

girls have learned to hammer brass and copper. This very fascinating occupation has been found to be well adapted to training this class of children, and quite a good assortment of articles made by them can be seen at the school at any time.

All children are under the care and supervision of an attendant when not in school.

#### CUSTODIAL OR ASYLUM CASES.

Such children as are not capable of improvement are cared for separately from those in school, and every effort is exerted to make their lives as comfortable and happy as possible.

#### MEDICAL CARE.

The Institution is under the care of a Medical Superintendent and the needs of such as require medical aid are supplied.

#### EPILEPTICS.

Epileptic children whose minds are weak or in whom this condition is threatened, are assigned a place in the Institution and given medical treatment and physical training.

#### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Every imbecile and idiotic child and youth who is now an actual resident of the State, and has resided therein for one year next preceding application, of suitable age and condition, may be admitted to the Institution upon the recommendation of the Superintendent and approval of the Board of Directors. Blank forms for making applications for admission can be had by addressing the Superintendent.

#### EXPENSES.

A deposit not exceeding forty dollars (\$40) per annum is required in advance for the clothing and traveling expenses of each child. Relatives of children not supported by the county are required to file with the Superintendent a duly and properly executed bond for the subsequent payment of funds for clothing and traveling expenses, as may be required, not to exceed forty dollars (\$40) per annum. When the parents or legal supporters of the child are not able to pay the clothing and traveling expenses, application should be made to the county through the Commissioners or Judge of Probate.

A certificate from the county, signed by the Judge of Probate and a majority of the Commissioners, guaranteeing the payment of said expenses, must be filed in lieu of a bond. (See Sec. 5, Chapt. 145; Laws of 1881.)

For further information, address,

**DR. A. C. ROGERS,**

Superintendent.

FARIBAULT, MINN.



INFORMATION CONCERNING THE

MINNESOTA

Training School for Imbeciles,

FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

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**T**HE *Minnesota Training School for Idiots and Imbeciles* is one of three distinct departments which together constitute the "*Minnesota Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and the Imbeciles,*" and is under the following

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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His Excellency, L. F. HUBBARD, Governor of Minnesota,	Ex-Officio.
Hon. D. L. KIEHLE, Supt. of Public Instruction,	Ex-Officio.
GEORGE B. WHIPPLE, of Faribault,	1882 to 1887.
R. A. MOTT, of Faribault,	1863 to '66; 1868 to 1888.
HUDSON WILSON, of Faribault,	1866 to '89.
T. B. CLEMENT, of Faribault,	1875 to '90.
GEORGE E. SKINNER, of St. Paul,	1876 to 1886.

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### Officers of the Board.

T. B. CLEMENT,	President.
GEORGE B. WHIPPLE,	Vice President.
R. A. MOTT,	Secretary.
HUDSON WILSON,	Treasurer.
H. E. BARRON,	Steward.

# General Description of the Institution.

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## LOCATION.

The School is situated upon the east bluff of Straight river, overlooking the city of Faribault, which lies to the west of the river. It is about two miles from the railroad depots, and forms the southern terminus of a line of six public Institutions, which are arranged in the following order from the north, viz: Shattuck Military School (Episcopal), School for the Deaf and Dumb (State), St. Mary's Ladies Hall (Episcopal), Seabury Divinity School (Episcopal), School for the Blind (State) and School for Imbeciles (State).

## OBJECTS.

The institution has for its objects the training of such feeble minded children as are capable of improvement, and the care and comfort of such as cannot be improved. The former is accomplished by regular school and industrial work adapted to this class, the ultimate aim being to make each child self-supporting, or as nearly so as possible. To accomplish this, all of the training is of the most practical nature.

## METHODS OF TRAINING.

The children are under the guidance of refined teachers, who, while they endeavor to impart the simple elements of an English education, are constantly on the alert to correct improper habits, develop the sense of right and wrong, teach acts of courtesy, and to keep all hands busy at something useful. About six hours a day are devoted to school-room methods and industrial occupations, which vary according to the capacity of the child, from stringing buttons and beads or matching color blocks, to recitations in reading, penmanship, numbers, geography, orthography, composition and other elementary work of the common schools. Music, dancing and calisthenics occupy a large portion of the time, and are of primary importance in arousing and maintaining the interest of the sluggish minds.

## INDUSTRIES.

The girls learn plain and fancy sewing and all kinds of housework, and as they manifest ability for the same are detained to assist in different parts of the house.

The boys learn to do work on the farm and in the garden during the summer, while in winter it is proposed to introduce such industries as are adapted to individual cases or classes. Some learn to work with carpenter tools, some to make mattresses, mats, etc. Quite a number of the boys and