

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL
AT WALTHAM *(Fidelity Building)*

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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OCCUPATIONAL PRINTING PLANT
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES
GARDNER STATE COLONY
GARDNER, MASS.

THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1931.

We have now enrolled 1,807 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the 30th day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1690 of whom 1,379 were at Waverley and 311 at Templeton Colony. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report submitted herewith.

Early in the year, the President, Treasurer and Secretary accompanied by the Superintendent visited Amesbury to see the Rowell property devised to the school under the will of the late Mary R. Rowell alluded to in our last report. It is an old house but in good condition, was built by the father of the testatrix who was a mason and is thoroughly constructed. It is located in the center of the town and would be available for business purposes, and in any event would command a better price than could be attained at the present time, consequently the committee decided to rent it, as a reasonable offer was made from a satisfactory tenant who assumed all the repairs and moved in early in April.

The water supply at the colony has become a serious question. Negotiations have been underway with the town of Baldwinville for a necessary supply. An artesian well system has been considered as an alternative. No conclusion has been reached as yet. This question is now before the Department. Should water be supplied by the town of Baldwinville the town would require a guarantee of \$3,000. annually for water consumption. This is an urgent need and was respectfully referred to the department for solution.

Plans for new buildings, one for infirmary type men and the other for infirmary type women have been examined by the board. Requests for appropriations have previously been alluded to. One object in asking for these buildings at the present time is to enable the school to utilize some of the present buildings for care of young children for which they were intended. The amount for special appropriations granted by the Legislature has furnished particularly essential construction for the nucleus of maintenance of a proposed two thousand bed institution and in the past future additional dormitory accommodation has been dependent upon such construction. In the last appropriation made only two buildings were included for the accommodation of patients, an infirmary and a nursery building. The infirmary is to accommodate one hundred and the nursery to accommodate fifty. The other appropriations have included such additions as school rooms, kitchen and service building, assembly hall, power house equipment, storage and shop buildings.

We are now in a position to accept appropriations for additional buildings for the accommodation of patients and from the urgent requests for admission it is obvious that the appropriations for these additional buildings should be made as promptly as possible.

Much inside and outside work in the way of renewals and improvements has been completed to the great satisfaction of the Trustees. The new laundry with its full equipment is now in use and is doing laundry work for a total of 2,000 people and can readily care for the estimated capacity of the institution.

In the matter of a land settlement between Pierce Bros. and the Commonwealth, final settlement in Court of the institution's claim of a right of way for side track and on land damage action taken by Pierce Bros., has been made. The Superior Court in December awarded Pierce Bros. \$20,350.07. The sum awarded for the land on the basis of eminent domain in 1920 was \$1,800.

The problem of defective delinquents has been a subject of discussion by the Trustees. The fact that it is impossible to get them admitted to Bridgewater, or to keep them here, renders the problem more difficult. Frequently they are discharged to the care of their relatives. When they appear in court as they often do, the court can send them to Shirley or to Concord. Those who have no parents are sent to farms as farm hands under the supervision of this school. The discussion resulted in a resolve offered by Mr. Warner reciting the facts in regard to the present inmates of that class, setting forth that the requirements for their treatment differ so fundamentally from those for the treatment of feeble-minded that it is inconsistent with the equipment, discipline and control which the school can provide, not to mention that the presence of such inmates is a menace to the welfare of the other feeble-minded inmates. The school asked for the assistance of the Department of Mental Diseases in the solution of this problem.

The Service Building has been completed but is not occupied as we are still waiting for the equipment which has been purchased but not yet delivered.

The remodelling of the present kitchen into employees' quarters is also waiting for the full equipment of the Service Building when we can move out and revamp for the use of employees.

Much work has been done in carrying out the provisions provided by the special appropriations of 1931, the details of which are set forth in the Superintendent's report.

In September of this year another list of special requests for 1932 was sent to the Department of Mental Diseases, a list of which amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,008,900. is set forth in the Superintendent's report.

New construction is progressing satisfactorily. Some operations, due to delay in furnishing equipment have in turn delayed abandonment and remodelling of old buildings. On the whole the year has been satisfactory in accomplishment, and, as the Superintendent says, "We can begin to see daylight."

Listening to his report, you will note that what we have asked for and are *now* asking for, is simply to complete the program we laid out and sought funds to accomplish a year ago. The progress that is being made is along the lines we have urged and is satisfactory.

The new infirmary for women is in process of building, and one of the *very* urgent needs is that for another one, for men. Indeed, our crying needs are for the completion of these infirmaries and for additional accommodations for children of school age.

With the results of the year as a whole and the prospects based upon the work that is going forward the Trustees feel encouraged that comparatively soon a well rounded out institution may be completed, occupied and enjoyed by those who have been cramped in the past by lack of much needed facilities.

In a word our report for the past year is a report of progress.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.
CHARLES F. ADAMS
STEPHEN BOWEN
THOMAS N. CARVER
THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.
FRANCIS H. DEWEY

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CHARLES E. WARE
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PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the eighty-fourth annual report for the year ending November 30, 1931, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled November 30, 1930.....	1,102	700	1,802
Number actually present November 30, 1930....	1,042	654	1,696
Admissions during the year	67	29	96
Voluntary commitments	35	12	47
Court commitments.....	32	17	49
Whole number enrolled during the year.....	1,169	729	1,898
Discharged during the year	57	25	82
Deaths.....	7	2	9
Number enrolled November 30, 1931.....	1,105	702	1,807
Number actually present November 30, 1931....	1,032	658	1,690
At Waverley	721	658	1,379
At Templeton Colony	311	-	311
Daily average number of patients actually present	1,011.42	641.82	1,653.24
Applications for admissions during the year	-	-	319
Total applications for admission on file since 1923	-	-	3,414
Applications for admission as far as can be determined, known to be active at the present time	-	-	1,400
Number of applications for admission for children under six years of age at the present time.....	-	-	67

We have admitted four patients this year under six years of age, and at the time of this report, we have just these four patients here who are under six years of age.

Admissions:

- 96 patients admitted; 67 male and 29 female.
- 12 with an intelligence quotient less than 25.
- 22 with an intelligence quotient less than 50.
- 62 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.
- 1 admitted through Juvenile Court.
- 8 readmissions:
 - 3 readmitted from escape to be discharged outright.
 - 3 readmissions.
 - 1 readmitted from Tewksbury, sent there for tubercular treatment.
 - 1 readmitted from Tewksbury, transferred there for pregnancy and treatment.
 - 1 transferred from Belchertown State School.
 - 1 oxycephalic (partially blind).
 - 3 spastic diplegics.
 - 1 spastic paraplegic.
 - 2 microcephalics.
 - 2 hydrocephalics.
 - 1 dolichocephalic.
 - 1 cretin.
 - 1 mongoloid.
 - 1 admitted from New York.
 - 1 admitted from Rhode Island.
 - 2 unmarried women with illegitimate children;
 - 1 had borne 2 children; 1 had borne 1 child.
 - 5 families were represented in the admissions with relatives already here at the School.
 - 5 germ plasm family types represented (more than one in the same family admitted).
 - 1 admission has mother who is a parole patient here.
 - 1 married woman admitted, has had 3 children, husband at Tewksbury.

Discharges:

82 discharges: 57 male and 25 female.

- 1 not suitable, mental age not definitely within range of mental defect.
- 6 discharged from escape (gone 2 years and not returned).
- 3 discharged, readmitted from escape and discharged outright.
- 1 died, while at Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment.
- 29 discharged from visit (gone one year).
- 1 deported to Rhode Island.
- 1 discharged to parents for deportation to Canada.
- 1 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.
- 1 committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.
- 1 transferred to Belchertown State School.
- 4 discharged outright to custody of relatives or friends.
- 1 sent to Danvers for 10 days observation, later committed.
- 1 committed to Monson State Hospital, while at home on visit.
- 2 committed to State Infirmery at Tewksbury for treatment.
- 1 committed to Medfield State Hospital.
- 6 committed to Boston State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Grafton State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Taunton State Hospital.
- 13 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 2 discharged from parole:
 - 1 adjusted as well as could be expected.
 - 1 adjusted, self supporting.

Deaths: (7 males and 2 females)

- 1 violent death (Medical Examiner's case).
- 1 pulmonary edema and acute nephritis.
- 1 pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 1 chronic interstitial nephritis.
- 1 lobar pneumonia.
- 1 acute cholecystitis and cholelithiasis and cerebral hemorrhage.
- 1 jaundice, epilepsy and syphilis.
- 1 gastric ulcer and peritonitis.
- 1 acute nephritis following cystitis.

There was one autopsy performed during the past year.

At the date of this report we have 1,690 patients actually present. Our average number present for the year 1930 was 1,654.91 and this year it is 1,653.24. Our admissions have been exactly the same as last year, 96. The discharges during this year have been slightly less, 82 this year and 85 last year. This does not include deaths.

From the trend of figures presented, which is a repetition of the statistical tables of several years, we certainly are carrying an inmate population to the utmost limit of our overcrowded condition and this is considerably beyond our actual capacity, and as I have stated in previous reports this results in an accumulation of older inmates and precludes the admission of younger individuals at a time when salvage is possible.

It seems to be more and more evident that the classification of the feeble-minded is in two great groups, the socially and the psychologically feeble-minded, and more and more apparent that the socially feeble-minded constitute that group that because of environmental factors as well as an innate inability to adjust in the community is of necessity the group from which applications are made for institutional care. Because of a better understanding of the psychologically feeble-minded and better provision for their care in the community, through the provisions of the special class and other agencies, the demand for the care of the purely psychological and probable type of individual, who will get along in the community with training, is growing less and less. The unsalvageable or social type is more easily and earlier recognized in the community and the demand for their care is greater. Even in the improbable socially feeble-minded, there is

more possibility of the school's training accomplishing the salvage and making probable these socially feeble-minded individuals if we are able to take them early in life. We repeatedly in our out-patient clinics and in our application files have a request for the care of both boys and girls from 8 to 10 years of age, already getting into conflict with the public school and society. Because of our lack of facilities these requests for admission have to be postponed. These requests for admission are repeated from time to time. We are still unable to provide admission for these when they reach the age of 14, 16 or even older and their conflicts with society become more serious and with the girl it is not unusual that there have been serious sex offenses and it is our experience that if admitted after this age salvage is not only the remotest of possibilities but it is a serious question in many instances whether we can possibly live with them with the equipment that is provided for the care of the feeble-minded, that they, because of their physical make-up and community experiences become individuals that must be dealt with on correctional basis. The demand for admission of boys comes somewhat earlier than the demand for the care of girls but in many instances we are certain, even between the ages of 8 and 10, that the girl will be in conflict in a very few years and a serious problem and almost invariably this turns out to be the case when she reaches the age of 14 or 16.

In accordance with the policy adopted by the Board of Trustees, we have attempted to maintain a balance with the types of institutional classification. For a number of years the application list has been increasing in number and naturally there has been quite an increase in the accumulation of serious demands for the care of idiots and imbeciles, particularly of low grade, improbable type, and we certainly get most urgent demands for the care of these individuals. Last year our population was on the borderline of our margin of safety as to preponderance of idiots and imbeciles in the institution and this year we are in a no better situation in spite of our most serious efforts to remedy this condition and our present population, as shown by psychometric test, is 17% idiots, 45% imbeciles and 38% morons and borderline, and as the psychologist of the institution has shown me, in the total population of the institution 63% have an intelligence quotient less than 50 as compared with 62% in 1930.

I have in the past recited very definite cases of applications to demonstrate clearly the urgency of demand for the type of case that we so frequently are urged to accept and I assure you that it is only with sublimation of one's emotions that the following types of cases of necessity are refused admission:

M. B. Four years of age, idiot, helpless, third of four children, mother has deserted. Child has had to be boarded with one neighbor and another. No child placing agency will assume care. Grandmother cares for the three other children.

J. S. Six years of age, idiot, helpless, can not walk, talk, nor feed himself. Mother very nervous and evidences symptoms of psychosis. Application for admission has been made ten times covering a period of two years. Mother has a young infant to care for and another child between eleven and twelve.

The two above cases are recent applications and young in physical years, which we are unable to admit.

The two following cases are now inmates of the institution having been admitted one in January, 1930, and the other in February, 1931. They are two brothers, one 22 years of age and the other 24 years of age. One has a mental age of 5 years and the other has a mental age of 7 years, intelligence quotients of 31 and 45. First application was made in the case of A. H. in 1918, and he was on the waiting list for twelve years. First application was made in the case of R. H. in 1918, and he was on the waiting list for thirteen years. The mother died about two years ago and one boy was admitted in January. The father then lost his employment, was unable to continue care of remaining brother and he was admitted last February.

The recital of the above cases, I think makes clear also that there are situations that are most difficult and in some instances I do not see how it is possible for certain types to be taken care of in their homes, even though they are less than six years of age.

As stated previously, the average number of patients this year was 1,653.24. Our largest number at any one time in the institution was 1,707. Our total number of deaths this year was only nine, making our death rate for the past year 54/100 of 1%, or 5.44 per thousand as compared with the death rate in the community at large, which is 11.6 per thousand, as given by the State Department of Health. I think this speaks for itself as to the general health and physical care provided for the inmates and also indicates that the admission rate because of decease of patients is pretty limited.

Health:

Under the subject of health, we will report the following contagious diseases; mumps, 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 38; scarlet fever, 43; chicken pox, 8, and lobar pneumonia, 1. We have had no diphtheria, no whooping cough and no measles, during the past year. The problem of contagious disease is controlled as fully as we can with both patients and employees by the use of vaccination and inoculation against contagious disease, but this still leaves us with a considerable number of contagious cases to be cared for. We have at last an appropriation for the construction of a contagious building that I am certain will give us facilities for their care which has never been previously provided. I think it is noticeable that the percentage of tuberculosis is a rather prominent figure in our reported contagious cases and this is undoubtedly due to the fact that we have had two surveys. The first survey, as reported, was made in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, and a second survey was made this year through the courtesy and cooperation of the same department. Both to my mind clearly indicate the necessity of careful examination, treatment and segregation as cases appear and we are at present examining most carefully all new admissions, which include Mantoux Test and x-ray of chest, our survey having shown that Mantoux is perhaps more conclusive or more accurate than the usual Von Pirquet. At this point, I want to express, as I think I have in a general way but wish to specifically, appreciation of the courtesy and services rendered by the Department of Public Health and directed by Dr. George H. Bigelow, and Dr. Roy Morgan, Superintendent of the Westfield State Sanatorium, for reading of all chest x-ray plates, in the rather extensive work of survey of the tubercular situation in our institution. I do not know of such thorough work having been done in any institution of other states.

Inasmuch as 38 cases of tuberculosis were reported this year, this shows a percentage of 2.2% of our population. We had one case of tuberculosis in our deaths, which means 11% of our deaths.

We have not as yet made any definite plan as to the necessity of building construction for segregation of tuberculosis. This problem needs further consideration and involves a considerable expenditure not only for housing but maintenance if carried out, if each specific type is segregated absolutely, the problem would be enormous. If we consider segregation of sexes as well as all types of cases and classification of mental defect, this would mean construction that of necessity would have to be very expensive.

I regret to report that we had one sudden death last year requiring the services of the Medical Examiner. In our lumbering operations at the colony, a tree fell and rolled in such a manner as to cause the death of one of the colony inmates. After thorough investigation and report of the Medical Examiner, no evidence could be demonstrated other than that the occurrence was purely an accident and no responsibility could be placed on basis of negligence.

Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 26 operations in the past year for tonsils and adenoids. These clinics by Dr. Chenery are held in routine manner and at quite regular intervals, to provide this type of attention for newly admitted cases, as well as for patients who have acquired the necessity for this treatment.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie, Oculist, has examined and prescribed for 249 patients, and he is also giving a course in the use of the ophthalmoscope to the physicians of our staff that we may be better equipped for more careful examinations of the neurological type of case, neurological disturbance in the type of

case that we examine in our out-patient clinics that are attracting our attention in both our house cases and out-patient department.

I wish to thank and make special mention of the courtesy and cooperation given us by the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, who have this year perhaps had an unusual number of our cases to treat both medically and surgically.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts, of Baldwinville, continues to care for our emergency calls at the colony. Inasmuch as we have approximately 300 boys, 65 miles from the parent institution, this service relieves us of a great deal of worry in that we are assured of prompt medical attention in emergencies.

We should also be grateful to the Department of Mental Diseases and the Worcester State Hospital for the cooperation furnished by Dr. William A. Bryan, the Superintendent, for surgical service rendered to ten individuals who have been operated on for hernia.

This is our second year of having instituted a course of training for our matrons and attendants conducted by the Medical Staff. This is a course of practical training in care of those physically ill and also instruction in the problem of mental defect in a general way. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this is the only institution for the care of the feeble-minded in this country that provides such a course for training of employees.

Program of Construction.

We have under present construction from Special Appropriations granted:	
Kitchen and Service Building	Walks and roads
Building for mechanical work	Assembly Building
Power plant equipment	Building for Contagious Hospital
Employees' Dormitory	Infirmary Building
Remodelling of Administration Building	Nursery Building
for additional employees' quarters	Two additional school rooms
Hot water line extension	Heating plant equipment
Sprinkler system	Purchase of additional land
Kitchen and dining-room equipment	Garage

At the present beginning of our new fiscal year, or at the end of this fiscal year, all of these appropriations are in process of construction or purchase, purchase of land has been completed, plans have been accepted and bids approved for construction.

There remains for the completion of a two thousand bed institution the following items which have already been requested for Legislative action in 1932:

1. Three buildings for nursery type with equipment, to accommodate 50 each.
2. Building for young girls to accommodate 100.
3. Building for young boys to accommodate 100.
4. Building for older men, infirmary type, to accommodate 100.
5. Hospital facilities for male patients and male employees.
6. Hospital facilities for female patients and female employees.
7. Administration Building.
8. Sewer facilities extension.
9. Two cottages for Officer Employees, with equipment.
10. Revamping and alteration of property purchased from St. Elizabeth's Hospital this year for duplex house for Officer Employees.
11. Street lighting.
12. Extension to power, heating and lighting facilities.
13. Water supply at Templeton Colony.
14. Building for propagation of agricultural and horticultural plants.
15. Laundry equipment for Templeton Colony.
16. Saw Mill equipment.
17. Shop equipment.
18. Additional equipment for new buildings.
19. Remodelling of West Wing of West Building.

Of the above items, I would think that among the most urgent for consideration is the construction of building for older and infirm men, buildings for young and nursery type children, water supply at Templeton Colony, hospital facilities for

employees and patients, and it is certainly most urgent that we have an Administration Building to properly house our out-patient clinics, staff and business administration, and fire-proof facilities for storage of records which is required by Statute and is not provided at the present time.

The institution was represented at the meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feebleminded in New York, and at the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, at Toronto, and papers were read on "A Survey of Tuberculosis in a School for the Feebleminded" and "An Analysis of I.Q. Variability."

Various members of the staff including the superintendent have research work in process and although we have never requested special construction for a research building, we will have in our proposed construction facilities for research that will be adequate in my opinion but more important than the building or specific place for research I think is the matter of personnel and I would urgently request the Corporation and Trustees to add or to acquire by accumulation of income from corporation funds an addition thereto in principal, as promptly as possible, that we may have a sufficient sum from income without affecting the principal to employ independent personnel to attack the multiplicity of problems that are presented to us daily in our endeavors not only to provide care for the feebleminded but to scientifically point out the way in which we may do something in an efficient way for the prevention of mental defect.

Social Service Department:

The year ending November 30, 1931, brought increased activity and several new developments in the work of the Social Service Department. At present there is again a vacancy in the position of first assistant, Miss Marguerite Woodbury having resigned September 1st to accept another position.

One of the most advanced steps in development during the year has been the use of this school as one of the training centers for student social workers from Simmons College School of Social Work. During the first two terms of the college, two students were placed with us, and during the last term three students. Apparently the college felt that their requirements for training were being met, as we were requested to continue the work this year and now have one student. These students must receive careful guidance step by step in their work, with gradual experience in actual case work. Moreover, they should obtain from their training some practical help in recognizing and dealing with mentally defective persons in the community. They should also become familiar with the educational and training departments of the school, the psychological findings and interpretation of such, and receive a general conception of the medical problems. The training of a student in field work is more or less on an individual basis, and her program must be carefully worked out so that it gives not only variety of experience but is a gradual growth in efficiency so she becomes increasingly helpful to the institution. Thus she enlarges the work of the social service department, general knowledge of the school's work has been spread, and an educational piece of work for the student has been done.

Due to the increased number of social workers, the department has been able to handle more cases. The total for the year is 916 which is an increase of 176 cases over the previous year. Of this total 64 cases were patients on parole; 80 investigations were made prior to visit, parole or discharge; 4 investigations of boys on escape from the school; 7 follow-up cases of discharged patients; 21 histories obtained of patients in the school; 3 histories of outside cases examined by the Superintendent under the Briggs' Law; 466 histories of out patients at weekly clinic; 12 histories of out-patients before attending clinic; 5 out-patients followed up for further service; 122 research cases in medical studies; 122 research cases for social service study; and 10 miscellaneous cases. 4 applications for employment of boys and 22 for girls were investigated. 1,407 visits in the community were made to patients paroled, discharged or on visit, and to employers, relatives, friends, social agencies and others.

During the year there has been a total of 64 patients on parole, 24 males and 40 females. Of this total 2 were discharged as adjusted, 1 male and 1 female.

8 were returned to the school, 4 males and 4 females. 1 boy and 1 girl escaped from parole and have been returned to the school, 2 girls are still on escape from previous years, and 1 girl escaped during the year and has not been located. 3 boys and 3 girls have been re-paroled and another girl is ready to go as soon as arrangements are completed. The total on parole at the end of the year is 51 — 19 males and 32 females which is exactly the number at the end of last year.

The parole work has continued along the usual lines, the outstanding feature being the scarcity of work. It has been an unusually difficult year in this respect for both boys and girls, and for some time we received no applications from the community. In the spring when several good boys were ready to go out as farm helpers, every known source was tried, and new ones sought far and wide. When driving in the country on other work, visits were made at well kept farms along the road, and the social worker talked with the owner about our boys. These efforts proved fruitless for two reasons. First the farmer usually stated that he had all the helpers he wanted to employ, as a steady stream of men came from neighboring towns. The second reason for lack of interest was that few farmers cared to give room and board to our boys when one young man with a small car living nearby could collect several others and bring them to work by the day, thus saving the farmer the expense of board and room and giving him the extra help he needed during the busy season. In the placement of girls, our greatest obstacle was the fact that in the family of average circumstances which makes the best type of home for placement, many housewives were doing their own work to help out the family budget. Several families employing a boy or girl felt they could not afford the wages they had been paying, and it seemed advisable to allow the patient to remain at reduced wages if he were well adjusted and wanted to remain, rather than return to the School to await another opportunity.

Three boys for whom no work outside could be found, were allowed to go out on visit, given a sum of money for expenses, and told that if they found permanent work they would be placed on parole. One of these boys found work as a helper in a garage, working with a brother-in-law who had shown no previous interest in him. He is now on parole, living with relatives and reporting regularly at the School. The other two boys found temporary work and apparently made a sincere effort to get permanently located, but eventually were obliged to return.

With our girls it is increasingly evident that the number available for placement by the Social Service Department is becoming smaller every year, and the supervision of those who are paroled, more difficult. Two new girls on visit to relatives were paroled, and two new girls and three former paroles were placed at housework. Many are admitted with a history of behavior difficulties and sex delinquency which means not only a long period of institutional training, but that they may always need protection because of their poor judgment and lack of will power. The high grade moron girls who are very capable in their work are apt to be the ones who are first considered for parole, but the most difficult to adjust socially. They are restless and dissatisfied if they cannot have the same recreation and the privileges which the neighborhood girls have. Furthermore, they have little capacity within themselves for self-entertainment, do not know how to relax from duty, and are not contented with the recreation which employer or social workers can provide for them. They do not know what to do with their spare time in the afternoon or evening, and an afternoon off means nothing to them unless they can go out somewhere or are being entertained. These girls are often considered for placement because of their high mental age, good behavior, and the fact that they have been given all types of training at the school, but employers find that it takes a great deal of patience, tact and understanding to manage them, and even with experience can never quite see why the girl who has every appearance of being normal and seems so capable, cannot take responsibility and will make failures in her work which are so surprising to the employer.

Another feature of the work of this year has been the increased number of histories taken, both of patients after admission and of out-patients obtained in advance of clinic appointment. A history of a recent admission should assist the physicians in diagnosis, and give more facts about home conditions so this is on

record when an application is made for vacation. Better histories of out-patients are needed, especially when the person bringing the child is not familiar with the social history we require. It should also assist in the follow-up work with out-patients.

The social workers have continued to assist in two research studies by physicians. The work done by them in the first study is that of tracing the children of our female patients, and arranging for mental examination if possible. The second study, follow-up of out patients with a diagnosis of possible or active psychosis, has been carried on more extensively this year, but because of the need of careful investigation and the time element involved has not been as fully developed as it should be in the future. A social service study of the present status of patients discharged from parole has not been entirely completed but analysis of the findings should be of interest. The student social workers have been of great assistance in these studies, and research has provided a variety of case work experience for them. It seems important for the department to continue to have a share in research.

Psychological Department:

The purely psychometric work of the department has been continued during the past year in accordance with the usual policy, and a total of 1,471 psychometric examinations has been made. Of this number, 93 have been admission studies (three cases in addition having been admitted and discharged the same day, without test); 876 re-examinations of house patients, and 502 out-patient examinations.

Analysis of the cases admitted during the past year supplies yet another proof of the serious nature of the admission problem. The 93 new cases are quite unequally divided with 29 girls and 64 boys admitted. Of the girls, 50% were at least fifteen years old at admission, which makes their academic instruction almost at an end;—at best there remains only one year; and the possibility of their profiting from systematic industrial training is greatly diminished by their years of community residence. The 64 boys admitted present a different problem; 50% were less than eleven years old when admitted, with the average mental age for the group slightly below six years. From the point of view of instruction, this would seem highly desirable, for these children can start their academic and industrial training under conditions suited to their capacity, but consideration of the social and developmental level of this group makes only too apparent the need of an enormous amount of personal supervision and attention. This, coupled with the increasing frequency of serious behavior problems in the cases admitted, serves to offset almost entirely the advantage of a low chronological age. With the increase in community facilities for the training of the feeble-minded, the uncomplicated cases of mental defect are less frequently referred to an institution for care.

For some years past, emphasis has been laid upon the dangerously large percentage of imbeciles in the population, and an effort has been made to remedy this condition by admitting as many morons as possible. To date, however, this procedure has been ineffective, due largely to the lack of vacancies for this type of patient. At the present time, the psychological index contains 17% idiots, 45% imbeciles and 38% morons and borderline mentality—these percentages figured on the total population. This shows a total of 63% with I. Q. less than 50, as compared with 62% in 1930.

The 502 out-patient examinations (this number includes 20 individuals examined in accordance with Section 215) are the records of 251 males and 251 females. Approximately 30% of the girls have been sixteen or over at the time of examination, with an average I. Q. slightly over 70 for the entire group. The boys have been distributed more or less equally over the years from seven to twelve, with the largest single group that of the nine year olds, making the average chronological age slightly higher than that reported last year. The average I. Q., also, is somewhat higher, 68 contrasted with 56 last year. This increase in chronological age and amount of intelligence, although indicative of the change in the type of case referred to the clinic, loses its importance some-

what in the face of a disquieting increase in cases showing a lack of correspondence between mental age and actual school accomplishment. In many cases, too large a number to be explained on the basis of chance, it has been found that individuals whose I. Q. would classify them as dull are attending and receiving credit in High School classes though their actual academic achievement is on a seventh or even sixth grade level. From the educational standpoint, this represents an appalling waste of time and energy by both teacher and pupil, as well as an injustice to the rest of the class. But even more serious is the realization that upon the pupil himself, confronted as he must be by problems consistently beyond his comprehension, the ever present sense of failure has an incalculable psychological effect. The definitely feebleminded child is more or less adequately cared for in the special class, but for the large group of so-called dull children, I wonder if there is sufficient possibility for industrial training or recognition of their presence in unsuitable curriculums.

During this year the department has assisted Dr. Charles S. Woodall, Assistant Superintendent, in the preparation of his paper on the variability of the I. Q. and has completed the preliminary work on a study of the transfer of training in the low-grade feebleminded. Some experimental work has been done with the Kuhlmann-Anderson scale, but was abandoned as impractical because of the too great emphasis on reading facility in the upper levels. The department has continued to take charge of cataloguing the Library and to assist in the course given here in connection with the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University.

Once again the lack of laboratory facilities and the consequent limitation of constructive research must be reported. Until some provision is made by construction in Administration Building the department is under considerable handicap for research activity.

Educational and Industrial Department:

There are at present 281 children enrolled in school, in classes grading as follows:

Pre-kindergarten	15
Kindergarten	30
Grade I	95
Grade II	48
Grade III	37
Grade IV	43
Above Grade IV	13

281

This enrollment shows a decrease of 7 pupils, but since so many of the school children present problems of behavior or personality, and also since so large a proportion are just beginning academic work, it represents, in all but a few instances, the greatest number that can be successfully taught in a group. Since there are not at present enough children of kindergarten mentality in the institution, to fill the kindergarten classes, the kindergarten teacher has added as an experiment a pre-kindergarten group of children of from 3 to 4 year mentality.

The teaching staff is the same as in previous years, consisting of one head teacher, one kindergartner, eight grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time), and three sense training teachers.

Four hundred and twenty-two children are enrolled in the Physical Training Department. These classes are graded according to the chronological age, mental age, and ability of the children, and so cover a range from pre-kindergarten ability to classes of adults who do advanced work. A demonstration of gymnastic work is held each month, so that each group of pupils may display their achievement to the other patients.

The music teacher conducts chorus singing with 396 pupils, including groups of school children, a group of adult imbecile girls, Girls' and Boys' Glee Clubs, Girls' Chorus (for older girls), and Protestant and Catholic choirs. There are at

present 16 girls in the senior orchestra, 12 girls in the junior orchestra, and other pupils in training. There are two toy or rhythm orchestras, consisting of 71 kindergarten and first grade boys and girls. The music teacher is responsible for a concert and community sing once each month, when the music classes have an opportunity to present new work as entertainment for other patients, and all sing familiar and favorite songs.

The boys' band has improved greatly during the past year, and has played for several entertainments and parties. The combined singing classes, orchestra, and band gave a concert on the lawn at the close of the school year.

In the Domestic Science Department, 142 girls are enrolled, in classes ranging from little 2nd grade pupils who are just beginning to learn the simplest processes of cooking and care of the home, to classes of adults who can care for dining room, kitchen, and bedroom, and cook and serve a meal with but little supervision. During the year, these girls served tea to physicians and new employees, and made cakes and candies for dormitory parties. They also make decorated birthday cakes each month for school pupils who have a birthday during the month.

During the spring and fall, the D. S. S. pupils canned 386 qts. of rhubarb, 151 qts. 1 pt. of pickles, 9 qts. tomato preserve, 9 qts. spiced crab apples, 14 qts. tomato marmalade, 100 5-oz. glasses crab apple jelly, 13 pts. grape jelly, 130 individual glasses rose geranium jelly, 19 5-oz. glasses rose geranium jelly, 93 pts. crab apple jelly.

A new gas stove and an electric refrigerator have been added to the Domestic Science equipment during the year, and are much appreciated. With the further addition of four small gas plates, the equipment will be very complete.

Two hundred and five children are enrolled in the three Sense Training Departments as follows: Seguin classes for young moron and imbecile children, 82; classes for older imbecile boys, 40; classes for young idiots, 83. Classes are held each day at the Infirmary and Hospital for children who are physically unable to attend the regular classes.

One of the grade teachers spends an hour each day at the infirmary, working with the crippled boys who take much interest in learning to read. The type-writing work of the older girls continues. The work with non-readers and slow readers is still being carried on; we find this a most necessary adjunct to the regular school classes. The teacher who does this work also has story telling periods with each school group. These are most enthusiastically received by the children.

During the past year the teachers have held social hour one evening each week at the dormitories; have had games with large groups of children on holiday mornings, and have held Sunday School for the Protestant children each Sunday morning. A dance has been given on holiday evenings and alternate Tuesday evenings.

Three Sunday School concerts were given during the year — at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter. Several plays and operettas were also given by the school children under the direction of the teachers. One, a minstrel show, was also presented at Templeton Colony for the enjoyment of the patients there. Both children and teachers are looking forward to the completion of the new Assembly Building, when it will be possible to give these plays adequate presentation.

There have been many visitors to the school during the year, including groups from colleges, schools, and normal schools, and also individual teachers who have come to observe our methods of instruction.

In the Girls' Manual Training Department, 220 girls are enrolled. There are 82 girls in the N. N. W. Industrial Department (imbecile and delinquent girls), 50 girls in the Knitting Machine classes, and 28 girls in the power sewing room. There are two voluntary evening classes, one in connection with the N. N. W. Industrial Room and one in connection with the Girls' Manual, and both are largely attended. A class for crippled children has also been in operation at the hospital during the past year.

A new industry, book-binding, has been added at the N. N. W. Industrial Room. Although still in its infancy, a good beginning has been made, and with the addition of the necessary equipment, this will fill an important need in the institution.

The Girls' Beauty Parlor was opened in January, 1931, and has proved a very popular and valuable addition to the institution. 9 girls have received training in hair cutting, shampooing, waving and manicuring, and the effect of this training upon the appearance of the patients is most noticeable.

In the Boys' Manual Training Department, 172 boys are enrolled. There are 8 boys in training in the Barber Shop, and 12 boys in the Mattress Shop. The basketry class supplied willow baskets from home grown willow, to the farm this past season. No lumber has been bought for the Manual Department for several years, as wood from Templeton Colony, or waste wood has been used.

There are 96 boys enrolled in the Elementary Manual Training Classes for boys of from 2 to 6 year mentality. These boys are taught the very simplest elements of handwork.

From May until the last of October, most of the instructors in the Industrial Department, take their classes out of doors, where they assist with weeding, pruning, harvesting, construction work, etc. The N. N. W. Industrial classes also care for the institution flower garden.

In the Boys' and Girls' Manuals and N. N. W. Industrial Class the following work was done: Weaving; towel and napkin material, 7,035 yards; rug material, 469 yards; fancy material, 16 yards colonial weaving, 5 couch covers, 9 woven pillows; embroidery, 321 runners, 100 center pieces, 21 small doilies, 5 towels, 19 pillows, 7 pictures, 9 toys, 15 dresses, 14 cocktail napkins, 2 wall hangings, 1 waffle cloth scarf; knitting, 24 face cloths, 2 sweaters, 3 pairs mittens, 1 pair slipperettes, 6 coat hangers; crocheting, 17 doilies, 21 face cloths, 4 scarf ends, 9 pairs slippers, 12 yokes, 24 medallions, 577 yards lace, 1 sweater, 1 pair mules, 2 berets; basketry, 2 bonbon baskets, 1 hanging basket, 3 waste baskets, 1 tray, 3 flower baskets, 1 reed mat, 2 lamp-shades, 1 bud vase, 4 candle holders, 2 baskets mended; sewing, 183 dozen garter tips, 168 iron holders, 50 pairs suspenders, 59 costumes, 23 dolls dressed, 20 pillows, 6 slips, 21 dresses, 3 pairs pajamas, 15 pajama bags, 7 pairs curtains, 69 beanbags, 12 banners, 20 D. S. S. headbands, 4 oilcloth purses, 2 pairs Gym. bloomers mended, 32 sweaters mended; Scrapbooks, 6,018 pictures cut, 57 books made, 141 books assembled; books and magazines rebound, 14 completed, 11 ready for binding; braided rugs, 1 rug, 2 chair seats; hooked rugs, 13 rugs, 3 chair seats, 4 pillow tops, 3 hot dish mats, 1 toy rabbit, 2 footstool tops; bandages, 16,466 bandages rolled; painted articles, (Girls' Dept.), 32 piece table set stencilled, 5 waste baskets, 2 flower pots, 3 vases, 2 candle sticks, 6 flowers, 9 boxes decorated, 1 bridge table, 1 bridge set; picture puzzles, 2 puzzles made; tapestry embroidery, 1 footstool top, 1 pillow top; pillow lace, 2 yards lace; net bags, 85 bags, 1 basket ball basket, 1 tennis net; knitting room, 5,584 pairs stockings, 300 caps, 47 pairs mittens, 38 sweaters, 91 pairs sport socks, 6 scarfs; power sewing room, 17,846 pieces, 156 dresses made from patients' own material; beauty parlor, 4,244 haircuts, 299 manicures, 772 waves, 647 shampoos; barber shop, 9,342 haircuts, 99 shampoos, 8,912 shaves; mattresses, 86 new mattresses, 31 mattresses repaired, 19 hot bed mats renovated, 4 new hot bed mats made, 35 new pillows, 475 pillows renovated; bench work, new articles, 456 coat hangers, 2 flower tubs, 33 window boxes, 93 small boxes, 9 bread boards, 25 end tables, 15 hanging book racks, 97 hot boards, 82 toys, 1 doll house, 3 footstools, 6 dining room benches, 2 bathing benches, 7 coat racks, 6 work benches, 2 screens, 1 easel, 3 mat frames, 5 bookcases, 4 desk book racks, 12 stages for plays, 8 rose trellises, 9 milking stools, 17 flower stands, 3 waste baskets, 6 posters mounted, 9 wreaths and garlands made, 2 score boards, 40 numbers; seat weaving, 6 kindergarten chairs, 6 fireside stools, 6 footstools; repair work, 32 tables, 338 chairs, 224 settees, 45 squilgee brushes, 47 stools, 616 vegetable boxes, 205 rope rubbers, 37 step ladders, 5 bureaus, 6 food carts, 8 towel racks, 55 sleds, 5 lock boxes, 2 screens, 4 segregation screens, 6 violin cases, 8 desks, 19 beds, 9 bulletin boards, 45 cups and pitchers straightened; brushes backed; scrub and flesh brushes, 3,076; tampico brushes, 238; old brushes taken apart, 1,279; printing, 185,523 pieces; scissors sharpened, 277 pairs; knives sharpened, 1,648; shoes repaired, 9,500 pairs; 11,576 mattress tufts cut; brushmaking, 3,170 scrub and flesh brushes, 238 tampico floor brushes, 156 twisted wire brushes, 12 radiator brushes, 16 hearth brushes, 21 street brooms; painting, 14 tables re-finished, 32

tables painted, 5 bureaus re-finished, 6 desks re-finished, 6 kindergarten chairs lacquered, 6 hearth stools lacquered, 6 footstools lacquered, 40 counting balls painted, 20 curtain poles, 40 knobs, 228 curtain rings, 40 brackets, 112 hot boards, 7 step ladders, 26 settees, 173 chairs painted and varnished, 381 coat hangers, 23 stools, 8 baskets, 12 pails, 1,920 blocks, 51 beds, 12 flower tubs, 33 window boxes, 48 checker and domino boxes, 8 rose trellises, 12 dump cart wheels, 6 whiffletrees, 4 wagons, 3 score boards, 40 score board numbers, 4 signs lettered, 76 light shades, 2 swing chairs, 27 cribs; chairs caned, 32; mats made, coir yarn, 11, coir braid, 29; willow baskets, 70; brooms, 652 new brooms, 463 old brooms taken apart.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$28,884.52.

Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:

The out-patient clinic held at Waverly, on Thursday of each week, dealt with 495 patients. New patients, first visit, 423; and return visits, 72.

These 495 patients (including 21 examined under Section 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931) were diagnosed as follows: feeble-minded, 292; dull, 74; borderline, 67; normal, 30; psychotic, 14; defer, 8; and undiagnosed, 10.

Among other questions than those directly referable to mental defect, we also found questions of epilepsy, 36; mongoloid, 21; cretin, 2; endocrine, 8; psychosis, 47; hydrocephalus, 4; microcephalus, 5; organic brain damage, 30; syphilis, 17; rickets, 2; delinquent, 12; blind, 1; deaf and dumb, 2 and encephalitis, 4.

Traveling School Clinic:

There were 39 working weeks during this year. This number is less than in some years and depends upon various factors. The schedule, by which we work, corresponds with the school year and not with the fiscal year. In the school year there may be more weeks. In fact, our schedule usually contains more weeks than the regular school year because we disregard all vacations except the Christmas one and the summer vacation.

I mention this point because one might ask why we worked 39 weeks this year and actually 46 weeks last year, 1929-1930. Last year, the regular clinic group worked 42 weeks and because of the urgent requests of certain towns, another group worked four weeks (school year). This, of course, increased our total of examinations.

The number of working weeks (and days) is affected by the date of Labor Day, after which time schools open and by the incidence of holidays, whether they occur on working days, or Saturdays and Sundays. Certain of the above statements will explain for instance, why, in Fall River, we examined 78 children against 248 during the previous year. It is not because Fall River is offering a smaller number of children to the clinic. Actually the number of candidates in our cities and towns, which is presented, is always more than we can examine in the available time.

What is noteworthy is the difference in proportion of feeble-minded, borderlines, normals, etc. as the work goes on. This is especially noticeable this year. The number of deferred cases, will vary and is an uncertain quantity. The problem of diagnosing and advising for the borderline group becomes increasingly difficult, i.e. to give working advice which can be used by the teachers and school organizations with their existing personnel and facilities. It is an outstanding fact that additional personnel for "follow-up work" including social, medical and nursing supervision is greatly needed in the public schools, urban and rural.

One of the most difficult problems we face, and it comes very often, is to attempt to explain to parents, teachers, and social workers, why there are no places for children in the state schools for feeble-minded, when we have urgently advised that these children "need institution care and training."

The relatively small number who can never attend public school need that care. There is a larger number of children, to whom the special classes cannot give adequate training, because home conditions are unfavorable. There is discontent among parents, teachers and social workers because this necessary care and training is apparently impossible for an indefinite time.

The members of the Psychological Department give us valuable assistance in our statistical work.

The statistical report follows. We have listed the towns and cities visited giving the number examined in each place, 22 this year. Barnstable, 16; Chatham, 10; Danvers, 30; Dartmouth, 39; Fall River, 78; Falmouth, 19; Gloucester, 37; Harwich, 25; Lowell, 48; Lynn, 113; Martha's Vineyard (3 towns on the island included as one), 58; Middleton, 7; New Bedford, 258; Orleans, 1; Provincetown, 15; Revere, 157; Salem, 73; Somerset, 26; Swansea, 19; Waltham, 39; Watertown, 65; and Worcester, 291.

The total number examined this year was 1,424. First examinations, 1,260; second examinations, 156; and Third examinations, 8.

The diagnoses of these 1,424 cases were as follows: feeble-minded, 593; borderline, 403; dull, 196; basal norm, 63; and deferred, 164.

In addition to the above group, there were also secondary diagnoses as follows: anemia, 13; cardiac, 12; cervical glands, 66; chorea, 8; defective delinquents, 11; potential delinquents, 41; sex problems, 3; dementia praecox, 10; emotional instability, 6; post-encephalitis, 3; endocrine dysfunction, 78; epilepsy, 16; mongoloid, 5; poliomyelitis, 6; psychoneurosis, 12; psychosis, 9; spastic paralysis, 6; syphilis congenital, 3; and tuberculosis, 6.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: dental clinic, 750; throat clinic, 421; eye clinic, 301; ear clinic, 63; underweight, 534; posture training, 95; fresh air classes, 3; child guidance clinic, 30; mental hygiene clinic, 7; neurological clinic, 5; and orthopedic clinic, 5.

The recommendations to School Departments were as follows: special class, 880; class for coaching, 213; exclude from school, 56; institutional care now, 79; institutional care later, 48; allow to go to work at 16, 12; continue in regular grades, 255; speech training, 140; and specific reading disability, 26.

A table showing comparative figures for 10 years follows:

Comparative Figures of School Examinations done in 10 Years.

All years ending on November 30th.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Average } Basal Norm } Dull } Borderline } Deferred } Feeble-minded }	46	76	57	33	26	22	26	31	44	68
	-	50	-	115	75	143	122	154	179	196
	-	99	313	326	384	345	325	405	544	403
	247	221	172	79	83	100	144	239	68	164
	1,271	1,122	1,246	1,105	827	803	866	689	752	593

Total 1,564 1,568 1,788 1,658 1,395 1,413 1,483 1,518 1,587* 1,424*

* The working year of 1930, equalled 46 weeks; for 1931, only 39 weeks.

Clinical Teaching:

There were 34 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Harvard University, Wellesley College, Simmons College, Boston University, Tufts College, Regis College, Sargent School, Babson's Institute, Massachusetts School of Art, Posse Nissen School, Tuckerman School, Bouve School of Physical Education, Concord Public School Department, Nurses from Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston Health Department, Cambridge Hospital, and groups from Fitchburg and Framingham Normal Schools.

Official Visitors: 15 States and 7 Foreign Countries.

During the past year we have had visitors from Arizona, California, Georgia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Washington, D. C., and Cuba: and from the following foreign countries, England, Honduras Central America, India, New Zealand, Siam, South Africa, and five provinces of Canada, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec.

Amusements:

A considerable addition has been made to our amusement program by the additional purchase of band instruments and increase in personnel of Boys' Band, with improvement in performances given in addition to our regular entertainments, such as moving pictures, plays in gymnasium for large groups and dramatic performances in individual houses, Holiday entertainments particularly at Thanksgiving, Christmas and the Fourth of July.

We have continued our activities with the Boy Scouts, known as Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts of America. Two outings have been provided for them at Camp Massasoit, Quincy Council Camp, at Bournedale on Cape Cod, and we are indebted for this courtesy to John W. Thompson, Scout Executive of Quincy Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Considerable energy and activity on the part of the girls has been shown in a tennis tournament and rather keen competition as to which house should retain possession of the Cup.

We have had the regular dances, baseball games with the intramural leagues consisting of ten teams, speed ball, hockey and all other out-door entertainment activities in accordance with the season.

Further playground equipment has been bought which includes the East Building and Boys' Dormitory.

Farm Products:

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$94,619.25.

Our farm production has been as follows: asparagus, 5,415 lbs.; beets, 201,104 lbs.; beet greens, 7,496 lbs.; dried beans, 12,316 lbs.; string beans, 56,954 lbs.; shell beans, 3,029 lbs.; broccoli, 750 lbs.; cabbage, 126,438 lbs.; carrots, 194,420 lbs.; cauliflower, 1,946 lbs.; celery, 1,652 lbs.; Swiss chard, 12,068 lbs.; sweet corn, 66,060 lbs.; cucumbers, 19,898 lbs.; egg plant, 636 lbs.; lettuce, 29,534 lbs.; musk melon, 1,904 lbs.; onions, 91,846 lbs.; green peas, 8,818 lbs.; sweet peppers, 2,169 lbs.; parsnips, 79,136 lbs.; potatoes, 424,187 lbs.; pumpkins, 11,844 lbs.; rhubarb, 10,338 lbs.; radishes, 8,645 lbs.; spinach, 26,424 lbs.; summer squash, 20,920 lbs.; winter squash, 50,800 lbs.; tomatoes, 131,769 lbs.; turnips, 184,831 lbs.; and turnip greens, 260 lbs.; milk, 359,142 quarts; pork, 21,722 lbs.; beef, 7,799 lbs.; veal, 581 lbs.; mangels, 51,800 lbs.; corn stover, 87,387 lbs.; ensilage, 201,035 lbs.; fodder corn, 2,883 lbs.; apples No. 1, 88,402 lbs.; apples No. 2, 71,260 lbs.; crab apples, 5,582 lbs.; blackberries, 99 lbs.; blueberries, 1,948 lbs.; cherries, 452 lbs.; grapes, 1,371 lbs.; peaches, 321 lbs.; pears, 3,866 lbs.; plums, 335 lbs.; raspberries, 3,413 lbs.; strawberries, 3,395 lbs.; 320 cords of wood and 195 tons of ice.

The total production from apple orchards for the whole institution was 1,210 barrels.

The total farm products (not including milk) equalled 1,462.62 tons, of which 1,002.07 tons were for table consumption.

We obtained lumber from our own tract at the Colony during the past year to a total of 62,000 feet.

We have continued careful observation and testing for presence of tuberculosis and the elimination of herd having positive cases of the Bacillus of Bang, determined by blood test, through the assistance of the Division of Animal Industry, in which Mr. Evan Richardson, the head of the department and Dr. Harrie E. Pierce have been very cooperative. We continue to have free and accredited herds, both at the parent institution and at Templeton Colony, for tuberculosis, and have a herd of young stock free from Bacillus of Bang at the Colony, the herd at Waverley is negative to this bacillus, and only a very small herd remains at Templeton Colony still afflicted with the Bacillus of Bang.

Canning:

13,431½ gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned for winter use as compared with 18,130 gallons in 1930.

Construction:

- Two sewer beds at Templeton Colony, one at Farm House and one at Eliot Colony.
- Cleared ten acres of land at Templeton Colony.
- Completed new concrete building for mechanical shop at Colony, 120 feet long and 22 feet wide for use of carpenters and blacksmiths.
- Concrete ice house at Brook House.
- Third wire from junction of Templeton light line to saw mill and shop to furnish electrical power at both places.
- Steam heated garage at Farm House for school cars.
- Steam heat completed at Brook Colony.
- Replacement of water line at Farm House and Eliot Colony.
- Semi-indirect lighting installed at North Building.
- New Kalman Floors in Infirmary.
- New cart and tool shed at Waverley.
- 483 square yards of stone road at Brook House.
- 300 square yards of road repaired at Brook House.
- 2,500 square yards of road repaired at Eliot Colony.
- 1,500 square yards of road repaired at Narragansett Colony.
- 788 square yards of road repaired at Farm House.
- 12 square yards of walk repaired at Brook House.
- 1,325 square yards of new concrete road at Service Building.
- 2,550 square yards of new crushed stone and tarvia road on Trapelo Lane.
- 970 square yards new concrete walks, steps and areas, at Waverley.

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$618,569.98 for maintenance; the average number of patients was 1,653.24, and the per capita cost weekly \$7.19.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the Staff for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE,
Superintendent.

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931.

CASH ACCOUNT		
<i>Receipts</i>		
<i>Income</i>		
Board of Patients.....		\$17,778.88
<i>Personal Services:</i>		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....		245.66
<i>Sales:</i>		
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$128.63	
Food.....	1,200.00	
Clothing and materials.....	112.38	
<i>Farm:</i>		
Cows and calves.....	222.87	
Hides.....	23.09	
Sundries.....	19.50	
Repairs, ordinary.....	1.50	
Total sales.....		\$1,707.97
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Interest on bank balances.....	\$344.19	
Rent.....	780.00	
		1,124.19
Total Income.....		\$20,856.70
MAINTENANCE		
Balance from previous year, brought forward.....		\$23,381.85
Appropriations, current year.....		646,940.00
Total.....		\$670,321.85
Expenses (as analyzed below).....		618,569.98
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....		\$51,751.87

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$330,151.19
Religious instruction.....	2,630.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	8,206.49
Food.....	85,199.11
Clothing and materials.....	23,589.37
Furnishings and household supplies.....	29,872.27
Medical and general care.....	25,380.14
Heat, light and power.....	43,487.19
Farm.....	35,813.44
Garage, stable and grounds.....	4,639.70
Repairs ordinary.....	15,387.90
Repairs and renewals.....	14,219.18
Total expenses for Maintenance.....	\$618,569.98
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	
Balance December 1, 1930.....	\$196,811.41
Appropriations for current year.....	655,800.00
Total.....	\$852,611.41
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$245,852.80
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	1,729.02
	<u>247,581.82</u>
Balance November 30, 1931, carried to next year.....	\$605,029.59

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Side Track.....	Ch. 50, 1918	\$48,389.57	\$26,389.57	\$48,389.57	-
Certain Land.....	Ch. 127, 1928	15,500.00	-	15,086.30	413.70*
School House Addition.....	Ch. 127, 1928	25,000.00	-	24,773.56	226.44*
Equipment for School-rooms.....	Ch. 146, 1929	1,500.00	134.22	1,485.46	14.54*
Additional Laundry Machinery.....	Ch. 146, 1929	9,210.00	-	9,158.63	51.37*
Storehouse and Refrigeration.....	Ch. 146, 1929	80,000.00	5,092.26	79,976.70	23.30*
Garage.....	Ch. 146, 1929	7,500.00	-	6,500.33	999.67*
Equipment for Storehouse.....	Ch. 115, 1930	10,000.00	1,183.26	9,995.50	4.50
Kitchen and Dining Room.....	Ch. 115, 1930	140,000.00	72,219.36	118,970.86	21,029.14
Bldg. for Mechanical Work.....	Ch. 115, 1930	10,000.00	3,889.57	7,828.13	2,171.87
Laundry Machinery.....	Ch. 115, 1930	10,000.00	9,790.25	9,790.25	209.75
Power Equipment.....	Ch. 115, 1930	21,000.00	13,202.69	20,584.64	415.36
Employees' Quarters.....	Ch. 115, 1930	40,000.00	-	-	40,000.00
Hot Water Lines.....	Ch. 146, 1929	17,500.00	556.64	1,266.84	16,233.16
	Ch. 245, 1931				
Furn. Kitchen and Dining Room.....	Ch. 245, 1931	38,000.00	24,835.36	24,835.36	13,164.64
Sprinklers.....	Ch. 245, 1931	2,800.00	1,982.00	1,982.00	818.00
Walks and Roads.....	Ch. 245, 1931	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00
Building Contagious Hospital.....	Ch. 245, 1931	15,000.00	-	-	15,000.00
Purchase of Additional Land.....	Ch. 398, 1926				
	Ch. 115, 1930	52,000.00	25,632.59	50,682.23	1,317.77
	Ch. 245, 1931				
Equipment Heating Plant.....	Ch. 245, 1931	60,000.00	1,086.47	1,086.47	58,913.53
Furn. and Equip. New Buildings.....	Ch. 245, 1931	22,610.43	-	-	22,610.43
	Ch. 268, 1931				
Employees' Dormitory.....	Ch. 268, 1931	150,000.00	35.65	35.65	149,964.35
Assembly Building.....	Ch. 268, 1931	80,000.00	9,040.95	9,040.95	70,959.05
Nursery Building.....	Ch. 268, 1931	59,000.00	3,920.85	3,920.85	55,079.15
Two Schoolrooms.....	Ch. 268, 1931	25,000.00	9,966.91	9,966.91	15,033.09
Infirmiry Building.....	Ch. 269, 1931	154,000.00	36,894.20	36,894.20	117,105.80
		<u>\$1,099,010.00</u>	<u>\$245,852.80</u>	<u>\$492,251.39</u>	<u>\$606,758.61</u>

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *).....	\$1,729.02
Balance carried to next year.....	605,029.59
Total as above.....	\$606,758.61

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,653.24.
 Total cost of maintenance, \$618,569.98.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.19.
 Receipt from sales, \$1,707.97.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0198.
 All other institution receipts, \$19,148.73.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.2227.
 Net weekly per capita \$6.95.

Respectfully submitted,
 EMILY E. GUILD,
 Treasurer.

VALUATION

November 30, 1931

Real Estate

Land, 2,051.69 acres.....	\$150,261.00
Buildings.....	1,553,826.90
	<hr/>
	\$1,704,087.90

Personal Property

Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$5,543.96
Food.....	33,419.06
Clothing and Materials.....	30,532.07
Furnishings and household supplies.....	165,055.66
Medical and general care.....	29,334.16
Heat, light and power.....	4,759.39
Farm.....	59,032.28
Garage, stables and grounds.....	9,558.29
Repairs.....	16,616.56
	<hr/>
	\$353,851.43

Summary

Real estate.....	\$1,704,087.90
Personal property.....	353,851.43
	<hr/>
	\$2,057,939.33

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1931.

Cash Statement

Balance on hand December 1, 1930.....	\$1,471.85
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Receipts

Income from invested funds.....	\$3,206.50
Less:	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	27.09
	<hr/>
	3,179.41
Interest on deposits.....	12.34
Rents.....	140.00
Liquidation of Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company bonds	475.00
Northern States Power Company bonds surrendered on call.....	4,219.24
	<hr/>
	\$9,497.84

Payments

Auditor.....	\$25.00
Rent of safe deposit box.....	10.00
Personal services.....	415.26
Expenses.....	49.39
Rowell Estate taxes and water rates.....	112.13
Purchase of securities:	
\$5,000.00 Northern States Power Company bonds	
4 1/8s 1961.....	\$4,885.00
\$3,000.00 Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds 4 1/4s	
1981.....	2,760.00
	<hr/>
	7,645.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,256.78
Balance on hand November 30, 1931.....	1,241.06
	<hr/>
	\$9,497.84

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND LAND

November 30, 1931

		Securities	Bonds	Par Value	Cost
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Alabama Power Company.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
1	\$1,000.00	5%	American Telephone & Telegraph Company..	1,000.00	995.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Appalachian Electric Power Company.....	5,000.00	5,050.00
2	\$1,000.00	4%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	2,000.00	1,740.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	5,000.00	4,834.25
4	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	4,000.00	3,854.80
3	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	3,000.00	2,859.90
2	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	2,000.00	1,880.00
6	\$1,000.00	4%	Illinois Central Railroad.....	6,000.00	5,640.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	International Securities Corporation.....	5,000.00	4,625.00
5	\$1,000.00	5 1/2%	Iowa Railway and Light Corporation.....	5,000.00	5,125.00
3	\$1,000.00	5 1/2%	Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guaranty Co.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	\$1,000.00	4%	Nashua Street Railway Company.....	5,000.00	1,000.00
1	\$1,000.00	5%	Nebraska Power Company.....	1,000.00	1,037.50
5	\$1,000.00	4 1/2%	Northern States Power Company.....	5,000.00	4,885.00
3	\$1,000.00	4 1/4%	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,000.00	2,760.00
3	\$1,000.00	5%	Puget Sound Power Company.....	3,000.00	3,045.00
12	\$100.00		Shares State Street Trust Company.....	1,200.00	3,600.00
4	\$1,000.00	4%	Union Pacific Railway.....	4,000.00	3,880.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Wisconsin and Minnesota Power and Light Company.....	5,000.00	5,100.00
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				\$73,200.00	\$70,098.95
Real estate:					
	Cowich	Land at Templeton.....		\$350.00	
	Dyer	Land at Templeton.....		800.00	
	Norcross	Land at Templeton.....		1,250.00	
	Thompson	Land at Templeton.....		300.00	
	Rowell	Land and Buildings at Amesbury.....		3,100.00	
				<hr/>	<hr/>
					\$5,800.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.....					1,241.06
				<hr/>	<hr/>
					\$77,140.01

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN,

Treasurer.

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1931.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. During the year, \$4,000 in bonds of the Northern States Power Company were called, and the following securities were purchased.

Five \$1,000 Bonds Northern States Power Company

Three \$1,000 Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Company

The income on investments was verified, and with the exception of \$165, interest accrued on the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company bonds due in May and November, and \$100 interest accrued on Nashua Street Railway Company bonds due in October which was defaulted, all other income was accounted for. The Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company is in process of liquidation, and three \$1,000 bonds held by the treasurer have been turned over to the protective committee for which a proper voucher from Harris Forbes and Company was on file. The sum of \$475 has been received during the year on this account.

The following statement is hereto appended.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION
Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1931

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1930:

Cash on deposit.....	\$1,471.85	
Investments at par.....	69,200.00	
		\$70,671.85

Income:

Regular interest on investments.....	\$3,206.50	
Interest on bank deposits.....	12.34	
Rents.....	140.00	
		3,358.84

Liquidation of Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty

Company bonds.....		475.00
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Securities matured:

\$4,000 Northern States Power Company bonds due December 1, 1950 — called June 1, 1931.....		4,219.24
Increase in par value of securities.....		4,000.00

\$82,724.93

General expenditures.....	\$499.65	
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Taxes on real estate.....		112.13
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Purchase of securities:

\$5,000 Northern States Power Company bonds.....	\$4,885.00	
\$3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds.....	2,760.00	
		7,645.00

Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....		27.09
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Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1931:

Cash on deposit.....	\$1,241.06	
Investments at par.....	73,200.00	
		74,441.06

\$82,724.93

Assets

Cash.....	\$1,241.06	
Securities at cost.....	70,098.95	
Real estate.....	5,800.00	
		\$77,140.01

Liabilities

Liquidation account.....	\$475.00	
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation balancing account.....	76,665.01	
		\$77,140.01

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,
Auditor.

December 8, 1931.

December 8, 1931.

Suffolk, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH L. PIKE,
Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLEMINDED
 PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

1. Date of <i>opening</i> as an institution for feeble-minded, 1847.						
2. Type of institution: State.						
3. Institution plant:						
Value of institution property:						
Real estate including buildings.....				\$1,704,087.90		
Personal property.....				353,851.43		
Total acreage of main institution property.....	\$2,057,939.33					
Total owned, 203.29 acres.						
Colonies, owned, number total acreage, 1,848.4 acres.						
Total acreage under cultivation during year, 560.48 acres.						
	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4. Officers and employees:						
Superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other staff physicians.....	3	5	8	—	—	—
Psychologists.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects.....	—	7	7	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects.....	1	7	8	—	—	—
Social workers.....	—	2	2	—	1	1
Stewards.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons.....	—	27	27	—	—	—
Attendants.....	39	126	165	—	—	—
All others.....	63	56	119	1	2	3
Total officers and employees.....	110	235	345	1	3	4
5. Census of patient population at end of year						
In institution:						
	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Feeble-minded (not epileptic).....	945	599	1,544	18	10	28
Feeble-minded epileptics.....	34	34	68	2	2	4
Others (specify) I. Q. .75 and over.....	16	10	26	2	1	3
Total.....	995	643	1,638	22	13	35
Enrolled but Absent from Institution:						
	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole.....	21	30	51	1	—	1
On visit.....	51	11	62	1	—	1
On escape (not paroled).....	6	4	10	—	—	—
Total.....	78	45	123	2	—	2
Grand Total.....	1,073	688	1,761	24	13	37
6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year.....	M.	F.	T.			
Includes 3 male patients with I. Q. over .75, 2 female patients with I. Q. over .75, and 2 male patients on visit that were feeble-minded epileptics.	1,013	641	1,654			

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See Treasurer's Report for Data requested under this table.

TABLE 3 (a). *Movement of Feeble-minded¹ Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1930 and ending September 30, 1931.

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feeble-minded on books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	996	647	1,643
Away from institution.....	67	48	115
Total.....	1,063	695	1,758
2. Admissions during year:			
First admissions.....	53	24	77
Readmissions.....	4	4	8
Total received during year.....	57	28	85
3. Total on books during year.....	1,120	723	1,843
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths).....	55	22	77
5. Transfers to other institutions for feeble-minded within state.....	—	—	—
6. Died during year.....	6	3	9

7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year.....	61	25	86
8. Feeble-minded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	982	655	1,637
Away from institution.....	77	43	120
Total.....	1,059	698	1,757

Any patients with epilepsy who are not feeble-minded should be excluded from this table, but included in Table 3-b. This table includes as Feeble-minded all cases with I. Q. under .75.

TABLE 3 (b). *Movement of Total Patient Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1930 and ending September 30, 1931.

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	1,030	649	1,679
Away from institution.....	69	50	119
Total.....	1,099	699	1,798
2. Received during year.....	60	28	88
3. Total on books during year.....	1,159	727	1,886
4. Discharged:			
Into community.....	56	23	79
Died.....	6	3	9
Total.....	62	26	88
5. On books of institution at end of institution year.:			
In institution.....	1,017	656	1,673
Away from institution.....	80	45	125
Total.....	1,097	701	1,798

Owing to the various changes in I. Q. occurring during the course of the Year it is impossible to have Table 3 balance at the end of the year. Some patients classified as Feeble-minded at beginning of the statistical year have been given a classification of Not Mentally Defective before the end of statistical year. Conversely, patients Not Mentally Defective who were not included in the totals for this table at the beginning of the statistical year will have been given a new I. Q. bringing them within the Feeble-minded group by the end of institution year.

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE:— Tables 4-13, inclusive, contain statistics for year ended September 30, 1931, and refer to feeble-minded population only.

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot.....	8	1	9	8	—	8	—	1	1
Imbecile.....	13	11	24	12	10	22	1	1	2
Moron.....	36	16	52	33	14	47	3	2	5
Total.....	57	28	85	53	24	77	4	4	8

Total number of first admissions and readmissions, in this and subsequent tables dealing with admissions, should agree with data given in Table 3-a.

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States.....	51	22	73	23	26	21	11	11	18
Canada.....	1	2	3	3	4	1	3	4	2
England.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Finland.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Germany.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Greece.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	2	2
Italy.....	1	—	1	9	9	9	4	3	3
Poland.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Portugal.....	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1
Russia.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
Sweden.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained.....	—	—	—	6	3	3	1	1	—
Total.....	53	24	77	53	53	41	24	24	27

1Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	51	22	73
Citizens by naturalization.....	-	-	-
Aliens.....	1	1	2
Citizenship unascertained.....	1	1	2
Total.....	53	24	77

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	19	7	26	5	-	5	3	4	7	11	3	14
10 to 14 years.....	22	10	32	2	-	2	4	4	8	16	6	22
15 to 19 years.....	11	5	16	1	-	1	4	1	5	6	4	10
20 to 24 years.....	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
25 to 29 years.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total.....	53	24	77	8	-	8	12	10	22	33	14	47

TABLE 8. *Marital Condition of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.....	53	23	76	8	-	8	12	10	22	33	13	46
Married.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total.....	53	24	77	8	-	8	12	10	22	33	14	47

TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban.....	51	24	75	8	-	8	12	10	22	31	14	45
Rural.....	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total.....	53	24	77	8	-	8	12	10	22	33	14	47

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent.....	10	5	15	3	-	3	-	-	-	7	5	12
Marginal.....	42	19	61	5	-	5	11	10	21	26	9	35
Comfortable.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total.....	53	24	77	8	-	8	12	10	22	33	14	47

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	5	4	9	1	3	4	2	-	2	2	1	3
15 to 19 years.....	19	6	25	3	1	4	4	3	7	12	2	14
20 to 24 years.....	16	3	19	2	-	2	1	1	2	13	2	15
25 to 29 years.....	5	4	9	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	3	4
30 to 34 years.....	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3
35 to 39 years.....	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
40 to 44 years.....	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
45 to 49 years.....	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
50 to 54 years.....	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Total.....	55	22	77	8	4	12	15	8	23	32	10	42

1 Total number discharged should agree with item 4 in Table 3-a.

TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19 years.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
20 to 24 years.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 years.....	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
35 to 39 years.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
40 to 44 years.....	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
45 to 49 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 to 54 years.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total.....	6	3	9	3	-	3	3	2	5	-	1	1

1 Total deaths in this and the following table should agree with item 6 in Table 3-a.

TABLE 13. *Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases</i>												
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nervous System</i>												
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage).....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Circulatory System</i>												
Other diseases of the heart.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Respiratory System</i>												
Lobar pneumonia.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Digestive System</i>												
Ulcer of stomach.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other diseases of liver.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>												
Chronic nephritis.....	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Violence</i>												
Accidental traumatism.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	6	3	9	3	-	3	3	2	5	-	1	1

