

THE
INDIANA BULLETIN

—OF—
Charities and Correction

—O—
ANNUAL REPORT 1925
THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

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CONTENTS

PART I

	Page
The State Conference on Social Work, Lafayette.....	94
"Crime Waves and Crime Remedies," by Dr. George W. Kirchwey..	95
"State Boards of Charities," by A. L. Bowen.....	105
Statistics of State Institutions, Six Months Ending March 31, 1926.....	109

PART II

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities, Year Ending September 30, 1925.....	117
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Number
145

Room 416, STATE HOUSE
Indianapolis

June
1926

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

Lafayette, November 20-23, 1926

Prof. Donald DuShane, Columbus.....President
John A. Brown, 416 State House, Indianapolis.....Secretary

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

Des Moines, 1927

John A. Lapp, Chicago.....President
Howard R. Knight, 25 E. Ninth Street, Cincinnati.....Secretary

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION

Pittsburgh, October, 1926

Sanford Bates, Boston.....President
E. R. Cass, 135 E. Fifteenth St., New York City.....Secretary

THE INDIANA SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

Purpose: To work for the conservation of mental health; for the prevention of mental diseases and mental deficiency; and for improvement in the care and treatment of those suffering from nervous or mental diseases or mental deficiency.

Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis.....President
Paul L. Kirby, 307 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.....Secretary

Annual Conference, Indianapolis, December, 1926

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CONTENTS

PART I

	Page
The State Conference on Social Work, Lafayette.....	94
"Crime Waves and Crime Remedies," by Dr. George W. Kirchwey..	95
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Published Quarterly

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THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES OF INDIANA

Room 416, State House, Indianapolis

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THE STATE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

248815 Lafayette, November 20-23, 1926

The date for the Lafayette meeting of the State Conference on Social Work has now been selected—November 20 to 23, beginning Saturday evening and closing Tuesday noon. This is a month later than usual, but there are many things in favor of the selection. Not the least among them is the great football game between Purdue and Indiana Universities Saturday afternoon, November 20, in the splendid new stadium on Ross-Ade Recreation Field. Every one planning to attend the Conference will want to go a half-day early and take advantage of this opportunity. And when they read the Conference program which is not yet ready to be announced, they will not want to leave until the last minute.

The Executive Committee has had two meetings, and President Donald DuShane and Secretary John A. Brown have met with interested citizens of Lafayette and representatives of Purdue University, to make necessary arrangements.

At Lafayette, with unprecedented promptness, the local committees have been selected, as follows:

Executive Committee	J. Kirby Risk, Chairman.
Finance	M. Schultz, Chairman.
Place of Meeting.....	Mrs. Frances Beadle, Chairman.
Hotels	Arthur Sullins, Chairman.
Publicity and Invitations.....	T. R. Johnson, Chairman.
Pulpit Supply	Dr. W. R. Graham, Chairman.
Music	C. C. Pyke, Chairman.
Exhibit	Jesse C. Andrew, Chairman.
Registration and Information.....	Miss Edith Teal, Chairman.
Badges	Mrs. Hazel Bryant, Chairman.
Transportation	Dr. C. B. Kern, Chairman.
Hospitality	Mrs. C. G. Fowler, Chairman.
Reception	Col. Wm. M. Loudon, Chairman.

Hotel headquarters will be at the Fowler Hotel, where the usual rates will prevail. There are several other very good hotels and rooms in private residences will be available. A good place for the exhibit is promised, and every institution and social service agency in the state is invited to take part. Begin now to plan for it, and at an early date get in touch with Mr. Jesse C. Andrew, Lafayette, chairman of the Exhibit Committee. He cannot make final arrangements until he has been given a pretty good idea of the number and size of the exhibits.

Some time during the three days of the Conference there will be opportunity to visit the State Soldiers' Home, historic Battleground, and a number of local institutions and social service agencies, all of which are taking part in the invitation which Lafayette is this year extending to Indiana's social workers. On Tuesday, the last day of

the Conference, the entire delegation will go to Purdue University, where demonstrations of various kinds will be arranged for different groups.

President Donald DuShane, Dr. J. W. Milligan and John A. Brown have been appointed a general program committee. They are developing plans for the general sessions and are selecting other committees to have charge of the Round Tables. The entire program will be printed in a special number of the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, published by the Board of State Charities. For any advance information desired, write the secretary of the Conference, John A. Brown, Room 416 State House, Indianapolis.

CRIME WAVES AND CRIME REMEDIES*

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York City

It begins to look as though we were actually going to do something about crime. It is true that the most vociferous of the propagandists of the warfare against crime are of the class of inflammable spirits known as "God sakers," who don't know what it is all about but are sure that something must be done about it right away; but the propaganda has at last enlisted the interest and the active co-operation of a large and increasing number of more serious minds capable of seeing the situation steadily and seeing it whole. It is the accession of minds of this more rational type that holds out the promise that the agitation will prove to be something more than a flash in the pan. Whether it will reach the proportions of a movement depends on the state of the public mind and as to this we are still in the dark. Possibly the best judges of this are the editors and publishers of our daily press and our weekly and monthly magazines, who give the people what they—the editors and publishers—think the people want. If these have guessed right, the public is ready to deal with the criminal. The movement will become a *Movement*. It is to be hoped that they are right. It is certainly high time that something be done about crime.

It is not to disparage this movement for which we fear even as we hope, but rather to cleanse it of the perilous stuff which weighs upon it that we call attention to the fact that it is an ill-begotten thing, sired by Delusion and dammed by Fear. The propaganda on which it has thrived is, for the most part, a compound of conjectural facts as to the prevalence of crime, imaginative assumptions as to the causes of such prevalence and magical formulae for dealing with the situation. The danger of which is that the people may discover that they have been victimized by fairy tales and will thereupon slump back into their customary attitude of comfortable indifference with respect to the crime that actually exists and the reasonable remedies that may be offered for controlling it. Or, what is worse, they may continue to believe and fear, and back any remedy, however desperate, for a desperate situation.

* Reprinted, by permission, from *The Survey*, March 1, 1926.

As has already been said, the movement has gained or is gaining momentum. But momentum is not enough. To avoid catastrophe, to reach the desired end, there must also be wise direction, and wise direction cannot exist without knowledge of the facts. What, then, are the facts as to the prevalence of crime in the United States?

The facts are what will remain after the fancy picture-writing has been erased from the board.

It is not necessary to spend time over the rhetorical flashes that light up the drab statistical matter in the crime literature of the day. Such palpable exaggerations as the statement that "America is the most lawless nation in the world," and the assertion that "crime in this country is overwhelming the people" and "submerging our very national institutions"² cannot be taken seriously.

But what we find running through all this literature is the reiterated assumption that we are, in the matter of crime, facing an unprecedented situation. The expressions "crime wave" and "crime tide," originating in the picturesque imaginations of newspaper headline writers, have been accepted by all the propagandists and, from them, by the reading public as an accurate description of existing conditions. Our crime-rate, high enough before to satisfy most reasonable people, is going up, year by year, at an alarming rate. Such an unimaginative lawyer as James M. Beck, has committed himself to the statement that "The statistics of our criminal courts show in recent years an unprecedented growth in crimes." Reflecting the alarm resulting from this propaganda, the American Bar Association in 1921 created a special Committee on Enforcement of the Law. This committee, composed of eminent lawyers, made a provisional report at the San Francisco meeting of the association the following year in which it summed up its view of the crime situation in the following terms: "Particularly since 1890, there has been and continues a widening and deepening tide of lawlessness in this country, sometimes momentarily receding, to swell again into greater depth and intensity."

It is worthy of note that none of these allegations is anything more than a conjecture. Not one of them is based or is claimed to be based on statistical evidence. Figures are, indeed, given, appalling figures—like the statement made in the address of Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh, of Chicago, before the St. Louis Bar Association in March of last year. "There are at large and unafraid in the United States at least 135,000 crimson-handed women and men who unlawfully have taken human life." On the same occasion Judge Kavanaugh declared that the number of those who live by crime was "increasing with incredible rapidity." But the figures are in nearly every case introduced with the truthful statement that we have no trustworthy statistics of crime in this country. The Bar Association Committee declares that only fifteen of our states make even a pretense at compiling such statistics.

But even with this dearth of official statistics of the kind that

¹ Lawrence Veiller, *The Rising Tide of Crime*, *World's Work*, December, 1925.

² Mark O. Prentiss, *War on the Growing Menace of Crime*, *Current History*, October, 1925.

they do have in Great Britain and a few other countries of western Europe, we are not completely at the mercy of our institutions. There are several sources of information sufficiently trustworthy to serve as a basis for an approximate estimate of the facts.

Far the most important of these for our purpose is the biennial report of commitments to the prisons of the United States made by the Census Bureau at Washington, which is based on official data, carefully analyzed and compiled, and which covers the entire country. A preliminary bulletin, just issued, gives the figures for the year 1923, with comparative data for 1910. If it be objected that a record of convictions gives no clue to the actual number of crimes committed, the sufficient answer is that our present concern is not with the *volume* of crime but with its *movement*, that is to say with its rise or fall and with the rate at which it is increasing or diminishing. It is true that in offering the census report for this purpose it is necessary to assume that there is a fairly constant ratio between crimes committed and convictions and this, it is submitted, we may reasonably do.

[However inefficient our administration of criminal justice may be, there is no reason to believe that it is getting worse. If there has been any change in the last ten or fifteen years it has apparently been in the direction of a higher rather than a lower efficiency. The agitation which has called out this paper certainly has this to its credit, that it has put all the instrumentalities of criminal justice—the police, the committing magistrates, the prosecuting attorneys and the courts—on their mettle. It is asserted by the civic organizations instituted for this very purpose and conceded by the committee on law enforcement of the American Bar Association that the tendency in recent years has been in the direction of a stricter enforcement of the criminal law. Assuming, then, that the number of commitments to our jails, reformatories and prisons from year to year is a fair index of the criminality of the community, we may safely turn to the census report for the desired information.]

Let us take heart of grace from the discovery that, in the period of thirteen years covered by the report (1910-1923), there was a marked decrease of 37.7 per cent as registered by this index, in general criminality in the United States in proportion to the population. It is true that this decrease was mainly in the minor forms of crime represented by commitments to jails and workhouses (40.8 per cent) and that during the same period there was an increase of 13.2 per cent in the more serious offenses which led to commitment to prisons and reformatories; but when it is remembered that the number of so-called petty offenders is from ten to twenty times as great as the number of those who commit the greater offenses, the gain to the community from the downward trend of the general crime curve is obviously a matter for gratification.

This becomes more apparent when it is noted that the present volume of serious crime is so largely made up of offenses arising out of the violation of new laws, such as the prohibition and narcotic legislation of the last few years. In the period under consideration

violations of liquor laws increased 326.2 per cent and violations of drug laws 2,066.7 per cent, while the increase in automobile traffic accounts for 67.3 per cent rise in violations of city ordinances punished by imprisonment. On the other hand we find the following significant reductions: public intoxication, 55.3 per cent; disorderly conduct, 51.5 per cent; vagrancy, 52.8 per cent; fornication and prostitution, 55.7 per cent; malicious mischief, etc., 68 per cent; larceny, 53.1 per cent; and burglary, 11.4 per cent. The falling off in larceny by more than one-half is remarkable in view of the enormous increase in automobile thefts reported from all of our large cities during the last five years.

In addition to the cases above mentioned, the only offenses that show an increase are rape, 33.3 per cent, forgery 68.2 per cent, homicide 16.1 per cent, and robbery 83.3 per cent. As to the first of these, various judges and prosecuting attorneys who have been consulted unite in the opinion that the increase in convictions for rape has been due mainly, if not entirely, to the tendency of recent legislation to raise the "age of consent" from ten to sixteen and eighteen years. For the increase in convictions for forgery it is suggested that banks and business houses have united in a more relentless pursuit and prosecution of those guilty of the offense and that the figures given represent not more crime but better law enforcement. The increase in the homicide rate is disquieting, averaging 1.3 per cent a year, but may be in part explained as an incident of the illegal traffic in liquors and drugs and of the reckless operation of the automobile in our crowded city streets, but it may in larger part fairly be attributed to the reckless use of the gun in connection with robbery.

It is unfortunate that in the United States the police records of crimes reported are too defective to warrant their use as evidence of the upward or downward movement of crime. It is, however, significant that, in the three cities, Baltimore, Cleveland and Chicago, in which the police records are checked up and verified by local civic organizations, these reports tend upon the whole to confirm the results of our analysis of the statistics of prison commitments given out by the Census Bureau. It must be conceded that the value of these local returns for our present purpose is impaired not only by the circumstance that they cover a very short period of our recent history, but even more, perhaps, by the inexplicable fluctuations that they disclose from year to year. It will take a profounder study than has yet been given to the causation of crime to account for the fact that the number of reported burglaries in Cleveland fell from 1,026 in the year 1922 to 610 in 1923, a decrease of over 40 per cent, and that by 1925 it had gone up again to 944, an increase of over 50 per cent. These facts suggest the need of caution in dealing with the figures but they certainly justify for all of our three cities so reporting the claim made for his own community by the executive of the Baltimore organization: "Baltimore has . . . more than held its own . . . We have had less serious crime despite a marked increase in population." If in this case the period of observation (only two years) has been too short to justify us in attaching much significance to the concrete results recorded, it may surely

be contended that the longer experience of the two other cities furnishes a fairly satisfactory basis for judgment. Thus Cleveland, reporting for the six-year period, 1920-1925, shows a decided decrease in burglary, including housebreaking, of 34 per cent, and in robbery, with assault to rob, of 32.5 per cent, but, for the shorter period of four years (1922-1925) a rise of over 25 per cent in the homicide rate. A better case is that of Chicago where the Crime Commission from which our figures were obtained has been in operation for a period long enough to make its influence felt as well as to establish the trend of the crime movement. For this reason the seven-year record submitted from that city has peculiar significance. This shows a continuous and accelerating reduction in the volume of serious crime, amounting to 41 per cent in robbery and 80 per cent in burglary, while the homicide rate, with many intermediate fluctuations, shows at the finish no increase.

What this analysis of the evidence brings us to is that robbery, with murder as a frequent incident, is the phenomenon that has brought all this clamor to our dulled senses. *Robbery is the crime wave*. Not because of its frequency. Notwithstanding its increase in the country at large and the shrinking of the burglary rate, the number of robberies is still little more than one-third the number of burglaries. Fifteen years ago it was only one-fifth. It is the sensational character of the crime that has given it its glamorous and terroristic effect. Visions of Dick Turpin and Jack Cade and the James "boys" come to reinforce our natural fears of meeting a like experience.

The cause of this rapid rise of robbery into favor is not far to seek. It is the discovery that it is at once the safest and the most profitable form of criminal activity. The foot-pat haunting country roads or the byways of the city usually finds poor pickings. It is not there that big pay-rolls are carried and rich jewelry displayed, but in the crowded streets of the big city. With the automatic gun to paralyze the victim and wayfarers and the automobile at the curb to ensure a quick get-away, is there any wonder that the young dare-devils of the criminal profession are attracted to the game? With the newspapers reporting and dramatizing every detail of every hold-up of this character, the wonder is that more of them don't go in for it. It is certainly made to look like easy money with a minimum of risk. Perhaps the answer to this is that it takes a lot of nerve to pull off a robbery of this *fin de siecle* kind and few criminals have the nerve to attempt it. Obviously it is up to the police. They must make robbery a hazardous risk. Even if they have to double their numbers and quadruple their intelligence to do so.

What, then, is left after the extravagances of the propagandists have been eliminated from the picture? What remains is a chronic condition of criminality in our American civilization which far transcends that of any country of Western Europe or of our English neighbor to the north of us. How greatly our homicide rate, our scale of burglary or of robbery exceeds that of Great Britain, for example, nobody knows, but we may be sure that to know could not add to our pride or self-respect.

But there is nothing new in all this. Every decade or two it is discovered over again and is again trumpeted to the four corners of the land as though it were a sudden slump into the pit of a previously virtuous and law-abiding society. There was a "crime wave" in the years immediately following the Civil War. There was another a decade later when the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime was organized to meet it. United States Judge Charles F. Amidon of North Dakota said in a recent address, "When I went on the bench thirty years ago there was the same agitation about the shocking conditions of crime in the United States that there is today." Twenty five years ago the distinguished scholar and patriot, Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell University, went about the country stirring great audiences by his picture of crime conditions in the land and calling renewed attention to the example of England. Fifteen years ago, Dr. Julius Goebel, Jr., of the University of Illinois, reported in the American Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology that there was then "a wave of crime passing over the country so important and alarming that it demands the attention of every true patriot," while Dean Edith Abbott of the University of Chicago declares that in the twenty-two years of her residence in that city, "there has not been a single year without its crime-wave."

Let this record suffice. It is no new situation that confronts the third decade of the present century. Both the fact of crime and the alarm which it occasions are a part of our history—back to the Civil War, back to the foundation of the Republic. *The crime wave is a state of mind. Crime is an ever-present reality.* Let us then face it and see what we can do about it.

But let us not lose our heads over it. It is here that our more unbridled propagandists have drawn the long-bow too hard. They have shot the community full of their own panicky state of mind as though it were a bandit with a gun at our heads instead of a deep-rooted social problem that we were up against. Nothing less than this can account for the ferocious sentences that many of our judges during the last few years have imposed on convicted offenders—sentences to imprisonment for twenty, forty, sixty and more years¹ for offenses which in England are rarely punished by more than five years of penal servitude.²

More menacing even than this stimulation of judicial excess is the incitement of lawlessness among the governing classes of the community. A New York legislator rises in his place and demands the whipping-post and lynch-law to stem the tide of crime. Chambers of commerce, bankers' associations, and like organizations urge law-

¹ Recall the case of the boy-bandit of 16 years of age, seized and disarmed before the act, a first offender, who was sentenced by a New York judge to Sing Sing Prison for a term of 30 to 39 years.

² Of 492 prisoners so sentenced in 1920-21 in England, 444, or 90 per cent, were for five years or less; 314, or two-thirds of the total number, were for the statutory minimum of three years. Apart from eleven murderers who received life-sentences (20 to life) only three were sentenced for more than 10 years—one for twenty and two for fifteen.

abiding citizens to arm themselves: offer rewards for the killing of bandits at sight.³ Police shoot so recklessly in crowded thoroughfares and with such fatal effect on innocent citizens that a New York judge has publicly proposed that for the safety of the community the police be deprived of fire-arms. We preach the sacredness of law and in the same breath excite a civic lawlessness which converts the American scene into a guerilla warfare between two equally lawless elements of the community. It is not by mad-house methods such as these that England has established the reign of law and order within her borders.

All the way along, with each successive spasm of excitement over the crime situation, causes have been assigned and remedies proposed—the same causes, the same remedies. The family has always broken up and the administration of justice has always broken down. The new generation is in revolt against the moral standards of their elders and the older generation has lost its former respect for law and order. Religious faith has decayed (which, between us, it has been doing since the thirteenth century) and there has been a multiplication of new vexatious laws (which, believe me! has been going on ever since the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock).

Obviously most of these assigned causes are as far beyond the reach of the exigent reformer as the precession of the equinoxes (whatever that may be) but that need not faze us as the profounder causes are all bound up in his mind with the one outstanding fact of the failure of the law to make itself a terror to evil-doers. This, then, is the root of all the trouble. All that we have to do to cut down the volume of criminality is to jack up the whole process that intervenes between the commission of the crime and the execution of the sentence passed on the malefactor. The police must be brought to take him into custody, the magistrate must hold him, the district attorney must be prompt and efficient in prosecuting him, the court must try him with neatness and dispatch and the gallows or the prison must dispose of him. All this is done in England. Why not here?

Probably it will always be a moot question how far we may hope, by an efficient administration of the criminal law, to cope with the menace of crime, but it is certain that in the United States we have never given the method a decent trial. Where the chances of punishment are as slight as they are with us, only moral restraints or an excessive timorousness can account for the fact that the reader and the writer of this paper do not take at least an occasional fling in a hold-up. But the critics are mistaken in assuming that this is a new thing.⁴ Like our excessive record of crimes of violence, it is an old story. If there has in recent years been any change in the

³ One thousand dollars for a live bandit and two thousand five-hundred for a dead one appear to be the current rates.

⁴ Lawrence Veiller, in *World's Work*, February, 1926, speaking of the immunity with which "murder, robbery, burglary and every conceivable kind of crime" is successfully practiced, says: "This has not always been the case in the United States. It is a development of recent years. The increase in crime is coterminous with the break-down of our judicial system—with the failure to enforce our criminal laws."

administration of criminal justice, it has, as in the case of the crime-rate, been a change for the better.

That the improvement has not in either case been greater may safely be attributed to the fact that both the prevalence of crime and our abortive methods of dealing with it are symptomatic of our national morality; that we are getting the law enforcement that we want and the crime rate that we deserve.

But this is no occasion for despair. That our American community can be roused from its habitual attitude of indifference to these conditions has been clearly demonstrated by the effects of the anti-crime propaganda. The point now is to take advantage of this new temper of the public mind not by pandering to its fury but by leading it to support a thoroughgoing, constructive program of reform. For this purpose a nation-wide organization of the social forces of the commonwealth is indispensable. It is gratifying to note that such a movement is already under way in the recent institution of local and national civic organizations to combat crime conditions. First in the field was the Chicago Crime Commission, organized in 1919 under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and this was followed by the organization in 1921 of Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice, inspired by the notable crime survey of that city made under the direction of Dean Roscoe Pound and Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School. Stimulated by these examples and by the apparent success of their efforts in meeting the menace of criminality, a group of public-spirited citizens of Baltimore in 1923 organized the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission and this was followed by the creation of similar organizations in Los Angeles, Kansas City and now in the city of New York. In view of the immensity of the problem in the metropolis, it may safely be assumed that there will still be room for such older organizations of a similar type as the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime, organized in 1878, and the Committee on Criminal Courts of the New York Charity Organization Society, which has led an active existence for fifteen years.

In addition to the foregoing we have one state-wide organization. The Missouri Association for Criminal Justice organized in 1924, and two significant national developments, the American Law Institute, offspring of the American Bar Association, which has under way an expert study of criminal law and procedure, and the newly-created National Crime Commission, with headquarters in New York City. The latter of these has developed an elaborate organization of committees for research and the wide dissemination of information regarding crime and the administration of criminal justice. One of these, the first to get into action, is a thoroughly competent Committee on the Reform of the Criminal Law.

The local organizations on the other hand have thus far concentrated their efforts on the critical observation of the law-enforcing agencies in their respective communities and for the most part on the judicial arm. They have checked up the untrustworthy police reports of crimes committed, have carefully studied and analyzed the upward

or downward movement of crime and have recorded and reported to the public the number of arrests, trials and convictions.

By these methods they have kept alive the public interest and have, it may be believed, to some extent stiffened the administration of justice. But it is not enough to throw the fear of God into the public officials who now make a mock of the administration of the criminal law. This is so obviously little more than a fine gesture that the army waits impatiently for a plan of attack on the real enemy—the intrenched incompetency or worse of the police, the prosecuting attorney's office and the courts.¹

The police are in the habit of blaming the courts and the judges pass on the censure to the jury and the law, but it is safe to say that the far greater part of the miscarriages of justice rests upon the prosecuting attorney's office and the judicial administration and that 90 per cent of the immunity that crime enjoys in our great cities rests with the police. There are of course able and independent judges, capable and public-spirited prosecutors and police of superior ability and integrity, but these are the accidents, not the normal products of the political machines to which we have confided the sacred task of administering criminal justice in this country.

It is to be feared that to urge our crime commissions, local and national, to undertake such an uncomprising, not to say devastating, task as the complete reconstruction of our system of law enforcement will strike them as a counsel of perfection, but they may rest assured that nothing short of this will bring our procedure within sight of the English system of which they never tire of reminding us.

Thus far have we gone with the crime commissions and the crusaders for justice on the criminal—to the limit of their present aim, the rigorous enforcement of the criminal law. But when they go beyond this aim we part company with them. Not content with seeking the improvement of the criminal law and its administration, some at least of these organizations have worked for a merciless severity in the imposition of punishment on the convicted offender. Owing their existence to the alarm excited by the more violent agitators, they have too often reflected the prevalent hysteria. In their too exclusive reliance on the sufficiency of punishment as a deterrent influence, they have ignored the well-established principle that undue severity defeats its purpose. They join with the judges in damning the jury for its unwillingness to bring in a verdict of guilty when, between them, they are producing a revolt of conscience which makes it more and more difficult to get juries to convict. England's longer experience in law enforcement should have taught them this lesson. The mother country of our system of criminal justice has outlived the period of her history when juries, responding to the humanitarian sentiment of the community, illogically but effectually redressed the balance of justice by refusing to convict guilty offenders. Here now, as then in England, as Lord Romilly expressed it, "The law defeats its own ends and becomes the abettor of its own violation."

¹ See Criminal Justice in Cleveland, 1922.

Part and parcel of this unwise attitude of severity is the determined effort of certain of these organizations to break down the law and practice of probation, the indeterminate sentence and parole. It is true that these salutary features of the American system of justice reflect the imperfections of the judicial and penal administration of which they are a part and that, with the other aspects of that system they must be reformed, but to destroy or cripple them would be an act of folly. No scheme of criminal justice has any hope of commanding the future which does not increasingly employ these methods of restoring the offender.

So much for the punitive justice which has thus far been the sole preoccupation of these new agencies of social defense. But in reading their literature, insistently there rises the question: Is law enforcement enough? True, it disposes of the criminal, but the real enemy is not the criminal but crime.

While we are checking the crime-wave of the 'twenties, the material of the crime-wave of the 'thirties is now in the making in children of six to twelve years of age in the streets of our cities, and so on, decade after decade and generation after generation, to the end of time. Is there a man living who believes that this process can be halted by the far-off picture of the prison and the gallows? The bandit is not the product of our system of legal immunity, though he is only too glad to profit by it. The criminal mind is not the result of a deliberate resolve to be a "bad man" and take the chances, but the slow, unconscious fruition of a long process of alienation from the moral aims of society. The criminal is an outlaw before, like Byron, he awakes and finds himself famous—and infamous. He is, to adapt a phrase of Rudyard Kipling's, "a demnition product" of our neglect and mishandling of him. We let him run wild in the streets and alleys of our great cities during the impressionable years of childhood and early youth, when life is still the great adventure; later on, when he is trapped by an act of delinquency or crime, we throw him into a common jail which is a sink of iniquity and then shut him up in a prison which speedily destroys his manhood and self-respect. By this time, unless he has unconquerable reserves of decency in him, he has become a fit subject, but a very unlikely one, for the deterrent aims of our system of punitive justice.

The moral is plain. We have it in our power to get the best of crime, the enemy, by anticipating and preventing it and by no other way whatsoever. This is a hard but splendid task of social engineering which might well take the first place in the program of our crime commissions. For "these ye ought to have done and not have left the other undone."¹

It would be gratifying, indeed, to close on this triumphant note of faith and hope. But always there is the disturbing consciousness that we are groping in the dark. We know so little about crime and the conditions that breed it. We have so little conception of the nature of

¹ The Bible, Matthew 23.23: referring to "the weightier matters of the law—justice and mercy and faith."

the defects of our outgrown legal machinery or of the steps that must be taken to fit into the requirements of the new day. In no other field of social endeavor do we expect to effect a radical improvement without deep study based on full information of underlying causes. There are great national organizations for economic and industrial research. The movement for the conquest of disease has behind it the vast resources of the Rockefellers and of a dozen of our great universities. But in the warfare against crime we are still, for the most part, compelled to rely on the primitive method of trial and error—succeeding here, failing there, we know not why. Fortunately this hit-or-miss policy is passing even in this field. Into our darkness there are thrown a few rays of light from points as far apart as Boston and Los Angeles. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has for several years been making a study of the mental equipment of the inmates of our prisons. The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology needs only the funds necessary to carry out its well-laid plans for research into the workings of our system of criminal administration. Dean Pound raises his voice for the endowment of research in our law schools to the end that our projects of legal reform shall have a sound basis in thorough, impartial, scientific study. There is increasing demand for a similar endowment for the organization and promotion of research into the personal and social factors that enter into the production of delinquency. As this paper goes to press it is reported that the New York legislature, under the inspiration of the National Crime Commission, is contemplating "a study of underlying conditions and of preventives of crime" in that state with the view of effecting "a country-wide warfare not only on the criminal but also on social conditions fostering crime."

Let us take courage. We are at last on the way to the solution of this hoary problem. We *shall* do something about crime. That hardy annual, the crime-wave, is our opportunity. As we now lead the civilized world in crime, so shall we lead it in the understanding and the wise treatment of crime.

STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES

A. L. Bowen, Springfield, Illinois*

Centralized administration of public, charitable and penal institutions is eclipsing the supervisory and inspectional state board of charities, and there is a growing darkness throughout the eleemosynary realm.

The improvement in management that the new form promised in theory, and, in large part, has produced in practice, has been counterbalanced by the losses the eleemosynary service has sustained through the weakening or the total disappearance of the board of charities system of supervision and checks. No greater mistake has been committed by our state legislatures and state administrations in handling the prob-

* Formerly Superintendent of Charities, State Department of Public Welfare, now on the editorial staff of the *Illinois State Journal*, Springfield. Read at the American Prison Congress, Jackson, Miss., November 11, 1925.

lems of their eleemosynary institutions and agencies, than their neglect of the function of independent, detached supervision, inspection and research. The inmate, the patient, the state administration, the people, all have suffered from the decline of this beneficial, efficient and necessary branch of institutional service.

We are drifting back to that state of affairs that called into being the state board of charities sixty years ago. Soon again, I am confident, we shall be compelled to revive this most useful body.

The tendency in industry and commerce is toward centralization of authority. Our state governments have been adopting this theory and applying it in greater or less degree to many of their activities. Undoubtedly, centralization has produced good results, wherever it has been applied intelligently and honestly. It has benefitted the public welfare institutions of our land and has brought about certain reforms in care and treatment of the man inside.

I would not belittle this determination in government to make use of those efficiency methods which have proven so valuable in private business. I believe in the board of control or the departmental director in which is centered the responsibility for the management of our charitable and penal institutions. But it can escape the pitfalls of this delicate and complex service no easier and no more readily than the old detached, decentralized boards of trustees escaped them.

If there was a reason sixty years ago for the creation of the board of charities, there is a reason today, much greater in volume, though of the same general character, for the continuance of that ever present check. Some states have dismissed their boards of charities and have left their institutions entirely to the commercially and industrially-minded board of control. I fear they are going to rue it.

It is not necessary to go into the history of the board of charity idea. Every man and woman who has been identified with state hospitals or state colonies or prisons knows fairly well how institutions used to be managed and mismanaged and why the state board of charities was organized in state after state. In recent years the growth of institutions, their increasing population, their wider variety of purposes, and the tremendous financial burden they are imposing upon the public have made it necessary to simplify organization and administration, to concentrate it in as few hands as possible and to expect from them full time, experience and integrity commensurate with the great obligations and demands upon them. Hence the centralized system has superseded the detached boards of trustees.

Under the pressure that has brought the new system into being, gradually the old board of charities has been disappearing and its original function has not been assigned to another agency. New brooms sweep clean. The new boards of control for a time swept clean. Remarkable progress was made in many states under these new forms. But there is coming about a change for the worse. A slowing up is apparent. Professional and scientific service is suffering. This change is involved, solely in my opinion, in the elimination of the supervisory and inspectional agency corresponding to the old state board of charities.

I am not going to attempt to explain at length why this particular field of state administration should have this dual organization to get the best results; I might say, must have it, or suffer the results of inadequate, if not poor, service.

In favor of discarding the board of charities, we are told no other branch of state government requires or has a dual form of administration. This is not always true, for a number of departments do have supervisory bodies to check upon them. But even if it were true, it is not an argument for doing away with the dual form in the management of the eleemosynary institutions.

Conditions in these institutions are such that they constitute a problem not soluble by business methods alone. Indeed, the business of the institution is very small and insignificant compared with the research that it should be doing or the work that it should be prosecuting for the rehabilitation, improvement or cure of those committed to its hands. An institution might have the attention of the finest business executives in the world and be a miserable failure in the performance of the high functions to which it should be dedicated. Its product, its finished output, is the human being restored either to health or to citizenship. Its realm is professional in the best sense of the word.

The pressure of the state administration when it is bent upon economy, generally is applied to squeezing these institutions, because the inmates cannot protest, their doors are closed and the people can not see within.

Under such circumstances, the need today for this board of charities is a much more intense and a much more vital need than the need that called it into being sixty years ago. The public needs it; the inmate and patient needs it; the governor, if he only knew it, needs it; the board of control, if it were wise, would recognize a need for the check.

The administration should have at its ear that commission of humane, public spirited, professional men and women who speak for the institutions and their inmates and for the real service that is to be done, without personal selfishness or interest being at stake. Often such men have prevented institution squeezing and more often have influenced the political powers that be to a proper consideration of institutional problems. That is one reason and an essential reason why the board of charities should not be reduced in importance or authority but on the other hand given even freer rein and called upon for a greater duty. The field for such a board is not bounded. No administrative form can possibly encompass it. The central board is concerned with business, with buying, with building, with expanding, with economics. It does not and it cannot take in the thousand and one questions that fall, by their very nature, into the lap of the board of charities. The board of charities, if properly organized, if its personnel is proper, if its character and vision are adequate to the task finds these thousand and one questions all interrelated and fit and competent for its consideration.

No board of control should be the judge of its own work; it is not competent to pass on the complaints that arise from its own management or the management of its agents; it is unfit to sit in judgment

upon the superintendents of the various institutions, if their stewardship is called into question either by the public or the inmate. The institution, the inmates, the public, the governor who, in the final analysis, is the responsible head of government need, unbiased advice and information in so complicated a matter as these eleemosynary institutions. The patient needs some agency to stand between him and the injustices of bureaucracy and the tyrannies of petty officials swelled with importance in the possession of power over the helpless.

In addition to all these the state board of charities is the proper body to stimulate research into causes and methods of prevention, to foster public interest in the institutions and their problems, to conduct local conferences on charity and penology and criminology, to build up libraries on the subjects with which eleemosynary service deals, to watch developments in other states with respect to architecture, style and plans of buildings, new methods of administration and organization. For these, the board of control has not the facilities to make effective study and it should not be expected to do so. They are not within the province of executive action.

Between the two boards there should be harmony. There is no occasion for discord or friction. The board of charities, possessing no power to veto the acts of the board of control and no authority to put into operation any policies, however much it may believe in them, must be content to serve in advisory capacity and must depend solely upon its persuasive eloquence and appeal to the human heart to convince the unconvinced. Patience and broadmindedness, a wide vision and the spirit of service in behalf of suffering and distress are the fundamental elements in the management of these institutions. When these elements are present in the hearts of the board of control and the board of charity, they will work in harness for the welfare of their charges and of the public. The executive will not be tempted to question the good faith or the high purposes of those who serve in the delicate relation of advisors, supervisors and checks, nor will they intolerantly view the problems that the executive or director are confronted with. In the pulling together of both organizations we have an agency for the promotion of progress in the field of public welfare.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS
EXPENDITURES, SIX MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1926.

INSTITUTION	CURRENT EXPENSES					Permanent Improvements	Grand Total
	Administration	Subsistence	Clothing	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments	Repairs	Total Current Expenses	
Central Hospital for Insane.....	\$106,736 85	\$73,065 16	\$8,273 90	\$75,110 67	\$7,345 24	\$270,531 32	\$270,531 32
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	57,178 49	40,732 40	5,601 11	54,806 00	6,453 60	164,771 69	210,521 65
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	57,338 34	28,174 76	1,402 20	40,617 73	11,743 18	139,476 21	152,277 55
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	29,164 48	23,859 27	2,090 39	18,258 07	2,854 87	76,227 28	76,227 28
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.....	69,433 88	26,511 38	2,270 94	55,193 05	5,845 90	159,753 15	160,639 57
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	51,891 33	21,232 65	9,533 03	47,678 09	2,778 10	133,113 20	150,514 24
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded.....	17,540 59	2,622 55	1,558 98	10,083 40	1,025 34	32,830 86	32,830 86
Village for Epileptics.....	43,496 17	9,968 40	1,308 24	49,314 20	6,636 84	110,723 85	120,248 37
Soldiers' Home.....	61,270 19	40,280 91	189 65	46,815 60	7,336 99	155,893 34	156,299 28
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	29,486 27	13,502 06	3,697 63	28,582 18	6,434 39	81,702 53	95,104 27
State Sanatorium.....	34,105 54	16,372 65	678 73	20,813 44	2,793 95	74,764 31	104,437 67
Indiana University Hospitals.....	88,548 30	39,745 16	895 38	69,168 53	7,729 78	206,087 15	231,970 53
School for Deaf.....	51,152 50	14,979 55	28 77	28,405 27	.....	94,566 09	94,566 09
School for Blind.....	21,065 25	10,073 64	.....	6,661 32	544 52	38,344 73	40,852 30
State Prison.....	63,945 12	62,042 64	16,922 31	49,074 81	3,509 56	195,404 44	195,544 56
Reformatory.....	59,436 08	58,754 01	23,421 72	43,293 05	7,584 03	192,488 80	257,303 27
State Farm (Misdemeanants).....	19,378 77	18,740 85	7,006 88	32,334 21	3,021 43	80,382 14	86,561 51
Woman's Prison.....	8,037 92	4,436 67	1,945 48	11,362 54	1,133 39	26,916 00	26,916 00
Girls' School.....	26,122 28	10,865 48	3,000 47	18,250 53	2,398 16	60,636 62	60,636 62
Boys' School.....	39,727 35	4,876 99	7,648 62	28,740 47	6,966 42	87,959 85	107,868 63
Total.....	\$935,655 20	\$520,837 18	\$97,474 63	\$734,563 16	\$94,133 78	\$2,382,663 95	\$2,631,851 87

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS
STATISTICS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1926.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, STATISTICS OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, ETC. FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS	CHARITABLE										
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE				School for Feeble- Minded Youth, Fort Wayne	Farm Colony for Feeble- Minded, Butlerville	Village for Epileptics, New- castle	Soldiers' Home Lafayette	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knights- town	Indiana University Hospitals, Indian- apolis	State Sana- torium, Rockville
	Central, Indian- apolis	Northern, Logans- port	Eastern, Rich- mond	Southern, Evans- ville							
INMATES Enrolled Oct. 1, 1925: 1. Actually present..... 2. On furlough or parole..... 3. On suspended sentence..... 4. Temporarily absent..... Total..... Received, Oct. 1, 1925 to Mar. 31, 1926: 1. By commitment..... 2. By application..... 3. By transfer and other sources..... 4. For supervision (suspended sentence cases)..... Total..... Released, Oct. 1, 1925 to Mar. 31, 1926: 1. Died in institution..... 2. Discharged from institution..... 3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence..... 4. All others..... Total.....	1,596 91 9	1,196 26	1,045 65	862 29	1,325 89	221 8 19	479 26	528 130	335 23	264	160
	1,686	1,222	1,110	891	1,414	248	505	658	358	264	160
	192	66	133 1	93	80 1	19 2	122	118	31	1,709	99
	192	66	134	93	135	23	122	118	31	1,709	99
	99 11 74	42 5 20	63 11 36	50 1 33	72 1 44	1 14 8	1 3	15 1	65 89	17	87 1,638
184	67	110	84	117	52	4	16	154	17	1,725	85

INMATES

Enrolled Oct. 1, 1925:

1. Actually present.....
2. On furlough or parole.....
3. On suspended sentence.....
4. Temporarily absent.....

Total.....

Received, Oct. 1, 1925 to Mar. 31, 1926:

1. By commitment.....
2. By application.....
3. By transfer and other sources.....
4. For supervision (suspended sentence cases).....

Total.....

Released, Oct. 1, 1925 to Mar. 31, 1926:

1. Died in institution.....
2. Discharged from institution.....
3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....
4. All others.....

Total.....

Enrolled Mar. 31, 1926:

1. Actually present—

Males.....

Females.....

Total present.....

2. On furlough or parole.....

3. On suspended sentence.....

4. Temporarily absent.....

Total.....

Average daily attendance:

1. Males.....

2. Females.....

Total.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 31, 1925.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 31, 1924.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 31, 1923.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 31, 1922.....

Highest number present during period.....

Lowest number present during period.....

ADMINISTRATION

Average number during six months of:

Officers and trustees.....

Teachers.....

Attendants.....

Guards.....

All other employees.....

Total.....

Average number of inmates to each person on salary.....

Average number of patients to each attendant in hospitals for insane.....

Farm and garden products of own raising, used during six months:

Estimated value.....

Estimated cost.....

709	623	517	388	703	636	245	432	118	200	119	84
913	580	563	464	657	902		131	398	158	129	90
1,622	1,203	1,080	852	1,360	1,538	245	563	516	353	248	174
77	18	34	48	72	57	22	48	106			
5					7				19		
1,704	1,221	1,134	900	1,432	1,602	267	611	622	372	248	174
708.59	619.89	509.41	393.78	694.33	625.80	237.82	420.41	126	195.47	106.86	78.89
904.36	580.02	548.61	469.06	647.46	877.99		107.06	417	146.52	104.80	87.34
1,612.95	1,199.91	1,058.02	862.76	1,341.79	1,500.79	237.82	527.47	543	341.99	211.66	166.23
1,574.53	1,169.56	998.98	850.13	1,302.00	1,525.61	187.48	415.29	577	315.81	203.8	169.76
1,545.08	1,139.06	948.83	831.36	1,276.55	1,496.82	133.05	404.64	585	285.10	121	138.33
1,531.13	1,106.20	944.80	832.32	1,254.48	1,421.95	119.47	398.28	639	293.76	120.7	121.52
1,467.55	1,084.15	920.08	800.14	1,238.13	1,401.12	82.72	414.28	685	310.08	115.03	111.84
1,634	1,206	1,080	876	1,364	1,538	249	565	580	353	265	176
1,592	1,190	1,043	829	1,321	1,509	217	486	506	336	156	157
19	15.60	13.16	11.99	18	16.44	6	12.23	12	10	37	14.39
		4.01		5	15.38		72		15	3	
151	69.60	86.61	45.79	101	70.12	12.40	58.32		14	36	28.90
124	62.48	52.89	20.43	64	58.13	28.87	37.30	175	44	118	46.22
294	147.68	156.97	78.21	188	160.07	47.99	107.85	187	83	194	89.51
5.48	8.13	6.74	11.03	7.14	9.38	4.96	4.89	2.90	4.12	1.09	1.86
10.68	17.24	12.17	18.84	13.29							
\$3,821.02	\$19,826.15	\$31,234.51	\$15,735.79	\$28,556.64	\$26,610.56	\$7,247.68	\$27,632.12	\$5,124.81	\$10,892.16		\$14,745.88
2,964.06	10,153.82	7,825.01	8,511.23	13,974.39	9,051.86	5,652.76	4,337.15	4,663.52	2,480.32		7,292.81

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS
STATISTICS OF THE SIX MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1926.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, STATISTICS OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, ETC. FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS	EDUCATIONAL			Total of Charitable and Educational Institutions	CORRECTIONAL							Total of Correction- al Insti- tutions
	School for Deaf, Indian- apolis	School for Blind, Indian- apolis	State Prison, Michigan City		Reform- atory, Pendleton	State Farm, Putnamville	Woman's Prison Indianapolis		Indiana Girls' School, Clemmont	Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield		
							Cor. Dept.	Penal Dept.			Total	
INMATES	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1925:											
	1. Actually present.....	346	118	9,991	1,526	802	84	66	150	322	502	5,025
	2. On furlough or parole.....			518	565	3		28	28	72	527	1,582
	3. On suspended sentence.....			57	139	249		19	19			407
	4. Temporarily absent.....	2			209	2				10	15	251
	Total.....											
		348	118	10,566	2,549	807	84	113	197	404	1,044	7,265
Received, Oct. 1, 1925 to Mar. 31, 1926:												
	1. By commitment.....			839	541	1,995	140	25	165	59	136	3,183
	2. By application.....	18	6	1,985								
	3. By transfer and other sources.....	20	6	28	21	6	2	3	5		27	137
	4. For supervision (suspended sentence cases).....				116		2	4	6			198
	Total.....											
	38	12	2,852	441	678	2,001	144	32	176	59	163	3,518
Released, Oct. 1, 1925 to Mar. 31, 1926:												
	1. Died in institution.....			525	4	6						23
	2. Discharged from institution.....			1,872	2	1,796	120	1	121	46	6	1,975
	3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....			215	290	10		19	19	18	85	610
	4. All others.....			3	240	48	4	1	5	1	16	506
	Total.....											
			2,615	401	536	1,860	124	21	145	65	107	3,114

Enrolled Mar. 31, 1926:

1. Actually present—
- Males.....
- Females.....

Total present.....

2. On furlough or parole.....
3. On suspended sentence.....
4. Temporarily absent.....

Total.....

Average daily attendance:

1. Males.....
2. Females.....

Total.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 31, 1925.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 21, 1924.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 21, 1923.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 31, 1922.....

Same for six months ending Mar. 31, 1922.....

Highest number present during period.....

Lowest number present during period.....

ADMINISTRATION

Average number during six months of:

Officers and trustees.....

Teachers.....

Attendants.....

Guards.....

All other employees.....

Total.....

Average number of inmates to each person on salary.....

Average number of patients to each attendant in hospitals for insane.....

Farm and garden products of own raising, used during six months:

Estimated value.....

Estimated cost.....

168	68	5,010	1,779	1,702	943	102	81	183	327	524	4,948
199	55	5,234								510	510
367	123	10,244	1,779	1,702	943	102	81	183	327	524	5,458
			390	656	5		33	33	61	561	1,706
19	7	57	11	73		2	10	12	10	15	396
386	130	10,803	2,304	2,691	948	104	124	228	398	1,100	7,669
171.1	67.15	4,932.45	1,759.64	1,617.87	794.46	81.32	76.46	157.78	322.88	512.38	4,684.35
195.2	49.22	5,134.64									480.66
366.3	116.37	10,087.09	1,759.64	1,617.87	794.46	81.32	76.46	157.78	322.88	512.38	5,165.01
348.3	123.97	9,762.22	1,787.12	1,249.62	631.57	64.58	62.48	127.06	333.55	489.99	4,618.91
327.15	120.81	9,352.80	1,778.41	680.66	558.67	60.43	53.80	114.23	337.26	455.36	3,924.59
310.93	123	9,217.54	1,439.27	960.31	438.72	60.59	53.90	112.58	337.84	498.10	3,841.82
301.12	125.48	9,056.72	1,385.64	967.64	512.99	48.27	43.31	91.58	372.63	533.16	3,863.64
375	139	1,799	1,799	1,702	947	102	81	183	329	530	
346	117	1,728	1,728	1,527	675	67	78	145	314	494	
8	10	203.81	31	15	14		18		7.77	11.13	96.90
40	16	99.11	4	4			1		7.78	9.94	22.72
12	6	692.04	44	47		24.66					115.66
38	22	801.32	15	15		20.50	3		56.08	45.12	139.70
98	54	1,886.28	75	81	59.16		22		71.63	66.19	374.98
3.74	2.16	5.35	23.46	19.97	13.43		7.17		4.51	7.74	13.77
\$5,524.69		\$106,952.01	\$2,456.43	\$5,614.10	\$12,186.52		\$604.42		\$5,022.85	\$24,844.65	\$50,728.97
3,591.05		80,437.98	2,063.40	4,368.00	13,977.02				3,222.12	10,408.71	34,039.25

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE, SIX MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1926

INSTITUTION	GROSS MAINTENANCE						FARM & GARDEN PRODUCTS		
	Administration	Subsistence	Clothing	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments	Repairs	Total	Average Per Day	Estimated Value Per Capita	Estimated Cost Per Capita
Central Hospital for Insane.....	\$66 17	\$45 30	\$5 13	\$46 57	\$4 55	\$167 72	\$0.921	\$2 37	\$1 84
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	47 65	33 95	4 67	45 67	5 38	137 32	756	16 52	8 46
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	54 38	26 63	1 33	38 39	11 10	131 83	724	29 52	7 40
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	33 80	27 65	2 42	21 16	3 31	88 34	485	18 24	9 86
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.....	52 12	19 76	1 69	41 13	4 36	119 06	654	21 28	10 41
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	34 58	14 15	6 35	31 77	1 85	88 70	487	17 73	6 03
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded.....	73 75	11 03	6 56	42 40	4 31	138 05	758	30 47	23 77
Village for Epileptics.....	82 46	18 90	2 48	93 49	12 58	209 91	1 153	52 37	8 22
Soldiers' Home.....	112 84	74 18	35 35	86 22	13 51	287 10	1 577	31 85	7 25
Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	86 22	39 48	10 81	83 58	18 81	238 90	1 312	88 71	43 87
State Sanatorium.....	205 17	98 49	4 08	125 21	16 81	449 76	2 471	.....	.....
Indiana University Hospitals.....	418 35	187 78	4 23	326 79	36 52	973 67	5 349	.....	.....
School for Deaf.....	139 65	40 90	.....	77 55	.....	238 18	1 418	15 08	9 80
School for Blind.....	181 02	86 57	.....	57 24	4 67	329 50	1 810	.....	.....
State Prison.....	36 34	35 26	9 62	27 89	1 99	111 10	610	1 39	1 17
Reformatory.....	36 74	36 31	14 48	26 76	4 69	118 98	653	3 47	2 70
State Farm (Misdemeanants).....	24 27	23 59	8 82	40 70	3 80	101 18	555	15 34	17 59
Woman's Prison.....	50 94	28 12	12 33	72 02	7 18	170 59	937	3 83	.....
Girls' School.....	80 90	33 65	9 29	56 53	7 43	187 80	1 031	15 56	9 98
Boys' School.....	77 53	9 52	14 93	56 09	13 60	171 67	943	48 49	20 31
Average.....	\$61 35	\$34 15	\$6 39	\$48 16	\$6 17	\$156 22	\$0.858	\$16 24	\$7 51
Same for six months ending March 31, 1925.....	\$64 38	\$32 73	\$7 41	\$51 32	\$8 00	\$163 84	.....	\$17 55	\$8 41
Average per day:	34	19	03	27	03	86	.....	09	04
Six months ending March 31, 1926.....	35	18	04	28	05	90	.....	10	05
Six months ending March 31, 1925.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

115

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1925 AND MARCH 31, 1926

I. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	1925			1926		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
A. Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, beginning of fiscal year:						
1. Actually present.....	8,653	5,296	13,949	9,453	5,563	15,016
2. On furlough or parole.....	1,438	397	1,835	1,700	400	2,100
3. On suspended sentence.....	372	19	391	388	19	407
4. Temporarily absent.....	208	35	243	286	22	308
Total.....	10,671	5,747	16,418	11,827	6,004	17,831
B. Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, March 31:						
1. Actually present.....	9,275	5,425	14,700	9,958	5,744	15,702
2. On furlough or parole.....	1,623	433	2,056	1,840	368	2,208
3. On suspended sentence.....	380	32	412	384	12	396
4. Temporarily absent.....	102	32	134	140	26	166
Total.....	11,380	5,922	17,302	12,322	6,150	18,472
C. Number added to enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:						
1. New admissions:						
a. By commitment.....	2,845	506	3,351	3,395	627	4,022
b. By application.....	712	844	1,556	924	1,061	1,985
2. By transfer, re-instatement, etc.	113	3	116	150	15	165
3. For supervision (suspended sentence cases).....	215	13	228	192	6	198
Total.....	3,885	1,366	5,251	4,661	1,709	6,370
D. Dropped from enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:						
1. Deaths in institution.....	245	173	418	301	247	548
2. Discharged from institution.....	1,954	807	2,821	2,690	1,157	3,847
3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....	642	138	780	672	153	825
4. All others.....	335	13	348	503	6	509
Total.....	3,176	1,191	4,367	4,166	1,563	5,729
Average daily attendance during the six months.....	8,971.06	5,410.07	14,381.13	9,636.8	5,615.3	15,252.1
Average number of officers and employees	1,169.87	969.71	2,139.58	1,228.64	1,032.62	2,261.26

II. EXPENDITURES (Exclusive of Rotary Funds)

	1925		1926	
	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita	Total
Ordinary Expenses:				
Salaries and wages.....	\$64 38	\$925,868 18	\$61 35	\$935,655 20
Subsistence.....	32 73	470,735 77	34 15	520,837 18
Clothing.....	7 41	106,522 47	6 39	97,474 63
Office, domestic and outdoor departments...	51 32	738,012 77	48 16	734,563 16
Ordinary repairs.....	8 00	115,080 74	6 17	94,133 78
Total Ordinary.....	\$163 84	\$2,356,219 93	\$156 22	\$2,382,663 95
Extraordinary Expenses:				
Land and structures.....		\$165,058 33		\$249,187 92
Grand Total.....		\$2,521,278 26		\$2,631,851 87
Receipts and earnings (exclusive of rotary funds).....		110,570 98		110,828 45
Expenditures, less receipts and earnings.....		\$2,410,707 28		\$2,521,023 42

Thirty-sixth Annual Report

OF THE

Board of State Charities of Indiana

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1925

TO THE GOVERNOR

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
May 21, 1926.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 24, 1926.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

L. S. BOWMAN,
Auditor of State.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
May 24, 1926.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to the clerk of the Printing Board, upon the order of the Board of Public Printing.

PLINY H. WOLFARD,
Secretary to the Governor.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer May 25, 1926.

J. OTTO LEE,
Clerk Printing Board.

CONTENTS

The Board of State Charities—	Page
Roster of Members and Secretaries, 1889-1925.....	120
Organization for 1926.....	122
General Report	124
Financial Statement	280
Statistics of Public Charities, 1890-1925.....	147
Needed Legislation	149
 The State Institutions—	
General Report	151
Establishment, Capacity and Inventory.....	190
Real Estate and Live Stock.....	191
Inmates by Counties.....	192
New Admissions by Counties.....	195
Statistics of New Admissions.....	198
New Admissions, 1916-1925.....	199
Summary of Statistics, Year Ending September 30, 1925.....	200
Rotary Funds	201
Average Daily Attendance and Per Capita Cost.....	202
Statistics of Population and Expense, 1900-1925.....	203
Trustees and Superintendents	276
The Insane in Public Institutions.....	224
Epileptics in Public Institutions.....	225
The Suspended Sentence Law (Adult Probation).....	226
The Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law.....	228
County Hospitals, General and Tuberculosis.....	231
County Poor Asylums.....	235
County Jails	242
The Deportation Law	248
The Secretary's Report.....	250
The Children's Department.....	253
Statistics of Dependent and Neglected Children.....	257
The License Department.....	266
Directory of Licensed Institutions.....	267
The Outdoor Relief Department.....	273

ROSTER OF BOARD 1889-1925

RABBI MORRIS M. FEUERLICHT, Indianapolis..	Jan. 7, 1921	.....
MRS. SARAH A. DINWIDDIE, Fowler†.....	Feb. 1, 1921	July 15, 1924
REV. LOUDEN A. HARRIMAN, Princeton.....	Apr. 4, 1921	July 15, 1924
WM. H. EICHHORN, Bluffton.....	July 15, 1924	.....
MRS. E. C. RUMPLER, Indianapolis.....	July 15, 1924	.....
MRS. FLORENCE HINCHMAN HAM, Knig'tst'n.	Mar. 10, 1925	.....

SECRETARY.

	From	To
ALEXANDER JOHNSON.....	Mar. 25, 1889	July 1, 1893
ERNEST P. BICKNELL.....	July 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1898
AMOS W. BUTLER.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1923
JOHN A. BROWN.....	Jan. 1, 1923	.....

* Charter member. † Deceased.

THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

Organization for the Fiscal Year October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

GOVERNOR ED JACKSON, President ex-Officio.

Members	Term Expires
Wm. J. Sayers, Muncie.....	Mar. 1, 1926
Morris M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis.....	Nov. 1, 1926
Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, Indianapolis.....	July 15, 1927
W. H. Eichhorn, Bluffton.....	July 15, 1927
Francis H. Gavisk, Indianapolis.....	Mar. 10, 1928
Mrs. Florence Hinchman Ham, Knightstown.....	Mar. 10, 1928

STANDING COMMITTEES.

- (Committee on Mental Hygiene.*—Francis H. Gavisk, Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, Wm. J. Sayers.
- (Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions.*—W. H. Eichhorn, Wm. J. Sayers, Francis H. Gavisk, Mrs. E. C. Rumpler.
- (Committee on Educational and Benevolent Institutions and Hospitals.*—Wm. J. Sayers, Francis H. Gavisk, Mrs. Florence H. Ham.
- (Committee on County, Township and City Institutions and Agencies.*—M. M. Feuerlicht, W. H. Eichhorn, Mrs. Florence H. Ham.
- (Committee on Children.*—Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, M. M. Feuerlicht.
- (Committee on Licenses.*—M. M. Feuerlicht, Mrs. E. C. Rumpler.
- (Committee on Publications.*—Francis H. Gavisk, Wm. J. Sayers.
- (Committee on Auditing.*—M. M. Feuerlicht, Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, Mrs. Florence H. Ham.
- (Committee on Plans.*—Francis H. Gavisk, W. H. Eichhorn, Mrs. E. C. Rumpler.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

John A. Brown.....Secretary

STAFF.

Laura Greely.....Chief Clerk

L. H. Millikan.....State Agent for Dependent Children

Rachel L. Hill.....Inspector, License Department

Sena M. Borger.....Agent, Supervision of Outdoor Relief

EMPLOYES AND AGENTS.

F. E. Trucksess
N. Maud Williams
Vashti B. Cox
Mary Louise White
Blanche Feely
Blanche Wylie

Mattie Cook
Edna M. Sentman
Clara Brocking
Mary Hamblen
Edith L. Montgomery
Grace H. Langdon

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Room 416 State House,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Hon. Ed Jackson,
Governor of Indiana.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with law, the Board of State Charities has the honor to submit herewith its thirty-sixth annual report, being for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. SAYERS,
MORRIS M. FEUERLICHT,
(MRS.) MAUDE LUCAS RUMPLER,
WM. H. EICHHORN,
FRANCIS H. GAVISK,
(MRS.) FLORENCE HINCHMAN HAM,
The Board of State Charities.

JOHN A. BROWN,
Secretary.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE BOARD

The Board of State Charities was created by the Legislature of 1889, at a time when there was no central supervision over institutions and agencies dealing with questions of social welfare, and no source of information concerning the number of public charges, the care given them, the conditions existing in the institutions or the social legislation that was needed. Because each agency was working alone, there was no uniformity of methods. Partisan politics rather than fitness governed the appointment and discharge of employes, the natural result being serious abuses and frequent scandals. Enormous amounts of public money were spent by township overseers of the poor, but no records existed to show who were aided or why.

To remedy the situation, the Legislature created the Board of State Charities and set forth its duties as follows:

1. To investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the state;
2. To examine into the condition and management of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums;
3. To secure accurate, uniform and complete statistics;
4. To examine and offer suggestion and criticism on plans for new jails and poor asylums;
5. To report its findings to the Governor and to print an annual report for the use of the Legislature, with such suggestions as it deems necessary and pertinent.

To these original duties the Legislature from time to time has added others, some of which are of an administrative character. They are as follows:

1. A law passed in 1893, regulating the infliction of punishments in the State Prison, requires the secretary of the Board of State Charities to examine and sign the punishment record.

2. The outdoor poor relief law of 1895 and later revisions requires township overseers of the poor to keep a record (in specified form) of all relief given by them and to provide a copy of the record for the information of the Board of State Charities.

3. In 1897 the Legislature codified the laws concerning the care of dependent and neglected children and created the State Agency of the Board of State Charities, to have supervision over the placement of such children in family homes.

4. The appropriation act since 1899 has carried a provision for additional maintenance for certain of the state institutions if their population increases beyond a fixed number. The Board of State Charities certifies to the Auditor of State the average daily population of these institutions.

5. The Board formulates rules for the government of county jails and poor asylums and under a law passed in 1899 co-operates with the

several boards of county charities and correction in supervising such institutions.

6. A law was enacted in 1899 to regulate the importation of dependent children. Certain eastern states had been sending such children to western states in carload lots, for placement in family homes. Many of these children were straightway forgotten by the agencies which placed them, and some became inmates of public institutions. The law of 1899 put a stop to this practice. It provides that agencies outside of Indiana placing children within the state shall first file with the Board of State Charities, and approved by it, a \$10,000 indemnity bond protecting the state against the dumping of undesirables upon it. This has saved us from much poor stock and has also saved us money. There are now five agencies authorized to place their wards in Indiana, all under supervision of the Board of State Charities and a heavy bond to remove the children should it be deemed desirable.

7. In the juvenile court act of 1903 provision was made for the Board to visit all institutions, public or private, caring for dependent and neglected children and also to pass upon the fitness of associations proposing to incorporate for the purpose of caring for dependent, neglected and delinquent children. Through this act the standards of child care have been improved and the public has been protected from unscrupulous organizations.

8. In 1909 the Legislature passed a law prohibiting any person or corporation from operating a maternity hospital or engaging in the business of caring for or placing children unless licensed by the Board of State Charities.

9. The Board under a law passed in 1909 is required to report to the circuit and criminal courts and to the Governor on the condition of county jails which in its judgment are unfit for use, looking to the removal of prisoners until the jails are put in proper condition.

10. Under the law of 1909 establishing the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals, transfers to that institution are reported to the Board of State Charities.

11. A law of 1911 authorizes the Board to consent to the adoption of dependent and neglected children.

12. The county general hospital law of 1917 requires that the plans and specifications for new hospital buildings shall be approved by the Board of State Charities.

13. A law passed in 1917 provides for the deportation of non-resident insane, epileptic, feeble-minded and poor persons who become public charges in Indiana. The administration of the law was placed upon the Board of State Charities.

14. A law passed in 1919 authorizes the state hospitals for insane to receive voluntary patients and, under plans approved by the Board of State Charities, maintain free clinics and employ field workers.

15. Under laws establishing certain state institutions—the State Sanatorium, Village for Epileptics, Indiana Girls' School, State Farm, Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded, Indiana Reformatory—plans for new buildings are submitted to the Board of State Charities for criticism and suggestion.

16. A law of 1921 requires the Board of State Charities to pass upon charitable organizations and associations operating employment agencies.

At the present time, the institutions and agencies subject in one way or another to supervision by the Board of State Charities or with which the Board is required to co-operate are as follows:

- 20 state charitable and correctional institutions.
- 92 county poor asylums.
- 90 county jails.
- 1 county asylum for the insane.
- 21 county general hospitals.
- 5 county tuberculosis hospitals.
- 100 maternity homes and general hospitals having maternity wards, including 21 county general hospitals mentioned above.
- 62 children's homes (38 of which receive public wards).
- 34 other child-caring or child-placing agencies.
- 1,016 township overseers of the poor.
- 2,700 (average number) dependent and neglected children which have been made public wards by juvenile courts and placed in family homes.
- 81 boards of county charities.
- 92 boards of children's guardians.

The general work of the Board is carried on by the whole Board or by committees of its members.

The Board appoints a secretary who with the approval of the Board appoints other members of the staff. The staff includes a chief clerk, a state agent, an inspector for the license department and a supervisor of outdoor relief. The chief clerk has general supervision of the clerical force of eight clerks and stenographers and the office work. The state agent directs the children's department. He plans and supervises the work of six field agents who travel about the state placing and supervising dependent children. The inspector makes annual inspection of institutions and agencies coming under the license law. The supervisor of outdoor relief confers with the public relief officials and agencies and helps them solve their more difficult problems.

Members of the Board and their secretary visit and inspect the work of the twenty state institutions. Reports are made and copies are filed with the Governor. The ninety-two county poor asylums and ninety county jails are inspected annually and the proper county officials advised in writing, of conditions. Inquiries are made in regard to all complaints. Orphanages, hospitals and other local institutions are inspected by trained workers. Conferences are held with boards of county charities, boards of children's guardians and other local officials and agencies.

In addition to performing the duties prescribed by law, the Board of State Charities has exercised a wide influence in state and local charities both public and private by promoting the annual State Conference on Social Work. Through this agency it has brought together large

groups of interested people with the result of a better understanding of the state's social problem and a more definite co-ordination of state and local groups.

At regular intervals the Board receives reports of persons who are aided from public funds or who are admitted to or discharged from the public charitable and correctional institutions. Such reports are received quarterly from 1,016 township overseers of the poor, each of the 92 county poor asylums and the Marion County Asylum for Incurable Insane; monthly, from 18 of the 20 state institutions, from 38 orphans' homes receiving public wards and from 92 sheriffs—in all, 1,257 officials and 6,212 reports. In addition to these, numerous statistical reports are received from state and county officials.

Since 1890 the Board has maintained a general card registration of the inmates of certain public institutions. It began with four state and ninety-two county institutions. From time to time others have been added. At present the inmates of 149 institutions are registered. There are 190,537 different names. Two sets of cards are kept. One is arranged by institutions and from it the Board collects most of its statistics of public wards. The other is arranged in such manner as to bring together all the persons of one name and to make possible a study of pauperism, mental defect and crime.

There is a special registration of the admissions to certain licensed institutions.

Accurate and complete records are kept of all dependent children while under supervision. Reports are made by agents on every visit. These reports are in duplicate and a copy is mailed to the county agency responsible for the welfare of each child.

The general work of the Board is carried on under the direction of nine standing committees, as follows:

1. The Committee on Mental Hygiene.

There are eight state institutions for mental cases—five for the insane, two for the feeble-minded, one for the epileptic. Their combined population on September 30, 1925, was 8,240. They received 1,714 new patients during the year, an average of 143 a month. The majority were native born whites. There were 914 men and boys, 800 women and girls. Two hundred sixty-nine, or 15 per cent of the new admissions were under 20 years of age. This included 53 insane, 55 epileptics and 161 feeble-minded. Between 20 and 50 years of age, there were 869, or 51 per cent, leaving 576, or 33 per cent, who were over 50. Of the new admissions to the hospitals for insane, the oldest was 87. Thirteen others were past 80. The youngest was a child of 12, and there were two fourteen years old and two fifteen.

The state has \$12,268,244.71 invested in the land, buildings, equipment and supplies of these eight institutions for mental cases. The expenditures last year amounted to \$2,467,713.17, of which \$2,223,284.06 was for maintenance, \$244,429.11 for land and permanent improvements. The items entering into these tables will be found on other pages of this report and in the quarterly bulletin published by the Board.

The Board repeats here what it has said in many previous reports: that the problems involved in the care and treatment of mental disease and mental defect are the most serious with which the state has to contend. It cannot build institutions fast enough to meet the demand for care and treatment. The five state hospitals for the insane are always full and there are many patients in county institutions wholly lacking in facilities for their treatment. The hospitals receive new patients whenever it is possible to do so. There were 200 more new admissions this year than in 1924. This was made possible by the readjustment of districts accomplished last year and the Governor's provision of funds for the purchase of additional beds. It may be noted also that 567 deaths occurred in the five hospitals in 1925, as against 506 the preceding year. The deaths equaled $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the whole number under treatment during the year.

A considerable proportion of the hospital population is composed of aged persons, some of whom have been inmates for a half century or more. A recent study of 5,926 patients disclosed the fact that they had been hospital residents for an average of 10.8 years. Seventy-eight per cent of them had spent two years or more in the hospitals at the time of the study. Assuming that patients after two years of mental illness may be considered chronic, this leaves but 22 per cent who are more or less acute cases.

Whatever can be done to prevent acute cases from becoming chronic will be good business for the state. Whatever will check mental trouble in the incipient stage will be infinitely less costly than hospital care. To this end, the Board of State Charities urges again, as it has done in the past, the establishment of a state psychiatric hospital, for the early observation and temporary treatment of acute mental and nervous disease. Early recognition and treatment are as important for mental illness as for any physical ailment. The state law authorizing the hospitals to accept voluntary patients is a step in this direction, but obstacles in its way have so far seemed insurmountable and it has accomplished little. In a total of 1,376 new patients last year, only 15 were voluntary. The social service and the traveling clinics contemplated by the law cannot be undertaken under present financial limitations. It is timely to mention here the fact that our five state hospitals are operating on an average of 74.4 cents per patient per day. This includes all the overhead, the heat, light, water, ordinary repairs, food, etc. When these first essentials are deducted, what is left for treatment, or research, or preventive work?

The program of development recommended by the Board of State Charities is (1) as mentioned above, a state psychiatric hospital in connection with the Indiana University Hospitals, under regulations which will render first aid to persons who realize they are on the verge of mental breakdown, and which at the same time will furnish valuable clinical experience for students of the College of Medicine and the Nurses' Training School; (2) additional capacity at the state hospitals where the present capacity does not exceed 1,500—many of the additional beds to be in farm colonies; (3) better hospital facilities

for the reception and observation of patients and for the application of modern methods of treatment, and (4) a system of out-patient and traveling clinics and a staff of social workers to supervise furloughed patients.

These recommendations are not theoretical or experimental. Other states have demonstrated what can be done. Our superintendents realize that what Indiana is giving her insane is for the most part simply a high grade of custodial care. They are eager to adopt recognized standards of treatment, they are capable of utilizing them, and they deserve public confidence and the support of the legislature. They are accomplishing more than can reasonably be expected of them on seventy-four cents a day.

All the hospitals are crowded, but the condition is most serious at the Northern. The adjustment in districts gave only temporary relief, and there are now many patients detained in jails and poor asylums of that district awaiting admission to the hospital at Logansport. A new building for men is under construction there. When completed it will add 75 to the present bed capacity for men. There is no provision for enlarging the women's department.

The other four hospitals—Central, Eastern, Southern and Southeastern—are accepting applications promptly, though in doing so often make it difficult to maintain the classification of patients so essential to proper care and treatment. The legislature of 1925 appropriated funds for additional buildings at the Eastern and Southern hospitals. One additional cottage will be built at the former. The appropriation of \$300,000 for the latter is to be expended with the consent of the Governor. A new colony building for women is nearly completed at the Southeastern hospital, increasing the capacity by 60 beds. The Eastern Hospital has overhauled its power plant and water system, making them modern and plans are under way for rewiring all buildings and modernizing the lighting system.

All the hospitals are in good physical condition. The men's building at the Central is old, but repairs and painting have improved it greatly. The physical care of patients is good. Some of the modern methods of treatment have not been fully developed due largely to lack of sufficient funds. The Northern, Eastern and Southeastern have developed and systematized the occupational and industrial therapy. The Southern is completing an industrial building and the Central is planning to convert the old chapel room in the women's building into a work shop. In all the hospitals the patients whose condition permits are employed. The employment and recreation are designed to be helpful to the physical and mental well-being of the patients.

If the state hospitals are to develop and maintain the best recognized standards of service, additional funds must be appropriated to secure proper equipment, larger staffs of physicians, an adequate number of nurses and attendants and trained persons for clinics and social service.

If the state's five great hospitals for the insane cannot meet the needs of that group, what is to be said about provision for the feeble-

minded, who outnumber the insane four to one and for whom we have but two institutions? The crowded conditions at Ft. Wayne have become so proverbial that there is reluctance among local officials and social workers throughout the state to go to all the trouble involved in the commitment of applicants. School officials, orphans' homes, juvenile courts, probation officers, boards of children's guardians, township overseers of the poor, family welfare societies—all declare that the feeble-minded are their most serious problem. Let us not lose sight of the fact that the investigators of the Committee on Mental Defectives, qualified by training and experience to recognize mental subnormality, found 4,735 different feeble-minded persons in the eleven representative counties surveyed by them. These eleven counties have less than a tenth of the state's population. On this basis the committee estimated that there are more than 40,000 feeble-minded persons in the state, and in its judgment at least half of them need but are not receiving institutional care. They are at large in the communities, complicating the activities of normal living, contracting and spreading disease, committing minor crimes—sometimes very serious ones. They are not essentially evil-minded, but are easily influenced and are ready victims to evil surroundings.

The crying need is state care and protection of a far greater number of the feeble-minded than the two existing institutions can reach. The colony at Butlerville should have several additional buildings—enough to house at least a thousand more inmates and should be developed to care for the older persons needing permanent custodial care. The school at Fort Wayne should be restored to its original purpose of providing training for children capable of receiving it. At present the institution has an accumulation of patients covering a period of years. About two-thirds of its population is over twenty years of age. Most of these have had whatever training can well be given them. A number of them need only simple employment and custodial care. They could be as well cared for, and probably more economically, in colonies of the simple type. Another group of the better class could be paroled if properly placed and supervised. If these two groups were removed there would be more room for trainable young children many of whom are being sent to orphans' homes. An out-patient clinic is conducted. The traveling clinics, abandoned more than a year ago, have not been resumed. This institution should specialize in educational features and in out-patient and traveling clinics and facilities should be provided for the training of teachers wishing to specialize in teaching handicapped and backward children.

Here again as with the insane, it is largely a case of increased financial support. The school operated last year on an average of 58.2 cents per inmate per day, the year before, on 59.5 cents. A few more cents per day would provide the school with field workers to watch over wards of the state at work in the communities, and the beds thus vacated at the school would be available for other feeble-minded children in need of training and supervision. In no other way could the state so quickly and so cheaply make provision for a great number

of unfortunate children. The feasibility of the plan has been demonstrated with marked success in New York, where the Rome State School has in round numbers 1,600 in the institution and 1,400 under supervision outside. To every argument that can be raised against the plan are a dozen in favor of it.

The Legislature of 1925 enacted a law which combines the school at Fort Wayne and the colony at Butlerville under the board of trustees of the former institution. Dr. Byron E. Biggs and Mr. E. E. Chenoweth, superintendents at Fort Wayne and Butlerville, respectively, resigned. Mr. James G. Jackson is now general superintendent for both institutions.

For the epileptics the plan adopted by the state in establishing the Village at Newcastle cannot be improved upon. The event of outstanding importance at the Village the past year was the opening of the department for women. It has 220 beds. The first woman patient was received July 20, 1925, and 64 had been admitted up to the close of the fiscal year. With 478 beds for men and boys, the Village capacity is now 698. It should be developed to double that number and should be provided with funds sufficient not only to operate it but to extend its benefits to the communities through out-patient and traveling clinics. A fine standard of administration is maintained here. The patients receive good care.

2. Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Of the six state penal and correctional institutions, four are for adults, two for juveniles. Of the four institutions for adults, the State Prison, the Reformatory and the penal department of the Woman's Prison are for felons; the State Farm and the correctional department of the Woman's Prison are for misdemeanants—the class which, until the establishment of these two institutions, was committed to the county jails. Adjoining the State Prison and under the same management is the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals.

The state has \$7,045,115.36 invested in the land, buildings, equipment and supplies of these six institutions. Their expenditures in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, amounted to \$1,219,950.19 for maintenance and \$210,204.14 for permanent improvements, a total of \$1,430,154.33. They turned \$63,598.91 into the general fund as receipts and earnings. All earnings above this sum were credited to the industrial and farm rotary funds of the several institutions and are available as working capital for the coming year. Including the original appropriations, this balance on September 30, 1925, amounted to \$456,367.57.

These six institutions, on September 30, 1925, had 5,025 inmates actually present, 1,582 on parole, 407 adult probationers under supervision, and 251 temporarily absent, making a total enrollment of 7,265. The daily average attendance in the institutions during the year was 4,823.36, and on this basis the current expenses averaged \$252.92 per capita per annum, or 69 cents per day. During the year there were 5,533 new commitments to these six institutions—7 per cent juvenile

delinquents, 27 per cent adult felons, 66 per cent adult misdemeanants. The number may be classified in other ways:

Sex—

Men and boys	5,134	93%
Women and girls	399	7%

Color—

White	4,435	80%
Colored	1,098	20%

Nativity—

Native born	4,876	88%
Foreign born	657	12%

Age—

Under 20 years	1,317	24%
From 20 to 30 years.....	1,797	32%
From 30 to 40 years.....	1,254	23%
From 40 to 50 years.....	710	13%
From 50 to 60 years.....	332	6%
Sixty years and over.....	104	} 2%
Unknown	19	

The age of criminals of the present time as compared with that of former years is a matter of much popular interest. From an examination of the record of 1,474 men committed during the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1925 (985 to the Reformatory and 489 to the State Prison), we found that their average age was 27.3 years. Going back twenty years, we found that the average age of the same number of men committed in 1903-4-5 was 27.8 years. The difference is one-half a year; that is, 1,474 men sent to prison this year were, on the average, a half year younger than the same number committed twenty years ago. The results of the study are here shown statistically:

AVERAGE AGE OF 1,474 COMMITTED MEN

INSTITUTION	Number	Average Age	
		1925	1903-4-5
Reformatory.....	985	21.7 yrs.	22.6 yrs.
Prison.....	489	38.5 yrs.	38.1 yrs.
Total.....	1,474	27.3 yrs.	27.8 yrs.

The number of new commitments has increased rapidly in recent years, due in large part to the new laws which make it a crime to possess or transport intoxicating liquor. In a report as brief as this is compelled to be, it is impossible to go further into the statistics of this group of state wards.

TABLE SHOWING NEW COMMITMENTS TO STATE PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
1916-1925.

YEAR	Felons		Misdemeanants		Juvenile Delinquents		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1916.....	878	17	2,322	342	250	128	3,450	487	3,937
1917.....	845	24	2,536	434	290	129	3,671	587	4,258
1918.....	621	20	1,238	225	338	117	2,197	362	2,559
1919.....	733	26	1,176	124	290	118	2,199	268	2,467
1920.....	693	25	993	91	252	102	1,938	218	2,156
1921.....	1,166	23	1,662	121	241	95	3,069	239	3,308
1922.....	1,049	23	1,841	139	199	90	3,089	252	3,341
1923.....	891	22	2,202	279	206	126	3,299	427	3,726
1924.....	1,304	32	3,003	258	246	109	4,553	399	4,952
1925.....	1,474	39	3,408	239	252	121	5,134	399	5,533

On other pages of this report appear statistics showing the operation of the indeterminate sentence and parole law and of the suspended sentence law. Complex and difficult as is prison management under the best conditions it would be immeasurably more difficult without the parole law. The prisoner looks upon parole as a reward for good conduct and steady industry and does his best to earn it. At the same time the state has an opportunity to test a prisoner's professions of reform before finally releasing him from custody. Under this law every prisoner serves not only a prison sentence but an additional period, never less than a year, under the supervision of a state parole agent, who has authority to return a violator to prison without any court action. Whatever weakness obtains in the present system is due to the meagerness of the funds provided for its administration. There should be more field agents. Closer supervision will mean fewer parole violations.

The state's excellent law for adult probation falls short of possible achievement for the same reason—lack of funds to employ necessary probation officers. The three state penal institutions for adult felons have 407 probationers under supervision at the present time. Others are reporting to juvenile court probation officers in the counties.

At the close of the fiscal year the state lost the services of one of its most valued officials through the resignation of Edward J. Fogarty, warden of the State Prison since 1911. In the fourteen years of his administration he rendered a fine service. One of the outstanding features of his work was the introduction of occupational therapy in the Hospital for Insane Criminals. Beginning in 1916 with one small industrial building, the work has grown until now all the towelings, sheetings, ticking, shirting, denim, spreads, blankets, rugs, socks, mattresses and mittens for the institution's population of 1,700, are made by the insane. They do all the laundry work, also, and they have a garden and a poultry yard. This feature of the institution has attracted much favorable comment.

Mr. Fogarty was succeeded October 1, 1925, by W. H. Daly, who had been deputy warden for a number of years. General conditions in the Prison are good. Cleanliness and neatness prevail. One is favor-

ably impressed by the good spirit of the institution. The prisoners are neatly and comfortably clothed and they have a well balanced diet. There is an increasing number of life men, men with long minimum sentences, and insane men. The 60-bed addition to the Hospital for Insane Criminals, making its capacity 239, gave only temporary relief. On a recent visit, we found the department full and 39 men under observation in the general hospital of the prison.

All the able bodied prisoners are employed, either in the shops, about the institution or on the farm. There is little production of goods for state use. This feature of prison industry should be developed in accordance with the intention of the prison labor law of 1917. We have urged that in the selection of industries, the management keep in mind the men's need of training in such occupations as they will be likely to take up when released. This is of far greater importance than a good financial showing for the prison.

The administration at the Reformatory at Pendleton has been faced with the difficult task of caring for an excessively large population in an institution under the process of construction. With a daily average attendance of 1,300 during the fiscal year and with only two of the cell houses (with a total of 648 cells) completed, it has been necessary to house prisoners in industrial buildings. The new dormitory is nearing completion and when ready for occupancy will relieve the housing congestion. The foundations for the new school building and the third cell house are in process of construction. The industries are handicapped because of lack of building space for proper expansion. The hospital facilities are inadequate. The temporary frame structure is poorly arranged and equipped but as sanitary and well kept as conditions permit. A modern hospital is needed. Notwithstanding these handicaps, the morale and general health are good. As the new construction progresses, conditions are noticeably better. The management is handling a difficult situation with commendable judgment. One industry in this institution, the manufacture of shirts, is open to serious criticism. It does not teach the young men a trade which they can follow after their release, yet trades-teaching is one of the fundamentals in the operation of a Reformatory. The shirt shop should be replaced with some industry which will be valuable to the prisoners, regardless of its financial returns to the state.

The State Farm for male misdemeanants, at Putnamville, with a capacity of 600, had a daily average attendance of 719 during the past year, and one day had 905 prisoners. The new commitments averaged nine a day. It has been a problem to house them properly. The situation is complicated by the presence of an occasional mental case, who cannot be held to the strict discipline of the institution. All able-bodied men are employed. The place is a regular beehive. The care of the prisoners is generally satisfactory. The operation of the "good time" law passed in 1923 is an aid to discipline. All the original frame dormitories have now been replaced with brick buildings of the same general plan. A considerable fire hazard has thus been removed. The problem of a proper water supply appears to have been solved by the installation of a modern filtration plant.

The Woman's Prison, Girls' School and Boys' School continue under the same excellent management. They have had a busy year, without changes of special note. At the Boys' School two new cottages for small boys, with a capacity of 40 each, have been erected. With the completion of a new residence for the superintendent, the administration department moved into the former residence and the old administration building was condemned and razed. This is a very great improvement.

3. Committee on Educational and Benevolent Institutions and Hospitals.

This committee devotes special attention to six of the twenty state institutions: the State School for the Deaf, the School for the Blind, the State Sanatorium, Indiana University Hospitals, the Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

The State School for the Deaf is in excellent condition. There is a fine school spirit. The average daily attendance for the year, 349, is the highest in the school's history. Among the pupils is a blind-deaf boy who is receiving special training and is making remarkable progress. The teachers are wide-awake and enthusiastic. Much attention is given to physical culture, manual training and recreation in addition to the regular school work, which is of a high standard. The children show good care and the general health is good. Proper medical care and nursing are provided. A wholesome varied diet is served. The school's dairy supplies about one pint of milk daily for each child. Some of the herd were exhibited at the State Fair and awarded a number of prizes, including three firsts.

The School for the Blind closed the fiscal year with 71 boys and 47 girls in its classes. The daily average attendance for the year, 122.53, was practically the same as for many years past. Twenty-five per cent of the pupils are from Marion County. A number go back and forth to their homes every day and spend the week-end at home. The course of study is as nearly like that of the public schools as is possible. A commissioned high school and a school of music are maintained. The children receive also physical culture and manual and industrial training. The girls are taught basketry, weaving and sewing. The boys learn broom-making, chair-caning and piano tuning and the use of woodworking tools. The living quarters and domestic departments are in satisfactory condition, the bills of fare indicate that a good variety of wholesome food is served, and the children show good care. The buildings are deteriorating in many particulars. Only such repairs as are absolutely necessary are being made, due to the fact that the school is to be relocated.

The General Assembly provided, in Chapter 72 of the Acts of 1923, for the purchase of a new site for this institution. This was bought July 8, 1925. It contains sixty acres, and is located at Seventy-fifth Street and College Avenue, Indianapolis, eight miles north of Monument Circle. Plans are being prepared for the construction of the new school.

The Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind, located at No. 536 West Thirtieth Street, Indianapolis, is doing a helpful work for the adult blind of the state. Its purpose is to train the blind in various lines

of usefulness, assist them in finding employment and in marketing the results of their labor. A broom shop and garment-making shop are operated at the factory on West Thirtieth Street, and field-workers are employed to visit the blind in their homes, instruct them in weaving, needle-work, chair-caning, etc. The board's register contains the names of 2,214 blind persons residing in Indiana.

The State Sanatorium for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, located near Rockville, has 160 beds and 160 patients, and at the time of this committee's last visit had a waiting list of 200. The hospital should be given additional funds for maintenance in order to add research and social service departments. The management is to be commended for what is accomplished. The patients appear to receive good care. There are two assistant physicians on duty and a good corps of nurses and attendants supervised by graduate nurses. The food is ample and of good variety, with plenty of fresh eggs and milk from the institution's poultry yards and dairy. Of the 163 new patients received last year, 83 were under 20 years of age. A school is maintained for the children, with two teachers employed by the township trustees. Only the grade work is done, and it is not allowed to interfere with the children's rest, which is a part of their treatment. A new school and recreation building was erected this year. (This building was partially destroyed by fire the night of November 1, 1925.) The grounds about the institution have been much improved. The water supply, power plant, laundry equipment and the refrigerating plant are inadequate. These conditions should be corrected and funds should be provided for occupational therapy and a system of social service.

The Robert W. Long Hospital and the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital located at No. 1046 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, are managed by Indiana University and are known as Indiana University Hospitals. Long Hospital is now in its twelfth year. Riley Hospital was opened November 19, 1924. The University School of Medicine, the Nurses' Training School and the Social Service Department are at the same location, all combining to render a high type of service and training. Clinics of various types, including psychiatric and orthopedic, are being conducted. The details of hospital management show careful supervision. The service departments were wisely planned with a view to future expansion. The Board of State Charities is urging upon the Legislature the state's need of a psychiatric hospital. It should be built on this site and placed under the direction of the University.

The Soldiers' Home, at Lafayette, had an average daily population of 545 the past year, more than two-thirds being women. Most of them are aged and feeble, both mentally and physically. Many need either hospital or infirmary care. They are comfortably housed, they have good food, medical attention and nursing, and much is done to keep them entertained and happy. Married couples are not separated. The buildings and equipment are in good repair and the grounds show care. The institution appears to be well managed.

At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, there is an increase in population, due not to a greater number of

new admissions (there were 67 this year as against 68 last year), but to a longer average stay under the law which authorizes the Home to maintain the children until they are eighteen years of age. We have not failed in our reports on this institution to protest against this treatment of the children. They need and are entitled to the advantages of normal home life. It is contrary to all modern child-welfare standards to deprive them of it. No child should be placed in an institution in the first place except as a last resort, and if normal should not remain there a day longer than is absolutely necessary. This is a fundamental of child welfare work. Unfortunately it does not govern in the state's care of soldiers' children.

The present management has done much to improve conditions in the home. The superintendent is handicapped by frequent changes in employees. The house mothers in charge of the cottages have difficulty in disciplining older children, especially boys fourteen to eighteen years of age. These boys need the supervision of men. There are many children from three to five years of age. They lack sufficient playthings. The bills of fare indicate a good wholesome diet. The store rooms are clean and orderly. The practice of putting the children in uniforms still prevails. There has been no material change in the matter of industrial training. This feature of the institution has never been well developed or organized. It should be in charge of a good vocational teacher. This is imperative now that there are so many older boys in the Home. The medical care of the children is limited. We recommend thorough physical examination of every child, with accurate records; temporary isolation of children upon entrance; mental examination in connection with school work; a more thorough system of vocational training, and more modern style of dress instead of the uniforms now worn.

4. Committee on County, Township and City Institutions and Agencies.

The county, township and city institutions and agencies are usually spoken of as the local charities. Only such as are supported in whole or in part from public funds come within the purview of the committee named above.

There is a juvenile court in every county, the judge of the circuit court acting as juvenile judge in all except Marion county, which has a special juvenile court, and Vanderburgh county, in which the probate judge acts as juvenile judge.

The circuit judge appoints the board of county charities, which visits and inspects any institution supported wholly or partially by the county. The juvenile judge appoints the board of children's guardians for the supervision of dependent and neglected children. He appoints also the probation officer to assist the court in all cases having to do with incorrigible or delinquent children. All probation work is under the supervision of a state probation officer.

The county council appropriates the funds for various purposes and the board of county commissioners supervises their expenditures. The county institutions are the poor asylum, jail and hospital (general and

tuberculosis). A number of counties maintain an orphans' home, but most of them subsidize a private institution for the care of their minor wards. The counties also may donate funds to a private institution or voluntary agency engaged in benevolent or public health work.

In towns and cities there are lockups and police stations. Indianapolis and Linton maintain city hospitals.

In townships the township trustee has oversight of the poor and needy and is ex-officio overseer of the poor.

At this time there are 92 boards of children's guardians, 81 boards of county charities, 92 poor asylums and one county asylum for the insane, 90 county jails, 23 orphans' homes owned by counties and 15 others which are caring for public wards, 21 county general hospitals and 5 county tuberculosis hospitals, approximately 250 lockups and police stations, 2 city hospitals, 1,016 township overseers of the poor. Sixty-four counties have one or more juvenile probation officers. Excellent work is being done in many counties by public health nurses under the auspices of the public schools, the local board of health or a voluntary agency.

Every general hospital in the state and all the poor asylums, jails and orphans' homes have been inspected at least once during the past year by a representative of the Board of State Charities. Special written reports on jails and poor asylums have been mailed to the board of county commissioners concerned, and a copy of the report on jails has been sent to circuit and criminal courts. Because of the heavy expense involved, we have not printed these reports in recent years.

The poor asylums may be classified into four groups: those modern in plan and construction; those remodeled and improved; those which have been built a long time and are poorly planned but with good administration, and those with buildings and equipment so poor and inadequate that they should be abandoned and modern buildings erected. Most of the institutions come within the first three classes and the inmates are reasonably well cared for.

The buildings in Crawford, Daviess, Martin, Ripley, Switzerland and Warrick counties are in such unsatisfactory condition that they are a disgrace to the respective counties and the state. They are old, decaying, dilapidated, fire trap structures, lacking in institutional requirements and having little of the essentials to simple comforts for inmates. These conditions have been frequently called to the attention of the county officials of each county, who have failed to act. The public conscience needs to be aroused to the point where it will demand the removal of the blot from their communities.

The asylum buildings in Cass, Decatur, Putnam, Greene, Vigo and Whitley counties are exceedingly poor. They are old, poorly planned and unsatisfactory. Those in Fulton, Gibson, Howard and Tippecanoe are inadequate for the needs of the counties.

Tipton County has a new modern building.

Knox County turned over its old farm and building to Purdue University, for an agricultural experiment station. The commissioners

then purchased a large frame residence in Vincennes and remodeled it for use as an asylum, contrary to the advice of the Board of State Charities. This residence is poorly located and is not well planned for its present use. The county should secure a small farm conveniently located and construct a modern building.

Political influences interfere with standards of administration. There is no continuity of policy. Improvements in service are slow. The returns from farms are uncertain. The best methods of farming, gardening, dairying, etc., are not practiced generally. Frequently there are changes in methods and policies with every new superintendent. Many small details of institution management are neglected. A system of administration similar to that in state institutions would improve conditions.

Some of the poor asylums lack in modern equipment, in heating, lighting, sewerage and fire protection. These defects may mean increase in cost of maintaining, in ill health and even loss of life. An epidemic of typhoid fever in Decatur County Poor Asylum was traced to the poor sewer system.

With the exception of Delaware, Lake, LaGrange, Madison and St. Joseph county poor asylums, facilities for the care of the sick are inadequate or lacking altogether. Provision for the care of the custodial cases is needed in a number of counties. All the larger asylums should provide hospital and custodial facilities with nursing service.

In counties where officials visit the institutions frequently and take an intelligent interest the best conditions prevail. The superintendents and matrons have a difficult service to perform and they need the co-operation of the officials and the public.

The county jail has in the past few years served its real purpose, the confinement of prisoners awaiting trial. With the establishment of the two state institutions for misdemeanants and the commitment to them, instead of to county jails, of prisoners with a sentence of more than 30 days or a sentence and fine and costs requiring imprisonment for more than 30 days, the jail population has diminished.

Many of the jails are modern or sufficiently well planned to serve the community's needs if there is good administration on the part of the sheriff. A number of jails are of the penitentiary type and the light and ventilation are generally poor and unsatisfactory. Among these are Allen, Benton, Carroll, Floyd, Fountain, Jefferson, Posey, Tippecanoe and Whitley counties. The Montgomery county jail is of a circular type, the only one of its kind in the state. It is unsatisfactory and should be remodeled. In addition to these, serious defects in construction, sanitation and equipment are found in the jails of Blackford, Boone, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Decatur, Delaware, Gibson, Hamilton, Howard, Jennings, Madison, Martin, Monroe, Ohio, Orange, Porter, Putnam, Spencer, Starke, Switzerland and Warrick counties. Of these two groups some buildings need complete remodeling and others should be abandoned and modern buildings constructed. There have been frequent jail escapes due generally to two causes. Some buildings are neither strong nor safe. Locking devices are broken and windows are

not properly protected. In other instances supervision is lax. Prisoners are given the freedom of the entire jail instead of being confined within their proper quarters.

In several instances we have learned of the practice of the kangaroo courts. The practice is to be condemned. It reveals only the weakness of the sheriff and his officers to govern the prisoners. Its practice works an injustice and hardship upon the inexperienced prisoner by which the experienced prisoner profits. A few simple rules adopted by the court, printed, posted in the jail and properly enforced by the officers will result in satisfactory administration.

The sheriffs of all counties except Marion are paid a per diem of 60 cents for the care of prisoners in jails. Where the number of prisoners is small and prisoners' meals can not be separately prepared, this amount is insufficient. In the larger jails it should cover the cost. There is disposition on the part of some sheriffs to make money feeding prisoners and the amount of food supplies is not sufficient in quantity or quality. Prisoners with money may send out for meals but the man without funds must live on a too meager diet. This board recommends that the per diem be abolished and the jail supported on the same basis as the poor asylum.

A number of the thirty-eight orphans' homes receiving wards from the juvenile courts should be closed. It would be better for the children and less expensive for the counties if these minor public wards could be sent to a central state institution, there to receive such treatment and training as might be found necessary, looking to speedy placement in family homes. The small local institution is not properly equipped for this work. Some of these homes are private institutions, subsidized by the counties at the rate of not to exceed seventy-five cents per day for each child. Others are owned and managed by the county. It is within the power of the court to make dependent and neglected children the wards of the court itself, the board of county commissioners or the board of children's guardians. There is an increasing tendency among the counties to make the board of guardians the sole agency for this work.

The boards of county charities, 81 in number, and the boards of children's guardians, of which there are 92, deserve credit for their service to the unfortunates of their communities. Both boards are appointed by the circuit and juvenile courts of the respective counties and they serve as assistants to those courts. It is the duty of the board of county charities to visit and inspect the institutions supported by the county and report their observations and recommendations to the county commissioners and the Board of State Charities. They make an annual report to the circuit court. The board of children's guardians is the official child welfare board of the county. It exercises supervision over dependent and neglected children which the juvenile court assigns to its guardianship, and it may place such children in an institution or in a foster home, or may board them with their own mothers, paying the mothers not to exceed seventy-five cents per day for their care. There are at present some 1,431 children with their mothers under this arrangement. The boards have very broad powers under this law and

are expected to maintain the most careful watch-care over their wards until twenty-one years of age, unless sooner released for sufficient reason.

A report on the outdoor relief situation in Indiana appears elsewhere in this report, with a statistical table giving the facts as to the number aided and the amount of relief during the past thirty years. A representative of the Board of State Charities has spent considerable time in the field the past year, consulting with township overseers of the poor, county officials and various voluntary social welfare agencies, all with a view to bringing about better understanding and enforcement of the law. The poor and needy who are not in institutions are the special charge of the township overseers of the poor (1,016 in number), acting as agents of the respective boards of county commissioners. Each overseer is required by law to keep a record (in specified form) of all relief given by him, and at least once each quarter to send two copies of the record to the county auditor, one for the board of county commissioners, one for the Board of State Charities. From these reports for the calendar year 1924 it was learned that 71,725 persons, representing 20,657 "cases", were aided by the overseers of the poor, to the extent of \$618,901.81.

5. Committee on Children

The supervision of dependent and neglected children and the administration of the law of 1897 creating the state agency for dependent children constitute the special interest of this Committee. The report of the state agent, in another part of this volume, gives statistics of the year's work of the agency and of the institutions and boards engaged in caring for this group of public wards.

Dependent and neglected children, when adjudged public wards by the several juvenile courts, become the wards of the court, the county board of children's guardians or the board of commissioners, as the judge in his discretion may direct. No child may be supported at public expense except on order of the court, and unless held on special ruling of the court, all such children are eligible to placement in foster homes. When so placed they come under the supervision of the state agency of the Board of State Charities. The monthly reports from orphans' homes and boards of children's guardians received by the state agency are the source of the statistics here given.

There are 38 licensed children's homes (usually called orphans' homes) caring for public wards. On September 30, 1925, their population was 1,949, an increase of 108 over the same day in 1924, and 226 more than the average of the decade immediately preceding. At the same time 1,431 children were with their mothers on an allowance from the county treasury. The latter group of public wards has developed simultaneously with a marked increase in institution population.

Children adjudged public wards under the neglected and dependent children law numbered 1,088 the past year—greater by 129 than the average per annum for the preceding decade. In the face of this increase in the number of children needing to be placed, difficulty has been experienced in finding foster homes for them. The number of children

under supervision in foster homes on September 30, 1925, was 2,641, as against an average of 2,973 for the preceding decade.

Back of these statistics are conditions in the local communities which are apparently producing child dependents at a more rapid rate than heretofore. Allowance is to be made for the increase in general population, but it does not account altogether for the situation noted. Such a record as this points to the need for an earnest effort to strengthen all those things which make for normal home life. It is not right that so many of the future citizens of the state should spend the most impressionable period of their lives in an institution.

It must be said for the institutions, however, that they are for the most part giving the children good physical care. Our inspectors find the children well fed, comfortably clothed and generally in good health. Schooling is provided principally through the public school system. All the institutions were inspected during the year, and a full written report placed on file.

It falls to the Committee on Children, also to pass upon the application of child-caring organizations from other states for authority to place their wards in foster homes in Indiana, under the law passed in 1899 to regulate the importation of dependent children. Five agencies have filed the necessary bond, as follows:

The Children's Home, 312 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Chicago Industrial Home for Children, 1132 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (Farm and institution at Woodstock, Ill.)

The New York Foundling Hospital, 175 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York City.

The Bureau of Catholic Charities, 125 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Catholic Home Bureau, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The last named organization has ceased placing children in Indiana, but some wards formerly placed are still under supervision.

6. Committee on Licenses.

The special interest of the Committee on Licenses centers about the inspection and licensing of maternity hospitals, child-caring institutions and infant-placing agencies, as required by Chapter 154 of the Acts of 1909. Conditions which brought about the enactment of the law are told in the early reports of the department. There is no sadder chapter in the history of Indiana. It is a story of the exploitation of unmarried mothers and the mistreatment of their helpless offspring; of the traffic in unwanted babies, which were frequently found dead from lack of nourishment. The Indianapolis Board of Health years ago estimated that there were not less than six still-born children found in sinks, etc., every week. In Indianapolis alone in 1909 there were known to be 17 private lying-in homes and 53 private boarding homes for children. Few of these could qualify under the license law and practically all of them went out of business when the law became operative. At the present time it is the exception rather than

the rule for a private home to be caring for maternity patients. In fact, of one hundred maternity hospital licenses in force on September 30, 1925, only four were held by other than general hospitals or incorporated institutions. Attention is directed to the report of the License Department, on other pages of this volume, for detailed information regarding the year's activities. At the close of the fiscal year the following licenses were in force:

Maternity hospitals	100
Boarding homes for children.....	62
Boarding houses for infants.....	27
Placing agencies	7

Total	196
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7. Committee on Publications.

Our publications this year were limited to the regular quarterly issue of the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, a special Bulletin devoted to the State Conference on Social Work, and a pamphlet containing legal forms, case records, etc., for the special use of boards of children's guardians. The latter, being bound in red paper, has come to be called "The Red Book." It was printed by the printing trade school of the Reformatory at Pendleton and is a creditable example of the instruction given the prisoners. In the quarterly Bulletin we have followed established custom in printing the proceedings of the State Conference on Social Work and of the Conference on Mental Health. Through the co-operation of Prof. G. I. Ghristie, director of the Agricultural Extension Division of Purdue University, we have also published in the Bulletin a series of articles on county institution dairying, gardening, poultry and stock raising, contributed by Prof. Lynn Robertson. The Quarterly Bulletin is our chief source of complying with constant requests for literature on various phases of social work in the state.

8. Committee on Auditing.

A financial statement, covering the disbursements from each of the five funds appropriated for the work of the board for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, will be found at the close of this report. The total disbursements may be classified as follows:

Salaries and wages	\$29,384.95
Traveling expenses of members, employes and de- ported non-residents	15,079.12
Drayage and express	7.90
Telephone, telegraph and postage.....	2,149.71
Miscellaneous	317.21
Stationery, printing and office supplies.....	1,499.63
Office equipment	549.97

Total	\$48,988.49
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An unused balance of \$1,111.51 reverted to the general fund.

In addition to the above, there is available a revolving fund of \$1,000 appropriated by the legislature for the traveling expenses of dependent children transferred to foster homes. Such expenses during the last fiscal year amounted to \$1,220.19. The bills rendered and the amount received from the counties appear in the financial statement at the close of this report.

9. Committee on Institution Plans.

Laws passed at various times require that plans for county poor asylums, county jails, county general hospitals, the Indiana State Farm, the Village for Epileptics, the Indiana Girls' School, the Indiana Reformatory and the Indiana Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded shall be submitted to the Board of State Charities for criticism and advice before final adoption. During the past year the Committee on Institution Plans examined plans as follows:

- October 31, 1924. Additions and improvements, Elkhart County Poor Asylum. Approved with some minor changes suggested.
- January 2, 1925. New building for women, Wayne County Poor Asylum. Approved.
- April 30, 1925. Service building to house the kitchen, dining room, bakery and dairy, Indiana State Farm. Approved.
- July 22, 1925. Administration building, Indiana State Farm. Approved with some minor changes suggested.
- August 17, 1925. New county poor asylum, Allen County. Former plans revised and simplified. Approved, with a number of changes suggested.
- September 10, 1925. Cell house and school building, Indiana Reformatory. Approved.

In addition to the above, the plans for a new infirmary for men patients and for a small addition to the woman's hospital at the Northern Hospital for Insane were examined on request of the superintendent. Our advice was sought also in connection with the building of a private hospital at Elwood and a new cottage for boys at White's Institute, Wabash.

Statistics of Public Charities and Correction.

So far as statistics of public charities and correction are available, they may be summarized as follows:

Inmates present September 30, 1925. in—	
State institutions	15,016
County poor asylums, including the Marion County Asylum for Insane	
August 31	3,433
County jails	970
Children's homes (public wards only).	1,949
Total	21,368

New admissions during year to—			
State institutions	10,754		
County poor asylums, including the Marion County Asylum for Insane..	1,465		
County jails	40,448		
Children's homes	1,088		
Outdoor relief (i. e. aided by township overseers of the poor), calendar year 1924—			
Number of families.....	14,705		
Persons not in families.....	5,952		
Total number of "cases".....	20,657		
Number of persons	71,725		
The expense incurred was as follows:			
State institutions—			
Maintenance	\$4,600,118	76	
New buildings and permanent improve- ments	620,240	84	\$5,220,359 60
County poor asylums—			
Maintenance	\$1,113,468	58	
New buildings and permanent improve- ments	160,010	78	1,273,479 36
County jails—			
Maintenance and sheriffs' fees includ- ing prisoners' board	\$439,158	41	
New buildings and permanent improve- ments	13,572	33	452,730 74
Dependent and neglected children including boards of children's guardians—			
Maintenance	\$733,896	57	
New buildings and permanent improve- ments	242,521	12	976,417 69
Outdoor poor relief (1924).....			618,901 81
Total	\$8,541,889	20	

In comparison with the preceding year, the figures for 1925 show an increase of 1,380 in institution population, as follows:

	1924	1925	Increase
State institutions	13,949	15,016	1,067
County poor asylums	3,301	3,433	132
County jails	897	970	73
Dependent and neglected children.....	1,841	1,949	108
	19,988	21,368	1,380

The total expenditure of \$8,541,889.20 in 1925 was less by \$663,807.44 than in 1924, as indicated by the following tabulation. Attention is called to the fact that the amount spent for new buildings and permanent improvements at the state institutions in 1924 included \$1,261,141.78 spent on the new Reformatory at Pendleton.

	1924	1925
State institutions—		
Current expenses	\$4,154,984 02	\$4,600,118 76
Extraordinary expenses	2,131,176 47	620,240 84
County institutions—		
Current expenses	2,205,362 06	2,286,523 56
Extraordinary expenses	189,876 28	416,104 23
Outdoor relief	524,297 81	618,901 81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,205,696 64	\$8,541,889 20

Summarized statistics of the principal public charities from 1890 to 1925 are presented in the following tables.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITIES, 1890-1925
EXPENDITURES

YEAR	State Institutions			Poor Asylums		Orphans' Homes		Official Outdoor Poor Relief
	Maintenance	Land, New Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs	Maintenance	Land, New Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs	Maintenance	Land, New Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs		
1890	\$856,379 58	\$381,439 67	\$243,518 34		\$101,541 90		\$560,232 65	
1891	1,104,068 24	155,716 20	243,972 76		107,231 61		560,012 35	
1892	1,073,768 12	100,623 35					581,338 00	
1893	1,086,733 31	62,832 91	250,847 50		113,776 39		511,503 35	
1894	1,120,289 79	36,216 49	257,581 44		136,245 88		586,232 27	
1895	1,151,741 35	76,712 90	284,832 48		139,822 35		630,168 79	
1896	1,090,626 92	106,299 27	281,380 33		122,699 21		355,255 29	
1897	1,079,903 24	120,649 94					388,343 67	
1898	1,168,374 81	63,865 51					288,349 62	
1899	1,213,213 56	144,879 52					320,667 53	
1900	1,290,790 33	357,665 49	325,496 50				209,956 22	
1901	1,379,859 87	260,386 05	349,947 67		179,114 21	\$5,386 74	236,723 96	
1902	1,382,397 19	270,851 52	388,360 94		165,413 61	602 66	266,876 96	
1903	1,425,732 69	154,449 57	379,679 29	60,016 49	169,943 56	23,277 83	245,745 82	
1904	1,525,740 77	223,940 51	387,813 86	22,001 11	171,319 36	8,127 04	281,105 89	
1905	1,555,787 17	117,970 18	407,141 23	76,969 30	191,488 02	1,000 00	249,884 68	
1906	1,620,454 48	294,838 47	426,758 51	122,249 90	187,387 01	28,207 43	233,612 70	
1907	1,550,984 53	232,778 53	446,431 28	148,694 42	196,239 31	11,282 03	227,304 71	
1908	1,800,469 96	591,751 49	466,865 52	82,988 25	207,077 02	11,178 22	292,496 19	
1909	1,432,381 33	181,730 38	455,333 60	23,147 11	202,690 43	6,176 42	279,967 31	
1910	1,991,005 27	396,961 96	464,551 88	170,830 51	200,128 76		266,181 16	
1911	2,109,833 44	274,845 00	485,869 82	202,438 17	202,438 17	19,370 00	271,078 64	
1912	2,282,191 19	180,841 34	530,414 48	67,869 47	203,743 33	3,626 35	305,692 71	
1913	2,318,347 65	316,443 47	551,806 32	112,084 17	214,731 70	8,543 25	392,377 55	
1914	2,445,016 66	439,625 37	609,174 39	91,514 47	231,187 78		393,138 16	
1915	2,614,936 84	357,810 91	624,690 67	231,678 48	260,844 63	6,878 22	435,489 88	
1916	2,794,866 63	300,798 42	641,776 66	84,284 66	290,506 32		391,111 66	
1917	3,016,532 90	169,537 91	762,113 97	141,339 32	291,921 84	222 86	427,469 83	
1918	3,228,896 37	387,054 43	943,944 37	65,889 48	351,929 51	39,847 65	427,915 07	
1919	3,306,287 51	237,342 07	944,874 21	141,874 42	384,792 76		387,834 62	
1920	3,748,893 47	608,465 63	1,085,349 24	99,593 99	464,821 67	1,403 33	417,230 13	
1921	4,026,403 02	419,848 72	1,025,363 93	41,260 05	587,075 51	8,928 60	610,553 87	
1922	4,409,277 30	1,350,388 45	1,021,941 49	117,436 20	612,627 81	7,338 64	741,173 65	
1923	4,173,880 97	2,090,313 07	1,186,231 62	89,383 64	644,511 33	31,661 29	524,297 81	
1924	4,154,984 02	2,131,176 47	1,113,468 58	160,010 78	733,896 57	242,521 12	618,401 81	
1925	4,600,118 76	620,240 84						

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITIES, 1890-1925

POPULATION

YEAR	Enrolled in State Institutions	Number Present in Poor Asylums	Number Present in Orphans' Homes	Number Present in Jails	Number Aided by Trustees
1890.....	5,406	3,264			
1891.....	6,294	3,253	1,015	600	
1892.....	6,268				
1893.....	6,413	3,459			
1894.....	6,905	3,731	1,289		
1895.....	7,096		1,300		
1896.....	7,264	2,976	1,395		71,414
1897.....	7,953	3,072	1,401		82,235
1898.....	8,224	3,102	1,596		75,119
1899.....	8,471	3,133	1,605	771	64,468
1900.....	8,839	3,096	1,626	709	46,369
1901.....	9,056	3,091	1,690	686	52,801
1902.....	9,229	3,046	1,565	801	48,849
1903.....	9,650	2,962	1,527	849	40,012
1904.....	9,909	3,144	1,591	949	46,009
1905.....	10,315	3,115	1,699	889	45,331
1906.....	10,417	3,124	1,747	1,062	38,612
1907.....	10,587	3,165	1,582	1,326	37,724
1908.....	11,120	3,278	1,633	1,275	56,200
1909.....	11,600	3,233	1,591	1,129	54,518
1910.....	11,511	3,110	1,570	1,075	43,227
1911.....	11,801	3,009	1,560	1,255	42,993
1912.....	12,448	3,068	1,597	1,050	51,081
1913.....	12,529	3,071	1,623	1,192	50,403
1914.....	12,708	3,228	1,759	1,459	78,569
1915.....	14,119	3,414	1,751	1,193	97,292
1916.....	14,292	3,341	1,759	1,093	75,763
1917.....	14,464	3,416	1,890	1,090	72,590
1918.....	12,884	3,212	1,844	510	61,439
1919.....	12,660	3,138	1,686	451	47,709
1920.....	12,342	3,087	1,560	563	44,253
1921.....	13,268	3,271	1,553	741	79,992
1922.....	13,744	3,365	1,657	725	94,850
1923.....	13,508	3,294	1,690	852	51,256
1924.....	16,418*	3,301	1,841	897	71,725
1925.....	17,831	3,433	1,949	970	

Population of Indiana: 1890—2,192,404; 1900—2,516,462; 1910—2,700,876; 1920—2,930,390.

*Includes paroled prisoners and suspended sentence cases not heretofore counted.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

The Board of State Charities, as a result of its study of the whole system of public charities and correction in Indiana, respectfully recommends the enactment of laws as follows:

A. For the Insane:

1. The establishment of a state psychiatric hospital, preferably in connection with Indiana University hospitals.
2. A building program at the state hospitals where the present capacity does not exceed 1,500 patients. A part of this development should be in the form of farm colonies.
3. The establishment of reception departments, with mechanical equipment and trained staff—physicians, nurses and attendants—for the reception, observation and intensive therapeutic treatment of patients.
4. The establishment of consulting staffs to be available in cases needing special treatment and care.
5. The development of clinical service, including out-patient and traveling clinics.
6. The employment of trained persons to aid in clinics and in furnishing patients.

B. For the Feeble-Minded:

1. The construction of additional colony buildings at the Farm Colony at Butlerville for patients needing permanent custodial care.
2. The development and extension of clinics and the establishment of wage-earning colonies by the School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Ft. Wayne.
3. The placing of all tractable, better grade of feeble-minded children in homes, under the direction of a trained social worker.
4. A law providing for mental as well as physical examination of all school children.

C. For the Epileptic:

Increased facilities for the care of the epileptic:

- a. Through the construction of additional buildings at the Village for Epileptics.
- b. Through authority given the institution to admit voluntary patients.
- c. Through establishment of clinics and out-patient clinics.
- d. Through employment of trained social workers.

D. For the Government of State Charitable and Correctional Institutions:

1. That the present laws relating to the number of trustees for the Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home

be amended to make them conform to the uniform state institution law of 1907, which provides for a bi-partisan board of four members for each institution.

2. That the appointment to any position in a state institution of a relative of any member of the board of trustees be prohibited.
3. That a member of the board of trustees of any state institution be declared ineligible for appointment to any position in that institution during the term for which he is appointed or for one year thereafter.
4. That the educational work of all state institutions be placed under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
5. That appropriations be made for the traveling expenses of judges of the circuit and criminal court to enable them to visit at regular intervals each of the institutions to which they commit persons.
6. That an appropriation be made to establish a state receiving home for dependent children, which home was authorized by the legislature of 1913.

E. For County Institutions and Charities:

1. That county poor asylums be placed under the management of an unpaid, bi-partisan board in each county, and that steps be taken to improve the standards of care for the aged and infirm.
2. That the law authorizing the establishment of county asylums for the insane be repealed.
3. That the law which provides for abolishing the fee system for the board of county jail inmates, now applicable to Marion County only, be extended to all counties of the state.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

The fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, concludes the first quarter of the twentieth century. It will be found interesting to glance back over the twenty-five years and note the changes in population of the state charitable and correctional institutions, as indicated by the following tabulation, arranged to show the daily average attendance every fifth year in the period.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

YEAR	Number of Institutions	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE					
		Insane, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	Soldiers and Their Dependents	Deaf and Blind	Sick	Delinquent	Total
1900.....	13	4,013.49	1,092.25	453.42		2,434.85	7,994.01
1905.....	13	5,027.27	1,171.50	451.78		2,781.37	9,431.92
1910.....	15	5,515.20	1,230.5	416.99		3,331.12	10,523.81
1915.....	19	6,727.42	1,361.77	415.19	195.33	3,824.60	12,524.31
1920.....	19	6,998.73	961.99	406.79	213.86	2,930.00	11,511.37
1925.....	20	8,000.76	834.24	471.53	413.78	4,823.36	14,543.67

The new institutions opened within the period were the Village for Epileptics, 1907; the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison, for women misdemeanants, 1908; the Southeastern Hospital for Insane, 1910; the Sanatorium, 1911; University Hospitals, 1914; State Farm for Misdemeanants, 1915; Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded, 1920.

It will be noted that within the quarter century several new groups came under state care—women misdemeanants, 1908; the tubercular, 1911; the sick needing general hospital care, 1914; male misdemeanants, 1915.

The following list of institutions shows in another way the growth in population from 1900 to 1925 inclusive:

INSTITUTION	Daily Average Attendance	
	1925	1900
Central Hospital for Insane.....	1,588.26	1,619.46
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	1,179.49	620.83
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	1,014.21	570.3
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	851.30	546
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.....	1,311.88	
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	1,445.46	656.9
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded.....	192.71	
Village for Epileptics.....	417.45	
Soldiers' Home.....	545	525.25
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	289.24	567
State Sanatorium (Tuberculosis).....	165.60	
Indiana University Hospitals.....	248.18	
School for Deaf.....	349	321.72
School for Blind.....	122.53	131.7
State Prison.....	1,777.55	800.68
Reformatory.....	1,354.62	877
State Farm.....	719.24	
Woman's Prison, Penal Dept.....	64.25	52.02
Woman's Prison, Correctional Dept.....	83	
Girls' School.....	330.37	182.65
Boys' School.....	494.33	522.5
Total.....	14,543.67	7,994.01

The balance of this chapter is devoted to a brief description of each institution, with extracts from the laws under which inmates are received, and these are followed by a series of tables summarizing certain statistics.

Table 1. This table shows that the first state institution, a prison, was established in 1821; the last a hospital for children, in 1921, a century later. Altogether there are twenty state institutions—eight for insane, feeble-minded and epileptic, two for blind and deaf, two for the sick, two for soldier dependents and six for delinquents. Their combined capacity is 15,785, and their inventory of September 30, 1925, totals \$25,667,427.01.

Table 2. This table shows 13,416.79 acres of land owned by the state and used for institutional purposes. Of this amount, 7,072.29 acres are cultivated in farm and garden crops, 460.21 in orchard. The remaining 5,884.29 is used for building lots, lawns, etc. The tendency in recent years has been to increase the real estate holdings of these institutions. There are now six which have more than a thousand acres of land, the State Farm at Putnamville having the greatest, 1,892. The most recent acquisition of real estate is the new 60-acre site for the School for the Blind. The school is located at present on a 7-acre tract almost in the center of Indianapolis.

Fourteen of the twenty state institutions have their own dairy herds, some of them being of exceptionally fine stock. All but two have horses or mules; six have sheep, all but four have swine, all but four have poultry. Not only do the inmates have healthful outdoor employment in cultivating the crops and caring for live stock, but the products furnish an excellent variety of food. The institutions estimate that the farm and garden products of their own raising, used during the year, had a value of \$542,403.05.

Of special interest in this connection is the flour mill operated by the Eastern Hospital for Insane, at Richmond. Last year the hospital raised 4,724 bushels of wheat on its own farm and purchased or received in exchange 711 bushels more, and from this produced practically all the flour used by the hospital, besides corn meal and bran. The work was done by employes and patients.

The Southeastern Hospital for Insane, at North Madison, has the largest orchard—167 acres. Last year it harvested 11,713 bushels of apples, 4,000 bushels of which were placed in cold storage. From time to time through the winter every patient has been given an apple.

Table 3 is a distribution of the population of the twenty institutions, actually present September 30, 1925. Every county is represented, from Ohio County, 14, to Marion, 2,086.

Table 4 is a similar distribution of new admissions during the year, 10,754 in all.

Table 5 gives certain facts concerning the 10,754 new admissions. There were 7,642 men and boys, 3,112 women and girls; 9,556 white and 1,198 colored; 9,989 native born and 765 foreign born. The classification by age shows that 3,291 (31 per cent) were less than 20 years old; 5,749 (53 per cent) were from 20 to 50 years of age, and 1,714 (16 per cent) were over 50 years old.

Table 6 classifies the new admissions by disability and gives the statistics for a period of ten years. It shows that the eight institutions for mental cases received new patients at the rate of 143 per month; the penal and correctional institutions, 461 per month.

Table 7 is a summary of statistics for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925. The institutions began the year with 16,418 wards enrolled, which was increased to 17,831 by the end of the period. The enrollment September 30, 1925, included 15,016 inmates actually present and 2,815 outside but remaining on the books. Of those outside, 1,582 are on parole from the penal and correctional institutions and 407 on probation from the courts, under supervision of the state institution to which they were committed under a suspended sentence.

There were 868 deaths in the institutions during the year.

The average daily attendance of inmates was 14,543.67; of officers and employes, 2,244.63—an average of 6.4 inmates to each person on salary.

This table shows \$4,600,118.76 current expenses and \$620,240.84 for land, new buildings and permanent improvements, a total of \$5,220,359.60. The sum of \$277,376.05 was turned into the general fund of the state as receipts and earnings. Other earnings of the institutions appear in Table 8.

Table 8 is a financial statement of the rotary funds by means of which several of the institutions operate their industries. The most extensive of these is the binder twine fund of the State Prison, which finances not only the twine plant, but also the clothing, furniture, shoe, sign, stone, tin and tobacco industries. There was a balance of \$378,375.64 in the fund at the close of the year, all of which was available as working capital for future operations. Under the law, should this balance exceed \$600,000 the surplus reverts to the state general fund.

The Reformatory trade schools had receipts during the year amounting to \$245,153.81 and a balance September 30, 1925, of \$97,454.15, of which all over \$50,000 reverted to the general fund.

It will be noted from the table that all the funds had a balance at the close of the year. For the details of profit and loss, inventory, etc., reference is made to the printed annual reports of the institutions themselves.

Table 9 is so arranged as to make possible a comparison of the daily average attendance, current expenses and annual and daily per capita cost, of all the institutions. The total daily attendance of 14,543.67 cost the state \$4,600,118.76 for maintenance, an average of \$316.30 per inmate per year, or 86.6 cents per day.

Table 10 shows the changes of twenty-five years in the number of employes of all state institutions, the population, expenditures for all purposes, the per capita cost of maintenance and the value per capita of the farm and the garden products used.

Tables 11 to 31, inclusive, give the same facts for each institution.

The appropriation act from year to year carries a provision for additional maintenance for certain of the state institutions in the event

that their population exceeds a specified daily average attendance per month. The excess must be certified by the Board of State Charities to the Auditor of State. The amount which became available in 1925 and the attendance on which it was based is indicated below.

INSTITUTION	Excess Attendance	Rate per Capita Per Month	Amount
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	713.309	\$20 00	\$14,266 18
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	770.086	20 00	15,401 72
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	376.030	20 00	7,520 60
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.....	1,103.396	20 00	22,067 92
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	197.244	29 166	5,752 81
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	1,445.185	18 75	27,097 22
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded.....	291.640	20 00	5,832 80
State Prison.....	4,158,965	16 666	69,313 31
Indiana Reformatory.....	3,827.120	16 666	63,782 78
Total.....	12,882.975		\$231,035 34

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, INDIANAPOLIS.

Superintendent, Dr. Max A. Bahr, since December 8, 1923.

Established, 1844; opened, November 21, 1848.

Location: Within the city limits of Indianapolis, on West Washington Street, three miles west of the center of town. Reached by city street cars. Postoffice, Indianapolis.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 59 acres; otherwise used, 101.4 acres; total, 160.4.

Inventory: Grounds, \$177,942.19; buildings, \$2,324,866.66; equipment and supplies, \$534,347.01; total, \$3,037,155.86.

District: Counties of Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Howard, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Newton, Parke, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Vermillion, Wabash, Warren and White. Population of district (census of 1920), 862,565.

Capacity: For males, 669; females, 1,027; total, 1,696.

Patients: No age limit. Must have legal settlement. Received by commitment of an insanity commission or on voluntary application. The commission consists of a justice of the peace in the proper county and two reputable practicing physicians, selected by him or by the judge of the circuit or superior court. A preliminary examination may be made and temporary care provided by the justice of the peace, pending the formal inquest. The finding of the commission is filed with the clerk of the circuit court, who is responsible for the patient thereafter until received by the state hospital. Clothing and transportation are furnished at county expense, if necessary. Unless otherwise furnished the first supply of clothing is purchased by the clerk of the circuit court; after admission to a hospital it is furnished by the superintendent, who transmits a bill therefor to the county through the Treasurer of State. All other expenses of the hospital are paid by the state. The hospital may collect for maintenance at the rate of not to exceed five dollars per week from the estate of a patient if that estate is not needed for the support of near relatives.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

155

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	693	863	1,556
Temporarily absent.....	32	64	96
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	725	927	1,652
Received during year.....	171	212	383
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	159	180	339
Enrolled, September 30, 1925.....	737	959	1,696
Present September 30, 1925.....	693	903	1,596
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	696.01	892.25	1,588.26
Average number of officers and employes.....	146	149.36	295.36
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			5.38
Average number of patients to each attendant.....			10.65

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$225,000 00	\$218,516 63	\$6,483 37
b. Contractual Service (\$89,000) less \$25,000 transferred to "C", \$10,000 to "D" and \$5,000 to "E".....	40,000 00	37,390 98	2,609 02
c. Supplies (\$215,000) plus \$25,000 from "B".....	240,000 00	231,524 53	8,475 47
d. Materials (\$5,000) plus \$10,000 from "B".....	15,000 00	10,725 79	4,274 21
e. Equipment (\$25,000) plus \$5,000 from "B".....	30,000 00	26,758 51	3,241 49
f. Land and structures: Walks, drives and remodeling women's building.....	7,500 00	7,418 12	81 88
g. Fixed charges, plus \$265.70 from Governor's fund.....	465 70	465 70	
Total.....	\$557,965 70	\$532,800 26	\$25,165 44
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$1,705 13		
Support of patients.....	11,603 92		
Interest.....	56 94	13,365 99	
Net Total.....		\$519,434 27	

The above figures may be classified as (1) current expenses, \$525,382.14, and (2) extraordinary expenses, \$7,418.12. The current expenses and the average per capita cost for the year were as follows:

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal service.....	\$218,516 63	\$137 58
Subsistence.....	128,538 88	80 93
Clothing.....	17,245 36	10 86
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	133,658 13	84 15
Repairs.....	27,423 14	17 27
Total.....	\$525,382 14	\$330 79
Average per day.....		\$0 906

The estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the hospital was \$13,444.45; per capita, \$8.46. The cost was estimated at \$4,679.85.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, LOGANSFORT.

"Longcliff."

Superintendent: Dr. Samuel Dodds, since June 1, 1920.

Established: 1883; opened, July 1, 1888.

Location: Two miles west of Logansport. Local station, Longcliff, on interurban line and on Pennsylvania Railroad. Postoffice, Logansport.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 336.45 acres; in orchard, 12.89; otherwise used, 277.47; total, 626.81 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$100,458.50; buildings, \$826,590.45; equipment and supplies, \$365,574.65; total, \$1,292,623.60.

District: Counties of Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Porter, Pulaski, Starke and St. Joseph. Population of district (census of 1920), 518,682.

Capacity: For males, 582; females, 624; total, 1,206. This includes 20 beds for males in farm colonies.

Patients: Same as for Central Hospital for Insane, q. v.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	605	553	1,158
Temporarily absent.....	15	16	31
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	620	569	1,189
Received during year.....	106	111	217
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	98	86	184
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	628	594	1,222
Present September 30, 1925.....	617	579	1,196
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	615.32	564.17	1,179.49
Average number of officers and employees.....	94.22	56.23	150.45
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			7.84
Average number of patients to each attendant.....			16.55

EXPENDITURES

	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$120,000 00	\$119,894 74	\$105 26
b. Contractual Service (\$14,500) less \$1,000 transferred to "C".....	13,500 00	13,303 82	196 18
c. Supplies (\$145,000) plus \$5,260.21, from per capita allowance and \$1,000 from "B".....	151,260 21	151,260 21	
d. Materials.....	4,320 00	4,320 00	
e. Equipment (\$9,865) plus \$8,487.29 from per capita allowance.....	18,352 29	18,352 29	
f. Land and structures:			
1. Additions to Wards F & G (balance.).....	2,146 83	2,146 83	
2. Women's hospital repairs.....	10,000 00	9,998 72	1 28
3. Men's infirmary.....	75,000 00	10,491 31	64,508 69
g. Fixed charges.....	98 33	67 80	30 53
h. Other funds:			
1. Per capita allowance (\$14,266.18) less \$13,747.50 to "C" and "E".....	518 68		518 68
Total.....	\$395,196 34	\$329,835 72	\$65,360 62
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$1,855 30		
Inmates' support.....	12,489 09		
Interest.....	127 67	14,472 06	
Net total.....		\$315,363 66	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$307,198.86; (2) extraordinary, \$22,636.86; total, \$329,835.72. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$119,894 74	\$101 65
Subsistence.....	67,713 28	57 41
Clothing.....	6,255 15	5 30
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	99,873 38	84 68
Repairs.....	13,462 31	11 41
Total.....	\$307,198 86	\$260 45
Average per day.....		0 713

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$69,260.24; per capita, \$58.72. Estimated cost of production, \$18,015.68.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, RICHMOND. "Easthaven."

Superintendent: Dr. L. F. Ross, since December 13, 1923.

Established: 1883; opened, August 4, 1890.

Location: Two miles west of Richmond. Reached by city street cars. Postoffice, Richmond.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 700.11 acres; in orchard, 37.68; otherwise used, 345.99; total, 1,083.78 acres. This includes 700 acres in the colony called "Wayne Farms," established 1913.

Inventory: Grounds, \$173,699.26; buildings, \$1,101,409.30; equipment and supplies, \$265,467.11; total, \$1,540,575.67.

District: Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Delaware, Grant, Henry, Huntington, Jay, Lagrange, Noble, Randolph, Steuben, Union, Wayne, Wells and Whitley counties. Population of district (census of 1920), 538,540.

Capacity: For males, 559; females, 523; total, 1,082. This includes 68 beds for men and 60 for women in the farm colonies.

Patients: Same as for Central Hospital for Insane, q. v.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	470	504	974
Temporarily absent.....	26	34	60
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	496	538	1,034
Received during year.....	132	138	270
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	98	96	194
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	530	580	1,110
Present September 30, 1925.....	506	539	1,045
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	492.01	522.20	1,014.21
Average number of officers and employees.....	93.16	64.49	157.65
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			6.43
Average number of patients to each attendant.....			11.67

EXPENDITURES

	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$113,300) plus \$4,802.94 from per capita allowance.....	\$118,102 94	\$118,102 94	.....
b. Contractual Service (\$7,000) plus \$151.42 from per capita allowance.....	7,151 42	7,151 42	.....
c. Supplies.....	120,000 00	119,996 75	\$3 25
d. Materials (\$9,500) plus \$6,464.98 from per capita allowance.....	15,964 98	15,964 98	.....
e. Equipment (\$16,000) plus \$3,974.20 from per capita allowance.....	19,974 20	19,974 20	.....
f. Land and structures: (Cottages for 40 men and dairy barn)	100,000 00		100,000 00
g. Fixed charges.....	864 75	864 75	.....
h. Other funds—			
Per capita allowance (\$15,401.72) less \$15,393.54 allocated to "A", "B", "D" and "E".....	8 18		8 18
Power house and equipment (balance).....	15,893 21	6,271 02	9,622 19
Dairy barn insurance.....	4,798 50	565 95	4,232 55
Total.....	\$402,758 18	\$288,892 01	\$113,866 17
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$749 86		
Patients' support.....	14,613 58		
Interest.....	116 31	15,479 75	
Net total.....		\$273,412 26	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$282,055.04; (2) extraordinary, \$6,836.97; total, \$288,892.01. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$118,102 94	\$116 45
Subsistence.....	57,099 74	56 30
Clothing.....	5,865 28	5 78
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	83,274 13	82 11
Repairs.....	17,712 95	17 46
Total.....	\$282,055 04	\$278 10
Average per day.....		0 761

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$53,382.57; per capita, \$52.63. Estimated cost of production, \$16,866.41.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, EVANSVILLE.

"Woodmere."

Superintendent: Dr. Charles E. Laughlin, since June 1, 1903.

Established: 1883; opened, October 30, 1890.

Location: Four miles east of Evansville. Local station, Woodmere, on interurban railroad. Postoffice, Evansville.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 503 acres; in orchard, 15; otherwise used, 361.47; total, 879.47 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$280,930.07; buildings, \$664,816.86; equipment and supplies, \$250,746.74; total, \$1,196,493.67.

District: Counties of Dubois, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Vigo and Warrick. Population of district (census of 1920), 449,188.

Capacity: For males, 450; females, 450; total, 900.

Patients: Same as for Central Hospital for Insane, q. v.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	397	459	856
Temporarily absent.....	8	4	12
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	405	463	868
Received during year.....	122	103	225
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	119	83	202
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	408	483	891
Present September 30, 1925.....	391	471	862
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	390.04	461.26	851.30
Average number of officers and employes.....	43.32	34.85	78.17
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			10.89
Average number of patients to each attendant.....			18.52

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$55,000) plus \$3,159.93 from per capita allowance.....	\$58,159 93	\$58,159 93	
b. Contractual Service (\$9,772) less \$1,500, transferred to "D".....	8,272 00	7,330 32	\$941 68
c. Supplies.....	85,000 00	84,879 89	120 11
d. Materials (\$550) plus \$1,500 from "B".....	2,050 00	1,523 43	526 57
e. Equipment (\$13,000) plus \$3,255.36 from per capita allowance.....	16,255 36	16,255 36	
f. Land and structures.....			
g. Fixed charges.....	607 00	181 00	426 00
h. Other funds:			
1. Excess per capita allowance (\$7,520.60) less \$6,415.29 allocated to "A" and "E".....	1,105 31		1,105 31
2. Sewer and drainage.....	21,000 00	4,178 95	16,821 05
3. Building alterations and refrigerating machinery.....	18,000 00	16,083 06	1,916 94
4. Fencing.....	4,917 01	2,432 40	2,514 61
5. Barns and sheds.....	6,000 00	5,820 77	179 23
6. Laundry machinery.....	5,000 00	4,539 00	461 00
7. Fire equipment.....	4,000 00	1,752 58	2,247 42
8. Telephones.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	
9. Poultry house and runs.....	3,000 00	2,874 39	125 61
10. Industrial building and root cellar.....	20,000 00	17,784 96	2,215 04
Total.....	\$256,896 61	\$227,296 04	\$29,600 57
Receipts:			
Sales, etc.....	\$149 44		
Patients' support.....	224 00		
Interest.....	109 14		
		482 58	
Net total.....		\$226,813 46	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$168,329.93; (2) extraordinary, \$58,966.11; total, \$227,296.04. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$58,159 93	\$68 32
Subsistence.....	40,226 41	47 25
Clothing.....	12,650 20	14 86
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	53,101 38	62 38
Repairs.....	4,192 01	4 92
Total.....	\$168,329 93	\$197 73
Average per day.....		0 541

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$34,959.12; per capita, \$41.06. Estimated cost of production, \$15,740.77.

SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, NORTH MADISON.

"Cragmont."

Superintendent: Dr. James W. Milligan, since May 1, 1915.

Established: 1905; opened, August 23, 1910.

Location: One mile southwest of North Madison. Postoffice, North Madison.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 565 acres; in orchard and vineyard, 167; otherwise used, 533; total, 1,265 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$123,605.00; buildings, \$1,586,541.62; equipment and supplies, \$219,605.97; total, \$1,929,752.59.

District: Counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Putnam, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Switzerland and Washington. Population for district (census of 1920), 561,415.

Capacity: For males, 697; females, 650; total, 1,347. This includes 74 beds in colonies.

Patients: Same as for Central Hospital for Insane, q. v.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	656	631	1,287
Temporarily absent.....	27	25	52
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	683	656	1,339
Received during year.....	168	114	282
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	122	85	207
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	729	685	1,414
Present September 30, 1925.....	681	644	1,325
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	675.74	636.14	1,311.88
Average number of officers and employes.....	110	77	187
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			7.01
Average number of patients to each attendant.....			13.52

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

161

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$126,000) plus \$15,690.39 from per capita allowance.....	\$141,690 39	\$141,690 39	.....
b. Contractual Service.....	20,000 00	14,267 19	\$5,732 81
c. Supplies (\$165,000) plus \$1,187.76 from per capita allowance.....	166,187 76	166,187 76	.....
d. Materials (\$3,000) plus \$847 from per capita allowance.....	3,847 00	3,847 00	.....
e. Equipment.....	12,000 00	6,310 39	5,689 61
f. Land and structures.....	.....	.....	.....
g. Fixed charges (\$600) plus \$25.00 from per capita allowance.....	625 00	625 00	.....
h. Other funds:			
1. Per Capita allowance (\$22,067.92) less \$17,750.15 allocated to "A", "C" and "D".....	4,317 77	.....	4,317 77
2. Colony for women, Hitz Farm (balance).....	5,473 71	5,466 51	7 20
3. Farm improvements.....	5,000 00	4,991 85	8 15
Total.....	\$359,141 63	\$343,386 09	\$15,755 54
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$585 82	.....	.....
Patients' support.....	5,870 00	.....	.....
Interest.....	45 90	6,501 72	.....
Net total.....		\$336,884 37	.....

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$332,927.73; (2) extraordinary, \$10,458.36; total, \$343,386.09. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$141,488 38	\$107 85
Subsistence.....	64,493 09	49 16
Clothing.....	10,329 07	7 87
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	109,767 45	81 39
Repairs.....	9,849 74	7 51
Total.....	\$332,927 73	\$253 78
Average per day.....		0 695

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$84,239.37; per capita, \$64.21. Estimated cost of production, \$28,191.96.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH, FORT WAYNE.

Superintendent:—James G. Jackson, since January 1, 1925.

Established, November 1, 1879, as an adjunct to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, under the name Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. On May 7, 1887, the children were moved into certain buildings at the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond. The Legislature of 1887 made provision for the erection of a separate institution at Fort Wayne, to be called the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, and this was opened July 8, 1890.

Location: Within the city limits of Fort Wayne. Reached by city street cars. Postoffice, Fort Wayne.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 717.54 acres; in orchard 22.64

acres; otherwise used, 163.24; total 903.42 acres. This includes two colony farms. The first, Colonia, was begun on leased land in 1893 and afterwards established permanently on a farm purchased by the state in 1895. This was the first colony farm in Indiana. The second farm, Black Hawk, was purchased in 1918. There are 509.96 acres in Colonia farm, 339 in Black Hawk farm.

Inventory: Grounds, \$202,380.23; buildings, \$763,585.99; equipment and supplies, \$207,552.08; total, \$1,173,518.30.

Capacity: For males, 635; for females, 915; total 1,550.

Patients: Age limits, 6 to 16 years for boys and girls; 16 to 45 years for women. Must have legal settlement in Indiana. Children are received on application of parents or guardians or by circuit court commitment; women are received by circuit court commitment. Blanks are supplied by the superintendent on request. Any reputable citizen of the county concerned may, without expense to himself, file a petition with the clerk of the circuit court for the commitment of a feeble-minded person to the institution. The costs of proceedings are paid by the county. The county, if necessary, furnishes clothing and transportation. The state bears all maintenance expense, except of inmates who have sufficient estate of their own or whose parents or guardians are able to pay, in which event the board of trustees may require them to pay for or contribute to their support.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	627	908	1,535
Temporarily absent.....	22	46	68
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	649	954	1,603
Received during year.....	100	59	159
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	121	67	188
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	628	946	1,574
Present September 30, 1925.....	611	905	1,516
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	616.28	829.18	1,445.46
Average number of officers and employes.....	69.35	112.50	181.85
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			7.95

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$125,000 00	\$116,934 73	\$8,065 27
b. Contractual Service.....	15,000 00	11,462 27	3,537 73
c. Supplies (\$143,000), less \$4,000 transferred to "D" plus \$174.25 from per capita allowance.....	139,174 25	139,174 25	
d. Materials (\$4,200) plus \$2,028.59 from per capita allowance and \$4,000 from "C".....	10,228 59	10,228 59	
e. Equipment (\$20,550) plus \$8,909.50 from per capita allowance.....	29,459 50	29,459 50	
f. Land and structures:			
1. Fireproof walls (balance less \$273.60 reimbursement of Governor's contingent fund).....	1,645 99	1,645 99	
2. Wiring and plumbing.....	7,500 00	7,499 88	12
3. New unit, women's building.....	37,500 00		37,500 00
4. Drainage, Black Hawk farm.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	
5. Paint shop and equipment.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	
6. Governor's contingent fund (fire escapes).....	8,000 00	8,000 00	
g. Fixed charges.....	200 00	200 00	
h. Other funds:			
Per capita allowance (\$27,097.22) less \$11,112.31 allocated to "C", "D" and "E".....	15,984 88		15,984 88
Total.....	\$392,193 21	\$327,105 21	\$65,088 00
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$809 68		
Support of inmates.....	9,782 98		
Interest.....	199 71	10,792 40	
Net total.....		\$316,312 81	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$307,459.34; (2) extraordinary, \$19,645.87; total, \$327,105.21. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$116,934 73	\$80 90
Subsistence.....	55,173 27	38 17
Clothing.....	11,668 30	8 07
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	111,027 21	76 81
Repairs.....	12,655 83	8 76
Total.....	\$307,459 34	\$212 71
Average per day.....		0 582

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$65,465.83; per capita \$45.29. Estimated cost of production, \$18,354.47.

FARM COLONY FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, BUTLERVILLE.

Superintendent: James G. Jackson, since January 1, 1925.

Established, 1919; opened, December 13, 1920.

Location, at Butlerville, seven miles east of North Vernon. Local station, Butlerville, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., or reached by conveyance from North Vernon. Postoffice, Butlerville.

Real estate: In farm and garden, 970 acres; in orchard, 17 acres; otherwise used, 830.71; total, 1,817.71 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$109,034.10; buildings, \$214,825.00; equipment and supplies, \$81,040.10; total \$404,899.20.

Capacity: For males, 275. No cottages for women have as yet been built.

Patients: No age limit. Must have legal settlement. Received on commitment by the circuit court, if there is room in the institution and if the superintendent decides that the case is admissible. An examination is conducted by two physicians appointed by the court. Application may be made by any reputable citizen of the county concerned, without becoming liable for any of the costs arising therefrom. Clothing and transportation are furnished by the county. Unless otherwise provided, the first supply of clothing is purchased by the clerk of the circuit court; thereafter by the institution, the bill being sent to the county through the Treasurer of State. All other expenses of the institution are paid by the state. If an inmate has an estate or if his parents are financially able to pay for his support, the state is reimbursed a definite amount fixed by the board of trustees.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Total (All Males)
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	150
Temporarily absent.....	19
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	169
Received during year.....	104
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	25
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	248
Present September 30, 1925.....	221
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	192.71
Average number of officers and employees.....	49.61
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....	3.88

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$40,000 00	\$34,994 26	\$5,005 74
b. Contractual Service.....	7,500 00	3,871 42	3,628 58
c. Supplies (\$30,000) plus \$1,185.16 from per capita allowance and \$6,000 from "E".....	37,185 16	37,185 16	
d. Materials (\$4,500) plus \$1,390.40 from per capita allowance.....	5,890 40	5,890 40	
e. Equipment (\$15,000) less \$6,000 transferred to "C".....	9,000 00	7,762 86	1,237 14
f. Land and structures (balance).....	34,685 47	34,685 13	34
g. Fixed charges.....	800 00	409 55	390 45
h. Other funds: Per capita allowance (\$5,832.80) less \$2,575.56 transferred to "C" and "D".....	3,257 24		3,257 24
Total.....	\$138,318 27	\$124,798 78	\$13,519 49
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$211 69		
Inmates' support.....	363 28		
Interest.....	42 44		
Other sources.....	178 44	795 85	
Net total.....		\$124,002 93	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$90,113.65; (2) extraordinary, \$34,685.13; total, \$124,798.78. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$34,994 26	\$196 87
Subsistence.....	8,883 42	49 97
Clothing.....	4,508 21	25 36
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	35,198 63	198 02
Repairs.....	6,529 13	36 73
Total.....	\$90,113 65	\$506 95
Average per day.....		1.388

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$13,614.45; per capita, \$76.59. Estimated cost of production, \$16,113.99.

VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS, NEWCASTLE.

Superintendent: Dr. W. C. Van Nuys, since May 7, 1906.

Established: 1905; opened, September 16, 1907.

Location: Two miles north of Newcastle. Reached by conveyance from Newcastle. Postoffice, Newcastle.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 634 acres; in orchard, 10 acres; otherwise used, 690.8 acres; total, 1,334.8 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$199,717.00; buildings, \$1,276,747.69; equipment and supplies, \$216,761.13; total, \$1,693,225.82.

Capacity: For males, 478; females, 220; total, 698.

Patients: No age limit. Must have legal settlement. Received on commitment by the circuit court. The petition for commitment must be filed by a "reputable citizen of the county." A medical examination is conducted by two physicians appointed by the court. Hopeful cases have the preference in all admissions. No hopelessly or violently insane person is received. If not otherwise provided, clothing is furnished first by the clerk of the circuit court at county expense, and afterward by the institution. In the latter event, the state is reimbursed by the county. The traveling or incidental expenses of both patients and attendants to and from the village are paid by the county. Except for the clothing account, the institution is maintained by the state. The village may collect for maintenance at the rate of not to exceed five dollars per week from the estate of a patient, if that estate is not needed for the support of near relatives.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	398		398
Temporarily absent.....	18		18
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	416		416
Received during year.....	83	64	147
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	58		58
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	441	64	505
Present September 30, 1925.....	415	64	479
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	411.43	6.02	417.45
Average number of officers and employes.....	60.13	26.19	86.32
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			4.84

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$85,000 00	\$77,601 93	\$7,398 07
b. Contractual Service (\$18,000) plus \$6,800 from "C".....	24,800 00	24,800 00	
c. Supplies (\$100,000) less \$6,800 transferred to "B".....	93,200 00	81,453 21	11,746 79
d. Materials.....	5,000 00	4,999 19	81
e. Equipment.....	20,000 00	19,968 49	31 51
f. Land and structures.....	70,000 00	36,026 85	33,973 15
Land and structures (1923).....	10,632 51	8,104 10	2,528 41
g. Fixed charges.....	900 00	546 55	353 45
h. Other funds:			
1. To complete women's buildings (balance).....	7,073 78	7,073 32	46
2. Operating expenses.....	12,000 00	11,997 90	2 10
3. Laundry equipment.....	23,000 00	21,027 52	1,972 48
Total.....	\$351,606 29	\$293,599 06	\$58,007 23
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$804 74		
Patients' support.....	414 85	1,219 59	
Net total.....		\$292,379 47	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$209,817.37; (2) extraordinary, \$83,781.69; total, \$293,599.06. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$77,601 93	\$185 90
Subsistence.....	12,233 56	29 31
Clothing.....	9,761 15	23 38
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	97,945 77	234 63
Repairs.....	12,274 96	29 40
Total.....	\$209,817 37	\$502 62
Average per day.....		1 377

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$49,838.00; per capita, \$119.39. Estimated cost of production, \$22,782.34.

SOLDIERS' HOME, LAFAYETTE.

Commandant: Col. Wm. M. Loudon, since October 1, 1922.

Established: 1895; opened, July 4, 1896. (A state home for soldiers and sailors had previously been established at Knightstown in 1867. It was destroyed by fire in 1871.)

Location: Three and one-half miles north of Lafayette and three miles southwest of Tippecanoe Battleground. Reached by interurban railroad.

Real Estate: 218.03 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$81,700.00; buildings, \$996,950.00; equipment and supplies, \$62,500.00; total, \$1,141,150.00.

Capacity: For men and women, 1,120.

Members: Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who have served the United States in any of its wars, and who

have been residents and citizens of Indiana for two years immediately preceding and who are residents at the time of application, and who may be disabled and destitute; also the wives of such disabled and destitute soldiers, sailors and marines, and disabled and destitute widows over 45 years of age, of soldiers, sailors or marines of the United States who have been residents of Indiana for two years immediately preceding and who are residents at the time of application for admission; all under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the board of trustees. The trustees at their discretion may admit widows of Spanish-American and World War veterans who may be under 45 years of age. Except where the widow of a soldier shall marry another soldier, the benefits of the home extend only to widows and wives of soldiers when the contract of marriage was entered into more than two years prior to applying for admission. Application blanks are furnished by the home.

The home is supported by the state at the rate of \$26 per month for each member, officer and employe thereof. The state is reimbursed by the United States to the extent of \$120 per year for each soldier, sailor or marine. Each member receiving a pension is required to contribute a portion of it, to be used "in any manner that will add to the comfort and welfare" of the members of the home. During the year ending September 30, 1925, the government reimbursement amounted to \$15,000.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Members present October 1, 1924.....	141	399	540
Temporarily absent.....	33	98	131
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	174	497	671
Received during year.....	63	162	225
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	80	158	238
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	157	501	658
Present September 30, 1925.....	121	407	528
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	126	419	545
Average number of officers and employes.....	102	87	189
Average number of members to each person on salary.....			2.88

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
Statutory salaries.....	\$12,000 00	\$9,163 84	\$2,836 16
State per capita allowance.....	219,580 19	219,580 19	
Repairs and painting.....	20,000 00	19,996 68	3 32
Receipts:			
Balance.....	\$4,418 32		
Support.....	53,953 53		
Interest.....	143 81		
Refunds.....	4,224 52		
Service plant.....	62,740 18	52,686 61	10,053 57
	4,637 63	4,629 14	8 49
Total.....	\$318,958 00	\$306,056 46	\$12,901 54
Receipts:			
Balance October 1, 1924.....	\$4,418 32		
Pension fund.....	53,953 53		
Interest.....	143 81		
Refunds.....	4,224 52	62,740 18	
Net total.....		\$243,316 28	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$301,427.32; (2) extraordinary, \$4,629.14; total, \$306,056.46. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$116,266 04	\$213 33
Subsistence.....	63,233 41	116 02
Clothing.....	560 87	1 03
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	80,804 57	148 27
Repairs.....	40,562 43	74 43
Total.....	\$301,427 32	\$553 08
Average per day.....		1 515

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$1,494.54; per capita, \$2.74. Estimated cost of production, \$987.40.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, KNIGHTSTOWN.

Superintendent: Leslie A. Cortner, since October 1, 1923.

Established, 1867; opened, June 15, 1867.

Location: Two miles south of Knightstown. Reached by conveyance from Knightstown. Postoffice, Knightstown.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 138 acres; in orchard, 10 acres; otherwise used, 94 acres; total, 242 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$26,136.00; buildings, \$204,402.42; equipment and supplies, \$88,262.88; total, \$318,801.30.

Capacity: For males, 300; females, 200; total, 500.

Inmates: Age limit, under 16 years. Received on application of parents or guardians to the superintendent. Blanks are furnished on request. The law provides for the admission of children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses of the United States, of the Civil War, the war with Spain, the war in the Philippine Islands, the China relief expedition, the war with Germany, in the regular service of the United States, residing in this state or in state or national military homes having been admitted thereto from Indiana. Such children must be under 16 years of age and destitute of means of support and education (Acts 1921, p. 557). They may remain in the home until 18 years of age unless sooner discharged for cause. The control of the child remains with the person who applies for its admission and must be returned upon written application if the trustees are satisfied with the conditions of the home to which the child is to be taken. If transportation is not otherwise provided, it can be obtained from the township trustee. It will be paid by the county if the child is a county ward. All expense of maintaining the institution is borne by the state.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Inmates present October 1, 1924.....	170	129	299
Temporarily absent.....	13	17	30
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	183	146	329
Received during year.....	43	24	67
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	21	17	38
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	205	153	358
Present September 30, 1925.....	193	142	335
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	169.43	119.81	289.24
Average number of officers and employes.....	33	51	84
Average number of inmates to each person on salary.....			3.44

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$48,000) plus \$4,552.57 from per capita allowance and \$2,500 transferred from "C".....	\$55,052 57	\$55,052 57	
b. Contractual Service (\$14,500) plus \$2,200 from "C".....	16,700 00	15,456 07	\$1,243 93
c. Supplies (\$78,000) less \$9,400 transferred to "A", "B" and "E".....	68,600 00	66,715 35	1,884 65
d. Materials.....			282 94
e. Equipment (\$7,000) plus \$4,700 from "C".....	11,700 00	11,417 06	
f. Land and structures:			
1. Land.....	850 00	363 75	486 25
2. Structures.....	15,000 00	1,551 75	13,448 25
g. Fixed charges.....	400 00	400 00	
h. Other funds:			
Per capita allowance (\$5,752.81) less \$4,552.57 to "A".....	1,200 24		1,200 24
Total.....	\$169,502 81	\$150,956 55	\$18,546 26
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$270 81		
Interest.....	34 10	304 91	
Net total.....		\$150,651 64	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$142,872.01; (2) extraordinary, \$8,084.54; total, \$150,956.55. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$55,052 57	\$190 34
Subsistence.....	25,569 85	88 40
Clothing.....	6,201 69	21 44
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	49,976 80	172 79
Repairs.....	6,071 10	20 99
Total.....	\$142,872 01	\$493 96
Average per day.....		1 353

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$14,292.91; per capita, \$49.41. Estimated cost of production, \$7,496.13.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS, INDIANAPOLIS.

Administrator: Mr. Robert E. Neff, since June 15, 1914.

The Robert W. Long Hospital of Indiana University, established by bequest of Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Long, accepted by the Legislature of 1911 (Acts 1911, Chapter 3), was opened June 15, 1914. The management is vested in the trustees of Indiana University. The hospital is open to patients requiring medical, surgical, orthopedic or obstetrical care. All persons who are wards of the state and persons who are certified by township trustees or other qualified authorities to be unable to pay, are admitted and cared for free of charge. Their transportation to the hospital and return is paid by the township overseer of the poor. Necessary application blanks, furnished by the hospital, must first be filed and accepted.

The James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for children is located on the same grounds and is under the same management. Its establishment was authorized by Chapter 266, Acts of 1921, its purpose being "the treatment of children afflicted with any disease, defect or physical deformity which may be relieved or improved by proper medical and surgical attention." It was opened November 19, 1924.

The judge of any circuit, criminal or juvenile court of the State of Indiana is empowered to commit to the hospital any child of proper age and legal settlement in which the judge has jurisdiction. He shall appear to the satisfaction of the judge after a public hearing to be suffering from a disease, defect or deformity, which may be benefited by treatment in the hospital and whose parent or legal guardian is not financially able to defray the necessary expense of such treatment. The hearings before the judge shall be had in a summary manner on a petition filed before him by a citizen of the county in which the child has a legal settlement, and shall be had in the presence of the parent or legal guardian of the child, whose attendance may be enforced by the judge in the presence of the prosecuting attorney of the county. The judge, at his discretion, may have the child examined by one or more reputable physicians, who shall make and file a written report of the history, condition and probable results of the treatment of the child. If the judge finds that the child is a proper subject for treatment in the hospital, he then commits the child, causing the clerk of his court to make application for admission on regularly prescribed forms as provided by the institution. All costs of such proceeding shall be paid on order of the judge by the county from which commitment is made.

The cost and care of treatment of the child committed as aforesaid is paid by the county in which the child has a legal settlement. The hospital keeps an accurate account of the cost of the treatment and a properly certified statement thereof is rendered quarterly to the Auditor of the State of Indiana, who issues his warrant on the Treasurer of the State for the amount thereof to be paid out of any funds in the general fund in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Treasurer of the State of Indiana then reimburses the general fund for the amount so paid by collecting from the proper county, a like amount in the next succeeding semi-annual settlement with that particular county. The law also states that the judge shall provide some suitable person to

accompany the patient to the hospital. The traveling expenses of the attendant are paid by the county upon a properly certified claim filed by the attendant. No pay patients are received at the hospital; only those who are committed by a judge are eligible for admission.

Location: No. 1976 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis; about one mile from the center of town. Reached by city street car. Postoffice, Indianapolis.

Real estate: 32 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$138,932.27; buildings, \$1,753,073.22; equipment and supplies, \$202,857.67; total, \$2,094,863.16.

Capacity: Robert W. Long Hospital, 116; James Whitcomb Riley Hospital, 200.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	74	73	147
Temporarily absent.....			147
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	74	73	2,977
Received during year.....	1,386	1,591	2,860
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	1,317	1,543	264
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	143	121	264
Present September 30, 1925.....	143	121	248.18
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	129.86	118.32	187
Average number of officers and employees.....	36	151	1 33
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			

The hospitals report the following funds available for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925:

Indiana University tax	\$135,223 90
State of Indiana—Maintenance and equipment.....	75,000 00
State of Indiana—Claims against counties for care of patients, Riley Hospital	158,165 50
Patients' fees, Long Hospital.....	41,387 68
Interest on deposits	275 06
Miscellaneous receipts	10,451 92

Total\$420,504 06

From the above, there was spent a total of \$410,277.80, leaving a balance of \$10,226.26. Deducting certain disbursements, amounting to \$7,611.17, which do not enter into the actual operating expenses, there remains \$402,666.63, which may be classified as follows:

	Amount	Per Capita
Current Expenses.....	\$161,745 61	\$651 73
Personal Service.....	74,627 15	300 70
Subsistence.....	2,124 00	8 56
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	115,583 04	613 77
Repairs.....	11,844 33	47 72
Total current expenses.....	\$365,924 13	\$1,622 48
Extraordinary expenses.....	36,742 50	
Total.....	\$402,666 63	
Average per day.....		4 445

INDIANA STATE SANATORIUM, ROCKVILLE.

Superintendent: Dr. Amos Carter, since June 10, 1919.

Established 1907, as the State Hospital for the Treatment of Tuberculosis. Name changed in 1919 to "The Indiana State Sanatorium." Opened April 1, 1911.

Location: Three and one-half miles east of Rockville. Railroad station, Sand Creek, on the South Bend, Logansport and Terre Haute division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Postoffice, Rockville.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 213 acres; in orchard, 7 acres; otherwise used, 284 acres; total, 504 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$24,000; buildings, \$359,250.00; equipment and supplies, \$100,202.91; total, \$483,452.91.

Capacity: For males, 80; females, 80; total, 160.

Patients: No age limit. Only such persons, having legal settlement, as are afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis can be received at the sanatorium. The law gives preference to indigent or partially indigent citizens. Such persons are received on the certificate of the township trustee as to their ability or inability to pay and of a physician that the disease is in the incipient stage. If there is room in the sanatorium after indigent and partially indigent patients are provided for, other citizens may be received at their own expense. Whatever is not paid by the patients themselves is made up by the county, but the county has a right of action against patients who neglect to pay the amount fixed in their application. The superintendent is prohibited from accepting any patients whose disease is beyond the incipient stage. Traveling expenses of indigents to and from the sanatorium are paid by the township trustee from the poor fund. The state bears all the expense of maintaining the sanatorium. The sanatorium turns into the state treasury all receipts and earnings.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Patients present October 1, 1924.....	85	85	170
Temporarily absent.....			
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	85	85	170
Received during year.....	70	93	163
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	79	94	173
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	76	84	160
Present September 30, 1925.....	76	84	160
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	79.63	85.97	165.60
Average number of officers and employees.....	44.09	43.21	87.30
Average number of patients to each person on salary.....			1.9

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

173

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$55,000) plus \$12,000 transferred from "C"	\$67,000 00	\$65,256 30	\$1,743 70
b. Contractual (\$6,000) plus \$3,000 from "C"	9,000 00	8,862 95	137 05
c. Supplies (\$70,000) less \$12,000 to "A", \$3,000 to "B" and \$500 to "E"	54,500 00	51,861 40	2,638 60
d. Materials.....	6,000 00	3,856 69	2,143 31
e. Equipment (\$10,500) plus \$500 from "C"	11,000 00	10,147 50	852 50
f. Land and structures:			
1. Fencing, tiling, etc.....	1,500 00	556 50	943 50
2. School and auditorium (balance).....	15,854 28	15,843 39	10 89
3. Additional for above (Governor's fund).....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
4. Power house and water and heating systems.....	35,000 00	16,679 39	18,320 61
5. Reimbursement of Adams Twp., Parke Co.....	674 87	674 87	
Total.....	\$210,529 15	\$183,738 99	\$26,790 16
Receipts:			
Patients' support.....	\$42,942 87		
Interest.....	252 89		
Miscellaneous.....	531 86	43,727 62	
Net total.....		\$140,011 37	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$139,984.84; (2) extraordinary, \$43,754.15; total, \$183,738.99. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$65,256 30	\$394 06
Subsistence.....	26,370 34	159 24
Clothing.....	291 81	1 76
Office, domestic and outdoor departments.....	38,249 33	230 97
Repairs.....	9,817 06	59 28
Total.....	\$139,984 84	\$845 31
Average per day.....		2 315

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$20,391.48; per capita, \$123.14. Estimated cost of production, \$10,270.18.

INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF, INDIANAPOLIS.

Superintendent: Oscar M. Pittenger, since July 1, 1919.

Established, 1844, as "The Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb" in a rented building at the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland Streets, Indianapolis; removed October 1, 1846, to south side of Washington Street, between Pennsylvania and Delaware Streets; removed October 2, 1850, to corner of East Washington and State Streets. On October 11, 1911, the school was opened in its present location. Name changed to Indiana State School for Deaf in 1907.

Location: Forty-second Street and the Monon R. R. in Indianapolis. The Broad Ripple street car line passes within two blocks of the School. Postoffice, Indianapolis.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 37 acres; in orchard, 5 acres; otherwise used, 34.96 acres; total, 76.96 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$200,000.00 buildings, \$1,200,000.00; equipment and supplies, \$118,556.00; total, \$1,518,556.00.

Capacity: For males, 200; females, 200; total, 400.

Pupils: Open to deaf children, residents of the state and of suitable capacity for receiving instruction, from seven to twenty-one years of age. Attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 18 years, provided their application is accepted by the board of trustees. The law requires parents and guardians to furnish necessary clothing and pay traveling expenses. All other expenses are borne by the state. If the superintendent provides clothing and transportation for indigent children, he files a bill therefor with the Treasurer of State, who collects the amount from the proper county. Pupils are received on application to the superintendent, who furnishes the necessary blanks. The school year is nine months, beginning ordinarily in September and closing in June.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Pupils present October 1, 1924.....	162	180	342
Temporarily absent.....			
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	162	180	342
Received during year.....	38	35	73
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	38	29	67
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	162	186	348
Present September 30, 1925.....	161	185	346
Daily average attendance during year.....	167.3	181.7	349
Average number of officers and employes.....	34	65	99
Average number of pupils to each person on salary.....			3.52

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$77,756 58	\$77,069 99	\$686 59
b. Contractual Service (\$9,404.19) less \$200 to "D".....	9,204 19	8,958 69	245 50
c. Supplies.....	47,226 91	47,032 22	194 69
d. Materials (\$3,122.61) plus \$200 from "B".....	3,322 61	3,309 22	13 39
e. Equipment.....	4,322 48	4,322 32	16
f. Land and structures (fencing).....	100 00	98 06	1 94
g. Fixed charges.....			
Total.....	\$141,932 77	\$140,790 50	\$1,142 27
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$988 33		
Interest.....	29 52		
Miscellaneous.....	13 37	1,031 22	
Net total.....		\$139,759 28	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$140,692.44; (2) extraordinary, \$98.06; total, \$140,790.50. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (salaries and wages).....	\$77,069 99	\$220 83
Subsistence.....	19,405 34	55 60
Clothing.....	523 74	1 50
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	38,890 83	111 44
Repairs.....	4,802 54	13 76
Total.....	\$140,692 44	\$403 13
Average per day.....		1 104

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$8,416.34; per capita, \$24.11. Estimated cost of production, \$5,470.62.

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, INDIANAPOLIS.

Superintendent: George S. Wilson, since January 5, 1898.

Established, 1847; opened, October 1, 1847. Opened in present location in February, 1853.

Location: In Indianapolis, on North Street between Pennsylvania and Meridian Streets. Reached by Pennsylvania street car line. Post-office, Indianapolis. This property was transferred to the trustees of the Indiana World War Memorial by the Legislature of 1920.

Real Estate: 7.68 acres in present site; 60 acres in new site, located on Seventy-fifth Street and College Avenue. Two lots in Crown Hill Cemetery.

Inventory: Grounds, \$2,000,600.00; new site, \$72,000.00; buildings, \$234,655.00; equipment and supplies, \$56,744.57; total, \$2,363,999.57.

Capacity: For males, 75; females, 75; total, 150.

Pupils: what has been said regarding the purpose of the School for the Deaf, the admission of pupils and the maintenance expense, applies also to the School for the Blind.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Males	Females	Total
Pupils present October 1, 1924.....	76	47	123
Temporarily absent.....	76	47	123
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	15	19	34
Received during year.....	20	19	39
Discharged, died or withdrawn.....	71	47	118
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	71	47	118
Present September 30, 1925.....	74.08	48.45	122.53
Daily average attendance during year.....	17	37	54
Average number of officers and employees.....			2 27
Average number of pupils to each person on salary.....			

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$34,412 10	\$32,857 53	\$1,554 57
b. Contractual Service.....	4,063 25	3,968 63	94 62
c. Supplies.....	26,480 00	23,476 32	3,003 68
d. Materials.....	700 00	525 72	174 28
e. Equipment.....	5,200 00	5,093 07	106 93
f. Land and structures: New Site (balance).....	199,597 12	72,299 20	127,297 92
g. Fixed charges.....	62 50	62 50	.....
Total.....	\$270,514 97	\$138,282 97	\$132,232 00
Receipts:			
Sales.....		\$542 45	.....
Net total.....		\$137,740 52	.....

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$65,983.77; (2) extraordinary, \$72,299.20; total, \$138,282.97. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified:

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$32,857 53	\$268 16
Subsistence.....	14,160 02	115 56
Clothing.....	.....	.....
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	18,037 38	147 21
Repairs.....	928 84	7 58
Total.....	\$65,983 77	\$538 51
Average per day.....		1 475

INDIANA STATE PRISON, MICHIGAN CITY.

Warden: W. H. Daly. The former Warden E. J. Fogarty, resigned May 29, 1925. Mr. Daly, the deputy warden, served as acting warden until September 30, 1925, when he became warden.

Established, 1859, as the Indiana State Prison North. Much of the work of construction was done by prisoners from the State Prison South at Jeffersonville, the first detachment of whom arrived April 5, 1860. Made a receiving prison by an act approved June 1, 1861.

Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals, established in 1909 and opened October 12, 1912, adjoins the State Prison enclosure and is under the same management.

Location: In Michigan City. Reached by city street car. Postoffice, Michigan City.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 58 acres; in orchard, 7 acres; otherwise used, 38 acres; total, 103. "Blair Farm," containing 1,800 acres, is leased by the prison and operated by prison labor.

Inventory: Grounds, \$41,200.00; buildings, \$744,889.42; equipment and supplies, \$780,076.87; total, \$1,566,166.29.

Capacity: Cells, 570; dormitory beds, 951; Hospital for Insane Criminal, 239; Blair Farm Colony, 40; total, 1,800.

Prisoners: In the state prison are incarcerated all men convicted of

any crime, the sentence for which is death or life imprisonment*; also all men 30 years of age or over convicted of felony in any court in the state, and men transferred from the Indiana Reformatory. The institution is maintained wholly by the state. The counties pay the transportation expenses of prisoners to the prison, as well as the sheriff's mileage both going and returning. The state pays a discharged prisoner's expenses back to the county from which he was committed, or to some point equally distant to which he may prefer to go.

Inmates of the State Prison and Reformatory, adjudged insane by a lunacy commission, can be committed to the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals, on the order of the Governor. The law requires that the "next friend" or a relative shall be notified of the proposed inquest, that he may be present if he so desires. It further requires that a notification shall be sent to the secretary of the Board of State Charities. The defendant in a criminal cause, if found to be insane, may be committed to this hospital by the court, and patients of state institutions for mental cases who develop homicidal or criminalistic tendencies may be transferred thereto. Inmates are held so long as their insanity continues. Insane criminals must be returned to the penal institution from which they were transferred if they recover their sanity before the expiration of the term for which they were sentenced.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Total (Males)
Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, beginning of fiscal year (October 1, 1924):	1,767
1. Actually present.....	298
2. On parole.....	130
3. On suspended sentence.....	10
4. Temporarily absent.....	
Total.....	2,205
Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, end of period covered by report:	1,723
1. Actually present.....	387
2. On parole.....	139
3. On suspended sentence.....	15
4. Temporarily absent.....	
Total.....	2,264
Number added to enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:	489
1. New commitments.....	77
2. By transfer, re-instatement, etc.....	164
3. For supervision (suspended sentence cases).....	
Total.....	730
Dropped from enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:	17
1. Deaths in institution.....	15
2. Discharged from institution.....	260
3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....	379
4. All others.....	
Total.....	671
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	1,777.55
Average number of officers and employes.....	75
Average number of prisoners to each person on salary.....	23.7

*For the crimes of treason and of murder in the first degree the sentence in this state is either death or life imprisonment. For persons convicted of a felony for the third time (habitual criminals) and those found guilty of murder in the second degree or of rape upon a child under twelve years of age, the punishment is life imprisonment. The death penalty is inflicted by electrocution. All executions are at the state prison.

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$119,616.44) plus \$16,184.21 from per capita allowance and \$4,232.04 from "B".....	\$140,032 69	\$140,032 69	
b. Contractual Service (\$26,493.28) plus \$1,209.41 from per capita allowance, less \$4,232.04 transferred to "A".....	23,470 65	23,470 65	
c. Supplies (\$163,097.12) plus \$51,776.22 from per capita allowance.....	214,873 34	214,873 34	
d. Materials (\$5,208.92) plus \$141.90 from per capita allowance.....	5,350 82	5,350 82	
e. Equipment.....	5,995 35	5,995 35	
f. Land and structures (general repairs).....	1,348 25	1,348 25	
g. Fixed charges.....	2,761 11	2,760 72	39
h. Other funds:			
Per capita allowance \$69,313.31 less \$69,311.74 allocated to "A", "B", "C" and "D".....	1 56		1 56
Repairs to roofs and walls.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Total.....	\$403,833 77	\$403,831 82	\$1 95
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$592 79		
Interest.....	949 41	1,542 20	
Net total.....		\$402,289 62	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$392,483.57; (2) extraordinary, \$11,348.25; total, \$403,831.82. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified:

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$140,032 69	\$78 78
Subsistence.....	123,857 61	69 68
Clothing.....	29,141 94	16 39
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	87,311 02	49 12
Repairs.....	12,140 31	6 83
Total.....	\$392,483 57	\$220 80
Average per day.....		604

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$6,204.83; per capita, \$3.49. Estimated cost of production, \$5,212.06.

ROTARY FUND.

The state prison has two rotary funds for its industries. One was authorized by the Legislature of 1907 for the operation of a binder twine plant. With the consent of the Governor this has been extended from time to time to include other industries. The other was authorized by the Legislature of 1917, for farming purposes. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, receipts and disbursements were as follows:

	Binder Twine Fund	Farm Fund
Balance in Fund October 1, 1924.....	*\$361,911 93	\$4,639 86
Receipts, fiscal year ending September 30, 1925.....	435,177 83	17,338 25
Total.....	\$797,089 76	\$21,978 11
Disbursements.....	418,714 12	19,060 93
Balance.....	\$378,375 64	\$2,917 18

*Includes \$25,000 advanced by State Treasury for the purpose of taking discounts.

The balance in each of these funds is available for working capital for the ensuing year.

INDIANA REFORMATORY, PENDLETON.

Superintendent: A. F. Miles, since December 11, 1923.

Established at Jeffersonville in 1821, as the Indiana State Prison. The first prisoners were received November 1, 1822. Became the State Prison South in 1859 when another prison was established in Michigan City; became the Indiana Reformatory in 1897. Under an act approved December 15, 1921, a tract of land a short distance southwest of Pendleton was purchased as a new site for the Reformatory, and the new institution was formally opened November 19, 1923. The Union Traction cars stop at the door. Postoffice, Pendleton.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 530 acres; otherwise used, 498.14 acres; total, 1,028.14 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$174,404.79; buildings, \$2,700,988.98; equipment and supplies, \$447,973.17; total, \$3,323,366.94.

Capacity: Cells, 648; beds in dormitories, 298; total, 946.

Prisoners: Men who are more than 16, and less than 30 years of age, convicted of felony in any court in the state, are committed, unless the sentence is death or life imprisonment, to the custody of the board of trustees of the Reformatory, to be confined by them at the Reformatory, or such other place as they may determine. With the consent of the Governor, the board of trustees may transfer to the State Prison any inmate who is found to have been more than 30 years of age at the time of his conviction, or to have been previously convicted of a felony; and it may also transfer any apparently incorrigible prisoner whose presence in the Reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the well-being of the institution, or who has been adjudged insane under the law establishing the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals.

As with the State Prison, all expenses of the institution are borne by the state.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Total (males)
Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, beginning of fiscal year (September 30, 1924):	
1. Actually present.....	1,096
2. On parole.....	382
3. On suspended sentence.....	242
4. Temporarily absent.....	116
Total.....	1,836
Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, Sept. 30, 1925:	
1. Actually present.....	1,526
2. On parole.....	565
3. On suspended sentence.....	249
4. Temporarily absent.....	209
Total.....	2,549
Number added to enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:	
1. New commitments.....	985
2. By transfer, re-instatement, etc.....	54
3. For supervision (suspended sentence cases).....	208
Total.....	1,247
Dropped from enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:	
1. Deaths in institution.....	1
2. Discharged from institution.....	2
3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....	491
4. All others.....	40
Total.....	534
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	1,354.62
Average number of officers and employees.....	75
Average number of prisoners to each person on salary.....	18.06

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$113,450 00	\$106,296 25	\$7,153 75
b. Contractual service.....	28,950 00	28,447 75	502 25
c. Supplies (\$154,900) plus \$32,535.52 from per capita allowance.....	187,435 52	187,435 52	
d. Materials.....			
e. Equipment (\$4,200) plus \$3,844.94 from per capita allowance.....	8,044 94	8,044 94	
f. Land and structures.....			
g. Fixed charges.....	122 50	62 50	60 00
h. Other funds:			
1. Per capita allowance (\$63,782.78) less \$36,380.46 to "C" and "E".....	27,402 32		27,402 32
2. Parole.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
3. Construction:			
Balance in fund..... \$51,929 88			
Receipts..... 14,783 31			
4. Farm buildings and equipment.....	66,713 19	56,094 73	10,618 46
5. Dormitory "K".....	40,000 00	13,553 23	26,446 77
6. Dormitory "K".....	50,000 00	31,614 14	18,385 86
7. Stone crusher equipment.....	40,000 00	34,497 00	5,503 00
Total.....	\$567,118 47	\$471,046 06	\$96,072 41
Receipts:			
Sales.....	\$591 74		
Interest.....	298 01		
Surplus over \$50,000, trade schools rotary fund.....	47,454 15	48,343 90	
Net total.....		\$422,702 16	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$355,286.96; (2) extraordinary, \$135,759.10; total, \$471,046.06. The following table

shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$106,296 25	\$78 47
Subsistence.....	96,573 67	71 29
Clothing.....	34,845 25	25 72
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	95,490 37	70 49
Repairs.....	2,081 42	1 54
Total.....	\$335,286 96	\$247 51
Average per day.....		678

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$5,611.39; per capita, \$4.14. Estimated cost of production, \$2,184.00.

ROTARY FUND.

The Reformatory has two rotary funds, one for its trade schools, the other for its farm. The books of the state auditor show the following use of these two funds.

	Trade School Fund	Farm Fund
Balance in fund October 1, 1924.....	\$50,000 00	\$6,847 65
Receipts during year ending September 30, 1925.....	245,153 81	42,503 82
Total.....	\$295,153 81	\$49,351 47
Disbursements.....	197,699 66	45,400 26
Balance, September 30, 1925.....	\$97,454 15	\$3,951 21

Of the balance in the trade school fund \$47,454.15 reverted to the general fund; the remaining \$50,000.00 is available for further use.

THE INDIANA STATE FARM, PUTNAMVILLE.

Superintendent: Ralph Howard, since May 1, 1921.

Established, 1913; opened, April 12, 1915.

Location: On the National Road, one mile west of Putnamville.

Railroad stations: Limesdale, three miles north; Greencastle, seven miles north, and Putnamville, one mile east. Reached by conveyance. Post-office, Rural Route 7, Greencastle.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 750 acres; in orchard, 80 acres; otherwise used, 1,062 acres; total, 1,892 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$110,000.00; buildings, \$242,600.00; equipment and supplies, \$302,990.00; total, \$655,590.00.

Capacity: 600.

Inmates: Male misdemeanants over 16 years of age, convicted of the violation of any criminal law or ordinance, the punishment for which until the establishment of this institution, was imprisonment in a

county jail or workhouse, either to serve sentence or to lay out a fine and costs, are received. If the imprisonment adjudged is thirty days or less, it is left to the discretion of the judge to commit the offender either to the state farm or to the county jail or workhouse of the proper county.

The maintenance expenses are paid by the state; transportation to the farm is paid by the counties; the expenses of returning a discharged prisoner to the place of his commitment or to such place equally distant as he may choose to go, is paid by the state and reimbursed by the counties.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Total (Males)
Inmates present October 1, 1924.....	611
Temporarily absent.....	2
Enrolled October 1, 1924.....	613
Received during year.....	3,410
Discharged died or withdrawn.....	3,216
Enrolled September 30, 1925.....	807
Present September 30, 1925.....	802
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	719.24
Average number of officers and employees.....	51.58
Average number of inmates to each person on salary.....	13.94

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$48,000 00	\$39,413 24	\$8,586 76
b. Contractual Service (\$30,000) less \$5,589.70 transferred to "C" and \$5,674.32 to "D".....	18,735 98	15,257 89	3,478 09
c. Supplies (\$85,000) plus \$5,589.70 from "B".....	90,589 70	90,589 70	
d. Materials (\$10,000) plus \$5,674.32 from "B".....	15,674 32	15,674 32	
e. Equipment.....	10,625 00	10,606 90	18 10
f. Land and structures.....	34,550 02	34,549 97	05
g. Fixed charges.....	75 00	15 00	60 00
Total.....	\$218,250 02	\$206,107 02	\$12,143 00
Receipts:			
Surplus over \$20,000 industries rotary fund.....		9,786 89	
Net total.....		\$196,320 13	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$171,557.05; (2) extraordinary, \$34,549.97; total, \$206,107.02. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$39,413 24	\$54 80
Subsistence.....	32,153 47	44 70
Clothing.....	28,749 10	39 97
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	53,978 71	75 05
Repairs.....	17,262 53	24 00
Total.....	\$171,557 05	\$238 52
Average per day.....		653

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$38,298.74; per capita, \$53.25. Estimated cost of production, \$29,866.88.

ROTARY FUND.

Under a law of the special session of 1920, the state farm receives an annual appropriation of \$20,000 for the operation of its industries. Any surplus over \$20,000 at the close of the year reverts to the state general fund. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, the fund makes the following showing:

Available October 1, 1924	\$20,000.00
Receipts, fiscal year ending September 30, 1925.....	164,430.54
	<hr/>
	\$184,430.54
Disbursements	154,643.65
	<hr/>
	\$29,786.89
Surplus to general fund.....	9,786.89
	<hr/>
Available October 1, 1925.....	\$20,000.00

INDIANA WOMAN'S PRISON, INDIANAPOLIS.

Superintendent: Miss Margaret M. Elliott, since April 3, 1914.

Established, 1869; opened, October 4, 1873, as the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. The girls were moved to a separate institution near Clermont in July, 1907, and the quarters thus vacated were remodeled as a department for women misdemeanants under an act passed in 1907. This is known as the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison. It was opened February 3, 1908.

Location: In Indianapolis, on Randolph and Michigan Streets, about one and three-quarter miles from the center of town. Reached by city street cars. Postoffice, Indianapolis.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 7 acres; in orchard, 1 acre; otherwise used, 7.61 acres; total, 15.61 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$40,000.00; buildings, \$150,000.00; equipment and supplies, \$30,525.00; total, \$220,525.00.

Capacity: Penal, 60; correctional, 84; total, 144.

Inmates: Women over 18 years of age, felons to the prison, misdemeanants to the correctional department. "If the imprisonment adjudged (against misdemeanants) is 30 days or less, or if the fine and costs assessed, when not paid or replevied, would not require the defendant to serve more than 30 days," it is left to the discretion of the court to commit the offender either to the correctional department or to the county jail or workhouse. All the expenses of the institution are borne by the state, the respective counties paying the transportation of committed prisoners.

The law provides that the superintendent and the members of the board of trustees shall be women.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Correctional Dept.	Penal Dept.	Total
Number of inmates enrolled, October 1, 1924:			
1. Actually present.....	70	59	129
2. On parole.....		35	35
3. On suspended sentence.....		19	19
Total.....	70	113	183
Number of inmates enrolled, September 30, 1925:			
1. Actually present.....	84	66	150
2. On parole.....		28	28
3. On suspended sentence.....		19	19
Total.....	84	113	197
Number added to enrollment since beginning of fiscal year, October 1, 1924:			
1. Commitments.....	239	39	278
2. By transfer, re-instatements, etc.....	1	3	4
3. For supervision (suspended sentence cases).....		16	16
Total.....	240	58	298
Dropped from enrollment since beginning of fiscal year, October 1, 1924:			
1. Deaths in institution.....			
2. Discharged from institution.....	226	6	232
3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....		52	52
Total.....	226	58	284
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	83	64.25	147.25
Average number of officers and employees.....			21
Average number of inmates to each person on salary.....			7.01

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$15,000) plus \$341 transferred from "D" and \$475 from "H".....	\$15,816 00	\$15,815 95	\$0 05
b. Contractual Service (\$2,900) plus \$370.60 from "H".....	3,270 60	3,270 60	
c. Supplies (\$17,000) plus \$696.91 from "H".....	17,696 91	17,696 91	
d. Materials (\$2,000) less \$341.00 to "A".....	1,659 00	1,630 99	28 01
e. Equipment (\$500) plus \$439.78 from "H".....	939 78	939 78	
f. Land and structures.....			
g. Fixed charges.....	100 00	97 32	2 68
h. Other funds:			
Operating expenses, Specific, (\$2,000) less \$1,982.29 to "A", "B", "C" and "E".....	17 71		17 71
Total.....	\$39,500 00	\$39,451 55	\$48 45
Receipts:			
Laundry.....	\$3,381 83		
Miscellaneous.....	367 97	3,749 80	
Net total.....		\$35,701 75	

The following table shows the total expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$15,815 95	\$107 41
Subsistence.....	6,810 21	46 25
Clothing.....	1,285 80	8 73
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	12,883 47	87 49
Repairs.....	2,656 12	18 04
Total.....	\$39,451 55	\$267 92
Average per day.....		734

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$6,443.26; per capita, \$43.76. Estimated cost of production, \$2,060.00.

INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL, CLERMONT.

Superintendent: Dr. Kenosha Sessions, since August 30, 1911.

Established, 1869, as part of the Indiana Reformatory Institute for Women and Girls (see Woman's Prison); moved to present location under authority of an act of 1903. The new institution was opened July 11, 1907.

Location: about eight miles west of Indianapolis on the Crawfordsville Road. Local station, "Indiana Girls' School," on the T. H., I. & E. interurban and Peoria Division of the Big Four R. R. Post-office, Route B, Box 378, Indianapolis.

Real estate: In farm and garden, 121.5 acres; in orchard, 28 acres; otherwise used, 38 acres; total, 187.5 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$27,725.00; buildings, equipment and supplies, \$482,551.24; total, \$510,276.24.

Capacity: 345.

Inmates: Age limits, 10 to 18 years. Girls are received on commitment from the several juvenile courts, to be confined at the school or such other place as may be designated by the board of trustees, where they can be most faithfully and properly cared for, until they reach the age of 20, unless sooner released by the board. The board, with the consent of the Governor, may transfer to the Woman's Prison any girl more than 18 years old who has been committed for crime and whose presence is detrimental to the school. The law prohibits the commitment of a girl who is epileptic, insane, feeble-minded, paralytic or afflicted with a contagious disease (except venereal), and should this condition (except the last named) develop within six months after commitment, or if within the same time a girl is found to be pregnant, she may be returned to her county.

The school is maintained by the state, the counties paying one-half the estimated cost of support, not including the use of the grounds and buildings. The law further provides that when a girl is committed at the instance of her parents or guardians, they shall, if able to do so,

pay the cost of her transportation to the school and of her clothing and subsistence while an inmate there.

The law provides that the superintendent and the members of the board of trustees shall be women.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Total (Females)
Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, beginning of fiscal year, October 1, 1924:	
1. Actually present.....	336
2. On parole.....	79
3. Temporarily absent.....	14
Total.....	429
Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, September 30, 1925:	
1. Actually present.....	322
2. On parole.....	72
3. Temporarily absent.....	10
Total.....	404
Number added to enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:	
1. New commitments.....	121
Dropped from enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:	
1. Deaths in institution.....	68
2. Discharged from institution.....	56
3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....	22
4. All others.....	
Total.....	146
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	330.37
Average number of officers and employes—Men 12.59; women 57.39; Total.....	69.98
Average number of inmates to each person on salary.....	4.72

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$50,000) plus \$300.45 from "E".....	\$50,300 45	\$50,284 45	\$16 00
b. Contractual Service.....	11,000 00	10,979 62	20 38
c. Supplies.....	50,000 00	49,982 60	17 40
d. Materials (\$2,500) plus \$203.14 from "E".....	2,703 14	2,703 14	
e. Equipment (\$7,350) less \$503.59 to "A" and "D".....	6,846 41	5,897 86	948 55
f. Land and structures (poultry houses).....	500 00	498 76	1 24
g. Fixed charges.....	275 66	247 89	27 77
h. Other funds—Boiler.....	2,500 00	2,356 42	143 58
Total.....	\$124,125 66	\$122,950 74	\$1,174 92
Receipts:			
Sales, etc.....		104 22	
Net total.....		\$122,846 52	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$120,095.56; (2) extraordinary, \$2,855.18; total, \$122,950.74. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified:

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages).....	\$50,284 45	\$152 21
Subsistence.....	22,187 11	67 19
Clothing.....	4,243 03	12 84
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	33,334 25	100 90
Repairs.....	10,046 72	30 41
Total.....	\$120,095 56	\$363 55
Average per day.....		996

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$11,652.94; per capita, \$35.27. Estimated cost of production, \$5,837.88.

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL, PLAINFIELD.

Superintendent, Charles A. McGonagle, since August 2, 1918.

Established, 1867, and opened January 1, 1868, as "The House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders." The present name dates back to 1903.

Location: One mile southwest of Plainfield. Local interurban station within the institution grounds. Postoffice, Plainfield.

Real Estate: In farm and garden, 732.69 acres; in orchard, 40 acres; otherwise used, 205.79 acres; total, 978.48 acres.

Inventory: Grounds, \$171,233.13; buildings, \$380,315.00; equipment and supplies, \$217,642.76; total, \$769,190.89.

Capacity: 550.

Inmates: The school receives boys from 10 to 16 years of age, committed for violation of criminal laws and from 10 to 17 years for incorrigibility, no commitment being for a shorter period than until the boy attains the age of 21 years. The boys are committed by the several juvenile courts to the custody of the board of trustees of the school, to be confined there or in any place designated by the board, where they can be most faithfully and properly cared for. The law specifies that no boy shall be committed to the school "who is not of sound intellect and free from cutaneous and other contagious diseases (except venereal) or who is subject to epileptic or other fits." The board has authority to release the boys at any time on trial and may at its discretion discharge them at the age of 18. With the consent of the Governor, the board may transfer to the Indiana Reformatory any boy convicted of crime, who is more than 17 years old and whose presence in the school is detrimental.

The state maintains the institution, and is reimbursed by the counties having boys there to the extent of one-half the estimated cost of support, not including the use of the grounds and buildings.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Total (Males)
Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, beginning of fiscal year, October 1, 1924:	
1. Actually present.....	475
2. On furlough or parole.....	567
3. On suspended sentence.....	58
4. Temporarily absent.....	
Total.....	1,100
Number of inmates enrolled, or belonging, September 30, 1925:	
1. Actually present.....	502
2. On furlough or parole.....	527
3. On suspended sentence.....	15
4. Temporarily absent.....	
Total.....	1,044
Number added to enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:	
1. New commitments.....	252
2. By transfer, reinstatement, etc.....	3
Total.....	255
Dropped from enrollment since beginning of fiscal year:	
1. Deaths in institution.....	2
2. Discharged from institution.....	8
3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....	214
4. All others.....	87
Total.....	311
Daily average attendance during fiscal year.....	494.33
Average number of officers and employes—Men 54.45; Women 10.86; Total.....	65.36
Average number of inmates to each person on salary.....	7.56

EXPENDITURES

FUND	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
a. Personal Service (\$70,000) plus \$3,000 from "B".....	\$73,000 00	\$72,749 50	\$250 41
b. Contractual Service (\$40,000) less \$15,400 transferred to "A", "C" and "D".....	24,600 00	19,378 30	5,221 70
c. Supplies (\$36,850) plus \$12,000 from "B".....	48,850 00	48,803 19	46 81
d. Materials (\$8,000) plus \$400 from "B".....	8,400 00	8,327 86	72 14
e. Equipment.....	11,750 00	11,747 96	2 04
f. Land and structures:			
1. Superintendent's residence (balance).....	9,239 44	8,262 07	977 37
2. Coal storage.....	5,000 00	4,994 83	5 17
3. Repairing superintendent's residence.....	2,500 00	2,459 61	40 39
4. Repairing administration building.....	10,000 00	9,975 13	24 87
g. Fixed charges.....	75 00	68 60	6 40
Total.....	\$193,414 44	\$186,767 14	\$6,647 30
Receipts:			
Interest.....	\$45 79		
Miscellaneous.....	26 11	71 90	
Net total.....		\$186,695 24	

The above figures may be classified as (1) ordinary, \$161,075.50; (2) extraordinary, \$25,691.64; total, \$186,767.14. The following table shows the total ordinary expenses and the average per capita cost, classified.

	Amount	Per Capita
Personal Service (Salaries and wages)	\$72,749 59	\$147 17
Subsistence.....	9,427 84	19 07
Clothing.....	10,761 61	21 77
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	54,322 44	109 89
Repairs.....	13,814 02	27 95
Total.....	\$161,075 50	\$325 85
Average per day.....		892

Estimated value of farm and garden products of own raising used in the institution during the year, \$45,392.59; per capita, \$91.83. Estimated cost of production, \$19,140.94.

ROTARY FUND.

From a special fund provided by the special session of the Legislature of 1920, the Boys' School was allowed an industrial rotary fund of \$1,000. The operation of the fund for the fiscal year was as follows:

Available October 1, 1924.....	\$1,000.00
Receipts, year ending September 30, 1925.....	404.84
	<hr/>
	\$1,404.84
Disbursements	387.01
	<hr/>
	\$1,017.83
Reverting to general fund	17.83

1. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Establishment Authorized	Opened	Capacity	Inventory Sept. 30, 1925
Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis.....	1844	1848	1,696	\$3,037,155 86
Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport.....	1883	1888	1,206	1,292,623 60
Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond.....	1883	1890	1,082	1,940,575 67
Southern Hospital for Insane, Evansville.....	1883	1890	900	1,196,483 67
Southeastern Hospital for Insane, North Madison.....	1905	1910	1,347	1,929,752 59
School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Ft. Wayne.....	1879 ^a	1879 ^a	1,550	1,173,518 30
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded, Butlerville.....	1919	1920	275	404,899 20
Village for Epileptics, Newcastle.....	1905	1907	698	1,693,225 82
Soldiers' Home, Lafayette.....	1895	1896	1,120	1,141,150 00
Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knightstown.....	1867	1867	500	318,801 30
State Sanatorium (Tuberculosis), Rockville.....	1867	1867	160	483,452 91
Indiana University Hospitals, 1076 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis: Robert W. Long Hospital.....	1911	1914	116	2,094,863 16
Riley Memorial Hospital.....	1921	1924	200	
School for Blind, North and Pennsylvania Sts., Indianapolis.....	1847	1853	150	\$2,363,999 57
State School for Deaf, 42nd Street, Indianapolis.....	1844	1844	400	1,518,556 00
State Prison, Michigan City.....	1859	1861	1,800 ^c	1,566,186 29
Reformatory, Pendleton.....	1821 ^c	1822 ^c	946	3,323,366 94
State Farm, Putnamville (P. O. Route, 7, Greencastle).....	1913	1915	600	655,590 00
Woman's Prison, Michigan and Randolph Sts., Indianapolis.....	1869 ^d	1873 ^d	144	220,525 00
Girls' School, Clermont (P. O. Box 378, Route B., Indianapolis).....	1867	1873 ^e	345	510,276 24
Boys' School, Plainfield.....		1868	550	769,190 89
Total.....			15,785	\$25,667,427 01

^aOpened in 1879 as an adjunct to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown—Separate Institution authorized by Legislature of 1887—Opened at Ft. Wayne in 1890.

^bEstablished originally at Jeffersonville as a prison—Became the Reformatory in 1897. Removal to a new site authorized in 1921. Opened at Pendleton, Nov. 19, 1923.

^cEstablished originally as an institution for both women and girls.

^dSeparated from Woman's Prison under law of 1903 and opened in present location near Clermont in 1907.

^eIncludes \$72,600 paid for new site.

^fIncludes dormitories improvised to meet needs of increased population.

2. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS
REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF ACRES			LIVE STOCK							
	Farm and Garden	Orchard	Otherwise Used	Total	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	Horses	Mules	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Central Hospital for Insane.....	59	12.89	101.4	160.4	59	14	7	12		140	361
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	336.45	37.68	277.47	626.81	48	42	5			429	1,200
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	700.11	15	345.99	1,083.78	44	42	24		33	344	2,806
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	503	167	361.47	829.47	62	51	16	14		361	3,154
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.....	565	22.64	533	1,265.42	89	38	35			345	950
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	717.54	17	163.24	880.71	32	48	29	4	57	193	315
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded.....	970	10	830.71	1,817.71	40	113	69	17	159	344	2,315
Village for Epileptics.....	634		218.03	1,334.8			4			400	350
Soldiers' Home.....			218.03	218.03			4			112	220
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	138	10	94	242	29	17	6			21	510
State Sanatorium.....	213	7	284	504	41	30	8	4	*		
Indiana University Hospitals.....			32	32							
School for Blind.....			67.68	67.68							
State School for Deaf.....	37	5	34.96	76.96	23	16	2			35	550
State Prison.....	58	7	38	103.96	36	36	32		255	68	2,200
Reformatory.....	530		498.14	1,028.14	17	28	22	12		42	
State Farm.....	750	80	1,062	1,892	41	55	23	33	171	375	200
Woman's Prison.....		1	7.61	15.61			1				785
Girls' School.....	121.5	28	38	187.5			3	2		98	896
Boys' School.....	732.69	40	205.79	978.48	51	92		28	32	158	711
Total.....	7,072.29	460.21	5,884.29	13,416.79	612	619	284	126	707	3,465	17,523

*State Sanatorium—40 Goats.

[illegible]

INMATES PRESENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1925—Continued

COUNTIES	State Hospitals for Insane	School for Feeble-Minded Youth	Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded	Village for Epileptics	State Sanatorium	Indiana University Hospitals	Soldiers' Home	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	State School for Deaf	School for Blind	State Prison	Reformatory	State Farm	Woman's Prison Correctional Dept.	Woman's Prison Penit. Dept.	Girls' School	Boys' School	Total
Pulaski.....	32	9	3	3	1	2	3	2	4	...	5	4	1	...	...	1	1	66
Putnam.....	33	12	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	...	38	7	2	...	...	1	3	169
Randolph.....	60	20	13	13	3	3	2	2	4	1	10	7	3	...	...	1	1	122
Ripley.....	65	10	3	3	1	3	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	98
Rush.....	48	12	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	1	17	14	...	...	...	1	...	114
Scott.....	19	4	1	1	1	2	2	6	...	...	24	16	...	...	1	2	...	31
Shelby.....	30	18	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	135
Spencer.....	41	9	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	79
Starke.....	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Steuben.....	33	9	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	8	5	6	...	...	1	3	69
St. Joseph.....	200	41	2	19	7	...	8	2	14	5	53	45	35	4	2	13	25	480
Sullivan.....	33	3	1	6	2	...	3	2	6	2	13	13	...	...	1	...	1	125
Switzerland.....	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	10	1	...	3	5	34
Tippecanoe.....	88	32	4	4	2	2	71	6	2	1	7	5	1	...	...	...	2	270
Tipton.....	28	4	2	4	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Union.....	13	1	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	31
Vanderburgh.....	225	33	7	11	1	3	8	...	...	...	73	42	32	2	3	12	30	487
Vermillion.....	40	6	3	3	6	1	14	...	4	3	16	10	1	...	...	...	3	122
Vigo.....	266	52	11	18	9	1	12	14	13	2	104	86	28	3	3	21	23	671
Wabash.....	50	9	1	2	...	1	8	2	4	...	14	8	3	...	...	...	1	113
Warren.....	11	5	1	...	2	2	8	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	40
Warrick.....	30	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	1	...	...	84
Washington.....	24	10	1	9	3	3	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Wayne.....	121	27	3	12	2	10	14	5	3	...	37	32	8	1	3	6	...	291
Wells.....	37	13	4	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	10	1	88
White.....	33	9	1	4	4	3	3	4	1	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	83
Whitley.....	37	12	1	4	...	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	66
Out-of-State.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total.....	6,024	1,516	221	479	160	264	528	335	346	118	1,723	1,526	802	84	66	322	502	15,016

4. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS
NEW ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Counties	State Hospitals for Insane	School for Feeble- Minded Youth	Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded	Village for Epileptics	State Sanatorium	Indiana University Hospitals	Soldiers' Home	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	State School for Deaf	School for Blind	State Prison	Reformatory	State Farm	Woman's Prison Correctional Dept.	Woman's Prison Penal Dept.	Girls' School	Boys' School	Total
Adams.....	11	1	1	3	..	11	2	..	1	1	2	1	2	9	1	..	1	41
Allen.....	48	10	3	3	..	20	..	..	1	1	13	33	18	9	1	2	15	253
Bartholomew.....	11	2	1	1	4	29	..	2	1	..	8	8	15	1	1	2	3	95
Benton.....	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	16
Blackford.....	11	2	..	1	1	17	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	40
Boone.....	5	..	1	1	1	51	1	2	..	..	4	8	19	..	2	..	..	92
Brown.....	2	1	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	24
Carroll.....	7	1	1	..	4	19	4	..	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	46
Cass.....	25	5	..	..	..	36	1	..	..	..	2	7	60	3	..	..	2	153
Clark.....	18	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	1	..	2	12	16	..	..	..	4	60
Clay.....	13	2	2	1	1	22	1	..	..	..	10	9	45	5	1	1	4	116
Clinton.....	4	..	..	1	2	34	2	..	..	..	2	1	18	..	..	..	..	64
Crawford.....	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	8
Davies.....	14	3	1	2	..	15	1	..	..	..	1	5	13	..	..	1	2	59
Dearborn.....	11	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	..	..	1	3	36
Decatur.....	14	1	..	1	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	5	29	..	..	..	1	73
Dekalb.....	14	6	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	9	35	..	..	1	1	73
Delaware.....	31	2	1	6	1	46	3	4	1	13	13	38	41	2	..	4	5	203
Dubois.....	7	1	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	27
Elkhart.....	17	1	1	3	3	7	3	..	1	..	11	19	56	2	3	4	1	131
Fayette.....	9	2	..	..	3	11	1	2	1	1	9	12	11	2	..	..	..	63
Floyd.....	26	1	..	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	2	9	33	1	..	..	4	82
Fountain.....	6	..	..	1	3	26	15	1	1	1	2	3	18	1	..	2	1	75
Franklin.....	9	1	3	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	3	12	..	..	..	..	40
Fulton.....	13	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	27
Gibson.....	17	1	..	..	1	7	..	1	1	..	6	15	22	..	..	..	3	74
Grant.....	18	..	..	2	1	59	9	4	..	..	9	23	32	..	3	..	4	165
Greene.....	16	1	1	1	2	41	3	1	2	..	2	4	40	..	..	3	3	124
Hamilton.....	7	..	1	1	..	70	1	..	..	..	2	8	23	2	..	..	..	115
Hancock.....	8	..	..	1	2	65	1	..	..	..	3	3	10	1	..	2	..	95

NEW ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925—Continued

COUNTIES	State Hospitals for Insane	School for Feeble- Minded Youth	Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded	Village for Epileptics	State Sanatorium	Indiana University Hospitals	Soldiers' Home	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	State School for Deaf	School for Blind	State Prison	Reformatory	State Farm	Woman's Prison Correctional Dept.	Woman's Prison Penal Dept.	Girls' School	Boys' School	Total
Harrison.....	7	3		1		21			2		1		12					46
Hendricks.....	8					74					3	8	9			1		112
Henry.....	16	3		1		39		6			3	14	73			4	4	168
Howard.....	13	3		2		55	2	5	1	1	2	16	74	4		1	11	197
Huntington.....	13	3		3		14	2		1		3	4	13				2	59
Jackson.....	12	1				19	2				6	7	11	1		2	2	68
Jasper.....	6					2	2				1	10	8					27
Jay.....	18	1	1	6		9	1				1	7	4			2		27
Jefferson.....	13	1		1		13	1				3	10	2	1			2	60
Jennings.....	5			1		17	1						13	1	1			37
Johnson.....	9			2		84	2	1		2		13	5	1			1	119
Knox.....	15			3		29	1					12	72	8		5	7	165
Kosciusko.....	6	2				10	1		1	1	9	7	15				1	49
Lagrange.....	3					2			1			5	3				2	17
Lake.....	60	16		3	4	23	23	3	2		55	105	513	63	1	6	34	888
LaPorte.....	33	2		1	2	5			4		5	12	151	8	2	7	3	235
Lawrence.....	23	1			3	31			3		5	5	32				1	105
Madison.....	35	8		4	4	138	5	3	1		6	27	48	7		5	5	296
Marion.....	197	22	6	14	1	862	30	22	1	1	102	137	810	79	10	9	34	2,349
Marshall.....	8	2		1	1	10	1				4	7	7	1			1	45
Martin.....	2					7	1				1	5	2				3	22
Miami.....	12			4		30	4				1	3	14					69
Monroe.....	14				2	59					1	7	34			1	1	119
Montgomery.....	10	3			4	49	3				2	13	22				4	111
Morgan.....	7	1		3	3	78					1	16	14			3	1	127

Newton.....	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	2	2	19
Noble.....	9	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	28
Ohio.....	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	9
Orange.....	12	1	1	30	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	43
Owen.....															63
Parke.....	4	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	50
Perry.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	24
Pike.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	24
Porter.....	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	22
Posy.....	10	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	22
											20	1	1	1	65
Pulaski.....	4	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	26
Putnam.....	3	1	1	37	4	1	1	1	1	1	23	2	1	1	104
Randolph.....	16	1	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	2	4	73
Ripley.....	2	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	4	1	32
Rush.....	11	1	1	66	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	10	1	1	119
Scott.....	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	9
Shelby.....	10	1	1	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	95
Spencer.....	10	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	32
Starke.....	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	27
Steuben.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	1	1	27
St. Joseph.....	41	4	1	22	3	1	1	1	1	1	27	8	1	5	277
Sullivan.....	11	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	1	1	1	66
Switzerland.....	17	4	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	19
Tappanoe.....	17	4	1	16	44	1	1	1	1	1	6	56	1	4	164
Tippecanoe.....	8	1	1	36	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	15	1	2	73
Union.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	18
Vanderburgh.....	60	2	1	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	22	148	1	12	292
Vermillion.....	7	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	1	1	3	85
Vigo.....	61	4	2	56	3	2	4	1	1	1	52	6	1	11	336
Walash.....	8	2	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	13	1	1	51
Warren.....	5	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	29
Warrick.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	33
Washington.....	6	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	26
Wayne.....	37	1	1	62	8	2	1	1	1	1	18	50	1	3	203
Wells.....	8	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	13	1	3	55
White.....	6	1	1	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	42
Whitley.....	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	22
Out-of-State.....				34	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	35
Total.....	1,376	159	34	2,977	225	67	56	19	489	985	3,408	239	39	121	10,754

5. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS
STATISTICS OF NEW ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Institution	Whole Number New Admissions During Year	SEX		COLOR		NATIONALITY		AGE										
		Male	Female	White	Colored	Native Born	Foreign Born	Under 20 Years		20 to 30 Years		30 to 40 Years		40 to 50 Years		50 to 60 Years	60 and Over	Age unknown
								Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years			
Central Hospital for Insane.....	382	171	211	349	33	358	24	11	46	88	93	68	76	44	37	44	5	
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	217	106	111	211	6	177	40	8	36	51	46	37	44	37	42	69		
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	270	132	138	264	6	254	16	7	39	47	66	42	47	41	44	47		
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	225	122	103	208	17	214	11	13	23	45	51	44	47	41	44	47		
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.....	282	168	114	274	8	276	6	14	38	49	54	46	80	46	46	80	1	
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	159	100	59	153	6	159		142	11	3	3							
School for Feeble-Minded.....	34	34		33	1	34		19	8	3	1	3						
Village for Epileptics.....	145	81	64	139	6	143	2	55	35	21	20	13	1					
Soldiers' Home.....	225	63	162	224	1	224	1				1	16	208					
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	67	43	24	67		67		67										
State Sanatorium (Tuberculosis).....	163	70	93	163		161	2	83	57	14	12	2	1					
Indiana University Hospitals.....	2,977	1,886	1,591	2,963	14	2,972	5	1,482	434	373	232	219	237					
School for Blind.....	19	6	13	18	1	19		18	1									
State School for Deaf.....	56	26	30	55		55		55	1									
State Prison.....	489	489		394	95	331	158	3	23	294	104	52	13					
Reformatory.....	985			839	146	935	50	420	565									
State Farm (Misdemeanants).....	3,408			2,681	727	2,987	421	500	1,090	893	565	273	87					
Woman's Prison.....	278		278	194	84	256	22	21	119	67	41	7	4	19				
Girls' School.....	121		121	113	8	119	2	121										
Boys' School.....	252		252	214	38	248	4	252										
Total.....	10,754	7,642	3,112	9,556	1,198	9,989	765	3,291	2,512	1,948	1,289	822	867	25				

6. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

NEW ADMISSIONS (Exclusive of Transfers), 1916-1925.

INSTITUTIONS		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
MENTAL CASES											
State hospitals for insane	1,222	1,121	887	1,129	976	1,053	1,143	1,074	1,176	1,376	
School for Feeble-Minded Youth	136	120	73	83	66	70	92	186	137	139	
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded	118	92	48	71	68	22	37	32	35	34	
Village for Epileptics						78	63	61	43	145	
Total	1,476	1,333	1,008	1,283	1,110	1,228	1,335	1,353	1,391	1,714	
PENAL AND REFORMATORY											
State Prison	367	348	290	237	206	335	343	361	486	489	
Reformatory	511	497	331	496	487	831	706	590	518	985	
State Farm (Misdeameants)	2,322	2,536	1,238	1,176	993	1,662	1,841	2,202	3,003	3,408	
Woman's Prison (Penal Dept.)	17	24	20	26	25	53	33	32	32	39	
Woman's Prison (Correctional Dept.)	342	434	225	124	91	121	139	279	258	239	
Boys' School	250	290	338	290	252	241	199	206	246	252	
Girls' School	128	129	117	118	102	95	90	126	109	121	
Total	3,937	4,258	2,559	2,467	2,156	3,308	3,341	3,726	4,952	5,533	
ALL OTHER											
State School for Deaf	49	19	42	76	84	79	64	62	69	56	
School for Blind	31	25	13	26	47	25	32	26	25	19	
State Sanatorium	282	260	321	269	204	159	149	75	218	163	
Indiana University Hospitals	1,897	1,853	1,603	1,639	1,681	1,885	2,047	1,857	2,154	2,977	
Soldiers' Home	219	337	281	267	212	283	283	242	236	225	
Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home	113	64	41	44	39	49	37	28	68	67	
Total	2,591	2,558	2,301	2,321	2,267	2,447	2,612	2,290	2,770	3,507	
Grand Total	8,004	8,149	5,868	6,071	5,533	6,983	7,288	7,369	9,113	10,754	

7. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION	Males	Females	Total
Enrolled, or belonging, October 1, 1924:			
1. Actually present.....	8,653	5,296	13,949
2. On furlough or parole.....	1,439	397	1,836
3. On suspended sentence.....	372	19	391
4. Temporarily absent.....	207	35	242
Total.....	10,671	5,747	16,418
Received, October 1, 1924 to September 30, 1925:			
1. By commitment.....	6,043	1,188	7,231
2. By application.....	1,599	1,924	3,523
3. By transfer, re-instatement, etc.....	229	16	245
4. For supervision (on suspended sentence).....	372	16	388
Total.....	8,243	3,144	11,387
Released, October 1, 1924 to September 30, 1925:			
1. Deaths in institution.....	502	366	868
2. Discharged from institution.....	4,686	2,079	6,765
3. Discharged from parole or temporary absence.....	1,308	417	1,725
4. Transferred, etc.....	591	25	616
Total.....	7,087	2,887	9,974
Enrolled or belonging, September 30, 1925:			
1. Actually present.....	9,453	5,563	15,016
2. On furlough or parole.....	1,700	400	2,100
3. On suspended sentence.....	388	19	407
4. Temporarily absent.....	286	22	308
Total.....	11,827	6,004	17,831
Average daily attendance.....	9,181.58	5,362.09	14,543.67
Same for corresponding period in 1924.....	8,258.12	5,223.78	13,481.90
Same for corresponding period in 1923.....	7,878.23	5,041.49	12,919.72
Same for corresponding period in 1922.....	7,983.47	4,991.95	12,975.42
Same for corresponding period in 1921.....	7,221.88	4,949.04	12,170.92
Average number of officers and employees.....	1,190.14	1,054.49	2,244.63

EXPENDITURES—(EXCLUSIVE OF ROTARY FUNDS)

	Per Capita	Total
Ordinary Expenses:		
Salaries and Wages.....	\$125 04	\$1,818,533 75
Subsistence.....	65 23	948,737 67
Clothing.....	13 55	197,011 56
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments.....	96 24	1,399,708 29
Repairs.....	16 24	236,127 49
Total Ordinary Expenses.....	\$316 30	\$4,600,118 76
Land and structures.....		620,240 84
Total.....		\$5,220,359 60
Receipts and earnings.....		277,376 05
Grand total, less receipts and earnings.....		\$4,942,983 55

8. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

ROTARY FUNDS—OCTOBER 1, 1924, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

FUND	Appropriation or Balance in Fund Oct. 1, 1924	Receipts	Total	Disbursements	Balance Sept. 30, 1925	Available for further Use	Reverted to General Fund
State School for Deaf— Farm (Acts, 1923, p. 348).....	\$1,134 42	\$1,082 22	\$2,216 64	\$2,093 10	\$123 54	\$123 54	.....
State Prison— Farm (Acts, 1917, p. 357).....	4,639 86	17,398 25	21,078 11	19,080 93	2,917 18	2,917 18	.....
Binder twine (Burns' 1914; 9859).....	*361,911 93	435,177 83	*797,089 76	*418,714 12	378,375 64	378,375 64	.....
Reformatory— Trade schools (Burns' 1914; 9924).....	50,000 00	245,153 81	295,153 81	197,699 66	97,454 15	50,000 00	\$47,454 15
Farm (Acts 1917, p. 216).....	6,847 65	42,509 82	49,357 47	45,400 26	3,951 21	3,951 21	.....
State Farm— Industries (Acts 1920, p. 75).....	20,000 00	164,430 54	184,430 54	154,643 65	29,786 89	20,000 00	9,786 89
Boys' School— Industries (Acts 1920, p. 78).....	1,000 00	404 84	1,404 84	387 01	1,017 83	1,000 00	17 83
Total.....	\$445,533 86	\$906,091 31	\$1,351,625 17	\$837,998 73	\$513,626 44	\$456,367 57	\$57,258 87

*Includes \$25,000 advanced by State Treasury for the purpose of taking discounts.

9. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND CURRENT EXPENSES, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Institution	Average Daily Attendance	CURRENT EXPENSES		
		Total	Per Capita	
			Per Year	Per Day
Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis.....	1,588.26	\$525,382.14	\$330.79	\$0.906
Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport.....	1,179.49	307,198.86	260.45	.713
Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond.....	1,014.31	282,035.04	278.10	.761
Southern Hospital for Insane, Evansville.....	831.30	168,329.93	197.73	.541
Southeastern Hospital for Insane, North Madison.....	1,311.88	332,927.73	253.78	.695
School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Ft. Wayne.....	1,445.46	307,459.34	212.71	.582
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded, Butlerville.....	192.71	90,113.65	506.95	1.388
Village for Epileptics, Newcastle.....	417.45	209,817.37	502.62	1.377
Soldiers' Home, Lafayette.....	545	301,427.32	553.08	1.515
Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knightstown.....	289.24	142,872.01	493.96	1.353
State Sanatorium (Tuberculosis), Rockville.....	165.6	139,984.84	845.31	2.315
Indiana University Hospitals, Indianapolis.....	248.18	365,924.13	1,632.48	4.445
School for Blind, Indianapolis.....	132.53	65,983.77	538.51	1.475
State School for Deaf, Indianapolis.....	349	140,892.44	403.13	1.104
State Prison, Michigan City.....	1,777.55	392,483.57	220.80	.604
Reformatory, Pendleton.....	1,354.62	335,286.96	247.51	.678
State Farm, Putnamville.....	719.24	171,557.05	238.52	.653
Woman's Prison, Indianapolis.....	147.25	39,451.55	267.92	.734
Girls' School, Clermont.....	330.37	120,095.56	363.55	.996
Boys' School, Plainfield.....	494.33	161,075.50	325.85	.892
Total.....	14,543.67	\$4,600,118.76	\$316.30	\$0.866

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

203

10. STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

YEAR	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Total
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Maintenance	Permanent Improvements	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence	
1900.....	1,316.12	8,839	7,994.01	\$1,290,760.93	\$357,665.49	\$1,648,426.42	\$7.02	\$10.07	\$56.79	\$39.62	\$47.97	\$161.47
1905.....	1,486.08	10,315	9,431.82	1,555,787.17	17,870.18	1,573,657.35	7.32	8.50	59.75	43.80	45.48	164.94
1906.....	1,648.91	10,416	9,604.98	1,650,484.48	294,588.17	1,945,072.65	6.86	10.15	61.75	44.07	45.58	168.71
1907.....	1,896.07	10,587	9,763.90	1,840,984.58	282,178.53	2,123,163.11	6.87	9.23	57.88	42.04	42.99	157.82
1908.....	1,648.71	11,120	10,064.58	1,800,469.96	381,751.49	2,182,221.45	7.57	9.73	68.33	44.19	49.94	179.96
1909.....	1,711.99	11,000	10,583.19	1,832,381.82	381,730.38	2,214,112.20	6.10	8.53	66.50	47.54	50.87	182.59
1910.....	1,704.96	11,511	10,523.81	1,991,003.27	396,991.06	2,387,994.33	8.66	10.03	67.53	48.95	54.03	189.19
1911.....	1,899.44	11,801	10,693.79	2,269,853.43	741,849.00	3,011,702.43	8.37	9.30	71.65	54.38	53.48	197.18
1912.....	2,011.97	12,448	11,292.84	2,282,197.45	350,843.31	2,633,040.76	7.35	10.51	75.48	54.10	55.54	202.63
1913.....	2,023.08	12,829	11,437.64	2,345,846.66	346,453.37	2,692,300.03	7.06	11.96	72.77	55.25	57.98	210.62
1914.....	2,109.33	12,108	11,688.51	2,418,846.66	327,870.91	2,746,717.57	7.68	10.51	76.33	56.49	56.42	208.79
1915.....	2,236.62	14,292	12,924.51	2,614,036.84	327,870.91	2,941,907.75	8.29	11.26	75.82	59.05	57.17	212.85
1916.....	2,174.41	14,464	13,131.50	2,704,866.63	300,708.42	3,005,575.05	8.89	11.92	75.36	61.27	70.06	226.61
1917.....	1,995.53	12,884	12,644.17	3,016,532.90	169,537.91	3,186,070.81	9.21	12.79	70.04	81.53	73.79	255.36
1918.....	1,826.89	12,660	11,616.00	3,228,806.37	337,034.43	3,565,840.80	12.49	14.67	88.10	90.48	80.89	286.63
1919.....	1,821.74	12,342	11,511.37	3,306,287.51	237,342.07	3,543,629.58	15.98	15.75	101.85	103.68	88.41	325.67
1920.....	2,015.86	13,268	12,170.92	4,036,893.47	608,445.63	4,645,339.10	13.17	21.81	111.58	115.30	88.96	330.82
1921.....	2,131.50	13,744	12,975.72	4,049,277.30	419,848.72	4,469,126.02	12.28	20.10	116.20	102.68	80.81	312.07
1922.....	2,049.41	13,508	12,919.72	4,173,880.97	2,090,313.07	6,264,194.04	13.83	19.44	119.38	113.52	59.89	323.06
1923.....	2,119.93	16,418	13,481.90	4,154,984.02	2,131,176.47	6,286,160.49	12.70	14.98	123.46	97.51	59.54	308.19
1924.....	2,244.63	17,831	14,543.67	4,600,118.76	620,240.84	5,220,359.60	13.55	16.24	125.04	96.24	65.23	316.30

†Owing to the change in the fiscal year the figures are for eleven months only.

11. CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, INDIANAPOLIS

YEAR	Population		Expenditures				Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products	
	Administration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Maintenance	Permanent Improvements	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Administration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence		Gross Maintenance
1905.....	342.88	2,070	1,832.98	\$332,794.67	\$2,841.30	\$335,635.97	\$6.15	\$16.09	\$55.29	\$42.93	\$61.10	\$181.56	\$3.96
1906.....	348.37	1,976	1,858.89	341,813.49	3,948.30	345,761.79	6.39	18.27	56.69	41.94	60.59	183.88	1.92
1907*.....	341.56	2,065	1,838.84	342,893.01	.....	342,893.01	5.95	14.03	57.17	35.82	57.27	170.24	2.46
1908.....	350.14	2,009	1,838.84	363,200.72	.....	363,200.72	6.92	19.55	68.95	39.77	62.38	197.57	3.21
1909.....	349.08	1,995	1,842.78	360,396.15	.....	360,396.15	6.77	12.33	69.77	41.10	65.60	185.57	2.77
1910.....	344.14	1,529	1,788.67	358,161.43	.....	358,161.43	6.96	13.17	71.43	39.44	69.23	200.23	3.25
1911.....	344.14	1,574	1,423.02	347,944.26	.....	347,944.26	7.87	19.10	88.33	55.14	74.07	244.51	4.07
1912.....	342.77	1,653	1,387.5	354,164.65	.....	354,164.65	6.75	19.89	93.49	52.93	82.19	255.25	4.37
1913.....	334.72	1,676	1,477.25	349,526.48	.....	349,526.48	5.23	18.76	87.77	49.95	74.90	236.61	3.78
1914.....	343.33	1,701	1,512.4	362,519.53	.....	362,519.53	6.73	19.48	87.65	44.79	78.58	239.70	3.40
1915.....	349.82	1,687	1,539.60	363,806.48	.....	363,806.48	6.29	21.66	88.83	44.79	74.73	236.30	3.82
1916.....	346.27	1,682	1,543.57	355,909.21	.....	355,909.21	5.87	14.33	89.08	44.47	76.83	230.58	4.18
1917.....	323.9	1,635	1,552.79	407,360.30	.....	407,360.30	7.87	17.60	87.40	48.36	101.11	262.34	5.73
1918.....	300.06	1,489	1,501.79	448,646.38	.....	448,646.38	8.13	26.12	93.06	71.04	100.41	298.76	6.50
1919.....	293.58	1,474	1,395.24	488,717.23	.....	488,717.23	10.87	26.86	119.22	75.32	118.00	350.27	6.68
1920.....	271.87	1,462	1,394.86	545,145.94	.....	545,145.94	17.35	30.79	119.08	93.81	129.79	390.82	7.95
1921.....	273.62	1,514	1,424.37	598,605.90	.....	598,605.90	17.75	60.42	138.82	103.09	100.18	430.26	6.67
1922.....	293.74	1,602	1,480.65	542,514.94	.....	542,514.94	12.81	49.28	137.67	82.28	82.17	364.18	5.17
1923.....	285.10	1,613	1,530.24	528,279.09	.....	528,279.09	15.85	27.81	132.12	91.89	77.55	345.22	6.06
1924.....	312	1,652	1,543.22	515,984.00	.....	515,984.00	11.50	24.97	137.33	83.79	76.76	334.35	6.75
1925.....	295.36	1,696	1,588.26	525,382.14	.....	525,382.14	10.86	17.27	137.58	84.15	80.93	330.79	8.46

*Owing to the change in the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

12. NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, LOGANSPORT

YEAR	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products	
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Perman- ent Im- prove- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence		Gross Maine- nance
1905.....	170.59	952	852.41	\$138,884.76	.....	\$138,884.76	\$5.61	\$3.76	\$68.46	\$39.25	\$45.85	\$162.93	\$16.97
1906.....	181.29	935	848.6	142,977.52	.....	192,585.82	4.20	3.97	73.16	40.52	46.64	168.49	15.59
1907.....	181.12	969	859.05	138,258.31	46,164.50	184,422.81	4.97	4.46	66.12	39.48	45.92	160.95	11.64
1908.....	187.04	1,054	905.55	158,115.21	12,811.86	170,927.07	4.64	5.33	72.81	40.27	51.56	174.61	14.76
1909.....	199.73	1,097	945.93	172,332.17	.....	172,332.17	4.40	5.04	74.84	42.56	55.41	182.25	14.46
1910.....	197.63	1,105	986.15	189,464.96	34,299.16	223,764.12	5.19	5.87	74.40	51.60	55.06	192.12	17.66
1911.....	203.36	1,060	977.65	190,822.41	12,430.45	203,252.86	4.81	7.12	80.04	52.15	51.06	195.18	20.08
1912.....	198.83	994	898.94	196,335.93	999.72	197,335.65	5.94	6.68	90.40	57.29	65.64	225.95	20.85
1913.....	199.54	1,062	901.56	195,948.63	31,326.35	227,274.98	5.37	6.92	90.26	57.00	57.80	217.35	21.37
1914.....	199.76	1,106	941.19	195,452.30	6,334.01	201,786.31	4.45	5.70	87.91	52.45	57.15	207.66	19.91
1915.....	199.65	1,099	958.27	196,184.14	61,532.87	257,737.01	4.26	6.21	85.17	54.42	54.67	204.73	21.97
1916.....	189.12	1,141	926.22	196,637.12	21,332.31	217,969.43	5.02	10.19	84.56	56.72	55.81	212.30	23.06
1917.....	183.38	1,185	957.6	222,518.70	7,780.06	230,298.76	5.43	10.45	80.09	60.59	75.82	232.38	26.71
1918.....	166.75	1,018	939.16	241,921.56	6,294.02	248,215.58	5.61	10.27	79.90	77.65	78.79	252.22	54.41
1919.....	140.90	1,087	964.26	249,447.58	8,151.82	257,599.40	6.90	18.13	79.57	72.93	81.16	258.69	51.11
1920.....	127.76	1,055	967.40	289,239.66	45,194.87	334,434.53	10.32	9.83	90.49	101.25	87.09	298.98	59.78
1921.....	151.64	1,117	1,042.45	304,188.81	94,950.49	399,148.30	8.23	9.07	100.47	96.25	77.78	291.80	56.14
1922.....	151.22	1,147	1,090.62	314,780.19	47,160.49	361,940.68	8.23	14.56	107.76	98.26	50.81	288.62	35.64
1923.....	135.77	1,181	1,119.13	318,010.84	.....	318,010.84	7.01	14.90	100.98	103.26	57.61	284.66	45.81
1924.....	145.68	1,189	1,144.55	286,654.08	20,249.47	306,903.55	4.71	11.05	99.62	79.95	55.12	250.45	50.34
1925.....	150.45	1,222	1,179.49	307,198.86	22,636.86	329,835.72	5.30	11.41	101.65	54.68	57.41	260.45	58.72

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

13. EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, RICHMOND

YEAR	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products		
	Adminis- tration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.		Substis- tence	Gross Mainte- nance
1905.....	149.5	739	714.55	\$126,856.63	.....	\$126,856.63	\$6.44	\$6.98	\$64.57	\$48.09	\$51.45	\$177.53	\$16.56
1906.....	153.6	751	731.14	129,081.74	.....	150,818.93	5.68	8.16	65.41	45.10	52.17	176.52	17.08
1907*.....	150.3	752	730.17	118,292.41	1,279.92	119,502.33	4.38	7.53	61.03	43.46	46.51	161.91	16.98
1908.....	153.6	789	744.43	135,405.42	79,416.42	214,821.84	6.26	10.00	67.47	42.81	55.35	181.89	19.04
1909.....	163.2	810	790.47	150,857.18	.....	159,357.18	5.85	9.48	68.42	48.21	58.89	190.85	14.87
1910.....	163.6	786	795.04	151,421.17	12,366.32	163,787.49	4.80	9.43	69.51	46.35	60.36	190.45	18.34
1911.....	167.1	827	793.88	154,837.12	11,619.29	166,536.41	7.35	9.35	71.88	44.90	61.48	185.16	18.83
1912.....	166.5	849	812.25	159,225.42	11,907.90	171,133.32	5.42	10.87	69.68	47.92	62.14	196.03	21.93
1913.....	166.7	849	828.98	161,649.77	85,880.17	247,529.94	4.33	10.84	69.28	50.45	60.10	195.00	22.16
1914.....	169.9	864	839.20	169,478.98	20,856.69	190,335.67	4.20	11.83	71.70	54.94	59.28	201.95	29.42
1915.....	172.3	874	845.43	172,191.04	18,008.03	190,199.07	5.80	11.70	72.28	54.48	59.41	203.67	27.71
1916.....	171.7	891	860.45	173,914.57	17,870.71	191,785.28	5.49	11.53	71.68	53.20	60.22	202.12	32.89
1917.....	163	907	869.78	189,067.68	22,846.06	211,913.74	5.52	10.67	69.69	50.82	59.67	217.37	37.14
1918.....	146.6	900	870.72	204,584.37	8,431.78	213,016.15	6.72	11.47	72.37	67.81	76.59	234.96	53.70
1919.....	135.9	911	871.19	223,408.40	27,076.76	250,485.16	6.88	11.47	76.62	78.79	82.68	256.44	71.15
1920.....	131.2	917	884.02	249,916.22	66,469.78	316,385.98	8.47	11.29	89.17	89.38	84.89	282.70	63.83
1921.....	145	934	903.57	268,507.80	53,399.47	321,907.26	9.94	22.06	88.66	112.70	53.80	297.16	60.03
1922.....	153	980	927.26	259,364.64	34,502.23	293,866.87	6.54	8.79	114.25	196.91	50.22	279.71	48.93
1923.....	144.6	984	947.79	254,039.40	82,493.95	336,533.35	6.87	8.54	106.53	101.00	45.11	268.05	52.89
1924.....	150.07	1,034	939.12	263,154.14	150,957.34	414,111.48	7.02	13.70	118.03	89.41	46.21	274.37	58.86
1925.....	157.65	1,110	1,014.21	282,055.04	6,836.97	288,892.01	5.78	17.46	116.45	82.11	56.30	278.10	52.63

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

207

14. SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, EVANSVILLE

YEAR	Population		Expenditures		Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products		
	Adminis- tration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.		Subsist- ence	Gross Mainte- nance
1905.....	115.87	684	611.33	\$108,584.06	\$2,512.65	\$111,096.71	\$6.43	\$6.25	\$60.33	\$47.96	\$56.65	\$177.62	\$8.58
1906.....	120.61	697	642.88	116,122.30	21,615.73	137,738.03	6.04	10.49	62.33	40.31	61.18	180.35	6.62
1907.....	119.36	701	655.33	108,962.73	11,795.87	120,698.60	5.58	9.79	54.63	38.61	57.57	166.18	6.56
1908.....	115.34	721	662.69	117,326.95	83,918.69	201,245.64	6.79	9.06	59.95	36.90	64.35	177.05	6.01
1909.....	114.52	771	684.18	122,083.14	2,297.00	124,380.15	6.51	8.70	58.71	45.13	59.39	178.44	14.75
1910.....	119	798	737.81	127,813.15	19,594.73	147,407.88	6.08	7.35	55.78	38.48	65.80	173.49	14.10
1911.....	121	807	746.54	131,855.15	75,393.99	207,249.14	5.84	8.03	55.32	46.72	60.71	176.62	12.76
1912.....	123	819	768.86	138,892.58	24,999.85	163,892.43	7.14	8.45	55.99	46.84	62.15	180.57	19.26
1913.....	129.88	829	778.88	134,666.36	14,730.99	149,397.35	6.68	8.31	57.35	40.93	59.63	172.90	18.81
1914.....	130.25	813	782.12	150,363.01	23,272.10	173,635.11	7.62	8.95	58.31	52.03	65.34	192.25	21.72
1915.....	129.88	832	777.47	145,019.14	11,799.71	156,818.74	7.50	8.99	59.67	46.73	63.63	186.52	24.88
1916.....	130.55	847	815.06	155,386.03	.....	157,185.74	7.35	8.38	57.15	53.78	63.98	190.64	23.67
1917.....	119.19	863	834.74	138,328.87	.....	158,328.87	4.40	7.56	49.89	47.68	76.05	189.97	39.57
1918.....	84.52	823	812.58	162,207.72	.....	162,207.72	7.30	7.03	47.81	74.12	60.80	199.91	51.89
1919.....	69.92	840	807.34	161,382.45	.....	161,382.45	7.11	7.32	47.51	67.56	70.40	225.09	31.53
1920.....	74.27	811	790.55	177,986.91	170,629.50	348,615.91	9.52	8.84	53.54	82.13	71.06	225.09	39.81
1921.....	87.82	817	791.07	176,713.35	.....	176,713.35	7.45	8.84	60.48	82.21	64.41	223.93	31.53
1922.....	87.82	840	812.68	166,698.51	15,119.78	181,818.29	8.96	11.03	63.71	51.00	59.71	185.43	37.22
1923.....	83.04	859	836.95	175,491.67	.....	175,491.67	6.07	5.18	64.19	49.07	54.17	209.68	23.86
1924.....	74.53	868	837.59	137,521.55	3,277.79	140,799.34	6.32	5.41	63.45	45.93	43.08	164.19	37.96
1925.....	78.17	891	851.30	168,329.93	58,966.11	227,296.04	14.86	4.82	68.32	62.38	47.25	197.73	41.06

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

15. *SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, NORTH MADISON

Year	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products	
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence		Gross Maine- nance
1911.....	149	757	603.83	\$135,618.44	.....	\$135,618.44	\$8.30	\$4.86	\$73.81	\$77.93	\$59.70	\$224.60	\$12.04
1912.....	176	1,046	996.41	185,547.75	\$24,604.95	210,152.70	7.34	8.47	59.79	61.35	51.26	186.21	10.70
1913.....	173	1,084	1,019.83	183,497.05	16,766.21	200,263.26	7.70	4.21	61.07	56.66	50.29	179.93	9.62
1914.....	182	1,105	1,037.91	206,106.76	10,583.78	216,690.54	9.55	6.07	65.51	61.80	55.65	198.58	15.63
1915.....	191	1,190	1,096.19	214,102.04	5,688.45	219,790.49	6.36	4.56	65.53	63.66	55.20	195.31	14.58
1916.....	204	1,200	1,147.57	226,006.12	6,795.00	232,801.12	7.30	6.54	71.47	61.37	50.26	196.94	13.72
1917.....	198	1,226	1,153.33	229,584.84	.....	229,584.84	6.13	6.51	73.74	54.25	58.43	199.06	18.49
1918.....	161	1,233	1,166.49	232,858.32	58,314.66	311,172.98	4.11	6.43	73.05	80.77	52.41	216.77	45.33
1919.....	157	1,239	1,164.12	232,637.28	8,754.78	256,422.06	6.49	6.44	74.51	79.31	50.29	217.04	56.82
1920.....	156	1,290	1,189.82	301,698.80	28,898.04	330,596.80	7.14	8.40	87.38	88.36	62.58	253.56	51.36
1921.....	190	1,292	1,219.80	337,249.80	29,487.28	367,207.08	6.97	8.20	90.35	107.60	54.33	276.45	45.73
1922.....	189	1,356	1,239.62	330,406.13	48,689.10	379,105.23	6.86	12.10	106.13	92.78	48.66	266.54	41.26
1923.....	195	1,356	1,259.24	335,319.65	8,083.51	343,403.16	6.75	11.91	107.74	94.48	45.41	266.29	42.53
1924.....	199	1,339	1,285.86	339,229.24	36,921.15	376,150.39	4.69	7.47	110.94	95.00	45.72	268.82	47.94
1925.....	187	1,414	1,311.88	332,927.73	10,458.36	343,386.09	7.87	7.51	107.85	81.39	49.16	253.78	64.21

*Opened August 23, 1910.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

209

16. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, KNIGHTSTOWN

Year	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence	Gross Mainte- nance	
1905	91.5	532	491.25	\$106,262.18	\$2,888.73	\$109,150.91	\$19.70	\$10.18	\$67.11	\$57.89	\$61.43	\$216.31	\$11.30
1906	98	570	432.5	106,626.84	2,906.84	109,533.68	17.77	11.85	75.78	70.34	51.21	226.38	11.54
1907*	88.95	473	444	97,890.67	1,907.95	99,798.62	16.63	12.42	70.07	65.64	59.29	220.44	16.18
1908	90.25	456	413	103,631.97	12,203.15	115,835.12	22.89	19.32	83.03	65.05	79.73	235.26	12.72
1909	90	407	372	106,323.77	2,036.89	108,360.66	22.41	13.43	80.73	70.88	77.65	235.83	16.31
1910	90	367	305	104,139.15	2,639.01	106,778.16	16.17	18.63	112.49	91.64	92.37	331.60	17.80
1911	92	410	333	104,692.30	1,460.81	106,153.11	17.09	18.13	103.73	97.00	81.25	317.20	18.30
1912	90	458	373	103,854.21	1,318.48	105,172.69	10.23	16.09	102.36	92.70	67.08	278.43	18.55
1913	96	494	428.87	111,263.86	1,318.48	112,582.34	21.91	13.99	82.54	78.29	62.70	259.43	19.54
1914	96	515	448.42	112,839.94	12,642.88	125,482.82	14.47	13.38	86.14	82.10	55.55	251.64	15.09
1915	96	508	445.77	108,072.83	1,903.95	109,976.78	15.48	13.45	83.12	78.42	51.97	242.44	17.09
1916	96	510	446.19	111,349.43	3,191.60	114,541.03	19.08	13.42	82.90	81.83	51.42	249.55	24.36
1917	93	482	443.6	121,163.92	1,409.32	122,573.24	27.07	13.53	82.31	82.18	68.05	273.14	21.18
1918	82	400	377.10	116,722.09	955.41	117,677.50	15.25	18.56	89.24	119.84	66.64	309.53	46.94
1919	82	374	324.59	119,579.27	11,447.76	131,027.03	27.24	21.57	102.97	131.99	84.63	308.40	53.49
1920	75	324	283.99	140,352.61	701.67	141,054.28	38.57	24.65	129.07	184.73	117.30	494.32	39.97
1921	70	343	256.15	139,201.44	1,099.80	140,301.24	39.07	31.23	158.61	229.17	90.35	543.44	37.36
1922	78	341	276.91	134,303.86	5,624.05	139,927.91	27.56	32.49	166.94	167.66	97.73	485.01	42.40
1923	83	318	260.29	141,116.79	1,916.90	143,033.69	23.33	34.46	186.45	200.18	84.14	542.15	51.33
1924	83	329	277.85	141,279.37	1,916.90	143,196.27	26.68	27.92	189.01	180.72	88.40	508.47	48.09
1925	84	358	289.54	142,872.01	8,084.54	150,956.55	21.44	20.99	190.34	172.79	88.40	493.96	49.41

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

17. STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, LAFAYETTE

YEAR	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products	
	Adminis- tration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subst- itence		Gross Main- tenance
1905.....	124.50	993	680.25	\$103,731.32	\$578.85	\$104,310.17	\$0.95	\$7.36	\$42.67	\$44.15	\$57.36	\$152.49	.....
1906.....	135.....	1,136	706.....	125,052.25	77,135.02	202,187.27	1.20	15.44	45.90	53.69	60.90	177.13	.....
1907.....	148.25	1,182	749.....	116,366.75	29,944.94	146,311.69	1.12	9.42	43.98	43.90	56.94	155.36	.....
1908.....	160.25	1,239	772.....	137,401.48	104,363.85	241,765.33	1.27	8.77	43.98	50.71	68.87	177.98	.....
1909.....	167.75	1,330	865.5	151,742.64	2,155.90	153,898.54	9.77	8.48	40.92	50.88	65.27	175.32	.....
1910.....	175.25	1,430	925.5	173,705.07	48,606.13	222,311.20	12.95	13.26	42.73	44.81	73.94	187.69	.....
1911.....	191.....	1,410	898.....	170,454.86	.....	170,454.86	8.84	7.03	46.23	48.66	79.05	189.81	.....
1912.....	205.....	1,377	859.....	169,514.75	1,439.55	170,954.30	4.57	10.13	48.95	50.55	83.14	197.34	.....
1913.....	209.....	1,372	844.....	174,867.80	14,366.89	189,234.69	4.63	8.56	55.01	55.35	83.64	207.19	.....
1914.....	207.....	1,417	909.....	196,502.70	9,150.00	205,652.70	2.88	14.72	54.45	55.47	88.65	216.17	.....
1915.....	207.....	1,461	916.....	200,029.11	5,150.00	205,179.11	4.24	13.96	53.55	54.08	92.54	218.37	.....
1916.....	205.....	1,384	872.....	202,414.15	25,537.46	227,951.61	5.84	14.30	56.57	57.35	98.07	232.13	.....
1917.....	208.....	1,425	865.....	206,661.73	14,650.95	221,312.68	7.17	5.60	58.37	54.77	110.30	238.91	.....
1918.....	199.....	1,303	827.....	240,765.81	4,331.70	245,097.51	7.07	11.36	64.50	80.59	127.51	291.13	.....
1919.....	234.....	1,252	680.....	243,729.71	.....	243,729.71	13.19	15.28	85.24	98.77	152.05	358.43	.....
1920.....	216.....	1,104	678.....	320,333.98	7,439.43	327,773.41	4.84	13.37	102.20	145.02	155.44	428.82	.....
1921.....	269.....	1,012	704.....	322,464.26	11,033.12	333,497.38	4.84	43.89	123.80	155.58	128.10	455.20	.....
1922.....	271.....	989.....	618.....	322,119.80	151,014.07	473,133.87	4.35	43.89	170.23	159.89	142.87	521.23	.....
1923.....	214.....	715.....	516.....	295,741.28	57,646.41	353,387.69	1.27	23.42	209.27	198.16	139.02	573.14	.....
1924.....	180.....	671.....	580.....	279,948.78	204,893.30	484,752.08	1.91	20.44	198.76	167.70	112.10	499.91	.....
1925.....	189.....	658.....	545.....	301,427.32	4,629.14	306,056.46	1.03	7.43	213.33	148.27	116.02	553.08	\$2.56
													2.74

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

211

18. SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH, FORT WAYNE

YEAR	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products	
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence		Gross Main- tenance
1905.....	139.16	1,039	1,016	\$129,750.03	\$19,560.12	\$149,310.15	\$3.67	\$6.31	\$51.40	\$34.90	\$31.43	\$127.71	\$6.13
1906.....	155.63	1,035	1,017.37	132,496.26	34,970.90	167,467.16	3.70	7.46	52.53	36.18	30.37	130.24	7.31
1907.....	158.54	1,033	1,019.28	119,783.41	38,133.94	157,917.35	5.28	5.40	47.69	31.30	27.85	117.52	9.47
1908.....	164.56	1,106	1,054.03	136,087.82	53,364.09	189,451.91	6.12	7.12	52.21	31.11	32.55	129.11	0.37
1909.....	180	1,149	1,107.43	152,600.10	10,516.29	163,116.39	6.19	6.77	53.36	36.95	34.53	137.80	10.61
1910.....	169.5	1,143	1,123.38	153,515.08	32,967.02	186,482.10	7.08	6.67	52.43	34.85	35.63	136.65	11.80
1911.....	172.06	1,225	1,147.92	156,726.77	40,711.46	197,438.23	6.17	7.03	54.67	37.74	31.42	136.53	15.04
1912.....	181	1,249	1,206.33	170,127.62	19,496.32	189,623.94	5.99	7.03	54.14	39.35	34.27	140.68	12.76
1913.....	182.5	1,276	1,237.11	176,523.81	17,067.08	193,590.89	7.11	6.87	52.40	41.24	35.07	142.69	15.74
1914.....	190.16	1,305	1,263.38	186,918.42	65,335.60	252,254.02	7.96	7.91	54.52	43.73	37.83	147.95	16.44
1915.....	190.42	1,312	1,282.49	189,152.51	18,211.24	207,363.75	7.60	7.80	54.25	45.26	34.58	147.49	16.88
1916.....	196.48	1,374	1,303.84	192,320.28	18,744.31	211,064.59	8.21	7.66	53.78	48.21	32.43	147.38	17.08
1917.....	191.55	1,432	1,375.07	202,820.26	5,005.60	207,825.86	7.25	7.37	50.79	38.61	43.36	147.28	19.16
1918.....	176.86	1,459	1,393.26	235,902.83	56,513.60	292,416.43	9.22	7.18	54.61	57.84	40.47	169.32	24.71
1919.....	168.32	1,451	1,396.97	262,456.13	4,173.31	266,629.44	12.01	7.16	57.38	60.06	51.29	187.90	29.37
1920.....	175.06	1,451	1,397.96	268,927.07	11,756.18	280,683.25	16.54	7.15	66.58	67.69	55.87	213.83	35.89
1921.....	172.59	1,439	1,397.67	282,069.25	12,587.96	294,657.21	9.20	8.94	68.30	79.64	37.45	201.81	34.24
1922.....	185.4	1,454	1,403.54	279,354.64	12,970.87	292,325.51	7.48	12.47	71.65	72.01	33.72	199.05	30.75
1923.....	183.75	1,539	1,425.93	313,790.59	23,662.02	337,452.61	13.76	10.82	75.75	84.43	35.60	200.06	26.90
1924.....	187.19	1,603	1,502.02	326,555.01	12,660.14	339,215.15	12.01	14.85	82.09	76.45	31.99	217.39	26.90
1925.....	181.85	1,574	1,445.46	307,459.34	19,545.87	327,005.21	8.07	8.76	80.90	76.51	38.17	212.71	45.29

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

19. INDIANA FARM COLONY FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, BUTLERVILLE

YEAR	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence	Gross Mainte- nance	
1921.....	37.45	80	55.43	\$56,309.25	\$54,990.34	\$111,299.59	\$40.23	\$15.29	\$383.30	\$462.26	\$114.78	\$1,015.86	\$127.74
1922.....	36.23	104	87.96	56,228.43	47,258.52	103,486.95	21.85	42.71	269.16	234.12	71.41	639.25	147.87
1923.....	45.54	142	121.98	84,216.67	66,658.92	150,875.59	39.72	39.38	265.63	293.21	52.47	690.41	158.55
1924.....	58.59	169	140.25	77,602.80	100,353.99	177,956.79	16.28	20.40	232.73	225.48	58.43	553.32	181.34
1925.....	49.61	248	192.71	90,113.65	34,685.13	124,798.78	25.36	36.72	196.87	198.02	49.97	506.95	76.59

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

213

20. VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS, NEWCASTLE

YEAR	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products		
	Adminis- tration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.		Subsist- ence	Gross Maine- nance
1908.....	23.36	82	39.37	\$19,049.68	\$64,426.89	\$83,476.57	\$4.08	\$13.81	\$232.57	\$165.59	\$67.81	\$483.86	\$58.60
1909.....	31.41	115	105.09	31,472.23	11,769.82	43,242.05	7.76	38.88	115.41	91.21	51.22	299.48	76.54
1910.....	30.65	116	115.26	34,677.99	18,718.23	53,396.22	10.47	26.16	111.84	109.43	42.97	300.87	70.09
1911.....	30.12	116	116.08	36,161.37	79,350.34	115,511.71	3.97	27.98	114.01	124.99	40.57	311.52	84.51
1912.....	40.27	179	151	42,291.37	34,062.26	176,353.63	9.50	19.87	111.12	91.89	47.69	280.07	85.92
1913.....	47.08	214	197.56	55,547.20	33,453.54	89,000.74	9.72	15.18	100.23	110.46	45.57	281.16	71.26
1914.....	53.11	223	218.43	57,537.32	48,024.57	105,621.89	7.19	13.72	103.48	109.77	39.53	263.69	75.46
1915.....	56.84	238	227.97	59,996.22	101,531.85	161,528.07	7.30	13.16	109.10	100.58	37.90	263.17	102.80
1916.....	63.08	306	285.86	75,962.82	40,625.61	116,488.43	8.10	15.74	97.03	117.66	37.29	265.73	92.86
1917.....	68.56	350	335.55	91,249.03	20,169.26	111,418.29	8.61	13.41	94.93	121.51	33.48	271.94	104.40
1918.....	67.53	349	345.59	89,368.08	31,516.50	120,884.58	9.09	17.30	91.46	110.29	30.46	258.60	131.83
1919.....	60.43	377	356.67	100,129.98	59,572.37	159,702.35	12.43	16.82	94.69	127.56	28.22	280.72	133.55
1920.....	60.30	377	373.92	123,075.82	80,922.08	203,997.90	16.55	20.53	108.36	141.66	41.23	329.15	163.09
1921.....	68.24	419	389.46	137,684.89	31,476.04	169,160.93	13.55	20.53	120.85	171.97	26.61	333.52	112.24
1922.....	71.79	425	409.68	137,991.21	164,100.98	302,092.19	10.11	29.23	118.92	153.40	25.11	336.82	92.70
1923.....	66.39	414	397.08	144,344.83	324,645.89	468,990.82	10.47	30.21	118.70	179.73	24.40	363.51	89.19
1924.....	75.97	416	402.95	180,506.73	150,448.92	330,955.65	12.68	39.75	151.64	217.84	26.05	447.96	89.25
1925.....	86.32	505	417.45	209,817.37	83,731.69	293,559.06	23.38	29.40	185.90	234.63	29.31	502.62	119.39

YEAR

Adminis-
tration

Average
Number
Officers
and
Employees

Enrolled

Daily
Average

Maintenance

Permanent
Improvements

Total

Clothing

Repairs

Administration

Office,
Domestic
and
Outdoor
Depts.

Subsistence

Gross
Maintenance

Farm
Products

21. INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF, INDIANAPOLIS

Year	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products	
	Administration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Maintenance	Permanent Improvements	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Administration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence		Gross Maintenance
1905.....	87	325	323.41	\$72,150.46	.....	\$72,150.46	\$2.83	\$3.07	\$123.67	\$49.56	\$43.96	\$223.09	\$5.09
1906.....	88	325	314.02	70,577.06	.....	70,577.06	3.07	5.65	128.74	46.12	41.17	224.75	3.51
1907.....	89	274	315.78	68,858.25	.....	68,858.25	2.86	2.90	125.37	50.85	36.08	218.06	3.25
1908.....	93	288	291.47	74,139.04	.....	74,139.04	2.78	.....	157.32	51.12	43.14	254.36	4.79
1909.....	90	310	295.44	74,505.22	.....	74,505.22	2.28	1.41	149.05	58.00	41.62	252.36	3.70
1910.....	86	295	284.34	73,087.99	.....	73,087.99	2.99	3.11	154.77	49.76	46.41	257.04	3.29
1911.....	88	288	296.73	76,191.84	.....	76,191.84	2.62	.....	151.67	53.34	48.21	256.77	3.22
1912.....	96	317	301.52	87,637.95	.....	87,637.95	3.50	5.06	157.48	66.09	58.54	290.67	1.09
1913.....	94	307	283.90	85,980.09	.....	85,980.09	2.53	7.50	169.44	61.11	62.27	302.85	1.94
1914.....	94	323	298.19	93,732.00	\$9,394.52	103,126.52	1.92	10.05	169.55	61.01	61.80	314.33	2.01
1915.....	94	307	298.35	93,347.00	.....	93,347.00	1.66	10.02	178.03	65.09	58.08	312.88	2.25
1916.....	95	325	284.76	93,184.82	.....	93,184.82	1.46	10.53	181.38	73.12	60.75	327.24	1.11
1917.....	99	314	297	93,246.92	.....	93,246.92	2.71	10.05	169.57	69.89	61.74	313.96	2.64
1918.....	97	298	284.26	93,753.26	.....	93,753.26	1.07	10.00	174.52	81.60	62.63	329.82	.....
1919.....	85	304	272.25	54,850.94	.....	54,850.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920.....	92	319	293.61	123,837.69	138.77	123,976.46	79	18.89	194.20	102.74	105.22	421.84	3.27
1921.....	87	301	297.00	146,680.18	3,847.59	150,527.77	72	15.73	234.48	149.35	93.53	493.81	6.65
1922.....	87	309	301.13	133,488.28	3,701.70	137,189.98	55	20.32	224.24	123.20	74.98	443.29	10.30
1923.....	95	322	311.29	132,769.16	5,025.37	137,794.53	72	15.97	222.86	133.64	53.32	426.51	20.10
1924.....	99	342	328.9	135,781.38	15,626.34	151,417.72	1.59	17.57	234.66	100.37	58.68	412.87	23.27
1925.....	99	348	349	140,692.44	98.06	140,790.50	1.50	13.76	220.83	111.44	55.60	403.13	24.11

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

†From June 15, 1918 to January 1, 1919 the property was occupied by the War Department as an Army Training School. This accounts for the low expense compared with previous years. The School session 1918-1919 was not held; that of 1919-20 opened September 23, 1919.

22. INDIANA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, INDIANAPOLIS

YEAR	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products	
	Adminis- tration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence		Gross Maine- nance
1905	52	135	128.37	\$37,495.75	.....	\$37,495.75	.....	\$23.90	\$149.39	\$65.15	\$53.65	\$292.00	.....
1906	53	128	129.01	39,985.29	\$1,450.00	41,435.29	.....	20.12	160.89	75.01	53.92	309.94	.....
1907*	52	125	128.37	36,655.67	.....	36,655.67	.....	17.82	148.98	66.64	52.11	285.55	.....
1908	53	128	123.38	40,994.91	3,146.61	44,141.52	.....	20.25	180.62	62.51	68.88	332.26	.....
1909	54	127	122.23	40,930.16	29,600.00	70,530.16	.....	20.41	179.64	68.35	66.46	334.86	.....
1910	54	126	132.65	40,987.54	32,621.54	73,609.08	.....	18.85	170.94	54.01	65.19	308.99	.....
1911	54	128	127.19	40,922.40	.....	40,922.40	.....	19.66	175.94	60.35	65.79	321.74	.....
1912	54	127	125.8	43,377.83	.....	43,377.83	.....	19.84	166.54	59.54	68.89	344.81	.....
1913	54	128	122.38	43,444.44	11,992.29	55,436.73	.....	20.39	200.65	63.13	70.82	354.90	.....
1914	54	116	120.97	43,423.26	8,286.50	51,709.76	.....	21.01	201.05	62.19	75.11	358.96	.....
1915	55	122	116.84	43,467.29	10,880.37	54,347.66	.....	21.39	205.43	65.61	79.59	372.02	.....
1916	55	117	124.18	45,304.38	994.54	46,298.92	.....	20.03	200.63	66.67	77.50	364.83	.....
1917	55	106	111.78	45,476.46	1,552.16	47,028.62	.....	22.28	225.66	60.13	98.77	406.84	.....
1918	56	109	106.00	47,839.34	5,710.97	53,550.31	.....	23.16	237.28	98.39	98.77	446.60	.....
1919	55	101	106.52	48,991.94	6,478.57	55,470.51	.....	23.44	239.35	86.29	117.16	456.18	.....
1920	53	126	113.18	55,730.50	198.42	55,928.92	.....	22.04	212.08	126.10	132.18	492.40	.....
1921	54	132	119.67	67,695.47	.....	67,695.47	.....	20.84	247.69	108.61	128.54	565.68	.....
1922	55	121	123.37	66,479.52	3,416.28	69,895.80	.....	20.18	261.31	133.11	124.26	538.86	.....
1923	54	118	120.83	64,128.17	48.30	64,176.47	.....	18.24	265.43	138.49	108.57	530.73	.....
1924	53	123	122.15	68,050.85	354.58	68,405.43	\$0.20	17.14	270.61	151.01	118.06	557.11	.....
1925	54	118	122.53	65,983.77	72,299.20	138,282.97	.....	7.58	268.16	147.21	115.56	538.51	.....

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

23. INDIANA STATE SANATORIUM, ROCKVILLE

YEAR	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products	
	Adminis- tration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence		Gross Mainte- nance
1912	44	91	97.32	\$45,625.74	\$10,244.75	\$55,870.49		\$14.84	\$168.82	\$150.93	\$134.73	\$468.82	\$22.42
1913	44	113	113.53	53,022.88	647.48	53,670.36		47.64	152.50	129.53	137.37	467.04	26.57
1914	48	119	119.21	55,808.06	13,383.65	69,191.71		36.41	160.82	105.43	165.49	468.15	41.90
50.09	1915	135	126.35	59,120.39	1,616.35	60,736.74		45.30	163.49	117.56	141.63	467.98	73.60
53.10	1916	142	140.49	70,718.25	7,437.30	78,155.55		65.58	168.82	122.20	146.77	503.37	80.92
54.09	1917	142	142.85	71,881.03		71,881.03		36.81	168.33	137.81	160.24	503.19	129.64
53.62	1918	151	141.93	78,636.62	4,487.41	83,124.03		58.61	173.84	163.76	157.84	554.05	142.81
56.90	1919	128	135.15	86,049.86		86,049.86		42.86	189.15	246.33	158.36	636.70	187.21
52.22	1920	105	106.86	99,594.86	17,571.14	117,166.00		62.22	309.72	347.94	212.13	932.01	167.43
55.10	1921	104	103.37	95,133.12	8,100.13	103,233.25		77.37	359.11	373.82	170.01	920.31	104.63
58.46	1922	125	113.17	100,099.14	47,756.87	147,856.01	\$8.74	88.36	364.89	373.51	149.90	884.50	115.65
58.86	1923	101	113.88	107,711.11	104,253.81	211,964.92	8.73	87.81	368.59	347.08	139.71	945.82	112.58
78.82	1924	170	145.40	131,537.01	23,147.88	154,674.89	9.60	50.80	417.62	248.96	177.60	904.38	142.41
87.30	1925	160	165.90	139,984.84	43,754.15	183,738.99	1.76	59.28	394.06	280.97	159.24	845.31	123.14

24. INDIANA UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS, INDIANAPOLIS

YEAR	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Perman- ent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence	Gross Maine- nance	
1915.....	59	89	69	\$76,263 90	.....	\$76,263 90	\$20 04	\$29 26	\$419 92	\$435 62	\$200 43	\$1,105 27	.....
1916.....	58	87	89	\$6,305 39	.....	\$6,305 39	17 65	26 76	322 77	428 24	174 30	969 72	.....
1917.....	63	94	92 8	92,746 13	.....	92,746 13	13 71	17 08	325 58	450 02	193 03	999 42	.....
1918.....	58	94	102 7	101,976 52	.....	110,283 62	13 41	19 55	291 14	431 43	238 43	992 96	.....
1919.....	56	112	101 9	116,306 50	.....	124,539 27	18 91	35 69	318 10	436 65	342 03	1,141 38	.....
1920.....	58	122	107	137,381 78	8,087 43	145,469 21	20 05	50 28	359 77	508 46	345 38	1,283 94	.....
1921.....	62	104	106 77	132,162 10	8,000 00	160,162 10	20 62	48 43	460 56	586 91	308 62	1,455 14	.....
1922.....	64	121	112	133,681 12	8,000 00	161,681 12	19 23	45 79	456 85	596 19	253 92	1,371 98	.....
1923.....	68	120	119	161,770 01	8,000 00	169,770 01	16 10	48 85	459 05	578 79	265 62	1,350 41	.....
1924.....	187	147	120 2	186,328 52	11,809 40	198,137 92	13 92	56 80	471 78	673 40	335 25	1,326 11	.....
1925.....	187	254	248 18	365,924 13	36,742 50	402,666 63	8 56	47 72	651 73	613 77	360 70	1,622 43	.....

25. INDIANA STATE PRISON, MICHIGAN CITY

YEAR	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence	Gross Mainte- nance
1905	57	886	886	\$122,514 60	\$39,968 40	\$162,733 00	\$6 14	\$5 64	\$52 20	\$42 39	\$32 25	\$138 62
1906	56	930	918 9	120,610 79	71,991 01	192,601 80	5 26	5 44	51 24	38 71	30 61	131 25
1907	57	1,062	1,017 7	122,671 84	57,626 98	180,298 82	5 65	4 50	42 12	36 68	31 59	120 54
1908	59	1,128	1,095 12	144,765 51	39,795 91	184,561 42	5 48	4 56	53 03	33 32	35 80	132 19
1909	65	1,150	1,131 12	159,702 36	35,112 70	194,815 06	4 59	4 23	52 37	35 39	38 43	135 21
1910	63	1,097	1,112 92	154,397 38	110,515 01	264,912 39	4 14	4 49	54 38	38 27	37 45	138 73
1911	71	1,071	1,077 5	154,766 42	28,189 66	182,956 08	5 65	4 63	58 28	38 11	36 96	143 63
1912	66	1,156	1,126 76	163,641 37	21,177 65	184,819 02	5 61	6 65	55 35	42 12	37 50	145 23
1913	73	1,185	1,207 39	182,549 77	2,394 42	184,944 19	4 91	6 21	55 15	47 52	37 30	151 18
1914	69	1,137	1,157 74	176,257 28	2,894 42	179,151 70	4 61	6 48	59 34	44 73	37 08	152 24
1915	81	1,331	1,231 76	194,808 25	23,019 56	217,827 81	10 30	7 68	51 46	46 04	43 25	156 76
1916	84	1,279	1,301 95	204,090 59	17,381 69	221,472 28	8 34	10 04	65 06	48 72	43 25	160 16
1917	84	1,200	1,209 61	249,043 85	29,564 61	278,608 46	6 38	5 52	61 57	73 14	54 51	205 89
1918	72	1,322	1,232 95	268,894 23	5,859 90	274,694 13	15 32	9 41	78 13	72 87	71 58	218 02
1919	71	1,380	1,062 32	292,559 80	12,477 23	305,037 03	12 92	8 58	61 57	84 07	88 57	275 40
1920	57	881	909 79	233,505 59	13,625 12	247,130 71	17 84	8 58	75 28	51 22	79 72	256 65
1921	60	1,352	1,119 28	239,903 22	11,478 30	251,381 52	8 4	8 93	73 38	59 35	61 30	265 40
1922	65	1,430	1,409 96	324,524 47	18,469 80	343,002 67	17 84	4 60	84 97	63 72	58 88	230 17
1923	70	1,750	1,468 14	351,699 40	18,469 80	370,169 20	16 20	5 81	81 02	74 59	60 87	239 49
1924	75	2,205	1,780 87	383,274 65	18,023 85	401,298 50	16 01	5 65	75 59	56 91	60 75	215 21
1925	75	2,264	1,777 55	392,483 57	11,348 25	403,831 82	16 39	6 83	78 78	49 12	69 63	220 80

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

†This includes a large number of men who have been transferred from the Reformatory at Jeffersonville pending the opening of the New Reformatory at Pendleton.

‡Includes paroled men and suspended sentence cases under supervision, not counted heretofore.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

219

26. INDIANA REFORMATORY, JEFFERSONVILLE

YEAR	Adminis- tration	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products
		Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subst- itence	Gross Main- tenance	
1905.....	77	1,084	1,044.36	\$155,907.39	\$23,101.08	\$179,008.47	\$11.29	\$4.79	\$59.27	\$40.73	\$33.21	\$149.29	\$0.68
1906.....	78	1,093	1,094.84	162,454.10	4,989.16	167,443.26	10.10	4.56	61.13	39.91	33.60	148.38	58
1907.....	82	1,175	1,144.85	162,636.19	20,378.37	183,014.56	7.97	4.00	56.00	43.97	30.12	142.06	58
1908.....	85	1,250	1,211.55	196,837.39	6,473.30	203,330.69	9.34	3.92	64.33	44.74	40.13	162.48	50
1909.....	86-92	1,193	1,266.70	216,013.61	58,487.31	274,500.92	14.92	3.94	62.57	48.24	40.86	170.53	68
1910.....	82-81	1,068	1,106.23	198,638.58	30,769.57	229,408.15	11.93	5.42	65.33	54.36	42.52	179.58	46
1911.....	85-66	1,101	1,091.55	192,453.05	11,807.25	204,260.30	11.12	5.46	65.84	49.31	44.58	176.31	89
1912.....	90-15	1,090	1,136.64	199,801.44	9,967.41	209,768.85	9.90	5.28	66.84	45.95	47.81	175.78	81
1913.....	82-92	956	989.72	191,285.61	7,984.68	199,270.29	7.28	6.05	77.02	51.99	50.93	193.27	84
1914.....	77-48	1,030	1,004.11	209,312.27	12,782.56	222,094.83	13.67	9.96	75.45	55.07	54.29	208.45	77
1915.....	86-98	1,275	1,168.13	216,004.02	38,414.17	254,418.19	10.43	7.92	70.60	49.97	46.00	184.92	172
1916.....	89-90	1,342	1,304.67	235,994.71	28,325.84	264,320.55	10.22	7.62	70.82	47.91	44.31	189.88	465
1917.....	88-44	1,313	1,276.85	242,128.62	12,801.26	254,929.88	9.88	9.78	64.97	48.81	56.19	189.63	1104
1918.....	77-44	441	1,016.45	276,298.56	34,907.89	311,116.54	10.07	9.83	73.97	62.49	85.38	271.74	1115
1919.....	81-36	707	962.08	234,807.81	16,800.96	251,608.77	15.58	16.60	111.18	155.29	91.34	389.99	1548
1920.....	61-15	710	709.44	292,001.75	55,872.04	347,873.79	37.34	21.12	109.92	138.31	104.90	411.59	1385
1921.....	65-68	791	815.76	302,710.81	66,622.84	369,333.65	12.78	34.52	169.24	151.41	67.34	435.29	921
1922.....	73	878	918.02	390,244.51	15,442.42	405,686.93	21.89	14.52	113.64	135.30	63.47	348.82	1015
1923.....	72	1245	752.32	292,419.51	.....	292,419.51	32.62	15.75	136.05	139.15	65.09	388.69	983

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

Many of the prisoners have been transferred to the new Reformatory site at Pendleton and the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City. The institution at Jeffersonville was abandoned shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

27. INDIANA REFORMATORY, PENDELETON*

YEAR	Administration		Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products
	Average Number Officers and Employees	Enrolled	Daily Average	Maintenance	Permanent Improvements	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Administration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence	Gross Maintenance	
1922.....	7	133	99.80	\$8,437.79	\$349,994.40	\$358,432.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923.....	15	364	157.91	65,249.68	1,333,560.98	1,398,810.66	\$35.51	.....	\$148.18	\$111.39	\$118.13	\$413.21	.....
1924.....	80	71,836	811.79	272,386.54	1,261,141.78	1,533,528.32	43.11	3.94	142.23	62.18	84.08	835.54	\$6.89
1925.....	75	2,549	1,354.62	335,286.96	135,759.10	471,046.06	25.72	1.54	78.47	70.49	71.29	247.51	4.14

*Opened by proclamation of the Governor, November 19, 1923. †Includes paroled and suspended sentence cases not heretofore counted.

28. INDIANA STATE FARM, PUTNAMVILLE

YEAR	Administration		Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products
	Average Number Officers and Employees	Enrolled	Daily Average	Maintenance	Permanent Improvements	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Administration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence	Gross Maintenance	
1915.....	21.91	604	430.95	\$53,598.72	\$50,729.46	\$104,328.18	\$16.19	\$0.11	\$20.14	\$49.21	\$36.18	\$121.83	\$3.13
1916.....	32	619	665.82	133,909.72	44,524.32	178,434.04	18.92	19.37	29.00	71.80	62.03	201.12	19.84
1917.....	34.13	636	693.12	140,741.03	24,833.70	165,574.73	20.22	12.88	33.85	70.06	66.04	203.05	37.63
1918.....	36.46	471	462.87	108,355.23	36,041.09	144,396.32	35.40	15.78	50.41	83.46	49.28	234.33	98.60
1919.....	30	316	354.69	93,115.13	48,339.08	141,454.21	47.51	14.17	64.07	106.86	29.92	262.53	144.95
1920.....	30	320	293.67	68,298.79	13,552.03	81,850.82	7.49	11.23	77.15	116.89	19.81	232.57	183.27
1921.....	36	544	434.47	87,901.34	3,933.16	91,834.50	28.10	10.71	55.54	95.62	11.34	202.31	98.89
1922.....	43	458	555.45	101,017.65	16,901.03	117,918.68	14.66	9.55	52.12	88.27	20.27	181.87	75.15
1923.....	40	468	523.42	90,611.61	12,311.56	102,923.17	23.94	11.83	47.45	61.27	29.20	173.09	92.45
1924.....	46.90	613	586.36	130,411.79	68,323.56	198,735.35	23.25	19.57	60.65	74.88	38.06	222.41	66.86
1925.....	51.58	807	719.24	171,557.05	34,549.97	206,106.92	39.97	24.00	54.80	75.05	44.70	238.62	53.25

29. INDIANA WOMAN'S PRISON, INDIANAPOLIS

YEAR	Administration		Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance						Farm Products
	Average Number Officers and Employees	Enrolled	Daily Average	Maintenance	Permanent Improvements	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Administration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Deps.	Subsistence	Gross Maintenance		
1908	20	91	68.41	\$23,558.01	\$37,520.00	\$61,078.01	\$16.08	\$48.76	\$140.66	\$95.00	\$43.86	\$344.36	\$78	
1909	20	118	86.52	26,516.0		26,516.80	9.88	37.03	119.37	94.91	45.29	306.48	6.58	
1910	20	116	110.51	27,990.88		27,990.88	12.14	24.82	92.81	75.57	47.94	253.28	2.97	
1911	20	126	118.99	29,603.64	1,800.00	31,403.64	3.41	26.43	88.41	87.86	42.68	248.79	3.43	
1912	19	141	140.46	32,352.88		32,352.88	9.59	18.70	73.59	80.23	48.22	230.33	1.75	
1913	19	141	140.01	30,005.50		30,005.50	8.75	13.98	72.86	78.16	40.56	214.31	2.10	
1914	23	94	116.74	30,009.35	1,250.00	31,259.35	13.86	20.04	94.90	78.92	45.64	257.06	3.35	
1915	17	165	122.78	31,751.85		31,751.85	13.41	22.84	89.01	86.71	48.34	238.61	11.00	
1916	22	148	146.54	35,090.75		35,090.75	18.40	14.87	78.62	78.42	49.15	239.46	10.64	
1917	24	210	166.66	39,108.07	1,000.00	40,108.07	12.42	13.53	89.16	75.56	64.29	264.73	20.92	
1918	24	105	132.66	34,853.84		34,853.84	6.59	13.43	88.57	91.76	60.78	270.90	20.32	
1919	23	90	96.21	35,683.91	729.70	36,413.61	11.30	30.54	127.09	118.49	83.48	370.90	57.90	
1920	21	73	82.79	35,220.42	943.32	36,163.74	10.24	38.31	173.00	148.83	91.28	461.66	23.21	
1921	21	91	85.42	37,182.58	1,960.47	39,143.05	12.78	34.52	169.24	151.41	67.34	485.29	22.24	
1922	20	98	94.03	36,265.81		36,265.81	16.61	28.75	148.49	137.09	54.74	385.68	25.74	
1923	21	126	120.34	38,248.79		38,248.79	17.42	19.60	117.35	113.06	50.41	317.84	63.52	
1924	20	183	119.51	36,620.64		36,620.64	10.76	18.37	122.59	104.79	49.91	306.42	63.52	
1925	21	197	147.25	39,451.55		39,451.55	8.73	18.04	107.41	87.49	46.25	267.92	43.76	

30. INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL, PLAINFIELD

YEAR	Population		Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products		
	Adminis- tration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Perman- ent Im- prove- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.		Subsit- ence	Gross Maine- nance
1905.....	40.08	574	585	\$78,000 00	\$29,391 78	\$107,391 78	\$15 50	\$8 55	\$41 59	\$45 05	\$22 64	\$133 33	\$25 65
1906.....	56.41	568	580 73	84,163 18	4,514 13	88,677 31	17 54	12 05	43 82	50 70	20 82	144 93	26 41
1907*	49.29	545	563 98	80,666 36		80,666 36	16 20	11 78	40 45	54 46	20 14	143 03	23 45
1908.....	53.17	544	566 86	92,312 71	20,810 72	113,123 43	20 63	12 35	49 85	55 24	24 78	162 85	28 20
1909.....	54	690	631 57	107,995 31	6,897 63	114,892 94	21 82	11 08	47 29	63 19	27 62	171 00	22 48
1910.....	55.28	666	681 81	120,284 74	6,449 69	126,734 43	21 38	10 27	44 13	68 59	32 05	176 42	25 51
1911.....	59.29	602	640 15	114,097 15	18,588 72	132,685 87	20 84	10 93	50 13	67 69	28 64	178 23	31 57
1912.....	58.45	583	591 48	112,223 46	8,155 96	120,379 42	22 50	16 90	70 49	50 16	29 68	189 73	22 98
1913.....	61.74	555	559 62	110,571 43	9,519 04	120,090 47	15 32	19 20	88 34	45 22	29 50	197 58	23 72
1914.....	66.4	545	552 03	118,797 34	90,019 47	208,816 81	17 92	20 11	98 55	49 88	29 24	215 20	22 13
1915.....	67.80	553	556 50	117,863 90		117,863 90	16 00	17 63	100 71	46 96	30 50	211 80	32 00
1916.....	66.20	554	546 84	121,853 15	25,226 27	146,809 42	20 77	18 28	101 42	48 42	33 45	222 34	37 26
1917.....	63.01	572	570 32	123,614 11	20,276 11	143,890 22	14 77	17 53	95 06	56 32	33 07	216 75	39 71
1918.....	58.46	554	550 21	127,603 46	32,846 58	160,450 04	18 64	18 17	96 14	73 58	25 39	231 92	40 26
1919.....	57.01	541	546 18	135,548 97	8,370 18	143,919 15	25 05	18 31	104 63	83 24	16 95	248 18	70 96
1920.....	53.35	527	554 05	154,761 37	35,288 49	190,049 86	34 66	25 63	103 58	91 63	23 83	279 33	92 41
1921.....	58.05	514	534 42	157,498 73	8,395 03	165,893 76	30 32	23 39	117 76	102 13	21 11	294 71	78 81
1922.....	61.17	520	530 05	152,496 92	55,175 16	207,672 08	25 15	23 37	123 87	99 22	15 89	287 70	76 24
1923.....	60.64	482	482 64	152,496 71	10,756 26	163,252 97	27 30	25 80	136 28	115 30	11 18	315 96	80 08
1924.....	63.07	†1,100	469 79	143,602 25	33,904 04	177,506 29	27 30	20 96	149 92	107 95	10 84	305 67	94 13
1925.....	65.36	1,044	494.33	161,075 50	25,691 64	186,767 14	21 77	27 95	147 17	109 89	19 07	325 85	91 83

*Owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, these figures are for eleven months only.

†Includes boys on parole not heretofore counted.

31. INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL, CLERMONT

YEAR	Population			Expenditures			Per Capita Cost of Maintenance					Farm Products	
	Adminis- tration	Enrolled	Daily Average	Mainte- nance	Permanent Improve- ments	Total	Clothing	Repairs	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsist- ence		Gross Mainte- nance
1908.....	41	235	218.38	\$55,819 14	\$51,792 18	\$107,611 32	\$22 25	\$3 68	\$100 96	\$90 65	\$38 07	\$255 61	\$6 00
1909.....	46 38	321	286.43	58,849 49	22,856 84	81,706 33	16 45	11 67	77 75	64 78	34 81	205 46	11 08
1910.....	51 7	326	318.65	77,218 52	26,605 67	103,824 19	14 36	33 15	74 67	81 40	38 02	241 57	10 81
1911.....	55	269	309.76	72,286 26	.....	72,286 26	14 36	6 69	74 97	93 71	43 63	233 36	14 17
1912.....	61	322	316.59	77,636 24	.....	77,636 24	13 99	13 57	92 58	78 77	46 32	245 23	9 06
1913.....	62	285	307.05	77,996 97	.....	81,804 74	12 61	18 20	94 29	78 74	50 18	254 02	11 28
1914.....	66	295	287.72	79,898 14	3,807 77	111,707 88	11 41	26 60	104 43	88 79	46 46	277 69	27 43
1915.....	74	317	305.48	80,158 41	31,809 74	111,968 15	13 66	17 61	95 90	84 47	45 76	262 40	24 05
1916.....	65 25	344	323.58	78,785 14	4,494 11	83,279 25	13 55	17 50	85 80	66 31	30 32	243 48	23 01
1917.....	65 16	372	362.54	89,991 35	.....	89,991 35	16 78	13 77	86 21	69 38	62 08	272 19	37 88
1918.....	66 88	365	361.15	98,301 15	43,799 54	142,100 69	20 44	13 84	89 23	81 32	67 36	272 19	37 88
1919.....	71 47	372	378.32	107,224 76	6,492 52	113,717 28	17 58	13 14	91 21	85 85	75 58	283 41	26 61
1920.....	66 41	367	380.26	128,534 15	4,691 22	133,525 37	26 02	13 14	101 68	102 70	95 27	338 81	25 60
1921.....	65 32	368	370.69	128,560 63	.....	128,560 63	20 04	13 14	111 16	120 61	73 43	346 81	25 38
1922.....	69 67	383	362.52	124,789 94	6,037 63	131,827 57	13 57	16 54	122 54	127 82	63 76	344 23	20 71
1923.....	67 72	393	337.32	126,495 91	26,951 29	153,447 20	16 53	17 78	137 86	139 87	62 96	375 00	21 54
1924.....	70 11	429	343.52	118,584 40	6,495 80	125,080 20	10 32	12 20	144 93	121 11	56 64	345 20	37 69
1925.....	69 98	404	330.37	120,095 56	2,855 18	122,950 74	12 84	30 41	152 21	100 90	67 19	363 55	35 27

THE INSANE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Districts	State Hospital Capacity	PRESENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				NOT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			Aggregate
		State Hospitals	County Poor Asylums	County Jails	Total	On Furlough from State Hospitals	At Home, Reported by County Clerks	Total	
Central.....	1,696	1,596	314	14	1,924	100	6	106	2,030
Northern.....	1,206	1,196	25	23	1,244	26	20	46	1,290
Eastern.....	1,082	1,045	38	8	1,091	65	15	80	1,171
Southern.....	900	882	20	3	885	29	4	33	918
Southeastern.....	1,347	1,325	21	1	1,347	89	1	90	1,437
Total.....	6,231	6,024	418	49	6,491	309	46	355	6,846
Same for:									
1924.....	6,019	5,831	457	20	6,308	251	76	327	6,635
1923.....	5,774	5,720	502	51	6,273	273	131	404	6,677
1922.....	5,666	5,634	507	55	6,196	271	130	401	6,597
1921.....	5,618	5,469	486	59	6,014	205	119	324	6,338
1920.....	5,364	5,304	456	64	5,824	231	130	361	6,185
1919.....	5,291	5,221	465	49	5,735	330	152	482	6,217
1918.....	5,393	5,192	457	85	5,734	271	142	413	6,147
1917.....	5,363	5,162	451	47	5,863	481	103	584	6,447
1916.....	5,399	5,323	464	39	5,826	438	100	538	6,364
1915.....	5,287	5,305	470	46	5,821	377	95	472	6,293

EPILEPTICS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

[illegible]

THE SUSPENDED SENTENCE LAW.

The suspended sentence law was passed in 1907 (Acts of 1907, Chap. 236). Section 1 of the original act was amended in 1909 (Chap. 174) and again in 1919 (Chap. 234). (Burns' 1914, 2175-6 and Supplement of 1921, 2174.)

The statute is based on the assumption that it is possible to reclaim many law-breakers without fixing upon them the stigma of prison life.

Authority to suspend sentence is conferred upon the several circuit and criminal courts whenever the judge in his discretion determines that the penalty of the law should not be imposed because of the circumstances under which the offense was committed, or because the interest of society does not require that the offender shall suffer the penalty if he or she shall thereafter behave well. The law applies to all misdemeanors and to all felonies except burglary, rape, murder, arson, treason and kidnapping. The judge may revoke the order without notice at any time by entering the reason on the order book, and the original sentence must then be carried out.

The law provides for the supervision of offenders released under a suspended sentence. Misdemeanants may be released on probation to the juvenile court probation officer or upon such other terms as the judge may deem proper. The State Probation Officer reports that there are 28 counties using adult probation; that during the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1925, the juvenile probation officers handled 3,393 cases and made 5,910 visits to adult probationers. It will be understood that this was in addition to the juvenile probation work.

Adult probationers who have been convicted of felony come automatically under the supervision of the institution to which they would otherwise have been committed. They are thereafter under the control of that institution and are subject to the same rules and regulations as govern prisoners who have been paroled from the institution under the indeterminate sentence law. The field agents of the three state institutions affected visit the probationers and accurate statistics are kept.

The law has now been in force eighteen and one-half years, during which time sentence has been suspended in the case of 4,208 felons. Of this number, 1,268 would otherwise have been committed to the State Prison, 2,826 to the Reformatory and 114 to the Woman's Prison. Those who violated their parole numbered 1,121—26.6 per cent. The law provides that such persons shall be taken to prison to serve the original sentence. This was done in the case of 457; the remaining 664 have not been apprehended. Twenty-seven of the probationers died, 7 were pardoned by the Governor, 2,648 served the full term of their probation and were discharged; the remaining 405 were under supervision, reporting regularly, September 30, 1925.

THE SUSPENDED SENTENCE LAW

TABLE SHOWING PERSONS (Felons Only) RELEASED ON PROBATION UNDER THE SUSPENDED SENTENCE LAW,
APRIL 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Prison	Reformatory	Woman's Prison	Total
Whole number released on probation.....	1,268	2,826	114	4,208
1. Violated parole and committed.....	114	330	13	457
2. Delinquent and at large.....	165	481	18	664
3. Discharged.....	840	1,747	61	2,648
4. Died.....	10	12	5	27
5. Pardoned by Governor.....		7		7
6. Reporting Sept. 30, 1925.....	139	249	17	405
Total.....	1,268	2,826	114	4,208
Unsatisfactory cases.....	22%	28.7%	27.1%	26.6%

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE LAW.

The indeterminate sentence law, applying to male law-breakers (Acts of 1897, Chap. 143), and the Indiana Reformatory Act embodying the indeterminate sentence and parole (Acts of 1897, Chap. 53) were passed at the same session of the Legislature and became operative April 1, 1897. In 1899 the provisions of Chapter 143 of the Acts of 1897 were extended to include the Woman's Prison, effective April 1, 1899. In essentials, the two laws are identical. One difference may be noted. The Reformatory Act made the board of trustees the parole board. Under the other law under which the State Prison operates, the parole board was composed of the trustees, warden, physician and chaplain of the respective institutions. In 1907 (Acts of 1907, Chap. 98), the prison trustees alone were made the parole board for the state prison, but the Woman's Prison parole board remains as originally constituted.

In 1905, when the penal code was revised, the indeterminate sentence law was included (Acts of 1905, pp. 644-5), but again made no mention of women offenders.

The various laws will be found in Burns' Revised Statutes of 1914, Sections 2151-2, 3437, 9870-9, 9907-15 and 9952-5. Their constitutionality has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

The laws as now operative apply to men over 16 years of age and women over 18, convicted of felony, except those committed for life. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of the General Assembly to fix a definite sentence for certain crimes; e. g., "Bolshevism" (1919), for which the sentence is five years or a fine of \$5,000, or both; also, auto-banditry (1921), "any determinate period not less than 10 nor more than 25 years." For the most part, sentences are indeterminate within the limits of the minimum and the maximum specified in the Acts for the crime committed.

A prisoner whose minimum term has been served may apply to the board of trustees of the institution for release on parole, and the board may grant the parole "if there is reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law." The board is prohibited from entertaining any form of application or petition for the release of a prisoner except that of the prisoner himself. The board's decision is based upon the prisoner's record, which record, the law requires, shall include a biographical sketch covering such items as may indicate the cause of the criminal character or conduct of the prisoner and also a record of his demeanor, education and labor while confined in prison.

A paroled prisoner may be held under supervision until the expiration of the maximum term of his sentence, and may be returned to prison at any time the prison authorities believe he has violated his parole or is about to lapse into criminal ways or company. On the other hand, the parole board has authority to grant him an absolute discharge at any time it appears reasonably probable that he will be a law-abiding citizen and his discharge is not incompatible with the welfare of society.

STATISTICS.

The following statistical table shows the results of the paroles granted by the State Prison, Reformatory and Woman's Prison, since the passage of the law. The law bears no relation whatever to executive clemency; therefore pardons and paroles granted by the Governor are not included, except an occasional pardon granted a prisoner who is on parole. As indicated below, such have been issued to 62 persons. Nor should parole under the indeterminate sentence law be confused with probation under the suspended sentence law, statistics of which appear in another part of this report.

The indeterminate sentence and parole law became operative April 1, 1897. In the 28½ years from that date to September 30, 1925, the State Prison has paroled 6,972 prisoners, the Reformatory 10,945 and the Woman's Prison 570, a total of 18,487. This number constituted about 75 per cent of the whole number released. Of the remaining 25 per cent some died in prison, some were discharged having completed the maximum term of their sentences, some were pardoned or paroled by the Governor, some (a very small number) escaped.

It must be remembered that the 18,487 prisoners released on parole would, sooner or later, have left the institution, since all were serving sentences having a maximum limit, beyond which they could not be held. Leaving on parole as they did, all were subject to supervision and the rule is to maintain it for at least a year. Every paroled prisoner, therefore, serves at least his minimum sentence (many are held much longer) and in addition he is held under supervision for at least one year outside the prison. For this purpose the State Prison employs three agents, the Reformatory four, and the Woman's Prison one. It is their duty to find employment for prisoners about to be paroled, place them and visit them frequently thereafter, until satisfied that in all likelihood they will continue self-supporting and law-abiding. The records of the past 28½ years show that 66 per cent (12,132) of the paroled prisoners served their parole period satisfactorily and were discharged; 25 per cent (4,668) were delinquent, 5 per cent (932) were reporting on September 30, 1925, and the remaining 4 per cent included 449 who were discharged because their maximum terms expired while they were on parole, 62 who were pardoned by the Governor and 244 who died during the parole period. Of the 4,668 who violated their parole, 2,719 have been apprehended and returned to prison. The percentage of unsatisfactory cases was 24.4 at the State Prison, 25.4 at the Reformatory and 31 at the Woman's Prison. The general average of unsatisfactory cases was 25.2 per cent.

Paroled prisoners must earn their own way, and report regularly their earnings and expenditures. Their savings, at the end of their parole period, averaged \$68.63 each.

PAROLES UNDER THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE LAW

APRIL 1, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	State Prison	Reformatory	Woman's Prison	Total
Whole number released on parole.....	6,972	10,945	570	18,487
Of the above number, there were:				
1. Returned for violation of parole.....	1,137	1,458	124	2,719
2. Delinquent and at large.....	566	1,330	53	1,949
3. Given final discharge.....	4,623	7,195	314	12,132
4. Discharged because sentence expired while on parole.....	158	261	30	449
5. Pardoned by Governor.....		53	9	62
6. Died while on parole.....	101	131	12	244
7. Reporting September 30, 1925.....	387	517	28	932
Total.....	6,972	10,945	570	18,487
Earnings of paroled prisoners.....	\$3,156,577 35	\$3,953,521 96	\$34,538 68	\$7,144,637 99
Personal expenses of paroled prisoners.....	2,559,539 40	3,287,594 93	28,623 82	5,875,758 15
Savings.....	\$597,037 95	\$665,927 03	\$5,914 86	\$1,268,879 84
Unsatisfactory cases.....	24.4%	25.4%	31%	25.2%

COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Two kinds of county hospitals may be established under the laws of Indiana: general and tuberculosis.

COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Any county in the state may establish a general hospital under Chapter 144, Acts of 1917, as amended by Chapter 16, Acts of 1919, Chapter 203, Acts of 1921, and Chapter 115, Acts of 1923. There must be established in connection with it a department for the detention of persons whose sanity is being officially inquired into. There may be, if desired, a training school for nurses, a department for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis and a veterinary laboratory.

The law provides for a referendum vote on petition of two hundred resident freeholders of the county. The project may be voted on at a regular election, or at one called for the purpose. If the vote is favorable, the county commissioners must purchase or build a hospital, and if necessary may issue bonds to cover the cost of the building and its maintenance. The tax levy is limited to two mills on the dollar, for a period of not to exceed twenty years. Plans and specifications must be approved by the Board of State Charities.

For the management of the hospitals, the county commissioners appoint a board of four trustees, two of whom may be women. Not more than two shall be of the same political belief. Practicing physicians are not eligible. The trustees appoint the superintendent and fix the compensation of all employees.

These hospitals are established for the benefit of the inhabitants of the county in which they are located and of any person falling sick or being injured within its limits. The board of trustees may extend its privileges to non-residents. The board of trustees fixes the charge for hospital care. This is paid by the township trustee if the patient is an indigent. The average charge for indigent patients is \$17.50 per week.

Adams, Bartholomew, Blackford, Boone, Cass, Clark, Clinton, Daviess, Decatur, Hamilton, Huntington, Jasper, Knox, Montgomery, Morgan, Putnam, Randolph, Sullivan, Vermillion, Wabash and Wells counties (21 altogether) own and operate general hospitals. There are hospitals in Grant, Jay, Marshall and Miami counties generally known as "County Hospitals," but each is owned and managed by a private association. Huntington and Knox County Hospitals are maintaining training schools for nurses.

Some of the older hospitals have no special facilities for the temporary care of mental patients, but all that have been built since 1917 have such provision.

DIRECTORY.

The Adams County Hospital, Mercer Street, Decatur. Erected by the count commissioners. Plans approved May 15, 1922. Opened in July, 1923. Capacity, 40.

The Bartholomew County Hospital, East 17th Street, Columbus.

Erected by the county commissioners. Opened in February, 1917. Capacity, 40.

The Blackford County Hospital, Vancleave Street, Hartford City. Erected by the county commissioners. Plans approved July 27, 1921. Opened in April, 1923. Capacity, 35.

The Boone County Memorial Hospital, 1124 North Lebanon Street, Lebanon. Erected, with the aid of the county commissioners, as a memorial to Flavius J. Withams. Opened in February, 1917. Capacity, 35.

The Cass County Hospital, 1101 Michigan Avenue, Logansport. Erected by the county commissioners. Plans approved March 22, 1923. Opened in May, 1925. Capacity, 70.

The Clark County Hospital, Sparks Avenue, Jeffersonville. Building formerly used as a private hospital. Purchased by the county commissioners in 1920. Plans and specifications for remodeling of the building approved by the Board of State Charities June 20, 1921. Building opened in June, 1922. Capacity, 36.

The Clinton County Hospital, South Jackson Street, Frankfort. Erected by the county commissioners. Plans approved October 20, 1921. Opened in June, 1923. Capacity, 50.

The Daviess County Hospital, 1302 Grand Avenue, Washington. Formerly an orphans' home. Refurnished and opened as a hospital in April, 1915. Capacity, 20.

The Decatur County Hospital, Lincoln and First Streets, Greensburg. Erected by the county commissioners as a memorial to soldiers of the World War. Plans and specifications approved by the Board of State Charities January 22, 1920. Hospital opened February, 1922. Capacity, 36.

The Hamilton County Hospital, 148 North Ninth Street, Noblesville. Formerly a private institution. Purchased by the county commissioners in January, 1914. Capacity, 30.

The Huntington County Hospital, Etna Avenue, Huntington. Built by the county commissioners. Opened in September, 1917. Capacity, 35. Conducts a training school for nurses. A building erected by the county commissioners for use as a nurses' home was opened January 1, 1920.

The Jasper County Hospital, South Cullen Street, Rensselaer. Erected by the county commissioners. Opened in January, 1917. Capacity, 18.

The Knox County Hospital, known also as the Good Samaritan Hospital, South Seventh and Dubois Streets, Vincennes. Erected by the county commissioners. Opened in February, 1908. An addition opened in September, 1921. Capacity, 100. Conducts a training school for nurses. Nurses' home opened in September, 1921. Plans and specifications for the addition and for the nurses' home approved by the Board of State Charities, July 19, 1920.

The Montgomery County Hospital (formerly the L. L. Culver Union Hospital), Whitlock Place, Crawfordsville. Erected by the L. L. Culver Union Hospital Association in 1902. Transferred to Montgomery County April 8, 1924. Capacity, 25.

The Morgan County Hospital, South Main Street, Martinsville. Building and grounds donated, county paying cost of remodeling. Plans approved September 30, 1919. Opened April 15, 1924. Capacity, 35.

The Putnam County Hospital, Greenwood Avenue, Greencastle. Erected by the county commissioners. Plans and specifications approved by the Board of State Charities, February 8, 1922. Opened in August, 1923. Capacity, 45.

The Randolph County Hospital, Greenville Avenue, Winchester. Formerly the Hetty Vorhis Memorial Home for Aged Women. Deeded to the county in January, 1919, for use as a county hospital. Plans and specifications for remodeling building approved by the Board of State Charities, July 2, 1919. Opened in February, 1921. Capacity, 25.

The Sullivan County Hospital, Section Street, Sullivan. Erected by the county commissioners. Opened in September, 1918. Capacity, 32.

The Vermillion County Hospital, South Main Street, Clinton. Erected by the county commissioners. Plans approved October 4, 1921. Opened July 15, 1924. Capacity, 60.

The Wabash County Hospital, 670 North East Street, Wabash. Erected by the county commissioners. Plans and specifications approved by the Board of State Charities, August 19, 1919. Opened in September, 1921. Capacity, 42.

The Wells County Hospital, 1302 South Main Street, Bluffton. Erected by the county commissioners. Opened in January, 1918. Capacity, 30. Plans for an addition were approved by the Board of State Charities August 14, 1921. Its construction has been postponed because of high cost of labor and materials.

COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS.

The law authorizing the establishment of county tuberculosis hospitals is Chapter 176, Acts of 1913, as amended by Chapter 170, Acts of 1917, and Chapter 19, Acts of 1920. The purpose is "the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis."

The county commissioners may vote to establish such a hospital. The law becomes mandatory if there is a favorable referendum vote following a petition to the commissioners signed by two hundred resident freeholders of the county. The question must be submitted to the voters at a regular election. The commissioners are authorized to acquire a suitable location and building and appoint a board of managers, at least two of whom shall be practicing physicians. This board appoints a superintendent, fixes the salary of all officers and employes and maintains general control of the hospital, reporting from time to time to the county commissioners. Plans and specifications must be approved by the State Board of Health.

Any person suffering from tuberculosis who has been a resident of the county for one year is eligible for admission to the hospital, on application to the superintendent.

The commissioners of a county which has no tuberculosis hospital

may enter into a contract with a county operating a hospital, by which non-resident indigent patients may be cared for.

The per capita cost of hospital care is determined by the board of managers. Indigent and partially indigent patients are a charge upon the county of which they are residents.

Two or more counties may join in the establishment and maintenance of a tuberculosis hospital.

DIRECTORY.

Five counties, Allen, Madison, Marion, St. Joseph and Vanderburgh, own and operate tuberculosis hospitals.

The Allen County Tuberculosis Hospital, Rural Route 1, Fort Wayne. Opened August 19, 1919. Erected by the county commissioners. Capacity, 180.

The Madison County Tuberculosis Hospital, Anderson. Opened June 29, 1924. Erected by the county commissioners. Capacity, 36.

The Marion County Tuberculosis Hospital ("Sunnyside"), Oaklandon. Opened September 15, 1917. Erected by the county commissioners. Capacity, 175. Patients from outside Marion County not accepted.

The St. Joseph County Tuberculosis Hospital, Rural Route 5, South Bend. Located five miles north of South Bend. Opened in 1913. Erected by the county commissioners. Capacity, 115.

The Vanderburgh County Tuberculosis Hospital (Boehne Camp), formerly a private tuberculosis hospital, is located on the lower Mt. Vernon Road, near Evansville. Opened in 1907. Transferred to county in 1924. Capacity, 75.

THE COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS.

Every county in the state is required by law to maintain an asylum for the poor (Burns' 1914, Section 9744) and to support therein such persons as are placed there by the township overseers of the poor. Poor persons who have legal settlement (one year's residence, without interruption, in a township or county) have legal right to permanent care. (Section 9745.) The overseers are authorized to send non-residents to the asylums for temporary care if it is deemed advisable.

In 1899 the legislature revised and re-enacted the laws governing the administration of these institutions. Under that law, as amended in 1913, general authority is vested in county commissioners. It provides that they shall appoint the superintendent on the first Monday of January for a term of four years. He must be a reputable citizen of good moral character, kind and humane disposition and good executive ability, who has had a good common school education and is a skilled and experienced farmer. The commissioners prescribe rules and regulations, and with the superintendent's advice and assistance, regulate the number and fix the compensation of matrons, assistants and other employes. They may remove the superintendent from office, but only for cause, and the superintendent has the right of appeal to the circuit court. The superintendent is required to appoint all employes and he may remove them for cause, which removal must be reported, in writing, to the county commissioners at their next regular meeting. No relative of any commissioner may be employed in any capacity, nor may any relative of the superintendent be employed (except his wife as matron) without the consent of the commissioners.

The law requires commissioners to visit and inspect the asylum at least once in every three months and enter on their record a report of their observations.

Other sections of the law of 1899 have reference to the duties of the superintendent, and the purchase of supplies by competitive bids, the disposition of the farm produce and appropriation by the county council. The law, as amended by the legislature of 1913, is found in sections 9781 to 9787 of Burns' Revised Statutes of 1914. The Board of State Charities will send, to any one requesting it, a copy of Bulletin No. 112, which contains the laws relating to county poor asylums.

The legislature of 1899 passed another law of great importance to all county institutions—that which creates the board of county charities and correction. This board is required to visit and inspect each of the county institutions at least quarterly, make such suggestions to improve the administration as it deems proper, and report its observations to the county commissioners. Its purpose is solely that of helpfulness to the inmates, the officers in charge and the public, whom it represents. The reports of the various boards of county charities are of great value to the Board of State Charities, whose duty it is to study the whole system of public charities and make an annual report to the governor for the use of the legislature.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS.

The 92 county poor asylums and the Marion County Asylum for the Insane have 3,433 inmates. This in an increase of 132 over the census of a year ago. There is little change in the county asylum population from year to year. The census is taken on August 31 annually and the figures for this year are only slightly above the average for the past thirty years. In proportion to the general population of the state, the county poor asylum population is decreasing. In the period under consideration, however, there has come about gradually a change in the makeup of the population which is full of significance. Some thirty years ago there were at times as many as 400 children in these county asylums. Two-thirds of the inmates were under 60 years of age. Now, one rarely finds a child in a county asylum and two-thirds of the inmates are past 60. The exact proportions in the census of 1893, for example, were as follows: Children, 12 per cent; between 17 and 60 years of age, 52 per cent; over 60 years, 36 percent. The census of 1925 shows 1 per cent, 33 per cent and 66 per cent, respectively, in these three groups.

Classified as to sex, 2,315 are males; 1,118 are females. The superintendents report that 413 men and 382 women are feeble-minded, 215 men and 203 women are insane, 62 men and 90 women are epileptic. Eighty-two of the epileptics are either insane or feeble-minded and are so counted. This makes a total of 1,283 mental defectives, constituting 37.3 per cent of the whole number of inmates.

The year began with a population of 3,301. There were 1,465 new admissions and 446 readmissions. There were 610 deaths.

These figures are obtained from reports made quarterly to the Board of State Charities by the superintendents of these institutions. The reports give the name, age, sex, color, marital condition and other facts of personal and family history. They give also a list of all deaths and withdrawals. All these items of information are transferred to the board's card registration of public wards.

The annual financial reports received from county auditors show expenditures by the county asylums for the calendar year 1924, as follows: Gross maintenance and repairs, \$1,113,468.58; land and new buildings, \$160,010.78; total, \$1,273,479.36. Farm receipts, over and above the produce used in the institutions, amounted to \$148,674.48.

POOR ASYLUM INMATES CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX, AUGUST 31, 1925

Age	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Under three years.....	5	4	9	.85
3 and under 17.....	9	11	20	2.59
17 and under 30.....	40	49	89	9.90
30 and under 45.....	195	145	340	20.74
45 and under 60.....	454	258	712	38.98
60 and under 75.....	967	371	1,338	25.60
75 and over.....	616	263	879	1.34
Age not given.....	29	17	46	
Total.....	2,315	1,118	3,433	100.00

COUNTY POOR

POPULATION,

COUNTIES	Mental and Physical Condition									
	Feeble-Minded		Insane		Epileptic		Paralytic and Crippled		Deaf	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adams.....	1	6					8			
Allen.....	11	10	7	12		3	15	3		
Bartholomew.....	5	4				1	2	4		
Benton.....	2		3	1			3			
Blackford.....	4	3		1	1		5	2		
Boone.....	5	8	2		2	1	8		2	1
Brown.....	4	2					1			
Carroll.....	3	1	1			1	3			
Cass.....	6	1	1		1		8		1	
Clark.....	3	4	2				3	4	1	1
Clay.....	7	5	2			1	6		2	
Clinton.....	8	2	3	2	4		5	2	1	
Crawford.....	2	2							1	
Davies.....	6	3			1		1			
Dearborn.....	3	2		1	1		6		1	1
Decatur.....	8	3				1	2			
Dekalb.....	3	9	3				4			1
Delaware.....	7	3				1	9	2		1
Dubois.....	1	1	1	1		1	6			
Elkhart.....	7	7	2		3	2	10	1	1	
Fayette.....	1	3				1	5	1		
Floyd.....	8	2	1		2		3	3		
Fountain.....	11	10	2	2	2	3	4		1	2
Franklin.....	4	2	1			1	5	1		
Fulton.....	2	3		1		1	5	1		
Gibson.....	6	2			1	2	4	1		
Grant.....	7	7	2		2	4	10	14	2	
Greene.....	4	4		1		2	3	2		
Hamilton.....	4	4		5	1	1	6	3	1	
Hancock.....	2	1			1	1	2			2
Harrison.....	5	4		1			3	4	1	
Hendricks.....	5	3	1	2	1		5			
Henry.....	8	10	1	6	1	2	5	6	3	1
Howard.....	6	9	1			1	5	7		
Huntington.....	7	4				1	7			
Jackson.....	2	2			1	3				
Jasper.....	1	4	2				6	1		
Jay.....	4	7				2	2			
Jefferson.....	3	8				1	2			2
Jennings.....	4	2	1	1		3	5		1	
Johnson.....	2	3		1		1	1	3		
Knox.....	6	6			1		3	2		2
Kosciusko.....	11	7					7	1		
Lagrange.....	3	1				1	4			
Lake.....	5	1	5	1			29	2	5	
LaPorte.....	3	4	2	2	1		19	2	2	
Lawrence.....	4	4					5	3		
Madison.....	3	9	5	3			13	5		1
Marion.....	9	7	2	5	2	1	86	23	2	4
Marion Insane.....	7	5	118	122	13	17	17	18	3	3
Marshall.....	6	9			2	1	6	3		2
Martin.....	3	5	1			1	3	1		
Miami.....	2	3					9	2		
Monroe.....	4	3			1	1	5	2	1	1
Montgomery.....	6	1	1	1		2	6	4		

COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS

239

ASYLUM

August 31, 1925

Mental and Physical Condition								Total Population			Total Admissions During Year	
Blind		Senile		Sickly		Able-Bodied		Male	Female	Total	New Admissions	Re-Admissions
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
1		6	2	3	1	1		20	9	29	9	1
1	1	23	6	10				67	33	100	85	7
1	2	11	2					19	11	30	10	2
		12	1		1			10	3	13	7	1
1		12	2	2	2			15	10	25	12	2
1		3	4	2			1	21	14	35	14	1
		1	1		1			6	4	10	2	
		5	1					14	2	16	5	6
3	1	8		2	3			30	5	35	10	3
		6	1	1				15	10	25	6	1
1		6	1	1	1	1		27	9	36	13	6
1	1	9	2	3	1	1		34	10	44	14	1
1		1		1				5	2	7	1	3
	1	2		1		1		11	3	14	6	1
1		3	4	2	1			16	9	25	13	1
3	1	2	1	1		2		18	5	23	2	4
	2	7	3	3				20	14	34	11	1
3		31	4	8	1	4		62	12	74	48	11
		3	1		1			11	4	15	3	1
4	1	12	3	4	1		2	38	16	54	21	6
		9	3	3	2		1	18	11	29	14	
3	1	13	4	2	2	1	1	32	13	45	27	1
1	1	7	1					28	18	46	9	4
1	1	2	1					11	6	17	8	
		1	2					8	7	15	4	
3	1	5	2		2	1		20	9	29	16	
1	1	17	18	5	1	1		47	19	66	29	9
		1	1	2				10	8	18	13	3
1	1	4	1		1			16	14	30	7	6
2		6	1	1	1			14	6	20	12	1
	2	2		2				13	8	21	11	2
		3	3	3				16	8	24	9	
3		6	2	1	3			24	24	48	22	4
		10	2	1	2	1		26	20	46	27	4
1		18	1	1				33	6	39	16	8
		2	2	2				6	6	12	13	
						1		6	4	10	2	
2		6	4	1	1			16	13	29	6	
	1	3	3		1	1		10	16	26	8	2
1		5						16	4	20	7	
2	1	8	4	3				16	11	27	5	
3		4		2				18	7	25	9	9
	1	7	5		3			23	17	40	20	6
		5	1	2	1			13	4	17	9	
5	1	38	5	48	4			136	15	151	119	30
3		9	2	2	3	1	1	39	13	52	11	5
2	1	6	4	1				17	11	28	10	3
1		8	5	3	1			33	24	57	33	7
3	2	53	18	36	7	11	3	207	69	276	187	61
3								125	127	252	13	12
1	1	8	4	1	1			23	16	39	10	2
1	1	1		1	1			10	7	17	9	
3		9	3	2		1	1	24	9	33	12	1
2	2	1	2					13	7	20	2	6
3	1	8	2	1	2	2	1	26	17	43	16	3

COUNTIES	Mental and Physical Condition									
	Feeble-Minded		Insane		Epileptic		Paralytic and Crippled		Deaf	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Morgan.....	1	5					2	1	2	
Newton.....	4						4			
Noble.....	4	3					2	3		
Ohio.....	1	1		1	1					
Orange.....	1	1								
Owen.....					1	1	2	1		
Parke.....	5	5	1							
Perry.....	5	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Pike.....	2	2	1			1	1			
Porter.....		8				1	1			
Posey.....	4	1	4	2			4	1	2	
Pulaski.....	4	3								
Putnam.....	3	1				2	13	1		
Randolph.....	3	2	1				4	1		
Ripley.....	10	7					5	1		2
Rush.....	3	3	2		1	1	4	4		
Scott.....							3	1		
Shelby.....	4	3								
Spencer.....	2	2					4	1		
Starke.....	3	2	2	1	2		3	1		
Steuben.....	1	2					5	1		
St. Joseph.....	5	1					3			
Sullivan.....	6	8								1
Switzerland.....	6	7	3	2	1	2	2	4	1	1
Tippecanoe.....	3	4		1	2		12	3		2
Tipton.....	2	1		1			4	4		
Union.....	3	7	9	11	1				1	
Vanderburgh.....							16	2	3	
Vermillion.....	1	1	1		1		2	2	1	
Vigo.....	9	9	5	3			4	2		1
Wabash.....	10	4	2		1	4	22	7		1
Warren.....		8	3	4	1	2	8	3	1	
Warrick.....	5	4			3	1	18	1	1	
Washington.....	4		1							
Wayne.....	1	2		1	1	2	3	3		
Wells.....	5	11					4	1		2
White.....	8	5			2		1	3		
Whitley.....	10	8	1	2						1
Total.....	6	2				2	14	1		
	2	4					2	4		
	413	382	215	203	62	90	584	190	46	36

COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS

241

POOR ASYLUMS—Continued

August 31, 1925

Mental and Physical Condition								Total Population			Total Admissions During Year	
Blind		Senile		Sickly		Able-Bodied		Male	Female	Total	New Admissions	Re-Admissions
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
4		10	2	1	2			20	10	30	13	3
1		1		1				8		8	4	
		3	1	2				12	8	20	12	4
								1	1	2	5	4
		1	1	1				4	4	8		
								10	7	17	6	2
1		3	1					17	9	26	6	7
2		2	4		1			4	3	7	11	5
1	2	1						2	9	11	3	3
1	2							26	4	30	17	3
1		4		4		1					9	4
2							1	41	8	49	3	1
1		17	3	4				11	2	13	9	2
2		4	1	1				22	6	28	19	1
2	3	6	1	5	1			21	25	46	4	3
1		5	5	1	4			11	3	14		
		2						30	5	35	6	
		15	1	7				3	4	7	2	2
1			2					17	6	23	7	3
2	1	5	1					12	8	20	6	2
	2	6	2	1	1			9	2	11	2	
		2	1								4	
								9	9	18	49	14
								84	31	115	8	4
1	3	1	14	24	3			21	13	34	1	
2		10	4	2				4	4	8	24	7
3	2	1			2			38	26	64		
		9	5	1							4	
2	1	1	1	2	1			12	5	17	5	
		4	1					9	5	14	14	47
2	2	20	8	12	1	2		69	33	102	65	5
4		7	1	3	2		1	10	27	37	18	53
7	1	17	7	7	5	1		61	27	88	51	
											10	2
		6	3	1				15	9	24	5	2
1		4	2	2	1			15	5	20	9	1
2		6	2	2				11	5	16	3	
2	2	3	2	2				13	17	30		4
											25	
1	1	11	5	3	1		1	34	16	50	10	4
1		13	2	2				27	13	40	7	2
1		6					1	19	2	21	4	
1		7		1			1	14	5	19		
130	52	677	227	262	78	38	14	2,315	1,118	3,433	1,465	446

THE COUNTY JAILS.

Every county jail in the state was inspected during the past fiscal year by a representative of the Board of State Charities and a written report on each was filed with the board of commissioners and the judge of the circuit or criminal court of the county concerned.

The establishment of county jails dates back to territorial days. They were the first public institutions. The administration is in the hands of the sheriff, under authority of the county commissioners and, in some particulars, the judge of the circuit or criminal court. The law specifies that if the person having the care and custody of the jail "suffers it to become foul or unclean," he shall be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$10. Each county of 50,000 or more inhabitants is required to employ a matron for the women's department. The juvenile court law of 1903 prohibits the placement of a child under 14 years of age in any jail, police station or lock-up, pending trial; also the confinement of a convicted girl under 18 or boy under 16 in the "same building, yard or enclosure" with adult convicts.

A law passed in 1909 contemplates the abandonment, for jail purposes, of any jail which the Board of State Charities, on inspection, finds unfit for the confinement of prisoners. The board reports the facts to the judge of the circuit or criminal court, who is then required to order the jail put in proper condition. Prisoners are to be sent meanwhile to the jail of some neighboring county.

This law further requires the Board of State Charities to formulate and the court to adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of the jail. Copies of these rules can be obtained from the board by any one interested.

Other important features of the law of 1909 are the requirements that the sheriff shall keep a jail record of each prisoner, report certain facts to the court at the beginning of each term, and at least once in every three months make written report to the board of county commissioners. The commissioners and the board of county charities are required to inspect the jail at least once every three months.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

During the year which ended September 30, 1925, 40,448 persons were placed in the county jails of Indiana. Men and boys numbered 37,850; women and girls, 2,598. There were 35,357 white persons and 5,091 colored. The following statement classifies the admissions by age and sex.

	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 years	384	46	430
14 to 16 years	640	122	762
16 to 30 years	15,532	1,286	16,818
30 and over	21,294	1,144	22,438
	<hr/> 37,850	<hr/> 2,598	<hr/> 40,448

COUNTY JAILS

243

The various charges upon which these persons were placed in jail are reported as follows:

Vagrancy	3,180	
Idling and loitering	347	
		3,527
Intoxication	10,366	
Violation of liquor laws	4,560	
		14,926
Operating automobile while intoxicated		802
Vehicle taking		773
Murder		243
All other crimes and misdemeanors		17,304
Insane		1,039
Witnesses, run-aways, etc.		1,834
		40,448
Total		

There were 970 persons actually present September 30, 1925, 925 men and boys, 45 women and girls. Two hundred and ninety were serving sentence, 595 awaiting trial; there were 49 insane and 36 others who were held for miscellaneous reasons. Nineteen jails were empty on that day, 36 had less than 5 inmates, 22 had from 5 to 10 inmates each, 13 had ten or more inmates each, ranging from 10 in Grant County and 12 each in Elkhart and Porter to 75 in St. Joseph, 69 in Allen, 190 in Lake and 196 in Marion. (This number refers to county prisoners only. The Marion County Jail has a number of Federal prisoners besides the county prisoners.)

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND NUMBER PRESENT 1916-1925.

YEAR	Number of Admissions			Number present September 30		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1916.....	37,137	2,938	40,075	1,006	87	1,093
1917.....	35,920	3,256	39,176	962	128	1,090
1918.....	22,026	2,418	24,444	447	63	510
1919.....	19,460	2,016	21,476	402	54	456
1920.....	15,585	1,597	17,182	519	44	563
1921.....	22,953	2,031	24,984	672	69	741
1922.....	27,153	2,050	29,203	668	57	725
1923.....	30,769	2,319	33,088	791	61	852
1924.....	34,070	2,611	36,681	853	44	897
1925.....	37,850	2,598	40,448	925	45	970

County expenditures on account of the jails for the calendar year 1924 as reported by the county auditors, were \$439,158.41 for maintenance and \$13,572.33 for permanent improvements; a total of \$452,730.74, as against \$443,460.46 in 1923.

POPULATION OF COUNTY JAILS

NUMBER PRESENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Sex		Serving Sentence Or Laying Out Fine		Awaiting Trial		Insane		Miscellaneous		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Adams.....	1				1						1
Allen.....	69		31		31		7				69
Bartholomew.....	4		1		3						4
Benton.....	5		1		4						5
Blackford.....	8		1		6				1		8
Boone.....	7				5		2				7
Brown*.....											
Carroll.....	3				3						3
Cass.....	11		3		6		1		1		11
Clark.....	8		3		4				1		8
Clay.....	2				2						2
Clinton*.....											
Crawford.....	4		1		3						4
Daviess.....	3		1		2						3
Dearborn.....	2		1						1		2
Decatur*.....											
Dekalb.....	2				2						2
Delaware.....	19				19						19
Dubois.....	2				2						2
Elkhart.....	12		2		9				1		12
Ellettsville.....	1				1						1
Floyd.....	5				4				1		5
Fountain.....	2				2						2
Franklin*.....											
Fulton.....	9				7		2				9
Gibson.....	2		1		1						2
Grant.....	10		4		5		1				10
Greene.....	1		1		1						1
Hamilton.....	6				5		1				6
Hancock.....	2		1		1						2
Harrison*.....											
Hendricks.....	1				1						1
Henry.....	5		2		3						5
Howard.....	6		2		2				2		6
Huntington*.....											
Jackson.....	5				5						5
Jasper*.....											
Jay*.....											
Jefferson.....	1				1						1
Jennings.....	1				1						1
Johnson*.....											
Knox.....	7				7						7
Kosciusko.....	7	1			7	1					8
Lagrange.....	2		1		1						2
Lake.....	178	12	108	10	51	2	15		4		190
LaPorte.....	28	3	2		22	3	3		1		31
Lawrence.....	9				9						9
Madison.....	7		3		1		2		1		7
Marion.....	187	9	1		186	9					196
Marshall.....	3				2				1		3
Martin*.....											
Miami.....	3				3						3
Monroe.....	5				5						5
Montgomery.....	8				8						8
Morgan*.....											
Newton* ¹	4				4						4
Noble.....											
Ohio.....	3				3						3
Orange.....	5		1		3				1		5
Owen.....	2				1		1				2

POPULATION OF COUNTY JAILS—Continued

NUMBER PRESENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Sex		Serving Sentence or Laying Out Fine		Awaiting Trial		Insane		Miscellaneous		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Parke.....	1				1						1
Perry.....	2				2						2
Pike.....	7		4		3						7
Porter.....	11	1	2		7		1		1	1	12
Posey*.....											
Pulaski ²											3
Putnam.....	3				3						
Randolph*.....											
Ripley*.....									1		1
Rush.....	1										
Scott*.....											
Shelby.....	8		1		3				4		8
Spencer.....	4				2		2				4
Starke.....	3				3						3
Steuben*.....											
St. Joseph.....	69	6	30	3	33	3	1		5		75
Sullivan*.....											1
Switzerland.....	1				1						1
Tippecanoe.....	6	1	1		5	1					7
Tipton.....	1				1						1
Union*.....											
Vanderburgh.....	37	8	10	6	24	1			3	1	45
Vermillion.....	3		1		2						3
Vigo.....	53	4	31	1	19	4	1		1		57
Wabash.....	3				3						3
Warren*.....											
Warrick.....	3		1		1				1		3
Washington.....	2				2						2
Wayne.....	15		12		3						15
Wells.....	1				1						1
White*.....	7		1		4				2		7
Whitley.....	7		5		2						7
Total.....	925	45	270	20	580	15	49		34	2	970

*No one in jail.

¹Newton County prisoners are kept in Jasper County Jail.

²Pulaski County prisoners are kept in Cass County Jail.

*White County prisoners are kept in Cass County Jail.

POPULATION OF COUNTY JAILS

Newton
Noble*.
Ohio...
Orange.
Owen, .

COUNTY JAILS

POPULATION OF COUNTY JAILS—Continued

	Number Present Sept. 30, 1925			Number Received During Year Ending Sept. 30, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Parke.....	1	.....	1	186	26	212
Perry.....	2	.....	2	68	3	71
Pike.....	7	.....	7	148	4	152
Porter.....	11	1	12	341	22	363
Posey*.....	.....	.....	.....	223	8	231
Pulaski**.....	.....	.....	3	37	1	38
Putnam.....	3	.....	3	302	5	307
Randolph*.....	.....	.....	1	162	11	173
Ripley*.....	1	.....	1	17	2	19
Rush.....	.....	.....	8	115	8	123
Scott*.....	8	.....	8	11	6	11
Shelby.....	4	.....	4	208	7	214
Spencer.....	3	.....	3	110	1	117
Starke.....	.....	.....	75	44	2	45
Steuben*.....	69	6	75	106	.....	108
St. Joseph.....	1	.....	1	3,879	322	4,201
Sullivan*.....	6	1	7	509	14	523
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1	22	1	23
Tippecanoe.....	.....	.....	45	522	34	556
Tipton.....	37	8	45	90	2	92
Union*.....	3	4	7	49	1	50
Vanderburgh.....	53	.....	53	1,424	186	1,610
Vermillion.....	3	.....	3	178	16	194
Vigo.....	3	.....	3	4,004	338	4,342
Wabash.....	3	.....	3	132	12	144
Warren*.....	2	.....	2	49	1	41
Warrick.....	15	.....	15	90	3	93
Washington.....	1	.....	1	56	.....	56
Wayne.....	7	.....	7	444	67	511
Wells.....	7	.....	7	88	4	92
White ³	7	.....	7	60	4	60
Whitley.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	82
Total.....	925	45	970	37,850	2,598	40,448

*No one in jail.
¹Newton County prisoners are kept in Jasper County Jail.
²Pulaski County prisoners are kept in Cass County Jail.
³White County prisoners are kept in Cass County Jail.

THE DEPORTATION LAW.

The Indiana Deportation Law (Acts of 1917, Chapter 56, amended by Acts of 1923, Chapter 55) accepts the responsibility of caring for dependents and mental cases having legal settlement in Indiana and authorizes care of non-residents whose legal settlement cannot be ascertained. At the same time it provides for the deportation of non-residents who become public charges. If such a person has been adjudged insane, feeble-minded or epileptic and application has been made for his admission to a state institution, that institution is required to report the facts to the Board of State Charities. If that board can ascertain the applicant's place of legal settlement, it returns him at the expense of the State of Indiana. It is a rule of the board never to deport a person until the state to which he is being sent accepts the responsibility of his care.

The Board of State Charities is authorized to enter into reciprocity agreements with authorities of other states, to facilitate the administration of the law, and to consent to the return of persons who, while having legal settlement in Indiana, become public charges elsewhere.

The deportation law applies also to applicants for admission to a county poor asylum or for township aid.

The rule governing the cost of deporting non-residents is that the expense is borne (1) by the state, through the Board of State Charities, if the person is an applicant for admission to, or an inmate of, a state institution or (under the amendment of 1923) is an escaped patient of an institution of another state; (2) by the county, when a poor asylum inmate is sent to another county within the state; (3) by the township overseer of the poor, when the person applies for aid or is in need of it.

The department has now been in operation eight years and has handled 598 cases. Of 164 cases referred to the department by other states, 83 were found to have legal settlement here and were accepted; the other 81 were refused as having no legal claim on Indiana. One hundred six persons were deported. The net gain to the state was 104. Had these 104 persons been allowed to remain in Indiana institutions, where the average per capita cost is \$300 per year, it would have cost the state over \$30,000 a year to support them.

The details of the work for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, are tabulated as follows:

Total number of cases—

Pending beginning of year	5
Received during year	99
	— 104

Disposition—

Deported to other states	20
Deported to other countries	6
Refused care in Indiana	13
Referred to other agencies	8
Withdrawn	15
Accepted from other states	10

Recommended for care in Indiana—	
Settlement undetermined	8
Found to have legal settlement	11
County disputed cases adjusted	1
Pending at close of year	12
	— 104

The work of the department has been carried on by the regular staff of the Board, with generous assistance from local officials and social workers who have made investigations and, in some cases, attended deported persons to their homes. During the fiscal year the state paid out \$662.01 for traveling expenses and \$40 for personal service in connection with this work.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of State Charities:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The duties of the secretary as set forth in your by-laws require him (1) to attend all your meetings and those of various committees and keep a record of the proceedings; (2) to conduct all correspondence; (3) to devise and execute a system of reports and statistics; (4) to direct and supervise the work of the various departments of our organization; (5) to study the whole subject of charities and correction with reference to the present and future policies of the service in Indiana; (6) to prepare such reports and to perform such visiting and other duties as the board may direct from time to time. In addition the secretary is required to give considerable time to conferring and advising with local boards and agencies in matters pertaining to incorporation of child welfare organizations, institution plans and interpretation of laws and policies in public social work.

In performance of these duties I have attended your regular quarterly and special meetings; have accompanied your standing committees on visits of inspection to state institutions and have assisted in all inquiries into complaints. As your secretary I have made written reports as directed, which were submitted and filed.

We receive continually many inquiries from Indiana officials, interested citizens and students in public schools and colleges. They have come also from other states and countries. To all we have supplied information by letter or by our publications.

Our system of reports and record-keeping has been maintained as in the past. We have received reports monthly, quarterly or annually, as the case may be, from state and local institutions and agencies. They supply a vast fund of information concerning the state's dependents, defectives and delinquents. Some of the facts are tabulated from these reports and our records and are printed in our reports. Our records as you know include the registration of all inmates admitted to certain institutions. This record is of great importance in studying problems of poverty, mental defect and crime, and in determining legal settlement. It enables us to certify to the average daily population of the state institutions as the law requires. Much wider use of reports and records could be made and we regret that our staff is so limited that we can not make the interesting and important studies of the social facts contained in them.

Your attention is directed to the various general and statistical reports in this volume. The compilation of records to obtain the facts contained in them has required much painstaking labor on the part of clerks and stenographers under the very able direction of the chief clerk, Miss Laura Greely.

I have given direction and supervision of the departments of our organization. The State Agency under the direction of L. H. Millikan,

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

State Agent, has been active in placing and supervising dependent children. Miss Raechel L. Hill, inspector of licensed institutions, has visited all such institutions during the year and has investigated all new applications. The outdoor relief work by the township overseers of the poor, and the aid to dependent children with their own mothers has been given supervision by Miss Sena M. Borger, Supervisor. Proper supervision of this work is necessarily very limited with only one worker, but she has been of great assistance to many overseers and Boards of Children's Guardians. The deportation of non-residents has been taken care of by the secretary who has had the co-operation of local officials and superintendents of institutions. Your attention is directed to full and complete reports of these departments elsewhere in this volume.

From time to time your secretary has collected information and reported on phases of the work. We have collected for our library many additional reports, periodicals and books. Through these it is possible to keep in touch with general social work.

At your suggestion I have attended the State and National Conferences on Social Work and the American Prison Association. These meetings have afforded opportunity to confer with public officials on problems of mutual interest in the different fields of social welfare.

As secretary of the State Conference I have had much to do with the programs and plans for annual meetings. The 1924 meeting was held October 4 to 7 at Newcastle. During the fiscal year plans were made for the 1925 meeting at Vincennes. The State Conference has always been fostered and supported by our Board. It does much to promote better local social practices and interest in the whole field of social welfare. Our office has given much time and assistance to the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene in planning its program and annual conference.

The usual publications were issued during the year. These include the four regular quarterly bulletins. The proceedings of the State Conference and Mental Health Conference and the annual report were included in them. To stimulate and standardize the work of boards of children's guardians we printed a book of form records and distributed them to various persons and agencies engaged in child welfare. We have in preparation a compilation of laws concerning children which will be printed in a quarterly bulletin.

Much time has been devoted to conferring and advising with individuals, local boards and agencies in matters pertaining to institution plans, to interpretation of laws and policies relating to social welfare, and to many cases of relief for which it has been difficult to make proper provision.

At the request of the Department of Sociology and the Medical School of Indiana University I have addressed classes, presenting some phase of public charities and correction. Addresses were also made to a number of clubs. Every opportunity has been taken to present the work of our Board and to create an interest in public social work.

As heretofore, all county institutions have been inspected by a representative of the Board. A report of each inspection is on file. Con-

ditions and recommendations have been reported in writing to local officials responsible for their management.

The punishment records of the State Prison were examined as required by law. Reports of deaths, accidents and unusual occurrences have been made by state institutions. Investigations were made where deemed necessary and reports made and filed. In visits and investigations we have had the co-operation of all superintendents.

Attention is again called to the activity of the State Federation of Clubs in social welfare movements. They have given excellent co-operation. Committees on mental health, child welfare and charities have carried a program of publicity and encouraged all clubs to make a study of these problems a part of their yearly program. We supplied the chairmen of these committees with literature, printing a special leaflet on child welfare. Grateful acknowledgment is made for the support given.

During the year the State House Building and Grounds Committee made a survey of the office space and needs of various departments of state government and their reports recommended a number of changes which included the removal of our offices from rooms 403-406 to rooms 415 and 416. In making this move considerable expense was entailed and required the transfer of some funds from one appropriation to another.

The personal loyalty of the entire staff and the kind consideration and earnest support of the members of the Board is deeply appreciated.

Respectfully,

JOHN A. BROWN, Secretary.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. J. A. Brown, Secretary.

Dear Sir:

Prior to 1897 legislation for the care and protection of dependent and neglected children was limited and was confined largely to provision for them in institutions. In that year the laws were revised and codified and a state program for child welfare was begun. A children's department was established and placed under the administration and supervision of the Board of State Charities. A state agent was employed. His duties as defined by this law and later legislation were: (1) to inspect children's institutions and report conditions to the Board of State Charities and the boards charged with their administration; (2) to seek out proper foster homes for children who are public wards; (3) to supervise all children so placed and those placed by any other agency.

The Board of State Charities has authority to make such rules and regulations as will assist in carrying out the provisions of the statutes.

In carrying out the purposes for which it was created the department has encouraged the orphans' homes, boards of children's guardians and other local child welfare agencies to develop the best standards of child care. The 38 orphanages have been regularly inspected and licensed. In this work the Agency has had the co-operation of the licensing department of the Board. A considerable number of children have been placed in family homes. Every placed out ward has been visited once a year and a large number have been visited several times. We feel that more frequent visits to all children should be made but present appropriations are insufficient to secure the necessary staff. Child welfare experts insist that children should be visited at least four times a year. Visits should be frequent enough to insure that every child is receiving proper consideration. It has been the practice of the department to respond promptly to all letters of complaint. It is not good social work, however, to wait until some difficulty has arisen. More frequent visits would prevent misunderstandings. More workers would not only keep children in their foster homes, but homes would be found for those children now in institutions.

The state views the institution as a temporary home for the child. It should be a clearing house and its efficiency measured by the number of boys and girls who pass through it into family homes and the natural life of the community. We have urged that boards of managers and superintendents make careful study of the best methods of training children and placing them in proper family homes.

In our effort to provide for children needing special care or treatment, we have had the co-operation of a number of agencies. Teachers, attendance officers, public schools, clinics, institutions and clubs have rendered a very valuable service. A number of children have been able to continue their education through the aid given by the Indianapolis

High Schools, the Indianapolis Foundation and the board of trustees of White's Institute. Indiana University hospitals (Robert W. Long and James Whitcomb Riley Hospitals), together with their clinics and social service department, have rendered medical care in many cases. Physicians, dentists, oculists, department stores and others have made special minimum charges to dependent children in family homes.

The Indianapolis Public Library prepared a graded list of books, copies of which were supplied to girls and boys in foster homes. This has encouraged a number of them to read good books. The Agricultural Extension Division of Purdue University through county agents has given assistance in the matter of the need of foster homes for children.

The Indiana Federation of Clubs has taken great interest in many phases of social work. Its various committees on public welfare, mental health and child welfare have rendered a splendid service. The State Agency has co-operated with the chairman of the latter committee in presenting the child welfare problem to the clubs throughout the state. We have printed a leaflet of information and a suggested program for study. Speakers have been supplied to a number of clubs upon their request. The interest of this great group of women is appreciated and grateful acknowledgment is made for the co-operation given.

I was fortunate in being permitted to attend the National Conference of Social Work held in Denver last June. It gave an excellent opportunity to learn of the leaders of the country and to know them more or less personally. The State Conference on Social Work, held in Newcastle, October 4-7, 1924, was well attended and afforded a fine chance for exchanging ideas. The writer has met with various other groups over the state and profited in every instance.

The work of the State Agency has been very intensive during the last year. Our time has been more than full in visiting and placing children, investigating homes, calling on various institutions and officials and doing a large amount of hospital work. Mrs. Elma Sanders, who had charge of the large girls in Indianapolis, resigned and her work was taken over by Mrs. Vashti B. Cox. Later, Mrs. Blanche Wylie was employed. The present force consists of seven visitors, including the writer, a chief clerk and two stenographers. A considerable number of new forms pertaining to visiting and investigation have been worked up, thus affording much more detailed information. The clerical work is heavy and the office force is kept very busy.

I beg to submit the following statistical report of the work of the State Agency and the institutions and boards caring for minor public wards, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925:

There are thirty-eight institutions caring for dependent and neglected children which have been made public wards by the several juvenile courts. Occasionally a public ward is cared for in a private residence. On September 30, 1925, there were 1,949 children on public support in these homes. On the same day there were 2,614 children in free homes, making a total of 4,563 under supervision.

Table No. 1. Every child in a family home was visited one or more times during the year by agents of the Board of State Charities. Altogether, 3,448 visits were made to children and in only 2.6 per cent of

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

255

the visits was the child not found doing well. The agents spent 1,303½ days in the field during the fiscal year. In addition to the visits to children in foster homes, they investigated 271 applications for children, placed 198 children in homes, made 66 visits to child-caring institutions and 299 to county officials, and made 1,555 special visits and investigations.

The cost of the field work was \$16,650.99 to the State and \$715.76 to the counties. The state expense consisted of the traveling expenses of the agents and their salaries while in the field; the counties paid the traveling expense of the children handled.

Table No. 2. The State Agency for Dependent Children was established in 1897 and from April 1 of that year to September 30, 1925, a period of twenty-eight and one-half years, it placed 4,872 children in foster homes. Of this number 2,819 were placed once, 2,053 were placed two or more times. Altogether 8,733 placements and replacements were made. Of the whole number placed, 491 are now in homes under supervision, 322 have been adopted. Another group of 2,679 have been released from supervision for various reasons. Some have married, some died. Others have become self-supporting. Some have been committed to other institutions. The remaining 1,380 were unsuccessfully placed and were returned to their respective counties. It may be said that out of every 100 children placed by the state agents, 72 did not again appear on the records as dependent children.

Table No. 3. This table lists the thirty-eight "orphans' homes" in the state which receive public wards. There were 1,949 such children on support September 30, 1925. From the fact that only a small proportion of them were really orphans, the name "orphans' home" is something of a misnomer. The situation is more one of neglect than of actual dependence. Of these 1,949 children, 86 were reported as full orphans, 594 as having but one parent living. This leaves 1,269 (63 per cent) who, in the absence of any information to the contrary, are understood to have both parents living. Allowance must be made for incomplete reports from the counties, but the small number of real orphans in these institutions has long been a matter of comment, and it is believed the figures for this year are approximately correct. For the most part it is the unfit home, the incompetent parents, not those who are merely poor, who are keeping the children's homes full.

Classified according to sex, age and color, there were among these 1,949 children, 1,131 boys, 818 girls; 1,788 white, 161 colored; 260 under 6 years of age, 911 from 6 to 12 years, 778 twelve years and over.

The number of such children on support September 30, 1925, was 108 more than on the same day in 1924.

Table No. 4. This table gives the movement of population by counties for the year ending September 30, 1925, as follows:

On public support October 1, 1924	1,841
New wards	1,088
Former wards returned	348
Total	3,277

Disposition:

Placed in free homes.....	544
Returned to parents	489
Died	8
All others (this includes children who became of age, transfers to state institutions; runaways, etc.)	287
	<hr/> 1,328
On public support September 30, 1925.....	1,949

Eight counties (Crawford, Jay, Martin, Newton, Ohio, Pulaski, Putnam and Warrick) report no children in orphans' homes at the close of the fiscal year. Forty-two other counties had less than 10; twenty-three counties had between 10 and 20; nineteen counties had more than 20. The highest were: Marion, 397; Vigo, 222, and Madison, 113.

During the year, 1,088 children were made public wards, 87 less than in 1924, but 123 more than the annual average for the preceding ten years, which was 959. The range was from 744 in 1920 to 1,175 in 1924.

Besides the children in orphans' homes, all the counties except Martin and Ohio report dependent children in free homes with foster parents. Some counties have two or three times as many wards in foster homes as in institutions. There were also 1,431 children being boarded with their own mothers under the supervision of the boards of children's guardians. The number in free homes on September 30, 1925, was 2,641. This includes 189 wards of organizations of the other states who have been authorized to place their wards in Indiana.

In this connection it will be found interesting to study the following table showing the number of children in institutions and in foster homes on September 30, for the past ten years and the number of children made public wards each year.

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN (PUBLIC WARDS) 1916-1925.

YEAR	On Public Support Sept. 30, Each Year	Under Supervision In Family Homes	Number Made Public Wards During The Year
1916.....	1,759	3,186	1,048
1917.....	1,890	3,140	1,153
1918.....	1,844	3,181	1,002
1919.....	1,686	2,962	923
1920.....	1,590	2,902	744
1921.....	1,553	2,897	751
1922.....	1,657	2,830	771
1923.....	1,690	2,789	997
1924.....	1,841	2,713	1,175
1925.....	1,949	2,641	1,088

Table No. 5. The law of 1897 relating to dependent and neglected children required county commissioners to remove children between the ages of 3 and 17 years from county poor asylums and prohibited their care in such institutions for longer than ten days. This limit was later extended to 60 days. Fourteen poor asylums re-

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

257

ported children present August 31, 1925. There were 21 such children. Eight were infants; of the remaining 13, 7 were mental cases, 4 were sick or crippled; 2 were reported as being able-bodied and bright.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. MILLIKAN, State Agent.

TABLE No. 1

FIELD WORK OF THE STATE AGENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Visits to Children in foster homes—	2,991
1. Doing well.....	364
2. Doing fairly well.....	93
3. Doing poorly.....	3,448
Total.....	27
Number of children returned to counties.....	91
Children placed in foster homes:	107
1. New children received.....	198
2. Children transferred.....	271
Total.....	64
Applications investigated.....	66
Applications rejected.....	299
Visits to Orphans' Homes.....	1,555
Visits to county officials.....	1,303 3/4
Special visits and investigations.....	\$16,650 99
Days spent in the field.....	715 76
Cost of field work:	
1. Cost to State, including salaries.....	\$17,366 75
2. Cost to Counties.....	
Total.....	

TABLE No. 2

COUNTIES	Number of Children Received				Status of Children According to Last Report			
	Placed Once	Placed More Than Once	Total Number of Different Children	Total Number of Placements	In Family Homes		Returned to County	*Miscellaneous
					Subject to Visitation	Adopted		
Adams.....	4	1	5	7	3	.....	1	1
Allen.....	35	6	41	53	5	.....	10	23
Bartholomew.....	88	69	157	285	13	7	51	86
Benton.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Blackford.....	21	11	32	50	4	5	8	15
Boone.....	25	9	34	47	12	2	7	13
Brown.....	12	39	22	39	5	2	4	11
Carroll.....	11	3	14	32	5	1	1	7
Cass.....	30	17	47	82	2	5	23	17
Clark.....	44	33	77	132	6	4	16	51
Clay.....	23	26	49	97	5	6	18	20
Clinton.....	19	13	32	53	1	3	12	16
Crawford.....	3	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	1
Dayess.....	24	44	68	161	1	1	13	53
Dearborn.....	3	1	4	5	1	.....	2	1
Decatur.....	41	20	61	95	8	6	12	35
DeKalb.....	10	11	11	13	.....	1	1	9
Delaware.....	91	68	159	266	23	8	62	66
Dubuois.....	6	3	9	14	1	1	3	4
Elkhart.....	8	7	15	34	.....	.....	9	6
Fayette.....	18	6	24	30	5	2	7	10
Floyd.....	27	17	44	78	3	3	16	22
Fountain.....	28	32	60	118	6	9	11	34
Franklin.....	4	1	5	7	.....	.....	.....	5
Fulton.....	9	8	17	30	.....	.....	3	14
Gibson.....	35	31	66	120	8	2	18	43
Grant.....	139	112	271	475	15	12	63	181
Greene.....	40	36	76	132	9	6	20	41
Hamilton.....	13	10	23	47	.....	.....	11	12
Hancock.....	11	7	18	22	2	1	7	8

Harrison.....	2	5	1	8	1
Hendricks.....	17	73	2	3	30
Henry.....	25	96	5	1	30
Howard.....	35	116	2	1	44
Huntington.....	5	19	1		9
Jackson.....	12	41	5		13
Jasper.....	3	10			4
Jay.....	15	30			4
Jefferson.....	59	192	7	4	10
Jennings.....	7	29	2	1	64
Johnson.....	30	135	3	8	8
Knox.....	71	286	30	12	47
Kosciusko.....	3	18			69
Lagrange.....	5	18			51
Lake.....	26	129	6	3	10
LaPorte.....	17	75	1	6	4
Lawrence.....	32	144	7	6	30
Madison.....	110	452	40	16	36
Marion.....	194	973	63	52	123
Marshall.....	13	47	3	2	266
Martin.....	3	2		1	21
Miami.....	12	95	1		1
Monroe.....	20	86	2	2	10
Montgomery.....	12	94	4	2	30
Morgan.....	6	19	2		18
Newton.....	7	22	1	1	5
Noble.....	3	3			9
Ohio.....	1	60			2
Orange.....	14	53	6	1	1
Owen.....	9		4	1	13
Parke.....	30	132	9	1	12
Perry.....	5	40	3		35
Pike.....	23	117	6	2	13
Porter.....	9	33			90
Posey.....	20	73	1		17
Pulaski.....	6	22	3		22
Punam.....	7	29	1	1	7
Randolph.....	21	99	4	4	6
Ripley.....	9	16	1		27
Rush.....	45	178	9	4	12
					58

TABLE No. 2—Continued
PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN BY THE STATE AGENCY FROM APRIL 1, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925.

COUNTIES	Number of Different Children Received				Status of Children According to Last Report		
	Placed Once	Placed More Than Once	Total Number of Different Children	Total Number of Placements	In Family Homes		*Miscellaneous
					Subject to Visitation	Adopted	
Scott.....	6	1	7	10	.....	2	3
Shelby.....	66	43	109	175	.....	13	42
Spencer.....	32	34	66	130	16	6	38
Stark.....	4	1	5	6	8	2	3
Steuben.....	3	1	4	5	.....	.....	1
St. Joseph.....	18	14	32	56	.....	.....	14
Sullivan.....	29	59	51	99	1	4	13
Switzerland.....	1	13	20	32	7	5	15
Tipton.....	52	35	87	146	.....	6	6
Union.....	8	6	14	24	9	.....	29
Vanderburgh.....	2	3	5	13	1	.....	11
Vermillion.....	102	77	179	343	8	.....	3
Vigo.....	30	24	54	94	1	8	104
Wabash.....	129	98	227	391	10	12	28
Warren.....	49	57	106	201	28	6	98
Warrick.....	7	12	19	34	7	.....	67
Washington.....	33	13	46	71	2	4	6
Wayne.....	18	19	37	70	6	3	27
Wells.....	43	56	99	223	5	.....	21
White.....	20	3	23	33	.....	5	70
Whitley.....	1	2	3	7	.....	.....	17
Other Agencies.....	6	9	15	33	.....	.....	2
Total.....	8	.....	8	8	1	1	12
	2,819	2,053	4,872	8,733	491	322	2,679

*These figures include the married, over age, self supporting, returned to other institutions and deaths.

TABLE No. 3.
POPULATION OF ORPHANS' HOMES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, CLASSIFIED

INSTITUTION	Number Children Present Sept. 30, 1925	Sex		Color		Age		Parents			
		Boys	Girls	White	Colored	Under Six Years	Six Years and Under Twelve	Twelve Years and Over	Both Parents Dead	One Parent Living	Both Parents Living
1. Allen County—Children's Home.....	55	27	28	55	.....	15	32	8	.....	24	31
2. Bartholomew County—Frances Comfort Thomas Orphans' Home.....	56	31	25	56	.....	8	20	28	1	21	34
3. Boone County—Children's Home.....	12	5	7	12	.....	1	3	8	2	4	6
4. Boone County—Crawford Baptist Industrial School.....	37	22	15	7	.....	.....	12	25	10	12	15
5. Boone County—The Indiana Methodist Episcopal Children's Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Cass County—Orphans' Home.....	16	12	4	16	.....	7	6	3	.....	3	13
7. Clay County—Orphans' Home.....	14	9	5	14	.....	7	7	6	.....	4	10
8. Delaware County—Orphans' Home.....	48	23	25	48	.....	7	13	28	6	21	21
9. Fayette County—Children's Home.....	11	7	4	11	.....	2	5	6	1	4	6
10. Floyd County—Cornelia Memorial Children's Home.....	16	10	6	16	.....	.....	8	5	.....	9	7
11. Franklin County—Children's Home.....	8	3	5	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	2	6
12. Gibson County—French Orphans' Home.....	7	4	3	7	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	6
13. Grant County—Orphans' Home.....	56	24	32	56	.....	8	26	22	.....	15	41
14. Henry County—Aged Persons' Home and Orphans' Home.....	15	12	3	15	.....	1	4	10	3	5	7
15. Knox County—Orphans' Home.....	50	27	23	50	.....	6	26	18	5	23	22
16. Lagrange County—Rogers Orphans' Home.....	19	14	5	19	.....	3	8	8	.....	2	17
17. Madison County—Orphans' Home.....	102	44	58	102	.....	11	54	37	5	37	60
18. Marion County—Board of Children's Guardians' Home.....	82	45	37	82	.....	10	56	16	4	18	60
19. Marion County—Indianapolis Orphans' Home.....	165	102	63	165	.....	62	77	26	4	45	116
20. Marion County—Colored Orphans' Home.....	121	92	49	121	.....	27	52	42	5	29	87
21. Marshall County—Julia E. Work Training School.....	147	86	61	147	.....	9	38	100	8	41	98
22. Miami County—Old Folks and Orphan Children's Home for Church of Brethren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Montgomery County—Orphans' Home.....	52	24	28	52	.....	10	23	19	.....	13	39
24. Pike County—Thornton Pike County Orphans' Home.....	8	5	3	8	.....	.....	3	5	.....	6	2
25. Randolph County—James Moorman Orphans' Home.....	10	7	3	10	.....	2	4	4	.....	1	9
26. Shelby County—Gordon Children's Home.....	15	11	4	15	.....	.....	9	6	.....	6	9
27. Spencer County—Veatch Orphans' Home.....	52	17	35	52	.....	4	33	15	4	18	30
28. St. Joseph County—Children's Aid Society.....	11	7	4	11	.....	.....	8	2	1	.....	10
29. St. Joseph County—Children's Aid Society.....	161	104	57	161	.....	32	93	36	5	55	101
30. Tippecanoe County—Orphans' Home.....	6	5	1	6	.....	1	4	1	.....	5	1
31. Vanderburgh County—Board of Children's Guardians' Home.....	45	28	17	45	.....	2	26	17	5	17	23
32. Vanderburgh County—Evansville Orphans' Home (Colored).....	26	12	14	26	.....	2	14	11	1	4	21
33. Vanderburgh County—Evansville Orphans' Home (White).....	21	13	8	21	.....	2	11	8	2	3	16
34. Vigo County—Board of Children's Guardians' Home.....	119	64	55	118	.....	1	60	51	2	8	109
35. Vigo County—Board of Children's Guardians' Home.....	32	32	.....	32	.....	.....	4	28	2	1	20
36. Vigo County—Gibault Home for Boys.....	106	61	45	106	.....	10	62	34	4	61	41
37. Wabash County—Rose Orphan Home.....	198	142	56	196	.....	2	80	118	7	60	131
38. Warrick County—White's Manual Labor Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39. Wells County—Orphans' Home.....	21	11	10	21	.....	6	10	5	.....	4	17
40. Wells County—Juvenile County Detention Home.....	29	9	20	18	.....	3	13	13	.....	2	27
Private Boarding Homes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,949	1,131	818	1,788	161	260	911	778	86	594	1,269

[illegible]

TABLE No. 4—Continued.
STATISTICS OF CHILDREN BY COUNTIES, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

COUNTIES	On Public Support Sept. 30, 1924	Number Made Public Wards During the Year	Former Wards Returned During the Year	Total Number on Public Support During the Year	Placed in Family Homes	Restored to Parents	Died	Other Disposals	Total Number on Public Support Sept. 30, 1925	In Family Homes Subject to Visitation
Scott.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Shelby.....	0	3	.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	10	32
Spencer.....	12	1	.....	15	.....	4	1	4	6	20
Starks.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Steuben.....	0	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	9	2
St. Joseph.....	56	34	2	92	14	10	1	15	59	69
Sullivan.....	19	6	1	26	6	6	.....	2	12	24
Switzerland.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
Tippecanoe.....	19	7	10	36	8	2	.....	4	22	34
Tipton.....	1	14	.....	15	4	2	.....	1	8	8
Union.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Vanderburgh.....	82	57	30	169	26	32	.....	15	96	82
Vermillion.....	25	3	3	28	7	.....	.....	3	19	18
Vigo.....	236	89	24	349	61	45	1	19	222	136
Wabash.....	37	15	1	53	9	8	.....	4	32	26
Warren.....	9	4	.....	13	1	1	.....	.....	9	6
Warrick.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Washington.....	4	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	2	2	8
Wayne.....	21	20	4	45	7	15	.....	8	15	60
Wells.....	18	18	7	34	8	5	.....	4	21	22
White.....	6	3	.....	9	1	3	.....	4	1	34
Whitley.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Other Agencies.....	.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
Total.....	1,841	1,088	348	3,277	544	489	8	287	1,949	2,641

TABLE No. 5

CHILDREN IN COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS, AUGUST 31, 1925

COUNTIES	AGE				Total
	From Three to Seventeen Years			Under Three Years	
	Insane Feeble-Minded or Epileptic	Sick or Crippled	Able-bodied and Bright		
Adams.....			1	1	1
Floyd.....				1	1
Howard.....	1				1
Jefferson.....	1			1	2
Marion (Asylum for Insane)...	4	1			5
Martin.....				1	1
Morgan.....		1	1	1	3
Parke.....				1	1
Perry.....				1	1
Posey.....		1			1
Rush.....		1			1
Vanderburgh.....				1	1
Vigo.....	1				1
Wells.....				1	1
Total.....	7	4	2	8	21

THE LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Brown, Secretary.

Dear Sir:

The law requiring the licensing of maternity hospitals, child-caring institutions and the business of placing infants was enacted in 1909 (Acts 1909, Chapter 154). The purpose of the law is to prevent unqualified persons from operating such agencies; to discourage the establishment of unnecessary institutions; to fix a standard of care in existing institutions; to protect children and to provide for the return to their own states non-resident indigent mothers with illegitimate infants.

Each year fewer applications are received from individuals desiring to operate lying-in homes. With the present day properly equipped maternity departments of general hospitals there is little need for maternity homes.

The standard of child care is gradually being bettered in the majority of child-caring institutions. More attention is given to securing proper employees. Greater emphasis is being placed on the importance of proper medical attention, the correction of remedial defects and the teaching of personal hygiene. More thought is being given the matter of suitable recreation, to providing the right kind of reading material and to the proper training along lines which will enable children later to become self-supporting.

The majority of institutions receiving private boarders are now also making efforts to secure foster homes for such children.

Private boarding houses for infants are licensed only on the recommendation of a recognized social agency.

The private placing agencies are doing little direct placing, depending on the assistance of the agents of the juvenile courts.

The following table shows there were 196 licenses in force September 30, 1925. One hundred and ninety-five applications were received; one hundred and eighty-seven licenses were granted; one application was rejected; three applications were withdrawn and eight remained pending at the close of the year.

Following the table is a list of institutions licensed during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

RAEHEL L. HILL, Inspector.

APPLICATIONS AND LICENSES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

	Maternity Hospitals	Boarding Houses for Infants	Boarding Homes for Children	Placing Agencies	Total Applica- tions	Number of Applicants
Applications pending Oct. 1, 1924.....	3		1		4	4
Applications received during year:						
New.....	5	1	2		8	8
Renewals.....	93	26	60	7	186	175
New Locations.....			1		1	1
Total.....	101	27	64	7	199	188
Licenses granted during year:						
New.....	6	1	1		8	8
Renewals.....	92	26	53	7	178	167
New Locations.....			1		1	1
Applications:						
Rejected.....			1		1	1
Withdrawn.....	2		1		3	3
Pending.....	1		7		8	8
Total.....	101	27	64	7	199	188
Licenses voluntarily surrendered.....		1			1	1
Licenses revoked.....						
Licenses in force September 30, 1925....	100	27	62	7	196	184

THE LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Licenses Granted October 1, 1924—September 30, 1925.

(1) MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

(a) General Hospitals.

- Anderson. The New Home Hospital, 327 West 8th Street.
 Anderson. *St. John's Hospital, 20th and Jackson Streets.
 Auburn. J. A. Sanders, M. D., 1007 South Main Street.
 Bedford. Bedford City Hospital, 23d and P Streets.
 Bloomington. Bloomington Hospital, 1st and Rogers Streets.
 Bluffton. Wells County Hospital, 1320 South Main Street.
 Brazil. Community Hospital, 344 East National Avenue.
 Clinton. Vermillion County Hospital, South Main Street.
 Columbus. Bartholomew County Hospital, East 17th Street.
 Connersville. Fayette Memorial Hospital, Virginia Avenue and 20th Street.
 Crawfordsville. Culver Hospital, Whitlock Place.
 Decatur. Adams County Memorial Hospital, Mercer Street.
 Elkhart. Elkhart General Hospital, McNaughton Park.
 Evansville. Hayden Hospital, 20 Walnut Street.
 Evansville. *Protestant Deaconess Hospital, 600-700 Mary Street.
 Evansville. *St. Mary's Hospital, 1113 First Avenue.
 Evansville. *Walker Hospital, 716 Upper 4th Street.
 Fort Wayne. *Fort Wayne Lutheran Hospital, Fairfield and Wild-wood Avenues.
 Fort Wayne. Methodist Hospital, 119 West Lewis Street.

* Indicates hospitals meeting standards of American College of Surgeons in 1925.

- Fort Wayne. *St. Joseph's Hospital, Broadway and Main Streets.
- Frankfort. *Clinton County Hospital, South Jackson Street.
- Garrett. Sacred Heart Hospital, 220 Ijam Street.
- Gary. A Giorgi, M. D., 1837 Jefferson Street.
- Gary. F. G. McMitchell, M. D., 2188 Massachusetts Street.
- Gary. *Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Grant and 6th Streets.
- Gary. *St. Mary's Mercy Hospital, 540 Tyler Street.
- Goshen. Goshen Hospital, 111 North 5th Street.
- Greensburg. Decatur County Hospital, Lincoln and 1st Streets.
- Greencastle. Putnam County Hospital, Greenwood Avenue.
- Hammond. *St. Margaret's Hospital, Douglas Street.
- Hartford City. Blackford County Hospital, Vancleave Street.
- Huntington. Huntington County Hospital, Etna Avenue.
- Indianapolis. Clark-Blakeslee Osteopathic Hospital, 1116 North Delaware Street.
- Indianapolis. Dr. Batties' Sanitarium, 2116 Boulevard Place.
- Indianapolis. Indiana Christian Hospital, 200 North Senate Avenue.
- Indianapolis. *Indianapolis City Hospital, 1000 Coe Street.
- Indianapolis. *Methodist Episcopal Hospital, 16th Street and Capitol Avenue.
- Indianapolis. Provident Sanitarium, 769 Indiana Avenue.
- Indianapolis. St. Francis Hospital, Sherman Drive and Churchman Avenue.
- Indianapolis. *St. Vincent's Hospital, Fall Creek Boulevard and Illinois Street.
- Jeffersonville. Clark County Memorial Hospital, Sparks Avenue.
- Kendallville. Lakeside Hospital, Miner and Sherman Streets.
- Kokomo. Good Samaritan Hospital, 509 Vaile Avenue.
- Lafayette. *Lafayette Home Hospital, South and 24th Streets.
- Lafayette. *St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 14th and Hartford Streets.
- Lafayette. *Wabash Valley Sanitarium, Rural Route.
- LaPorte. *Holy Family Hospital, 205 E Street.
- Lebanon. Boone County Hospital, 1124 North Lebanon Street.
- Lebanon. Williams Hospital, 117 South East Street.
- Linton. Freeman City Hospital, 410 North East A Street.
- Logansport. Cass County Hospital, 1101 Michigan Avenue.
- Logansport. *St. Joseph's Hospital, 26th and Broadway.
- Madison. King's Daughters' Hospital, 112 West Presbyterian Avenue.
- Marion. *Grant County Hospital Association, Wabash and Euclid Avenues.
- Martinsville. Morgan County Memorial Hospital, South Main Street.
- Michigan City. St. Anthony's Hospital, Wabash Street.
- Mishawaka. *St. Joseph's Hospital, 4th and Spring Streets.
- Muncie. *Home Hospital, South Mulberry Street.
- Muncie. LaDuron Hospital, 2020 East Willard Street.
- New Albany. *St. Edward's Hospital, 705 East Spring Street.
- Newcastle. Miller Hospital, 925 South 11th Street.

* Indicates hospitals meeting standards of American College of Surgeons in 1925.

Newcastle. Newcastle Clinic, 1319 Church Street.
 Noblesville. Hamilton County Hospital, 148 North 9th Street.
 Peru. Miami County Hospital, Grant and 12th Streets.
 Pierceton. The Crissy Home Hospital.
 Plymouth. Marshall County Hospital Association, North Michigan Street.
 Portland. Jay County Hospital, West Arch Street.
 Princeton. Methodist Episcopal Hospital, 411 West State Street.
 Rensselaer. Jasper County Hospital, South Cullen Street.
 Richmond. *Reid Memorial Hospital, Spring Grove.
 Richmond. St. Luke's Hospital, 400 North 23d Street.
 Rochester. Woodlawn Hospital, 624 Pontiac Street.
 Rushville. Sexton Hospital, 112 East 5th Street.
 Seymour. Schneck Memorial Hospital, Bruce and Poplar Streets.
 Shelbyville. Shelbyville Memorial Hospital, Washington Street.
 South Bend. *Epworth Hospital, 604 North Main Street.
 South Bend. *St. Joseph's Hospital, 401 North Notre Dame Street
 Sullivan. Sullivan County Hospital, 320 Section Street.
 Terre Haute. *St. Anthony's Hospital, 1001 South 6th Street.
 Terre Haute. *Union Hospital, 1606 North 7th Street.
 Union City. Union City Hospital, 702 West Division Street.
 Valparaiso. Christian Hospital, 106 East Jefferson Street.
 Valparaiso. Harvey S. Cook, M. D., 608 Academy Street.
 Vincennes. Good Samaritan Hospital, South 7th and Dubois Streets.
 Wabash. Wabash County Hospital, 670 North East Street.
 Warsaw. MacDonald Hospital, 216 South Indiana Street.
 Warsaw. Mrs. Margaret Randels, 519 West South Street.
 Washington. Daviess County Hospital, 1302 Grand Avenue.
 Winchester. Randolph County Hospital, Greenville Avenue.

(b) Maternity Hospitals.

Auburn. Bonnel M. Souder, M. D., 206 West 7th Street.
 Fort Wayne. Mrs. Julia B. MacMillan, 140 Masterson Avenue.
 Indianapolis. Miss Grace Reed, 3142 Kenwood Avenue.
 Wabash. Rosemont Maternity Hospital, 1058 Stitt Street.

(c) Rescue Homes.

Evansville. Christian Home of Vanderburg County, 2215 Fulton Avenue.
 Indianapolis. Faith Home, 1819 Commerce Avenue.
 Indianapolis. Florence Crittenton Home, 2044 North Illinois Street.
 Indianapolis. St. Elizabeth's Home, 2500 Churchman Avenue.
 Richmond. Home for Friendless Women, 306 South 10th Street.
 Terre Haute. Beulah Rescue Home, R. R. F., Box 86.
 Terre Haute. Florence Crittenton Home, 1923 Poplar Street.

(2) BOARDING HOUSES FOR INFANTS.

Evansville. Christian Home of Vanderburg County, 2215 Fulton Avenue.
 Evansville. Colored Day Nursery Association, 906 Governor Street.

* Indicates hospitals meeting standards of American College of Surgeons in 1925.

- Evansville. Rescue Mission Day Nursery, 321 Upper Second Street.
 Evansville. St. Vincent's Day Nursery, 517 Bond Street.
 Fort Wayne. Miss Florence Clark, R. R. 7, Box 75.
 Fort Wayne. College Club Day Nursery, 409 West Jefferson Street.
 Fort Wayne. Pixley Relief Home, 2300 Maumee Avenue.
 Gary. Gary Neighborhood House, 1700 Adams Street.
 Indianapolis. American Settlement, 511 West Maryland Street.
 Indianapolis. Mrs. Anna C. Clark, 1314 Lawton Street.
 Indianapolis. Flanner House Day Nursery, 806 North West Street.
 Indianapolis. Florence Crittenton Home, 2044 North Illinois Street.
 Indianapolis. Mrs. Hazel Grider, 3532 Rockville Road.
 Indianapolis. Mrs. Maude Henry, 528 North Beville Avenue.
 Indianapolis. Mrs. Raymond Lackey, 2226 Roosevelt Avenue.
 Indianapolis. Indianapolis Day Nursery Association, 530 West Vermont Street.
 Indianapolis. Mrs. Fannie Owens, 2450 Northwestern Avenue.
 Indianapolis. Miss Grace Reed, 3142 Kenwood Avenue.
 Indianapolis. Mrs. Winnie Roetker, 46th Street and Pendleton Pike.
 Indianapolis. St. Elizabeth's Home, 2500 Churchman Avenue.
 Kokomo. Kokomo Day Nursery, 626 South Main Street.
 Muncie. Psi Iota Xi Sorority, 607 East Charles Street.
 Richmond. Richmond Day Nursery Association, 207 North 12th Street.
 South Bend. Circle of Mercy Day Nursery, 136 South Chapin Street.
 Terre Haute. Colored Day Nursery, 1320 South 13½ Street.
 Terre Haute. Terre Haute Day Nursery, 423 North Fourth Street.
 Terre Haute. Terre Haute Day Nursery (Branch), 1928 Eighth Avenue.
 Whiting. Whiting Children's Hospital, 329 119th Street.

(3) BOARDING HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

- Anderson. Christian Women's Welfare Union Home, 325 Cottage Avenue.
 Anderson. Madison County Orphans' Home, R. R. 12.
 Bluffton. Wells County Juvenile Detention Home, Rural Route.
 Boonville. Warrick County Orphans' Home, 625 West Locust Street.
 Brookville. Franklin County Children's Home, Rural Route.
 Cayuga. Collett Home for Orphans, Rural Route.
 Columbus. Bartholomew County Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
 Connersville. Children's Home of Fayette County, R. R. 4.
 Crawfordsville. Montgomery County Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
 Crown Point. Lake County Detention Home, West Joliet Street.
 East Chicago. Carmelite Orphanage for Girls, 4840 Grasselli Avenue.
 Evansville. Evansville Orphans' Home (white), West Indiana Street.
 Evansville. Evansville Orphans' Home (colored), Barker Avenue.
 Evansville. Board of Children's Guardians' Home, 507 Lincoln Avenue.

- Fort Wayne. Allen County Children's Home, Bluffton Road.
- Fort Wayne. Allen County Juvenile Detention Home, 1735 East Washington Street.
- Fort Wayne. Reformed Church Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
- Fort Wayne. St. Vincent's Orphans' Asylum for Girls, Wells Street.
- Franklin. Masonic Home, 690 South State Street.
- Gary. Mrs. Nora Harris, 2661 Washington Street.
- Gary. Mrs. Sadie V. Osman, 815 Johnson Street.
- Greensburg. I. O. O. F. Home, Rural Route.
- Hammond. Carmelite Orphanage for Boys, 51 Sheffield Avenue.
- Indianapolis. Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Home, 3310 East Washington Street.
- Indianapolis. General Protestant Orphans' Home, 1404 South State Street.
- Indianapolis. Home of the Good Shepherd, 111 West Raymond Street.
- Indianapolis. Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, 4107 East Washington Street.
- Indianapolis. Juvenile Detention Home, 1102 North Capitol Avenue.
- Indianapolis. Mrs. Mary BoClaire Keller, 2823 Boulevard Place.
- Indianapolis. Board of Children's Guardians' Home, 5751 University Avenue.
- Indianapolis. Marion County Colored Orphans' Home, 25th Street and Keystone Avenue.
- Jeffersonville. Masonic Home, Utica Pike.
- Knightsville. Clay County Orphans' Home.
- Lafayette. St. Joseph's Orphans' Manual Labor School, Rural Route.
- Lafayette. Tippecanoe County Orphans' Home, 1132 North Tenth Street.
- Lagrange. Rogers Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
- Lebanon. Boone County Children's Home, Rural Route.
- Lebanon. Indiana Methodist Orphanage, Camp Place.
- Logansport. Cass County Orphans' Home, Pleasant Hill.
- Marion. Grant County Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
- Mexico. Old Folks' and Orphan Children's Home of the Church of the Brethren, Rural Route.
- Middletown. Aged Persons' Home and Orphan Asylum, R. F. D. 2.
- Mishawaka. Children's Aid Society, 1411 Lincoln Way West.
- Muncie. Delaware County Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
- New Albany. Cornelia Memorial Orphans' Home, 1801 Ekin Avenue.
- Patoka. Gibson County Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
- Petersburg. Pike County Orphans' Home, Ninth and Maple Streets.
- Plymouth. Julia E. Work Training School, Rural Route.
- Richmond. Home for Friendless Women, 306 South Tenth Street.
- Richmond. Wernle Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
- Rockport. Veatch Orphans' Home.
- Shelbyville. Gordon Children's Home, East Michigan Road.
- Terre Haute. Florence Crittenton Home, 1923 Poplar Street.

Terre Haute. Friendly Inn, 912 Chestnut Street.
Terre Haute. Gibault Home for Boys, R. R. C.
Terre Haute. Rose Orphan Home, Twenty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue.
Terre Haute. Board of Children's Guardians' Home, R. R. E.
Vincennes. Knox County Orphans' Home, Fairground Avenue.
Vincennes. St. Vincent's School for Boys, Rural Route.
Wabash. White's Manual Labor Institute, Rural Route.
Winchester. James Moorman Orphans' Home, Rural Route.
Zionsville. Crawford Baptist Industrial School, Rural Route.

(4) PLACING AGENCIES.

Evansville. Christian Home of Vanderburg County, 2215 Fulton Avenue.
Fort Wayne. Lutheran Kinderfreund Society, 2329 Broadway.
Fort Wayne. Mrs. Julia B. MacMillan, 140 Masterson Avenue.
Indianapolis. Family Welfare Society Children's Bureau, 337 North Pennsylvania Street.
Indianapolis. Florence Crittenton Home, 2044 North Illinois Street.
Indianapolis. Grand Temple Pythian Sisters, 3956 Broadway.
Indianapolis. St. Elizabeth's Home, 2500 Churchman Avenue.

DEPARTMENT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Mr. J. A. Brown, Secretary.

Dear Sir:

Indiana has provided for relief from public funds for its indigent by an Act of the Legislature approved March 9, 1901, amended by Acts of 1907, Chapter 193. The township overseer of the poor may give aid to deserving persons; in proper instances he should send non-residents to their place of legal settlement; he may send paupers needing institutional care to the county asylum.

Besides visiting overseers of the poor, during the past year I have spent much time inspecting county farms and jails, and conferring with representatives of county boards of children's guardians, public nurses, private relief agencies, public officials and interested individuals in an attempt to secure a general knowledge of how the various organizations dealing with social problems functioned individually and as a group in the counties.

I have been called upon to visit indigent families with overseers of the poor, to diagnose conditions and suggest measures for relief. Better working relations between private and public relief agencies have been encouraged. It has been observed that success in this wavers with changes of administrative officers in both the private and public groups. So much is dependent on the ability of each group in the community to adjust to the others.

Our two largest cities, Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne, have worked most earnestly to secure a proper working arrangement. Smaller cities such as Anderson and Franklin, and rural townships whose group of social agents consists chiefly of trustee, nurse, attendance officer and board of children's guardians, prove that a good working arrangement can be secured. A voluntary adjustment by each agency, with sufficient clearness as to fundamentals and a recognized division of activities is necessary. Several of the counties with larger urban centers, such as Lake and St. Joseph, are attempting to bring about closer and more friendly co-operation in regular meetings with private and public agencies represented.

The legislature of 1925 amended that clause of the poor relief law limiting the amount of relief to be given without the supervision of the commissioners, making it possible for the trustee to spend \$15.00 more with the consent of the auditor. The law granting the overseer of Center Township, Marion County, the privilege of employing special investigators of the poor, was amended to extend that privilege to all township overseers in townships containing cities of the second class. At the date of this writing all of the townships have availed themselves of this privilege. The Ft. Wayne office has an investigator with experience.

I have met with township overseers in county, regional and state meetings. During the first eight months of the fiscal year we continued the periodical letters to the overseers which dealt with the Indiana law and how it governed the various problems which crop up. In the

counties in which I have interviewed members and agents of the boards of children's guardians, it is to be observed that counties are slowly but nevertheless surely taking more precaution to safeguard the children with whose care they have been entrusted by more thorough investigation, fuller records and more careful follow-up work. Some boards are employing agents to place this work on a more systematic and professional plane. I have met with women's clubs to explain the laws of Indiana providing for child welfare. Letters were also sent to members of the boards of children's guardians for the same purpose.

On January 3 and 4, 1925, I attended the Chicago Juvenile Court Institute which offered a most inspiring program by leaders of juvenile work from over the United States.

On December 29, 1924, I attended the Unemployment and Old Age Pension Conference held in Chicago by the American Association for Labor. Abolition of the county almshouses and the establishment of the old age pension were earnestly advocated at this meeting. One can not help but think after visiting county asylums in this state that such a measure would result in a specialization of one form of outdoor relief but could not care for the present population in our county farms, made up almost entirely of aged, chronic sick and mental incompetents for whom custodial care will always be needed.

I inspected 61 county asylums and 59 jails during the year. Some time was spent in special investigations following complaints made to this office of county institutions.

There is appended a tabulated statement of the number of persons aided and the amount of relief given by township overseers of the poor each year from 1890 to 1924, inclusive. The figures given here for 1924 summarize reports from each township, published in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction for September, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

SENA M. BORGER, Supervisor.

OUTDOOR POOR RELIEF 1890-1924.

YEAR	No. of CASES			No. of PERSONS			Amount
	Families	Single	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1890.....							\$560,232 65
1891.....							560,012 35
1892.....							581,338 00
1893.....							511,503 35
1894.....							586,232 27
1895.....							630,168 79
1896.....	13,401			34,815	36,599	71,414	355,255 29
1897.....	16,811			40,237	41,998	82,235	388,343 67
1898.....	16,015			36,509	38,610	75,119	288,349 62
1899.....	13,957			30,919	33,549	64,468	320,667 53
1900.....	10,149			22,075	24,294	46,369	209,956 22
1901.....	11,383			25,202	27,599	52,801	236,723 98
1902.....	10,622			23,238	25,611	48,849	266,876 96
1903.....	8,564			18,917	21,095	40,012	245,745 82
1904.....	9,942			21,966	24,043	46,009	281,105 89
1905.....	9,820			21,587	23,744	45,331	249,884 68
1906.....	8,060			18,237	20,375	38,612	233,612 70
1907.....	7,984			17,877	19,847	37,724	227,304 71
1908.....	12,531			26,875	29,325	56,200	292,496 19
1909.....	11,777			26,256	28,262	54,518	279,967 31
1910.....	9,180			20,544	22,683	43,227	266,181 16
1911.....	9,357			20,575	22,418	42,993	271,078 64
1912.....	11,365			24,524	26,557	51,081	305,692 71
1913.....	11,134	6,806	17,940	24,355	26,048	50,403	302,377 55
1914.....	16,985	8,048	25,033	38,434	40,135	78,569	393,138 16
1915.....	21,562	8,174	29,736	47,876	49,416	97,292	435,489 88
1916.....	6,870	6,289	23,159	37,210	38,553	75,763	391,111 66
1917.....	15,176	7,080	22,256	35,364	37,226	72,590	427,469 83
1918.....	12,803	5,491	18,294	29,431	32,008	61,439	425,915 07
1919.....	9,895	4,453	14,348	22,754	24,955	47,709	387,834 62
1920.....	9,220	3,771	12,991	21,026	23,227	44,253	417,230 30
1921.....	16,896	4,644	21,540	39,010	40,982	79,992	610,353 87
1922.....	20,102	5,695	25,797	47,182	47,668	94,850	741,173 65
1923.....	11,417	4,820	16,237	25,551	25,705	51,256	524,297 81
1924.....	14,705	5,952	20,657	35,285	36,440	71,725	618,901 81

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis.

First Appointment		Term Expires
1922	Miss Mae B. Helmer, President, Terre Haute.....	Jan. 1, 1926
1924	Paul G. Davis, Vice-President, Indianapolis.....	Jan. 1, 1928
1921	Bert E. Page, Secretary, Mellott.....	Jan. 1, 1929
1919	Charles B. Jenkins, Treasurer, Noblesville.....	Jan. 1, 1927
1923	Dr. Max A. Bahr, Superintendent.	

Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport.

1911	M. Epstein, President, Frankfort.....	Apr. 10, 1927
1924	Dan R. Young, Vice-President, Attica.....	Jan. 1, 1928
1922	Mrs. Elma B. Dalton, Secretary, Winamac.....	Dec. 31, 1926
1923	A. E. Babcock, Treasurer, Kewanna.....	Dec. 31, 1928
1920	Dr. Samuel Dodds, Superintendent.	

Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond.

1914	Theodore Bailey,* President, Portland.....	Jan. 1, 1926
1921	A. K. V. Kennedy, Vice-President, Liberty.....	Jan. 1, 1928
1923	George E. Nichol, Treasurer, Anderson.....	Jan. 1, 1929
1925	Robert H. McIntyre, Secretary, Newcastle.....	May 6, 1927
1923	Dr. L. F. Ross, Superintendent.	

Southern Hospital for Insane, Evansville.

1923	Andrew C. Richardt, President, Evansville.....	May 6, 1927
1907	Bird H. Davis, Vice-President, Newport.....	May 6, 1927
1924	Mrs. Fannie French Clements, Secretary, Mt. Vernon	Jan. 1, 1928
1923	Henry E. Drier, Treasurer, Evansville.....	Jan. 1, 1929
1903	Dr. Charles E. Laughlin, Superintendent.	

Southeastern Hospital for Insane, North Madison.

1914	John F. Russell, President, Greensburg.....	Aug. 1, 1926
1925	Joseph M. Cooper, Vice-President, Madison.....	Aug. 1, 1927
1920	John A. Gunn, Secretary, Bedford.....	Aug. 1, 1928
1925	Mrs. Janette J. Harris, Treasurer, Rising Sun.....	Nov. 1, 1925
1915	Dr. James W. Milligan, Superintendent.	

School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Ft. Wayne—Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded, Butlerville.

1923	Harley Somers, President, Ft. Wayne.....	Apr. 1, 1927
1924	Will Ruble, Vice-President, Aurora.....	Apr. 1, 1929
1921	Mrs. Frances Bearss Gould, Secretary, Peru.....	Apr. 1, 1929
1914	Edward M. Wilson, Treasurer, Ft. Wayne.....	Apr. 1, 1927
1925	James G. Jackson, Superintendent.	

* Deceased.

Village for Epileptics, Newcastle.

First Appointment	Term Expires
1915 H. C. Searce, President, Mooresville.....	Mar. 15, 1926
1923 L. M. Vogler, Vice-President, Hope.....	Mar. 15, 1927
1920 I. M. Bridgman, Secretary, Winchester.....	Mar. 15, 1928
1924 Rush G. Budd, Treasurer, Newcastle.....	Mar. 15, 1929
1906 Dr. W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent.	

Soldiers' Home, Lafayette.

1923 Captain W. F. Ranke,* President, Ft. Wayne.....	May 1, 1926
1923 A. A. Jones, Vice-President, Battle Ground.....	May 1, 1929
1921 Mrs. Caroline B. Morrison, Secretary, Lafayette....	May 1, 1927
1921 John B. Lyons, Treasurer, Brook.....	May 1, 1927
1921 Dr. Clark Rogers, Indianapolis.....	May 11, 1929
1922 William M. Loudon, Commandant.	

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knightstown.

1925 R. H. Tyner, President, Newcastle.....	June 1, 1929
1925 Hester M. Hart (Mrs. W. H.), Vice-President, Indianapolis	June 1, 1929
1921 Joseph A. Minturn, Secretary, Indianapolis.....	June 1, 1929
1925 Arthur Wolf, Treasurer, Indianapolis.....	June 1, 1929
1925 James W. Spain, Evansville.....	June 1, 1929
1923 Leslie A. Cortner, Superintendent.	

Indiana University Hospitals, Indianapolis—Robert W. Long and James Whitcomb Riley Hospitals.

The Board of Trustees of Indiana University is ex-officio the Board of Trustees of The Indiana University Hospitals.

James W. Fesler, President, 4035 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.

George A. Ball, Vice-President, Muncie.

Dr. S. E. Smith, Provost, 1008 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis.

1914 Robert E. Neff, Administrator.

Indiana State Sanatorium, Rockville.

1919 C. E. Kelly, President, Clayton.....	May 25, 1927
1925 Alma J. McKinsey (Mrs. Arthur), Vice-President, Frankfort	May 25, 1929
1923 Dr. Alfred Henry, Secretary, Indianapolis.....	May 25, 1926
1919 Parke Beadle, Treasurer, Rockville.....	May 25, 1928
1919 Dr. Amos Carter, Superintendent.	

* Deceased.

Indiana State School for the Deaf, Indianapolis.

First Appointment	Term Expires
1920 Warren Bigler, President, Wabash.....	Apr. 10, 1927
1920 J. Kirby Risk, Vice-President, Lafayette.....	Jan. 1, 1928
1920 Wm. M. Waldschmidt, Secretary, Cannelton.....	Jan. 1, 1927
1919 John C. Williams, Treasurer, Anderson.....	Jan. 1, 1929
1919 O. M. Pittenger, Superintendent.	

Indiana School for the Blind, Indianapolis.

1920 Ella Marsh Hough (Mrs. Wm. A.), President, Greenfield	Jan. 1, 1928
1921 W. E. Rich, Vice-President, Indianapolis.....	Jan. 1, 1926
1921 Charles E. Butler, Secretary, Crawfordsville.....	Jan. 1, 1929
1917 W. D. Bynum, Treasurer, Indianapolis.....	May 6, 1929
1898 George S. Wilson, Superintendent.	

Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind, Indianapolis
(No. 536 W. 30th St.)

The board of trustees of the Indiana School for the Blind is ex-officio the Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind.

1915 Charles D. Chadwick, Executive Secretary.

Indiana State Prison, Michigan City.

1911 John B. Stoll,* President, South Bend.....	Jan. 1, 1929
1916 Jess C. Andrew, Vice-President, West Point.....	Jan. 1, 1928
1907 Michael E. Foley, Secretary, Indianapolis.....	May 6, 1927
1919 John L. Moorman, Treasurer, Knox.....	Feb. 22, 1926
1925 W. H. Daly, Warden.	

Indiana Reformatory, Pendleton.

1920 Charles W. Mouch, President, Newcastle.....	Mar. 22, 1926
1920 William W. Cave, Vice-President, French Lick.....	Mar. 22, 1927
1922 Oren S. Hack, Secretary, Indianapolis.....	Mar. 22, 1925
1918 Joseph E. Hennings, Treasurer, Anderson.....	Mar. 22, 1928
1923 A. F. Miles, Superintendent.	

Indiana State Farm, Putnamville.

(P. O., R. R. 7, Greencastle)

1919 Claude E. Gregg, President, Vincennes.....	July 7, 1927
1922 J. G. H. Klingler, Vice-President, Brazil.....	July 7, 1928
1922 John T. Boyd, Secretary, Vincennes.....	July 7, 1926
1919 C. C. Huestis, Treasurer, Greencastle.....	July 7, 1929
1921 Ralph Howard, Superintendent.	

* Deceased.

Indiana Woman's Prison, Indianapolis.

First Appointment		Term Expires
1919	Mrs. Joseph B. Kealing, President, Indianapolis....	May 1, 1927
1911	Mrs. Charlotte J. Dunn, Vice-President, Indianapolis.	May 1, 1927
1911	Mrs. Alice Poynter, Secretary, Sullivan.....	May 1, 1927
1919	Miss Margaret Neely, Treasurer, Martinsville.....	May 1, 1927
1914	Miss Margaret M. Elliott, Superintendent.	

Indiana Girls' School, Clermont.

(P. O., R. B, Box 378, Indianapolis.)

1922	Nell W. Rothschild (Mrs. L. G.), President, Indianapolis	Apr. 1, 1926
1923	Alice Foster Mullins (Mrs. Thos. H.), Vice-President, Ft. Wayne.....	Apr. 1, 1927
1924	Araminta Kern (Mrs. John W.), Secretary, Indianapolis	Apr. 1, 1929
1907	Mrs. Frances Beadle, Treasurer, Lafayette.....	Apr. 1, 1928
1911	Dr. Kenosha Sessions, Superintendent.	

Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.

1923	Fred L. Thomas, President, Indianapolis.....	Apr. 1, 1927
1925	Frank C. Huston, Vice-President, Indianapolis.....	Apr. 1, 1927
1925	Albert B. Snyder, Secretary, Indianapolis.....	Apr. 1, 1929
1919	Perry Davis, Treasurer, Lafayette.....	Apr. 1, 1927
1918	Charles A. McGonagle, Superintendent.	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925.

APPROPRIATIONS

FUND	Amount Received	Amount Spent	Unused Balance
a. Personal Service.....	\$30,000 00	\$29,384 95	\$615 05
b. Contractual Service, less \$350 transferred to "D".....	18,050 00	17,553 94	496 06
c. Supplies.....	1,500 00	1,499 63	37
d. Equipment, plus \$350 transferred from "B".....	550 00	549 77	03
Total.....	\$50,100 00	\$48,988 49	\$1,111 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Personal Service—

Secretary and office force.....	\$13,697.95	
Inspectors	3,600.00	
Agents, Children's Department.....	10,921.01	
Total salaries	\$28,218.96	
Extra help (clerks, reporters and deportation agents)	1,165.99	\$29,384.95

Contractual Service—

Traveling expenses:		
Members	\$310.17	
Secretary	709.73	
Agents, Children's Dept.....	11,259.26	
Inspectors	2,129.32	
Clerks	8.63	
Deported non-residents and attendants	662.01	15,079.12
Transportation (express and drayage).....	7.90	
Postage, telegraph and telephone.....	2,149.71	
Miscellaneous	317.21	17,553.94

Supplies—

Stationery	992.66	
Office towels	10.40	
Library	229.59	
Miscellaneous	266.98	1,499.63

Equipment—

Files and furniture	224.63	
Typewriters	204.50	
Miscellaneous	120.84	549.97

Total Disbursements \$48,988.49

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

281

TRANSPORTATION FUND.

The law establishing the State Agency for Dependent Children provides that the traveling expenses of any child conveyed by a state agent in the discharge of his duty, also the cost of the child's board when left in an institution for temporary care, shall be paid by the county of which the child is a ward. (Acts 1913, p. 711.)

During the year ending September 30, 1925, bills amounting to \$1,220.19 were rendered counties, according to the above provision of law. There were unpaid bills for the previous year amounting to \$136.47; total, \$1,356.66. Paid by counties during the fiscal year, \$1,232.74. Balance due October 1, 1925, \$123.92.

From a rotary fund of \$1,000 which the Legislature appropriates to the Board of State Charities for the purpose (Acts 1923, p. 351), the board advances the expense to the state agents and is later reimbursed by the counties concerned. From this fund the board drew \$1,000 October 6, 1924. The entire amount was returned to the State Treasurer September 30, 1925—Quietus No. 28,779. The amount remaining unpaid by the counties on that date, \$123.92, was temporarily advanced by the secretary of the Board of State Charities.

TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

COUNTY	Unpaid Oct. 1, 1924	Bills Rendered	Bills Paid	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1925
Bartholomew.....				
Blackford.....		\$9 29	\$9 29	
Boone.....		15 00	15 00	
Brown.....		7 05	7 05	
Carroll.....		57	57	
Cass.....	\$3 02	11 92	14 94	
Clay.....		27 61	27 61	
Clinton.....		18 65	16 95	\$1 70
Daviess.....		17 25	17 25	
Dearborn.....		28 71	28 71	
Decatur.....		23 52	23 52	
Delaware.....		23 58	23 58	
Dubois.....	8 36	152 44	160 80	
Fayette.....		17 68	17 68	
Fountain.....		3 96	3 96	
Gibson.....		1 29	1 29	
Grant.....	18 00		18 00	
Greene.....	13 52	44 64	58 16	
Hamilton.....		3 39		3 39
Henry.....		24 92	24 92	
Jackson.....		9 75	9 75	
Jay.....		11 50	11 50	
Jefferson.....		4 08	4 08	
Jennings.....		28 36	6 61	21 75
Knox.....		9 31	9 31	
Lake.....		47 24	38 73	8 51
Lawrence.....		3 34	3 34	
Madison.....		1 46	1 46	
Marion.....	20 79	55 24	76 03	
Monroe.....		33 71	31 45	2 26
Orange.....		4 10	4 10	
Owen.....		37 82	24 67	13 15
Parke.....		36 90	4 65	32 25
Posey.....		11 28	6 95	4 33
Putnam.....		6 41	6 41	
Randolph.....		1 81	1 81	
Ripley.....		3 75	3 75	
Rush.....		3 62	3 62	
Shelby.....		24 03	24 03	
Spencer.....	9 75	26 30	36 05	
St. Joseph.....		40 75	40 75	
Tippecanoe.....	1 23		1 23	
Union.....		13 69	2 40	11 29
Vanderburgh.....		104 01	104 01	
Vermillion.....	42 02	85 49	127 51	
Vigo.....	1 46	21 88	23 34	
Wabash.....	11 25	144 20	130 16	25 29
Wabash.....	7 07	18 69	25 76	
Total.....	\$136 47	\$1,220 19	\$1,232 74	\$123 92

INDEX

	Page
Biggs, Dr. Byron E., resignation.....	131
Blind—	
Indiana school for, see "State Institutions."	
Board of Industrial Aid for.....	135
Board of State Charities—	
Roster of members and secretaries, 1889-1925.....	120
Organization for 1926.....	122
General report for 1925.....	124
Duties of	127
Reports of standing committees.....	149
Recommendations to legislature.....	250
Secretary's report	137, 140
Boards of children's guardians.....	137, 140, 235
Boards of county charities.....	133
Chenoweth, E. E., resignation.....	
Children, Dependent and neglected—	
Report of standing committee.....	141
Statistics of	148, 254, 258
Expenses on account of.....	147
State receiving home recommended.....	150
Report of State Agency.....	253
.....	252, 254
Clubs, Indiana Federation of.....	
County charities—	
Report of standing committee.....	137
Boards of	137
County hospitals, general and tuberculosis.....	231
County jails—	
General report	139
Population statistics	148, 242
Fee system should be abolished.....	150
Outline of laws.....	242
County poor asylums—	
General report	138
Political influences	139
Expenses	147
Population statistics	148, 236
Recommended legislation	150
Outline of law.....	235
Children in	265
County representation in—	
State institutions	192
County poor asylums.....	235
County jails	244, 246
Children's homes	262
Deaf, State School for, see "State Institutions."	
Deportation of non-resident dependents.....	248
Epileptics—	
Indiana Village for, see "State Institutions."	
Recommended legislation	149
Known number of	225
Feeble-minded—	
State institutions for, see "State Institutions."	
Recommended legislation	149
Fogarty, Edward J., resignation.....	133
Hospitals—	
For insane, see "State Institutions."	
Indiana University, see "State Institutions."	
County, law and directory.....	231
Importation of dependent children.....	125, 142
Indeterminate sentence and parole law.....	133, 228
Insane—	
State hospitals for, see "State Institutions."	
Recommended legislation	149
County asylum law should be repealed.....	150
Criminals, Hospital for.....	177
Known number of.....	224
Kangaroo courts in county jails.....	140
License Department, report of.....	266
Licensed institutions	142, 267

Mental hygiene—	Page
Report of standing committee on.....	127
Recommended legislation	149
Mothers, Aid to, through boards of children's guardians.....	140
Outdoor poor relief.....	141, 147, 273
Paroles under indeterminate sentence law.....	133, 228
Penal and reformatory institutions—	
Report of standing committee.....	131
Age of new commitments.....	132
Ten years' statistics of new commitments.....	133
Adult probation	133
Paroles from	133
Plans of new buildings.....	144
Probation, Adult	133, 226
Public charities and correction.....	126, 144, 147, 148
State Institutions, The—	
Central Hospital for Insane.....	127, 151, 154, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 204, 224
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	127, 151, 156, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 205, 224
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	127, 151, 157, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 206, 224
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	127, 151, 158, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 207, 224
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.....	127, 151, 160, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 208, 224
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	130, 151, 161, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 211, 225
Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded.....	130, 151, 163, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 211, 225
Village for Epileptics.....	131, 151, 165, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 213, 225
Soldiers' Home	136, 151, 166, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 210
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	136, 151, 168, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 209
Sanatorium	136, 151, 172, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 216
Indiana University Hospitals	136, 151, 170, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 217
School for Deaf.....	135, 151, 173, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 201, 214
School for Blind	135, 151, 175, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 215
Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind.....	135
State Prison	131, 133, 151, 176, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 201, 202, 218, 226, 228, 252
Reformatory	131, 134, 151, 179, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 201, 202, 219, 220, 226, 228
State Farm	131, 134, 151, 181, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 201, 202, 220
Woman's Prison	131, 135, 151, 183, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 221, 226, 228
Girls' School	131, 135, 151, 185, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 202, 223
Boys' School	131, 135, 151, 187, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 201, 202, 222
Recommended legislation	149
Statistics of population and expense.....	151, 203
Per capita allowance for excess population.....	154
Date established and opened.....	190
Capacity	190
Inventory	190
Real estate and live stock.....	191
County representation, inmates present.....	192
County representation, new admission.....	195
Sex, color, nationality and age of new admissions.....	198
Number of new admissions, 1916-1925.....	199
Summary of statistics, year ending September 30, 1925.....	200
Rotary funds	153, 201
Average daily attendance, current expenses and per capita cost.....	202
Suspended sentence law	133, 226
Tuberculosis—	
State sanatorium, see "State Institutions."	
County hospitals	233