Wing		6
Blue Earth		17	34	Dakota	13	S
Brown		G	20	Dodge,	5	5
Carlton		-3	9	Douglas	8	9
Carver		5	11	Faribault	3	6
Cass		5	11	Fillmore	S	4
Chippewa		2	7	Freeborn	7	7

TABLE NO. 8- Continued.

ABLE NO. 8--Continued.

BLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF INMATES BY COUNTIES, ON ROLL
AUGUST 1, 1944.

•							
Ç. L.		Fe-	To-			Fe-	To-
inties.	Males.	males.	tals.	Counties.	Males.	males.	tals.
Ahue	. 17	11	28	Pine	. 11	3	14
et	. 2	2	4	Pipestone	. 1	2	- 3
menill	. 144	154	298	Polk	. 11	2 5	16
ston	. 8	2	10	Pope		5	12
hard	. 8	15	23	Ramsey	115	106	221
#i	. 4	ā	9	Red Lake	. 6	2	8
68	. 4	10	14	Redwood		$\frac{2}{5}$	11
raon	. 2	1	3	Renville	4	9	13
sbec	. 1		1	Rice		16	32
diyohi	. 9	7	16	Rock	. 2	1	3
50 11	. 3	5	8	Roseau	. 5	3	8
chiching		1	1	St. Louis		30	58
qui Parle	. 10	1	11	Scott		S	20
		1	3	Sherburne		4	6
Sueur	. 12	9	21	Sibley		1	2
oln	. 4	1	5	Stearns	. 18	21	39
n		7	12	Steele		3	9
eod bos	. 7	6	18	Stevens		$\bar{7}$	11
nomen		Ŧ	1	Swift		3	12
shall	. 4	- 2	12	Lodd bbor		Ĩ	19
tin	. 5	7	13	Traverse		2	6
ker	. (8	15	Wabasha		11	18
Lac	. 3	1	4	- Wadena		4	6
rison	. ъ	4	10	Waseca	_	4	13
rer	. 9	5	13	Washington		6	14
ray	. 1	3' 6	4	Watonwan		5	12
ellet	, 3	5	9	Wilkin		0	.5
les		9 3	18	Winona		. 8	18
man		$\frac{3}{13}$	$\frac{7}{20}$	Wright		11	20
sted		1.5 1.5	36	Yellow Medicine	9	9	18
r Tail		18	دان 4	FD 4 1			4 554
nington	. z	<u></u>	*	Totals	. 824	750	1,574
			i				

TABLE NO. 9.

BLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES AND PARENTS, AS SHOWN BY ALL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 1, 1914. In- Fath- Moth-

	In-	Fath-	Moth-			In-	Fath-	Moth-
	mates.	ers.	ers.		Country.	mates.	ers.	ers.
Red States	3,602	1.369	1.574	i	India			
str ia	23	109	109	į	Italy	3	10	ġ
stralia			1		Mexico			ì
\mathbf{gium}	3	9	6	1	Norway		454	450
ba,			2	İ	New Brunswick		3	4
pa da	2.2	213	192		New Zealand	1.	1	1
ma	1			1	Poland	3	21	23
mark		71	55		Russia		39	3.4
land		83	66		Roumania	4	10	8
dish Provinces					Spain		2	1
🕯 America	48	2	1		Scotland		36	27
rope		1	1		Sweden	103	410	424
pland	5	40	39	1	Switzerland	4	27	17
Lince	4	8	5		Wales		9	9
many	106	619	540	1	Unknown		560	540
dand	4	13	11	1	-			
and	17	189	189		Totals	4,345	4.345	4,345
and	3	7	6					

TABLE NO. 10.

TABLE SHOWING CHRONOLOGICAL AGE OF INMATES AT TIME ADMISSION.

Under 5 years	Male. 20 60 72 54 27 14 10 5 9 4 3 1 4	1 Period—Female. 10 24 49 36 24 16 10 3 6 2 1 4	All P Male, 76 375 389 179 68 71 42 22 16 16 77 20	revious— Female. 54 274 401 327 128 71 56 33 21 18 11 7
Totals		185	1.832	1,420

TABLE NO. 11.

TABLE SHOWING ALLEGED DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF DEFICE OF INMATES.

	_Biennial	Period-	All Previous			
		Female.		Female.		
Congenital	. 147	123	735	627		
From birth to 7 years	. 43	19	596	405		
From 7 to 14 years	. 10	4	90	69		
Fourteen years and later	. 15	9	53	35		
No data	. 34	15	227	203		
Re-admissions	. 34	15	131	81		
Totale	288	185	1.832	1.420		

TABLE NO. 12.

TABLE SHOWING AGES OF INMATES AT TIME OF DEATH.

Under 5 years		al Period— Female. 4 . 3 . 13 . 15 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 6 . 3 . 3 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 2		revious— Female. 8 41 74 72 32 32 15 9 6 7 5 9
Totals	73	68	518	260

TABLE NO. 13.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE AMUSEMENT FUND

1912.	
July 4.	G. Sommers & Co., torpedoes and canes for children's Fourth.
Sept. 30.	Expenses for boys at State Fair
Oct. 29.	Laemmele Film Co., rental of films
	Laemmele Film Co., rental of films
	General Film Co., rental of films
Dec. 3 .	Base and foot balls
Dec. 12.	General Film Co., rental of films
Dec. 25.	General Film Co., rental of films
1913.	
Sept. 8.	A. L. French, entertainment of pupils
Mar. 4.	General Film Co., rental of films
April 4.	Geo. H. Mee, one Victrola

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