

WORKING BOYS' COTTAGE, SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Biennial Period Ending July 31, 1910.

Superintendent
First Assistant Physician
Assistant Physician
Consulting Oculist and Aurist
General Matron MISS MARGARET WOOD
Matron Girls' Custodia and Women's Division of Epileptic Colony—
MRS, EUGENIA WYLIE
Matron Boys' Custodia
Matron Men's Division of Epileptic ColonyMRS. S. A. ARCHIBALD
Principal of Schools
Steward
Chief Engineer
Superintendent of Building Construction

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

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith the sixteenth biennial report of the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics, as follows:

POPULATION.

Movement July 31, 1908, to A Present August 1, 1908	ugust 1, 191 Males. 527 85 147 31	0. Females. 456 60 158 19	Total. 983 145 305 50
Total	790	693	1.483
Discharged and dropped	68 57 89 576	44 54 83 512	112 111 172 1,088
Total	790	693	1,483

The total attendance was 1908-1909, 1,266; 1909-10, 1,352. The average attendance was: 1908-1909, 1,099.5; 1909-1910, 1,192.18.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications Have Been Received as Follows:

1908-1909. 1909-1910.	Males. 85 111	Females. 88 86	Totals. 173 197
Applications previous	196 1,698	174 1,321	370 3,019
Total to July 31, 1910	1.894	1,495	3.389
ADMISSIONS.			
To August 1, 1908 During the biennial period, as above	Males. 1,411 178	Females. 1.004 177	Totals. 2,415 355
TotalRe-admissions deducted	1,589 113	1,181	2,770 179
Total, different individuals	1,476	1.115	2.591
CAUSES OF DISMISS	SAL.		
August, 1, 1908, to July 3	31, 1910.		
Cared for by parents or relatives. Supporting themselves Removed from the state. Transferred to hospitals for insane. Transferred to the State Public School. Transferred to the School for the Deaf. Discharged as normal and returned to home. Escaped, whereabouts unknown.	Males. 58 6 1 1 1	Females. 34 1 3 5 1	Totals. 92 7 4 5 1 1 1

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

4.4

Epidemics.

There have been no serious epidemics during the period covered by this report. From February to June, 1909, there were 25 cases of chicken pox (20 boys and 5 girls). A mild form of scarlet fever involved an equal number of patients (7 boys and 18 girls) during the six months from February to July inclusive, 1909, resulting in no mortality.

Other Diseases.

There have been 21 cases of diphtheria scattered through the period, two of which died. The table of mortality and hospital treatment will be found following this report.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

On August 1, 1910, the population of the institution was distributed as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Department for Feeble-Minded:		200	
School	215	200	415
Custodia	307	266	573
Farm colony	55		55
Department for epileptics	87	127	214
Department for incurables	1	2	3
Total	665	595	1,260

DEPARTMENT FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

School and Industrial Training Division.

The schools have, I believe, maintained their established reputation for

The following table outlines the daily routine of school exercises:

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL CLASSES

KII	NDERGARTEN			LITERAL	Υ			SI	PECIAL CLASS	SES			MANUAL	TRAINING				GENERAL
	s Dillingham		Par	MARY	Inter	MEDIATE	Articulation		usic	Gymnastics	ART WORK	BASKETRY	Sewing and	SLOYD	Net	Custodia	EPILEPTIC	SUNDAY—All classes, Sunday School 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. All teachers on duty. Chapel Exercises 7:00 to
liss H	Directress EATH MISS MARSH ASSISTANTS Dys. 19 Cirls -43		1st Division Miss Davison Teacher	2nd Division Miss Blalock Teacher	Class B Miss Hawley Teacher	Class A Miss Foulke Teacher	Mrs. Lang Teacher	VOCAL Miss Lutz Teacher	BAND AND ORCHESTRA Mr. Steppan Teacher	Miss Anderson Teacher	Miss Poltier Teacher	Miss Peltier Teacher	LACE Mrs. LaGrave Teacher	Miss Groshong Teacher	Miss Bartholo- mew, Teacher	i	Boys and Girl	8:00 P. M. All teachers on duty. Roy F. A. McFlwata
	7,5 1,5 (11)		22 Boys	22 Boys 8 Girls	21 Boys 44 Girls	19 Boys 12 Girls	22 Boys 25 Girls	29 Boys 31 Girls	21 Boys 7 Girls	63 Boys 76 Girls		3 Boys 46 Girls	III Girls	72 Boys	72 Boys 48 Girls	Teacher	Teacher	TUESDAY—Dance for school children and working classes, 7 to 8 P. M.
				-	8:2	25 ALL (CHILDREN	IN ASSE	MBLY HA	LL FOR	OPENING	EXERCIS	ES					THURSDAY - Mid-week holiday.
8:40	Morning Circle in Kindergarten	8:40	Talk, Song or Story	Talk or Song Phonics	15 Girls Reading (ac-	Talk 4th Reader						all school	7 machine	10 boys from Primary	23 pupils from Primary and		Kindergarten	FRIDAY—Dance for Custodial Children 7 to 8 P. M. or Stereopticon or Musical
	Gift Work March or Rhyth-	1	er)	lst Reader Class Spelling Reading (prim-	tiers Sense	4th Reader Hygiene 2d Reader Numbers Spelling	and oral work with deaf pu- pils Pupils are sent	gymnastie classes in morning	pils; Cello, 1 pupil; Double Bass, 1 pupi Cornet, 4 pu	Medical Work 11 Boys Calisthenics Games, Rings Dancing 17 Boys Calisthenics Games, Rings Cames, Rings	Classes	classes	Slace .	classes	Intermediate	Elementary school work	Elementary school work Simple hand	entertainment in Assembly Hall for everybody. One entertainment each month is given by pupils
	mic Work	ŀ	er)	er)	12 Girls Reading (1st Reader)Spell-	Writing	from all school classes]	pils; Clarinet 3 pupils, Con- cert Horns, 3	Games, Rings Dancing 17 Boys		all school classes	8 machine 9 lace	Primary classes	Primary and Intermediate Classes	work	work	month is given by pupils in music classes. Orchestra plays for all dances and chapel ser-
9:45	Story or Talk Language Work	9:40	Reading (Ac- tion Words)	Reading (Ac- tion Words)	Handwork	Numbers		<u> </u>					;	į.		Sense Games and training	Song and Story hour daily	vices. IRONING-45 girls at each period of from 1 to 4 hours,
9:55	Games	10:00	Numbers	Numbers	14 Boys Read-				Bass, 1 pupil Drums and Traps, 3 pu- pils	Calisthenics Games, Rings 38 Girls		10 pupils from all school classes	31 hand work 8 machine 5 lace	12 boys from Primary classes	13 pupils from Primary and Intermediate		-	hand froning, "shaking out" and operating mangle.
:0:15	Occupation or Hand Work	10:20	Writing	Writing	Numbers Handwork	Numbers and Language				Light & heavy apparatus, Games, Danc-					Classes			PRINTING—8 boys, 8 to 12, 1:30 to 4:00. Type setting and press work. (All forms, blanks, notices, programs,
	Recess Out Doors Play and Physi- cal Exercises	10:40 11:00	Recess Out Doors Walks Games	Recess Writing	once a week Recess 12 Girls, 2nd Reader, 3rd Reader, Spelling, Writing,	NT. com la como	Recess	Recess	Recess	Marching tac- tics, lightgyni- nastics, games	Recess	Recess	Recess 22 hand work 4 machine 5 lace	Recess 10 boys from Intermediate Classes	School and Domestic			etc., used by institution, a monthly school paper, the "North Star," and a quarterly, the "Journal of Psycho-Asthenics" are
1:30	Gather for Greet- ing, Song, Talk	11:30	Physical Exercises	Writing and Phonics	Drawing and	Arithmetic			primary and intermediate	11 Girls Marching tactics, Light Gymnastics,		15 pupils from Domestic De- partment			classes			garben Classes of Boys and Girls of from 40 to 50 each are detailed to garden
2:00	Sense Games Occupation or Free Play	1:30	Action Games Songs, Mem- ory Drill	Writing	12 Girls, Out- Door Games	3rd Reader Spelling		Junior Chorus 11 Boys; 7 Girls, Action	15 to 20 min-	Folk Dancing,	Water Colors.		32 hand work 13 machine 12 lace	10 boys from Domestic De- partment				work, picking vegetables, etc., as required. A small school garden of boys and one of girls is organized each year.
2.30	Games	2:00	Hand Work	Reading (prim- mer), Num- bers	Elementary Hand Work,	Color Work or Writing	r 	Girls. Kinder-	Rehearsals 3		Designing, Drawing and Water Colors,			10 boys from Intermediate	16 pupils from Domestic Classes			TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING-
		2:30	Sense Training	Drawing and Water Colors	Sweeping, Dusting	Measuring, Time Telling or Construc- tion Work	5	garten Songs Senior Chorus, 8 boys, 22 Girls, Sacred and Secular Songs, Oper- etta Music			10 Girls Teacher supervises art work in Primary & Intermediate Rooms			10 boys from Intermediate	14 pupils from School Clas- ses			13 girls, graduates of school department, work from 6 to 8 bours a day making all garments for children under supervision of tailoress and dressmaker.

Research Laboratory.

It is a gratifying matter of record that provision is to be made for the special psychological examination of all of our children by a trained laboratory expert, who will devote his entire time to research work (one other feature of which is referred to later). This is an invaluable auxiliary to the training work of the institution in that it will facilitate classification and therefore economize time and teaching resources.

Gymnasium and Industrial Training Building.

Provision of adequate accommodations for the employment and training of the older boys, separately from the older girls is still lacking, although the experience of the last two years has emphasized the necessity for same, as previously stated. As the last legislature appropriated sufficient funds to increase the inmate population to 1,500, independent of the farm colony growth, it would seem wise to provide still more adequate room for a general gymnasium and the training of children, especially boys of a lower grade, than was at that time recommended, when it was assumed that the ultimate population would be less. This training of all grades of imbeciles (middle grade feeble-minded), ranking at from forty to sixty per cent in mental aptitude as compared with the high grade feeble-minded, is a perfectly practical matter, and makes the difference between helplessness and increasing degeneracy, and usefulness in simple manual occupations under a trained attendant. The rapid growth of the institution and the large accession to this class has not been met by a corresponding provision for their training. Just as from the public school a number must drop out because they cannot keep pace with the prescribed literary and mathematical requirements, who yet are capable of doing well in some one or more manual occupations, so there is a goodly number of feeble-minded children who can make but little progress by the more refined methods of the schoolroom designed for and successfully applied to their comparatively brighter fellows, who yet are far from meriting assignment to the wards of totally incompetent mentalities. By patient instruction and example they can learn to do and enjoy doing the simple things, like shoveling, hoeing, handling wheelbarrows, piling brick or stone, etc. How often such a boy develops a well marked ambition when he finds that he is doing just the same kind of work that normal men are doing. He feels, perhaps, for the first time that he is really a man-unconscious, of course, of his dependence upon the quiet but watchful and tactful direction and superior will of the trained attendant.

Again, there is much need of a larger room for athletic exercise of school children during the winter months, and also for the accommodation of the public on stated occasions when industrial displays and public exercises by the children are open to visitors. We have no room at present adequate for this purpose. A building that shall combine the facilities indicated herein is very much needed.

"HILLCREST."

Working Boys' Building.

The new building for working boys, those employed about the Main Building is also, it seems to me, an ideal structure (also built of concrete and thoroughly fireproof) in architectural beauty and complete equipment for our boys, where plunge and shower baths are features, and a boxball and billiard room afford especial attractions for indoor winter amusement for this one group after their day's work is done.

CUSTODIAL DIVISION.

Your board are to be congratulated upon the achievement of such excellent provision for the housing and care of low grade custodial and physically helpless children, as realized in the concrete building known as "Skinner Hall Annex." This combines thorough fireproof construction, architectural beauty, both inside and out, with ideal sanitary conditions, forced ventilation, and an open air court where these children can live during all favorable weather in the air, with sunshine or shade as required, screened from public curiosity, and all at the reasonable cost of \$650 per bed, furnished and equipped—and that during this period of previously unknown high cost of construction. This building affords complete service for inmates and help, except cooking, and dining room for help. many excellent buildings in this country planned for this purpose, I know of none that to my mind meets all of the requirements so satisfactorily. While this applies especially to the building for girls, the completion of the addition to the building for custodial boys, "Sunnyside Annex No. 2," which you now have under consideration, will, when completed, have many of the same valuable features, and the two will care for the most urgent cases now pending classifiable in them. Of course, their combined capacity will not anticipate the stream of applications still to follow at the average rate of one every other day, and certainly the growth of the institution should be limited soon.

FARM COLONY DIVISION.

Another achievement of the board that marks an important historical development of the institution was the purchase of the Walcott Colony Farm of 507 acres of first-class land, isolated from the main plant, yet of convenient access by teams, and on the main line of the C. R. I. & P. Ry., affording shipping facilities, if required. The nearest point of the farm is one and one-half miles due south from the Main Building. By road the distance is four and one-half miles. This location, should in my judgment, afford the opportunity for such future development of the institution as it may be required to make in colonizing boys of suitable mental and physical ability in groups of fifty or thereabout. A dormitory building, similar to the one on the Springdale dairy farm, should be provided at an early date so that the older boys from the home group could be colonized there, as fast as they are prepared for it.

DEPARTMENT FOR EPILEPTICS.

Hydrotherapeutics.

The Colony for Epileptics has made a marked advance by the installation and operation of the hydrotherapeutic room. The treatment here, together with the regular employment of a larger number of patients in garden and



GIRLS' CUSTODIAL BUILDING, SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT. (Skinner Hall Annex.)

field work, has made a decided improvement on the health, morale and happiness of the patients.

The same feature added to the department for epileptic women would be equally beneficial.

Chicken Ranch.

The care of chickens has become a successful feature of the institution, and while only a small number of girls have so far been employed in it. it gives promise of becoming a valuable and appropriate occupation for females, especially epileptic women.

DEPARTMENT FOR INCURABLES.

This department, created by the last legislature, has received three patients; one young woman incapacitated by reason of rheumatic arthritis, another largely helpless from deformity of feet and hands, and one may suffering from paralysis, which renders him absolutely helpless, unable to even raise a hand or foot. The applications for admission to this department have not been sufficient up to the close of the biennial period to throw much light upon the future possibilities of its usefulness, or to suggest any immediately necessity for special buildings and equipment for it.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Central Kitchen.

The completion of the Central Kitchen has improved our food service materially and we have experienced no difficulty in serving bulky food hot and appetizing at all of our buildings, including the colony for male epileptics and dairy farm, situated about one-half mile from the kitchen. The cooking is the same for all departments, except when intentionally modified for therapeutic reasons, and is uniformly good—a condition not found to be true with several kitchens in scattered locations. Some difficulty is experienced in serving satisfactorily small portions for the small official families necessarily located at a considerable distance from the kitchen. About 80 per cent of the help are served near the kitchen. However, a larger and better arranged dining room is required to make the service entirely satisfactory, and experience is gradually removing the objections referred to in serving small portions at a distance. The completion of the subway connecting Skinner Hall, Sunnyside and the hospital with the kitchen (as well as power house) will enable the service to be made a little more nearly uniform as to time, than is possible from the one wagon serving the several distant departments in succession.

THE PREVENTION OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS.

Sterilization.

In spite of the claims of its advocates that sterilization of criminal classes and defectives would soon and forever eradicate these classes from society, there is reason to believe that its application is of limited value. As to the feeble-minded, we know that the largest number come from families of neurotic or diseased stock. A few come from families of apparently

the best stock—families most of the members of which are in every way strong, forceful people and excellent citizens. These sporadic cases cannot be accounted for in the light of our present knowledge, by heredity or, at least, by any distinct hereditary influence that can be differentiated. In fact, I doubt whether it would be possible to find a family history that did not exhibit one or more defective or neurotic individuals within two successive generations; hence the necessity of conservatism in the general application of any radical procedure intended to correct failures in human genesis. On the other hand, there are individual cases in which either the good of the individual or society, and usually both, would be served by sterilization. As to the treatment of the feeble-minded and epileptic, we can see no reason or justification for a general application of any form of surgical interference, but a law authorizing it in certain well defined cases seems desirable. In the meantime, there is no question as to the advantages to be derived from a research department.

There is a more widespread interest in this subject today than over before and this is a hopeful sign. In spite of much that is written upon the subject, little is really known of the causes of congenital feeble-mindedness. It is a condition of arrested development, due to a lack of intrinsic capacity of the embryo to react favorably toward its prenatal environment and its ability to appropriate from it the necessary pabulum for development, or else its prenatal environment is of such a nature as to destroy or diminish such capacity. Two kinds of influences, then, must be investigated in search of causes, namely, hereditary and parental. Thus far the problem presents nothing new and for years our institutions for the feeble-minded have tried to collect data concerning the family and parental history of the cases p = sented for care and training. The records of such institutions, however, while burdened with statements, contain but little information of scientific value. They afford only starting points for research work that to be of value involve two requisites, namely, a close personal acquaintance on the part of the investigator, or a co-worker, with the family, and an opportunity to secure accurate information concerning the whole family history affecting each case, and the time and skill of a trained investigator-who has no other duties, medical, pedagogical or executive-to compare, classify and tabulate the data secured. In other words, the need of the present is a research laboratory connected with each institution, supplemented by field work. In my judgment, nothing so much as this would promote the cause of prevention. The widespread interest in the subject at the present time is a hopeful sign, because it suggests public financial support. This work involves no publicity of a personal nature, while the facts which may in time be secured will lay the foundation for the only sure teaching of prevention. The writer acknowledges gratefully the hearty interest your board has already shown in this movement, by the authorization and the establishment of a department of research to become operative at the beginning of the new biennial period, and have no doubt of its equally hearty application to the legislature for means to promote and support field work.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

Increased Boiler and Boiler Room Capacity and Coal Handling Apparatus.

The appropriations of the last legislature proved inadequate to complete the improvements contemplated and sanctioned two years ago, and the increased capacity of the institution being realized by the buildings then authorized make it imperative to add an additional boiler of 300 H. P. and extend the boiler room for same. The wooden roof on this building is also too low to make it safe from danger of fire, owing to the height of the type of boilers which it was deemed wise to install, and the whole structure is too low for the installation of coal handling machinery of the required capacity. A new roof on steel structural work should replace the old one.

Economizer.

The consulting engineer also advises that provision be made to pass the hot gases from the grates through an "Economizer," for the purpose of heating the water used for boiler feed and laundry, before these gases are discharged into chimney. The flues and forced draft fan already installed have been planned with this in view.

Subway Extension and Renewing and Extending Certain Steam and Water Pipes.

We have been able to complete the subway and new steam extension from the boiler house to Sunnyside, and a branch from same to the Central Kitchen, but not to Skinner Hall and Hospital as contemplated, owing primarily to the large amount of quarrying found necessary through lime stone rock and the inability to utilize inmate help to the extent and with the expedition this kind of work requires. This should be completed as soon as possible and new steam mains of larger capacity, with vacuum traps provided for the additional subway. New water lines should be run from the water softener now in use in pump room, and from the proposed "Economizer" to the laundry. The use of the softened water is now limited to the boilers.

Gymnasium and Industrial Training Building.

The necessity for this has already been discussed.

Dormitory for Farm Boys at Grand View,

This has also been explained.

Dining Room for Help.

We have no adequate room for serving meals for the help. A portion of the basement of the south wing of the Main Building is at present devoted to this use for a portion of the help, the others using rooms which must be used for the children. It is proposed to remodel the entire basement of this wing and extend the room to the west (toward the kitchen) sufficiently to supply the required capacity.

Employes' Quarters.

The advantages of securing pleasanter sleeping rooms for employes, away from direct contact with their daily work, have, in principle, already been recognized in the state hospitals. While the plan here of a larger number of detached buildings in which it is necessary for some employes to reside, and the existence of a corps of teachers, in addition to the corps of nurses and attendants, whose duties are similar to those required in the hospitals, present a different proposition from that in the latter, the desirability of differently located and more ample quarters is just as emphatic here as there. Besides, at the present time there is not sufficient room, even under the present unsatisfactory conditions, for the present corps. The room now used for teachers and employes, by some remodeling, world accommodate additional inmates. In addition to quarters for single people or married couples, in the cases where both are employed, there are a number of married men employed who have families living outside and who are unable to secure homes except at a distance of from one and one-half to two miles from the institution. Too much time and energy are expended in traveling back and forth, and they are too far away to render assistance in case of fire or other emergencies. Some of our best and most reliable men are thus situated, and we lose others who are unwilling to take employment under such conditions. It would add to the efficiency of the service and the ability to secure and retain good male help, if the State would provide a few cottages upon the campus for such people. I recommend at the present time a building for 25 teachers, one for from 20 to 25 nurses and attendants. one for 25 to 30 men, and say, 4 employes' cottages.

Fireproofing.

It would seem as though the necessity of fireproofing combustible mildings, filled with more or less helpless children, is too self-evident to require argument, notwithstanding the fact that the complete reconstruction of buildings on this line, not originally proof against fire, would involve an expense out of proportion to the corresponding construction at first. It should certainly be done eventually and it is entirely practicable to do this in sections, the entire work extending over several years—beginning with the most dangerous portions first. We have had just enough experience with fire to realize what an awful catastrophe fortunate conditions at the time averted. Two of the most serious originated in the combustible attics of the four-story main building. I earnestly recommend that this much of the structure be fireproofed at the earliest possible date. The rewiring of all of our buildings for lighting is another improvement demanded in the interests of safety from fire.

Plumbing South Wing of Main Building.

My recommendation of two years ago is renewed for entire replumbing and fireproofing of the north tower to the south wing of the Main Building. The condition now existing has been repeatedly condemned by official inspectors.

Sewer System.

When the sewer system was originally installed for this institution, the discharge was made into Straight River, directly opposite the Main Building. When this system was afterwards extended and joined with that of the School for Blind, as a part of the Faribault city system, the engineers in charge located the mains sufficiently low to easily serve the buildings then existing. Since that time, however, there has been difficulty in taking care of the sewerage from buildings erected farther away from the effluent pipes and we are having serious back-flows and stoppages. The embarrassment increases with the erection of each new building on the east and south of the campus. The present sewer should be relaid at a lower level so far as the ravine north of the School for the Blind; or better, if the matter of septic tank disposal shall have been proven sufficiently satisfactory in this climate by the time this improvement is provided for, the money should be expended in constructing a septic tank and filter plant-probably south of the Main Building on the Straight River bottom. While there are problems involved in handling sewerage by this latter process in this cold climate, and there seems yet to be no settled standard policy concerning the methods employed, as shown by the changes made in our own plant for the epileptic colony since its installation was begun, there seems to be a general consensus of opinion among sanitary engineers that the septic tank system is fairly satisfactory. Certainly no time should be lost in destroying sewage, if it can be done, instead of polluting our streams by it and sending the contaminated waters to the communities below.

Water Supply.

The condition pertaining to our fire-fighting facilities remains unchanged. Either an artesian well should be dug on the place and a pump and tank of sufficient capacity should be supplied, or else corresponding arrangements should be made to secure a supply from the river. At the present time sufficient pressure for successfully fighting fire can only be obtained by the co-operation of a fire pump at the School for the Deaf, a mile away, after communication can be had with, the city water commissioner, and he can have time to drive to the above school and adjust the proper valve in one of the city mains, all of which, as proven by sad experience, involves considerable time, and that at a very critical period.

Garbage Disposal.

The destruction of garbage and trash is a problem of no slight importance in a large institution. Burning, and that under conditions of safety to building and inmates, seems to be the best process for it. Some provision should be made for this.

Grounds, Fencing and Playgrounds.

The readjustment of the capacity of the institution involves radical changes in drives and walks, and, as much of this work should be lone rapidly and simultaneously, because of constant traffic, it will be necessary to hire some special labor for it. A sidewalk approach to the grounds should

be constructed from the School for the Blind. Our grounds have never been properly supplied with playground apparatus, and considerable more fencing should be done than yet provided for, additional fencing is also needed on farm.

Repair Fund.

The repairs on our buildings cannot be kept up on the annual allowance of \$5,000. There are invested in the non-fireproof structures of this institution nearly \$600,000. While some repairs are legitimately chargeable to current expense, it will require \$10,000 per annum, less than 2 per cent allowance, for depreciation and wear, to properly provide for the repair up-keep.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

(Estimates Furnished by State Architect Johnston and Consulting Engineer Pillsbury.)

1	Improvements on boiler house and new roof	\$4,000
2.	Improvements to power plant, additional boiler, stoker, coal and ash	•
	handling equipment, piping and economizer	25,000
3.	Completing subway	9,000
4.	Rewiring old building for electric current, improvement to feeder	
	system and steam mains	12,000
5.	Fireproofing and plumbing in south tower of main building	10,000
6.	Fireproofing third story entire main building	10,000
7.	Gymnasium and industrial building	50,000
8.	Three dormitory buildings for help (for 75)	70,000
9.	Employes dining room	10,000
10.	Dormitory for 50 farm boys on colony farm—"Grand View"	25,000
11.	Additional fire protection and water supply	15,000
12.	Addition to and remodeling sewer system	15,000
13.	System for garbage destruction	2,000
14.	Four employes' cottages	16,000
15.	Grounds, fencing, and playgrounds.	3,500
	Current expense 1911-1912 (1,360 population)	210,800
	Current expense 1912-1913 (1,500 population)	232,500
	Repair fund (annual)	10,00 0

In addition to above estimates some improvements in residence of the Superintendent would be appreciated. The state architect has prepared a recommendation which he will submit to you. Allowance should be made for fees of consulting engineer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A list of those who have contributed to the children's amusement fund will be found at the close of this report, together with a list of extras that we have been able to provide the pupils because of this fund.

An entertainment by the Elks, "The Whirl o'the Town" was given on the 2nd of February, 1910, for the benefit of the pupils and patients.

I wish to express gratitude and appreciation for what has been done to add to the happiness of our family.

The annual excursions provided by the board have been highly appreciated, as usual.

The following papers and publications have been contributed for the use of our family: The Faribault Democrat and the Pilot, Faribault; the Mantorville Express, Mantorville, Minn.; Our Dumb Animals, Boston; and Bulletin of Iowa Institutions, Des Moines.

Rev. J. J. Slevin and Rev. C. M. Larson have continued the gratuitous services for the pupils and patients of the institution, communicants of their respective churches, and I wish to express grateful appreciation for their unfailing interest.

CHANGES.

Drs. McBroom and Warren resigned to go into general practice. Mrs. Belle Jackson, for over twenty years a faithful employe, the last few years as matron of the boys' custodial building, severed her connection with the institution to preside over a bousehold of her own.

Miss Maud Stewart resigned to accept a position at a much higher salary as principal of the Oregon Institution for Feeble-Minded, at Salem. Other teachers leaving the corps are Mrs. Cranbrook, Misses McRoberts. Blalock, Harkness, O'Connell, Groshong and McPhee, resigning to accept other duties.

Miss Eda Madison, head nurse, resigned to take up general nursing.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

I cannot close this report without a word in behalf of better pay for the physicians, matrons and teachers, and department heads generally. The situation just now is, I fancy, generally in state institutions as it is here. Those who have been long in service have grown in capacity and usefulness and manage with as much ease and skill the larger departments, as they did, when less experienced, the smaller ones. Their salaries have not advanced with their usefulness and this fact is emphasized whenever an attempt is made to fill such a place by a new person. The rule is that the new person is not big enough for the place, or if capable and efficient, finds no inducement in the salary offered. It is a recognized fact in political economy that salaried people, often teaching and professional classes, are the last to receive the benefit of increased compensation during prosperous times. The flexibility of our present pay roll, under the wise administration of your board, enables us to adjust wages of non-transient help quite satisfactorily, considering the difficulty experienced everywhere in securing good help, but those who have more responsibility and arduous duties, requiring special training or executive ability, should in justice receive commensurate pay.

CONCLUSION.

With slight exception, the officers, teachers and employes have been loyal and faithful.

It is a matter of special pleasure to acknowledge here the cordial and loyal support which your members, collectively and individually, have always given the management of this institution.

Sept. 14, 1910.

A. C. ROGERS, Superintendent.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMUSEMENT FUND.

(Not Otherwise Acknowledged.)

1908.		
Dec. 28.	Mrs. Mary Johnson, Weyburn, Sask	\$1.40
1909.		*****
April 26.	Chr. Gilbitson, New Richland, Minn	10.81
April 26.	Mrs. W. L. Prescott, Alexandria	3.85
April 26.	C. Lund, Rushford	3,24
May 26.	A. P. Saltvig, Sacred Heart	1.07
	CONTROL TO THE AMERICAN FULL	
	EXPENDITURES FROM THE AMUSEMENT FUND.	
1908.		
Aug. 27.	Paid for music account children's excursion	\$8.00
Aug. 29.	Paid E. B. Raymond for stereopticon entertainment	25.00
Sept. 4.	Paid for candy, etc., for children on excursion	5.89
Sept. 14.	Paid for omnibuses for children's picnics	21.00
Sept. 19.	Pajd the Laemmle Co. for rental of films	11.05
Oct. 28.	Paid E. B. Raymond for stereopticon entertainment	17.50
Oct. 31.	Paid Theopold-Reid Co. for candy for Hallowe'en party	5.40
Nov. 3.	Paid Schimmel Piano Co. for Cecilian	100.00
Nov. 3.	Paid W. E. Blodgett for Cecilian music	10.00
Dec. 15.	Paid for 30 tickets to musicale for pupils	7.50
1909.		
Jan. 1.	Paid Wyman, Partridge & Co. for Christmas supplies	24.17
Jan. 29.	Paid Alice Ringland for lecture on Africa	15.00
Feb. 4.	Paid for liveries for sleigh rides for pupils	10.00
Feb. 13.	Paid for liveries for sleigh rides	5.00
Feb. 24.	Paid Edw. Brigham for musical entertainment.	15.00 15.00
Mar. 17.	Paid Father Slevin for tickets for pupils to St. Patrick play	15.00
April 30.	Paid Mrs. Robt. Mee for entertainment	15.00
May 10.	Paid B. Cromer for two billiard tables	75.00
May 19.	Paid Geo. W. Little, mgr., for tickets to show for boys	20.00
Aug. 21. Aug. 26.	Paid Mrs. J. J. Kellogg for entertainment	15.00
Sept. 30.	Paid for miscellaneous expenses for boys at fair	27.27
Oct. 31.	Paid Theopold-Reid Co. for candy for Hallowe'en party	9.15
Dec. 18.	Paid Bausch & Lomp Optical Co. for balopticon	180.00
Dec. 31.	Paid for Christmas supplies	45.81
1910.	.,	
Jan. 18.	Paid Mrs. H. Stuart-Richings for entertainment	15.00
Feb. 10.	Paid for liveries for sleigh rides	20.00
Feb. 28.	Paid for liveries for sleigh rides	16.50
Mar. 24.	Paid Geo. E. Devery for two boxball outfits	175.00
Mar. 31.	Paid T. H. Leyhed & Son for baseball goods	17.93
April 19.	Paid New England Furniture Co. for horn for phonograph	15.00
May 21.	Paid Edw. Brigham for entertainment	15.00
July 13.	Paid Chas. P. Kelly for stereoscope and pictures	15.20



CENTRAL KITCHEN, SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF INMATES ON ROLL AUG. 1, 1910.

		Fe-	To-			Fe-	To-
Counties.	Males.	males.	tal.	. Counties.	Males.	males.	tal.
Aitkin	3	2	5	- Mahnomen		1	1
Anoka	7	6	13	Marshall	3	5	8
Becker	4	4	- 8	Martin	7	8	15
Beltrami	ĝ	4	7	Meeker	6	10	15
Benton	6	•	6	Morrison	š	3	- 6
Big Stone		i	1	Mewer	š	7	12
Blue Earth	14	12	26		1	3	4
	12	1 ₂ •			8		
Brown		รั่	14	Nicollet	2	4	12
Carlton	1		6	Nobles	3	6	13
Carver	อิ	4	Ð.,	Norman	3	3	6
Cass	3	3	6	Olmsted	4	4	- 8
Chippewa	4		4	Otter Tail	17	22	39
Chisago	1	6	3	Pine	11	-1	13
Clay	4	6	10	I Pipestone	1		1
Clearwater	3		3	Polk	- 11	5	16
	•	• •		Pope	3	6	ĨŠ
Cook	1		1	Ramsey	76	84	160
Cottonwood	5		7	Red Lake	15	3	8
		$\frac{2}{3}$	ģ	Deline 2	- 2		
Crow Wing	Ď	ن 4		Redwood	(5	12
Dakota	7.		11	Renville	. ,	9	15
Dodge	4	3	. 7	Rice	21	11	32
Douglas	7	9	16	Rock	2	1.	3
Faribault	4	6	10	Roseau	2	1	3
Fillmore	6	7	13	St. Louis	19	18	37
Freeborn	6	5	11	Scott	10	6	16
Goodhue	21	6	27	Sherburne	2	5	7
Grant		2	2	Sibley	2	3	5
Hennepin	117	117	234	Stearns	16	21	37
Houston	6		8	Steele	-6	3	ő
Hubbard	ĭ	ã	3	Slevens	4	ñ	10
Isanti	ė.	5	8		6	ï	14
	1	9	4		M0 -	5	4 5
Itasca		2		Todd	10	Ð	15
Jackson	1	2	3	Traverse	- 3	· · · <u>·</u>	3
Kanabec	1	· • <u>·</u>	1	Wabasha	9	7	16
Kandiyohi	6	7	13	Wadena	· 4	4	8
Kittson	2	3	5	Waseca	9	9	18
Lac qui Parle	9	1	10	Washington	9	5	14
Lake	1	1	2	Watonwan	5	. 1	6
Le Sueur	11	. 7	18	Wilkin	3	4	7
Lincoln	3	i	4	Winona	Š	13	21
Lyon	5	3	ś	Wright	11	16	27
Mel.cod	8	6	14	Yellow Medicine	^ +	9	ĩ6
440 110 110 110 11111111111111111111111		0	. 7	renow attendme	,	.7	10

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES AS SHOWN BY ALL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED TO AUG. 1, 1910.

77 1. 3 01. 1		·	
United States		Iceland	3
Austria	11	Norway	75
Bohemia	2	New Zealand	1
Belgium	5	Poland	î
			1
Canada	10	Russia	11
China	1	Roumania	3
Denmark	15	Scotland	7
England	19	Sweden	90
		distriction of the contract of	0.0
English Provinces in America	48	Switzerland	3
France	4	Wales	4
Finland	3	Atlantic ocean (two from Sweden	-
Germany	95	and one United States)	વ
Holland	3	Unknown	179
Ireland	15		
India	1	Total	3 389
Italy	ī		0,000

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF INMATES AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION

	Bienni:	ıl Period	All Previous			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	
Under 5 years Over 5 years and under 10 Over 10 years and under 15 Over 15 years and under 20 Over 25 years and under 25 Over 25 years and under 30 Over 30 years and under 35 Over 30 years and under 40 Over 40 years and under 45 Over 40 years and under 45 Over 50 years and under 55 Over 55 years and under 60 Sixty years or over	4	3 34 53 36 20 11 2 4	55 286 420 297 141 49 50 37 22 9 10 10 5	35 193 288 228 228 93 49 36 24 15 14 9	99 554 808 597 269 112 109 66 42 30 23 19 8	
Unknown	178	177	1,411	1,004	2,770	

DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD. MEDICAL.

Males.	Fe- males.	To- tal.	Malas	Fe- males.	To- tal.
	mares.	1	Hemorrhage, pulmon-	marco.	
Alopecia seborrheic	1	1	ary 2		2
Aneurysm of thoracic-		1	Hemorrhage, rectal	··i	ī
aorta 1	10	10	Hysteria 1	2	3
Angiocholitis	4	9	Indigestion 44	23	67
Anorexia 5	3	3	Infantile convulsions	ĩ	ĭi
Asthma	3	٥	Influenza	1	î
Atrophic cirrhosis of	4	1	Insanity 3	2	
liver	1	2	Jaundice 2	_	2
Autointoxication 1	ř		Keratitis 21	··i	22
Bronchitis 8	b	14	Laryngitis 1	_	ĩ
Broncho-pneumonia . 2	ь	8	Leukorrhea	· · i	i
Cardiac lesions 8	• • • •	8		†	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cardiac-hypertrophy	1	1	13 viii pitanigicis	1	7
Cardiac-sclerosis	1	1		• • • •	Ť
Colitis 1	• • •	1	Measles	2	1 2 5
Conjunctivitis 2	1	3	Menstruation, painful	. 3	É
Constipation 2		2		2	3
Coryza 2	2	4	Myocarditis 1	í	ĭ
Croup 1		1	Nausea	_	i
Dementia, epileptic . 1	2	3	Nephritis 1		2
Decubitus	1	1	Neurasthenia 2		58
Dermatitis 2		2	Observation and care 29	29	78 1
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	Otaigia 1	• • •	1
Diarrhea 3	2	5	Parotitis 1	• • •	
Dilatation of heart	1	1	Pleurisy 1	• • • •	1
Diphtheria 10	11	21	Peptic ulcer	1	1
Eczema 2	3	5	Pertussis 1	• • •	
Enteritis 4	1	5	Pneumonia 3	9	12
Epilepsy 36	30	66	Psoriasis	1	1
Epilepsy (status) 5	19	24	Quinsy 1		1
Epileptic exhaustion 13	6	19	Rheumatism 6	3	9
Erysipelas 7	Š	12	Scables 3	3	6
Erythema 3	3	-6	Scarlet fever 7	18	25
Gastritis 2	š		Spastic diplegia	1	1
German measles 1	ĭ	5 2	Tensillitis 8	4	12
Gonorrhea 1		ī	Torticollis	1	.1
Hematuria 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ĩ	Tuberculosis 17	31	48
Hemorrhage, cerebral	''i	ī	Typhoid fever 3	• • •	3
Hemorinage, cerebrai	-	-	Varicella 20	5	25

SURGICAL.

Males. Abscess, kidney 1		To- tal.	Males. Operations, appendi-	Fe- males.	To- tal.
Abscess, liver 1	• • •	1	cectomy	1	1
Abscess, mastoid	1	1 3 1	Operations, cancer of breast	1	1
Bubo, inflammatory	· i	į	tholds 1	2	3
Bunion	$\cdot \cdot \cdot_{\dot{2}}$	1 5	Operations, perincor-	1	1
Bursitis 1 Corns 1		1	Operations, prolapsus of uterus	1	1
Cystitis		1	Operations, tongue-tie 1 Cperations, trache-	• • •	
Dislocations, shoulder 1. Endocervicitis	1 5	2 5	Operations, varicocel-	• • • •	1
Fractures 6 Hydrocele 2 Minor abscesses and	6	12 2	ectomy 2 Otitis media Peritonitis	 1 2	2 1 2
wounds	78 1	150 1	Prolapsus of rectum. 1 Septicemia 2 Sprains 3	i	3 2 4
tions 2		2	Ulcers 6		6

TABLE SHOWING ALLEGED DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF DEFICIENCY OF INMATES.

	←Biennial Period←		—All Previous—		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital	79	100	517	385	1,081
From birth to 7 years	41	35	507	330	913
From 7 to 14 years	3	4	73	54	134
Fourteen years and later	5		41	32	78
No data	19	19	192	156	386
Re-admissions	31	19	81	47	178
Total	178	177	1,411	1,004	2,770

MORTALITY.

Counties.		Fe- males.	To- tal.			Fe- males.	To- tal.
Abcess of liver .	1		1	Myocarditis, dip	hther-		
Abscess of neck.		1	1	itic		3	4
Atrophic cirrhosi		_		Nephritis, chro			2
liver		1	1	Pneumonia, loh		··· <u>·</u> 5	7
Bronchitis		ī	Ĩ	Progressive mi		•	• •
Broncho-pneumon	ia ?	Ŧ	ŝ	atrophy		1	1
Convulsions, infan		2	9	Rheumatism, a			î
Diphtheria			5	Rheumatism, cl			î
Endocarditis			์ รั	Septicemia			ŝ
		··· <u>·</u>	16	Stenosis of trac	hoo 1		ű
Epilepsy		a a				• • •	Ä
Epilepsy (status)		4	6	Tuberculosis		3	b
Hemorrhage, cere		1	2	Tuberculosis, p			
Hydrocephalus			1	ary		23	41
Lateral Sclerosis,	spi-			Tubercular mer	ningitis 1		1
nal		1	1	Typhoid fever	1		1
Mitral insufficience			4				
Myocarditis		1	1	Total	57	54	111

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF INMATES AT TIME OF DEATH.

	Biennial Period		All Previous-		
		Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years		2	10	3	15
Over 5 years and under 10	3	5	34	29	71
Over 10 years and under 15	7	10	61	50	128
Over 15 years and under 20	11	8	95	53	167
Over 20 years and under 25	17	10	58	28	113
Over 25 years and under 30		7	29	18	58
Over 30 years and under 35		6	16	13	42
Over 35 years and under 40		1	19	11	35
Over 40 years and under 45			14	7	21
Over 45 years and under 50		2	9	4	15
Over 50 years and under 55		1	4	6	11
Over 55 years and under 60		1	3	3	9
Over 60 years and under 65			3	4	8
Sixty-five years and over			5		5
Age unknown	1	1	4	1	7
Total	57	54	364	230	705