

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

State Board of Control

of

MINNESOTA

Period Ended June 30, 1922

SYNDICATE PRINTING CO.
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SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The most serious problem now confronting the Board of Control is the care and disposition of the feeble-minded whose numbers in the state are increasing at an appalling rate. Careful reading of the detailed report of the superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics but emphasizes the following recommendations made by this Board two years ago:

1. Separation of epileptics from feeble-minded.
2. Establishment of a colony for feeble-minded males and a colony for epileptic males, these colonies to be under the general supervision of the state institution at Faribault.
3. Appropriation of \$150,000.00, more or less, for construction purposes, equipment, etc., of two new colonies. Simple buildings to be used. Epileptic colony to house 300. Feeble-minded colony to house 250.

No legislative action was taken along these lines, and meanwhile the number of inmates now in Faribault is past the 1,900 mark, of which the epileptic comprise more than 300. The transfer of epileptics, therefore, to a colony of their own would increase the capacity for feeble-minded to that extent in the present institution, but still larger accommodations must be provided if the Board of Control is to accept the full responsibility imposed by the Act of 1917. Contrasted with what other states have under way or in process of development, what is recommended may seem very inadequate to those familiar with the problem, yet the Board has felt it wise to make conservative requests. Though it can not be denied that scarcely any problem presses so much upon the state for action and solution as this, affecting as it does the state's future because of its intimate relations to crime, vice, pauperism and disease, mental and physical, with their untold cost to the state materially, morally and socially, we realize that other problems need attention.

FOURTH HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The matter of an additional hospital for the insane must be given early consideration by the legislature, if the lesson of the statistics which follow is to be given any weight. The three hospitals of direct commitment are virtually filled to capacity from month to month, the only relief being had in transfers to

the three asylums. Of these two are also filled to capacity, while the third is being gradually enlarged to the size of the others, and the detailed figures in the tables that follow carry their own argument for another institution. In this connection the Board of Control believes that the project of two years ago for a psychopathic hospital in connection with clinical work at the University is still desirable.

INSURANCE OF STATE PROPERTY

The original law authorizing the state to carry its own insurance was passed in 1913, and appropriations to provide for the same were made by the legislature as follows:

For the biennial period of 1914-1915.....	\$125,000.00
For the biennial period of 1916-1917.....	125,000.00
For the biennial period of 1918-1919.....	140,000.00

The legislature of 1919 transferred the business of supervising this insurance from the Department of Insurance to the State Board of Control, but no further appropriation has been made since.

The recent destruction by fire of the State Teachers' College plant in Mankato has wiped out the balance of the insurance fund and made it necessary to get an emergency appropriation from the incoming legislature before the buildings can be replaced.

If the responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the law of 1913 is to remain with the Board of Control action will have to be taken by the legislature for renewing appropriations as above indicated.

BUDGET OF APPROPRIATIONS

The requests of the several superintendents, the architect, and the engineer, for appropriations for all purposes except current expense for the biennial period ending June 30, 1925, aggregate \$4,006,215.00, as follows:

Lands	\$109,900.00
Construction	3,032,190.00
Equipment	218,900.00
Repairs	458,225.00
Miscellaneous	187,000.00

These requests will receive careful consideration by the Board, and its detailed recommendations will be submitted to the legislature in a separate report.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

William Hodson, Director

To the State Board of Control:

I submit herewith the biennial report of the Children's Bureau:

**TABULAR SUMMARY OF WORK OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU
JANUARY 1, 1918 TO JUNE 30, 1922**

	Jan. 1, 1918 to June 30, 1918	July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1920	July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1922	Total
Adoptions reported.....	142	844	787	1,773
Placements reported.....	102	681	655	1,438
Unmarried mothers.....	407	1,827	2,714	4,948
Feebleminded committed..	103	484	655	1,242
Miscellaneous neglect, delinquency, etc.....	26	100	1,622	1,748
Total	780	3,936	6,433	11,149

CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES LICENSED AND UNDER SUPERVISION AT CLOSE OF BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.

Maternity hospitals.....	191
Institutions and homes for children over three years of age.....	41
Institutions and homes for children under three years of age.....	33
Agencies for placing children in permanent foster homes.....	22
Agencies to select and supervise boarding homes.....	7
Total	294

VISITS MADE JULY 1, 1920 TO JUNE 30, 1922

To maternity hospitals.....	350
To children's homes.....	118
Miscellaneous.....	62
Total	510

CASH AND SECURITIES RECEIVED BY CHILDREN'S BUREAU FROM FATHERS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN FOR THEIR SUPPORT.

July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1920, 111 children.....	\$39,868.66
July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1922, 97 children.....	37,447.94
Total	\$77,316.60

CASH RECEIVED BY THREE WELFARE BOARDS FROM FATHERS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN FOR THEIR SUPPORT JULY 1, 1920 TO JUNE 30, 1922.

Hennepin, 248 children.....	\$41,856.64
Ramsey, 77 children.....	10,747.70
St. Louis, 48 children.....	8,370.96
Total	\$60,975.30

**CHILDREN PLACED IN PERMANENT FAMILY HOMES AS REPORTED BY CHILD PLACING AGENCIES
JANUARY 1, 1918, TO JUNE 30, 1922**

(1) Number of reports of children placed January 1, 1918 to June 30, 1918.....	102
(2) Number of reports of children placed July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1920.....	681
(3) Number of reports of children placed July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1922.....	655
Total	1,438

Of the total under (1) 12 were cases where the child was placed outside the state.
 Of the total under (2) 52 were cases where the child was placed outside the state and 68 were cases where the child was brought into the state.
 Of the total under (3) 37 were cases where the child was placed outside the state and 23 were cases where the child was brought into the state.

**COMPILED DATA SHOWING FACTS CONCERNING CHILDREN
PLACED IN PERMANENT FAMILY HOMES AS REPORTED
JANUARY 1, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31, 1921**

During the period above referred to 1,438 placements were reported, involving 1,503 children.

SEX OF CHILDREN		DISPOSITION OF REPORTED PLACEMENTS	
Male	759	Approved	930
Female	723	Disapproved	78
LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN		Child withdrawn from home.....	123
Legitimate	647	*Acted upon as adoption.....	92
Illegitimate	764	Miscellaneous	78
No information	92	Action pending	128
AGES OF CHILDREN		Total	1,438
1 year or less.....	493	*Adoption petition filed before investigation of placement completed.	
1 to 2 years.....	213		
2 to 3 years.....	130	COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF HOMES	
3 to 4 years.....	77	IN WHICH CHILDREN WERE	
4 to 5 years.....	67	PLACED.	
5 to 10 years.....	213	Counties containing cities of first class:	
10 to 15 years.....	240	Hennepin	296
Over 15 years.....	38	Ramsey	202
No information	32	St. Louis	101
Total	1,503	599	
DISPOSITION OF DISAPPROVED PLACEMENTS		All other counties.....	839
Child returned by placing agency..	60	Total	1,438
Child taken from home by Juvenile court action	4	One or more children have been placed in every county in the state except Cook.	
Child taken from home by Children's Bureau	4		
Miscellaneous	10	The largest number of placements outside of the three large counties was in Stearns, which had 55.	
Total	78		
WITH WHOM PLACED		PLACEMENTS MADE BY CHILD PLACING AGENCIES ACCORDING TO	
Placed with relatives.....	106	APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL	
Placed with third persons.....	1,383		
No information	14		
Total	1,503		

	Approved	Disapproved
1. Bethany Home Duluth.....	8	
2. Bethany Home Association, Minneapolis.....	14	
3. Catholic Infant Home, St. Paul.....	66	4
4. Child Rescue Society of Church of the Brethren.....	4	
5. Children's Home Society, St. Paul.....	168	9
6. Children's Home Society, Duluth.....	3	1
7. Children's Protective Society, Minneapolis.....	174	6
8. Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society, St. Paul.....	43	2
9. Jewish Associated Charities, Minneapolis.....	2	
10. Lake Park Orphans Home, Lake Park.....	1	
11. Lutheran Inner Mission Society of Minnesota, Minneapolis	12	2
12. Lutheran Minnesota Conference of Augustana Synod, Minneapolis	19	2
13. Maternity Hospital, Minneapolis.....	33	
14. Minneapolis Catholic Orphan Asylum, Minneapolis.....	14	4
15. New York Foundling Society, New York.....	55	8
16. North Dakota Children's Home Society, Fargo.....	9	

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

	Births of Illegitimate Children Reported to Children's Bureau	Births of Illegitimate Children Reported to Board of Health	Residence of Mothers of Illegitimate Children
Aitkin county	3	5	10
Anoka county	2	1	7
Becker county	6	9	13
Beltrami county	7	10	3
Benton county	1	6	4
Big Stone county	4	7	5
Blue Earth county	4	7	11
Brown county	5	8	12
Carlton county	2	6	9
Carver county	2	4	2
Cass county	10	7	17
Chippewa county	4	5	7
Chisago county	5	4	8
Clay county	22	15	18
Clearwater county	0	1	4
Cook county	0	0	1
Cottonwood county	1	4	2
Crow Wing county	4	4	13
Dakota county	5	8	13
Dodge county	5	5	7
Douglas county	2	7	11
Faribault county	0	7	4
Fillmore county	4	7	15
Freeborn county	3	9	11
Goodhue county	5	7	11
Grant county	1	5	2
Hennepin county	461	455	180
Houston county	5	3	6
Hubbard county	2	3	5
Isanti county	5	6	7
Itasca county	5	7	6
Jackson county	1	1	5
Kanabec county	0	0	1
Kandiyohi county	0	3	3
Kittson county	1	2	4
Koochiching county	4	6	5
Lac qui Parle county	4	2	6
Lake county	0	0	2
Le Sueur county	1	3	3
Lincoln county	3	3	6
Lyon county	1	1	5
McLeod county	5	4	10
Mahnomen county	4	5	8
Marshall county	5	4	9
Martin county	5	6	9
Meeker county	0	1	3
Mille Lacs county	3	5	9
Morrison county	5	8	19
Mower county	8	4	16
Murray county	1	2	4
Nicollet county	0	3	2
Nobles county	3	3	5
Norman county	3	5	6
Olmsted county	28	19	21
Ottertail county	8	17	15
Pennington county	1	1	6
Pine county	1	6	4
Pipestone county	2	1	5
Polk county	9	13	15
Pope county	1	3	5
Ramsey county	272	235	115
Red Lake county	2	2	5
Redwood county	0	1	11
Renville county	4	3	6
Rice county	6	8	8
Rock county	1	1	1
Roseau county	6	5	9
St. Louis county	95	91	93
Scott county	1	2	4

	Births of Illegitimate Children Reported to Children's Bureau	Births of Illegitimate Children Reported to Board of Health	Residence of Mothers of Illegitimate Children
Sherburne county	0	1	2
Sibley county	2	2	5
Stearns county	18	23	20
Steele county	3	5	13
Stevens county	3	2	6
Swift county	4	9	6
Todd county	2	5	12
Traverse county	0	0	0
Wabasha county	2	3	6
Wadena county	6	7	8
Waseca county	0	0	2
Washington county	5	6	8
Watsonwan county	5	4	9
Wilkin county	2	2	1
Winona county	5	6	17
Wright county	2	2	13
Yellow Medicine county	2	2	3
	1,142	1,190	1,018
Place of birth not given	176		313
Children born out of Minnesota	67		49
	1,385		1,380
Hennepin county	461	455	180
Ramsey county	272	235	115
St. Louis county	95	91	93
	828	781	388
All other counties	314	409	630

In conclusion there is to be noted a changing community attitude toward this ancient problem. There is less hysteria over the unmarried mother, less undesirable sentimentality and a greater willingness to face facts with understanding common sense. The interests of the child, the mother, the father, and the community must be carefully weighed and a sound policy developed, in each case, which will meet most satisfactorily the conflict of rights and obligations having reference primarily, to the well-being of the child. But beyond the intelligent handling of the problems as they arise, looms the fundamental question of prevention. What can be done to check the bringing of illegitimate children into the world? How can the home, the church, the school, and the community readjust and combine their forces toward making good social conduct the aim of every citizen.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED

The activities of the Bureau in behalf of the feeble-minded, including adults as well as children, have been along the following lines:

1. The investigation and examination of persons suspected of mental defect, in order that proper action may be taken in the treatment and care of such persons.

2. Providing a skilled mental examiner on request of the courts, in hearings to determine feeble-mindedness.

3. Investigation of patients after they have been committed to the Board of Control to determine what type of care is necessary.

4. The disposition of the patient, i. e., sending him to the School for the Feeble-Minded or other institution or placing him under the supervision outside the institution in his own or in another community. By arrangement with the Superintendent of the School for the Feeble-Minded all admissions to that School are authorized through the Bureau.

5. The Bureau also authorizes paroles and vacations from the School and supervises the patient while out.

6. The supervision of committed cases, either not in need of, or not able to receive, institutional care.

The following table indicates the number of patients committed to guardianship and their disposition:

SHOWING STATUS OF 1,242 CASES COMMITTED AS FEEBLEMINDED
JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1922

	July 1, 1917, to June 30,	July 1, 1918, to June 30,	July 1, 1920, to June 30,	Total Five Years
Status of Cases	1918	1920	1922	Years
Number of petitions for hearings.....	112	571	792	1,475
Number of petitions dismissed or pending	9	87	137	233
Number of cases committed as feeble-minded	103	484	655	1,242
Status of committed cases; closed				
Patients in institutions				
In School for Feeble-Minded.....	32	309	350	691
In other state institutions.....	8	9	24	41
In private institutions.....	1	3	5	9
Removed from state.....	1	13	6	20
Escaped from institutions or lost.....	0	8	19	27
Adjudged insane.....	2	0	8	10
Died.....	2	40	73	115
Discharged from guardianship.....	0	6	6	12
Deported.....	0	2	0	2
Status of committed cases; open				
Non-institutional cases—under supervision	14	60	102	176
Awaiting admission to institutions.....	43	22	52	117
Unclassified.....	0	12	10	22
	103	484	655	1,242

Of the total number of commitments 40 per cent come from Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis, and 60 per cent from the other counties of the state.

Of the total number of females committed 100 have had one or more illegitimate children, 127 have been sexually immoral and 89 have shown other evidences of delinquency.

Concerning the supervision of the group outside the institution a few cases will illustrate what is being done. One, a girl who had been addicted to petty thieving and who had borne an illegitimate child, has been placed to board in a girl's clubhouse, is earning her own living and after some explanations about property rights there have been no complaints against her. One boy who had a juvenile court record for delinquency was paroled from the institution after a year to outside supervision and is a model of good behavior, reporting regularly to the office, and changing jobs only for an increase in salary. Another is a married woman who has in the past been decidedly promiscuous in her relations with men, but who has since commitment been quite circumspect, due to frequent friendly visits and the threat we hold over her that her first fall from grace will mean being sent to an institution. To be sure, she has recently had to be chided for misappropriating an apron, but that was a minor offense compared to her conduct before she was committed. In most instances this small group of offenders before commitment who are now under supervision in the community, are the victims of a poor environment in youth and their misconduct has been a manifestation of lack of training rather than of inherent vicious tendencies.

The rapid increase of the mentally unfit is a source of concern in every state in the Union. Minnesota, in common with other states, is not now providing adequately for this group, either by way of institutional care, or guardianship supervision outside of institutions. When it is appreciated that there are accommodations for approximately 1,900 patients at Faribault, that the institution is crowded to its capacity, and that the Children's Bureau has only one person in charge of the supervision of patients outside the institution, (aided, of course, by the county Child Welfare Boards), it will be clear how great is the need for a broad-gauged program looking toward gradual enlargement of institutional and

extra-institutional care. To say that there are at least 5,000 persons in the state so mentally defective as to need custodial care or general supervision, is an understatement of the true situation. A flexible program will have due regard to the many aspects of this tremendous problem, not the least important of which is adequate supervision outside the institution for it is everywhere acknowledged that some of the feeble-minded, under proper conditions, can be left in the community as useful citizens, but in most cases of this sort guardianship is essential.

It would seem as though advantage should be taken, at the earliest possible time, of the legislative authorization for the establishment of colonies for the feeble-minded. This type of care has been demonstrated with great success in other states, notably at Vineland, New Jersey, and one of its chief virtues is that it provides for flexibility of treatment and the opportunity for changing the character of the colony from time to time to meet new needs.

It should also be said that there is pressing need for more strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the marriage of the feeble-minded. The Children's Bureau is sending all the clerks of court in the state an alphabetical list of the committed cases. In addition, the marriage law should be amended to provide for a waiting period between the application for a license and its issuance, with publication of the application in the interim. Such a procedure will enable interested people to take steps to prevent the marriage of those known to be mentally defective. The Bureau has had, recently, the novel experience of receiving a patient by commitment from a court commissioner who later married the same patient. In the long run, the development of a strong public opinion against the marriage of the unfit is the only remedy.

THE LICENSING AND SUPERVISION OF MATERNITY HOSPITALS,
CHILD HELPING AND CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

Maternity Hospitals. On June 30, 1922, 191 hospitals were conducting a maternity service under state license. This represents accommodations for 2,033 maternity patients at any one time in the hospitals of Minnesota. During the past two years four applicants have been denied a license and eleven institutions have been closed; two of these, by court action because of run-

ning without a license. One license was revoked because the licensee of the institution was falsifying the records and violating or evading the law governing maternity hospitals. The applications of ten institutions are pending. There have been 350 supervisory visits made to the above institutions and 38 investigations.

SUMMARY

Maternity hospitals licensed June 30, 1922.....	19*
Licenses pending.....	10
License revoked during biennial period.....	1
Licenses denied during biennial period.....	4
Institutions closed during biennial period.....	11
Court action during biennial period.....	2
Supervisory visits during biennial period.....	350
Investigations during biennial period.....	38

CHILD HELPING AND CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

On June 30, 1922, there were:	
Agencies certified to place children in permanent homes.....	24
Agencies certified to select and supervise boarding homes.....	7
(Applications pending).....	1
Certified child caring institutions for children over 3 years of age.....	24
(Certified to provide care for 1,762 children)	
Licensed child caring institutions for children under 3 years of age.....	22
(Licensed to care for 307 children)	
Boarding homes certified to care for children over 3 years of age.....	17
Boarding homes closed during past 2 years.....	6
Boarding homes closed by court action.....	1
Boarding homes applications pending.....	4
Licensed boarding homes for care of children under 3 years of age.....	11
Licensed boarding homes closed during past 2 years.....	5
Licensed boarding homes applications pending.....	3

There were 118 supervisory visits made to these institutions during the past two years and 24 investigations.

The various agencies in the state interested in boarding home care for children are at present engaged in the task of developing for Minnesota a set of minimum standards in connection with the selection and supervision of boarding homes. The committee in charge of this work is proceeding along the following lines of inquiry:

- a. How may proper boarding homes be found?
- b. The standards required of a boarding home.
- c. Proper methods of supervision, both medical and social, of boarding homes.
- d. The proper methods of ascertaining whether any given child is a suitable subject for boarding care.

It is to be hoped that the recommendations of this committee will commend themselves not only to the agencies concerned but to the Board of Control, as well, so that they may be adopted for state-wide application.

The accompanying table is a computation of the population reports from 22 institutions caring for dependent children. This table shows that these institutions have a combined population of 1,472 children, 27 per cent of this number have been in institutions more than three years, and 12 per cent have been in institutions more than five years. Many children have had institutional life for more than ten years. The institutions as a whole deserve commendation for the efforts they have made to make their wards healthy, happy and useful citizens. Nevertheless, the normal place for every normal child is in a family home and institutional life should be a temporary rather than a permanent phase of the child's existence.

SURVEY OF POPULATION OF CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

	Minneapolis								St. Paul		Duluth		Lake Park	Vasa	Tyler	Willmar	Fairmont	Little Falls	Twin Valley	Northfield	Wabasha	Total		
	Augustana Mission Cottage	Home for Children and Aged Women	Jewish Shelter Home for Children	Minneapolis Catholic Orphan Asylum	Rosedale Cottage	The Sheltering Arms	Washington Memorial	Protestant Orphan Asylum	St. Joseph's German Cath. Orphan Asylum	St. Paul Catholic Orphan Asylum	Bethany Home	Children's Home Society of Duluth	St. James Orphanage	Lake Park Orphan's Home	Vasa Orphan Home	Danish Evangelical Lutheran Orphanage	Bethesda Home	Ward Home for Dependent Children	St. Otto's Orphanage	Wild Rice Lutheran Orphan's Home	Minnesota Odd Fellows Home	St. Joseph's Orphanage		
Population June 30, 1922	15	47	13	136	18	24	29	23	88	87	26	29	68	64	19	5	24	12	63	57	30	40	830	
Boys.....	17	35	13	136	9	22	2	19	58	87	19	20	66	47	23	8	16	9	53	51	28	40	642	
Girls.....																								
Total.....	32	82	26	136	27	46	31	42	146	87	45	49	134	111	42	13	40	21	116	108	58	80	1,472	
Full orphans.....		2		14			6		13	3	2		4	9	4	1	3	7	1	17	2	11	99	
Half orphans.....		8	6	43	2	4	10	11	18	19	10	7	8	9	7		6		9	24	9	11	221	
Mother living.....	18	10	8	36	2	24	15	16	47	42	12	7	78	59	20	10	19	4	82	25	33	34	601	
Father living.....	14	62	12	38	19	17		15	57	19	21	35	44	27	11	2	12	5	20	42	14	25	511	
Both parents living.....																								
Parents living together.....	2	15	2		4				20	4	24	10	22	15	1	4		2	2		3	2		41
Parents separated.....		4		29	6	14		25	4	1	10		15	1	4				17					195
Parents divorced.....		13	1	12	5	8		15	4	3	10	5	3	4	10		4		4	4		3		108
Parent deserted.....	10	20	12	26	3	12	2	25	1	15	9	28	4	14		2			8	29		5		225
Parent in penal institution.....		5		2					1	7		1	5					5		1		1		28
Parent in insane hospital.....	2	9	8	15		6			16	6		6	22	15	1		6		7	1		7		127
Parent in other hospital or sanatorium.....	2	3	9	4	2	5			6	2	2	3	3		4		3		5	5				58
Illegitimate.....				1	1	1		1	8			2			9				5	3		4		35
Not classified.....		1		5	6	1			11	4				7				6	5					46
Ages of children:																								
Under 3 years.....	1	2			5	2			9	3	4	9	9		2	25			8	1	1	1		94
3 to 12 years.....	24	70	23	102	12	39	11	38	122	70	33	37	94	57	32	10	15	14	93	69	42	58		1,063
Over 12 years.....	7	10	3	34	2	5	20	6	15	14	8	3	31	42	10	1		7	15	15	21			307
Period in institution:																								
1 year or less.....	16	35	13	56	11	14		13	60	24	13	40	67	19		4			42	29	18	10		484
1 to 2 years.....	2	21	3	34	9	21	6	17	25	8	12	4	20	18	8	3	7	8	33	13	20	15		307
2 to 3 years.....		6	6	24	5	16	3	5	31	28	7	5	21	36	14	5	4	9	15	13	8	15		274
3 to 4 years.....	6	5	4	12		2	1	8	8	5	8		11	8	4		2		12	19	7	19		141
4 to 5 years.....		7		2		1	2		17	14	1		6	8	1		3	4	5	5		10		86
Over 5 years.....	8	8		8	2	3	3	5	5	8	4		9	20	15	1	21		9	29	5	11		176

It is worth noting that less than 7 per cent of the institutional population is composed of children who were full orphans (99 in number), 15 per cent had a mother living (221), 40 per cent had a father living (601) and 34 per cent had both parents living (511). The balance were unaccounted for in this regard. It would be interesting to know whether many of these children could not have been cared for within their own family groups, particularly in the case of those with both parents living, or in those cases where the mother was living and might have been eligible for county allowance.

Of the total number of children cared for, 808 were being paid for, the average amount being \$7.00 per month.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN INSTITUTIONS

During the past year a plan for standardized medical inspection for all children in institutions has been worked out and has been put in operation in Minneapolis through the co-operation of the institutions, the Northwestern Pediatric Society and the Infant Welfare Society. The plan calls for two complete physical examinations of every child during the year and it is hoped, after the examinations have been made in every institution in the state, to work out a standardized plan of medical inspection upon the basis of the data which will be at hand.

The following chart shows the results of the first examination in the Minneapolis institutions. Of the 363 children examined only 91 were wholly free from physical defects, while a total of 597 defects were found.

TABLE COMPILED FROM THE REPORT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF DEPENDENT
CHILDREN, MINNEAPOLIS

(Institutions are listed by number only)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Number examined	84	60	26	24	138	33	363
Free from defects.....	34	16	6	9	24	2	91
Tonsillectomy:							
Positive	5	21	4	9	17	12	68
Possible	8	6	2	1	12	1	30
Adenoids	8	2	..	4	..	..	14
Teeth	23	11	5	11	95	12	157
Eyes	2	1	..	1	8	1	13
Golter	2	3	2	4	19	..	30
Heart	3	..	..	..	15	2	20
Posture	17	..	..	6	19	2	44
Orthopedic	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
Nutrition:							
Fair	24	14	3	7	25	5	78
Poor	7	21	16	6	29	9	88
Ten per cent under weight.....	8	10	..	4	2	10	34
Ears .....	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Nose and throat.....	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Speech defect	1	..	2	..	2	..	5
Circumcision	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total defects found.....	110	89	34	55	250	59	597
Tests recommended:							
Wassermann's	1	6	..	..	17	2	26
Von Pirquet .....	..	7	..	..	7	11	25
For anemia .....	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
Mental	8	..	2	1	9	..	20
Complete blood .....	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Total	9	13	12	1	33	18	86

DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT

Edward was nine years old, told lies, "swiped" anything within easy reach, kept late hours, and refused to go to school. He was cruel to animals and had bad personal habits.

Edward just could not get along with his foster parents (his own having died some time previously) and they thought him a hopelessly bad boy. The Children's Bureau felt that he ought to

Hospitals: At least four sanatoria for tuberculosis should be chosen from those now in operation—in selecting which the population and general environment of the district should be considered—should have buildings homelike in appointments and with the necessary facilities for carrying on school work. The purpose of this suggestion is to separate the adults from the children of school age, to give the children an opportunity to carry on their educational work, and to make it more pleasant for those of mature age and those inclined to be of a nervous temperament. Careful consideration should be given this matter in order that it may be properly presented to the legislature at its next session.

I recommend that the Board be given the necessary authority to compel the keeping of proper records by the hospitals. While records have been installed, it is essential that a full record of all cases should be available. This will add greatly to the efficiency of the hospital service and enable this office to give the proper supervision.

County Jails: New and modern jails have been constructed at St. Cloud and Virginia, and plans have been approved for new jails to be erected at Duluth, Little Falls and Fergus Falls.

The several counties should make the necessary arrangements for separating male from female and child from adult prisoners, as the commingling of these different classes is not conducive to the best efforts for reformation. Failure to do this may lead to an increase in the number of crimes.

Poorhouses: Dodge, Pine and Steele counties are now provided with new homes for the poor. Attention is again called to the need for new buildings in Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, Nicollet, Anoka and Mille Lacs counties.

It is recommended that supervisors of poor farms be employed for a period of five years, with the understanding that the first year is one of probation.

Workhouses: The workhouses coming under our supervision appear to be well managed and no particular suggestion is offered as to them.

Respectfully submitted,

DRAPER A. LINDSEY,
Director.

BUREAU OF RESEARCH

F. Kuhlmann, Director

To the State Board of Control:

The present Bureau of Research originated when 12 years ago the legislature set aside \$5,000.00 a year to be used by the Board of Control for research and clinical work at the institutions under its charge. This began in the form of investigations of family histories of inmates of the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and was directed, until his death in 1916, by Dr. A. C. Rogers, superintendent of that institution. The object of this study was to determine the causes and consequences of mental deficiency, and to identify the more important lines of descent responsible for mental defectives in Minnesota. X During this same period the School for Feeble-Minded also employed a psychologist to make mental examinations and classifications of commitments and of other cases brought for advice and consultation. These two lines of work were combined into a research department of the institution, which was transferred to St. Paul in September, 1921, and reorganized under direct charge of the Board of Control, in order that it might be better located to serve the various institutions and agencies that had come to call on it for services. X This change has, in the 10 months passed, more than doubled requests for mental examinations and other investigations.

MENTAL EXAMINATIONS

There were 1,051 individual examinations made from July 1, 1920, to August 31, 1921, a monthly average of 80. An individual examination is one in which one case is taken at a time for one to two hours. They were made for the following: School for Feeble-Minded, State Public School, State Reformatory for Women, courts (by request of the Children's Bureau), county child welfare boards, State Department of Education (special class for mental defectives), and public school surveys for mental defectives on initiative of the Bureau of Research. From September 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, there were 1,023 individual examinations, a monthly average of 102.

From July 1, 1920, to August 31, 1921, there were 1,697 group examinations made. A group examination is one in which a large number of cases at a time are given a preliminary test.

This is used in survey work to sift out the mentally defective in the group. Those doing poorly in the group test are then given an individual examination. From September 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, there were 4,188 group examinations.

OTHER LINES OF WORK

The demand for mental examinations has much exceeded the Bureau's capacity, leaving but little opportunity to study various problems connected with the different classes of inmates of the institutions in charge of the Board of Control. Problems concerning our methods of making the mental examinations, however, have not been neglected. In this connection the following three studies were completed during the present biennium: *Handbook of Mental Tests* by F. Kuhlmann. Published by Warwich & York, Baltimore, 1922. *Results of Repeated Mental Re-examinations of 639 Feeble-Minded Over a Period of Ten Years*, by F. Kuhlmann. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, September, 1921. *Methods and Results of Mental Surveys*, by Rose G. Anderson. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, March, 1922. Two other studies aiming to improve our methods of making mental examinations have been in progress for several years and will probably be completed in another year. Studies in the causes of crime and delinquency, requirements for parole, and related questions have been begun.

While at the School for Feeble-Minded the research department had in charge the conduct of a summer school for the training of teachers of mentally defective children in public schools. The director of the Bureau of Research has during the past two years given similar courses for these teachers at the summer school of the University of Minnesota, giving, in addition, half his time to courses in mental deficiency, and in mental examination throughout the year at the University.

Several surveys planned by the Bureau of Research and many examinations requested were necessarily postponed. It is estimated that 2,800 examinations will be called for next year by the state reformatories, the state schools at Faribault and Owatonna, the State Hospital for Crippled Children, the State Department of Education, the county child welfare boards, the orphan asylums, maternity hospitals, workhouses, general hospitals, and miscellaneous.

Allowing for time spent in traveling, gathering supplementary data on cases examined, making reports, consultations with parents and others, and occasional summary and analysis of results, the maximum number of cases one person can examine is about 600 a year. It therefore requires at least four mental examiners to make all the examinations the Bureau of Research is asked to make.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Legislation putting organization of special classes for mentally defective children in the public schools in charge of the State Board of Control is recommended. On request from the State Department of Education this work has been done during the past several years by the research department of the School for Feeble-Minded and since September, 1921, by the Bureau of Research. It establishes one important connecting link between the training of mentally defective children not committed to an institution for feeble-minded and later required guardianship by the State Board of Control. This connection should be put on a permanent basis.

Fixed periodic examinations of all new admissions should be made at the following institutions: All reformatories, School for Feeble-Minded, State Public School, State Hospital for Crippled Children, State Prison, School for the Blind, School for the Deaf.

The Bureau of Research should have more adequate quarters. More office space is needed and especially private rooms for mental examinations and for consultations with parents bringing children to the bureau for examination.

The present staff consists of a director on half-time, two mental examiners, and a secretary. It is recommended that the staff be increased to include a full-time director, four mental examiners, a social worker, and a secretary. This would call for an appropriation for salaries and expenses of \$14,400.00 for the year ending June 30, 1924, and \$17,400.00 for the year ending June 30, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

F. KUHLMANN,

Director.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT

G. C. Hanna.....	Superintendent
W. A. Errickson, M. D.....	Senior Physician
Ethel R. Beede, M. D.....	Junior Physician
Cora S. Allen, M. D.....	Junior Physician
Chris Barnholdt.....	Steward

Institution opened in 1879

As a separate institution in 1882

Capacity of institution.....	1,900
Area of grounds, acres.....	1,145
Acreage under cultivation.....	601
Value of lands and buildings.....	\$1,719,655.76
Value of personal property.....	\$322,970.40

Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1922:

Current expense.....	\$446,061.94
Repairs and replacements.....	\$33,650.54
Permanent improvements.....	\$71,831.21
Gross per capita cost, current expense.....	\$244.68
Net per capita cost, current expense.....	\$201.09
Number of officers and employees.....	300

To the State Board of Control:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics for the period ended June 30, 1922.

POPULATION

The population has passed the 1,900 mark and the demand for admission keeps ahead of our building program. On account of the large number of feeble-minded being committed by the courts because of trouble they have made in their communities, there is the greatest necessity for providing proper buildings and facilities for caring for them.

EPILEPTICS

The institution has about 300 epileptics, male and female. When the population of the state was small, so that the feeble-minded and epileptic together comfortably filled one institution,

it was justifiable to care for the two classes in one institution. With the construction of a few more buildings, necessary for the proper classification of inmates, this institution will have attained its maximum growth for proper supervision. It is full to capacity and hundreds of feeble-minded are waiting for admission. Since it is necessary for the state to make additional provision for defectives, it would seem wise to provide another institution for all classes of epileptics and give the room now occupied here by them to the feeble-minded. The epileptics that are here, together with those that are in the hospitals for the insane, would make a fair-sized institution at the outset.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

This institution receives the feeble-minded and the epileptic. At the present time all epileptics in the institution are feeble-minded. An epileptic who has not deteriorated mentally is unwilling to become an inmate of a public institution and associate with them whom he considers lower mentally. Naturally he prefers to remain in normal society and, if possible, make his own living. Chap. 344, Laws of 1917, as amended by Chap. 77, Laws of 1919, provides the legal machinery for the commitment of the feeble-minded to the care and custody of the State Board of Control by the probate courts of the state.

Persons coming for admission wear and bring such clothing to the institution as they habitually wear at home. There is no uniformity of dress. If the relatives wish to continue to furnish clothing they may do so, at their own risk. This clothing is marked and every effort is made to insure its use to the person for whom it is intended. However, the institution assumes no responsibility for clothing or other articles sent by parents or other persons.

Sec. 8, Chap. 344, Laws of 1917, as amended by Chap. 77, Laws of 1919, provides for the discharge of inmates from the further care and custody of the State Board of Control.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

A school department in charge of a principal and 26 teachers is maintained for teachable children under the age of 16 years. In the literary rooms the following subjects are taught: Reading,

writing, spelling, simple arithmetic, elementary geography, elementary history, drawing and music. In the industrial rooms are taught basketry, weaving, sewing, cooking, lace-making, net-making, manual training and brush-making.

Out of a population of 1,900, 410 children were enrolled the past year in the school department, of whom 211 were in the kindergarten and sense-training classes and primary grades (not above second grade); 120 were attempting work ranging from the second to the sixth grade; and the remainder were enrolled in hand and industrial work only. No work is offered above the sixth grade, as those who can do seventh grade work acceptably are not feeble-minded.

The school includes in its staff a teacher skilled in mental diagnosis, who tests every child admitted to the institution and who will make routine examinations of the whole population at intervals of every two or three years. These examinations are a great help in determining the capacity of a child. For instance, if a child is 15 years of age and tests but four mentally, it is a waste of effort to attempt to teach him to read and write. Such a child possibly can be trained in neat and orderly habits and can sometimes be taught to do very simple tasks.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

A program of amusements is carried on throughout the year. This includes two dances a week for inmates and regular moving pictures once a week, with special films once a month and on holidays. During the summer months each group of inmates is given a picnic at the river. Phonographs and records are provided in all the divisions. Band concerts are given once a week on the lawn during July and August. Once a year a lawn fete is presented. All inmates who are able to go are taken on walks about the grounds daily throughout the year if the weather permits. Out-of-door play and games are provided for the younger children. A radio outfit has been installed in the chapel and concerts from as far away as New York are picked up.

OBSERVANCES

Special programs are given at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter, and all national holidays are observed in proper manner,

some with special programs given by the children. Religious exercises are conducted in the chapel every Sunday by the institution chaplain. During the school year a short chapel exercise of twenty or thirty minutes is held daily in the chapel in charge of the school principal.

WORK

Inmates who are able to work are put at such tasks as they can do or can be trained to do. The ordinary activities of the institution absorb practically all inmate labor that is of any value.

LAND

The institution has a tract of 1,145.93 acres. About 500 acres of this is farm land, 75 acres are in garden and the remainder is taken up by pasture land and buildings and grounds. A dairy herd of 100 Holstein cows furnishes fresh milk for the institution. The farm is planted mostly in crops to produce dairy feed. The garden produces fresh vegetables for use in the institution. Many male inmates testing high for our population (from five to eight years mentally) are employed in farm, garden and dairy. Epileptics are given the preference for garden work.

It is sometimes asked whether an institution with 1,900 inmates is self-supporting when it occupies a tract of land of more than a thousand acres. If this land could be made to produce a profit of \$30.00 an acre every year, which is far above the average income from farm land, the amount thus realized would be insufficient to pay one-half the annual coal bill of the institution. The present cost of coal is about \$75,000.00 a year.

EMPLOYES

A force of 300 employes is required; 199 of these are women and 101 are men. This is exclusive of special payrolls covering construction work of different kinds.

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH

In September, 1921, the Department of Research of the State Board of Control, which had had offices at the School for Feeble-Minded for ten years, removed its offices to the Old State Capitol in St. Paul. The principal work of this department for the past three or four years had been in the form of field surveys outside

of the institution. The institution organization, through its medical, school, and other departments, is equipped to carry on such work of investigation as pertains to the institution and its population. Such work has been carried on for several years and is now going forward. Results will be published from time to time.

MENTAL EXAMINATIONS

A survey of the mental condition of the entire population has just been finished. The Binet-Simon tests as modified by Terman were used. The intelligence quotient of children under fifteen years of age was found by dividing their mental age, as determined by the tests, by their chronological age. In examining children over fifteen years of age, all years above fifteen were disregarded and fifteen was used as the denominator of the fraction. If, for instance, an inmate was 35 years old and tested three, his intelligence quotient was $3-15$ or $.20$. This system gives a somewhat higher rating to the population, as the years above sixteen are usually disregarded in tests of this kind. Results obtained in the army tests and elsewhere seem to indicate that the standard in mental testing has been a little too high. Those who tested from 0 to $.25$ were classified as idiots; those from $.26$ to $.50$ as imbeciles; those from $.51$ to $.75$ as morons, and those above $.75$ as high grade morons or borderline cases. Only 12 inmates, two males and ten females, tested 12 years or over mentally. One of the males is an epileptic who has very hard seizures and is deteriorating rapidly. The other is a degenerate. Of the ten females, four are epileptics; four are cripples; one is deaf; and the tenth, a half-breed Indian, tested barely 12 years. Of those over the age of 16 years, 100 females and 41 males tested above nine years mentally. Fifteen of these males and 34 of the females are epileptic. Following is a chart by sexes showing the mental classifications of all inmates in the institution:

ONE HUNDRED OLDEST ADMISSIONS

When a person is admitted, he is given an admission number. The first inmate admitted to the institution 43 years ago was Number 1. The last admission was Number 5686. In connection with the cost of maintaining the institution for the feeble-minded, a study was made of the first 100 admissions who are still in the institution. Their admission numbers run from 4 to 746, which means that almost 1-7 of the first 746 inmates admitted are still in the institution. Of this hundred, 47 are males and 53 females. Their average length of time in the institution is 32.46 years; their average intelligence quotient, .33; their average chronological age, 47.63.

COST OF FEEBLEMINDEDNESS

General Cost. Feeble-mindedness has been a direct cost on the state of approximately \$9,000,000.00. This covers lands, buildings, all other types of construction, repairs, and maintenance for the institution for the feeble-minded since it was established 43 years ago, and also an item of about \$50,000.00 appropriated over a period of ten years for scientific research. Current expenses for this year and next will bring the grand total to \$10,000,000.00. Following is a classified statement covering the total expense of the institution since the establishment of the State Board of Control in 1901:

Current expense	\$5,477,072.33
Lands	11,744.50
Buildings	889,395.00
Other construction	153,952.95
Equipment	368,175.16
Repairs	170,838.25
Research	50,000.00
Miscellaneous	43,712.16
Total	\$7,169,890.35

Current Expense: The present current expense of maintaining the institution with a population of 1,900, including repairs and replacements, is approximately \$500,000.00 a year. This means an expense to the state of \$10,000,000.00 in every period of twenty years at present costs and without allowing for an increased number of inmates. The number of inmates will, of

course, increase with the population of the state and the cost of feeble-mindedness will be proportionately greater.

The table on page 170 of this report shows how the population of the institution has been increasing from year to year in the past and should be a fair index for the future.

Cost of 100 Inmates: The first 100 admissions who are still in the institution have cost the public in round numbers to date \$800,000.00. Their stay at the institution ranges from 27 to 43 years and averages approximately 32½ years. Their current cost is \$25,000.00 a year. As their average age is a little under 48 years, it may be reasonably expected that the state will support them on an average of ten years more at a cost of another quarter of a million dollars. This will bring the total cost of this little group to over \$1,000,000.00.

Cost of 10 Inmates: Ten inmates, with an average stay in the institution of approximately 41 years, have cost the public more than \$100,000.00.

Cost of Certain Families: There are three families in the institution with six children each; two with five; and twelve with four. At the current per capita cost of about \$265 a year for support and repairs, these 17 families are costing the public approximately \$20,000.00 a year. These children are all under 21 years of age and are likely to remain wards of the state for many years. Every ten-year period means an expense for them of \$200,000.00.

Cost of Supporting One Individual: An inmate died at the institution in April, 1922, who had been a bed patient for 35 years. This patient was devoid of intelligence and was paralyzed so that she could not move hand or foot. She could not even raise her head, and had to lie in the same position until moved to another by an attendant. She had to be fed and waited on like a week-old infant during all these years. Considering the large amount of attention required by this patient, she cost the state during her lifetime not less than \$15,000.00.

Other Costs: The direct cost of maintaining inmates in a state institution for the feeble-minded is only a fractional part of the cost of feeble-mindedness to the public. Every county poor asylum is made necessary because a certain part of the population has not had the ability or the intelligence to provide against old

age or maintain themselves in normal society. Practically all of such inmates are feeble-minded. Rice county, with 11.8 per cent of the population of the state, has a current expense of approximately \$10,000.00 a year for its poor farm. This would indicate an expense of about \$85,000.00 a year for the same purpose in the state as a whole.

Jails, workhouses, reformatories, prisons and correctional institutions have varying percentages of feeble-minded inmates, costing the public their share of the total sums expended for these purposes.

There are feeble-minded persons in all the hospitals and asylums for the insane and insanity itself follows in the wake of feeble-mindedness. Feeble-mindedness, insanity and epilepsy may occur in the same or in succeeding generations of a family.

Under the laws of the state, classes are maintained, in the public schools of certain cities, for subnormal or feeble-minded children. At the present time the cost of these classes to the state treasury is \$140,000.00 a year. The cities raise a small part of the expense, making the total cost about \$150,000.00 a year.

There is being appropriated annually to the State Board of Control \$7,500.00 for scientific research and \$4,000.00 for the care of the feeble-minded outside of the institution.

There is often a direct cost on the counties of the state in caring for feeble-minded persons before they are admitted to the institution and the county must pay transportation charges when they are admitted.

There is an indirect but very large cost to the public in maintaining charity and other organizations which furnish relief to feeble-minded persons in the various communities of the state and a large and multiple cost on account of diseases spread by the feeble-minded.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Two fireproof cottages for inmates, housing 62 and 20 inmates respectively, have been built during the biennial period.

A cottage for the steward is under construction.

Two old barns have been completely rebuilt.

An old dwelling house on Springdale Farm was removed to a new location and completely rebuilt into a modern apartment for employes.

The contract for a blacksmith shop has been awarded.

A garage for institution use and a shed for employe's automobiles have been built.

A new hog house, with all modern improvements, has been constructed.

An ice house, was built at Walcott Colony.

A bridge has been built across Straight river and a roadway is under construction connecting the main institution with Walcott and Grandview Colonies. This road will shorten the distance between the main institution and the colonies from five to two and one-half miles, and will eliminate four grade crossings.

A heavy concrete dam has been built in Straight river to back up water for ice cutting.

A new motor generating set has been installed in the power plant.

A large amount of minor construction work, including the building of a new fence around Skinner Hall group, driveways and cement walks at various parts of the institution, and replacements on a large scale in both wood and concrete have been carried on.

Extensive repairs have been made to roofs, floors and walls.

A large amount of painting has been done and a force of six painters is at work at the present time.

The plumbing has been replaced in many of the buildings and steam lines and heating fixtures have been rebuilt.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Appropriations are needed for the following purposes: Additional land, \$2,500.00; fencing, draining, ground lighting and improving grounds, \$20,000.00; cottages for young custodial boys, high-grade girls and mothers and babies, \$240,000.00; cottages, locked type, for males and females, \$125,000.00; addition to hospital, \$45,000.00; addition to root cellar, \$5,000.00; finishing basements of new buildings, \$6,000.00; concrete walls under kitchen,

\$3,000.00; raising roof above economizer, \$1,500.00; improvements to paint shop, \$1,500.00; ventilating kitchen and laundry, \$2,000.00; extension of sewerage system, \$5,000.00; track scales, \$5,000.00; boiler and stoker, \$15,000.00; engine and generator, \$18,000.00; soot blowers, \$5,000.00; power plant instruments, \$800.00; boiler feed pump, \$3,000.00; air compressor, \$2,000.00; summer water heaters, \$1,000.00; cable to pump house, \$2,000.00; moving stone crushing plant, \$1,000.00; household and kitchen equipment \$40,000.00; grand piano, \$1,500.00; library, \$3,000.00; school equipment, \$1,500.00; farm equipment, \$3,000.00; motor truck, \$1,500.00; laundry equipment, \$6,000.00; shop and industrial equipment, \$6,000.00; machine shop equipment, \$1,500.00; repairs to coal handling machinery and bunkers, \$6,000.00; stoker repairs, \$5,000.00; recovering steam pipes, \$2,000.00; renewing old plumbing, \$25,000.00; repairs to telephone system, \$6,000.00; new floor in kitchen, \$5,000.00; and general repairs and betterments, \$100,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

G. C. HANNA,
Superintendent.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FARIBAULT

Julia F. Dow.....	Superintendent
Alta E. Reilly.....	Assistant Superintendent
F. U. Davis, M. D.....	Physician
Anna R. Steppan.....	Steward

Institution opened in 1874

Capacity of institution.....	120
Area of grounds, acres.....	50
Acreage under cultivation.....	12
Value of lands and buildings.....	\$246,900.00
Value of personal property.....	\$44,868.24

Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1922:

Current expense.....	\$57,737.32
Repairs and replacements.....	\$3,783.48
Permanent improvements.....	\$3,570.75
Miscellaneous	\$7,189.46
Gross per capita cost, current expense.....	\$679.22
Net per capita cost, current expense.....	\$635.88
Number of officers and employes.....	53

To the State Board of Control:

I herewith submit the biennial report of the School for the Blind for the period ended June 30, 1922.

ATTENDANCE

The number of blind children receiving instruction at the school during the year 1921 was 98; during the year 1922, 89. This is a decrease as compared with the preceding period, and is accounted for by the establishment, in five cities of the state, of sight-saving schools in the public schools.

The summer school for adult blind was attended by 22 men and 20 women in 1921 and by 22 men and 16 women in 1922.

Three pupils were graduated from the high-school course in each year of the biennium.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The necessity of introducing the system of European Braille as the American standard of point print and writing, and the

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1922			Year Ended June 30, 1921		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
In institution at beginning of year..	857	872	1,729	848	825	1,673
Admitted:						
First admissions	143	140	283	93	118	211
Readmissions	18	12	30	9	7	16
Returned:						
From summer vacation.....	110	70	180	111	93	204
From escape	13	2	15	17	....	17
Total under care.....	1,141	1,096	2,237	1,078	1,043	2,121
Discharged:						
As normal .....	....	1	1	1	2	3
As improved	16	6	22	9	19	28
As insane	3	2	5	3	8	11
Died	39	50	89	33	40	73
Paroled:						
For indefinite period.....	....	....	....	6	9	15
For summer vacation.....	128	93	221	141	92	233
Escaped	32	7	39	28	1	29
In institution at end of year.....	923	937	1,860	857	872	1,729
Average population	903	920	1,823	854	851	1,705
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AT END OF SCHOOL YEAR						
Feeble-minded:						
School	202	301	503	236	265	501
Custodial	527	524	1,051	500	493	993
Farm colonies	148	....	148	85	....	85
Epileptic	71	129	200	69	131	200
Incurable .....	....	2	2	....	2	2
Total	948	956	1,904	890	891	1,781
AGE GROUP						
Under 5 years.....	13	9	22	5	13	18
5 to 9 years.....	35	27	62	25	19	44
10 to 14 years.....	60	43	103	25	30	55
15 to 19 years.....	26	34	60	22	15	37
20 to 24 years.....	6	18	24	11	21	32
25 to 29 years.....	6	7	13	5	5	10
30 to 34 years.....	3	5	8	3	6	9
35 to 39 years.....	3	3	6	3	6	9
40 to 44 years.....	2	2	4	1	4	5
45 to 49 years.....	1	....	1	1	4	5
50 to 54 years.....	....	3	3	....	1	1
55 to 59 years.....	1	....	1	....	....	....
60 years and over.....	5	1	6	1	1	2
Age unknown .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total admissions	161	152	313	102	125	227
MARITAL CONDITION						
Single	158	142	300	100	111	211
Married .....	....	10	10	2	13	15
Divorced .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Unascertained	3	....	3	....	....	....
Total admissions	161	152	313	102	125	227

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS
(Continued)

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1922			Year Ended June 30, 1921		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NATIVITY						
United States	130	140	270	84	102	186
Austria	2	2	2	1	1	1
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	1	1	2	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	1	2	3	3	2	5
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	2	1	3	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total foreign born	7	6	13	5	6	11
Unascertained	24	6	30	13	17	30
Total admissions	161	152	313	102	125	227
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	56	47	103	32	31	63
Mixed parentage	24	30	54	20	32	52
Foreign parentage	39	43	82	30	34	64
Parentage unknown	42	32	74	20	28	48
Total admissions	161	152	313	102	125	227
PHYSICAL DEFECTS						
Physically defective:						
Blind	3	4	7	1	1	2
Deaf	1	2	3	2	1	2
Dumb	25	17	42	2	5	7
Crippled, maimed or deformed	4	6	10	3	3	6
Paralytic	11	4	15	1	1	2
Epileptic	38	23	61	25	25	50
Two or more defects	10	11	21	5	4	9
Not physically defective	89	107	196	63	86	149
Total admissions	161	152	313	102	125	227
DISPOSITION OF INMATES						
DISCHARGED						
To custody of parents	10	4	14	9	11	20
To custody of other relatives	2	1	3	1	9	9
To custody of friends	1	1	1	1	1	1
To custody of self	1	1	1	1	1	1
To custody of others	6	3	9	4	8	12
Total discharged	19	9	28	13	29	42
AGE AT DEATH						
Under 5 years	1	1	1	1	4	5
5 to 9 years	5	7	12	8	6	14
10 to 14 years	5	5	10	5	5	10
15 to 19 years	4	9	13	3	5	8
20 to 24 years	5	6	11	5	2	7
25 to 29 years	4	5	9	1	2	3
30 to 34 years	2	4	6	3	3	6

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS
(Concluded)

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1922			Year Ended June 30, 1921		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE AT DEATH—(Concluded)						
35 to 39 years.....	1	3	4	4	5	9
40 to 44 years.....	1	5	6	1	1	2
45 to 49 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
50 to 54 years.....	3	4	7	2	1	3
55 to 59 years.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
60 years and over.....	4	....	4	....	3	3
Age unknown.....	2	....	2	....	....	....
Total deaths.....	39	50	89	33	40	73
CAUSE OF DEATH						
Dysentery.....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	2	11	13	8	6	14
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening.....	2	1	3	....	....	....
General paralysis of the insane.....	....	3	3	....	....	....
Epilepsy.....	10	16	26	13	10	23
Organic diseases of the heart.....	5	6	11	7	6	13
Diseases of the arteries.....	6	1	7	1	....	1
Pneumonia.....	1	4	5	1	3	4
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease.....	4	4	8	4	5	9
All other causes.....	8	2	10	4	7	11
Total deaths.....	39	50	89	33	40	73

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1922			Year Ended June 30, 1921		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
Previously enrolled	47	32	79	52	36	88
First admissions	7	3	10	7	3	10
Total attendance	54	35	89	59	39	98
Discharged or left	1	1	2	2	1	3
Died	1	1	1	1	1	1
In institution at close of year	53	33	86	57	38	95
Average population	51	34	85	57	36	93
DEGREE OF BLINDNESS						
Totally blind	3	....	3	4	1	5
Partially blind	4	3	7	3	2	5
Total admissions	7	3	10	7	3	10
AGE WHEN BLINDNESS OCCURRED						
At birth	5	1	6	2	1	3
After birth and under 2 years	1	1	1	1	....	1
2 to 4 years	1	1	1	1	....	1
5 to 9 years	1	....	1	1	....	1
10 to 14 years	1	....	1	1	2	3
Unknown .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Total admissions	7	3	10	7	3	10
CAUSE OF BLINDNESS						
Causes affecting the cornea:						
Measles .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Sore eyes .....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Other causes .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Causes affecting the iris:						
Venereal diseases	2	1	3	....	1	1
Causes affecting the lens:						
Cataract	2	....	2	1	....	1
Other causes producing opacity of eye:						
Injuries, accidents and operations	1	1	2	....	....	....
Nervous apparatus affected:						
Strained eyes .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Unclassified:						
Congenital	2	1	3	....	....	....
Total admissions	7	3	10	7	3	10
AGE GROUP						
8 and 9 years	1	1	2	2	....	2
10 and 11 years	1	....	1	1	2	3
12 and 13 years	1	....	1	2	1	3
14 and 15 years .....	....	1	1	1	....	1
16 and 17 years	3	....	3	1	....	1
20 years and over	1	1	2	....	....	....
Total admissions	7	3	10	7	3	10