

26. Is your scholastic work a separate department from industrial?.....
 Separate heads for these departments?.....
 Under whom is the "sense training"?.....
27. Do you have a scientific library?.....
 Approximate number of volumes?.....
28. Number of scientific periodicals received.....
29. What equipment have you for special medical treatment (surgical, hydrotherapeutic, syphilotherapeutic, etc.).....
30. Is your institution used for teaching purposes (medical instruction, etc.)?.....
31. Do you have a barred or closed ward or building for troublesome or delinquent cases?.....

There were 41 state institutions for the feeble-minded in the United States at the time of the survey and returns were obtained from 33.

The replies to the 31 questions are analyzed and summarized in the following paragraphs.

Size of Institutions. In 32 institutions the number of patients under care varied from 46 to 2,293, with a median of 590. In the upper quartile were eight institutions with an average of 1,700 and in the lower quartile there were five with less than 100. The average for this quartile was 100. It is thus apparent there is wide variation in size of the institutions with a group in the lower quartile very small for State institutions. This fact should be kept in mind in our general findings as well as in our recommendations.

Age. Fourteen or 42% had no restriction for admission; 7 had as lowest limit 5 years or school age, 1 admitted only males between 6 and 16, and another limited all admissions to the span between 5 and 20.

Commitment. Judicial commitment was at least one of the methods of admission in 32 out of 33. The proportion of such admissions varied widely, 14 reporting 100% judicial commitment, the balance ranging from 1 to 99%, with a mean of 25%.

Sexes. Thirty received both sexes, two females only, and one males exclusively.

Epileptics. Twenty-two or 66%, admitted epileptics in proportions varying from 5 to 50% of their total population.

Superintendent. In twenty-seven or 83% the superintendents were physicians. Four had lay superintendents and one of these had dual control.

Method of Selection. In only those instances, was it apparent that Civil Service had any part in the choosing of superintendents. In most cases the selection was made by a board of trustees, managers, or a State Board of Control or Administration.

Distribution of Superintendent's Executive Day. Of the twenty who replied to this question, ten stated that their entire time was occupied