

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

TO THE

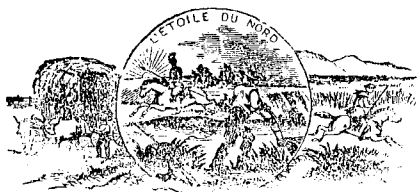
GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.



STATE OF MINNESOTA,

1881.

ST. PETER :

J. K. MOORE, STATE PRINTER.

1881.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT,
T. B. CLEMENT.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
G. E. SKINNER.

SECRETARY,
R. A. MOTT.

TREASURER,
H. WILSON,

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H. E. BARRON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HIS EXCELLENCY, J. S. PILLSBURY, *Ex-officio*.

HON. D. BURT, *Ex-officio*.

T. B. CLEMENT,

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G. E. SKINNER,

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H. E. BARRON.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION,
J. L. NOYES.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

SUPERINTENDENT,
G. H. KNIGHT.

ASSISTANT,
WM. MASSEY.

MATRON,
MISS ELLA ANDERSON.

TEACHER,
MISS HATTIE HALE.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency John S. Pillsbury, Governor:

The last Legislature having entrusted the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind with the charge of such children and youth as had drifted into the Insane Hospitals of the State and were found to be imbecile and feeble-minded, rather than lunatic, and seemed capable of improvement and instruction, the Board early proceeded to the execution of their trust.

The first want presenting itself was reliable information as to the special needs of this class of children and the most approved methods of organizing and conducting an institution for their training.

Fortunately for us and our enterprise the late Dr. H. M. Knight, the founder and superintendent of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles, visited our State in June, 1879. He was a man of large brain and noble heart, and zealously interested himself in our behalf. His long experience in this country and his personal examination of the principal schools of Europe for the feeble-minded fitted him to give us such aid and counsel as we most needed. He directed our preparations and superintended the organization and opening of the school until his son, Dr. Geo. H. Knight, who had been brought up to the work by his father, took charge in the latter part of September, 1879.

The Board secured what is known as the Fairview House for two years at an annual rental of six hundred dollars, and in July, 1879, the first allotment of pupils from St. Peter assigned to us by the medical commission, arrived. It consisted of nine boys and five girls. Since that time eight have been added from St. Peter and Rochester. One poor helpless epileptic has been returned.

We think a visit to this school must dissipate the doubts of the most skeptical as to the wisdom and complete success of this experiment.

Applications for the admission of new pupils have been numerous, proving beyond all question that there is a large and growing demand for the relief of this afflicted class.

By the terms of the act under which we organized we have had no discretion as to the admission of pupils. We were obliged to receive those sent us by the commission and we could receive no others.

We ask this Legislature to make some competent and adequate provision for the permanent establishment of this school and the prosecution of the great work which lies before us. No intelligent specific recommendations can be made until we know the character of the work decided upon; but we recommend the appropriation of at least twenty-five thousand dollars for building purposes and the organization of an institution comprising both an educational department for imbeciles and a custodial department for idiots.

We take the liberty of adding to our report the testimony of the members of the medical commission above referred to as to the importance of this charity and the efficiency of those having it in charge.

We call attention to the reports of the treasurer and acting superintendent herewith.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

R. A. MOTT,
Secretary.

T. B. CLEMENT,
President.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT

Of the Commission of Medical Examiners of the Hospitals for the Insane, composed of W. H. Leonard, Geo. W. Wood and C. H. Boardman.

Our visit on this occasion to the school for imbeciles, at Faribault, only confirms us in our estimate of the great value of the institution, both present and prospective, and induces us to rely confidently upon the generous support of the next legislature, as soon as they shall see for themselves what has been done by Dr. Knight and his assistants for the children committed to their care.

A thesis upon amentia will be out of place in an official paper; yet, as we shall probably have no occasion to prepare another report before the expiration of our term of office, we desire to state somewhat more at length than would otherwise be fitting, the general grounds upon which we base our urgent recommendation that the school at Faribault, hitherto an experiment, be favorably accepted and recognized as one of the established institutions of the State, and that such aid be extended to it as shall be amply sufficient to carry out to their fullest extent the beneficent objects of its foundation.

The population of our State by the late census is 780,000; if we apply the usual rule of estimating that there is one feeble-minded child in every thousand of the population, we shall have 780 of this class in Minnesota. It is customary to divide these children, defective in brain power, into three grades—idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded—according to the degree of mental deprivation. Happily, the proportion of the profound type of idiocy is small;

it is comparatively rare to find a human being absolutely without a spark of intelligence. More frequently they are found to possess the undeveloped germs of intellect, and are capable of some improvement. In a large number, known as imbeciles, the mental faculties have been developed to a very limited extent; and somewhat higher in the scale of intellectual endowment we find the most numerous class known as weak-minded. The latter two interest us most, not only as humanitarians, because they are susceptible of the greatest improvement, but also as citizens, because from them, if neglected, the greatest amount of mischief and even of crime is to be apprehended.

We do not, however, use this fact as an argument for the exclusion of the more deeply afflicted from the shelter of the school; not only they but their families also are entitled to the truest sympathy and commiseration; and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that provision will be made which shall admit of the establishment of what shall be at once an asylum for the hopelessly idiotic and a school for the training up of those whose mental condition is susceptible of improvement.

It will be an insult to the humanity of our State to base an appeal for needed assistance for these little unfortunates upon grounds of charity and philanthropy. No one who has any conception of what is implied by the terms idiot and imbecile can fail to be deeply moved at the thought of the utter wretchedness of children so afflicted: to whom all the brightness and joyousness of childhood is denied, and for whom, unless aided by instrumentalities beyond the reach of private persons, there is often nothing in prospect but a life of deep degradation, comparable only to that shared in common with them by the less intelligent of the brute creation. Yet while all this may be conceded, it often happens when the amelioration of the condition of imbeciles is proposed, that certain practical, albeit humane, persons inquire, "Cui bono?" supposing, as many do, either that the end in view is wholly Utopian, or that the amount of possible improvement is so small as to render the needed outlay of time and effort and money unjustifiable.

We desire, therefore, to speak solely as utilitarians, and to regard only, in what may be said, the financial and economical interests of the commonwealth. The time has gone by when the utility of schools for the feeble-minded can be safely questioned. We cannot now enter into details, but must content ourselves with affirming that since the establishment in 1847 of the first school of that kind in the United States, the testimony in their favor has stead-

ily accumulated, and he who would take issue with it must confront an amount of evidence which would speedily convict him of gross incompetence.

The class we are considering are in a condition directly opposed to that of the insane; the latter are demented, the former are amented. That is, the *insane* once possessed intellectual powers, but have lost them to a greater or less extent; while the imbeciles have the germ of mental endowment which has never been developed. Its analogue is found in a muscle unemployed from birth; to which, though it may never attain the symmetry and force of its fellows, yet a serviceable degree of activity may be imparted by proper training.

"It is not claimed," says one of the best authorities on this subject, "that these defectives can be brought up to an average normal mentality; yet it has been fully shown that much may be done towards developing in them a higher degree of intellect." "In fact," another writer remarks, "when there is the least spark of intelligence to build upon, more may be added, until from almost nothing, a half, or possibly a three-quarter intellectual being, may be the result."

But while all this is true, it is equally certain that the usual methods of instruction are useless. Neither the devotion of parents nor the assiduous efforts of competent teachers in the ordinary schools are adequate to accomplish the desired results. Experience has proved that only trained instructors in institutions specially fitted for the purpose, are competent to meet the requirements of the class in question. * * *

A weighty argument for the adoption by the State of the imbecile and feeble-minded, is that our criminal classes are largely recruited from their ranks. A careful study of the antecedents of the inmates of our reformatories and prisons will show that a large proportion of them belong to this class; and a true economy will prefer the outlay required for their enlightenment and education to the far greater expense attendant upon crime with its resulting prosecution and punishment.

A personal inspection of the school at Faribault will enforce our appeal more effectually than argument. We regret only that those who witness the proficiency of its pupils could not have seen them when they were first subjected to its training, less than eighteen months ago, that they might be able to realize the gratifying progress that has been made in that time—a proficiency which is not only conclusive as to their susceptibility of improvement, but

which is most creditable to the faithfulness and efficiency of Dr. Knight and his assistants.

The commissioners close their report with a couple of letters written by two of the children at Faribault, who, when they entered the school, a little more than a year before, could scarcely speak a word, and did not know the alphabet. The letters alluded to speak volumes for the methods employed in elevating and educating one of the classes of unfortunates alluded to by the able gentleman who prepared this valuable paper for the consideration of Gov. Pillsbury and the next Legislature of Minnesota.

Dear Brother Caleb,

I was glad that you wrote me a letter. I like to answer it. I can read now in the primer and learn about the earth on the map. I work out doors sometimes after school and water the cows for Charlie. I like to help him.

I am going to work in the garden this summer. I want a new hat to wear to church. I am well. I want you to write soon.
From your Brother, Joseph Erickson.

Dear Brother Philip,

I was very glad to get a letter from you and I thank Mother for the pretty blue ribbon. Yes, we have a Sunday school here, and Miss Hale tells us stories and we sing.

Tuesday and Friday evenings we dance in the school-room. I like it very much.

Can Father send me \$3.00 to buy a pair of shoes and a new hat? I want to go to church. I send love to Mother and all. Your Sister,
Ester Erickson.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Minnesota School for Imbeciles:

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit my report of the institution under my charge for the past eighteen months.

There has been connected with the school twenty-five pupils. Their present number is twenty-one. We have had no severe sickness, and no death. The school, since its organization, has been prosperous and successful.

Our advancement has been such as to add another link to the chain of evidence which shows conclusively that this class of children are all capable of some improvement. It should be borne in mind that there are many degrees of imbecility, ranging from the point just below average intelligence to that of almost entire mental deficiency. Therefore, in many, we find decided progress in school work. In others the acquired ability to fix the attention shows progress as great according to their degree of mentality.

In all our methods of teaching, physical training must take precedence. With the average child we find great physical lack. A general appearance of health does not indicate that condition in the feeble-minded, since it is a well-known fact that all cases of imbecility have their origin in physical imperfection or disease. Therefore, while we instruct these children as far as possible in reading, writing, geography, numbers, drawing, singing and dancing, we have to make the training of the special senses and physical education the foundation of all our work. It is the only way to arouse the dormant minds of such as these.

The record of the school-room work is as follows :

Three (3) write letters home.
Four (4) use writing books.
Three (3) read in the primer.
Eight (8) read cards.
Three (3) can add small numbers.
Five (5) study geography.
Seven (7) sing.
Eight (8) join in light gymnastics.
Four (4) read the dumb-bell charts.
Two (2) imitate them.
Five (5) do fancy work.
Ten (10) dance.
Six (6) sew.
Two (2) do worsted work.
Two (2) knit.
Two (2) do housework.
Three (3) boys work outside.
Six (6) are mutes.
Two (2) are semi-mutes.

In addition *all* have learned valuable lessons of decency, order and cleanliness.

In summing up results, I cannot do better than to quote the words of one of the pioneers in the work of training feeble-minded youth: "The improvement effected in the appearance of idiotic children trained in our school can be promptly seen by any intelligent observer; but the moral results obtained from the workings of the establishment cannot be easily estimated and made clear to the common understanding. If, however, there were a measure to mete the value of improved bodily health, of gross animal appetites reduced to human moderation, vicious and debasing practices broken up, and filthy habits exchanged for cleanly ones; if there were a currency to represent the price of intellect dawning out of the night of darkness, and moral affections born out of a chaos of selfish desires; above all, if there were a standard by which to show the value of the happiness to parents, teachers and friends, in beholding the progress of our unfortunate pupils, and the moral advantage of a triumph over seemingly insuperable difficulties in the way of human improvement—if measures and standards such as these existed, so that the profits might be set forth in numbers, it would be found to far exceed the cost in money that has been incurred."

I cannot describe the ultimate aim of such an institution as this

of which I write better than by calling attention to the resolutions passed by a committee of the "Charity Organization Society" of England, which met to consider the best way to educate and care for idiots, imbeciles and harmless lunatics.

That committee was composed of the best authorities in England and Scotland—men renowned in their own countries for their medical and legal abilities, who considered the question of vital importance, and gave to it their keenest, most exhaustive consideration.

They state "that there is a recognized practical difference between acute, dangerous lunacy and imbecility, which is not attended with danger either to the patient or to other persons, and the two classes of cases require distinct modes of treatment."

In considering the question, "How far are they capable of improvement?" they concluded "that a small proportion may be made self-supporting; that a further, larger proportion may be trained to do some useful work; and that as a general rule, the habits of the remainder can be improved so as to make their lives happier to themselves and less burdensome to others."

In regard to the general principles of treatment, the committee says :

"1. That idiots and imbeciles should be treated distinctively from other classes.

"2. That they ought not to be associated with lunatics in asylums.

"3. That they ought not, unless in exceptional cases, to be associated with paupers in union (alms) houses.

"4. That the distinctive treatment suited to idiots and imbeciles ought to be applied collectively, especially in the earlier stages of education.

"5. That idiots and imbeciles cannot, with advantage, be placed in ordinary schools with other children.

"6. That the improvement of idiots and imbeciles would not be promoted by boarding them out; but in certain cases, boarding out, under proper supervision, is not unsuitable to harmless lunatics.

"7. That the education of idiots and imbeciles should be based on physical considerations.

"8. That the education of idiots and imbeciles should commence at the earliest age at which they can dispense with a mother's care, and the subsequent stages should depend upon the capacity developed by them.

"9. That idiots and imbeciles should have a thorough industrial training, so as to enable them, as far as practicable, to support themselves, or at least to contribute towards their support, when circumstances render it necessary ; and

"10. That idiots and imbeciles of all classes should, as far as may be prudently done, be also encouraged to cultivate any literary, scientific, artistic, or mechanical faculty that they may happen to possess, or be otherwise furnished with employment, so as to promote their self-respect, and to make them feel that they are of some use in the world, or at any rate, to occupy them pleasantly."

It has been an underlying principle of the American nation from its infancy, that it is the duty of each state to provide for the education of *all* its children. Admitting this fact, it legitimately follows that it is the duty of this state to provide for the training of this unfortunate class, which, if left to itself, rapidly degenerates and becomes, in many instances, dangerous to a degree far beyond that possible to those afflicted with the milder forms of insanity. And when we consider that reliable statistics in other states have proved that this class is as numerous, and a necessity for restraining care as urgent as in the case of the insane, and that they have been as capable of improvement, in their own way, as the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and this, too, when the population of the United States was far below its present number, and the tide of emigrants from which this class is largely recruited, at least in the west, had hardly reached beyond the borders of Minnesota ; and when we also consider that under proper influences many of this class do attain to intelligence, usefulness and self-respecting, self-supporting manhood and womanhood, we feel justified in presenting an earnest appeal in their behalf, which we are sure an enlightened and liberal legislature will not set aside.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

H. WILSON, *Treasurer, in account with the Minnesota Institution
School for Imbeciles and Feeble Minded.*

CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1879.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AMOUNT.
1879.			
July 7.	Bean & Tennant	1	\$ 90 44
	Holley Mfg. Co.	2	16 47
	J. & C. Fischer	3	150 00
	J. Goodman	4	25 00
	John Comfort	5	5 00
	Dennis Dougherty	6	5 00
	J. O'Neil	7	10 00
	A. J. Mennel	8	11 10
Aug. 4.	Ingram & Leach	9	13 20
	James Cook	10	21 88
	L. A. Eaton	11	40 78
	A. L. Hill	12	292 25
	A. H. Andrews & Co.	13	40 24
	J. B. Wheeler	14	186 33
	H. M. Knight	15	48 40
	P. P. Kinsey	16	88 95
	W. H. Stevens & Co.	17	9 88
	Cathcart & Co.	18	17 00
	Cavanaugh & Co.	19	180 38
	Becker & Co.	20	8 36
	J. H. Walker & Son	21	79 80
	A. B. Irvine	22	11 88
	E. A. Orne	23	4 00
	Asst. Steward	24	20 54
	Dennis Dougherty	25	63
	J. Goodman & Son	26	3 00
	Wm. Campbell	27	6 00
	L. Ruggles	28	11 00
	Geo. Babcock	29	2 60
	Jean McShean and others	30	21 30
	L. W. Johnson	31	9 00
	B. F. Straub	32	12 00
	J. C. N. Cottrell	33	25 47
	F. A. Theopold	34	11 82
	Parshall & Whipple	35	18 80
Sept. 4.	G. M. Gilmore	36	150 00
	W. S. Hughes	37	3 24
	J. C. N. Cottrell	38	3 64
	Cavanaugh & Co.	39	7 21
	Cathcart & Co.	40	11 00
	Crocker & Bros.	41	2 90
	J. B. Wheeler	42	30 06
	L. W. Johnson and others	43	68 68

CURRENT EXPENSES.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AMOUNT.
1879.			
Sept. 4.	Becker & Co.....	44	\$ 20 33
	L. Ruggles.....	45	15 75
	Dennis Dougherty.....	49	5 00
	Clifford.....	47	4 85
	Sumner & Blodgett.....	48	6 08
Oct. 6...	Jas. Erblang.....	49	7 02
	Ella Anderson.....	50	41 66
	J. B. Wheeler.....	51	18 33
	Auerbach P. & Co.....	52	47 80
	C. Vogel and others.....	53	52 75
	F. A. Theopold.....	54	6 89
	Assistant Steward.....	55	3 91
	H. A. Hale.....	56	34 99
	Wilson & Smith.....	57	5 98
	E. A. Orne.....	58	6 00
	L. Tuttle.....	59	14 36
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	60	2 80
	Cathcart & Co.....	1	1 15
	J. C. N. Cottrell.....	2	11 64
	W. N. Sanborn.....	3	4 25
	L. W. Johnson.....	4	12 00
	Bartlet & R.....	5	8 68
	Geo. H. Knight.....	6	250 00
	Wm. Massey.....	67	50 00
	A. L. Hill.....	8	22 80
Nov. 3..	J. B. Wheeler.....	9	68 99
	L. Tuttle.....	70	24 97
	P. P. Kinsey.....	1	17 85
	L. D. Newcomb.....	2	17 00
	G. M. Gilmore.....	3	150 00
	Samuel Barnard estate.....	4	25 00
	L. Hawley.....	5	10 00
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	6	5 00
	H. B. Andrews.....	7	30 00
	Assistant Steward.....	8	3 25
	Willson & Smith.....	9	2 30
	Chas. Vogel.....	80	65 00
	Cathcart & Co.....	1	2 35
Dec. 10.	Becker & Goetzinger.....	2	2 66
	Cathcart & Co.....	3	3 06
	L. D. Newcomb.....	4	6 90
	L. Tuttle.....	5	24 27
	J. B. Wheeler.....	6	47 67
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	7	1 10
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	8	65 00
	Assistant Steward.....	9	3 25
	James Erblang.....	90	6 42
	G. M. Gilmore.....	1	30 00
	A. L. Hill.....	2	62 70
	C. J. Metcalf.....	3	37 50
	S. M. Thornburgh.....	4	7 80
	B. F. Straub.....	5	22 00
	P. P. Kinsey.....	6	38 70
	H. M. Knight.....	7	15 35
			\$3,226 34

H. WILSON, *Treasurer, in account with the Minnesota Institution
for Imbeciles and Feeble Minded.*

1879.

July 9.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	\$ 313 01	
Aug. 4.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	1,185 49	
Sept. 4.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	328 74	
Oct. 6.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	603 01	
Nov. 3.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	421 71	
Dec. 10.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	374 38	
		<hr/>	
		\$3,226 34	\$3,226 34

CR.

By amount of money expended as per vouchers Nos. 1 to 97 inclusive.....	\$3,226 34
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H. WILSON, *Treasurer, in account with the Minnesota Institution
School for Imbeciles and Feeble Minded.*

CURRENT EXPENSES.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AMOUNT.
1880.			
Jan. 6.	Wm. Massey.....	97	\$75 00
	Cathcart & Co.....	8	32 93
	L. Tuttle.....	9	31 16
	C. J. Metcalf.....	100	37 50
	L. Ruggles.....	1	8 00
	Philip Cramer.....	2	39 37
	J. B. Wheeler.....	3	158 08
	Sumner & Blodgett.....	4	31 25
	C. W. Sanford.....	5	3 50
	D. W. Humphrey.....	6	1 00
	Henry Dunham.....	7	13 09
	S. J. Nutting.....	8	4 14
	Bean & Tennant.....	9	65 00
	J. H. Walker & Son.....	110	3 57
	Robt. Dutton.....	1	3 08
	S. L. Crocker.....	2	14 85
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	3	6 15
	N. B. Harwood & Co.....	4	32 30
	Miss H. A. Hale.....	5	50 00
	Miss Ella Anderson.....	6	62 50
	G. H. Knight.....	7	250 00
	J. C. N. Cottrell.....	8	5 15
	E. A. Orne.....	9	10 42
	F. A. Theopold.....	120	144 98
	Wilson & Smith.....	1	3 60
	Penhale & Moore.....	2	56 00
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	3	61 00
	A. L. Hill.....	4	12 50
	G. H. Knight.....	5	44 55
	J. Erblough.....	6	4 80
	Rose & Wood.....	7	3 00
	W. S. Hughes.....	8	7 00
			\$1,275 38

H. WILSON, *Treasurer, in Account with the Minnesota Institution
School for Imbeciles and Feeble Minded.*

CURRENT EXPENSES FOR 1880.

DATE	NAME.	NO.	AMOUNT.
1880.			
Feb. 2.	Dennis Dougherty.....	1	\$5 31
	J. Courtney.....	2	6 90
	J. Payant.....	3	9 00
	J. B. Wheeler.....	4	48 19
	Cathcart & Co.....	5	1 60
	F. A. Theopold.....	6	4 80
	E. A. Orne.....	7	5 20
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	8	113 20
	Straub & Gardner.....	9	1 00
	L. Tuttle.....	10	32 72
	Asst. Steward.....	1	1 25
	Singer M'fg. Co.....	2	33 75
	J. Goodman.....	3	9 00
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	4	61 00
	G. A. Converse.....	5	3 45
	Bean & Tennant.....	6	7 36
	Jas. Erblaugh.....	7	3 60
	W. S. Hughes.....	8	13 00
Mch. 1.	L. D. Newcomb.....	9	4 25
	F. A. Theopold.....	20	2 15
	J. B. Wheeler.....	1	22 11
	C. W. Fitch.....	2	4 50
	A. L. Hill.....	3	7 00
	L. Tuttle.....	4	25 15
	W. L. Bentley.....	5	4 30
	Asst. Steward.....	6	2 00
	Healy Bros.....	7	76 87
	Henry Dunham.....	8	258 37
	C. Vogel and others.....	9	61 00
	J. Goodman.....	30	4 00
	J. Courtney.....	1	5 00
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	2	3 02
	Bean & Tennant.....	33	7 36
	J. Erblaugh.....	4	2 88
	S. M. Thornburgh.....	5	1 50
Apr. 5.	Cavanaugh & Co.....	6	1 00
	E. A. Orne.....	7	9 10
	G. M. Gilmore.....	8	150 00
	G. M. Gilmore.....	9	2 80
	L. Tuttle.....	40	27 94
	Cathcart & Co.....	1	14 95
	J. B. Wheeler.....	2	32 72
	J. Erblaugh.....	3	3 78
	A. L. Hill.....	4	3 00

CURRENT EXPENSES.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AMOUNT.
1880.			
Apr. 5..	Smith & Winter.....	5	\$1 18
	F. A. Theopold.....	6	9 93
	Hattie A. Hale.....	7	50 00
	Simon C. Bogart.....	8	3 00
	G. H. Knight.....	9	250 00
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	50	65 00
	Wm. Massey.....	1	80 00
	Ella Anderson.....	2	62 50
	Asst. Steward.....	3	3 15
	G. H. Knight.....	4	5 00
May 3..	Dyer & Howard.....	5	6 50
	G. M. Gilmore.....	6	150 00
	L. Tuttle.....	7	25 82
	Asst. Steward.....	8	5 50
	J. H. Walker & Son.....	9	2 30
	J. B. Wheeler.....	60	49 01
	Cathcart & Co.....	1	9 15
	F. A. Theopold.....	2	1 00
	J. C. N. Cottrell.....	3	6 00
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	4	2 60
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	5	65 00
	Jas. Erblaugh.....	6	4 50
June 7..	G. H. Knight.....	67	28 40
	Chas Vogel and others.....	8	65 00
	L. D. Newcomb.....	9	1 80
	J. Erblaugh.....	70	6 03
	J. B. Wheeler.....	1	46 32
	Cathcart & Co.....	2	2 05
	L. Tuttle.....	3	29 08
	Asst. Steward.....	4	3 75
July 6..	A. F. Malloy.....	5	7 20
	A. B. Shipley.....	6	1 50
	F. A. Theopold.....	7	1 05
	J. C. N. Cottrell.....	8	6 95
	W. H. Stevens & Co.....	9	1 40
	Cathcart & Co.....	80	7 64
	L. Tuttle.....	1	26 57
	J. B. Wheeler.....	2	45 59
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	3	2 26
	J. Erblaugh.....	4	5 61
	Ella Anderson.....	5	62 50
	Hattie Hale.....	6	50 00
	G. H. Knight.....	7	250 00
	Wm. Massey.....	8	90 00
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	9	61 00
Aug. 2..	Cavanaugh & Co.....	90	40
	Cathcart & Co.....	1	12 85
	C. F. Wendt.....	2	1 60
	J. B. Wheeler.....	3	50 25
	Asst. Steward.....	4	1 25
	S. I. Pettitt.....	5	4 40
	L. Tuttle.....	6	29 57
	R. J. Leib.....	7	2 00
	F. A. Theopold.....	8	8 77
	G. H. Knight.....	9	9 20
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	100	55 80

CURRENT EXPENSES.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AMOUNT.
1879.			
Aug. 2.	Geo. M. Gilmore.....	101	150 00
	J. E. Erblaugh.....	2	4 86
1880.			
Sept. 6..	L. Tuttle.....	3	25 96
	J. B. Wheeler.....	4	72 11
	J. Erblaugh.....	5	5 04
	F. E. Theopold.....	6	62 82
	J. L. Noyes.....	7	10 00
	E. A. Orne.....	8	4 50
	Carpenter & Smith.....	9	22 20
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	110	66 00
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	111	3 63
	H. M. Matteson.....	2	42 55
	S. L. Crocker.....	3	40
	A. Blodgett.....	4	87
	A. L. Hill.....	5	2 25
	C. W. Fitch.....	6	2 17
	J. Goodman.....	7	2 50
	Dr. S. S. Bogart.....	8	1 50
	Cathcart & Co.....	9	13 49
	Minn. D. D. & B. Institution.....	120	174 65
	" " " ".....	1	94 64
	" " " ".....	2	132 35
Oct. 4..	L. Tuttle.....	3	30 22
	Wilson & Smith.....	4	45
	G. H. Knight.....	5	250 00
	" " " ".....	6	7 34
	Wm. Massey.....	7	120 00
	Miss Ella Anderson.....	8	75 00
	Miss Hattie Hale.....	9	50 00
	Chas. Vogel and others.....	130	61 66
	Cathcart & Co.....	1	6 60
	J. B. Wheeler.....	2	61 07
	H. E. Barron, steward.....	3	2 50
	Jas. Erblaugh.....	4	6 20
	G. H. Knight.....	135	17 18
	Servants at Imbecile School.....	6	57 93
	L. G. Merten.....	7	2 00
	Geo. M. Gilmore.....	8	150 00
	L. Hawley.....	9	16 00
	J. B. Wheeler.....	140	43 93
	A. L. Hill.....	1	12 50
	D., D. & B. Institute.....	2	10 00
	M. B. Sheffield.....	3	25 00
	L. Tuttle.....	4	33 00
	Cathcart & Co.....	5	7 22
	Jas. Erblaugh.....	6	5 40
Dec. 6..	D., D. & B. Institute.....	7	4 00
	C. Vogel and others.....	8	65 00
	C. F. Wendt.....	9	5 10
	H. E. Barron, steward.....	150	3 25
	Cavanaugh & Co.....	1	2 75

CURRENT EXPENSES.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AMOUNT.
1890.			
Dec. 6..	F. J. Voglesburg.....	2	14 50
	E. A. Orne.....	3	12 35
	J. B. Wheeler.....	4	57 03
	L. Tuttle.....	5	35 79
	T. J. McCarthy.....	6	7 00
	Cathcart & Co.....	7	5 60
	C. Volz.....	8	3 38
	Smith & Winter.....	9	6 15

H. WILSON, *Treasurer, in Account with the Minnesota Institution
for Imbeciles and Feeble Minded.*

Jan. 13.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	\$ 1,275 38
Feb. 10.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	360 33
Mch. 8.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	491 46
Apr. 12.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	775 05
May 10.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	327 38
June 11.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	182 43
July 13.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	619 27
Aug. 8.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	330 95
Sep. 11.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	739 63
Oct. 11.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	671 04
Nov. 8.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	380 16
Dec. 11.	To warrant from State Auditor on State Treasurer.....	221 90
		<hr/>
		\$6,374 98

CR.

By amount or money expended as per vouchers Nos. 97 to 128 inclusive.....	\$1,238 78	
Per vouchers Nos. 1 to 159 inclusive.....	5,099 60	\$ 6,375 38
Amount of appropriation.....		\$11,000 00
Expended 1879.....	\$3,226 34	
Expended 1880.....	6,374 98	
Balance in the treasury unexpended.....	1,398 68	\$11,000 00

H. WILSON,
Treasurer.

Expenses of Imbecile School for 1879 and 1880.

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT.

	1879 to Jan. 1, 1880.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1880.
Salaries.....	\$ 814 15	\$1,390 00
Wages.....	357 73	693 59
Butter and eggs.....	109 37	219 23
Groceries.....	378 27	217 87
Flour and feed.....	120 07	206 70
Hardware and tin.....	273 26	143 77
Bread and crackers.....	6 55	3 62
Books and stationery.....	35 43	8 30
Crockery and glass.....	77 08	20 74
Dry goods and clothing.....	210 53	232 36
Meats and poultry.....	134 79	324 56
Postage and periodicals.....	1 25	13 00
Printing and advertising.....		30 15
Oil.....	17 05	39 25
Freight and expressage.....	24 15	1 90
Traveling expenses.....	91 90	30 45
Music and instruments.....	150 00	10 50
Fuel.....	311 23	413 94
General repairs.....	114 67	44 21
Beds and bedding.....	95 40	166 24
Drugs.....	18 35	10 69
Fish.....	10 43	22 51
Fruit.....	27 15	67 48
Stock.....	55 00	
Vegetables.....	4 25	51 84
Soap.....	37 43	2 28
Furniture.....	521 47	51 05
Miscellaneous labor.....	175 44	37 72
Lumber.....	17 52	13 87
Ice.....	10 00	17 00
Rent.....	300 00	600 00
Sundries.....	1 80	10 78
Hay.....		4 00
	\$4,501 72	\$5,099 60