

sultation, examination and psychometric testing, and twenty-two exercised no such function.

*Social Service.* Of thirty-two, twenty-five had no workers in the field in any capacity, three had two, and four had one.

*Placed-Out Cases.* Of thirty institutions, eight placed out-patients, practically all in domestic service.

*Colony Care.* Of thirty-one institutions, sixteen reported no colonies, the remaining fifteen had from one to seventeen.

*Training Schools.*

FOR NURSES OR ATTENDANTS. Six out of thirty had such provision.

FOR TEACHERS. Only one reported affirmatively a summer training course for teachers for special classes.

*Libraries.* Of thirty institutions, fourteen reported no scientific library. Of those who possessed libraries a wide range in number of volumes was rated, one as low as 12, another 3,600.

*Scientific Periodicals.* Of twenty-eight institutions, twenty-five were receiving scientific periodicals, varying from 1 to 10 in number.

*Barred Wards.* Of thirty-two institutions, thirteen reported one or more barred or closed wards for troublesome or delinquent cases.

*Clinical Teaching.* Of thirty, only seven were used for medical instruction.

Question No. 25 was: "Indicate the relative importance of pedagogical (training) medical (psychiatric) and custodial care in an institution for the feeble-minded." My intention was to obtain an expression of opinion as to the relative importance in State institutions of the three general divisions of the service rendered. Only nine attempted a reply; of these, four placed custodial care first, five pedagogical first, seven times medical service was last in importance, and one placed pedagogical last.

Now if I may make a few deductions and suggestions. It is apparent that the State institutions for the feeble-minded in the United States are in a developmental or transitional stage. This is evident by the wide variation in organization, equipment and personnel. It is also apparent that too many are simply custodial in function. Furthermore there is evident need of development along all scientific lines. The problem of mental deficiency is a many sided one and the modern State institutions should be a local center able to cope with each of the branches so far involved; medical, psychiatric, psychologic, pedagogic and social, and should serve a certain district of a State or the whole State not only as a repository for cases, but for outpatient and preventive work such as the best type of hospitals for the insane now carry on.

The medical staffs are entirely too small—the ratio of 1 to 450 is insufficient to permit any but routine medical or administrative duties.