At Elwyn, 1882: The report from our school for the past year can be summed up very briefly. There has been an average of one hundred and thirty-two children present. The one step worthy of record is the purchase of a farm of one hundred and sixteen acres in the country, about sixteen miles from Boston, to which we have transferred most of our large boys, and the single year's experience shows that it is a most successful experiment, if that can be called an experiment which has already been tried elsewhere and found to be a practical thing.

Minnesota.—Dr. George H. Knight, 1881: I have no change in the workings of our institution to report this year. The number of children is the same (twenty-two), all the present building can accommodate; but the State Legislature, at its last session, voted unanimously to make the school a permanent one, and appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars with which to build one wing of our future institution. The wing, forty-four feet wide by eighty feet long, is to be of stone, the blue limestone quarried in Minnesota, and by late fall we hope it will be ready for occupancy; but even with all this additional room we will not be able this year to care for all who have applied for admission. The new building will accommodate about sixty. The number who have asked admission and otherwise come under my notice is one hundred and fourteen, but at the next meeting of the Legislature we have reason to hope, from our past experience, the wants of all this class in the State will be amply met.

New York.—Mrs. Dr. Seguin reports as follows from the Seguin Physiological School, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York:

At the Frankfort meeting, 1881: Since the death of my late husband, Dr. E. Seguin, October 28th, 1880, I have been using every means in my power to make this little school a success. Two of our former three pupils were returned to me. From that time till school closed, the last of June, 1881, eleven children had been under training. The school is open ten months of the year, but the pupils do not begin to come in till late in the fall, as their parents have country residences, and for the same reason they leave the city early. Again, some of the pupils come from afar, and do not come prepared to remain as long as they should. These are my greatest drawbacks. Five months was the longest time any pupil remained, one month the shortest. This child was only five years old; he could not walk without some support; brought to school every day for one hour by his governess; left side had been paralyzed; he spoke very indistinctly but intelligently, asking such questions as, Where do the stones come from? What is glass made of? etc., and all the time he was asking his profound questions the saliva was flowing from his mouth, which he never closed. He could not seize nor let go; would plunge his hand into