

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
MINNESOTA INSTITUTE  
FOR DEFECTIVES.

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1. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.
2. SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.
3. SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

LOCATED AT FARIBAULT.

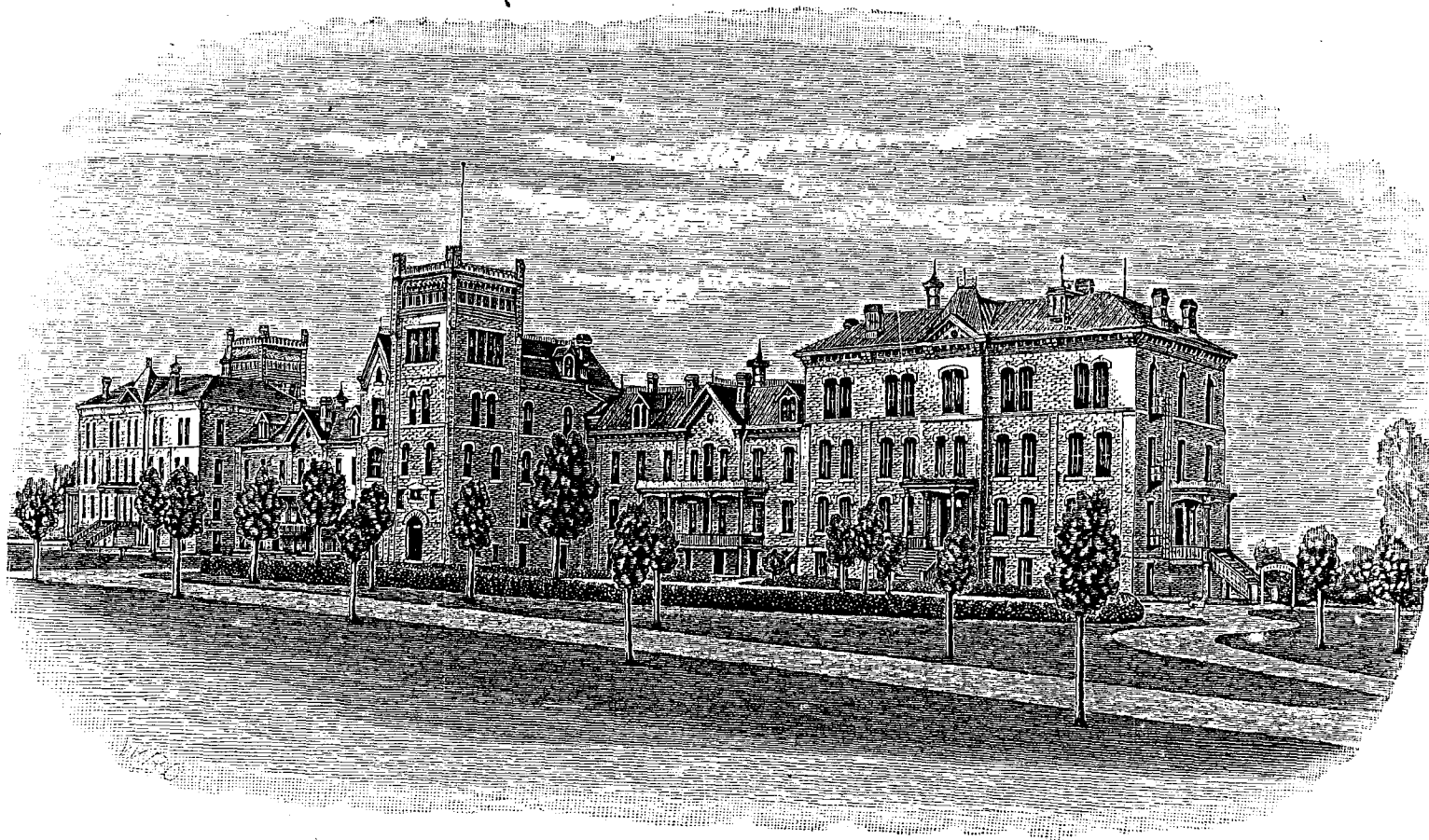
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TO THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA,  
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31st, 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH  
SESSION: BEING THE SEVENTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

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MINNEAPOLIS:  
HARRISON & SMITH, STATE PRINTERS,  
1892.



MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

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**SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.**

**REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT**

**For Two Years Ending July 31st, 1892.**

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# SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

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## OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

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### GENERAL.

*Superintendent and Physician,*  
A. C. ROGERS, M. D.

*Assistant Superintendent,*  
JOSEPH MASSEY.

*Assistant Physician,*  
..... [1890-91].  
W. F. WILSON, M. D. [1891-92].

*Steward,*  
H. E. BARRON, [to Feb., 1892].  
A. C. ROGERS, [from Feb., 1892].

*Matron,*  
MISS NAOMI PINCH.

*Assistant Matron,*  
MRS. M. A. DOOLITTLE, [1890-91].  
MRS. L. J. PECK, [1891-92].

*Secretary and Visitors' Attendant,*  
MISS LOLA J. COFFIN, [1890-91].  
MRS. C. R. BALDWIN, [1891-92].

*Clerk,*  
A. M. HATCH.

*Engineer,*  
E. B. DICKENSON.

D.

## TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

MISS LAURA BAKER, Principal Teacher.  
MISS JENNIE PINCH, Teacher.  
MISS M. T. McLEAN, Teacher.  
MRS. E. REQUIER, Teacher.  
MISS ESTELLE WILKINS, Teacher.  
MISS L. M. McCARTHY, Teacher.  
MISS E. ANDERSON, Kindergartner, [1890-91].  
MRS. G. W. FANNING, Kindergartner, [1891-92].  
MISS HARRIETTE LOVE, Teacher, [1890-91].  
MRS. T. E. TANNER, Teacher, [1891-92].  
JOSEPH MASSEY, Manager Boys' Industrial Training.  
MRS. E. RADCLIFFE, Manager Girls' Industrial Training.

## CUSTODIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Matron,*

MRS. E. A. ZIMMERMAN.

*Teacher,*

MISS S. HOOPER, [1890-91].  
MRS. E. REQUIER, [1891-92].

*Supervisor Boys,*

LOUIS GRONDAHL.

## FARM COLONY.

*Manager,*

T. C. ADAMS.

*Matron,*

MRS. G. V. ADAMS.

## ADVISORY.

DRS. ROSE and WOOD, Faribault, Consulting Physicians.  
DR. E. S. WOOD, St. Paul, Oculist and Aurist.

# SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

### POPULATION.

GENTLEMEN:—During the two years ending July 31st. 1892, the average attendance at the School for Feeble Minded was as follows:

	M.	F.	Total.
1890-91.....	184.0	137.4	301.4
1891-92.....	165.5	140.1	305.6
Attendance.	The highest number in attendance at any one time was in April, 1892. when there were as follows;		

	M.	F.	T.
In school .....	80	79	159
In custodia.....	82	69	151
On farm.....	15	....	15
Total.....	177	148	325

The applications have been as follows:

	M.	F.	T.
Applications. Previous to Aug. 1st, 1890.....	309	213	522
For the year ending July 31st, 1891.....	44	36	80
For the year ending July 31st, 1892.....	54	40	94
Total to July 31, 1892.....	407	289	696

Admissions. The admissions have been as follows:

	M.	F.	T.
Previous to Aug. 1st, 1890.....	250	179	429
Readmissions to Aug. 1st, 1890 .....	5	2	7
Admissions 1890-1891.....	30	22	52
Readmissions " " .....	1	....	1
Admissions 1891-1892.....	24	21	45
Readmissions " " .....	2	....	2
Total.....	312	224	536

Present appli- The applications on file (Nov. 1st, 1892) for admis-  
cations, sion in advance of our present accommodations are  
about 160.

Health. Our large family has been blessed by a compara-  
tively good state of health. The rate of mortality,  
considering the large number of children who possess

poorly nourished bodies, is low, though at first thought it might seem high.

We have not escaped the prevalent epidemics, having been visited by Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles during the two years. In the autumn of 1891 five cases of Diphtheria appeared in quick succession. Two of the patients died.

Contagious diseases.

The wisdom of maintaining a detached hospital for contagious diseases is very apparent at such times, enabling us to promptly isolate the cases and care for them under favorable conditions without disturbing the general working of the institution.

From May 18th to July 15th, 1892, we were visited by an extensive epidemic of Measles of a mild type. There were one hundred and two cases in all, ninety-five inmates and seven employes. All recovered. In two cases the patients were left considerably enfeebled and succumbed easily to other diseases later, as reported below.

On December 19, 1890, a newly received pupil was taken down suddenly with malignant scarlet fever and died in a few hours. Although the bedding in a large dormitory was exposed to the infection, it was all removed and disinfected and the room thoroughly fumigated before the pupils were put to bed in this room again, and no more cases followed.

From August 1, 1890, to July 31, 1892, there were 37 deaths, as follows: Mortality.

From pneumonia, 11; phthisis, 7; epileptic convulsions, 5; diphtheria, 2; heart disease, 2; nervous prostration, 2; marasmus, 2; meningitis, scarlet fever, typhilitis, tonsillitis, septicæmia and malignant stomatitis, each one.

#### SCHOOL AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

1. School. The completion of two additional school rooms since the last report, has resulted in better classification of the pupils. The older boys and girls are taught in separate classes.

D.

July  
for

Total.  
301.4  
305.6  
time

T.  
159  
151  
15  
325

T.  
522  
80  
94  
696

T.  
429  
7  
52  
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2

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Literary feature.

The following analysis of school work will illustrate something of the scope of the literary feature of the training:

*Analysis of School Work.*

Twenty-two are in the kindergarten; 22 string beads; 16 distinguish colors by sight; 11 name colors; 21 stick pegs; 19 lay sticks; 11 lay rings; 8 weave mats; 13 sew; 12 paste; 6 fold.

One hundred two read; 9 name words only (from objects); 14 do miscellaneous chart work only; 29 read in First Reader; 14 read in Second Reader; 20 read in Third Reader; 9 read in Fourth Reader; 8 read in Fifth Reader.

Ninety-eight write (only); 1 trace lines and curves only; 11 copy letters of alphabet only; 78 write words.

66 write from dictation and compose; 66 write sentences from dictation; 56 fill skeleton sentences; 57 build from words; 60 describe pictures; 48 fill skeleton stories. 55 write letters. 55 punctuate.

141 are reported as to articulation as follows: 4 are mute; 7 are semi-mute; 69 markedly defective in articulation; 61 articulate reasonably well.

116 do work in numbers: 28 recognizing three objects only; 18 recognizing five objects only; 3 recognizing ten objects only; 22 add simple numbers; 19 subtract simple numbers; 14 multiply simple numbers; 14 divide simple numbers; 9 work simple fractions; 56 tell time by clock; 19 make change to \$1 only; 4 make change to \$10 only; 16 make change indefinitely.

76 study geography; 68 indicate directions only; 57 measure school room; 56 measure parts of building; 56 measure grounds; 44 know local geography; 39 know state geography; 35 know geography of adjacent states; 33 know general geography.

43 in drawing: 13 connect lines and dots only; 14 copy simple forms; 13 draw from objects; 3 draw from objects and give perspective.

100 are in object lesson classes; 95 do "Practical" exercises. 74 learn of trades and industries; 71 learn of "Common Things;" 30 learn of Races of Men.



14 study Elementary History of the United States.

116 study "How to Care for the Body."

In music: 60 sing in concert exercises.

Of those who carry parts alone: 6 sing soprano; 7 sing alto; 6 sing tenor; 6 sing bass.

Of those who play upon instruments: 5 play the piano; 3 play cornet horn; 2 play alto horn, 2 play tenor horn; 1 plays trombone horn, 1 plays bass horn; 1 plays bass drum; 1 plays snare drum; 1 plays cymbals.

The brass band has become a very creditable part of the institution.

## II. MANUAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

There are a number of our pupils with whom purely literary work is impossible, or on whom the amount of labor and time bestowed to accomplish very meager results are not justified by them. For this class we have introduced various kinds of manual exercises into the school rooms, such as hammock making, straw braiding, plain sewing, crocheting, knitting, making button holes, etc. We have been gratified and astonished at the interest shown and improvement made by such pupils who without these exercises have been perfectly inert or unhappy and discontented. In no other class of school work is it so essential that every child's peculiarities be carefully studied and the character of training required adapted to it.

As heretofore all pupils above the kindergarten divide their time between the school room and industrial departments some working for short periods in each, alternately, and others one-half day in each, the co-ordinate plan formerly referred to.

Intermediate  
manual ex-  
ercise.

Regular in-  
dustrial  
work.

## ANALYSIS OF MANUAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Character of Work.	Whole number employed.	IN SCHOOL ROOMS.			IN WORK ROOMS.		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
Brush making.....	39	..	..	..	39	..	39
Button hole making...	26	2	..	2	..	24	24
Crochetng.....	27	..	3	3	..	24	24
Cutting Garments.....	19	4	..	4	..	15	15
Hammock weaving.....	9	9	..	9	..	..	..
Knitting.....	24	3	4	7	..	17	17
Hem stitching.....	11	1	..	1	..	10	10
Lace weaving (Torchon)	23	1	1	2	..	21	21
Mat braiding.....	15	..	15	15	..	..	..
Metal hammering.....	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Scroll sawing.....	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Sewing, machine.....	39	3	..	3	..	36	36
Sewing, plain.....	95	18	5	23	..	72	72
Straw braiding.....	10	..	10	10	..	..	..

## MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

	M	F	T
By detail:			
Baking.....	..	7	7
Chamber work.....	38	55	93
Dining room work..	..	60	60
Nursing.....	..	4	4
House cleaning.....	20	43	63
Second work kitchen	..	12	12
Farming & gardening	25	..	25
Regularly employed:			
Chore work.....	1	..	1
Farming & daryng...	16	..	16
General house work	..	1	1
Upholstering.....	1	..	1

Below is a list of the articles produced, and this is presented for *illustrative purposes rather than for any commercial interest. Articles made in school, as explained above:*

Sewing—Aprons, 13; book covers, 32; cushions, 10; napkins, 357; pillow cases, 20; sheets, 12; towels, 374.

Weaving—Hammocks, 18; matting, 30 yards.

Straw Braiding—Baskets, 2; braid, 400 yards.

Knitting and Crocheting—Lace (Torchon), 9 yards; mittens, 3 pairs; slippers, 4 pairs; reins, 2 pairs; wash cloths, 42 pairs; wristers, 5 pairs.

*Articles made in work rooms:*

Sewing—Pillow cases, 583; towels, 1,719; bibs, 27; collars, 34; night dresses, 91; dresses, 20; drawers, 24; skirts, 12; chemises, 34; wash cloths, 10; table

cloths, 17; table napkins, 413; sheets, 960; spreads, 174; suspenders, 43; childrens' napkins, 179; mended, pieces, 886.

Embroidery—Tray cloths, 6; aprons, 47; scraps, 14; splashers, 6.

Crocheting—Lace, 12 yards; boxes, 6; baskets, 8; clouds, 10; slippers, 4 pairs; caps, 2; fancy baskets, 14.

Knitting—Lace, 6 yards; mittens, 3 pairs; wristers, 6 pairs.

Roman Embroidery—Cushions, 2.

Torchon Lace—Various patterns, 30 yards.

The institution has won something of a reputation in the State for its brush factory and its showing during the last two years has been very gratifying. It has *not* been our aim to *make it pay as much as possible, but to afford an occupation*, (1) which our boys could *easily learn*, (2) which would *afford them a good training*, (3) which would show its balance on the credit side and (4) which would eventually *equip our best boys with a trade* whether they in the future are to remain under the care of the institution or go outside.

So far as it has been developed it has accomplished all these purposes. We have had no boys employed in the brush shop continually. It has been a training feature of the school and employed school boys during school hours. During the year 1890-91 we placed the brushes upon the market through a traveling man, who carried them as a side line with other goods. We found that it would be impossible to fill our orders fast enough without taking boys from school and giving them "over time" work, and thus be in danger of sacrificing the training feature to the business interest of the enterprise. So there has been no attempt to sell during the last fiscal year except to a few wholesale houses and state institutions, who give us mail orders.

During the two years the shop has turned out about 1,600 dozen brushes. (For financial statement of the shop see pgs. 13 and 14.

## FARM COLONY.

Farming im-  
portant for  
feeble mind-  
ed boys.

The long winters of Minnesota make it necessary to provide mechanical occupations for our pupils, but our experience so far fully justifies the previous assumption that even as a financial enterprise, farming and dairying are the most important occupations for our older and brighter boys, even in this state.

I ask your consideration of the financial statement presented on pg. 121 of the appendix. You will remember that our farm colony was organized in the summer of 1890 and became the home of ten boys who were practically of but little help, and required considerable care. They were all sent there because they did not classify anywhere else. They were nearly all epileptic, paralytic, or vicious in their tendencies. Despite this the farm had a balance credit of \$714.76 for the year ending May 1st, 1891. (See p 121.)

Since that time the farm has received a better class of boys for whom we have been called upon to furnish a home, and a much better financial showing has been made for the year ending May 1st, 1892, viz., \$1,417.65. (See p. 122.)

Aim of farm-  
ing colony.

Our aim is to make a comfortable, happy home for our older boys, where they can be profitably employed to produce milk, vegetables and fruit for the use of the institution. The boys take part in many of the exercises of the school, and during the winter, school and industrial work will be combined as at the center building.

Milk most im-  
portant pro-  
duct.

The most important article from the farm is milk, of which it has produced 133,095 quarts during the two years ending May 1st, 1892. It has supplied all the milk used at the institution and during most of the time has partially supplied the school for blind.

The farm an  
ideal home  
for this  
class of  
boys.

The board will in the future be asked to provide for a large number of this class of boys. I can think of no happier way of caring for them than in such a colony. Their condition in this home of industry and contentment—leading a life of intelligently directed and profitable employment, interspersed with pleasant recreation and diversion, and under the tui-

tion of kind hearted friends, stands in such glaring contrast to their condition in the majority of cases before coming to the institution—where they are knocked about from “pillar to post” and are both victims of continuous imposition *from*, and a source of demoralization *to* their associates—not only non-productive, but a positive expense and nuisance to their respective communities.

The State has the schools for deaf and blind here to support and there will always be in them a market for all our dairy produce. When all the milk needed is produced, there will be butter to supply—one of the heaviest items of food expense in any institution.

Should develop the dairy interest and purchase more land.

I sincerely trust the legislature will furnish your board with the necessary funds for the purchase of additional land, so that our herd can be largely increased next year. As a financial investment, nothing about the institution promises better.

#### THE CUSTODIA.

As shown at the first of this report, our books are burdened with unaccepted applications for this department. The claims of the custodial class have been often urged. The last legislature recognized the necessity of additional room by appropriating enough to lay a foundation for an additional building and the necessity of an appropriation to complete this building at the earliest possible date is already fully appreciated by your board so that it need not be urged here. The building will be filled as soon as completed.

Completion of new custodial building should be pushed.

#### THE EPILEPTICS.

I cannot forbear adding a word for the epileptics, though their cause has been presented biennially since the school was organized.

The intimate associating of epileptics with simply feeble-minded persons, as we have been compelled to do, works continual mischief. Those who are more intelligent and capable chafe under the restrictions which are necessary for, and beneficial to, the other pupils. They are almost universally sensitive and irritable by reason of their disease or the natural

Mutual association of epileptics and simply feeble-minded very undesirable.

temperament which doubtless predisposes to the disease, or both, and thus their government is a difficult and onerous task.

In some instances their parents and friends are particularly sensitive to any restrictions placed upon them, and at the same time cannot care for them at home. Under the most favorable circumstances their care requires an unusual degree of tact and patience.

Their constant liability to convulsions everywhere, keeps the instructors and attendants in perpetual anxiety, and thus detracts from the value of their legitimate work. When the convulsions occur, as they often do, in the presence of nervous children, they impress them very seriously.

On the other hand, they enjoy the greatest immunity from spasms when leading the systematic life of an institution. The regular occupations of the shops, and in some instances the schools, are adjuncts to medical treatment. I should add these to the conditions suggested in my report to your board four years ago. (Page 162).

I wish to urge upon your body the provision at the earliest possible time, of separate living accommodations for the bright epileptics. So long as the law requires the school to receive them, they should be provided for in such a way as to conduce to their welfare and avoid the serious consequences to them, and to the simply feeble-minded, of their mutual intimate association. Certainly no class of unfortunates more require a suitable home.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Electric lighting.

Attention is again called to the recognized need for an electric light plant. Dynamos located at the Feeble-Minded can be used to supply lights both for the School for Blind and Feeble Minded.

#### CHANGES.

Changes in officers and teachers.

The sudden death of Steward Barron, the ever faithful officer, has left a deep feeling of sorrow in our whole household. The successful negotiation for the purchase of the Gilmore property for the Farm Colony, was due more to Mr. Barron than any other one person and his special interest in this feature of

the institution has prompted us to recognize the family of boys at the farm as the "Barron Club," as a meagre tribute to his work.

Louis Kephart resigned as clerk in September 1890, and four changes occurred at the close of the fiscal year 1890 91.

Miss Lola Coffin, who had served the State with devoted efficiency for six years as secretary and visitor's attendant, resigned to enter domestic life.

Mrs. Doolittle, for two years a conscientious assistant to the matron, resigned to prepare herself for public school work.

Miss Estelle Anderson and Miss Hariette Love gave up their work as teachers, to seek other employment.

The school received valuable suggestions from Miss Jeanette Hjorth, of Christiana, Norway, and from Miss Camilla Teisen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, during their brief connection with it, in the summer and autumn of 1891.

The former introduced the Torchon lace work and the latter the system of Object teaching, since adopted by us. The American institutions for feeble-minded owe Dr. I. N. Kerlin, of Elwyn, Pa., a special debt of gratitude for bringing to this country four accomplished teachers, representing the most advanced ideas of the Continental Schools for Feeble-Minded.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I wish to thank very heartily all the good people who contributed to each of the Christmas festivities and the Amusement Fund. The fund thus established after providing for the annual entertainments, has enabled us by the addition of a limited amount of the current expense fund, to purchase a first-class dissolving view stereopticon, and add to the former collection of views.

The purchase of some photographic apparatus and supplies enables us to prepare our own lantern slides at a small expense, and thus select subjects especially adapted to the appreciation and culture of our pupils.

Foreign teachers.

Acknowledgments.

Amusement fund.

From this fund over fifty pictures and engravings have been purchased and placed upon the walls of the children's day and school rooms.

**Singing books.** Dr. I. N. Kerlin, of Elwyn, Pa., kindly gave to the school four dozen copies of the "Elwyn Song Service."

**Lachmund fund.** Especial mention is due Prof. Carl V. Lachmund, Professor at the Scharwenka Conservatory of Music, New York City, who gave a concert in Faribault just at the close of the fiscal year, to start a fund for the purchase of a "Merry-go round" for our pupils.

He was assisted by the following persons, who are also gratefully mentioned:

Miss Eloise Shryock, pianist, New York City; Miss Florence Austin, violinist, Minneapolis; Miss Vienna Neel, pianist, Minneapolis; Miss Georgina Gale and Mrs. H. E. Whitney, organists, Faribault; Miss Carrie A. Nutting, vocal soloist, ———, Illinois; the Misses Matilda, Carolina and Marie Finseth, pianists, Kenyon, Minn.

The concert was a musical success, and netted \$109.80 for the fund, which is being added to by private donations.

**Papers.** The following papers have been sent to the school, gratis, and the editors have our thanks.

Minneapolis Farmers' Tribune, Mantorville Express, Faribault Pilot.

Our older children, particularly the older boys, are always glad to obtain copies of newspapers, and we hope other publishers can see their way clear to send their papers.

It is a pleasure to note the apparent favor with which the public regard the work for the feeble-minded in this state, and on behalf of those for whom the school was created and is sustained, it seems but just to attribute this condition largely to the wisdom and disinterested labors of you, gentlemen of the board, to whom I am especially indebted for unvarying support in the discharge of my own official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

Faribault, Minn.,

A. C. ROGERS,

Nov. 1, 1892.

Superintendent



## Appendix to Report for School for Feeble-Minded.

## FARM STATEMENT.

MARCH 20TH, 1890, TO MAY 1ST, 1891.

Expended for farm, building, etc.....		\$12,000.00	
Cows.....	\$715.00		
Dairy, feed, etc.....	420.09	1,135.09	
Piggery, hogs.....	\$210.00		
Expense.....	.45	210.45	
Food.....		794.65	
Produce (seeds).....		21.75	
Furniture and household goods...		1,167.18	
Horse, oxen.....	\$330.00		
Harness and shoeing.....	67.60	397.60	
Poultry.....		7.35	
Implements, vehicles and tools...		682.46	
Repairs on buildings (remodelling cottage for boys).....		1,793.19	
Labor, salaries and wages.....		1,706.08	
Receipts from dairy, Milk (a).....	\$1,559.12		
Beef, etc (b).....	397.55	\$1,956.67	
Piggery (c).....		316.91	
Produce sent to F. M. (d).....	\$1,162.95		
Sold outside (e).....	68.10	1,231.05	
Poultry, eggs.....	\$12.39		
Chickens (f).....	1.10	13.49	
Labor (work off of farm).....		24.50	
Inventory May 1st, 1891. (g).....		17,087.94	
Balance gain.....		714.76	
		\$20,630.56	\$20,630.56

## FARM STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 1ST, 1892.

Inventory, May 1st, 1891.....		\$17,087.94	
Expended for dairy, cows.....	\$204.00		
Feed, etc.....	570.63	774.63	
Food.....		709.80	
Seed, etc.....		81.91	
Furniture and household goods.....		138.67	
Horse and oxen.....	\$100.00		
Harness rep. & shoeing.....	25.95	125.95	
Implements, vehicles and tools.....		78.09	
Repairs on buildings.....		42.07	
Rent of inst. garden.....		100.00	
Labor, (salaries and wages).....		1,712.08	
Receipts from dairy, milk (a).....	\$2,655.14		
Beef (b).....	508.55	\$ 3,163.69	

Piggery (c).....		463.30
Produce (d).....		1,131.53
Poultry, eggs ... { e } .....	\$20.53	
Chickens { } .....	32	20.85
Labor at inst.....		87.75
Inventory, May 1st, 1892.....		17,401.67
Balance gain.....	1,417.65	
	<u>\$22,268.79</u>	<u>\$22,268.79</u>

## NOTES ON FARM STATEMENT TO MAY 1st, 1891

In preparing this statement, the farm is charged with every thing received, and credited by produce, etc., sent from the farm, *not* for what has been consumed on the farm.

Below is a statement of prices at which the farm products have been estimated. The letters refer to the foregoing statement.

(a) 41,641½ quarts milk at 3cts.....	\$1,249.25	
12,395 quarts milk at 2½ cts.....	309.87	\$1,559.12
(b) 926 lbs. veal at 8cts.....	\$ 74.08	
271 lbs. veal at 7 cts.....	18.97	93.05
632 lbs. beef at 8 cts.....	50.56	
3,219 lbs. beef at 7 cts.....	225.33	275.89
Cash from sale of hides.....	28.61	397.55
(c) 3,511 lbs. pork at 6 cts.....	210.66	
850 lbs. ham at 12½ cts.....	106.25	316.91

All meat was cut and delivered at the school, and credited at the prices indicated above, while the school was paying 8 cents for all meat except ham and 12½ cents for that.

## (d) USED AT THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

12 bushels peas at 50 cts.....	\$6.00
37½ bushels tomatoes at 50 cts.....	18.75
3 bushels tomatoes, green at 25 cts.....	.75
16 heads cauliflower at 8 cts.....	1.28
10 bushels sweet corn at 75 cts.....	7.50
37 bushels sweet corn at 50 cts.....	18.50
62 pounds pop corn at 60 cts.....	.75
956 bushels potatoes at 60 cts.....	573.60
1892 heads cabbage at 5 cts.....	94.60
200 squash at 3 cts.....	6.00
64 bushels beets at 50 cts.....	32.00
¼ bushel radishes at 60 cts.....	.30
20 bushels turnips at 25 cts.....	5.00
3 bushels lettuce at 50 cts.....	1.50
37 bushels onions at 60 cts.....	22.20
12 bushels greens at 25 cts.....	3.00
18 bushels cucumbers at \$1.00.....	18.00
9 bushels string beans at 50 cts.....	4.50
43½ bushels carrots at 40 cts.....	17.40
2200 heads celery at 2 cts.....	22.00
112 heads celery at 5 cts.....	5.60
100 bushels corn at 40 cts.....	40.00
9½ tons hay at \$6.00.....	57.00
544 bushels oats at 38 cts.....	206.72

Total..... \$1,162.95

(e)	Sold outside, 5 tons hay, \$5.50 .....	\$27.50
	2 7-10 tons hay, \$6.00.....	16.20
	26 bu. oats, .40 .....	10.40
	40 bu. oats, .35.....	14 00
	Total.....	\$68.10
(f)	2 chickens and one duck.....	\$1.10
	87½ doz. eggs, .10.....	8 75
	17½ doz. eggs, .16.....	2.80
	7 doz. eggs, .12.....	.84
	Total.....	\$13.49

## NOTES ON FARM STATEMENT 1891-92.

(a)	88.504½ quarts milk, .03.....	\$2,655.14
(b)	320 pounds veal, .06 .....	19.20
	6,469 pounds beef, .07.....	452.83
	Cash for hides.....	36.52
	Total.....	\$3,163.68
(c)	10 pigs.....	27 50
	4 pigs.....	10 00
	335 pounds pork, .05 .....	16.75
	3,371 pounds pork, .04½.....	178 05
	2,887 pounds pork, .06.....	173 22
	933 pounds pork.....	57 78
	Total.....	\$463.30
(d)	2 bu. vegetable oysters, .30.....	.60
	2 bu. vegetable oysters, \$1.00.....	2.00
	43 bu. beets, .40.....	17 20
	8 bu. beets, .60 .....	4.80
	30 bu. beets, .16 2-3.....	5.00
	3 bu. parsnips, .30.....	.90
	3 bu. parsnips, .60.....	1.80
	1 bu. carrots, .30.....	.30
	8 bu. carrots, .25.....	2.00
	20 quarts currants, .08.....	1.60
	327 bu potatoes, .30 .....	98.10
	2,143 bu. potatoes, .25.....	535.75
	20 9 10 tons hay, \$6.00.....	125.40
	4½ bu. peas, \$1.00.....	4.50
	41½ bu. peas, .50 .....	20.75
	144 doz ears sweet corn, .06.....	8.64
	24 5 12 doz ears sweet corn, .05.....	1 22
	36 bu. sweet corn, .50 .....	18.00
	24½ bu. string beans, \$1.00.....	24.50
	483 1-3 doz. radishes, .04.....	19.33
	21 bu. turnips, .25 .....	5.25
	24 bu. turnips, .12½ .....	3.00
	15 bu. turnips, .18 1-3.....	2.75
	3½ doz. turnips, .15.....	.52
	34½ bu. tomatoes, .50.....	17.25
	½ bu. tomatoes, green, .30.....	.15
	544½ bu. oats, .24.....	130 68
	39 bu. oats, .26.....	20.14
	4 bu. oats, .36.....	1.44
	½ bu. popcorn, .66 2-3.....	.33
	3 bu. popcorn, .66 2-3 .....	2.00
	2 loads straw, \$1.00 .....	2.00
	4 loads straw, .50 .....	2.00
	127 heads of cabbage, .05.....	6.35
	652 heads of cabbage .04.....	

40 heads celery, .03.....	1.20
50 heads celery, .02.....	1.00
20 heads of celery, .05.....	1.00
2½ bu. lettuce, .40.....	.85
20 bu. cucumbers, .15.....	3.00
43 2-3 doz. onions, .20.....	8.73
6 pks. cucumbers, .50.....	3.00
51 bunches lettuce, .04.....	2.04
12½ bunches greens, .03.....	.38
10 doz. onions, 80.....	8.00
Total.....	\$1131.53
(e) 2 chicken, .08.....	.32
56 1-3 doz. eggs, .10.....	5.63
38 doz. eggs, .11.....	4.18
38½ doz. eggs, .12.....	4.62
15 doz. eggs, .13.....	1.95
22 1-3 doz. eggs, .15.....	3.35
4 doz. eggs, 20.....	.80
Total.....	\$20.85

## FARM PRODUCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1ST, 1891.

One hundred and sixty-four dozen radishes, one-half bu. radishes, 3¼ bu. lettuce, 13¼ bu. peas, 23¾ bu. turnips, 8½ dozen turnips, 57½ dozen onions, 34¾ bu. onions, 7½ doz. beets, 127¼ bu. beets, 12¾ bu. beet greens, 18 bu. cucumbers, 3½ dozen cucumbers, 16 bu. string beans, 12¾ dozen carrots, 32¼ bu. carrots, 2,237 heads cabbage, 1,131 bu. potatoes, 50½ bu. tomatoes, 3 bu. green tomatoes, 44 bu. sweet corn, 18 heads cauliflower, 2,275 heads celery, 6 loads pumpkins, 2 bu. popcorn, 275 squash, 150 bu. mangle wurzles, 1,000 bu. corn, baskets, 20 loads corn fodder, 837 bu. oats, 50 tons hay, 40 loads straw, 44,672 quarts milk.

## FARM PRODUCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1ST, 1892.

One thousand three hundred and ninety-three heads celery, 3,208 heads cabbage, 2,839¼ bu. potatoes, 2 bu. vegetable oysters, 77¾ bu. beets, 3 bu. parsnips, 29½ bu. carrots, 30 quarts currants, 52¼ bu. peas, 212¾ dozen ears sweet corn, 36 bu. sweet corn, 31½ bu. string beans, 1 bu. butter beans, 483 2-3 dozen radishes, 86¼ bu. turnips, 43 bu. tomatoes, 68 bunches lettuce, 12¾ bunches beet greens, 82 bunches sage, 43 2-3 dozen onions, 54¾ bu. onions, 5 bu. cucumbers, 233 bu. cucumbers, 8½ bu. popcorn, 2¼ bu. seed peas, 100 bu. small potatoes, 1 load pumpkins, 75 tons ensilage, 90 tons hay, 100 bu. shelled corn, 25 bu. white beans, 1,239¾ bu. oats, 50 loads straw, 88,423 quarts milk.

## SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

Minnesota School for Feeble Minded, Faribault.

		August 1st, 1891		August 1st, 1892	
		Sub- classification	Totals	Sub- classification	Totals
1. ATTENDANCE.....					
a.	Regular.....				
b.	Transient.....				
2. FOOD.....					
a.	Breadstuffs.....	\$ 72.90	\$ 354.87	\$ 46.92	\$ 396.69
b.	Butter and milk.....			47.00	
c.	Eggs.....	3.75		3.60	
d.	Fruit.....	48.61		87.74	
e.	Fish.....	46			
f.	Meats.....	9.00		11.63	
g.	Poultry.....				
h.	Sundry supplies.....	213.60		177.21	
i.	Vegetables.....	6.55		22.59	
3. BEDDING.....					
a.	Wearing apparel.....		4,248.03		4,413.57
b.	Materials and findings.....				
c.	Bedding.....				
d.	Freight, etc.....				
4. LAUNDRY SUPPLIES.....					
5.	FUEL.....		\$ 218.40		\$ 204.12
6.	LIGHT.....		304.50		205.75
7.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.....		5.65		7.16
8.	POSTAGE, ETC.....		516.25		679.53
9.	BOOKS, ETC.....		19.85		26.85
10.	AMUSEMENTS, ETC.....		803.59		717.66
11.	HOUSEH'D SUPPLIES.....		1,716.67		2,337.08
12.	FURNITURE, ETC.....		3,731.77		3,623.42
13.	BLD'G, REPAIRS, ETC.....		7,512.48		7,910.38
a.	Hardware.....	\$64.04	308.43	\$60.77	314.32
b.	Lumber.....	34.26		33.50	
c.	Painting and glazing.....	18.91		20.05	
d.	Plumbing, etc.....	191.22		200.00	
14. TOOLS AND MACH'Y.....					
16.	FARM GARDEN, ETC.....		\$1,496.15		\$1,736.51
a.	Implem'ts and Vehicles.....	\$ 892.32	2,673.57	\$1,140.07	3,242.03
b.	Feed.....	137.25		88.00	
c.	Harness, shoeing, etc.....	183.00		175.00	
d.	Live stock.....	1,461.00		1,827.00	
e.	Seeds, etc.....			11.96	
16. INDUST'L TRAINING.....					
a.	Brass.....	\$ 51.02	\$503.76	\$ 40.20	\$1,027.27
b.	Brush.....	365.52		925.29	
c.	Scroll.....	22.58		28.38	
d.	Turning.....			53	
e.	Mat.....	12.05		3.50	
f.	Sewing class.....	49.84		20.39	
g.	Hammock.....	2.75		8.98	
TOTALS.....			\$24,413.97		\$26,842.34
*Boilers, engines & shafting.....					3,812.75
TOTAL.....					\$30,655.09
*Not including brick work or setting.					

## CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

CONCERNING

### Minnesota School for Feeble Minded,

FARIBAULT.

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#### LOCATION.

The school is situated upon the east bluff of Straight river, overlooking the city of Faribault, which lies to the west of the river. It is about two miles from the railroad depots, and forms the southern terminus of a line of six public institutions, which are arranged in the following order from the north, viz: Shattuck Military School [Episcopal], School for the Deaf [State], St. Mary's Ladies' Hall [Episcopal], Seabury Hall [Episcopal], School for the Blind [State], and School for the Feeble-Minded [State].

#### OBJECT.

The school has for its general objects the training of such feeble-minded children as are capable of improvement, and the care and comfort of such as cannot be improved. The former is accomplished by regular school and industrial work adapted to this class; the ultimate aim being to make each child self-supporting, or as nearly so as possible. To accomplish this, all the training is of the most practical nature.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The school is in reality an institution performing the functions of a school, a home and a hospital. It, therefore, consists of three departments quite distinct in their nature and yet mutually connected, viz: [1] School and Training Department, [2] Custodia or Home, and [3] Epileptic Hospital.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All feeble-minded persons, residents of the state of Minnesota, who, in the opinion of the superintendent, are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction in this school, and whose defects prevent them from receiving proper training in the public schools of the State, and all idiotic and epileptic persons, residents of the State, may be admitted to their respective departments, and receive the benefits of the school free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by the board of directors. [Chapter 205 General Laws of 1887.]

[Clothing and transportation are not paid by the State.—See last paragraph of this circular].

## METHODS OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.

Application should be made to the superintendent for blank forms, which, when properly filled out, give a correct and detailed description and history of the person for whom application is made to enable the superintendent to determine the eligibility of the case. The applications are numbered and filed in the order in which they are received.

## CLASSIFICATION.

Pupils are classified by the superintendent and assigned to their appropriate departments in the institution.

SCHOOL AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT.—*School.*

## (DURING SCHOOL HOURS.)

The children are under the guidance of refined teachers, who, while they endeavor to impart the simple elements of an English education, are constantly on the alert to correct improper habits, develop the sense of right and wrong, teach acts of courtesy, and keep all hands busy at something useful. About six hours a day are devoted to school room work and industrial occupations, which vary according to the capacity of the child, from stringing beads and buttons, or matching color and form blocks, to recitations in reading, penmanship, numbers, geography, orthography, composition and other elementary work of the common schools. Music, dancing and calisthenics occupy a portion of the time, and are of primary importance in arousing and maintaining the interest of the sluggish minds and strengthening the feeble wills

*Manual and Industrial Occupations.*

Properly adapted occupations and games of the Kindergarten are employed for the little children, while manual and industrial training is co-ordinated with the school work for the older ones. Experience has shown with this class, as with normal children, that definite physical effort to accomplish a useful object, if only to do an errand, or button a shoe, tends to mental and moral development, effective in proportion as it involves complexity of movement and thought within the limits of ability to perform the same properly. The program is so arranged as to keep all busy during school hours, the time being divided between literary and industrial occupations. By this means, it is believed, maximum mental development can be realized and each child at the same time, be rendered capable of the greatest degree of self-support.

Brush making, mat weaving, scroll sawing, repoussé work, farming, gardening, and care of stock are some of the industries adapted to the boys and are followed by them at the school.

The girls are employed at plain and fancy needle work, lace making, crocheting, baking, cooking and general house work.

*(OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL HOURS.)*

The pupils are under the care constantly of attendants. Abundant recreation is provided for all out of doors when the weather will permit. It is the earnest endeavor of the management to surround each child with good home influences in school and out. No employe can retain a position in the school whose influence, with the children, is known to be detrimental to them.

Books and periodicals, of a suitable kind, are furnished for the use of the pupils.

*ENTERTAINMENT.*

Special entertainments are provided for the various holidays of the year for the children, and it has been the custom for the children, under the direction of the teachers, to give one public entertainment each year.

One evening of each week during the school year is devoted to the children's dance and sociable, under the personal supervision of the officers, and one evening of each week is devoted to miscellaneous entertainments, games, stereoptican exhibitions, etc., by an officer or teacher.



## CUSTODIA.

Such children as are not capable of improvement, or but slightly so, are cared for separately from those in the school, and every effort is exerted to make their lives as comfortable and happy as possible. A school is maintained in this department so that no case will be neglected, however hopeless it may appear at first.

In this department many of the older and more capable pupils are employed in the care of their more unfortunate brothers and sisters.

## EPILEPTICS.

Epileptic persons whose minds are weak, or in whom this condition is threatened, are assigned a place in the institution and given medical treatment and mental and physical training adapted to their requirements.

## SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

On Sunday mornings regular Sunday School exercises are held by the superintendent and teachers, and on Sunday evening, the superintendent or one of the teachers, instructs by "plain talks" in morality and good conduct. An effort is made to develop strength of character, and to cultivate purity of heart and purpose.

Any pupils, whose physical health or mental peculiarities do not render it inadvisable, may attend church services in the city with teachers or attendants, as approved by the superintendent.

The school is non-sectarian and the wishes of the parents will always be observed in the selection of churches for attendance.

## MEDICAL CARE.

The school is under the care of a medical superintendent and an assistant physician and the needs of such as require ordinary medical aid are supplied. An oculist and aurist is also supplied who gives necessary attention in this direction. Special surgical and dental work is done at the expense of the parents.

## VACATION.

During the months of July and August there is a nominal vacation of the schools, and when it is deemed advisable by the superintendent, children may be returned to their homes for

vacation. Unless for urgent reasons it is not generally advisable for children to go home at other times. All expenses for bringing and returning children must be borne by the parents or friends of the children, unless especially provided for otherwise. It is always desirable for parents to visit the school before or at the time their child is admitted, that they may know personally of the school and its methods. When this cannot be done the superintendent may send for the child to be admitted, provided all actual expenses [no fees] are paid by the person or persons interested. The state does not pay the traveling expenses in such cases.

Such of the school children as do not go home during the summer vacation, have the privilege of camping out for a short time in July or August. The summer camps are now an established feature of the school and they contribute immeasurably to the health and comfort of the whole household.

#### DISCIPLINE.

Sympathy and kindness on the part of officers, teachers and attendants render government simple and easy generally. Cases seeming to require punishment are acted upon by the superintendent or an officer, and corporal punishment is not delegated to any one. If in an extreme case it is required, the superintendent alone assumes the responsibility of such action.

#### DURATION OF ATTENDANCE.

Admissions are not made for any specified time. Applications may be received at any time during the year, but the best interests of the pupils are consulted in reference to their discharge.

#### AGE OF APPLICANTS.

There is no age qualification required for admission, though the earlier a feeble-minded child can be received, after leaving the mother's arms, the better the chances are for improvement in most cases.

#### VISITATIONS.

The institution is open to the public at all reasonable hours on every day of the week except Sunday and Saturday. The school hours are from 8.15 A. M. to 3 P. M., and those desiring to see the children in their school and training exercises should visit within those hours. The children have the time to them-

selves outside of school hours. Parents having children at the institution are at liberty to visit them but must provide their own transportation to and from trains and have their lodging provided for outside of the school.

Food and confectionery should never be given to the children without the advice and consent of the superintendent. Such articles should be left at the office or with the matron who will attend to issuing them at proper times. Clothing and all articles of value must be left at office to be receipted for and marked. *All business matters should be transacted at the office.* This is important, and if observed will prevent many misunderstandings.

The history and characteristics of the children and their family connections are considered confidential matters by the management, and all reasonable means are employed to protect children from curiosity seekers. Children are mentioned to strangers by their first names.

Visitors should refrain from talking of the peculiarities of the children in their presence. Feeble-minded children are often painfully conscious of their infirmity and it is very humiliating and discouraging to such persons to hear themselves discussed by strangers.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Children who have parents or friends interested in them are reported at least once each month, at least during the first year of attendance. Children who are able to write are expected to do so at stated times. When the address of any child's correspondent is changed, the office should be notified of it at once. Do not blame the institution for not replying to correspondence which is regularly answered and sent to some former address, the latest reported. Do not send a letter addressed to "John," "Theodore," "Joe," "Mary" or some other given name and signed "Your Loving Mother," or "Your Brother," etc., as it is often utterly impossible to know to whom such letters belong among several persons of the same name and with equally affectionate relatives.

Always give the name in full of the child and sign the full name and address of the writer in every case, except that letters to children enclosed in a letter to the superintendent need not be so signed.

In many cases after the child has been in the school for some time or where there are no near relatives of the child, no stated

reports are sent as they would add unnecessarily to the work of the office, but correspondence from friends and relatives will always be promptly and cheerfully answered. In case of serious sickness, the persons interested will be notified at once.

#### EXPENSES.

A deposit, not exceeding forty dollars [\$40] per annum, as fixed by the board of directors, is required in advance for clothing and traveling expenses of each child. Relatives of the children are required to file with the superintendent a duly and properly executed bond for the subsequent payment of funds for clothing and traveling expenses, as may be required.

For further information address:

DR A. C. ROGERS,  
Faribault, Minn.