

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

AND

HOME FOR INDIGENT CHILDREN.

JUNE 30, 1887.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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## BIENNIAL REPORT.

*To the Twenty second General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

THE Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children, as provided by the statute, herewith submit their eleventh biennial report, from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, both dates inclusive, and most respectfully ask your consideration of the same.

For a complete and detailed statement of the management of the Home we refer you to the report of the Superintendent, A. C. Litchfield, herewith submitted. The work done by the Superintendent and Matron and their assistants, has been as we believe for the best interests of the children.

### ATTENDANCE.

Soldiers' orphans, June 30, 1885 .....	47
County children, June 30, 1885 .....	233
Soldiers' orphans, June 30, 1887.....	42
County children, June 30, 1887 .....	251
Soldiers' orphans, admitted during biennial period... ..	25
County children admitted during biennial period.....	148
Soldiers' orphans discharged during biennial period.....	30
County children discharged during biennial period.....	124
Soldiers' orphans died during biennial period .....	None
County children died during biennial period .....	6
Decrease in soldiers' orphans during biennial period.....	5
Increase in county children during biennial period.....	18

It will be seen the soldiers' orphans have decreased during the biennial period, 5, and the county children have increased 18.

### HEALTH.

As will be seen by the Physician's report, there have been but six deaths during the biennial period, which must speak well of the care

and attention given the children by the Physician, Superintendent and Matron, nurses and cottage managers, when we remember the epidemic of scarlet fever and measles the inmates of the Home have been subjected to. For a more detailed statement, see report of the physician in charge, Dr. W. F. Peck, herewith submitted.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The \$6,000 appropriated by the Twenty-first General Assembly for buildings was expended in the erection of two brick cottages, corresponding in design and material to those heretofore built.

#### BUILDINGS.

The buildings are as follows:

Sixteen cottages, each .....	31x51
One school building, two story .....	35x68
Central building, three story .....	50x90
Dining hall and kitchen, two story .....	66x92
Hospital, two story .....	36x59
Laundry and boiler room, two story .....	38x50
Barn .....	36x96
Six out-houses, each .....	16x24

The buildings are all built of brick, with the exception of the barn, which is of wood with stone basement.

#### BUILDINGS WANTED.

Are two cottages. All of the cottages are now occupied by the children excepting two. An additional school building is required. Owing to the want of school room many of the children cannot attend school but half a day at a time. There should be erected a two story nursery building for the admission and care of children under two years of age. There is no chapel, and all religious services are held in the dining hall. There should be erected a two story building, the first floor to be used for a kindergarten school, and the second story as a chapel. There is also wanted a two story building for industrial education, where instructions can be given in the different mechanical branches. As cleanliness is deemed one of the essential requisites to good health, with but one manager to a cottage, and some of those containing as many as twenty-four children, and with but one small wash room in which to bathe the children, it is almost impossible to give them the attention needed in

this particular. We therefore recommend that an appropriation be made for a bath house in connection with the industrial building, with sufficient capacity that a manager may take all the children in her cottage to bathe at one time, and thus supply this much needed want.

#### LAND.

There are now about fifty seven and one-half acres of land belonging to the Home. About fifteen acres are used for buildings, lawns, and play grounds. Twenty-five acres for pasture, and about seventeen acres for cultivation. More land is required for grazing and cultivation, and we recommend that an appropriation of \$3,000 be made for that purpose.

#### INDUSTRIAL.

As will be seen by the Superintendent's report, all children old enough are regularly employed at some work suitable to their strength and ability, but the time has come when there should be industrial education, whereby the boys can be taught the use of tools, giving to them at least the rudiments of mechanical instruction in some of the most common trades; and the girls be taught dress-making, cooking, etc. That when they leave the Home they will be prepared, to some extent, for life's duties. For the purpose of teaching different trades there should be erected a two story building, and there should be an appropriation for the purchase of tools and materials, and for employing skilled mechanics to instruct in the different mechanical branches.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

An abundant supply of water is indispensable for sanitary purposes and fire protection. The present supply is insufficient for the wants of the Home. During the past dry season, at times, there has not been a sufficient supply of water for the most common requirements of the Home, and fears were entertained at one time that the Home would be without water entirely; but we succeeded in obtaining an additional supply by sinking another well in the low land, but at quite a distance from the water tank and engine room, and will require considerable expense for machinery to bring it to where it can be utilized. How permanent a supply we have found we are unable

at this time to state; but we are of the opinion that an artesian well put down a sufficient depth will provide an abundance of good water for all the requirements of the Home. We therefore recommend that \$5,000 be appropriated for that purpose, or so much of it as may be needed.

## LIGHT.

The buildings are all lighted with lamps, which are not suitable, as there is constant danger from fire. Owing to the larger number that must be used, we are of the opinion that electric lights are preferable to the present method, and no danger from fire. We, therefore, respectfully recommend that \$5,500 be appropriated for that purpose.

## FINANCES.

For a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements during the biennial period, we refer you to the Treasurer's report, herewith submitted.

Duplicate vouchers for all disbursements are forwarded to the Executive office.

## INDEBTEDNESS.

There is no indebtedness. All bills are paid at the close of each month.

## EXPENSES OF THE HOME TO THE STATE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Support of soldiers' orphans.....	\$ 10,430.00
Buildings .....	5,120.85
Furniture .....	3,159.53
General repairs, contingent and water supply.....	3,500.00
Library .....	250.00
Organ fund.....	200 00
Total .....	\$ 22,660.38

As shown, the entire cost of the Home to the State for the biennial period was \$22,660.38. The cost to the counties having children at the Home for the biennial period was \$51,902.99.

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS WANTED.

For two cottages.....	\$ 6,000.00
For school building.....	6,000.00
For chapel and kindergarten .....	6,000.00
For industrial building .....	6,000.00
For boiler and steam heating .....	5,000.00
For electric lights .....	5,500.00
For nursery building .....	6,000.00
For water supply .....	5,000.00
For ice house ....	1,000.00
For land .....	3,000.00
For general repairs ....	3,300.00
For industries, including tools, machinery and instructors.	2,500.00
For contingent fund.....	1,000 00
For fencing and grading.....	1,000.00
For furniture .....	2,000.00
For library.....	500.00

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Since the opening of the Home, in 1862, there have been received 1,496 soldiers' orphans; of that number but 42 remain; of those who have left 95 per cent are good and useful citizens, a credit to the communities in which they live, and many of them occupying positions of trust. Since the Home was opened to indigent children, in 1876, there have been received from 48 counties 542 children; of that number 291 have left; in many instances the reports are favorable; not, however, up to the standard of soldiers' orphans who have been occupants of the Home, but we hope for improvement in the future.

By a careful expenditure of funds the maintenance of county children is continued at \$100 per annum, not any more than it costs the counties to keep them in their poor-houses; but what a difference in the result. Children reared in the Home are schooled in morals, acquiring habits of industry, cleanliness, and are brought under the influence of wholesome discipline, superior in most instances to that awarded the child while in the home of its parents. Whereas, children reared in poor-houses are permitted to follow their own inclinations or the teaching of depraved and illiterate men and women, who through their profligate and vicious habits have become objects of charity, and who are but too willing to poison the minds of the young. Then, charity does not consist in giving with a bounteous hand by either person or state, but in aiding the unfortunate to become

self-supporting. It is undoubtedly to the moral and pecuniary advantage of the State to provide for the unfortunate poor children within its borders; and how can it be done to better advantage than by placing them in the Orphans' Home, where they can receive the care and training essentially necessary to a child's well-bearing?

The State has been very liberal in building homes and caring for its afflicted citizens; but we believe that there are none of the many State institutions that is capable of a greater amount of good than the "Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home" and Home for Indigent Children.

After the amounts asked for are expended, as contemplated, the expenses of the Home will be nominal for many years to come.

Trusting you may see the necessity of placing the Home in a position to accomplish all that is to be expected of it,

We are most respectfully,

C. G. HIPWELL, *President.*

WM. WILBRAHAM, *Secretary.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children:*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the laws of the State, I herewith respectfully submit the eleventh biennial report of this Institution.

The report of my predecessor, Mr. S. W. Pierce, showed an attendance on June 30, 1885, of 280 children, of which number 47 were soldiers' orphans, and 233 were county children.

During the last two years 173 children have been admitted, of these 25 were soldiers' orphans, and 148 were county children.

During the same period 154 have been discharged and 6 have died, total, 160; of these 30 were soldiers' orphans, and 130 were county children.

The present enrollment is as follows: Forty-two soldiers' orphans and 251 county children, total 293; of these 160 are boys, and 133 are girls.

The following table shows the number of children from each of the several counties represented here:

COUNTY.	Children.	COUNTY.	Children.
Adams .....	2	Lyons .....	2
Benton .....	14	Linn .....	12
Bremer .....	3	Marshall .....	4
Buchanan .....	9	Madison .....	13
Boone .....	2	Marion .....	10
Crawford .....	1	Mahaska .....	15
Clinton .....	3	Muscatine .....	8
Clayton .....	6	Monroe .....	1
Cass .....	13	O'Brien .....	2
Cedar .....	10	Poweshiek .....	7
Delaware .....	4	Polk .....	18
Dallas .....	1	Page .....	1
Davis .....	1	Ringgold .....	2
Decatur .....	5	Sioux .....	1
Fayette .....	3	Scott .....	17
Fremont .....	2	Shelby .....	2
Guthrie .....	3	Tama .....	9
Iowa .....	1	Taylor .....	1
Jones .....	16	Union .....	3
Jackson .....	1	Webster .....	1
Johnson .....	9	Warren .....	2
Jasper .....	3	Washington .....	1
Jefferson .....	1	Wayne .....	2
Kossuth .....	1		
Louisa .....	5	Total .....	251

In addition to these there are forty-two soldiers' orphans from the State at large.

There are twenty-four children between fourteen and sixteen years of age; one hundred and thirty-five between ten and fourteen; one hundred and thirty-one between three and ten, and three under three. The average is ten years.

Thirty-five children have both parents living; sixty-five have only a father; one hundred and eight have only a mother, and eighty-five have neither father or mother.

I trust we shall soon be able to admit children two years of age. We shall thereby relieve some of the most distressing and deserving cases, in which mothers are unwilling to give their little ones away, and find it impossible to earn a livelihood while encumbered with their care; but would gladly entrust them to a home of this kind, with a prospect of receiving them again when able to provide for them.

For this purpose we should have the nursery building, need of which has been urged by my predecessor in former reports.

The magnitude of the wealth accomplished by my worthy prede-

cessor and his estimable companion, with the co-operation of earnest helpers, during their nineteen years of faithful service, will be realized when the fact is considered that upward of 1,800 children have been under their watchful care, the majority of whom passing out from their immediate influence, have become worthy members of society, and in their several spheres of life are furnishing abundant proof of the wisdom of establishing such a home, where the less fortunate children of the State may enjoy her fostering care and be saved from lives which in many instances would end in crime and shame.

The pleasant interviews which I have enjoyed with those who have returned to visit this home of their childhood, have assured me that the faithful labors of cottage managers and teachers have been appreciated. Moreover I have been convinced of the wisdom of retaining children under such influences till habits of thought and purposes of life have so far matured as to render their prospects better than they would be, in a great majority of cases, if placed in homes among strangers at earlier ages.

#### HEALTH.

The sanitary condition of the Home has been uniformly good. The location is high and free from malarial influences.

During the past winter and spring the hereto almost uninterrupted good health of the children was broken in upon by scarlet fever and measles. Upon the first appearance of scarlet fever, in January last, the child attacked was promptly removed to the hospital and isolated, and every effort was made to prevent the spread of the disease, but it seemed to have been communicated to the children in several cottages from some source about the same time, as other cases immediately followed, and in spite of our most strenuous endeavors and constant watch-care, there were in all thirty-three cases, two of which proved fatal—Eddie Johnson, aged six years, and Jennie Johnson, aged eight years.

We had scarcely recovered from the effects of scarlet fever when measles, which had been quite prevalent in Davenport, broke out in the Home. We had in all one hundred and sixty-three cases, one hundred and fifty-eight among the children. Several cases were complicated and quite severe, but only one died—Bertha Marsh, aged ten years.

The other deaths during the biennial period were:

Agnes Bittner, aged 12 years, died December 12, 1885, of spinal meningitis.

Guy S. Worden, aged 4 years, died October 21, 1886, of membranous croup.

Bertha Hughes, aged 9 years, died December 21, 1886, of cerebral congestion.

It will be a relief to the friends of children about to be sent here, to know that the liability of exposure to scarlet fever and measles can hardly exist here for some time to come.

That so small a number died during the biennial period is largely due to the prompt and faithful attendance of Dr. W. F. Peck, as is also the general good health of the children.

You are respectfully referred to his report for a more complete statement regarding the sanitary condition of the Home.

#### SCHOOLS.

If we can send the children out from the Institution with fixed moral and religious principles, healthy bodies, and sound minds, well stored with useful knowledge, I shall feel that we have equipped them in the best possible manner for the battle of life.

Most of the children here will not enjoy any educational advantages after leaving the Home. This fact stimulates our corps of conscientious and faithful teachers to put forth their best endeavors, and the advancement made by the scholars is commendable.

All children over six years of age attend school. The kindergarten methods are employed to some extent in the primary department with marked success, and the little ones are greatly interested in their work and make rapid progress.

Five teachers are employed, which give the children the advantages of a thoroughly graded school.

It is our aim to advance the children just as far and fast as they can be made to do the work thoroughly.

We are much hampered in our school work for lack of room; the school building being crowded to overflowing, and a portion of the younger scholars only attending half the time. I cannot urge too strongly the need of an addition to our school building as originally designed, which will double its present capacity.

#### LIBRARY.

The library contains 950 well selected books, and is a source of profit and enjoyment to old and young. Many of the volumes have been read and re-read, till the shelves need replenishing. The number of books should be increased to at least 1,200.

#### RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

Sunday school is convened every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The international lessons are studied. The clergymen from the different churches in the city preaching services at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoons, which are enjoyed and appreciated by all, on whose behalf I desire to express our gratitude for the valuable help so cheerfully rendered. We also hold prayer meetings on Tuesday evenings.

#### INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

To keep children cheerful and contented their minds and hands should have plenty to do. It is our aim to give to each child work of some sort suited to its age and ability, but with our constantly increasing numbers the necessity of special provision to furnish suitable employment, in addition to the farm and housework, is more and more apparent. At present field-work, gardening, and stable work are the chief occupations of the boys; and general housework, cooking, laundry work, and sewing the employment of the girls.

More than this should be done. Rudimental instruction in some mechanical branches should be given to the boys; and the girls should be taught dress-making, cooking, type-writing, etc., thereby preparing them in some measure for the various duties of active life, by which they may be able to earn a livelihood after leaving the Home. For this purpose the necessary building, machinery, tools, and suitable instructors should be provided.

The following list shows the principal productions from the land for the two years:

Hay, tons.....	50
Potatoes, bushels.....	270
Corn, bushels.....	500
Tomatoes, bushels.....	200
Cabbages, heads.....	1,000
Squashes, dozen.....	60
Cucumbers, bushels.....	50
Onions, bushels.....	120

Turnips, bushels.....	15
Peas, bushels.....	25
Table beets, bushels.....	200
Cow beets, bushels.....	550
Carrots, bushels.....	150
Parsnips, bushels.....	50
Beans, shelled, bushels.....	10
Beans, green, bushels.....	40
Summer squashes, bushels.....	20
Spinach, pounds.....	20
Lettuce, pounds.....	35
Blackberries, quarts.....	80
Strawberries, quarts.....	1,000
Currants, quarts.....	200
Grapes, pounds.....	300
Pieplant, pounds.....	1,500
Asparagus, pounds.....	120
Corn, sweet, dozens.....	500
Cherries, bushels.....	2
Apples, bushels.....	6
Sage, pounds.....	50

## IMPROVEMENTS.

During the biennial period the following improvements have been made :

Two brick cottages, 31x51, one and one-half stories high, have been built.

Sewerage has been extended.

Six hundred and forty-nine lineal feet of stone walk, six feet wide, and 1,629 feet three feet wide, have been laid.

Nine hundred and eighty yards of cellar bottom, under the main building, dining-hall and kitchen, have been cemented.

The old chapel, no longer safe to be occupied, even as a store-house, has been torn down.

The grading of the grounds has been improved.

Another well has been dug and a supply of water obtained, which I hope will be sufficient for the ordinary uses of the Home. But a bountiful supply of pure water should be secured by sinking an artesian well.

## BUILDINGS.

The buildings now occupied by this Institution are as follows :  
Sixteen cottages, each 31x51 feet, one and one half stories high,

containing a sitting-room, 18x18 ; one sleeping-room, 20x30, for the children ; and another 10x12, for the lady in charge of the cottage ; a bath-room ; five closets, and an unfinished attic.

One school-building, 35x68 feet, two stories high, containing four rooms, each 26x32.

One hospital, 36x59, two stories.

One central building, 50x90 feet, three stories.

One laundry, 38x50.

One dining hall and kitchen, 66x92, two stories.

One barn, 36x96 feet, with stone basement.

Six out-buildings, each 16x24 feet.

All of the buildings are built of brick, excepting the barn, which is of wood with stone basement.

## NECESSITIES.

During the coming year two new cottages should be erected. A nursery building for children under two years of age.

The school-house should be doubled in capacity.

A new chapel should be built, as the old one has been torn down and we are obliged to hold services in the dining-hall, an unsuitable place for the purpose. If built two stories high, the lower story could be used for a kindergarten school.

A building with suitable appliances for the teaching of various industries to boys and girls. This building might be constructed with a bath-room in the lower story or basement sufficiently spacious to accommodate all the boys or girls from a cottage at one time, and should be heated with steam. For this and other additional steam-heating, another steam boiler is needed.

An ice-house and cooling-room.

There is also great need of more land for pasturage and cultivation.

A portion of the grounds about the buildings and some of the fields need new fencing.

The supply of pure water should be made certain, and appliances for its service about the grounds be perfected.

The present plan of lighting with kerosene oil lamps should be abandoned as dangerous in the extreme, where there are so many children ; and the electric light, already so wisely adopted in so many public institutions, should be substituted.



For these and other needs of the Institution I would request that you make application for special appropriations in such amounts as your good judgment may suggest.

#### THE CHILDREN.

This Institution was founded for the children. It is their Home, to which the State of Iowa can point with pride, as showing what she is so generously doing for the helpless wards which Providence has placed in her care.

Each year adds fresh proof of the superiority of the cottage plan over others, where children are congregated in large numbers in one building.

The aim here is to make each cottage a miniature home, where surroundings and associations approximate as nearly as possible to the true ideal. For this purpose each is under the management of a Christian lady, whose duty it is to attend to the moral training of the children and look carefully after their personal behavior, and see that their needs are promptly and properly met. They are to see that the children are neatly and suitably clothed, regularly bathed, and bountifully served with wholesome food. They do not themselves prepare the food, but are supposed to be all the more watchful that it is properly prepared by those whose duty it is to do it, and to report anything amiss.

In the matter of discipline the cottage manager is not allowed to inflict corporal punishment, which is only administered in extreme cases by the Matron or myself, and in private, when other methods seem to have failed. Children are never deprived of their meals as punishment. As far as possible, we aim to have the children feel that all severe discipline is administered in love and not in anger, remembering the scripture injunction, "Provoke not your children to wrath lest they be discouraged." We strive also to teach them, by example and precept, the dignity of labor, by which they may reasonably hope to earn their own living in the future.

#### STATEMENT,

*Showing receipts and expenditures from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1887.*

##### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand July 1, 1885 .....	\$ 1,464.90
Cash received from C. Orcutt, Treasurer, general fund .....	62,332.99
Cash received from C. Orcutt, Treasurer, general repair and contingent fund .....	2,500.00
Cash received from C. Orcutt, Treasurer, library fund .....	250.00
Cash received from C. Orcutt, Treasurer, organ fund .....	200.00
Cash received from all other sources .....	920.56
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	\$ 67,668.45

##### EXPENDITURES.

For groceries and provisions .....	\$ 18,251.70
For salaries .....	20,072.86
For clothing .....	7,770.80
For improvements and repairs .....	2,429.23
For furniture .....	8,159.53
For expense .....	2,000.71
For books and stationery .....	588.05
For drugs and medicine .....	403.88
For live stock and feed for same .....	3,315.33
For fuel .....	3,418.59
For lights .....	402.13
For laundry machinery .....	238.57
For library .....	202.84
For general repairs, contingent, etc .....	1,608.12
	<hr/>
	\$ 64,902.34

Balance cash on hand June 30, 1887:

General fund .....	\$ 1,562.05
General repair and contingent fund .....	891.88
Laundry fund .....	58.93
Library fund .....	53.25
Organ fund .....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,766.11

## STATEMENT,

*Showing the receipts and expenditures of the general fund from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1887.*

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand July 1, 1885 .....	\$ 1,184.19
Cash received from C. Orcutt, Treasurer, general fund.....	62,582.96
Cash received from all other sources .....	929.56
	\$ 64,487.71

## EXPENDITURES.

For groceries and provisions.....	\$ 18,991.70
For salaries.....	21,072.86
For clothing .....	7,770.80
For improvements and repairs.....	2,429.23
For furniture.....	3,159.33
For expense.....	2,000.71
For books and stationery.....	588.06
For drugs and medicine.....	408.58
For live stock and feed for same .....	8,315.33
For fuel.....	3,418.59
For lights.....	402.13
For laundry machinery.....	92.88
	\$ 62,575.69
Balance cash on hand.....	1,562.66

## STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the special appropriation of \$2,500 for general repairs and contingent fund made by the Twenty-first General Assembly:

## RECEIPTS.

Cash received from C. Orcutt, Treasurer.....	\$ 2,500.00
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## EXPENDITURES.

For cementing cellar under main building.....	\$ 1,050.00
For laying 2,278 feet of sidewalk .....	200.00
For brick for well.....	46.00
For painting .....	98.12
For expenses of trustees on committee work.....	75.00
For fire hose, couplings, etc.....	139.00
	\$ 1,608.12
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1887.....	891.88

## STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the expenditure of a part of the balance of the special appropriation of \$1,000.00 for laundry, made by the Nineteenth General Assembly :

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, cash, June 30, 1885.....\$ 274.62

## EXPENDITURES.

For cylinder oil.....	\$ 26.77
For repairs on machinery.....	9.85
For repairs, fixtures, heater, etc.....	179.07
	<u>\$ 215.69</u>
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1887.....	58.93

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the special appropriation of \$250.00 for library, made by the Twenty-first General Assembly :

## RECEIPTS.

Balance cash on hand June 30, 1885.....	\$ 6.09
Cash received from C. Orcutt, Treasurer.....	250.00
	<u>\$ 256.09</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

For library books and periodicals.....	\$ 54 55
For Sabbath school supplies, 25 copies Sunday School Times.....	24.98
Youth's Companion for twelve cottages for two years....	42.00
For lesson leaves for Sunday school.....	27.86
For school books.....	54 00
	<u>\$ 202.84</u>
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1887.....	53 25

The following is an itemized statement of the incidental expense account :

For rent of telephone and telegrams.....	\$ 201.13
For postage stamps, postal cards and paper wrappers.....	345.85
For post-office box rent.....	16.00
For insurance.....	180.00
For Christmas gifts, fire-works, games, etc.....	271.44
For garden seeds and plants.....	50.65
For coffins.....	75.00
For repairs on organs, tuning piano.....	10.77
For harness repairs, etc.....	1 90
For carriage and wagon repairs.....	107.85
For shoeing horses.....	69.25
For cleaning vaults.....	150.00
For mowing grass.....	7.50
For sundry repairs.....	24.75
For hardware.....	51.90
For clocks and clock repairing.....	20.65
For transportation.....	36.30
For trip to Chicago and St. Paul.....	181.00
For trusses.....	15.00
For freight ..	29.44
For sundries.....	179.33
For fire extinguishers.....	25.00
Amount brought forward.....	<u>1,487.34</u>
Total.....	\$ 2,000.71

The figures for the foregoing statements prior to October 1, 1886, were taken from the books and accounts of my predecessor.

The live stock consists of 25 cows, 1 bull, 2 heifers, 3 horses, 45 hogs and 25 pigs.

During the biennial period the live stock has produced for home consumption, the following :

1,175 pounds of beef, valued at.....	\$ 70.50
1,604 pounds of veal, valued at.....	123 64
11,688 pounds of pork, valued at.....	740.42
32,010 gallons of milk, valued at.....	<u>2,918.40</u>
Total value.....	\$ 3,852.96

The number of officers and employes and their salaries per month are as follows :

1 superintendent .....	\$ 83.33
1 matron .....	45.83
1 physician .....	33.35
1 book-keeper .....	35.00
1 baker .....	26.00
1 shoemaker .....	26.00
1 teamster .....	25.00
1 laborer .....	19.00
1 fireman .....	30.00
1 watchman .....	15.00
14 cottage managers .....	20.00
5 teachers .....	25.00
1 sewing room manager .....	18.00
6 seamstresses .....	10.00
1 dining hall manager .....	10.00
1 kitchen manager .....	20.00
2 cooks .....	10.00
1 housekeeper .....	12.00
1 laundry manager .....	18.00
1 laundress .....	15.00
1 helper .....	8.00
1 hospital nurse .....	18 00

Salaries for the first two months of service are from twenty to twenty five per cent less than the above.

I would acknowledge with thanks the many favors shown the Institution by the officers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, as well as the many kindnesses extended to the children by the conductors and other employes of these roads.

Publishers of the following papers and periodicals have our thanks for donations of the same: Daily Gazette, Davenport; Electric Light, Marshalltown, Ia.; Weekly Examiner, Lancaster, Pa.; Weekly Eagle, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg, Pa.; Weekly Herald, Clinton, Ia.; The Deaf Mute, Council Bluffs, Ia.; The Marysville Miner, Marysville, Ia.; Iowa State Press, Iowa City, Ia.; The New Era of Mediapolis, Des Moines, Ia.; and Lippincott's Magazine.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the interest you have manifested in the Institution, and your co-operation in securing its welfare and prosperity,

I am yours very respectfully,

A. C. LITCHFIELD,  
*Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Orphans' Home:*

In reporting upon the hygiene and health of the Home, since my last report, I feel that I am justified in saying that at no time during my service in the Institution has there been a greater amount of physical ill health among the inmates with a less rate of mortality. At no time during the history of the Institution has there been so great a number of chronic ailments. In former reports I have incidentally mentioned the existence of constitutional diseases; but now, since the majority of the registration is from a different source than that when the children descended from the soldiers alone, the diseases attributable to the immorality so abundant in the lower walks of life are now to be regularly seen both in the wards and the hospital; and no doubt during the future history of the Home there will be no time when the State will not be making appropriations, to not only take care of health and education of the healthy ones, but also to alleviate and cure the diseases which have destroyed parents, and thus unfortunately made the children a public charge.

The regular habits, plain and sufficient clothing, simple and nutritious food, all contribute to improve the condition of the inmates. The facilities for the practice of thorough hygiene are far from what they should be; there should be rooms for bathing. Now the accommodations are such that they can only be commented upon with unfavorable criticism.

I wish to call your attention to the desirableness of employing a dentist, who shall furnish such care as may be indicated to the teeth of the children. Unless this service be supplied disease will be encouraged by the bacteria which are developed by the decomposition; and further, the loss of teeth by decay will lay the foundation for derangement of the digestive organs and the many diseases developed from this too common ailment. Will you ask in your report that a certain sum be appropriated for the special purpose mentioned.

I wish to call your attention to the importance of a permanent nurse service in the hospital. Owing to the peculiar physical condi-

tion of many of the children who have been admitted during this year greater need for an open hospital exists, and that such accommodations may be ready upon immediate notice a nurse should be on duty to furnish prompt care and relief. The sickness of the last year abundantly demonstrated the importance of this recommendation.

The epidemic of scarlet fever commenced January 31, 1887, and terminated April 11. The number of deaths were two, viz.: Edward Johnson, 6 years, Jones county, February 17. Jennie Johnson, 8 years, Cass county, February 22. The epidemic was quite severe. All of the cases were cared for in the hospital, there being in all 33 cases.

The epidemic of measles commenced April 29, and continued until June 10; there being 158 cases and one death, viz.: Berta Marsh, aged 10 years, Polk county, died May 31, 1887. The epidemic was rather severe. The cases occurred so rapidly that the hospital was insufficient to accommodate them, so the disease was successfully managed in the cottages.

## DEATHS.

Agnes Bitner, 12 years; Johnson county; December 10, 1885; spinal meningitis.

Guy A. Worden, 4 years; Clayton county; October 6, 1885; membranous croup.

Bertha Hughes, 9 years; Madison county; December 21, 1886; cerebral meningitis.

In concluding this report, I wish to say that Gen. Litchfield, Superintendent, and his estimable wife, Matron, have been faithful and untiring in caring for the children, always ready in supplying the wants of the sick children.

In addition to the foregoing facts I wish to state that all of the sickness during the last two years is not included. Considerable service was rendered in the cottages. Minor surgical operations and transitory cases of sickness were not sent to the hospital.

W. F. PECK,  
*Medical Officer.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Orphans' Home, and Home for Indigent Children:*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with law, I herewith present my biennial report of the receipts and disbursements of the Home from July 1st, 1885, to June 30th, 1887, inclusive:

C. ORCUTT, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa:*

## SUPPLY FUND.

To warrants from Auditor of State on account of county orphans' children .....	\$ 51,902.99
To warrants from Auditor of State on account of soldiers' orphans' children .....	10,430.00
Total .....	\$ 62,332.99

## CREDITS.

By amount paid S. W. Pierce, Superintendent, for support fund..	\$ 39,150.12
By amount paid A. C. Litchfield, Superintendent, for support fund .....	\$ 23,182.87
Total .....	\$ 62,332.99

## DEBTOR.

To warrant from Auditor of State on account water supply providential fund .....	\$ 1,000.00
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## CREDIT.

By amount paid Davenport Steam Heating Co.....	\$ 801.50
By amount paid Strathman Strohbelen.....	198.50
Total .....	\$ 1,000.00

To warrant from Auditor of State on account of general repairs and contingent .....	\$ 2,500.00
By amount paid S. W. Pierce, Superintendent, on account general repairs and contingent .....	1,250.00
By amount paid A. C. Litchfield, Superintendent, on account general repairs and contingent .....	1,250.00
Total .....	\$ 2,500.00

To warrant from Auditor of State on account of library .....	250.00
By amount paid S. W. Pierce on account of library .....	100.00
By amount paid A. C. Litchfield, Superintendent, on account of library .....	150.00
Total .....	\$ 250.00

To warrant from Auditor of State on account organs .....	200.00
By amount paid A. C. Litchfield, Superintendent, on account of organs .....	200.00

## BUILDING FUND.

## DEBIT.

To warrant from Auditor of State on account of two cottages...	\$ 6,000.00
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## CREDIT.

By amount paid Kelley Mahon .....	\$ 4,532.07
By amount paid N. Defoi .....	285.00
By amount paid Sickles & Preston .....	117.63
By amount paid John Rowe .....	16.05
By amount paid John Halligan .....	34.21
By amount paid George F. D. Maranielle .....	28.00
By amount paid W. Claussen .....	40.39
By amount paid Thomas Murry .....	5.00
By amount paid Davenport Gazette Co. ....	6.00
By amount paid Davenport Democrat .....	6.00
By amount paid J. Harrison .....	4.50
By amount paid J. W. Ross, architect .....	40.00
By amount paid Der Democrat .....	6.00
Total .....	\$ 5,120.85
By balance on hand .....	879.15

Respectfully submitted,

C. ORCUTT, Treasurer.

June 30th, 1887.

## INVENTORY.

*Personal property and supplies on hand, June 30, 1887.*

## STORE SUPPLIES.

Barrels kerosene oil .....	1
Barrels lard .....	1
Barrels rice .....	2
Barrels vinegar .....	2
Barrels syrup .....	6
Barrels prunes .....	2
Barrels sugar .....	5
Barrels pork .....	1
Barrels mackerel .....	1
Barrels salt .....	2
Barrels sal soda .....	1
Barrels pickels .....	1
Barrels hominy .....	2
Pounds baking soda .....	138
Pounds mustard .....	4
Pounds ginger .....	30
Pounds cream of tartar .....	5
Pounds soap stock .....	825
Bushels potatoes .....	15
Bushels beans .....	50
Barrels flour white .....	70
Barrels flour graham .....	3
Barrels flour rye .....	2
Barrels corn meal .....	3
Bags dried peaches .....	1
Boxes cod fish .....	2
Boxes canned peaches .....	2
Boxes canned plums .....	3
Barrels oat meal .....	1
Boxes canned peas .....	4
Boxes gloss starch .....	6
Boxes lump starch .....	1
Boxes canned apricots .....	4
Cans baking powder .....	10

Cans tea.....	2
Cans oil.....	3
Mouse traps.....	3
Door mats.....	5
Pounds butter.....	25
Boxes metal polish.....	2
Tons hard coal.....	4
Yards toweling.....	85
Table-cloths.....	25
Cakes scouring bricks.....	10
Lamps.....	23
Dust-pans.....	6
Aprons.....	56
Pairs shoes.....	223
Spools thread.....	700
Pairs mittens.....	77
Boxes collars.....	75
Pairs suspenders.....	24
Pairs hose.....	350
Gross buttons.....	36
Combs.....	110
Gross hooks and eyes.....	3.5
Gross shoestrings.....	7
Bolts braid.....	16
Skeins yarn.....	6
Yards lace.....	24
Towels.....	30
Dozen boy's caps.....	3
Dozen lamp-chimneys.....	10
Dozen pepper bottles.....	8
Dozen vinegar bottles.....	8
Dozen tin bread plates.....	2
Tin bread-pans.....	4
Castors.....	10
Mustard bottles.....	10
Lanterns.....	5
Gross matches.....	2.5
Dozen boxes blacking.....	8
Boxes crayons.....	7
Darning balls.....	14
Dozen black-board erasers.....	2
Match safes.....	7
Yards checked shirting.....	155
Yards sheeting.....	141
Yards bleached muslin.....	345
Yards flannel.....	320
Yards canton flannel.....	61

Yards bed-ticking.....	60
Yards unbleached muslin.....	285
Yards table-linen.....	43
Dozens balls candle-wicking.....	2
Dozens napkins.....	6
Wash-basins.....	6
Stove pokers.....	5
Brush-brooms.....	4
Dining hall aprons.....	6
Pairs pillow-slips.....	10
Girls' straw hats.....	10
Mirrors.....	2
White spreads.....	12
Papers pins.....	18
Shoe brushes.....	6
Yards calico.....	740
Scrub brushes.....	12
Corn-poppers.....	2
Galvanized-iron pails.....	6
Lights, window glass.....	300
Kegs nails.....	3
Feet barbed wire.....	150
Gallons cylinder oil.....	20
Dozens cans corn, sweet.....	10
Boxes stove polish.....	2
Dozens cakes toilet soap.....	38
Pounds soap.....	200
Papers needles.....	1
Dozens wicks.....	2
Pounds honey.....	60

## BEDDING.

Sheets.....	668
Blankets.....	705
Mattresses.....	5
Feather beds.....	20
Straw ticks.....	236
Bed spreads.....	390
Pillow slips.....	855
Pillows.....	520
Comforts.....	330
Pillow shams.....	5
Towels.....	341
Table spreads.....	39
Bed springs.....	13
Curtains.....	60
Lounge ticks.....	17

## FURNITURE.

Carpet, yards.....	1,630
Bedsteads.....	230
Clothes frames.....	22
Brooms.....	200
Floor brushes.....	4
Wall brushes.....	4
Sofas.....	1
Lounges.....	20
Cane-seat chairs.....	70
Wooden-seat chairs.....	500
Rocking chairs.....	35
Stools.....	400
Bureaus.....	30
Wash stands.....	50
Round tables.....	33
Tables.....	98
Mirrors.....	65
Lamp-stands.....	60
Stoves.....	32
Oil stoves.....	2
Flat-iron heaters.....	1
Coal buckets.....	40
Fire shovels.....	25
Dozens fruit jars.....	3
Dozens lunch pans.....	2
Roasting pans.....	4
Coffee boilers.....	7
Tea pots.....	5
Oil pans.....	25
Dripping pans.....	11
Granite-iron kettles.....	8
Two-quart tin basins.....	10
Egg boilers.....	3
Fruit kettles.....	1
Egg beaters.....	4
Dozen pie pans.....	4
Meat saws.....	2
Milk pans.....	40
Flour sifters.....	2
Butcher knives.....	6
Skimmers.....	3
Ladles.....	33
Lemon squeezers.....	3
Potato forks.....	2
Bread toasters.....	4

Milk strainers.....	2
Tin dippers.....	12
Tin syrup cans.....	38
Large syrup cans.....	1
Coffee mills.....	2
Tin cups.....	350
Milk pails.....	20
Milk cooler.....	1
Hash bowls.....	2
Steam kettle.....	1
Tea kettles.....	4
Boiling kettles.....	4
Iron kettles.....	4
Sausage machine.....	1
Ranges.....	3
Dish tubs.....	10
Bread pans, numbered.....	14
Knives and forks.....	400
Tea spoons.....	400
Dozens bread pans.....	5
Patent bread knife.....	1
Dozens table spoons.....	12
Table casters.....	35
Salt cellars.....	52
Piano.....	1
Organ.....	1
Clocks.....	25
Carving knives and forks.....	7
Tin mush pans.....	25
Copper boilers.....	15
Cedar chests.....	4
Milk cans.....	5
Chambers.....	30
Steels.....	4
Curtains.....	70
Chopping-knives.....	1
Tack hammers.....	10
Gridirons.....	4
Flower pots.....	150

## CROCKERY.

Soup dishes.....	48
Bowls.....	403
Plates.....	783
Sauce dishes.....	37
Vegetable dishes.....	134



Stone jars.....	72
Butter dishes.....	23
Pitchers.....	47
Tumblers.....	126
Sugar bowls.....	7
Fruit dishes.....	15
Platters.....	23
Pickle dishes.....	6
Cups.....	184
Saucers.....	240
Spoon-holders.....	9
Fruit jars.....	139
Gravy dishes.....	2
Cake stand.....	1
Small butter plates.....	24
Finger bowl.....	1
Goblets.....	2

## MACHINERY.

Steam washer.....	1
Steam wringer.....	1
Hand wringer.....	1
Steam pumps.....	3
Steam engine.....	1
Sewing machines.....	6
Hand washer.....	1
Circular saw, with attachments.....	1
Bracket saw.....	1

## TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Hay scales.....	1
Platform scales.....	1
Druggist's scales.....	1
Letter scales.....	1
Two-horse corn plow.....	1
Road scraper.....	1
Cultivators.....	2
Wood rakes.....	12
Shades.....	12
Shovels.....	17
Mattocks.....	2
Pick axes.....	2
Pruning shears.....	1
Hoes.....	10
Axes.....	4
Skids.....	1

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Step ladders.....	7
Sixteen feet ladders.....	3
Extension ladders.....	1
Oil tanks.....	2
Tape measures.....	3
Adz.....	1
Iron bench vise.....	1
Wood bench vise.....	1
Chest and partial set carpenter's tools.....	1
Grindstone.....	1
Monkey wrenches.....	7
Wrenches.....	6
Pipe tongs.....	2
Tinner's snips.....	1
Tinner's hammers.....	2
Crowbars.....	3
Pitchforks.....	13
Corn marker.....	1
Ice saw.....	1
Ice tongs.....	1
Scythes.....	5
Snathes.....	2
Wheelbarrows.....	18
Hay cutter.....	1
Sets sled runners.....	1
Root cutter.....	1
Harrows.....	2
Spading forks.....	2
Coal shovel.....	1
Potato shovel.....	1
Plows.....	4
Grain shovel.....	1
Hay knife.....	1
Coal fork.....	1
Curry combs.....	3
Horse brushes.....	3
Wagon sprinkler.....	1
Clod masher.....	1
Seed drills.....	2
Wheel weeders.....	2
Ice pick.....	1
Seed driller.....	1
Wire teeth.....	1
Pinch bar.....	1
Stone maul.....	1
Post hole digger.....	1

Stone hammers.....	2
Sickles.....	3
Lawn mowers.....	2
Bung-hole auger.....	1
Locks and fixtures.....	3
Boxes screws.....	3
Sets number dies.....	1
S. O. H. stamper.....	1
Jack-screws.....	4
Shoemakers' tacking-jacks.....	2
Pairs iron feet.....	10
Partial set shoemaker's tools.....	1

## VEHICLES AND HARNESS.

Carriage.....	1
Open buggy.....	1
Two-horse spring wagon.....	1
Farm wagons.....	2
Coal wagon.....	1
Single sleigh.....	1
Sets single harness.....	2
Set double harness.....	1
Halters.....	8
Saddle.....	1
Bob-sled.....	1

## LIVESTOCK.

Cows.....	25
B.....	1
Heifers.....	2
Horses.....	3
Hogs.....	45
Pigs.....	25

## BOOKS, MAPS, CHARTS, ETC.

Library books.....	950
Song books.....	25
Appleton's Second Readers.....	75
Appleton's First Readers.....	80
Appleton's Third Readers.....	95
Appleton's Fourth Readers.....	25
Appleton's Fifth Readers.....	25
Wilson's Primary Speller.....	44
Fish's Arithmetic No. 1.....	125
Fish's Arithmetic No. 2.....	44
Slates.....	200

Bibles.....	50
Globes.....	1
Number charts.....	3
Writing charts.....	9
Higher geographies.....	30
Elementary geographies.....	50
Grammars.....	45
Larger spellers.....	50
Smaller spellers.....	50
School dictionaries.....	35
Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries.....	2
Copy books.....	100
Number blocks.....	21
Maps of Iowa.....	1
Testaments.....	150
Pens.....	150
U. S. Dispensary.....	1

## MISCELLANEOUS.

School-desks.....	150
Bells.....	3
Chapel seats.....	55
Bell.....	1
Call-bells.....	14
Field-glass.....	1
Set dentist forceps.....	1
Sea shells.....	20
Dozens thermometers.....	1.5
Buffalo robes.....	1
Lap robes.....	2
Horse blankets.....	2
String sleigh bells.....	1
Buggy whip.....	1
Street lamps.....	6
Fountain pumps.....	6
Fire extinguishers.....	50
Revolver.....	1