



Faribault State School and Hospital.
Superintendent.
Correspondence.

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Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics

DR. A. C. ROGERS, SUPERINTENDENT

State Board of Control

S. W. LEAVETT, Chairman

P. M. RINGDAL

L. A. ROSING

M. C. CUTTER, Secretary

Faribault, Minn. May 21, 1907.

Replying to yours of

Subject

Frank L. Randall, Supt.,
State Reformatory,
St. Cloud, Minn.

My dear Mr. Randall:

I believe that you have stated in one of your discussions at the quarterly meetings that there were a number of people in the Reformatory who were of markedly inferior mentality. Will you kindly give me the statistics, if you have them, as to the number under your care, or the percentage of those committed, whom you consider should be thus classified. I do not care for exact figures, but a substantially correct estimate.

If you have any statistics from any of the other penological institutions of this country or abroad bearing upon this question, I would appreciate it very much if you would send them to me.

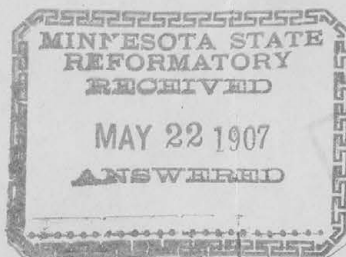
I am writing Warden Wolfer also.

Very sincerely yours,

A. C. Rogers

Supt.

ACR/M



Dr. Wolner,

Please go over a census
make conscientious number
and report to me.

Randall

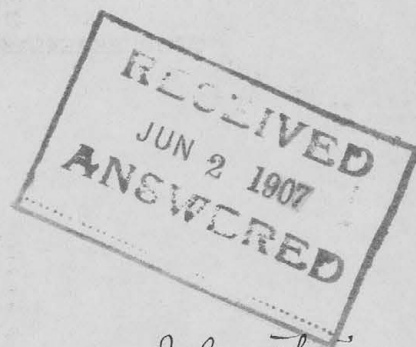
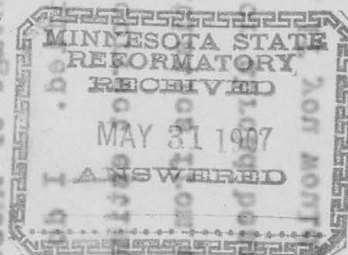
5--25-07

To the Superintendent,

I have gone over
about 500 and have estimated
that there were in the neighborhood
of 10% defective mentally.

Respectfully Submitted

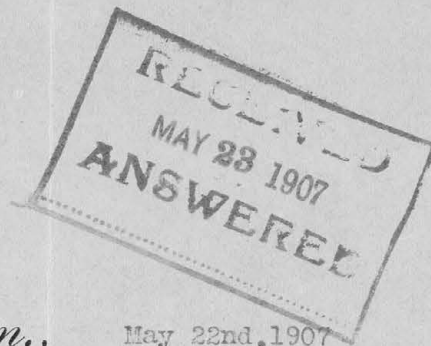
H. Wolner
Physician



Dr. Rogers, If this
is not definite enough, please
command me.

Randall

Warden's Office
Minnesota State Prison,
Henry Wolfer, Warden.



Stillwater, Minn.,

May 22nd, 1907

My dear Doctor:-

Referring to your letter of the 21st, with reference to my remarks at a recent quarterly conference on the "markedly inferior mentality" of a number of the inmates of the prison beg to say, that we have at least fifty that can be classified under this head out of a number of seven hundred.

I have no statistics from other penal institutions of this country or abroad bearing upon this question. I have however, two or three volumes that contain valuable information upon the subject, and will take pleasure in forwarding them to you under separate cover. In conclusion I think I can safely say however, that the percentage of those that are mentally defective in the different penal institutions of this country, will run about the same.

I am booked for a paper for the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Minneapolis next month, and expect to touch upon this question. I have not prepared the paper however, or given the matter any attention as yet.

Yours very truly,

Dr. A. C. Rogers,

Sup't., Minn. School for Feeble-Minded,
Faribault, Minn.

MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

Warden.

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7%

May 23,

7.

Publication Board of Teachers College,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am glad to learn that you are proposing to reprint Seguin's Idiocy and its Treatment by the Physiological Method. I had hoped when this was done that the translation could be carefully revised and some of the thoughts made a little more clear. It ought to be carefully indexed and it would add very much to the convenience for reference purposes to have topical headings throughout the work. Some of the members of our Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded have had the question of this republication in mind for several years. If the printing office of this institution had not already been overloaded for some time, I should have undertaken this work myself. I have a copy of this valuable work and could use probably a dozen copies of the new edition if it were gotten out along the lines I have suggested and the work carefully done. Every teacher in an institution of this kind should, and nearly all would obtain copies of such a work and, of course, there is a growing demand for it amongst educators generally. The old edition does not appeal to teachers because of the obscure translation of the French idioms. I have a copy of the original in French, but unfortunately do not possess sufficient knowledge

P.B.T.C. #2.

of that language to derive any benefit from the reading.

Will you kindly give me the address of the person who will have this matter in special charge and, if possible, I will make it a point to call on him within the next two or three weeks.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.

Denver, May 24, 1907.

To the Principal,
School for Defective Children,
Faubault, Minn.

Inclosed you will find
circulars in regard to Mrs.
LeFavre's special work for
Defectives. She is desirous
of securing a few more pupils
for private drill during the
Summer. Improvement is desired.
Can you not send the names
and addresses of a few parents
who might desire this work
for their children?

Mrs. LeFavre will make you
a generous recognition for all
pupils coming to her through
your influence.

Very truly yours,

C. P. Sipple, Secy.

For Children and Adults

NEW METHOD

School of Development and Expression

For overcoming Mental and Physical Defects, Nervousness, Bashfulness, etc. Backwardness at school; speech defects of all kinds; mind wandering with its inability to see, hear, remember, etc.

Systematic Corrective and Developing Drill and Instructions suited to the individual needs of each pupil. Also Rest Cure, Diet, etc.

Mrs. Le Favre is qualified and gives her intelligent, painstaking attention to each individual pupil. A limited number of earnest pupils will receive the personal attention of Mrs. Le Favre and her assistants at her quiet, modern, mountain view home where the atmosphere is of the finest.

Mrs. Le Favre (from New York) did very effective work in the School for Nervous and Defective Children in Chicago, which was under the direction of Pres. Harper and Professors of the University. (That school is now abandoned.)

As a specialist along these lines, Mrs. Le Favre is prepared to lecture before educators and parents. Write for particulars. Address

MRS. C. LEFAVRE,
4053 Vallejo Street, Denver, Colorado.

Special Teachers' Course with Theory and Drill.

Testimonials.

Of Mrs. Le Favre's work, "If good people would only live by it and train their children by it, the millennium would be greatly hastened."—Frances E. Willard.

"She speaks in a low and mellow voice, and says many good things, and some that are entirely new."—New York Tribune.

"Mrs. Le Favre's lecture was listened to with rapt attention, and the hearers took away with them an abundance of food for thought."—New York Sunday Times.

"Her writings, like her talks, are practical and full of good sense."—Public Opinion, Washington, D. C.

"Mrs. Le Favre, who spoke before members of Dr. McArthur's Church and also of Prof. Adler's congregation the past week, read a most interesting paper yesterday before the Alumni of Van Norman Institute."—New York World.

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to that of others. * * * May you prosper in your good work."—Mrs. Leander Stone, President Young Women's Christian Association, Chicago.

"In the words that Mrs. Le Favre spoke to the Sunday School of the People's Church, one could readily see and feel something of her range and power, and her practical method.—W. H. Thomas, D. D., Chicago

"A blessing to the children of all homes if their mothers would practice its precepts."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF CHICAGO, ILLINOS.

Ray School

I take pleasure in certifying that a pupil of this school, a girl who was a decidedly defective child, was taken out of school and put under the instruction of Mrs. Le Favre for seven weeks, and when she returned to school she showed remarkable improvement in alertness, ability and attention. Mrs. Le Favre effected a remarkable improvement in her hearing and sight. The improvement in her sight was especially gratifying. One of the features of her case was that on her return she was very bright and cheerful, whereas, she had previously been moody and morose.

WM. M. LAWRENCE,
Principal of Ray School.

Lectures, Instructions and Readings Illustrated

Lessons or Lectures under Auspices of, or to Churches, Schools, Societies,
Clubs, Classes, Artists, Orators, or Private Individuals
by arrangements.

MRS. C. LEFAVRE, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

1. "Fundamental Principles for the Interpretation of all the Arts, Nature and Daily Life." Single lecture or course.
2. Interpretive readings from the Classics.
3. Talks on Books, Pictures, People and Places.
4. "Steps to the Artistic" (with side remarks about Perfume Beauty Love.) Single lecture.
5. "Gentleness as a Potent Social and Business Force."
6. "Finding the Beautitul and Good in the Common Places of Life." Single talks.
7. Sunshine, Good Cheer Talks.
8. "Gems, Precious Stones and Color." Artistically, symbolical-ly or religiously presented. Very popular. One lecture, three lectures or course.
9. "The Ring—It's Meaning." Single talks.
10. "A Columbian Voyage of Discovery for Today; America's Significant Symbology and Important Place in the World." Single lecture or talk.
11. Special deep course—"Line of Direction of our Activities."
- ✓ 12. "Hereditry and Environment."
- ✓ 13. "How to deal with Defects and Defectives."
14. "The Faculties and powers of our Mentality: Our Possibilities Now." Talk or lecture.
- ✓ 15. "Child Mind and Nature Studies. The Golden Rod, Morning Glory, Lily, etc" Demonstration for a term of years proves the worth of this work. Single talk or course instruction. For parents, nurses, teachers, friends.
16. "The Lillies" (an Easter talk).
17. "Improved Home Life and Household Economics." Single talk or course.
18. "Character Building."
19. "Two Great Stone Curios, Newly found."
- ✓ 20. "The five Senses: How to use them (with a word about the telephone.)"
21. Talks and Suggestions in Oratory and Conversation.

Testimonials.

"Mrs. Le Favre, a bright gentlewoman who lectures and writes, has brains, ideas, theories, a pretty wit and gentle ways, and uncommon ideas on a host of topics of common interest." New York World.

"She speaks in a low and mellow voice, and says many good things, and some that are entirley new." New York Tribune.

"Mrs. Le Favre's lecture was listened to with rapt attention, and the hearers took away with them an abundance of food for thought." New York Sunday Times.

Of Mrs. Le Favre's work—"If good people would only live by it and train their little ones by it, the millennium would be greatly hastened." Frances E. Willard.

Western Address, MRS. C. LEFAVRE,
4053 Vallejo St., Denver, Colo.

May 25,

7.

Supt. of Schools,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly have someone drop me a postal card stating whether the Parental School will still be in full operation on June 3rd, and if so, where I can find it.

I expect to pass through Chicago on that day, and would like to spend a few hours at the school.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am,

ACR/OB

Very sincerely yours,

Supt.



WEST -
ADELPHIA
TION

RECEIVED

THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.

POSTAL CARD.
MAY 29 1907

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

ANSWERED



Dr. Arthur C. Rogers. M.D.
Minn. School for Feeble-Minded
Fairbault Minn

Dear Sir:



Will you be kind enough to send me a copy of
your latest annual report?

Very truly yours,

LIGHTMER WITMER

College Hall,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Handwritten:
Witmer
5/31/07



THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



Dr. A. C. Rogers, Sup't.
School for Feeble Minded & Colony for Epilep-
tics,
Fairbault, Minn.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC

A Journal for the Study and Treatment
of Mental Retardation and Deviation

Editor:

LIGHTNER WITMER, Ph. D.
University of Pennsylvania

West Philadelphia Station,

PHILADELPHIA, *June 26* 1907

DEAR SIR:

I take pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the receipt of

Biennial Report, July 31, 1906

Very truly yours,

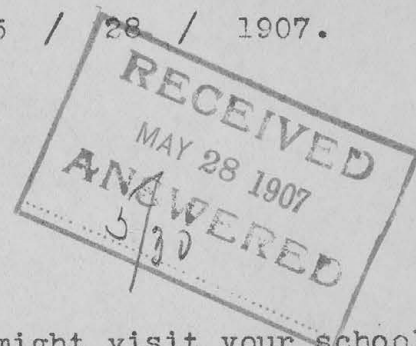
LIGHTNER WITMER, *Editor*

E. T. TOWNE
Professor of Economics and History,
and Registrar.

CARLETON COLLEGE
NORTHFIELD, MINN.

5 / 28 / 1907.

Dr. A. C. Rogers,
Sup't, State School for the Feeble-minded,
Faribault, Minnesota.



Dear Sir:

A few days ago you very kindly said that we might visit your school again this year. May we come next Monday, June third? I have a class of twenty-eight in "Social Problems" this year, and I think that we will have the full number, as all seem very anxious to take the trip to Faribault.

Hoping that I may hear from you, I am,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. T. Towne".

May 30,

7.

May 28th.

Prof. M. T. Towne,
Northfield, Minn.

My Dear Sir:

We will be glad to have you visit us on Monday, June 3d. We will give your party a coffee and sandwich lunch, and will be glad to show you what we have.

It happens that I shall be away on that day to attend our own National organization, but Dr. Wylie will give a talk to the class and explain anything required.

ACR/CB

Very sincerely yours,

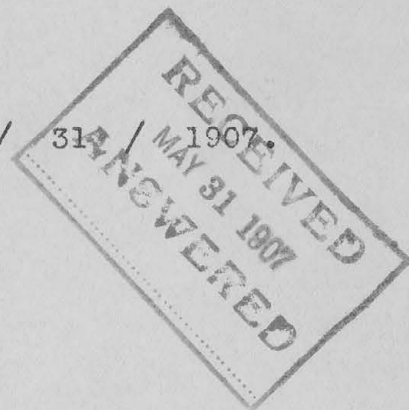
Supt.

P.S. Kindly drop a line by return mail stating the time that you will probably arrive, and the amount of time you can devote to this particular institution. I presume you desire to visit the Blind and Deaf as well.

E. T. TOWNE
of Economics and History,
and Registrar.

CARLETON COLLEGE
NORTHFIELD, MINN.

5 / 31 / 1907



Dr. A. C. Rogers:

Sup't, State School for the Feeble-minded,
Faribault, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your kind reply to our request. We would defer our trip if there were only another day that we could all get away. As it is Commencement time at the school for the Blind we shall not be able to spend much, if any, time there; hence can spend the greater part of the day at the school for the Feeble-minded. We shall drive, and plan to leave here at 6:30, probably reaching there at about 9:30. ^{Mon. June 3rd.} This will give us ^{if you think it advisable} time to drive out to one or two of the departments that we did not have time to visit last year.

Very truly yours, E. T. Towne

NOTE-1. All letters to children must be written in English and addressed to child, care of the Superintendent. Be sure to put child's name on envelope.

- 2 Parents must enclose stamp for reply.
- 3 Boys are allowed to write home once a week.
- 4 No presents allowed, except fresh fruit.
- 5 Visitors received any day between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. Parents may visit on Sunday. No children allowed except by written permission of Superintendent. Write to him for permit.
- 6 Parents must furnish clothing for the children or pay for it if school furnishes it.
- 7 To reach the school, take Elston Ave. car to 40 Ave., transfer and get off at Argyle Ave., walk east, north and east to school. Or, Northwestern Elevated R. R. to Wrightwood Ave., change to Lincoln Ave. Electric car and get off at Bowmanville (end of line). Walk west on Foster Ave. to school. Or, take "Court House and Bowmanville" car to to Bowmanville.

CHICAGO PARENTAL SCHOOL

N. ST. LOUIS & W. BERWYN AVES.

TELEPHONE EDGEWATER 384

R. M. HITCH, SUPT.

CHICAGO



May 29 1907

Dear Dr. Rogers

Our school will be in regular session on Monday June 3rd. We shall be very glad indeed to have you visit us.

Take Elston Ave. car at Cor. State and ^{Randolph} ~~Madison~~ ride 6 or 7 miles, transfer to North Fortieth Ave. ride $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to end of line. Walk east through the Cemetery. Time of journey $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Telephone us when you start from State and ^{Randolph} ~~Madison~~ and some one will meet you at end of Fortieth Ave. car line. Or tell conductor on Fortieth Ave. car where you are going and he will direct you. Easy trip.

Yours truly
R. M. Hitch

Transfer on Palanca
+ South Shore
Wall 802 20 3000

The Inn Take
Sack a Milk Elev.

UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

Iowa Institution for
Feeble-Minded Children

Geo. Mogridge, M. D.
Superintendent

GLENWOOD, IOWA. May 29, 1907.



Dr. A. C. Rogers,
Faribault, Minnesota.

Dear Doctor:-

I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th inst. and desire to thank your committee for the invitation to be present at the Quarterly Meeting with your Board of Control, about August 1st. I regret to say that I feel it will be impossible for me to prepare a paper such as mentioned by yourself, or in fact, on any other subject pertaining to our work. I regret this, but I am compelled to forego the pleasure, on account of the fact that I am so full up with building operations at the institution, and in addition have to prepare a paper for our own Conference, which occurs on the 25th of June; I am expecting, also, to be present at the National Conference at Minneapolis and am booked for a short paper there. In addition to all this, I might say, in confidence, that I am not entirely well at present and feel that I need all the rest from work that I can take. To prepare such a paper as I would like to present before your meeting, would be more labor than, at the present time, I would venture to undertake. I hope you will appreciate the circumstances which cause me to decline.

Very truly yours,

Geo. Mogridge

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK



May 31st, 1907

Dr. A. C. Rogers,
Faribault, Minn.

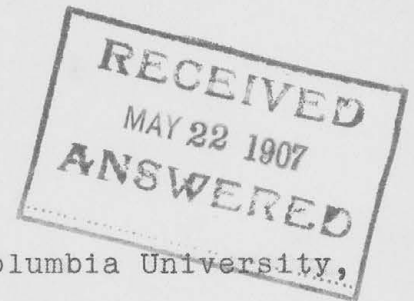
Dear Sir:

I am afraid that our reprint of Seguin's book will not be all that you would wish. Our plan is to barely reprint the English version without critical comment of any sort. We agree with you that a critical edition with a statement of those points in which Seguin was eccentric and even ridiculous would be an advantage, but we have no one here who has the time to devote to such critical work. We trust that the bare reprint will be of much use. If you or some one else would print in one of the appropriate journals some time a proper critical commentary, it would be of great help, of course. It is not our general purpose to do work which would be done by general publishers ^{but only} ~~that~~ hope to reprint things like the book in question, which no regular publisher would reprint because of the financial loss.

Yours truly,

E. L. Thorndike

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK



Dear Sir:

The Publication Board of Teachers College, Columbia University, proposes to reprint Dr. Seguin's famous Idiocy and its Treatment by the Physiological Method, provided sufficient subscriptions are received to warrant the expectation of paying ultimately the actual cost of printing. Only a half dozen copies are now known to be in existence. This treatise will make a book of some 100,000 words and will be substantially bound in the best cloth binding.

If you regard it as desirable that this book, representing the foundation of modern treatment of mental defectives, be available for students of the subject, will you subscribe for one or more copies and forward the enclosed copies of this letter to any friends who may be glad to learn of this opportunity. The subscription price is \$1.75, post paid. The regular price will be \$2.00, plus postage.

Publication Board of Teachers College.

To the Publication Board of Teachers College,
Columbia University,
New York City.

*Subscribed by
6 copies
for office*

I hereby subscribe for-----copies of Seguin's Idiocy and its Treatment by the Physiological Method, for which I agree to pay \$1.75 per copy when delivered.

Name_____

Address_____

North Dakota Institution for Feeble Minded

H. A. LAMOURE, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT

TRUSTEES:
GRANT HAGER, PRES.
J. E. GRAY, SEC'Y.
W. C. TREUMANN.
C. I. CHRISTIANSON.
M. F. HEGGE.

TREASURER:
CHAS. A. HARRIS.

GRAFTON, N. D. June 5, 1907

Dr. A. C. Rogers,
Faribault, Minn.

Dear Doctor:-

Will you kindly send me two copies of the form used in Minnesota in certifying to County Judge of the fact that so & so is an indigent inmate of your Institution. If you have any copies of the form^{of} certificate, which the County Judge uses in determining the fact that an individual is an indigent, please send me two copies of same. The new law goes into effect on the first of July next, and I believe corresponds to the law enforced in Minnesota.

I expect to attend the National Convention, and hope to see you there.

Very truly yours,

H. A. La Moure
Superintendent.

*Recd
6/8/07*

June 7, 1907.

Dear Dr. LaMoure:

Dr. Rogers is in the East and Mrs. LaMoure handed your letter of the 5th inst. to me. I send you herewith the forms we use, both old and new.

You speak of a form used "in certifying to the County Judge of the fact that so and so is an indigent inmate" of the institution. The question of indigency is determined before the pupil or patient is admitted. Our application blanks ask the question whether or not the parents are able to pay the amount required. If answered in the negative we send the set of certificates to the parents and it is up to them to demonstrate the fact of their indigency to the satisfaction of the county commissioners or judge of probate, when the latter signs the certificates and the original is returned for filing in this office, as indicated.

Mrs. LaMoure was looking fine -- N. D. must be a pretty good place to live.

Sincerely,

Bertha Jensen.

Inclosure.

Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics

DR. A. C. ROGERS, SUPERINTENDENT

State Board of Control

S. W. LEAVETT, Chairman

P. M. RINGDAL

L. A. ROSING

M. C. CUTTER, Secretary

Faribault, Minn. June 7, 1907. 190

Replying to yours of

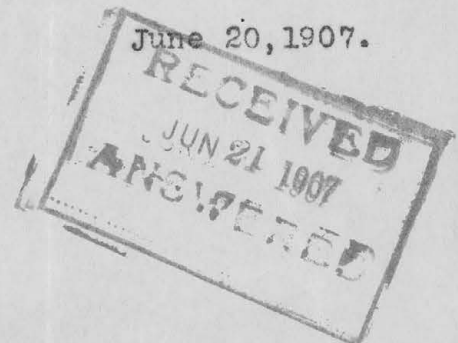
Subject

Dear Dr. LaMoure:

Dr. Rogers is in the East and Mrs. LaMoure handed me your letter of the 5th inst. I send you herewith the form we use

Minnesota State Library
St. Paul
John E. King, Librarian

Dr. A. G. Rogers, Supt.,
Faribault, Minn.



Dear Sir:

On examination of our State Documents I find that we are without any of the annual reports issued by the secretary of the Institution for Defective Children. I would esteem it a great favor if you could forward me a complete file of these publications as we are anxious to complete our file of State Documents. It would also be a favor if you could see that this Library is put on your regular mailing list for all of the publications issued under the auspices of your institution.

*All but
3rd + 1900-02*

Very truly yours,

John E. King
per *K*
State Librarian.



Chicago, Ill. June 20, 1907.

Supt. of School for the feeble-minded,

Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:--

Will you kindly inform me as to whether or not there is an Orchestra or Military Band connected with your institution, and if so advise me as to the names of their leaders or managers?

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy, I remain,

Yours very truly,

134 Van Buren St.

July 1,

7.

Mr. Geo. C. Gault,
134 Van Buren St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We have an orchestra and a band connected with this institution. The leader is Mr. Wesley Steppan.

ACR/OB Very respectfully,



Fessenden, N. D. June 21, 1907

Supt. of School For The Feebleminded,
Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Is there any literature existing which treats of the methods employed in teaching the feeble minded to write and read? If you know of any such, would you kindly send the names of the books and the place where they may be purchased.

yours sincerely,

Edith Darcy.

July 6,

7.

Miss Edith Darcey,

Fessenden, N. Dak.

Dear Madam:

We do not have any literature so far as I know especially devoted to methods employed for teaching Feeble-minded children to read and write. I believe there are occasional references to this subject in the various articles published in the Journal of Psycho Asthenics, altho I do not recall anything of special value. The fact is there is no difference between the method required for these children and that required by normal children. The development of the idea of course comes first, ~~when~~ the word spoken and written. Patience and reiteration are essential.

very respectfully,



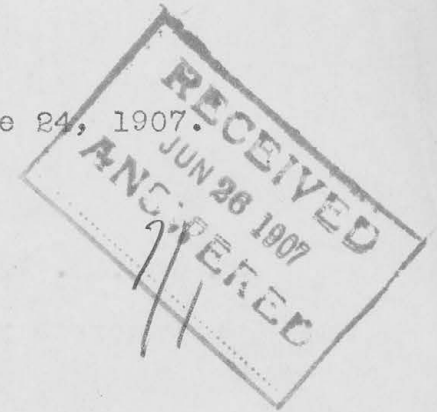
State Civil Service Commission

State of Illinois

Commissioners:

W. B. MOULTON,
President, Chicago
JAMES A. WILLOUGHBY,
Belleville
J. STANLEY BROWNE,
Rockford
JOSEPH C. MASON,
Secretary and Chief Examiner

Chicago, June 24, 1907.



Superintendent,

School for Feeble Minded Children,

Fairbault, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me a copy of the Rules of
your institution, and oblige

Yours truly,

Joseph C. Mason

Secretary.

June 24th.

Mr. Jos. E. Mason,

Secretary State Civil Service Commission,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We do not have any printed rules. Specific rules as to government are usually in typewritten form, issued as occasion requires.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.

June 27,

7.

Miss Ida B. Cannon,
C/o "Southwark," Dominion Line,
Montreal, Canada.

My Dear Miss Cannon:

My time has been taken up so closely since returning from the East, that I came near overlooking the address which I promised you. I find that Dr. Archibald R. Douglas is the Superintendent of the Royal Albert Asylum at Lancaster. I inclose a letter herewith. I have never met any of the gentlemen connected with European institutions, but have no doubt you would easily secure an opportunity for visitation. If I find any more addresses, will inclose them.

The trip East was certainly a very delightful one. The least among the pleasant things was the opportunity for renewing the Faribault acquaintances.

While sitting at the table in West Hotel, during the session of the Conference of C. & C., who should walk into the dining room but Dr. Fernald. The section on Defectives, in which we were all interested, was, I think, an unusually instructive one. Dr. Fernald gave a very interesting description and analysis of his farm colony and its motive.

The school here has just closed, the children giving a very pretty little recital, program of which is inclosed.

You may be interested to know that Faribault has a fair chance of securing a Lutheran Hospital. There is some rivalry between Faribault, Jackson and at least one other southern Minnesota town. The church promises to put \$40,000 into the building. The nurses are to spend two years in the hospital, and then are to be transferred to St. Louis for a year's special training and graduation.

There are many other things I would like to write you about, but will not take the chances of delaying this letter a moment longer. It is needless to state that we all wish you a happy journey and ~~safe~~ return. Don't forget to take copious notes as we shall expect some tales of adventure after return.

With very kind regards, I am,

ACR/OB

Sincerely yours,

ADMISSION RECEIPT

[See Instructions on Back.]

Quassel Anderberg

has been this day admitted to the Minnesota School
for Feeble-Minded, Faribault, and the property listed
herewith is credited to *his* account.

A. C. Ryge

July 1 1907
Faribault, Minn.

LIST OF CLOTHING, ETC.

CONDITION

7 Buster Brown suits	good
1 pr shoes	"
6 " stockings	"
4 undershirts	"
10 undervests	"
12 drawers	fair
1 hat	good
4 caps	fair
2 mufflers	"
1 belt	"
1 truss	"
1 dress	"
2 hoods	"
1 sweater	"
2 coats	"
1 pr. supporters	good
4 gowns	"
2 shakfs	"
3 ties	"
1 telescope	fair
6 bibs	"
2 pr pants	"

INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENTS AND FRIENDS.

SPECIAL.

Do not give clothing or other articles to the child or other person than the Superintendent or Matron, or an officer suggested by them, and *all business* should be *transacted with an officer through the office* to avoid misunderstandings and mistakes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ordinarily, during the first year, a brief notice will be mailed about the first of the month, from the Superintendent's office, to the parent or nearest friend, stating that the child is well.

In case of sickness notice will be given at once.

When the child has no parent, or near friend, no reports will be made except upon request.

All letters of inquiry concerning children will receive prompt attention.

Children who can, are encouraged to write home frequently.

Send all letters or packages for the children in care of the Superintendent.

VISITATIONS.

Occasional visits by parents and friends are encouraged; an opportunity will always be given for a thorough examination of the school and its methods in the various departments, and it will be a pleasure to extend all reasonable courtesies, but as the aggregate of visiting is large, visitors should provide their own transportation to and from the depot, and arrange for meals and lodging outside of the school.

The management always endeavors to protect pupils from idle curiosity, and people should not call for children of other families without the previous knowledge and consent of the latter.

If you wish a friend to call upon your child give him a letter to the Superintendent.

VACATIONS.

There is no vacation except during July and August, and it is expected that children will remain at school continuously during the remainder of the year.

CLASSIFICATION.

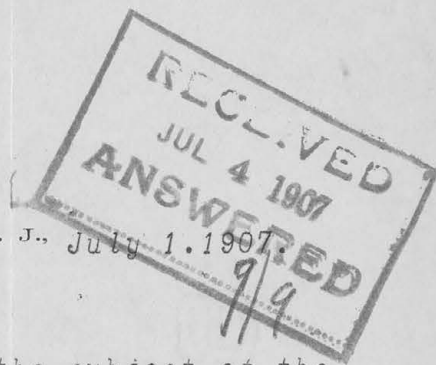
The Superintendent reserves the right to assign or reassign any child to such department as, in his judgment, is best, without notice to parents.

CHILDREN'S MONEY.

Children are not allowed to carry money while at the school, and all such given them from home or other sources for personal uses is placed in the Savings Bank upon which checks are drawn as it is required.

NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FEEBLE MINDED GIRLS AND BOYS
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH
HENRY HERBERT GODDARD, PH.D., DIRECTOR

VINELAND, N. J., July 1, 1907



My Dear Dr. Rogers:

Apropos of our talk on the subject of the statistics of height and weight of f.m. children, I am writing to ask you if Dr. Wylie plans to continue the study. I think we ought to have the data from all the institutions--or as many as will respond-- and so have the curve of the whole group. I need it very much in my work, and if Dr. Wylie will go ahead with it I shall be pleased to send him our statistics. If he is unable to do so and prefers to turn it over to some one else I shall be glad to undertake it and will make it the next thing on my program.

I was much disappointed in not seeing Dr. Wylie at Waverley but as I have never met him, am asking you to take the trouble to ascertain his wishes in the matter. I feel that after the splendid study he made on your children, the problem is his until he turns it over to some one else.

I want to thank you for your many courtesies to me a new comer at Waverley. I thoroughly enjoyed the meeting and only regretted that the time was all too short to get real well acquainted with all the fine fellows that were present.

Thanking you also for your kindness in this matter

I am sincerely yours,

Henry H. Goddard.

July 9,

7.

Dr. Henry Goddard,
Vineland, N. J.

My Dear Doctor:

I showed your letter to Dr. Wylie and he offers no objection to your taking up the investigation of the heights and weights of the feeble-minded, if you desire to do so.

With kindest regards, I am,

ACR/OB

Sincerely yours,

Supt.

July 1,

7.

May 31st.

Prof. E. L. Thorndike,
C/o Teachers' College,
Columbia University, New York.

My Dear Sir:

I called at your office recently while on a flying trip thru your city, hoping to have a little talk about the publication of Dr. Seguin's "Idiocy." Unfortunately for me, you were out at the time.

I am very anxious to see this work republished with full notations and index, but I do not think of anyone at the present time familiar with the work who could spare the time to assist in the preparation of the copy.

We will subscribe for six copies at any rate, of your proposed reprint.

ACR/OB

Very sincerely yours,

Supt.

July 3,

7

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,
241 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Madam:

During a recent visit to Waverley, I noted a portrait of Mr. Howe in the office of the School for the Feeble-Minded. I desire to obtain a copy of this picture for this institution. I would be greatly obliged if you would kindly give me the address of the artist.

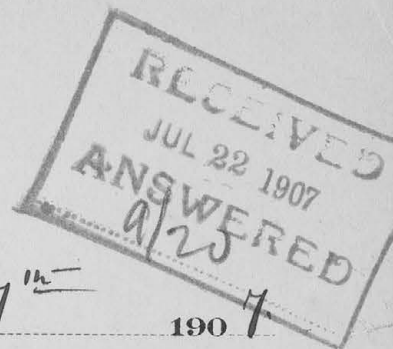
With great respect, I am,

ACR/OB

Sincerely yours,

Supt.

OFFICE OF
STONE DEAVOURS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW



LAUREL, MISS.

July 17th

1907

Dr. A. C. Rogers,

Supt. School for Feeble-minded,

Haribault, Minn.

My Dear Sir:-

When the Legislature of Mississippi convenes next year, it will be asked to establish in this state an institution for the training of feeble-minded children. As one desiring to see such an institution established in this state, I am seeking information in regard to such institutions generally, and the Governor of your State has kindly directed me to make inquiry of you.

If there are copies for distribution, I would be glad to have a copy of your last report. If there are copies for distribution of previous reports that would acquaint me with the history of your institution, the character of work done by it, the details of its management &c, I would very much appreciate having such copies. Can you advise me where I can secure a copy of the original legislative act establishing your institution? Or can you furnish me with a copy? Can you state to me the amount originally appropriated by your Legislature to establish your institution, and how many inmates it could originally care for,

Thanking you in advance for any information either general or detailed you can give me, whether by letter or in the way of reports, and assuring you of my appreciation of the same I am,

Yours very truly

Stone Deavours

Sept. 20,

7.

July 17th.

Hon Stone Deavours,

Laurel, Miss.

My dear Sir:

I hope you will pardon delay in replying to your letter. It reached me at a busy time and one during which I was obliged to spend much time outside my office. Unfortunately, most of our reports are out of print. I will have forwarded to you, however, such copies as we can secure.

I inclose herewith some copies of the laws as follows: First- The original act which provided for an "Experimental" school. Second- The act providing for the re-organization of the management of the schools for Deaf, blind and Feeble-Minded, each of which was made a department of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. Third- The very simple law under which we are now working, in the Revised Code of 1905. Fourth- Memorandum from the Blue Book published by the Legislature.

The first appropriation, as you will note, was for \$5,000 and the second, \$6,000. Under this plan, the Board of Trustees simply rented a building. The result was so satisfactory that the succeeding Legislature made an appropriation for a special building. I do not have a copy of

S. D. #2.

this act or a report of that period at hand. My impression is that the first building cost \$20,000. This afterwards became one section of one wing of what is now known as our Center building. Our present plant has cost considerably over one-half million dollars and is rapidly growing.

This institution provides for the care and training of the feeble-minded and the care, treatment and training of epileptics.

In the feeble-minded department, we receive all ages and conditions of mental weakness, (not insane, however,) up to the point where children are not able to make progress in the public schools. This latter fact is the determining qualification. We then classify as best we can by separate buildings and departments.

In the training department are the brighter children of both sexes, from the kindergarten to advanced adolescence, who are capable of receiving instruction and training in the regular classes. These regular classes consist not only of the ordinary work of the school room, but sloyd, basketry, printing, net and hammock weaving, brush making, and simple kinds of work pertaining to the care of the house, grounds, etc. The older boys become our helpers on the farm, teamsters, milkers, gardeners, etc., under the direction of foremen, and the older girls become our tailoresses and dressmakers under the same kind of supervision. We have a force of eighteen regular teachers and then our theory is that all attendants and those

D. #3.

in charge of children are to train and teach the children
how to be useful to themselves and others.

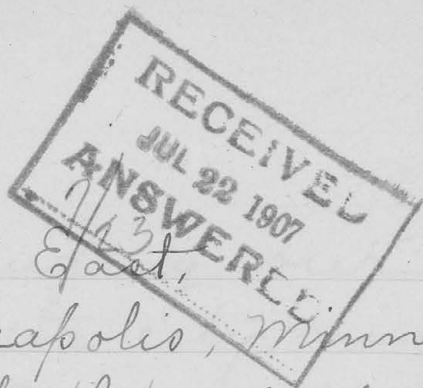
If I can be of any further assistance to you, will be
very glad to do so.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully yours,

Inc. 4.

Supt.



617 18th East,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Supt of School for Dependents;
Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:

A friend and I wish
to visit your institution
but we do not know when
visitors are welcome, or
whether you have any
particular visiting day.

Would you be kind
enough to write us these
particulars? We are
teachers in the State
institution at Chippewa

July 23, 7.

any day this week. Miss
after a few days, and it will
here. Of course, we do
although we do have a

Supt.

Falls, are spending our
vacation in the city and
would like to come down
to see your institution.

If you will let us know
when we may come you
will greatly oblige us.

Yours truly,

(Miss) Bertha B. Cheever

July 20, 1907.

July 23, 7.

y day this week. Miss
fter a few days, and it will
here. Of course, we do
lthough we do have a

Supt.

July 23, 7.

Miss Bertha Cheever,
617 18th East,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Madam:

I will be glad to have you come any day this week. Miss McLean, the principal, will be absent after a few days, and it will be better for you to come while she is here. Of course, we do not have much organized school work, although we do have a little during the summer.

ACR/CB

Very sincerely yours,

Supt.

July 27,

7.

Mrs. M. B. Gray,
State Agent.

Dear Madam:

There are three kinds of service you can render this institution, all bearing upon the condition of the home; ~~namely~~:

First. Investigate the conditions where applications have been made for admission and applicants cannot be received by reason of lack of room.

We are constantly having pressure brought to bear to make cases "Special" and admitted out of the order of the filing of the application. Usually these urgencies are based upon true conditions, sometimes ~~it is~~ ^{they are} the result of the zealous work of interested friends. The Board have recognized the necessity of giving preference sometimes to cases where the delay results in unusual suffering or hardship, or possibly, in some cases, immoral influences. It is a fact, however, that it is very difficult to judge from the data we are able to obtain from correspondence, as to the relative merits of many pressing cases, and we sometimes find that those who have been waiting longest have involved more hardship in the home with out our knowledge of the fact, than those who have been championed by friends.

Second: To investigate the conditions in the homes in

M. H. G. #2.

certain cases where requests are made to remove children, and where the information on file in this office leads us to believe that such removals would be unwise.

Third: To visit the homes of children who have been in the institution and are now living outside, for the purpose of making a study of them, -- their degree of success, their happiness or unhappiness, etc. This is a broader field, but one that can be covered incidentally as you go through the state on more specific missions. We will try to prepare for you, the names and addresses, at least of the girls. In fact, I should think it would be a good idea for you and your associate agent to both have a complete list of both boys and girls if you are both to work in the same territory, as I suppose you are.

There is another function that you agents can perform for institutions that would be quite valuable, though probably it was not contemplated by the act of the legislature, that is to look up employees. By your visits to the different institutions, you can become very well posted as to character of the service required, (Of course, you have the very best knowledge of this as applied to the insane now.) I believe you can just about solve the help problem for us, because there are certainly plenty of people adapted to the work if we can only locate them, and my experience teaches me that we get better help by going away from the immediate locality of the institution. This last statement does not apply to all institutions, but it is true here, probably owing to the fact that there are so many institutions located here and the character of work in each so different.

ACR.OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1907
ANSWERED.



*The Board of Managers
of the
Minnesota State Agricultural Society
extends to you a cordial invitation
to attend the
48th Annual State Fair
to be held upon the
State Fair Grounds, at Hamline,
midway between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis,
commencing September 2nd and
closing September 7th
1907.*

C. M. Cosgrove
Secretary.

B. F. Nelson
President.

Please acknowledge receipt of enclosed season complimentary.

Aug. 2,

7.

for the courtesy of the
ness and thoughtfull-

urs,

Aug. 2,

7.

C. N. Cosgrove Secy.

St. Paul, Minn.

My Dear Mr. Cosgrove:

I wish to thank you for the courtesy of the State Fair passes. I appreciate your kindness and thoughtfulness in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Seey.-----

A. C. R. / L. M.

Aug. 2,

7.

30th, to Miss Jellineck.

Bookkeeper.

Miss Mary Steiert,
Monona, Iowa.

Dear Madam:

In regard to the young man referred to, it might be well for him to write a letter stating his Business College Training, his previous education, his experience since taking the business course

Hastings State Asylum

W. J. YANZ,
Superintendent

A. M. ADSIT,
Resident Physician

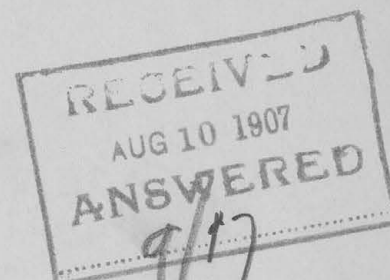
Subject—

Hastings, Minn., Aug. 9th. 1907

Dr. A. C. Rogers, Supt.,

School for Feeble-Minded,

Faribault, Minn.



Dear Sir:—

Will you please have prepared for me a list of the paroles and escapes from your institution and forward to the Board of Control's office.

Kindly give the address, party by whom taken out, date of parole and any peculiarities of the patient. This list should include both sexes.

I had hoped to call on you before this but have been so busy that I could not take the time, however I hope before long to make your institution a visit and become acquainted with you.

As this work is something entirely new any suggestions regarding the work would be thankfully received.

Yours truly,

A. C. Dorr

State Agent.

Sept. 17, 1907.

A. C. Dorr, State Agent,
Hastings, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Several weeks ago I had a letter from you concerning a list of paroles and escapes. I will have this list completed and filed in the Board's office for reference.

Should you have occasion to go to Brown county any time soon, I should be very glad to have you look into the status of the matter concerning John and Mary Portner, of Sleepy Eye. I will give you more definite information when you are ready for it.

Very respectfully,

Supt.

ACR/BJ



6 Mrs J. J. J. J.
5412 Ellis Ave
Chicago
1st Aug 07

Dr Rogers
Faribault
Minnesota

Dear Sir,

I am an Australian
who is deeply interested in
the question of the care
of feeble minded children.
I have visited some of
the great institutions in
the East some time ago &
I should be so glad to see
your school.

am not personally familiar with the lines. You could doubtless
ascertain the facts when you are in Chicago.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully yours,

Supt.

Aug. 20

7.

ve you visit our insti-
better for you to visit
the 3d. I expect to
week, and will make a
tify by postal card three
I be able to be in Fari-
se to Faribault by way
from which place you
the C. M. & St. P., the
o trolley lines in Minn.
his trip. I presume a
be made in that way, but

On the 2nd of September
I have to be in La Crosse.
Could I arrange to visit
your school either before
or after that date. Will
you be at home? And
if I may how do I come
1st from Glucap returning
by La Crosse or
2nd from La Crosse.
I wish to try some of the
urban lines so if I can
go part of the way by
rolley I should be glad
to make the experiment.
I hope I am not trou-
bling you too much.
also could you send me

To
Miss
Henry

is copies of any report
or printed matter with
which you could favor
me as I have it with
an Australian Correspondent
but.

Believe me

Dear Sir

Yours Sincerely

Miss

Alice Henry

Aug. 20, 1901

Have you visit our insti-

better for you to visit

the 3d. I expect to

week, and will make a

otify by postal card three

ll be able to be in Pari-

esse to Paribault by way

, from which place you

t, the C. M. & St. P., the

no trolley lines in Minn.

this trip. I presume a

be made in that way, but

am not personally familiar with the lines. You could doubtless

ascertain the facts when you are in Chicago.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully yours,

Supt.

Aug. 20, 1907.

Miss Alice Henry,
c/o Mrs. Forsyth,
5412 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Miss Henry:

I should certainly be pleased to have you visit our institution, and would suggest that it would be better for you to visit after September 2nd, as our school opens on the 3d. I expect to be at home during that and the subsequent week, and will make a special effort to be present if you will notify by postal card three or four days in advance of the time you will be able to be in Faribault.

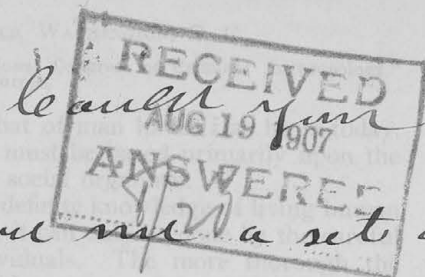
You can either come thru La Crosse to Faribault by way of Austin, or you can run thru to St. Paul, from which place you have the choice of three roads to Faribault, the C. M. & St. P., the C. R. I. & P., and the G. W. There are no trolley lines in Minn. that would be of any assistance to you in this trip. I presume a portion of the distance to La Crosse could be made in that way, but am not personally familiar with the lines. You could doubtless ascertain the facts when you are in Chicago.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully yours,

Supt.

My dear Sir:



Kindly spare me a set of
all blanks and in your
fortification and annual reports
giving most complete statistics as
to inmates.

Very faithfully

ARTHUR MAC DONALD,

127 A St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Arthur Mac Donald

Aug. 15, 1907

QUESTION AS TO UTILITY.

But it may be asked, what as to the utility of studying such questions? We think it is not only useful, but there is great need of such investigation. We should like to inquire, for instance, as to the utility of studying rocks and plants, arranging them, making chemical analyses of them, etc., if it is not to give a deeper knowledge of them and thereby learn more about our planet? So the patient and extended study of man, especially children, is to gain more definite knowledge about him and a deeper insight into his nature. The time has certainly come when man, as he is, should be studied as much as nature.

From "Criminology" (by Arthur Mac Donald)

AUG. 20,

7.

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cover a number of our
cial report.

Supt.

A PLAN FOR THE STUDY OF MAN.

By ARTHUR MACDONALD, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Honorary President of the "3d International Congress of Criminal Anthropology,"
of Europe.

The greatest of all studies is that of man himself as he is today. A scientific investigation of man must be based primarily upon the individual, who is the unit of the social organism.

If we are ever to have sufficient definite knowledge of living human beings that may become a *science*, it can only be done by the careful study of large numbers of individuals. The more thorough the study and the larger the number, the more useful such investigation can be made to society.

As in machinery we must first repair the wheels out of gear, so in society we must first study the criminal, crank, insane, inebriate or pauper who can seriously injure both individual and community. Thus a worthless crank, by killing a prominent citizen, can paralyze the community. The injury from such action is often beyond calculation. Governments pay out millions to catch, try, and care for criminals, but give very little to study the causes that lead to crime.

The study of man, to be of most utility, must be directed *first* to the *causes* of crime, pauperism, alcoholism, degeneracy, and other forms of abnormality. To do this the individuals themselves must be studied. As the seeds of evil are usually sown in childhood and youth, it is here that all investigation should commence, for there is little hope of making the world better if we do not seek the causes of social evils at their beginnings.

The most rigid and best method of study of both children and adults is that of the laboratory, with instruments of precision in connection with sociological data. Such inquiry consists in gathering sociological, pathological, and abnormal data as found in children, in criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and in hospitals. Such experiments or measurements should be made as are of interest not only to sociologists, psycho-physicists, and anthropologists, but also to physiologists and pathologists.

QUESTION AS TO UTILITY.¹

But, it may be asked, what as to the utility of studying such questions? We think it is not only useful, but there is great need of such investigation. We should like to inquire, for instance, as to the utility of studying rocks and plants, arranging them, making chemical analyses of them, etc., if it is not to give a deeper knowledge of them and thereby learn more about our planet? So the patient and extended study of man, especially children, is to gain more definite knowledge about him and a deeper insight into his nature. The time has certainly come when man, as he *is*, should be studied as much as nature.

¹ From "Criminology" (by writer).

AUG. 20,

7.

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erent cover a number of our

biennial report.

fully,

Supt.

Much money has been given and great interest manifested for the discovery of new chemical elements or the search for unknown planets. We erect statues and found art galleries at great expense. These things may not all be *immediately* useful. Indeed, the highest art spurns even the idea of utility; and yet when it is proposed to study a child thoroughly to gain an insight into its nature, to find the causes of its defects, so that we may protect it and help it to become a good citizen, the utilitarian cry is heard. The time has come when it is important to study a child with as much exactness as we investigate the chemical elements of a stone or measure the mountains on the moon.

If facts about children, whether immediately useful or not, are not important, we desire to ask what is important in life?

SOME CONCLUSIONS AS TO CRIMINAL MAN.¹

The following statements as to the criminal are not based upon experimental research so much as upon the experience of those who have studied criminals directly or who have had practical control of large numbers in prisons or reformatories:

1. The prison should be a reformatory and the reformatory a school. The principal object of both should be to teach good mental, moral, and physical habits. Both should be distinctly *educational*.

2. It is detrimental financially, as well as socially and morally, to release prisoners when there is probability of their returning to crime; for in this case the convict is much less expensive than the ex-convict.

3. The determinate sentence permits many prisoners to be released who are morally certain to return to crime. The indeterminate sentence is the best method of affording the prisoner an opportunity to reform without exposing society to unnecessary dangers.

4. The ground for the imprisonment of the criminal is, first of all, *because he is dangerous to society*. This principle avoids the uncertainty that may rest upon the decision as to the degree of freedom of will; for upon this last principle some of the most brutal crimes would receive a light punishment. If a tiger is in the street, the main question is not the degree of his freedom of will or guilt. Every man who is dangerous to property or life, whether insane, criminal, or feeble-minded, should be confined, but not necessarily punished.

5. The publication in the newspapers of criminal details and photographs is a positive evil to society, on account of the law of imitation; and, in addition, it makes the criminal proud of his record, and develops the morbid curiosity of the people; and it is especially the mentally and morally weak who are affected.

6. It is admitted by some of the most intelligent criminals, and by prison officers in general, that the criminal is a fool; for he is opposing himself to the best, the largest, and the strongest portion of society, and is almost sure to fail.

¹ See article (by writer) entitled "A Laboratory for Sociological, Medical, and Jurisprudential Purposes," in Amer. Law Review for Nov.-Dec., 1901, St. Louis, Mo.

REASONS WHY FEDERAL, STATE, AND CITY GOVERNMENTS AND ALSO PRIVATE ENDOWMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH LABORATORIES FOR THE STUDY OF THE ABNORMAL CLASSES,

being in part a Résumé of Hearings given by the writer, before the Finance Committee of New York State Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

BILL¹

To establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the —*, That there shall be established in the
2 — a laboratory for the study of the abnormal classes, and the work
3 shall include not only laboratory investigations, but also the collec-
4 tion of sociological and pathological data, especially such as may be
5 found in institutions for the criminal, pauper, and defective classes,
6 and generally in hospitals and other institutions. Said laboratory
7 and work shall be in charge of a director, who shall be appointed by
8 the —, and shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per
9 annum. He shall make a report once a year, directed to the —,
10 which, with the approval of that officer, shall be published. For the
11 aid of the director there shall be one psychologist, at two thousand
12 dollars; one translator, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one
13 stenographer and typewriter, at one thousand dollars, and one
14 mechanic, at nine hundred dollars. For the proper equipment of
15 and carrying on the work of said laboratory and the rental, if neces-
16 sary, of suitable rooms therefor, there is hereby appropriated, out
17 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum
18 of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required.

It is not expected that such an extensive field of work, as indicated in bill, be undertaken at the outset. It is therefore suggested that a beginning be made with the criminal classes. If necessary, in order to pass bill, it might be reduced, the minimum being a director at one thousand dollars and two hundred dollars for laboratory. Even with this very small total appropriation of twelve hundred dollars, a beginning can be made.

An idea pervading the bill is that Cities, States, and Nations should look after the *moral* health of the people with as much scientific foresight as they do the physical health of the people. Such work is fundamentally humanitarian. The task is large enough to require the aid of all forms of government and also of private endowment, and it is due time that such efforts be made; for the official statistics of the leading countries of the world show, that within the last thirty or more years, crime, suicide, insanity and other forms of abnormality have been increasing relatively faster than the population.²

¹ For consideration of all phases of bill see "Man and Abnormal Man," Senate Document No. 187, 58th Congress, 3d session.

² See Senate Document No. 12 (58th Congress, special session), entitled "Statistics of Crime, Suicide, and Insanity," etc.

AUG. 20,

7.

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erent cover a number of our

biennial report.

fully,

Supt.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

In every new line of work it is impossible to know in advance the practical results, but it is an axiom of science and sociology that no evil can be *permanently* lessened unless its causes be studied first and that such study produces practical results. Science has demonstrated this fact again and again.

"If the student seeking the cause of cholera had been required to state in advance whether he could lessen or cure cholera or not, after he had found its cause, and had been refused aid because such an uncertain work was deemed impracticable, cholera might have been continuing its ravages up to the present time.

"Although no cure has been found, yet the knowledge gained from the study of the cause of this disease has enabled science to prevent it to such an extent that it is now feared no more. To insist on this practical-result requirement in the study of social disease called crime is as unreasonable as it would have been in the case of cholera, and more so, for the ravages of crime exceed many times those of any physical disease."¹

If the practicability of a new plan of work be a matter of opinion, that opinion has most weight, which comes from those dealing *first hand* with some phase of the work. Such opinion is indicated on the last page of this leaflet, under the head of "Summary of Indorsements of Work."

The main purpose of this bill is to study the causes of crime, pauperism, alcoholism, defectiveness, degeneracy and other forms of abnormality, with a view to lessening or preventing them. It is assumed that every citizen is interested in the purpose of such a bill.

In addition to this general scope of the bill there are some other direct ends which eventually the bill is expected to accomplish:

1. To gain more trustworthy knowledge of social evils. Such knowledge would furnish a basis for modifying defective laws, adapting them to present conditions.

2. To find whether or not there are any physical or mental characteristics that distinguish criminal children from other children. Such knowledge would make it possible to protect children in advance and lessen the chances of contamination.

3. To find whether or not there are any physical and mental characteristics that distinguish habitual from occasional criminals. Such knowledge would enable the community to protect itself in advance from habitual criminals and assist prison officials in preventing them from contaminating other criminals.

4. Exhaustive study of single typical criminals, which represent a large number, will give definite knowledge as to just how men become criminals and to what extent their surroundings influence them as compared with their inward natures. This would make possible a rational application of remedies for these evils.

5. More exact knowledge of the abnormal classes will enable us to manage them better in institutions. Such studies will bring men of better education and training in control of the institutions, and increase interest in the professional study of these classes.

¹ From address (by writer) on Social Pathology, before the Harvard University Club of Washington, D. C.

6. Proper and full statistics of the abnormal classes will alone justify this work. Merely skeleton statistics on this subject are sometimes gathered by governments.

7. As most of the inmates of reformatories and prisons are normal, any knowledge gained about them will be useful to the community at large. A scientific study of moral character can, for instance, be conducted best in such institutions.

8. To summarize and combine results already gathered by City, State and Federal institutions and governments, encouraging uniformity of method in collecting data and making such data useful generally.

9. To lessen the enormous expense to governments of the abnormal classes by study of the *causes* of the evils that involve such expense.

10. To appoint *moral* health officers (as well as medical) to study causes and provide measures for protecting City, State and Nation from crime, pauperism, alcoholism, degeneracy, defectiveness and other forms of abnormality.

Since the care, support, and direction of inmates of institutions for the abnormal and weakling classes are under City, State and Federal control, the scientific and sociologic study of these inmates naturally falls under the same control.

The great progress already made by governmental scientific investigation of physical disease suggests governmental application of similar methods in the study of moral and social disease, the necessity of preventing or lessening which is much more urgent.

One reason why so many professional organizations dealing *first hand* with some phase of this work support this measure is that they think it is time that governments begin a serious study of those social evils which are their greatest enemies. Many worthy efforts are being made to lessen social evils, but they are mostly *palliative*, and do not go to the root of the matter.

One feature of this work, of interest to all lovers of truth, is the application of the results and methods of anthropology, psychology, medicine, sociology, and other sciences to the abnormal and weakling classes, thus constituting a new synthetic study, which may bring out truths that apply as well to *normal* man as to abnormal man; for in the case of penal institutions most of the inmates, as already stated, are normal, their crime being due to unfortunate surroundings and not to their inward natures. Even really abnormal persons, that is, those positively abnormal in at least a few respects, are nevertheless normal in most things, so that whatever be found true of them is to a large extent true of all persons. Though such results be incidental, they may be none the less important.

As an illustration of the application of psycho-physics to sociology, a minor study of sensibility to pain in persons of different social and mental conditions,¹ is here added.

¹ From a paper read by writer before the American Psychological Association.

AUG. 20,

7.

Blanks.

erent cover a number of our
biennial report.

fully,

Supt.

MEASUREMENTS OF PAIN.

We give some of our results of pain measurements on different classes of individuals, in all, 2311:

1. In general the sensibility to pain decreases as age increases. The left temple is more sensitive than the right. This accords with former experiments that the left hand is more sensitive to pain than the right hand.

2. Girls in private schools, who are generally of wealthy parents, are much more sensitive to pain than girls in the public schools. It would appear that refinements and luxuries tend to increase sensitiveness to pain. The hardihood which the great majority must experience seems advantageous. This also accords with our previous measurements, that the non-laboring (professional and mercantile) classes are more sensitive to pain than the laboring classes.

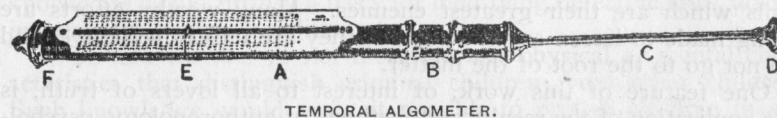
3. University women are more sensitive than washerwomen, but less sensitive than business women. There seems, however, to be no necessary relation between intellectual development and pain sensitiveness. Obtuseness to pain appears to be due more to hardihood in early life.

4. Self-educated women, who are not trained in universities, are more sensitive than business women. The greater sensitiveness of self-educated women as compared with university women may be due to the overtaking of the nervous system of the former in their unequal struggle after knowledge.

5. Girls in the public schools are more sensitive at all ages than boys. This agrees with the results of our previous measurements that women are more sensitive to pain than men. But this does not necessarily refer to endurance of pain.

These measurements of least disagreeableness, or of threshold of pain, are approximate measurements of the combination of nerve, feeling, and idea. Which one of these elements influences the combined result most would be difficult to say.

Below is a description of the temporal algometer¹ (designed by the writer) used in the experiments:



TEMPORAL ALGOMETER.

It consists of a brass cylinder B F, with a steel rod C running through one of the ends of the cylinder. This rod is attached to a spring, with a marker E on the scale A; this scale is graded from 0 to 4,000 grammes. The brass disc D is 15 millimeters in diameter; a piece of flannel is glued to its surface, so as to exclude the feeling of the metal when pressed against the skin, thus giving a pure pressure sensation. The whole instrument is 30 centimeters in length.

In using this algometer it is held in the right hand at B, by the experimenter, who stands back of the subject and presses the disc D against the right temporal muscle, and then he moves in front of the subject, where he can conveniently press the disc against the left temporal muscle. These muscles are preferred because no trade or profession materially affects them. They are also conveniently situated.

As soon as the subject feels the pressure to be in the *least disagreeable* the amount of pressure is read by observing the marker E on the scale A. The subject sometimes hesitates to say just when the pressure becomes in the least disagreeable, but this is part of the experiment. The purpose is to approximate as near as possible to the threshold of pain.²

¹ Made by the Chicago Laboratory Supply and Scale Co.

² Further details will be found in "Experimental Study of Children," etc., published by U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

The object here is not to see how much pain can be endured, as some have supposed, but the very opposite—that is, when the pressure becomes the least bit disagreeable the subject is to say so at once. The pressure is increased very gradually, so that the subject can decide more exactly when the first unpleasant pressure sensation arises. In all the experiments made, no one ever complained of being hurt in the least.

Instead of the temporal algometer being an instrument to make pain, as some have imagined, it may assist in telling us more about the nature and causes of pain, and thereby furnish a way of prevention or amelioration of pain.

PATHO-SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND PSYCHO-PHYSICAL WORKS,

BY AUTHOR.

ABNORMAL MAN, being essays on Education and Crime, Criminal Sociology, Criminal Hypnotism, Alcoholism, Insanity, and Genius, with digests of literature and a bibliography. 1893. Published by U. S. Bureau of Education. Washington, D. C. 445 pages, 8°. 2d edition, 1895.

CRIMINOLOGY, a psychological and scientific study of criminals, criminal contagion, criminal hypnotism, and recidivism, with introduction by Lombroso. Bibliography. Second edition. New York, 1894. Funk & Wagnalls, publishers. 416 pages, 12°. Price, \$2.00.

LE CRIMINEL-TYPE dans quelques formes graves de la criminalité; Jesse Pomeroy, "the Boy torturer"; Piper, "the brainer" (Belfry case, Boston); "Jack, the Ripper" (de Londres). Bibliographie de sexualité pathologique. Troisième édition. Un volume en 8°, illustré de portraits. Publié par A. Storck, Lyon, et G. Masson, Paris, 1895. 300 pages. Prix, 5 francs. *This work is not published in English.*

EDUCATION AND PATHO-SOCIAL STUDIES, including an investigation of the murderer "H." (Holmes); reports on psychological, criminological, and demographical congresses in Europe; London slums and Gen. Booth's Salvation Army movement. Reprint (from Annual Report of U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1893-'94), 57 pages, 8°. Washington, D. C., 1896.

EMILE ZOLA, a psycho-physical study of Zola's personality, with illustrations; his physical and mental peculiarities; nervous system, finger imprints, morbid ideas, etc.; visual perceptions, hearing, smell, tactile sensations, perception of time, association of ideas and suggestibility; character, method of work, etc.; with bibliography. Reprints (from Open Court, August, 1898, with appendix (34 pages), and "Practical Psychology," August, 1901), 1901. Gratis on application to author.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF CHILDREN, including Anthropometrical and Psycho-physical measurements of Washington school children; measurements of school children in United States and Europe; description of instruments of precision in the laboratory of the Bureau of Education; child study in the United States; and a bibliography. Reprint (from Annual Report of U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1897-'98), 325 pages, 8°. Washington, D. C., 1899.

HEARING ON THE BILL (H. R. 14,798) to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, treating especially of Criminology with a bibliography of genius, insanity, idiocy, alcoholism, pauperism, and crime, had before the Committee on the Judiciary of the U. S. House of Representatives. 309 pages, 8°. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C., 1902.

SENATE DOCUMENT No. 400 (57th Congress, 1st Session): A plan for the study of man, with reference to bills to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, treating especially of Hypnotism, with a bibliography of child study. 166 pages, 8°. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C., 1902. (166 pages.)

This and the following documents might be obtained gratis on application to any United States Senator or Representative.

STATISTICS OF CRIME, SUICIDE, AND INSANITY and other forms of abnormality in different countries of the world, in connection with bills to establish a laboratory, etc. Senate Document No. 12, 58th Congress, Special Session, 8°. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C., 1903. (195 pages.)

MAN AND ABNORMAL MAN, including a study of children, in connection with bills to establish laboratories under state and federal governments in the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, with bibliographies. Senate Document No. 187, 58th Congress, 3d Session. 780 pages, 8°. Washington, D. C., 1905.

This last document ("Man and Abnormal Man") includes in substance the matter contained in the six Government publications enumerated above.

AUG. 20,

7.

Blanks.

erent cover a number of our
biennial report.

fully,

Supt.

SUMMARY OF INDORSEMENTS

The general purpose of the work is to establish City, Federal and State control, and also under for the study of the criminal, pauper, defective and classes, with a view to lessening these social evils of their causes.

These indorsements are not merely formal, but committees appointed to examine the work and report to their resolutions, with the result that the work has received medical, legal, and religious support of highest rank. This can be seen from the following :

Indorsements of Scientific and Medical Associations.

"V^e Congrès International d'Anthropologie Criminelle," consisting of leading University specialists in Europe.

The Pedagogical Society of the University of Moscow.

The Anthropological Society of Bombay, India.

The Medico-Legal Society of New York.

Six National Medical Societies :

The American Medical Association.

The Association of American Medical Editors.

American Medico-Psychological Association.

The Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety.

The American Laryngological Society.

The American Electro-Therapeutic Society.

Twenty-five State Medical Societies : Connecticut, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, New England Psychological Society of Alienists, New England Hospital Society, Medical Association of Central New York, North Dakota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Sea-Board Medical Association, Texas, Tri-state Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and District of Columbia.

Legal Associations Indorsing Work.

The American Bar Association, the most representative body of the legal profession in the United States.

Four State Bar (Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico) and three City Bar Associations (Indianapolis, Lancaster, Murfreesboro).

Religious and Other Associations Indorsing Work.

Twenty-five Presbyteries in California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Washington City, D. C.

Three State (Massachusetts, Michigan, and New York) and one District Universalist Conventions.

One State (Minnesota) and three District (Massachusetts) Unitarian Associations.

One Reform Church Classis, three Baptist and other Religious and Charitable Associations.

Two State Conferences of Congregational Churches (Rhode Island and Maine) and three State Dioceses (Michigan, Central Pennsylvania, and North Carolina).

Indorsements of American and European Specialists.

Fifty-five American and twenty European specialists have written personal letters indorsing work. Most of these specialists are University professors.¹ The others are engaged on the practical side of the work.

¹ Names of the specialists and Universities are given in "*Man and Abnormal Man*," Senate Document No. 187, 58th Congress, 3d session, 1905, Washington, D. C. This document might be obtained through any United States Senator or Representative.

8
ORSEMENTS
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AUG. 20,

7.

Aug. 15th.

Blanks.

Dr. Arthur McDonald,
127 A St. N. E.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doctor:

I am sending you under different cover a number of our
blanks, and two copies of the last biennial report.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.

Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital

Please send items for Half-yearly Summary and Appointments and Resignations that you wish inserted in the October number of the American Journal of Insanity to Dr. W. R. Dunton, Jr., Towson, Md., before September 15th.

A full account of any changes, new construction, etc., will add to the interest of these departments, and a prompt reply will be appreciated.

E. N. BRUSH

Towson, Md.

Dear Doctor:

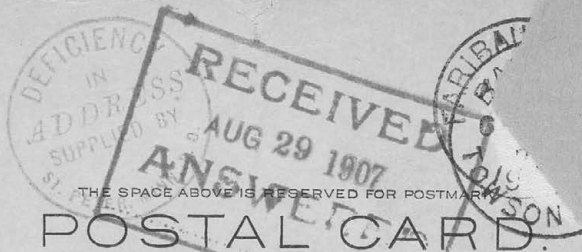
Your card asking for changes for half yearly summary, etc., overlooked. Information may be too late now, but we have the following changes to note:

Dr. H. A. LaMoore resigned the 12th of April as First Assistant physician of the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics to accept the superintendency of the North Dakota Institution for Feeble-Minded at Grafton. Dr. A. R. T. Wylie succeeded Dr. LaMoore as First Assistant and Dr. D. E. McBroome resigned as interne at the City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio to accept a position as Assistant Physician at Faribault.

ACB/OS

Very respectfully,

Sept. 7.

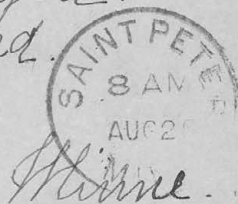


POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Dr. Arthur C. Rogers.
School for Feeble-Minded.

~~St. Peter~~
Fairbault



Sept. 9, 1917.

Dr. W. B. Dunton, Jr.,

Towson, Md.

Dear Doctor:

Your card asking for changes for half yearly summary, etc, overlooked. Information may be too late now, but we have the following changes to note:

Dr. H. A. LaMoore resigned the 12th of April as First Assistant physician of the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics to accept the superintendency of the North Dakota Institution for Feeble-Minded at Grafton. Dr. A. R. T. Wylie succeeded Dr. LaMoore as First Assistant and Dr. D. E. McBroom resigned as interne at the City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio to accept a position as Assistant Physician at Faribault.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.

JOHN F. JELKE, PRESIDENT.

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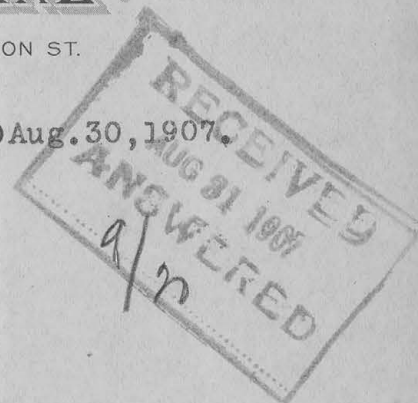
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"THE ONLY HIGH GRADE"
· BUTTERINE ·

187-197 NORTH UNION ST.

CHICAGO Aug. 30, 1907.



Superintendent,

Epileptic Village,

Fairbault, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me any statistics or pamphlets you
have on the treatment and cure of epilepsy, and oblige

Yours truly,

John F. Jelke.



TRADE MARK

Sept. 20,

7.

Aug. 30th.

Treatment of Epilepsy.

Mr. John E. Jelke,
187 N/ Union St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry I do not have any pamphlets on the treatment of epilepsy available to send you. As to the cure, as you perhaps are aware, this disease is practically incurable, with rare exceptions. There is much literature on the subject of the treatment, but mostly in medical journals and standard text books. Dr. W. B. Spratling, of Sonoma, N.Y., might be able to furnish you matter, as he publishes literature devoted to epilepsy. Dr. Hugh T. Patrick of Chicago is one of the best posted men in this country on the subject of epilepsy. I would suggest that you consult him.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.

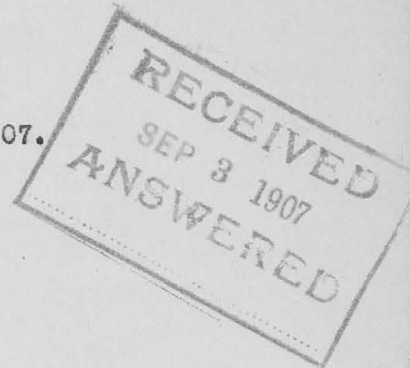
ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

DR. H. A. TOMLINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

ST. PETER, MINN., Sept. 2, 1907.

Replying to your letter dated
concerning Program - Quarterly Conference.



My dear Doctor: I found, on my return home, that
Dr. Dewey had agreed to prepare a paper for our meet-
ing in November, on the subject given.

The following are the titles agreed upon for
the coming meeting:-

No

The State Sanatorium
for Tuberculosis

Dr. W. J. Marcley,
Minnesota.

note 7/4

7

The Administration of the
State Agent Law for the
Insane and Feeble-Minded

Dr. Richard Dewey,
Chicago.

No 1

Sentiment in the Classi-
fication of Defectives

Dr. A. W. Wilmarth,
Wisconsin.

note 7/4

I would suggest that, as the Secretary of the
Program Committee, you ask the Board to give a spe-
cial invitation to the South Dakota Institution
people this time, and also to such people in this

*Inclusion - "Influence of occupation
on Mental Retardation"*

No. 2.

State who might be interested in the administration of this State Agency Law for the insane and feeble minded.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Paulson

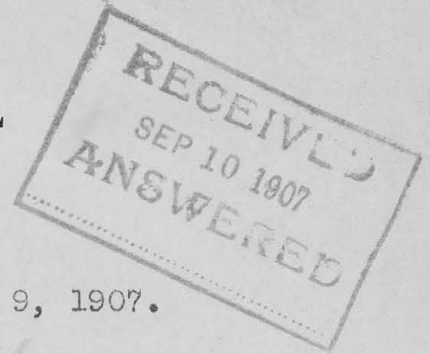
HAT-LTS.

Dr. A. C. Rogers,
Faribault, Minn.

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

DR. H. A. TOMLINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.



ST. PETER, MINN., Sept. 9, 1907.

Replying to your letter dated
concerning Quarterly Conferences - transactions.

Dr. A. C. Rogers,

Faribault, Minn.

My dear Doctor: I enclose herewith a transcript of your part in the discussion of the subjects considered at the May, 1903 meeting of the officers of state institutions, for revision. This, when done, completes the revision of the first and second volumes.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Tomlinson
Per L. B.

LTS.

Enclosure.

(1)

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE
of
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS OF MINNESOTA,
with the
BOARD OF CONTROL.

MAY 5, 1903.

SYMPOSIUM,
SCIENTIFIC WORK IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND
THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

Dr. A. C. Rogers, School for the Feeble Minded: I think it is much easier, ~~in discussing this matter from the stand-~~
^{as} ~~point of~~ the law ~~point~~ stands, to see the impossibility, rather than the possibility, of doing ~~anything of~~ very much importance. However, as has already been suggested, ~~if we are going to make a sort of record of what has been accomplished,~~ there is work that can be done along the right line, that will at least lay the foundation for better work later, and I think that should be encouraged. Reference has already been made to ~~the matter of~~ keeping ~~very~~ careful records of clinical cases. ~~Reference has also been made~~ to the efforts that have been made, from time to time, to secure pathological investigations and reports. Now one thing that is very often overlooked is the importance of having

thoroughly ~~kept~~ and accurately kept clinical records of all kinds to accompany pathological work later. I presume that all of our institutions are keeping pretty fairly accurate records of ~~these~~ cases. It is exceedingly important in the study of sociological problems to know just as far as possible, the family histories of all the cases that are received in our public institutions. I refer particularly to the insane, ~~and~~ the feeble minded and the delinquents, and I think the same is true of the blind and deaf to a large extent. Then, ~~and~~

in addition that, it is ~~as~~ very ~~much~~ ^{while} importance ^{who} that we have careful life histories of these people ~~who~~ they are under the observation of ~~those who are experts~~ ^{who} studying their habits, their symptoms of disease, and their peculiarities generally. As to the question of anything like serious pathological work I think, as Dr. Kilbourne has already said, it is practically out of the question, except as occasionally an institution can pick up an expert. ~~This~~ ^{are many} is an old problem and I presume ~~that~~ there

~~is not a~~ ^{is not} hospital in the country ^{that} of any size ~~that does not~~ have a good microscope, a microtome and a few other things that have been used by someone for a few months and then stored away ~~there~~ simply because there was no one who was competent to use them. Now the ^{interpretation} ~~importance~~ of ~~the~~ scientific investigations of ~~reports~~ depends upon ^{experts} trained and competent ~~persons~~.

~~They~~ must be ~~an~~ ^{enthusiastic} ~~and~~ competent and ~~must be~~ trained in the technique of the work. If it were possible to have in any one state a laboratory devoted to the kind of work I refer to I think success at a minimum cost might be realized,

~~and~~ ^{that it might} it has occurred to me in this connection ~~that it is not~~ ^{that it might} be possible in the near future to have some such an organization as the Carnegie Institute, which is filling in so

many blank ^{places} ~~spaces~~, take up just this kind of work, ~~for pathology~~
~~can be studied at a distance~~. Pathological specimens can be
preserved, transmitted and examined at a distance. It is worth
thinking about and I believe would be a practical thing. The
thing that the institutions can do I ^{have already mentioned} ~~wish to emphasize, that is,~~
~~keep careful records of the cases that come to them and investi-~~
~~gate, as far as possible, the family histories of the cases, as~~
~~this depends so much upon heredity and the data must come from~~
~~observers and the institutions have an opportunity for making~~
~~observations.~~ I believe ~~very~~ thoroughly in the sugges-
tion Dr. Welch gave us, to keep in touch with the outside, ~~the~~
outside profession and outside ^{laymen} ~~people~~ who are interested ⁱⁿ or will
make any effort to study along our lines, or lines that are col-
lateral, ~~or in any way related~~. I believe it would be a splendid
thing for these conferences if the board could find experts ~~among~~ ⁱⁿ
any ^{of the} lines of work in which the institutions are interested, ~~and~~
especially ~~lay~~ scientific ^{ones} ~~lines~~, who would come in and give
addresses ^{such} ~~on subjects of that kind~~. Although the field ~~is~~
~~already suggested~~, is very well covered in our literature,
yet that literature does not reach all the people that could be
reached through these conferences who ought to have the benefit
of it. Another thing might be done. If we could find the
right person or persons in our institutions, or could secure them,
~~some person might do~~ translating of foreign literature ^{could be secured}. That
would very often give us a great many suggestions in our prac-
tical work. But that, again, is another rather difficult prob-
lem, because there is an immense amount of literature bearing
upon these specialties that is valueless and a person would need
to sift out ~~so~~ much to get what is of real practical value. ~~that~~
~~it would be an expensive operation and a rather cumbersome operation~~

~~and~~ ^{it} A great deal of ~~that~~ can be obtained from translations which already exist and which are published in various journals in this country.

It seems, ~~however~~, ^{time} that ~~the methods that have been suggested~~ ^{the of} of making our records very complete ^{and case histories} in our institutions, and presenting ^{from their available} data at these conferences, together with ^{each} ~~such~~ ^{observations, experiments and deductions by the workers, and the} what can be learned from those who can be invited from the out-
^{addresses of outside specialists, represent the work we} side, ~~nearly covers the ground~~ ^{can do now and with the means at hand.}

Dr. Rogers: The findings or conclusions from the study of these records would be matters of public interest. We cannot very well obtain family histories and publish those family histories, but it is a well recognized fact that the experts who are dealing with defectives of all kinds are entitled to all the knowledge possible concerning the family histories of dependents and it is part of their duty to make studies of these histories and ^{deduce} ~~make~~ such conclusions as they can from them. The public is entitled to the benefit of ^{these} ~~those~~ conclusions. Of course I intended to say that they should be published.

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EUGENE T. LIES
GENERAL SECRETARY

TELEPHONES { TRI-STATE 1902
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 9, 1907.

Dr. A. C. Rogers, Supt.,
School for Feeble-Minded,
Faribault, Minn.

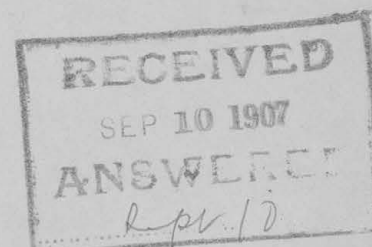
Dear Mr. Rogers:--

Will you kindly let me know what the rule is with reference to payment of transportation for indigent persons who are to be committed to your institution? Also as to the transportation of person bringing such prospective inmates? Is there any state or county fund which can be levied upon for this purpose?

Thanking you for this information
and with regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Eugene T. Lies
General Secretary.



Sept. 11,

7.

Sept. 9th.

Eugene T. Lees, General Secretary,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

The rule concerning transportation of inmates to this institution is for the parents (or county) to pay transportation of applicants to the school. For the summer vacation period, the state pays the expenses, provided the distance is not too great, otherwise only a part of it.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.

Faribault

11th Sept '07

Dear Dr Rogers,

As I am leaving I desire to express however inadequately my sense of all that has been done for me here not only in personal friendliness on the side of every one but in the constant & invaluable assistance given to me in enabling me to learn more of what I have been studying.

It is indeed all far
what I deserve but

I have enjoyed it &
appreciated all the
same & hope if I can
ever reciprocate to do
so.

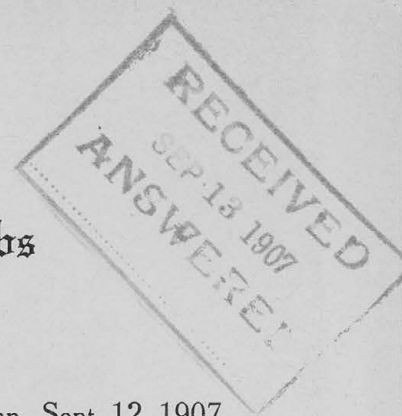
Miss Husk & Miss
Maclean have my
Chicago address.

With friend regards to
Mrs Rogers and your
daughters.

Believe me

Yours most sincerely
Alice Seery

Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs



Duluth, Minn., Sept. 12, 1907.

To The Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs:—

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting will be held at Faribault, October 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1907.

The Council will meet at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, October 14th.

The Executive Board will meet at 11 a. m.

The opening session of the Convention will be at 1:30 p. m.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held at the Guild House, except on Wednesday afternoon, when the Convention will assemble at the Institution for the Feeble Minded.

Evening sessions will be held in the Congregational Church.

Clubs of less than one hundred members are entitled to two delegates; clubs of one hundred or more are entitled to three.

Clubs whose dues are unpaid will not be entitled to vote.

Mrs. C. L. Towne, of Albert Lea is Chairman of the Credential Committee.

Important amendments to the Constitution and by-laws are to be considered.

The following officers are to be elected: President, Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Auditor and Historian.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

ART. IV—OFFICERS

Sec. 1—To be amended by striking out "and" between "Auditor" and "Historian" and adding "and a Custodian."

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS

BY-LAWS 2—ELECTIONS

The President and Vice-President-at-large shall be elected at alternate annual meetings. The election of President, Corresponding Secretary, Federation Secretary, Historian and Vice-Presidents for districts from one to five inclusive shall alternate with the Vice Presidents-at-large, the Recording Secretary, Auditor, Custodian, Treasurer and Vice-Presidents for districts from six to nine inclusive. The term of office shall be two years.

BY-LAWS 8—DUES

Amended to read:—The annual dues of clubs having a membership of from fifteen to thirty shall be three dollars (\$3.00) and all clubs having a membership of fifteen or less shall be two dollars (\$2.00) a-b-c-d-e-f-g unchanged.

BY-LAWS 11—FINANCE

Amended to read:—There shall be no salaried officers. Necessary expenses incurred by officers in the service of the Federation (amended) "including traveling expenses of the President to the state meeting," shall be refunded from the general treasury—by order of the Executive board.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. M. B. LEWIS, Ch.
MRS. AMANDA TUTTLE,
MRS. ISABELLA BUCHANAN,
MRS. LILY J. FREEMAN,
MRS. J. S. KEARNEY,
COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of Committee on Information and Transportation is Miss Louise R. Mott, 416 E. 2nd St., Faribault. Presidents of Clubs will please place this communication in the hands of delegates.

MRS. J. L. WASHBURN, President.
MRS. H. S. ELY, Cor. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF
THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
500 PARK AVENUE



Sept. 12, 1907.

Dr. A. C. Rogers
Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:

We are undertaking in the public schools of this city, the education of those children not quite normal mentally, yet are far from the child whom we all recognize as an institution case. To put this work on a high plane we have a doctor whose duty it is to examine the children proposed for special classes. We are trying to settle on a form of examination which will be scientific and concise. The enclosed card has been submitted for adoption. Before adoption, however, I want to get the opinion of those recognized leaders in work for the feeble-minded. Any suggestions you may offer will be appreciated very much.

Respectfully,
Elizabeth Tarrell
Inspector, Ungraded Classes.

Sept. 18,

7.

Sept. 12th.

Miss Elizabeth Farrell,
Inspector Ungraded Class,
Department of Education,
New York City.

Dear Miss Farrell:

I have looked over the examination scheme and but little occurs to me to suggest. Of course, no scheme can be really scientific for lack of better knowledge of the law of development. Your scheme seems to include the most important facts for guidance of the medical officers and teachers. The following notes have occurred to me in looking over your blank.

First - The work "Blood" is omitted. I am inclined to think some notes should be made under this heading, indicating the character of the nutrition, even though a special blood examination might be impracticable.

Second - I do not notice any topic to suggest an examination of the air passages and search for polypi.

Third - History of development ~~mental~~ epochs: viz, walking, talking, teething, etc. This information, of course, would have to be obtained from the relatives, but I always consider it valuable in helping to make a diagnosis. Late development in this respect is usually associated with late, limited and imperfect mental development. Perhaps this last suggestion would

E. F. #2.

not be of so much service to you, except in cases of doubtful diagnosis.

Dr. Wylie, one of my assistants and an expert in ~~physio-~~logical laboratory work, suggests that "fatigue should be added to the list. Susceptibility to quick fatigue is a fact of importance.

Would you kindly send me two or three copies of the card when finally completed.

ACE/OB

Very respectfully,

Inc.

Supt.

Sept. 13,

7.

Miss Alice Henry,
71 Park Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Miss Henry:

I was very sorry not to have seen you for a moment the night you left, but the porter had closed the door by the time I reached the car.

I will write to the Board of Control and ask them to send you their last biennial report, as I understand you did not secure a copy while here.

Any time you see fit to give the Journal an article, I shall be very glad to have you do so.

We appreciated your visit very much and hope it will not be the last.

With best wishes for your success in every way, I am,
ACR./OB Sincerely yours,

_____ Supt.

Sept. 14,

7.

Rev. John Kinsey,

Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:

We have two or three Baptist men who are quite anxious to have you call on them in your capacity as pastor. Should I not be at home when you find it convenient to make the call, you may take the matter up with my secretary, Miss Jensen.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully,

Sept.



THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.

POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



Dr. A. C. Rogers
Faribault, Minn.

Taribault, Minn.,

Sept. 17, '07.

Mr. A.C. Rogers;

Thanks to you for
your request and the information
regarding the calling on some of
those who desire to see me in the
capacity of pastor. I shall call at my
earliest convenience. Respect. Yours,
Jno. S. Kinsey

Sept. 18,

7.

Mr. Jos. T. Mannix,
State Printer,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear sir:

I am sending you, under separate cover, one copy each of the first and second numbers of the quarterly, containing proceedings of the conference of the state board of control and executive officers of State institutions.

Beginning with this number, as of August, 1906, the plan proposed was to publish the proceedings in quarterly form. The proceedings previous to this time will probably be published in yearly form. These copies are sent you at the request of Dr. Tomlinson to give you an idea of the general form which we have adopted. He has doubtless written you in full.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.

Sept. 18,

7.

Henry Wolfer, Warden,
Stillwater, Minn.

My Dear Sir:

I send you a package of twenty-five copies of the Quarterly containing your address on the Indeterminate Sentence. This might just as well have been sent long before, but I was under the impression that they were not wanted until the fore numbers of the first year were complete and all were bound together. At the last meeting of the committee, I was requested to get this number bound at once. I am holding the extra numbers here subject to the order of the Board. We printed five hundred copies, one hundred of which are to be bound in year volumes and the balance are in the quarterly form.

ACT/OB

Very sincerely yours,

Supt.

Sept. 19,

7.

the 11th to the state
Board of control.

Admissions and
Discharges.

Dr. H. G. Hardt,
Lincoln, Ill.

My dear Doctor:

Your letter to the State Board of control has been forwarded to me with request to reply. Inclosed is a copy of the law under which we now operate so far as the professional work is concerned. The Board of Control law is a more lengthy one and provides for the financial management.

By the first you will see that our rules are very simple. Our procedure is as follows: Upon application, to the superintendent, application blanks, -- one personal description and one etiological, and where the case is epileptic an extra leaf for the latter history, -- which upon filling out are returned to the superintendent's office. They are passed upon by the superintendent, who will occasionally be obliged to eliminate a condemned person or a case of insanity. My method is to pay special attention to the early history, including the lateness of walking, talking, teething, etc. and the history of the child when placed in the public schools, if this has ever been done, or, on the other hand, the inability to attend the public schools by reason of very evident mental deficiency.

Dr. H. G. H. #2.

For discharges, you will see the law makes no specific provision. Whenever we believe a child should not be returned, we simply exercise moral persuasion to prevent it. The extent of the authority of the superintendent in this matter has never been legally determined in this State. In practice, he is generally successful in retaining cases that should be retained, but not always.

With kind personal regards, I am,

ACE/OB

Sincerely yours,

Supt.

Sept. 19,

7.

Supt. of documents,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir :

Kindly send me one copy of your Bulletin Examination and Classification of Rocks for Road Building, including the Physical Properties of Rocks with Reference to Their Mineral Composition and Structure, (Bulletin 31, Office of public Roads.)

Inclosed please find 15¢ for same.

OB

Very respectfully,

Supt.



THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Dr. A. C. Rogers

Faribault, Minn.



RECEIVED
SEP 22 1907
ANSWER

Minnesota Library Association

Sept. 25-28, St. Paul,

You are cordially invited to hear the paper on
"Institution Libraries" to be given by Miss Miriam
Carey, Librarian, Board of Control, Des, Moines, Iowa,
which is to be read Saturday morning, September 28th
1907, at the Senate Committee Rooms, New Capitol.

Sept. 25, 1907.

John E. King, Librarian,
Minnesota State Library,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 20th of June was inadvertently overlooked, or should have received earlier attention.

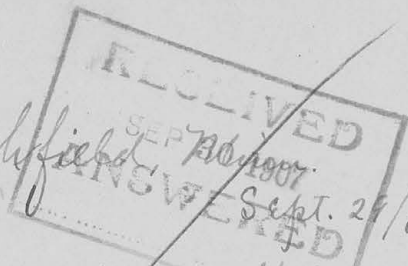
I am sending you under separate cover such reports as we have. We are entirely out of some of the issues.

Very respectfully,

Supt.

BJ

Northfield



Sept. 29/07.

To the superintendent of the 'School for
the Feeble minded',

Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Frank Leverett of the U.S.
Geolog. Survey told me of a man in the
employ of your school who is interested
in the geological formations exposed in the
cuts of the Rock Isl. road south of your school.
I have forgotten the name of the man and
would like to communicate with him.

Can you perhaps give me his name?
In case you know whom I refer to, I shall
be thankful to you, if you will give his name
on the included postal card, or, if convenient,
give him the card and ask him if he will

let me know whether or not he will be willing to go with me to the cut and point out the various formations. Also what time is convenient to him.

I am a teacher at St. Olaf College and much interested in glacial deposits and very anxious to learn more about the deposits at Faribault.

Thanking you beforehand for any favors shown

I respectfully remain

Yours

Edw. Dr. Schmidt,
Northfield, Minn.

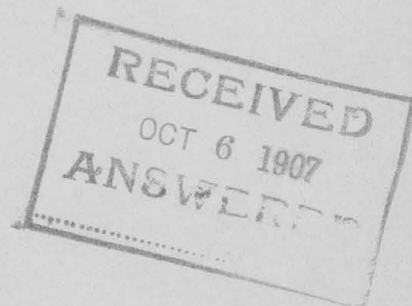
ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

DR. H. A. TOMLINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

ST. PETER, MINN., Oct. 5, 1907.

Replying to your letter dated
concerning



Dr. A. C. Rogers,

Faribault, Minn.

Dear Doctor: When I was in St. Paul last
I asked about the distribution of the Quar-
terly, and at my suggestion it was agreed
that each member of the Committee should dis-
tribute a relative proportion to the insti-
tutions in which he was interested, and that
those which were to be distributed generally,
to state officials, &c., should be sent from
the office of the State Board of Control.
Therefore, if you will be kind enough to
send me 75 or 100 more, I will have enough
to distribute to the state institutions for
the insane.

How soon will the February, 1907 number
be ready for distribution?

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Tomlinson

HAT-LTS.

*Insane - 75 + 25 -
F.M. - 40 -
30 each*

GEORGE B. AITON
STATE INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

RESIDENCE
1601 UNIVERSITY AVENUE S. E.
TELEPHONE EAST 116-J2

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 7, 190

ANSWERING YOURS OF.....

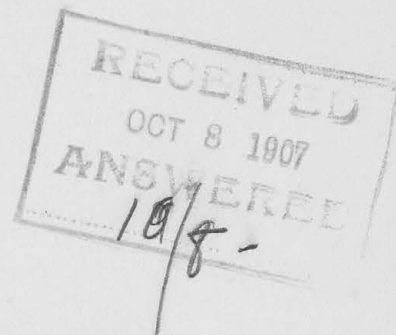
Supt. A. G. Rogers,
Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir,

I am in occasional receipt of letters from superintendents inquiring ^{as} ~~for~~ rights and duties with regard to feeble minded children. One of late date states that ^a boy has remained in a primary room five years. His parents send him daily to get him out of the way. Is there an official or agent whose business it is to pick up these unfortunates? I shall be under obligations to you for any information, especially as to the legal aspect of the situation.

Sincerely,

Geo B Aiton



Oct. 8,

7.

Oct. 7th.

Mr. Geo. B. Arton,

State Inspector of High Schools,

Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Mr. Arton:

There is no official agent to look after backward and feeble-minded children in the various communities. The initiative for making application for the admission for these children to this institution can be taken up by the superintendents of schools or by the parents themselves.

The last legislature provided for the appointment of two state agents to look after the insane and feeble-minded, not in the institution. While their functions are primarily to look after those who have been discharged, they might assist in directing parents to make applications, if their attention is called to the case by interested persons in the community. Any correspondence concerning such children could be directed to me, and I would forward it to the state Board of Control for the agency. It would then be placed on file and during the first visit of the agent to that locality the matter could be looked up or the correspondence could be held directly with the Board of Control for the agent. Anything done would be advisory, there being no law directing the control of feeble-minded children outside of the institution itself.

ACR/OB

Very respectfully yours,

Supt

THE MINNESOTA STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL
FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

GALEN A. MERRILL, SUPERINTENDENT
FRANK LEWIS, - STATE AGENT
MISS HANNAH SWINDLEHURST, "
HANS J. JAGER, - "
MRS. FRANK LEWIS, - "
P. G. SWANSON, - "

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
L. VIRTUE, OWATONNA
O. R. BOOSTROM, AUSTIN
D. S. CUMMINGS, M. D., WASECA

OWATONNA, MINN. Oct. 8, 1907.



Dr. A. C. Rogers,

Station A. Faribault.

Dear Sir:

Mr. M. H. Pentz, who lives in Little Sauk Township, Section # 2, has applied for a little boy from this school. Before placing a child in his home it will be necessary for us to have full information concerning his home and surroundings, and his ability, both morally and financially, to properly provide and care for a child.

Will you kindly write and tell me whether you think he would be a suitable guardian for a child and would give it such education and training as it would need?

Any information you may be able to give me in this matter will be highly appreciated and treated with entire confidence.

Yours truly,

Galen A. Merrill
SWK
Superintendent.

K.

Oct. 11, 1907.

Oct. 8th.

M. H. Pentz.

G. A. Merrill, Supt.,
Owatonna, Minn.

My Dear Mr. Merrill:

Mr. Pentz was formerly our gardener, and afterwards he had charge of the De Sota Plantation in Georgia, of which you have heard me speak. His wife was formerly an attendant of ours. Mr. Pentz is very fond of children, and I believe he would be kind and would be interested to see that a child was treated properly in other directions. Mr. Pentz has always been a young man of good habits since my knowledge of him. I know of nothing against Mrs. Pentz of a serious nature. She was not quite as neat and orderly about her person as might be desired, but farther than this, I am inclined to think they would make a good home for any children they would take.

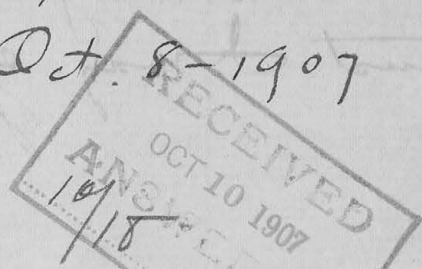
ACR/OB

Sincerely yours,

Supt.

Sanatorium, Walker, Minn

Oct. 8-1907



My dear Dr. Rogers—

We are delayed in getting ready for opening the Sanatorium, and I shall be busy about these preliminary details much later than I thought. Under these circumstances it is going to be very inconvenient to be away for the Supts' meeting in November. Would it not be possible to substitute some one else for me on that program & let me take my turn three months later? I hate to be considered a 'squealer', and if there is no other way I can send my paper down for someone else to read: but it is always more satisfactory for the man to present his own paper & be present during the discussion. Please do what you can to change the program — and like

me know about it. I was mighty
to have the glimpse of you the other d -
& trust I may see you here some time soon

With cordial greetings

Sincerely Yrs
Walter J. Maudslayi

To D. A. C. Rogers

Oct. 18, 1907.

Dr. W. J. Marcley,

Walker, Minn.

My Dear Doctor:

Dr. Tomlinson has agreed to read a paper in your place at the next meeting of the Board. I regret that you will not be able to present one at that time, but hope you will be able to attend at any rate.

ACR/OR

Very sincerely yours,

Supt.

RICHARD M. MILBURN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Jasper, Ind., Sept. 13th, 1907.



Gentlemen:--

I wish you would send me a copy of the last report of your institution, and if this report does not include the following facts, I would be glad if you would send me information. What is the amount invested in buildings, grounds and equipments? 2. What is the average number of persons in your institution? 3. To what class is this limited? 4. What is the gross cost of maintenance per annum? 5. How much else has been expended in the last year? 6. What is the average per capita for maintenance.

I want to use this information in an article I am getting up.

Thanking you for the information, I am,

Very respectfully,

Dict. to
B. E.

Richard M. Milburn

Miss Moody - Please
look up - & make notes
on this sheet return form
Oed

1. Amt Invested in Grounds,
Building and Equipment } 774098.71
1906 - Inv. & shop & Equip -

2. Av. number of person in inst. - 1041.5

3. To what class is this limited? Feeble-minded &
epileptic. (?)

4. Gross cost of maintenance per year.

Aug. 02 to Aug. 03	139453.76
" 03 " " 04	141367.27
" 04 " " 05	144520.64
" 05 " " 06	165825.42
" 06 " " 07	186693.99

5. Other expenditures

28415.58

6. Av. per capita for maintenance \$ 179.257

$$\begin{array}{r} 776570.90 \\ 22000 \\ \hline 798570.90 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1053922.05 \\ 4401.41 \\ \hline 149520.64 \end{array}$$

May 31. 157473.72

June 30. 118343.01
309.61

July 15079.48
488.17

186693.99

Sept. 24th,

7.

Sept. 13th.

Richard M. Milburn,
Jasper, Ind.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you under separate cover, two copies of my last biennial report.

The money invested in grounds and buildings including equipments, \$374,098.71.

Average No. of persons in the institution, 1,041.05.

This institution is for two purposes. First, training and home life of feeble minded and care. Second, care, treatment, and training of epileptics. There is no limit as to age..

Gross cost of maintenance for year ending Aug. 1907, \$186,693.99.

Other expenditures for the same period, \$28,415.58. With these and a number of preparations for other expenditures amounting to about \$215,000.

The per capita for maintenance last year was \$179.25.

Very sincerely yours,

Supt.

Dict. A.C.R./L.M.

Gov. J. FRANK HANLY, Prest.

TIMOTHY NICHOLSON,
DEMARCHUS C BROWN,
WM P COOPER,
SYDNEY B. DAVIS,
SARAH STOCKTON, M.D.
CARRIE GOODWIN REXFORD.

AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary.
PERRY N. HISER, State Agent.

MARK A. SMITH, }
MARY CARMICHAEL, } AGENTS.
LEILA M. THOMAS, }

Board of State Charities.

STATE HOUSE.

Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 17, 1907.

Dr. A. C. Rodgers,
Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

I am under the impression that you overlooked the fact that I asked your candid opinion of the copy of my address on "The Burden of Feeble-Mindedness". Will you not write me concerning this by early mail?

Yours very truly,

Amos W. Butler

