

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS—1900-1901.

GENERAL.

Superintendent and Physician—A. C. Rogers, B. S., M. D.
Assistant Physicians—F. S. Warren, M. D., Fred Huxley, M. D.
Steward—M. M. Shields.
Accounting Officer and Superintendent of Construction—J. R. Parshall.
Secretary and Stenographer—Miss Bertha Jensen.
Store Clerk—I. J. Wheeler (to Feb. 1, 1901), H. W. Wright (from Feb. 1 to May 1, 1901).
Clerk and Bookkeeper—Miss Katherine Jellineck.
Stenographer—Miss Jean Monty (from May 1, 1901).
Dispensary Clerk—A. R. T. Wylie, Ph. D.
Visitors' Attendant and Office Assistant—Mrs. I. M. Colburn.
Engineer—E. B. Dickinson.
Electrician—A. R. Tracy, E. E.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Matron—Miss Margaret Wood.
Principal Teacher—Miss Margaret McLean.
Teachers—Mrs. A. R. Tracy, Miss Addie B. Johnston, Miss Maud Stewart and Miss Bertha B. Park.
Music and Gymnastic Teacher—Miss Elizabeth La Selle.
Sloyd Teacher—Miss Helen Heisser.
Kindergartners—Miss Agnes Dillingham and Miss Dora McRoberts.
Band Teacher—Wm. H. Holden.
Girls' Industrial Teacher—Mrs. Anna La Grave.
Boys' Industrial Teacher—Harry Gilmore.
Printing Teacher—Miss Nellie Wittaus.
Housekeeper—Mrs. Margaret Cranbrook (from Oct. 28, 1900).

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BOYS' CUSTODIA, "SUNNYSIDE."

Matron—Miss Mary E. Slack.
Teacher—Miss Zulma Requier.
Supervisor—Louis Grendall.
Housekeeper—Mrs. Belle Jackson.

GIRLS' CUSTODIA, "GEO. E. SKINNER HALL."

Matron—Mrs. Eugenia Wylie.
Teacher—Miss Katherine Henderson.
Housekeeper—Miss Belle Bradfield.

EPILEPTIC DEPARTMENTS—BOYS', "THE RETREAT."

Matron—Miss Lizzie E. Stephenson.
Teacher—Miss Zulma Requier.

BOYS', "LIND COTTAGE," OPENED MARCH 17, 1901.

Attendants in Charge—Chas. Rand and Wm. Dickey.

GIRLS', "THE ANNEX."

Matron—Mrs. Margaret Hatch.
Teacher—Miss Katherine Henderson.

FARM COLONY, "SPRINGDALE."

Farmer—Jos. Thom.
Matron—Mrs. Katherine Thom.

HOSPITAL.

Matron—Miss Ida Cannon.

ADVISORY AND SPECIAL STAFF.

Oculist and Aurist—A. F. Pringle, M. D., Northfield.
Dentist—E. K. Clement, D. D. S., Faribault.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS—1901-1902.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—A. C. Rogers, B. S., M. D.
Secretary and Stenographer—Miss Bertha Jensen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Physician—Fred Huxley, M. D. (to Jan. 18, 1902).
Wm. P. Baldwin, M. D. (after Jan. 18, 1902).
Second Assistant Physician—F. S. Warren, M. D. (to Feb. 15, 1902).
Daniel Kriedt, M. D. (after Feb. 15, 1902).
Hospital Matron—Miss Mabel Worthington.
Oculist and Aurist—A. F. Pringle, M. D.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Steward and Storekeeper—A. M. Gardner (to April 1, 1902), C. H. Kester (from April 1 to May 1), and F. H. Crane (after May 1, 1902).
Bookkeeper and Clerk—Miss Katherine Jellineck.
Stenographer—Miss Jean Monty.
Usher and Office Assistant—Miss Alice Smith (to April 1, 1902).
Usher and Postmistress—Miss Ella Meissner (to June 23), and Miss Eva Ober (after June 23, 1902).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Teacher—Miss Margaret McLean.
Teacher Boys' Industrial—Edw. M. Broderick (to March 9, 1902), H. G. Moser (after March 9th).
Band and Orchestra Teacher—Edw. Sullivan (to Feb. 16, 1902), Wesley Steppan (after March 1st).
Sloyd Teacher—Miss Georgia Sundstrom.
Music and Gymnastic Teacher—Miss Elizabeth La Selle.
Teachers—Mrs. Emily Tracy, Miss Addie B. Johnston, Miss Mand Stewart, Mrs. Anna La Grave, Miss Bertha B. Park, Miss Agnes Dillingham, Miss Mollie B. Gray, Miss Zulma Requier, Mrs. Margaret Cranbrook and Miss Alice E. Smith (after April 1st).
Printing Teacher—Miss Nellie Wittaus.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer—E. B. Dickinson.
Electrician—A. R. Tracy, E. E.

CARETAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

General Matron—Miss Margaret Wood.
Assistant Matrons—Mrs. Eugenia Wylie and Mrs. Belle Jackson.
Chaplain—J. C. Black.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Housekeepers—Mrs. Evalyn Culbertson, Mrs. May B. Stewart and Miss Ella M. Weikel.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Head Farmer and Wife—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Thom.

EPILEPTIC COTTAGES—"LIND COTTAGE," BOYS'.

Charge Attendants—Wm. Dickey and Chas. Rand.

"SECOND COTTAGE," BOYS', OPENED JUNE 16, 1902.

Charge Attendants—A. A. Swanbeck and R. T. Wilber.

"THE ANNEX," GIRLS'.

Supervisor—Mrs. Margaret Hatch.

Board of Control of State Institutions, St. Paul, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith the biennial report of the School for Feeble-Minded for the two years ending July 31, 1902.

The movement of population at the School for Feeble-Minded from July 31, 1900, to Aug. 1, 1902, was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Present August 1, 1900.....	309	302	611
Absent for the time (summer vacation).....	115	71	186
Admitted during the two years.....	155	66	221
Readmitted during the two years.....	7	8	15
Totals	586	447	1,033
Discharged	1	8	9
Dropped	49	25	74
Died	36	27	63
Absent for the time (summer vacation).....	118	83	201
Present July 31, 1902.....	382	304	686
Totals	586	447	1,033

The total attendance was: 1900-1901, 823, 1901-1902, 912.

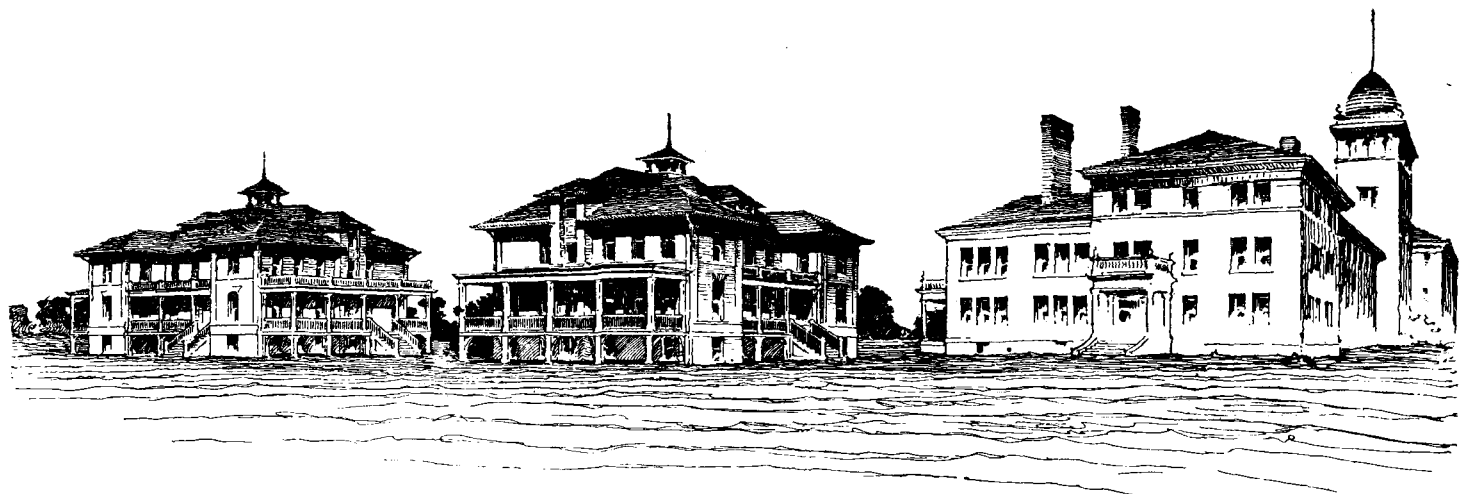
The average attendance was: 1900-1901, 728; 1901-1902, 769.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications have been received as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900-1901	89	60	149
1901-1902	96	64	160
Totals	185	124	309
Applications previous.....	931	734	1,665
Total received to July 31, 1902.....	1,116	858	1,974

Applications filed in advance of room August 1, 1902, 251.



COTTAGES FOR EPILEPTIC GIRLS.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

NORTH VIEW SKINNER HALL.

MORTALITY.

The following table gives the detailed information as to sex and cause of death:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Auto-intoxication, chronic enteritis and epilepsy.....	1	.....	1
Acute dilatation and aortic insufficiency.....	1	.....	1
Cirrhosis of the liver and fatty degeneration.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	13	4	17
(Status, 8; complication of nephritis, 1, and complication of pleurisy, 2.)			
Enterocolitis.....		1	1
Enteritis-gastro.....	1	.....	1
Fatty degeneration of heart and congestion of lung..	1	.....	1
Gastritis—chronic.....	1	.....	1
Heart failure.....	1	1	2
(1 complication of chronic bronchitis.)			
Marasmus (specific).....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3
(1 complication of epilepsy.)			
Phthisis.....	1	.....	1
Pleurisy, tricuspid and pulmonary insufficiency.....	1	.....	1
Peritonitis-traumatic.....		1	1
Syphilitic degeneration.....	1	.....	1
Tuberculosis, general and local.....	10	19	29
Totals.....	36	27	63
(2 complication of epilepsy, 1 of small-pox and 1 of lobar pneumonia.)			

THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

In the school the children are graded according to their mental ability. The foundation of all the work is in the kindergarten. Here we have forty boys and girls under the direction of two teachers. The work done is similar in purpose and method to that of kindergartens in general. The play and work are planned to enable the child—

- (1) To recognize numbers and make simple combinations.
- (2) To recognize form and reproduce it with clay or crayon.
- (3) To recognize color, naming those colors most common; in fact, to notice resemblances and differences in all things.

The occupation work, which is that found in all kindergartens, trains the hand to work with the head, while the song, story and game appeal to the heart.

The primary class consists of twenty-four boys and girls, who are graduates of the kindergarten. They are in school five hours each day. A few of the girls are trained in sewing for three-fourths of an hour each day, and several of the boys take the elementary sloyd work for the same length of time. All have vocal music and calisthenics under the direction of a special teacher. In the primary class the children begin to read, to write, and have work in numbers. They have work in nature study, free hand drawing, clay modeling, paper cutting, etc. Special attention is given to articulation and phonics.

Class "D" is composed of twenty boys and girls—the lowest grade in the school department. These children have the simplest forms of occupation work, introducing one, two and three different colors or forms; never more. They have very simple action songs, games and much free play and marching. They are taught to brush the hair and teeth, button shoes, and how to dress themselves.

Class "C" is composed of twenty boys and girls. The kindergarten occupations, songs, and games are continued with these children. In addition, they have chart and primer classes and drill in numbers.

Class "B" is composed of three sections of twenty-four boys and girls each. These children are larger and older, and have industrial work in connection with their literary work. The girls alternate school with the sewing and lace, ironing and domestic work, while the boys are in sloyd, net, mat-weaving and brush-making classes.

They use first and second readers, write, count money, tell time, dictate letters and have much drill in simple number work.

Class "A" consists of forty of the most advanced children in the school. There are two divisions, the older boys and girls being in school one and one-half hour, and the younger ones three and one-half hours per day. As in Class "B" these children are all in some industrial classes when not in school.

Number work consists in much drill in multiplication tables, practical examples, involving a knowledge of the four processes, and of weights and measures. First, second and third readers are used; they study local geography of the city, county and state. Biographies of prominent men and women and history lessons are given orally. In letter-writing pupils are expected to be almost independent. They, as well as some of the pupils in Class "B" and former graduates of these classes, draw books and magazines from our library, and greatly enjoy the reading of them. The library is a very great help in character building with our brighter children. No one is allowed to continue using books and magazines who is careless and destructive with them, and the pleasure obtained from them is so great that some of the most destructive children have learned to handle them with the greatest care.

In all class rooms music and free gymnastics are given under the direction of a special teacher. The work with heavy apparatus is done in the gymnasium. Lessons in manners and morals are given in school work daily.

Sloyd.—There are forty-five boys and girls in these classes, and this furnishes some of the most valuable training which can be given to our children. They learn to use such tools as the jack plane, smoothing plane, saws, marking gauge, try square, chisel, files, auger and center bits, and to know many kinds of woods. The regular course consists of forty models, some of which are the paper knife, spoon, scoop, foot stool, box with cover, tray, book shelf and small table. All models are carefully finished with sand paper, and either polished or stained. Wood carving is taught the most advanced pupils in the sloyd class.

Manual Training.—The manual employment in the shop, as heretofore, consists of rope and mat-making, wood turning and brush-making. Two or three of the most advanced do some cabinet work, and assist the carpenter with repairing and construction work outside.

Sewing.—There are sixty girls who are taught to sew and to make torchon lace. They are first taught to do all kinds of plain sewing by hand, and then machine work is begun. A girl who is proficient in sewing, and who has graduated from the literary department, is placed in the tailor and dressmaking department where she is taught to make garments. In the tailor shop there are fourteen girls who make most of the garments used by the children in the institution.

The making of lace is a remunerative occupation, besides being excellent training. This occupation which was introduced by Miss Hjorth, a teacher of feeble-minded of Christiania, Norway, in 1891, has become an established and a very satisfactory occupation—exceedingly fascinating to the girls. From this school it has spread into several of the other state institutions.

The ironing class receives girls from every department, who are taught to iron from one to two hours each day. They are taught to do all kinds of ironing from plain, unstarched garments, to the most difficult pieces. Ten girls are capable of running the body ironer; twenty-five of working on the mangle; three of starching all kinds of garments. Six boys are employed in the laundry on the wringers and washers. One boy has charge of the elevator.

Net Class.—The lower grade boys and girls are taught the net work, the making of hammocks, laundry bags, shopping bags, tennis nets, fly nets, fish nets, basket ball baskets, etc.

Printing Office.—Four of the graduates of the school department are engaged in the printing office, and they turn out some good work. Most of the printing needed in the institution is done by the boys. The "North Star," a paper published for the children, furnishes a variety of reading matter, and, in addition the "Journal of Psycho-Asthenics," a magazine devoted to the interests of defectives, is printed here.

Music.—A vocal teacher, who also has charge of all the gymnastic work, gives instruction in solo and chorus work. A chorus class meets for daily drill one-half hour each afternoon, and all the children meet for song service four evenings each week. The band and orchestra have done much good work, and the music furnished by them is an inspiration to all. The pupils of the music teachers give many delightful entertainments and concerts during the year.

Sunday Exercises.—On Sunday morning all assemble for Sunday school, where simple exercises are conducted, consisting of praise songs, psalms and responsive readings. Classes are then formed, and the teachers conduct such exercises in the line of developing ideas and habits of upright conduct, as the particular classes and individuals require. The International Sunday School Lessons are followed by the Bible class.

One-half hour is also spent by the children in the evening service, which is conducted by the chaplain, who presents lessons within the comprehension of all. The vocal and instrumental music given by the children at these services is sometimes of very high order.

Miscellaneous.—Tuesday evening the weekly dance is held, which is attended by the children from all the departments. It is truly a festive occasion, eagerly anticipated and heartily enjoyed by all.

Monday, Thursday and Saturday nights a song service is held, at which new songs for chapel use are learned. Friday night is devoted to games, learning new dances, and various forms of entertainment, etc.

CUSTODIAL CASES.

The work above outlined refers to that done in the center or training department proper of the institution. In addition to this, in each of the custodial homes the attendants are required to do all in their power to train the little helpless ones under their care, and one teacher gives her entire time to sense-training, elementary school work and simple manual exercises with these children.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PERIOD.

New Cottages.—The completion of a cottage for epileptic girls near Skinner Hall, and one for epileptic boys, near Lind Cottage, has added to the capacity of this department ninety beds, and the buildings are very satisfactory. Another one, under process of construction, for epileptic girls, will add sixty beds more.

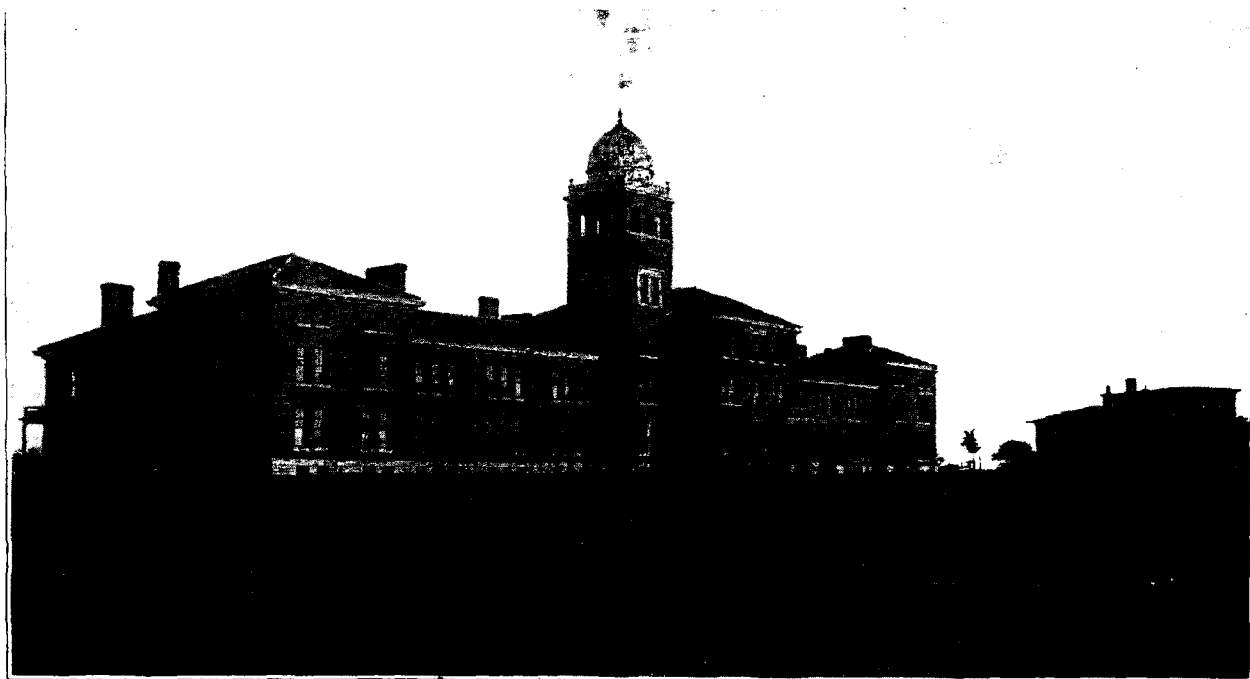
The construction of a cottage to contain about fifty beds adjacent to Sunnyside, as contemplated by the board, will meet a very important requirement, as the demand for custodial care of boys is most imperative at the present time.

Hospital Wing.—The south wing of the hospital has been constructed as contemplated by the last legislature, though the rise in prices of building material and labor made it necessary to eliminate the construction of the porches and airing courts in the plans. The construction of these from the fund for Extraordinary Repairs and Improvements, which has been authorized, is progressing.

Rebuilding Assembly Hall and Corridor.—The appropriation of \$6,000 for this purpose, being inadequate to accomplish the work by reason of the increased price of building, the decision of your board to postpone action on this construction and request the legislature for an additional amount, was in my judgment wise.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The necessity for continued extension of the capacity of the institution is ever present. In my judgment there should be a broad, generous provision made for the future development of this institu-



"SKINNER HALL," STATE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

tion. Owing to the limited means for procuring land, the location of buildings has been determined more by the possibilities of the future needs of the feeble-minded than those of the epileptic.

In consideration of the facts (1) that Minnesota is a young state, and (2) that the majority of the applicants for public care are and will be those whose minds are seriously affected by the disease, there is much advantage in caring for these patients within a few miles of the School for Feeble-Minded, rather than to assume the expense of establishing an entirely new institution for them at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

I wish to renew my former recommendations for (1) a third wing to the hospital, for chronic cases, especially those of tuberculosis, (2) a wing to the engine house for additional shop room, lumber room and machinery; (3) cistern for collecting extra rain water supply for the several buildings, and (4) extension of cow barns and additional silo.

In addition to the above, the following improvements are needed:

First—The renewing and relocating of the entire plumbing of the north wing of the stone building, and a portion of that in the south wing. For this purpose there should be a tower constructed on the west of the south half of the north wing that would contain this plumbing.

Second—Addition to present appropriation for enlarging Assembly Hall and rebuilding of porches, and in connection herewith provision made for laying the entire floor of children's dining room and adjacent halls with tile.

RECAPITULATION.

1. Extension of capacity and additional land.....	.....
2. Hospital wing for tubercular patients.....	\$16,000
3. Extension of shop building and additional machinery.....	20,000
4. Cistern and pipes.....	3,000
5. Extension of cow barns and silo.....	2,000
6. Tower and plumbing of the stone building.....	10,000
7. Addition to present appropriation for enlarging Assembly Hall, rebuilding porches and tiling dining room and halls.....	6,000

GENERAL MATTERS.

The most important question before the board at this time, in connection with this institution is, in my judgment, provision for future extension, in view of the coming requirements for epileptics. Every public institution for feeble-minded or for epileptics should have at least one acre of land for each inmate. There are two special reasons for this, (1) provision for agricultural supplies, and (2) the isolation, so far as practicable, of the inmates from the general community. The pupils and patients should have ample walks and play grounds where they would not be forced under the con-

stant inquisition of curiosity from outside people, and where there would be ample room for proper separation of the respective classes between which intercourse is undesirable.

Additional buildings will have to be provided from year to year, and additional grounds therefore to meet the growing demands of the state, and the future policy of enlargement should be carefully considered, that the expense involved may be in harmony with the proper development.

In the matter of the relation of epileptics to feeble-minded persons, it should be understood that a very large percentage of epileptics that the state will be called upon to take care of, will be those in whom mental weakness is marked. On the other hand, every consideration of humanity and practical public philanthropy requires that any institution for dependent, defective or diseased persons, should be organized primarily for the most hopeful members of this class, the provisions for the more hopeless being secondary and incidental. Thus a hospital for insane should be primarily for the curable, the school for feeble-minded the most educable, and an institution for epileptics for the most susceptible to improvement and cure. Thus, while a large number of epileptics are feeble-minded and would require for their care about the same accommodations and facilities and employment required for a large class of feeble-minded, there are decided differences between the methods employed and facilities required for the proper care and treatment of those epileptics least afflicted by their disease and the corresponding methods employed in training the most educable feeble-minded.

On page 64 of the last biennial report of this institution will be found the following statistics, viz.:

"Circulars addressed to the physicians of the state (1,525 correspondents) for information concerning the number of epileptic patients in their practice, or known to them, resulted in giving us data concerning seven hundred and seventy-two (772)—four hundred and forty-six (446) males and three hundred and twenty-six (326) females—besides those in the state institution and hospitals. Of the latter there were one hundred and seventy-seven (177), besides those under the care of the institution here, one hundred and sixty-seven in number (167), making in all eleven hundred and sixteen (1,116)."

These figures, together with the natural increment during the last two years, represent the situation very closely to-day. In my judgment, however, the bringing together into one institution or colony insane epileptics would interfere with the broader development of the best colony, that is to say, of a colony representing the most hopeful and improvable cases.

It would seem therefore that the most expedient as well as the most practicable plan would involve the purchase of a tract of land within convenient distance of the present plant, but far enough away so that the characteristic features of each can be developed completely without material interference or embarrassment, and

yet where the large ambiguous class can be divided between the two departments as may seem wisest in each case.

PERMANENT CUSTODY.

Continued experience with certain classes of feeble-minded persons increases my conviction that there should be some means of placing them under legal permanent restraint. I refer to those individuals of both sexes who, possessing a weak power of self-control and an exaggerated estimate of their own importance, are always a source of anxiety to their real friends, of perplexity to the authorities, and a disturbance in the community when at large. In my judgment there should be legislation that would enable the courts to take cognizance of such cases when presented to them, and authority for them to require and provide for their permanent guardianship through the management of the institution.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF COLLECTING CLOTHING FUND.

Under the present law (Chap. 205 of the Laws of 1887) the funds for clothing and traveling expenses are provided in each case by the parents, other relatives, or county from which sent. A bond, or certificate of indigence, as the case may be, is furnished in each case. In this case the office of the superintendent becomes a collecting agency. Many parents will make their first and perhaps second payment promptly, and then become indifferent, either through straightened circumstances, carelessness, or desire to evade future financial responsibility, and a deficiency occurs which the superintendent is unable to have made good. At best, the system requires an immense amount of clerical work, and the absolute certainty of a percentage of deficits, makes the position of superintendent in this respect very trying. The deficits usually occur in cases where the parents are well disposed and honest, but of very limited financial ability. As the law requires that the fund be made good annually, there is in each case a period in which the deposit is low or entirely exhausted. If not promptly reinforced, there is no remedy except to return the child, which makes or increases the deficit and the account becomes all the more difficult to collect. During the period of great financial depression the last ten years, there have been many deficits. While many of them have, after voluminous correspondence, and in some cases personal visits and appeals, been collected, there remains in the aggregate about \$490, which I have not been able to collect.

This matter was brought to your attention early in your official connection with this institution as it has been repeatedly done to the former board. The former board, as well as your board, have advised against legal action in these cases, and have suggested no remedy except a change in the law.

I therefore respectfully urge at this time:

First—That the superintendent and his bondsmen be relieved of responsibility for these uncollected accounts.

Second—That the law be so amended that the institution may deal directly with the state auditor for clothing and transportation funds as now it does with other funds upon purchase under the approval of your board, and the state auditor in turn collect from the counties for all inmates from said counties, and the county auditor in turn collect from the relatives when the latter are financially able to pay.

By this means the good points in the old law, viz.: (1) direct responsibility for the child's personal expenses to rest at home, or in the home community, and (2) ability to purchase in bulk, and therefore at wholesale rates, would be retained and the proper financial agencies of the state and county utilized for the transaction of the business.

By this means also the whole matter would be brought under the supervision of the board as it should be.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL CORPS.

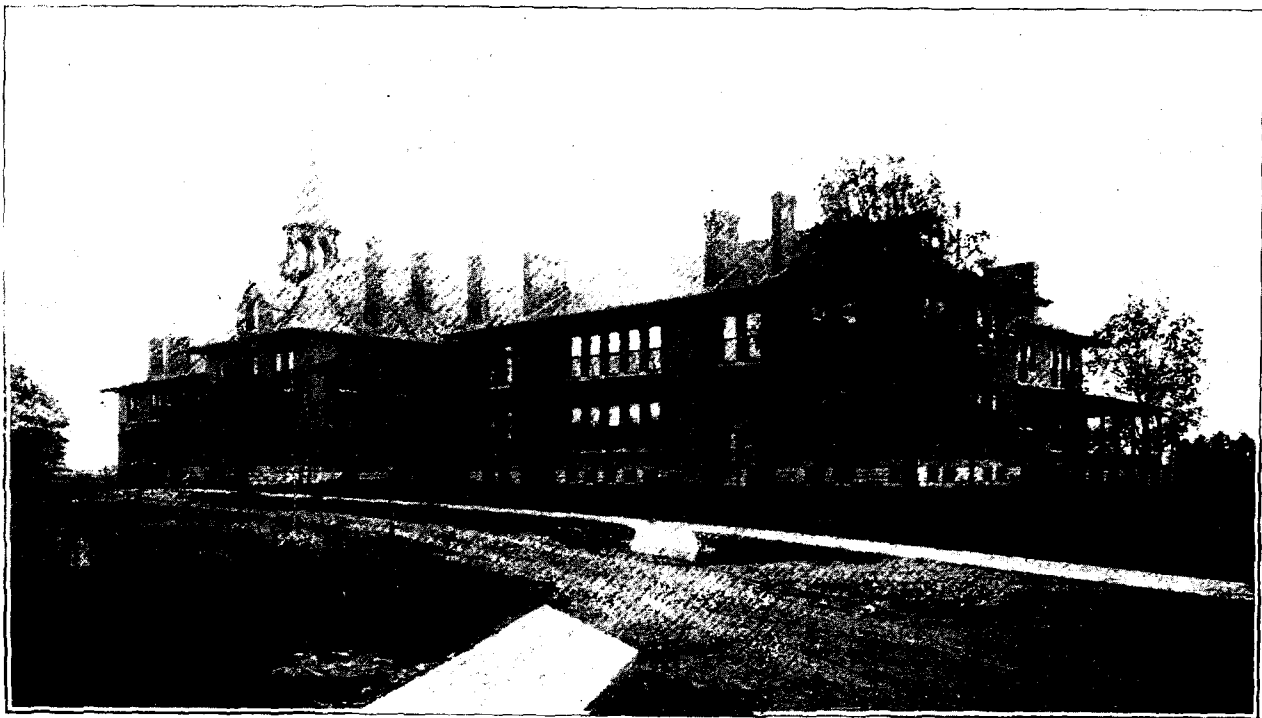
There have been more than the usual number (twenty-two) of changes among the official and teaching staff during the last two years. I am glad to state that almost without exception these changes have been because of personal preferences for other vocations or positions and not because of dismissal or dissatisfaction on either side. Some of these people were old and trusted assistants and co-workers whose valuable services the state could ill afford to lose, and the good wishes of their associates, among whom those of the superintendent are especially to be mentioned, follow them into their new vocation.

AMUSEMENT FUND AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our Amusement Fund, provided by (1) surplus from the Christmas donations, (2) rental of postoffice boxes (prior to establishment of U. S. station), and (3) from private donations, affords the means for numerous entertainments and amusements that could not well be provided otherwise.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the following:

March 6, 1901.	W. H. Mansfield, Faxon, Minn.	39.47
March 7, 1901.	David Hill, Floodwood, Minn.	6.94
March 7, 1901.	E. H. Walden, auditor Olmsted county.	1.16
March 22, 1901.	L. M. Stevens, auditor Becker county.	25.00
March 27, 1901.	H. P. McConnell, auditor Swift county.	8.30
Sept. 18, 1901.	Mrs. Wm. von Domarus, Little Falls.	5.00
Oct. 6, 1901.	W. H. Martin, Beaver.	4.65
Dec. 11, 1901.	Herman Green, Minneapolis.	1.00
April 24, 1902.	Chas. Martin, Manannah.	10.00
July 28, 1902.	Anonymous, St. Paul.	5.00



"SUNNYSIDE," STATE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of Superintendent Merrill, of the State School at Owatonna, in sending a fawn for our park.

Also the kindness of the House of Hope Sunday school children of St. Paul for the nice Christmas boxes sent through Mr. Julian Noyes Kirby.

The Dalrymple Comedy Co. gave one of their entertainments in the Assembly Hall to a full house on Dec. 19, 1901. The entertainment was highly appreciated.

We are under obligation to the publishers of the following periodicals sent to the institution gratis: The Farmers' Tribune, Minneapolis; Our Visitor and Dispatch, St. Paul; the Mantorville Express, the Democrat and the Pilot, Faribault.

Some of the amusements or entertainments which the Amusement Fund has furnished are as follows: Two stereopticon exhibitions by Mr. Harry Randall (Feb. 28, 1901, and March 12, 1902); Prof. Bowden's stereopticon exhibition on the Passion Play at Oberammergau (Jan. 15, 1902); Kiltie's Band Concert (December, 1901); visit to Gentry's Dog and Pony Show (June 11, 1902), and a little musical treat by Italian musicians (May 2, 1901). A part of the expenses of sending about one hundred children to the state fair each year has been taken care of by this fund.

Have purchased two billiard tables, balletto board, several books for the children's library, and pictures for the play rooms out of this fund; and have also added two foxes and several guinea pigs to our "Zoo."

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the board for their support and helpfulness in the rather difficult undertaking of bringing the business methods of the institution into harmony with the requirements of the law creating your board, and for that personal cordiality, which, with the loyal co-operation of all officers, teachers and employes, has made my duties under your direction a pleasure and a happy continuation of the pleasant relations which characterized my experience with the former board.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. ROGERS,
Superintendent.

Faribault, Minn., Oct. 13, 1902.

TABLE I.

TABLE SHOWING ALLEGED DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF DEFICIENCY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital	297	213	510
From birth to 7 years	383	252	635
From 7 to 14 years	50	40	90
Fourteen years and later	21	14	35
No data	135	112	247
Total	886	631	1,517
Re-admissions	36	29	65
Total admissions, August 1, 1902	922	660	1,582

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN, AS SHOWN BY ALL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED TO DATE (AUG. 1, 1902).

Birthplace.	Number.	Birthplace.	Number.
United States.....	1,571	Norway.....	54
Austria.....	9	New Zealand.....	1
Bohemia.....	1	Poland.....	1
Belgium.....	1	Russia.....	4
Denmark.....	12	Roumania.....	1
England.....	13	Scotland.....	1
English provinces in America..	43	Sweden.....	57
France.....	4	Switzerland.....	2
Germany.....	70	Wales.....	4
Holland.....	1	Unknown.....	111
Ireland.....	11		
India.....	1	Total.....	1,974
Iceland.....	1		

TABLE III.

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF PUPILS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years.....	36	19	55
Over 5 and under 10.....	169	135	304
Over 10 and under 15.....	295	191	486
Over 15 and under 20.....	217	155	372
Over 20 and under 25.....	84	62	146
Over 25 and under 30.....	30	26	56
Over 30 and under 35.....	29	21	50
Over 35 and under 40.....	16	15	31
Over 40 and under 45.....	10	8	18
Over 45 and under 50.....	4	9	13
Over 50 and under 55.....	9	4	13
Over 55 and under 60.....	4	2	6
60 years and over.....	3	1	4
Unknown.....	16	12	28
Total admissions August 1, 1902.....	922	660	1,582

TABLE IV.

SHOWING DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL, FROM AUG. 1, 1900, TO AUG. 1, 1902.

MEDICAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gastritis, acute.....	8	13	21
Gastritis, chronic.....	1	2	3
Gastro-enteritis.....	28	8	36
Enteritis.....	5	4	9
Entero-colitis.....	2	...	2
Nephritis.....	5	1	6
Jaundice.....	7	2	9
Peritonitis.....	...	1	1

TABLE IV—Continued.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Tuberculosis	10	21	31
Pneumonia	8	6	14
Pleurisy	6	2	8
Pharyngitis	2	2	4
Laryngitis	1	1	2
Tonsillitis	5	5	10
Bronchitis	18	8	26
Rhinitis	2	...	2
Adenitis	4	1	5
Specific	2	1	3
Epilepsy	48	28	76
Epileptic and other insanity.....	3	1	4
Hysteria .....	...	1	1
Chorea .....	...	1	1
Hemiplegia .....	...	1	1
Heat prostration.....	1	...	1
Purpura	1	1	2
Hæmophilia	1	...	1
Anæmia .....	...	2	2
Conjunctivitis	9	10	19
Erythema	1	1	2
Eczema	5	1	6
Impetigo	1	...	1
Rhus toxicodendrom poisoning.....	16	4	20
Urticaria .....	...	1	1
Chronic constipation.....	4	3	7
Cardiac insufficiency.....	6	1	7
Marasmus	1	...	1
Retention of urine.....	1	1	2
Otitis media.....	1	...	1
Rheumatism	5	2	7
Typhoid fever.....	1	...	1
Varicella	5	11	16
Rubella	19	11	30
Parotitis	67	30	97
Variola	15	3	18
Erysipelas	4	...	4
La Grippe.....	11	11	22
Auto intoxication.....	1	...	1
Pertussis	1	5	7
General debility.....	1	2	3
Dysmenorrhœa .....	...	1	1
Menorrhagia .....	...	1	1
Ovaritis .....	...	2	2
Orchitis	2	...	2
Total	345	215	560

SURGICAL

	Males	Females	Total
Minor infections, abscesses, contusions and lacerations	62	13	75
Burns	8	2	10
Sprains	5	3	8
Fractures	7	3	10
Dislocations	1	...	1
Amputations	2	...	2
Lacerated cervix	...	1	1
Lacerated perineum	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of metatarsal bones	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of hip joint	1	...	1
Varicose ulcers	2	...	2
Phimosis	2	...	2
Strabismus	...	1	1
Dermoid cyst	1	...	1
Hemorrhoids	3	...	3
Synovitis	2	1	3
Cataracts	1	3	4
Corneal ulcer	...	1	1
Inguinal hernia	1	...	1
Varicose veins	1	...	1
Totals	99	30	129
Obstetrical	...	2	2
Observation and special attention	...	...	83
Total number treated	...	...	774

TABLE V.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DISMISSAL DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Males	Females	Total
Died	36	27	63
Cared for at home	50	27	77
Transferred to school for blind	...	2	2
Transferred to hospital for insane	...	3	3
Transferred to school for dependent children	...	1	1
Total	86	60	146

TABLE VI.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AT TIME OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years	1	...	1
5 to 10 years	4	1	5
10 to 15 years	8	2	11
15 to 20 years	9	7	16
20 to 25 years	1	5	9
25 to 30 years	3	6	9
30 to 35 years	1	2	3
35 to 40 years	2	...	2
40 to 45 years	2	1	3
45 to 50 years	...	1	1
50 and over	2	1	3
Total	36	27	63

TABLE VII.

SHOWING MENTAL CONDITION OF THOSE PRESENT AUG. 1, 1902.

	Males	Females	Total
Feeble minded, high grade.....	58	67	125
Feeble minded, medium grade.....	92	15	107
Feeble minded, low grade.....	126	89	215
Idio-imbecile.....	115	92	207
Idiots.....	21	11	32
Total.....	382	264	646

TABLE VIII.

RESIDENCE OF INMATES PRESENT AUG. 1, 1902.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Anoka.....	3	3	6
Becker.....	1	1	2
Beltrami.....	1	1	2
Benton.....	1	1	2
Big Stone.....	1	1	2
Blue Earth.....	7	7	14
Brown.....	10	5	15
Carlton.....	3	1	4
Carver.....	2	4	6
Cass.....	1	1	2
Chippewa.....	3	1	4
Chisago.....	1	1	2
Clay.....	3	2	5
Cottonwood.....	2	1	3
Dakota.....	8	2	10
Dodge.....	2	1	3
Douglas.....	1	3	4
Fillmore.....	2	2	4
Fergus.....	4	6	10
Goodhue.....	8	6	14
Grant.....	1	3	4
Hennepin.....	64	66	130
Houston.....	4	1	5
Hubbard.....	2	1	3
Isanti.....	2	1	3
Jackson.....	1	1	2
Kandiyohi.....	3	3	6
Kittson.....	2	1	3
Lac qui Parle.....	2	1	3
Lake.....	1	1	2
Le Sueur.....	3	2	5
Lincoln.....	2	1	3
Lyon.....	3	2	5
McLeod.....	3	1	4
Martin.....	6	5	11
Marshall.....	1	1	2
Meeker.....	3	6	9
Mille Lacs.....	1	1	2
Morrison.....	1	3	4
Mower.....	3	3	6
Murray.....	2	3	5
Nicollet.....	1	1	2
Nobles.....	1	1	2
Norman.....	2	1	3

TABLE VIII--Continued.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adams.	3	2	5
Otter Tail.	9	14	23
Pine	7	...	7
Polk	6	7	13
Pope	4	5	9
Ramsey	41	46	87
Red Lake.	1	1	2
Redmond	3	2	5
Renville	5	4	9
Rice	12	11	23
Rock	1	1	2
St. Louis.	8	7	15
Scott	6	3	9
Sherburne	3	...	3
Sibley	4	2	6
Stearns	7	5	12
Steele	2	4	6
Stevens	2	4	6
Swift	2	1	3
Todd	7	5	12
Wabasha	5	6	11
Wadena	1	...	1
Waseca	6	...	6
Washington	5	1	6
Watsonwan	3	1	4
Winona	10	8	18
Wright	7	8	15
Yellow Medicine.	7	3	10
Total for all counties.	382	304	686

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL AND SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

To the Board of Control of State Institutions:

While the period to be covered by this report includes only the last two years, for the purpose of showing the steady development of the work from its beginning, a resume of results from the opening of the school will also be included. It is a record of steady and rapidly increasing work.

1901.		1902.	
Present Aug. 1, 1900.....	231	Present Aug. 1, 1901.....	273
Admitted First Time—		Admitted First Time—	
Boys	101	Boys	95
Girls	66	Girls	64
	167		159
Returned from Homes—		Returned from Homes—	
On Trial—		On Trial—	
Boys	16	Boys	12
Girls	12	Girls	19
	28		31
On Indenture—		On Indenture—	
Boys	71	Boys	71
Girls	52	Girls	43
	123		114
	151		145
Total number cared for.....	549	Total number cared for.....	578
Cost	\$42,650.60	Cost	\$36,631.46
Cost per capita, total number		Cost per capita, total number	
cared for	77.68	cared for	63.38
Average Daily Attendance—		Average Daily Attendance—	
Boys	172	Boys	149
Girls	80	Girls	79
	252		228
Cost per capita, average daily		Cost per capita, average daily	
attendance	\$169.25	attendance	\$160.68
Placed Out First Time—		Placed Out First Time—	
Boys	103	Boys	105
Girls	57	Girls	66
	160		171