

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR

Feeble-Minded Children

AT GLENWOOD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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IOWA INSTITUTION
FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN,
GLENWOOD, IOWA, Aug, 15, 1891.

To His Excellency, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa:

Sir-With pleasure I herewith transmit a copy of the eighth biennial report of this institution, for the use of yourself and the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

F. M. POWELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

HON W. H	I. HALL,	Presid	ent.			 	Osceola
F. M. SHRI	VER, T	reasure:			SANT N	 	Glenwood
ROBERT N	ACGAVR	EN	4/30404	****	. verse in	 	Missouri Valley

F. M. POWELL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

F. M. POWELL, M. D.Superintendent.

MATRON.

MRS. L. M. POWELL.

ASSISTANT MATRON: MISS EMMA BROWNE.

T. Q. RECORDS.

SECRETARY:

MISS MAE VAN DE WATER.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN:

J. M. DONELAN, M. D.

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MISS MATTIE E. CLIFT.
MISS A. L. MoGREW.
MISS ELLA FRAZEE.
MISS NETTIE F. BAKER.
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MRS. EMMA S. FREE.

MISS ETTA INSCORE.

MISS LAURA J. WAYNICK.
MISS GENE SARTELLE.

MISS BELLE IRWIN.

MISS FANNIE LOUNSBURY. MISS LAURA G. MURPHY.

MR. JOSEPH CORLETTE.

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS.

Boys' Department	Mr. George Mogridge.
Girls' Department	Miss L. Robinson.
Hospital Department	
Kitchen Department	
Farm and Garden Department	
Engineer's Department	
Horticultural Department	
Foreman in Shoeshop	MR. ALFRED DAVIS.
Visitors' Attendant	Miss Rilla Drew.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR BOIES, and the General Assembly:

The trustees herewith respectfully submit their eighth biennial report, together with the reports of the superintendent and treasury for your inspection and consideration.

For the condition of the school and the operations in detail connected with the management of the institution, we request your examination of the superintendent's report. To him we are indebted for success in controlling affairs delegated to this body.

It will be seen by the treasurer's report that the financial standing is correct and in harmony with the law governing the institution. We refer to this with satisfaction; noticing with interest and encouragement that discretion and judgment have been exercised on the part of those entrusted with the immediate direction and expenditure of funds.

The increase in maintenance fund has encouragingly relieved the administration in disbursing the finances to better advantage in the interest of the household.

The special appropriations have been expended in accord with the act creating them, with favorable results for the State in providing essential advantages for the inmates.

We invite your attention to the purchase of one hundred acres of land and the erection of a cottage now occupied by boys. The sums for these purposes have made good returns in providing what was urgently needed, in furnishing increased acreage, and a home for adult boys remote from the younger class of children.

The superintendent-reported to the board that on the night of December 18, 1890, the boys' frame cottage caught fire and was saved from total destruction by the extra exertions of the attendant, Mr. Anderson, and the farmer, Mr. Miller, and his family. The fire originated in the fire place, igniting the lower joist and running along the studding to the upper story. Fortunately the

building had been insured. The damage was estimated at \$235.00, which amount was promptly paid. Repairs have been made at a cost within the amount collected.

We concur with the superintendent in his reference to what has been provided with the several appropriations, and have to say in regard to the laundry, that we at once responded to the call from the superintendent to visit the institution at the time of the cyclone, on June 2, 1890, and found the effects more serious than anticicipated; not only in the destruction of the laundry building and machinery, but a damaged boiler house, broken verandas, windows and roofing on the main building impaired.

We learned that two boys had been instantly killed, and also twelve or more injured, who were comfortably cared for, with indications of recovery; all was being done for them that attention could provide. The Executive Council had been notified, and Hon. J. A. Lyons, Auditor of State, was directed to visit the institution and learn the particulars of the storm.

After carefully considering the situation and procuring estimates of the architect, with the advice and counsel of Mr. Lyons, the damages were estimated at \$4,969.00, and a request on the part of the Board made to the Executive Council for that amount of providential fund.

There being some delay, the Superintendent and architect were directed to attend a meeting of the Council, where it was decided to appropriate \$2,000, and the management, advised by the Executive Council, to use the entire amount appropriated for "laundry addition, with machinery and shops," in rebuilding, with enlarged foundation to be completed in the future. Nothing was left but to begin anew, which has been done, leaving a well built one story, with new machinery throughout. We now ask that the legislature appropriate \$15,000 to add two stories to this beginning, one to be used for ironing, mending and sorting; the other for an industrial department for boys, to be fully equipped with appliances for shop work. We believe with the Superintendent, that these additions should be completed at as early a date as possible. The practical necessities of this department urgently demand it.

We are in full sympathy with the Superintendent relating to a building for custodials, realizing that the present arrangement is incomplete, and that future interests of this helpless division require it. The appended report has so fully set out the claims and needs of this that we only repeat what this body stated in the Seventh Biennial Report: "The number admitted during the period, and

the applications on file, indicate the demand on the part of the public for institution care and training, and brings the management to consider better means of classification. The number already in the asylum department, more or less associated with the improvables, should, in our judgment, have rooms in a division provided for their special needs. The Superintendent favors next a cottage hospital for paralytics and epileptics, which merits candid attention. That this particular class of unfortunates should be cared for in rooms adapted to their ailment, is very plain.

The adult boys should be provided with a custodial building at an early date. We have, then, to consider the demands for enlarging the scope of the institution in the way of Asylum buildings for non-improvables, and cottages for adult boys. The interests of the institution require attention in this direction at once. For the reason of the number of epileptics in the ward, and that, as a class, they argently need to be domiciled alone, we recommend an appropriation of \$24,000.00 for their benefit, which will also relieve the present classification to the advantage of other children, leaving the extension of the Asylum division and the cottage for boys until a finished plan of the grounds and buildings for the future can be procured. The Trustees unanimously desire to emphasize the importance of completed plans to work to. Already much labor has been inappropriately applied for the want of such plans. The institution now being at the point requiring expansion of the divisions referred to, we ask that "\$2,000.00 be given for plan and improvement of grounds." This quotation expresses our present views.

By reference to estimates of buildings of this character in other States, and what has been furnished by our architect, we are convinced that not less than \$50,000.00 will be required to build and equip an appropriate building for Asylum charges.

Hospital buildings referred to in this and other reports continue to invite attention. We advise some provision for epileptics, either in connection with this institution or at some other location. No class of defectives are more deserving of State care with accommodations adapted to their peculiar condition.

In the event of an appropriation for the custodials the management will be greatly relieved in a general classification, including the epileptic family.

The increased fruit yield calls for a fruit house to properly care for this important table supply.

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Greater need exists at the present time for barns than at any time previous. Dr. Powell has creditably succeeded in developing a herd of high grade Holstein cows, without an appropriation on the part of the State for this purpose. While the farm is well managed and is a source of profit to the State, it is due this department that assistance be given to provide granaries and shelter for the stock.

The growth of the institution for some time past and the forecast for recognition on the part of those entitled to benefits here, together with a knowledge of the number in the State, being over two thousand, induces the Board to strongly request the Legislature to carefully examine these desired extensions.

The amounts presented by the Superintendent of Improvements correspond with our judgment, a summary of which is herewith submitted:

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

For erecting and completing a building for custodials	50 000°00
and completing laundry and industrial rooms	15,000.00
FOF DATES AND GRANAFIES	
For finishing fourth floor in central building and seating assembly hall	3,500.00
For painting buildings	2,000.00
For fruit house	1,500.00
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS	1,500,00
The transfer of the same of th	1,000,00
and the property of growings, and the property of the property	1,000.00
For new boiler and fixtures	
For continuous and seeding.	2,000.00
For contingent and consistend	2,400.00
For school supplies and the second supplies are second supplies and the second supplies and the second supplies are second supplies are second supplies and the second supplies are second supplies and the second supplies are second supplies are second supplies are second supplies and the second supplies are second supplies are second supplies are second supplies and supplies are second supplies a	6,000.00
For improving cottons and library.	200,00
THE PROPERTY OF THE COURT OF THE PROPERTY OF T	4,200,00
For bedding, chairs and conveniences in hospital and ward for paralytics	
Possit	500.00
Total	no enn on

Regarding the departments of the institution, we notice that the schools are doing good work, and that the organization under the direction of Dr. Powell is growing stronger and more complete each year. Much credit is due the officers and teachers in managing this part of the work.

The boys' and girls' departments are well looked after and in as good condition as facilities will admit with the want of more room for proper classification.

The hospital department, although small, is earnestly filling its mission in caring for acute cases and twelve to fifteen as helpless paralytics as can exist. No conscientious person can visit this ward without dropping tears of sympathy. In connection with this, we have been present during the epidemics mentioned, and are glad to

state that we have always found the welfare of the afflicted carefully guarded and looked after.

We regularly visit the housekeeper's department, and note with interest the children at meal time. We can see no reason for complaint in this department.

The engineer's department is in better condition than ever before.

The laundry facilities permits increased advantages over previous arrangements and are appreciated by those in charge of this work.

The farm, garden and horticultural departments yearly increase in importance, until now they not only are a source of considerable revenue to the State, but a gratification also to be able to furnish fresh supplies for the tables and provide one of the most desirable means of teaching boys to labor.

Steward and clerical department—We are pleased to bear testimony to the efficient management of this important division in the management of the affairs of the institution. The purchase of supplies and record of transactions are faithfully carried out.

In expending the funds, the Board finds it inconvenient to contract for buildings and material with the plan of payments as arranged by the Legislature. Some of the improvements were imperatively needed, and it was deemed advisable to issue time orders to prevent delay in securing needed facilities.

A retrospective view of the past two years invites encouragement and hope for future prosperity of the institution. That all is complete and satisfactory cannot be expected, but we are impressed with the feeling that much good has been done, that those entrusted with this charge have honestly and zealously worked for the best interests of society in protecting and caring for a class meriting all that a generous public can bestow.

With continued confidence in Dr. Powell and wife, and their assistants, for their faithful service, and with manifestations of public interest and sympathy for those entrusted to our care, we leave their future welfare to a beneficent public to further direct.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HALL. F. M. SHRIVER. ROBERT MCGAVREN.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen-The report herewith submitted for your consideration covers the eighth biennial period in the history of this institution, a part of which, especially, refers to subjects presented in previous reports, but continue to claim attention.

No digression has been attempted in the management of affairs in the institution during the period, as you are aware, but a continued effort to develop and perfect resources with facilities at our disposal. At the beginning of the period there were 432 inmates and buildings to fairly well accommodate them, except arrangements to properly classify them. I consider, then, that what most urgently demands your attention and consideration at the present time, is the need of custodial departments for non-improvables, adult imbeciles and epileptics.

As the growth of the institution develops, the claims of this helpless division become more manifest until now it is an imperative necessity to provide accommodations suitable for them, if it shall be the State's policy to continue to provide for the legitimate demands of these wards.

Our household now numbers more than 450, with numerous applicants for admission to be considered. With this number congregated and distributed as they are here, you have readily observed that classification is imperfect and that, in justice to these several divisions, it is necessary to provide independent appartments for them. That the lower grades, the epileptics and educable classes should be domiciled so nearly together and at times associated in the same rooms, any observing person readily recognizes as an imperfect plan.

In previous reports these facts have been presented and a cottage for epileptics requested, but so far, it has not been considered favorably on the part of the State.

The history of older institutions has demonstrated the necessity of buildings for the custodial class, separate from the educational division. The conditions are now at such a point here, that something of this character must be provided, if the growth of the institution is to continue. I suggest, then, that you consider the advisability of locating a building for custodials in the rear of the main building, sufficiently remote to be somewhat independent, and yet near enough to be conveniently supervised. Buildings of this character have already been constructed in New York, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

In 1887, I referred to this subject as follows:-"What can be done for the asylum charges gathered from the lowest forms of idiocy and imbecility, many of whom are dependent upon others to anticipate and supply their most simple wants? In this division will be found the characterizing features of idiocy, as understood in a specific sense, with shades of disability, numerous as in the school department. In this family we find the profound idiot, who, having eyes, sees not; ears, but hears nothing; neither tastes, smells, manifests sensation, or recognizes articulate sounds, though in possession of all the organs governing the senses, apparently in a healthy condition, but lacking in sensorial power to interpret impressions; a being wrapped in the solitude of unconciousness, though in possession of all the inlets of knowledge, but leading to an undeveloped brain power. Associated with these deficiencies may be found pathological anomalies, the head may be unnaturally large or small, supported by an abnormally large or dwarfed body.

Here are the sthenic forms with undue nervous impulses, the asthenic with a want of normal activity, aggravated cases of epilepsy and the helpless paralytic. Others with partial loss of the senses. The motor functions may be abnormal, causing defective co-ordination, interfering with purposive acts, but tending in the direction of automatic movements. It is with these marked forms that medical and hygienic means are largely required to assist in correcting existing vices. They are taught some of the simpler drills in calisthenic exercises and learn to perform some kind of labor, the rate and extent of development being very slow and limited. It is with this character of inmates that wants must be created, that development may follow.

The influence of directed exercise, work and habit training favorably affects them. They are brighter and happier for it. Although termed "unimprovable," there are but few who will not admit of improvement.

The public in extending her mantle of charity to these, the lowest and most helpless of mankind, is not only aiding and protecting suffering humanity, but relieving the community of an exhausting burden that in many families is overtaxing the parents and preventing the care and prosperity of other members of the family.

In the report of the committee on the care and training of feeble-minded at the National Convention of Charities and Correction, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1888, I find the following paragraph: "It is earnestly urged that the best disposal of this large class of the permanently disabled, is to place it in custodial departments of institutions for feeble-minded persons, in buildings somewhat remote, but under the same merciful system that inspires hope and help for the lowest of humanity, but in a broadly classified demonstration that will admit all the employment of the so-called moral idiot, thereby diminishing greatly the burden of the charitable and the tax-payer."

I desire to say further: never before in the history of the institution has the demands of this class been so urgent, so pressing, so imperative. There are on file numerous letters from parents and guardians appealing to the institution in the strongest terms for the admission of this class of children. For these reasons, then, I particularly request your earnest consideration of this subject and suggest that you advise increased provision for them.

By reference to exhibits, you notice that the institution is caring for 113 inmates belonging to the epileptie family, regarding which, it seems to me, the public have a right to demand special legislation, securing protection, care and treatment, with surroundings adapted to their condition; that the management of the institution and those interested in its general welfare should not place and care for them in wards with other children, is no longer doubted, as experience has demonstrated that the effects are not only demoralizing to the other inmates, but also exposing this class to possible injuries that should be avoided by suitable accommodations.

Previous reports have pointed out so fully the claims of the epileptic class that only this brief allusion is made with the hope of renewed consideration and interest in their behalf. The building referred to in preceding reports, to cost \$24,000, is yet, in my opinion, necessary to provide properly for them.

There has been eleven dismissed during the period on account of insanity. It is deemed proper to refer to this, from the fact that this institution and the hospitals for insane have more or less occasion to make transfers, which suggests that it is not always convenient to draw the line between some cases of excitable imbeciles and

those affected with insanity, It is true that there are sheltered here quite a number of epileptics tending to attacks of insanity, that must necessarily in time be transferred to hospitals for insane, unless suitable arrangements for their custody are provided here. It is also true that hospitals for insane make transfers to this institution.

Health and Sanitation—The institution has shared with the general public in the prevailing epidemics and fatality attending them. The mortality in this period has been greater than at any time previous. During the winters of 1890 and 1891, "Lagrippe," or influenza and pneumonia was prevalent in the wards, increasing the death rate, especially in the asylum grades. It became necessary to contend with an epidemic of measles, which occurred in the spring of 1890, from which cause nine deaths were registered. There were over two hundred patients at one time, requiring all the force at our disposal to care for them. The schools were closed and the teachers kindly and attentively assisted with others in caring for the sick.

Soon after recovery from this, a cyclone left its mark by demolishing one of the buildings, killing instantly two boys and injuring a dozen others. The injured have all recovered.

During the spring of 1891, diphtheria invaded the wards causing much trouble, in all twenty-four cases, resulting in five deaths. Customary precautions were observed by isolating the affected patients, placing them in the hospital building and quarantining the department. A thorough disinfecting course was instituted; clothing scalded or burned, and the furniture, floors and walls freshly painted throughout and disinfectants liberally used.

The above causes, together with a large number of epileptics and the asylum charges sheltered here must answer for the increased mortality. I am conscious of vigilance on the part of officers and employes in carrying out sanitary measures at all times, and that they have been constant and attentive in ministering to the afflicted. The sanitary conditions of the buildings and premises are good, except deficient ventilating flues in the boys' cottages.

The rooms arranged for a hospital department and care of paralytics continue to answer a good purpose, although inadequate to meet the demands of so large a household as cared for now, especially noticeable during the recent sickness. A hospital building for contagious diseases should be constructed and used only for epidemics of a contagious character.

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Educational Department-There is nothing new to present in work that has been done in this division during the period. Teachers have encouragingly utilized the same methods to develop and strengthen the intellectual activities and physical vigor, using means for securing attracted and voluntary attention. In addition to the methods practiced in the common schools, kindergarten and work lessons have been carried out with perseverence and diligence. What has been said in previous reports of the advantages of manual training connected with the school department continues to rank favorably as a factor in disciplining the mind. It shall be our aim to develop greater resources in the future for systematizing labor training. Reference to exhibits indicating work done by children partially informs you what may be done by associating work lessons with the school. It is proper for me to state here that these tables indicate only the work done under the supervision of teachers and that a large amount of work has been done under the direction of the matron, department managers and others, not tabulated in this report.

Class No. 1 is made up from the best grade of girls possessing a fair degree of intelligence. They have made favorable progress under their teacher, Miss Ella Frazee, not only in text-book instruction, but in calisthenic drills and instrumental music.

Class 2 includes the better grade of boys, who, likewise, have made favorable progress in their studies, some of them being well advanced in the common branches, arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, etc. Miss Baker has very successfully managed these boys, and in addition to school work has a number of pupils in preliminary drawing. Their work reflects credit upon teacher and pupil.

Class 3 is under the direction of Miss Waynick, who has diligently labored for the interest of the girls in this room with favorable results.

Class 4 is composed of medium grade boys requiring the persistent effort of their teacher, Miss May Powell, to secure attention and development. Quite a number of this class will in time become self-supporting.

In class No. 5 are twenty girls belonging to the medium grades, requiring much patience and labor on the part of their teacher to arouse interest enough to accomplish noticeable results. Miss Sartelle has succeeded by her patient industry in doing much good work for this class of girls.

Class 6 is composed of twenty-four active little boys, managed by Miss Inscore, who has faithfully labored for their advancement with encouraging results.

In class No. 7 are congregated both boys and girls of especially peculiar temperaments and dispositions. Miss Clift has had charge of this class, and of all recent arrivals during the past two years. After thoroughly analyzing their grade of ability, they are assigned to other classes for continued instruction. Under her direction creditable results have been accomplished in hand and eye training, with the repousse class, also with the class in fancy needlework and in vocal training.

Class No. 8 cares for twenty-four of the older boys, selected from the medium and lower grades. Work here must largely be accomplished by lessons imparted to each one singly. Mrs. Free has proven herself a very efficient teacher of this class of children.

Class No. 9 is composed of boys possessing more than ordinary peculiarities and requiring much patience to analyze and develop what little ability they may have. Miss A. L. McGrew has had charge of this class during the past two years, and managed their interests with the skill of an experienced teacher. The boys' sewing class, since its organization, has been under her direction, with favorable results.

In Class No. 10 you will find a restless class of little boys, very deficient in intellect. But little improvement can be expected here. Object lessons are used to secure attracted attention. Miss Irwin has diligently worked for the interests of this room.

Miss Fannie Lounsbury has faithfully assisted in Class No. 7 a portion of each day and satisfactorily managed one of the sewing classes.

Miss Murphy has had charge of the asylum training class in Woodrow hall, where she has done much good in interesting and disciplining this restless and unpromising class of children. But little is expected here, as the ability grades so low that it is impossible under any circumstances to secure much advancement.

The band class, under the management of Mr. Corlette, has made creditable progress.

Tuesday and Friday evening entertainments have been kept up with more than ordinary interest during the past year. Special entertainments have been arranged weekly by the teachers for the interest and amusement of the school. 18

The wagonette mentioned in the seventh report has afforded enjoyable recreation for the children during pleasant weather.

The teachers have manifested commendable interest during the past two years in efforts to more properly qualify themselves for their peculiar work, through the medium of teachers' meetings held weekly.

The school department continues the central and most interesting division in the institution. Parents look to this part of our work with the greatest hope for their unfortunate progeny. The resources and convenience for fruitful results are more favorable than at any time previous. The patrons generally have expressed satisfaction and approval of what is being done. This generous support on the part of the public is cause for grateful acknowledgment.

The following program indicates the character of class exercises:

CHOOL PROGRAM.

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10	-9:30	9:30-10.	10-10-30.	10:30-11.	11-11:30	9 to 9:15. 9:15-9:30. 9:30-10. 10-10-30. 10:30-11. 11-11:30 11:30-11-55. 11:35-12:30	11:66-12:20.		3-2:30.	2:30-3.	3-3:30.	3:30-4.	
1-28	Reading	Composi-Arith- tion & meth- N'mber	Arith- metic	Reading and Spellfig		Reading & Geogra- Written phy as Spelling Writin	Geogra- phy and Writing		Plano for I Singing Class	Pinno fra- strate- tion	Singing strue- strue- then Calls- Class tion tion ies	chen- ies	Miss Frazeo
200 PM	Arith- metic	Reading Reading and Spelli's	Reading and Speliff	Spelling		Geography			Prang's S.	Prang's System of Drawing	brawing		Miss Buker
	Chart	Word	Reading Number	Number and Words		Reading and Number	Bl'kboard Work Dietati'n		Pencil Writing	Pinno for Calls- thenles	Pinno for Sewing and Kind Calls- thenles	d Kind-	Miss Waynick
	Study	Counting Calis- and then	Calis- thentes	Number		Reading	Chart and Clock Lessons		Chart & Word Drill	Callis- thenics	alis- Miscel- Individ- thenics lancons uni	ndivid- uni	Miss Powell
	Shart	Writing	Word	Plano for Calis- thenles		Word and Color Drill	Writing	.NO18	Sewing	Sewing	Plano for Sewing Calls- thenice	Sewing	Miss Sartelle
	thenics	Calls'en- Number- les and N'mber		Reading	tesac	Repro- duction Ex'cises	Chart and Words	STREE	Rending	Word	Calls- thenles	General	Miss Inscore
	Word	Reading	Word	Chart and Objects	20021	Writing		ani n	Singing	Fancy Needle- Work	Repousse		Miss Clift
	Calis- thenics	Calls- Calls'cs & Word Form thenics Numbers Drill Drill	Spelling & Word Drill	Color & Form Drill		Writing	Plano for Calis- thenics	008	Sewing Class	uss			MissLounsberry
	Word	Reading	Reading Number Individ-	Individ-		Word	Writing		Reading	Number	Reading Number C'lis'es & Individ-	individ-	Mrs. Free
	Number	Word	Word	Special		Writing			Boys' Sev	Boys' Sewing Class.			Miss McGrew
	Nord	Chart	Word	Number		Color and Form	Notor and Calisthen- Form ics		Fancy Needle- Work	-ethe	Reading Writing	Writing	Miss Irwin
	Color	Form	Word	Number	Read-	Marching		7	Word	Form	Color	March-	Miss Murphy
				9-9:30				1:30-2.		4-5.	×		
	Cornets		Clario-	Cornet	Trom- Special	Special		Special	Special Full Band	1			Mr. Ocelatta

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Sunday exercises continue the same as mentioned in preceding

reports.

Industrial Department—Already reference has been made to the advantages of manual training as an intellectual stimulus, leaving only the economical features to be presented here. The shoe shop has continued to furnish employment for from four to six boys. Limited facilities for utilizing a greater force in this work is the only reason for not exhibiting greater results. The resignation of our foreman during the early part of the period, for a time interferred with the progress in this industry. After some delay, Mr. Davis, the present instructor, took charge of the work and carries it successfully, teaching a number of boys. One of the first boys in the shop has now been caring for himself for two years past, successfully competing for a livelihood. Two others will probably go out within a year as fair workmen. The shop has a credit balance of \$430.50.

From one to three work regularly in the carpenter shop with fair results. Another has proven himself a successful assistant in the engine room with positive prospects of being able to care for himself in the future.

Others have learned to perform kitchen and household work, while a larger force has been profitably employed in the brick yard. The farm, garden and horticultural departments afford the most remunerative avenues for work training.

During the period twenty-two boys have been dismissed as being capable of self-support. The knowledge of their success in working with more fortunate persons in life's battles is gratifying.

A number of girls have made progress in household duties, nine of whom have been dismissed during the period as qualified to earn their own way in life. It is well to remember, however, that the greater per cent will need life-long guardianship.

The avenues for teaching constructive labor are incomplete and should be expanded. For those that possess ability, nothing is more needed than well directed labor training. The results of this character of discipline are most satisfactory. The educational portion of the population require special facilities in this direction.

The hundred acres of land purchased with the appropriation made by the last General Assembly for this purpose, has not only been a source of interest, but profit to the institution. The investment was timely as the purchase could not now be made for the same amount of money. On this land a frame cottage has been erected in which twenty-four of the oldest boys are comfortably domiciled, taking their meals in the farmer's cottage and utilizing their time in field labor. Your own observations in this department, I believe, are especially satisfactory. The table exhibits of the farm products indicate resources in this direction. It is proper to observe that the farm credits could have been much larger except for the many improvements necessary at farm expenses. Mr. Miller, manager of the farm and garden, continues to look after the interests of this department with credit to himself and advantage to the State.

It is a pleasure to refer to the horticultural division as being one of the most successful and profitable avenues for returns in favor of the institution credits. The fruit supply is annually increasing, already supplying the ordinary demands of our tables.

Each year the brick yard has been a place of activity during the working season. The first year of the period, our steward, Mr. Records, reports 400,000 brick made, the second year of the period, 500,000

Expenditure of Appropriations—Your familiarity with what has been provided with the several amounts at our disposal suggests that but little need be said on my part under this head. The cottage for boys was erected on the hundred acres of ground purchased last year of Mr. Pitzer and has answered a good purpose in the way of relief in the brick buildings and providing comfortable apartments for twenty-four boys.

The boiler fund provided the necessities for which it was appropriated, except storage for water, which is now under process, with prospects of favorable results. It seemed advisable to test a water filter, which, if successful, would settle the question of pure water. After nearly a year's trial, it was deemed advisable to abandon hope of properly filtering the creek water. The large amount of what is termed "gumbo soil" tended to prevent the proper working of the filter. The plan of digging reservoir wells seems most promising, and arrangements are already made to carry out this plan, procuring the same quality for general supply that has been in use for culinary and drinking purposes.

In the previous report two new boilers were requested. But one was purchased. I now recommend that you ask for another, to safely carry steam for present needs.

The electric light is a success. The contract, after careful consideration and investigation, was awarded to the Thomson-Houston Company for \$4,325. I am convinced that it was good judgment to

TBS:

secure two dynamos instead of one, and that the purchase of an eighty-horse power Ball engine was not an error. The entire plant works perfectly. Imagine the relief that this character of light brings, where more than four hundred kerosene lamps were in use, and over four hundred helpless children in the buildings relying unconsciously upon those entrusted with their protection.

The \$4,000 to be used for providing additional laundry space, with shops and machinery, has filled its mission well, although not securing in full what at first was contemplated. On the night of June 2, 1890, a cyclone so completely destroyed this old laundry building as to require a new one entirely, and machinery. I have only to add that the working facilities of the present laundry are more complete than heretofore, and leave your honorable body to give a more detailed account of the result and consequences of the storm.

The brick addition to the old building supplied an urgent necessity and removed the dangers connected with an old wooden structure of this kind.

The sum allowed for moving the boys' east cottage was not enough and has not been used.

The amounts allowed for bakery and kitchen, beds and bedding, library and school supplies, cold storage and ice house, orchard and small fruit have all been expended in the direction contemplated, with satisfactory results.

The contingent and repair fund has been inadequate, partially due to the necessity of drawing heavily on this fund to make repairs made necessary on account of the storm, thereby requiring occasionally expenditures from the general fund to make repairs that could not consistently be delayed.

The surveyor and architect are at present making plans of the grounds and buildings, which will be presented in time for the use of the next Legislature.

Nothing, perhaps, has been of more value to the institution than the increase of the current expense fund, which permitted liberal provision in the line of actual necessity and comfort of the inmates.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Already attention has been called to the need of custodial and hospital buildings, and therefore need not be repeated here.

A recent estimate for two additional stories to the laundry and industrial building, with machinery, is estimated at \$15,000.00.

That this should be completed and equipped at an early date, as you are aware, is urgent. It having been found necessary to use all the funds appropriated for the industrial portion of the building to provide for laundry necessities, the institution failed to secure the benefit in the direction anticipated at the time the appropriation was made. It is very desirable that this building should be completed and thoroughly equipped for practical use during the next year.

Only a very few hundred dollars have been appropriated for barns and stables since the organization of the institution. Necessity for the accommodation of stock has increased with the growth of the institution, until there is need of a large dairy barn for cows and I request that you ask for this purpose, \$3,500.00.

For repairing and moving the boys' east cottage, there should be an additional appropriation of \$3,000.00. This will place the building where it properly belongs, and fit tup for permanent use in the future. For a new boiler and steam fittings, \$2,000.00 will be required. For completing the attic floor of central building, furniture for same and seats for chapel, \$2,000.00 will be enough. For fencing recreation grounds and roadways, \$1,000.00 is needed. For repairs in the way of painting the buildings throughout, \$1,500.00; for library fund, \$200.00; for beds and bedding, \$2,400.00; for contingent and repair fund, \$6,000.00.

The several amounts appropriated by the last general assembly have relieved the institution of many embarrassments in the way of providing facilities for better management and care of the wards and also providing room for additional numbers. You will observe, that there were 432 inmates enrolled at the beginning of the period and at the close, 457, making an actual increase of 25 cared for. It is well to note that the great advantage secured during the period is not that a greater number has been cared for, but tha tmore favorable surroundings and conveniences have been provided for the household at large. The institution has always cared for a greater number than the facilities indicated. This has been done from the fact that the pressure has been so urgent that it seemed unavoidable. The demands for admission continue more urgent than formerly, there being now 84 applicants waiting to be admitted, with indications of not less than 200 more for the next period. I repeat what has been referred to in previous reports that there are many applicants who have passed beyond the age of eighteen, and therefore, according to law, cannot be admitted. It is true and has been substantially recognized in quite a number of TB8

States that feeble-minded persons are children all their lives and require the same care and protection during their existence. At such time as the State may consider it proper, I cannot but advise that the law should be changed so as to include feeble-minded persons of all ages.

Changes in the staff of officers and teachers.—During the first year of the period, Mrs. Cushman, a successful and energetic teacher, resigned to take charge of affairs connected with her own interests.

During the second year of the period, Miss A. L. McGrew was compelled, on account of ill health, to leave her work. Miss McGrew has devoted many years of her life to this character of work, and will be remembered as a very thorough and efficient teacher.

At the close of the first school year in this period, Miss Wood and Mrs. Landes suggested that they had other interests requiring their attention and could not accept a position as teacher for the ensuing year. I am pleased to bear testimony to their faithful and efficient services.

We have to chronicle the death of one teacher and one department manager during the past year, these being the first deaths that have occurred among employes since the organization of the institution. Miss Fancher came to us as a kindergarten teacher, full of life and energy, and entered upon her work with very promising results. She was taken suddenly sick with pneumonia and lived but a few days. Mr. Harry McCadden, who had charge of the horticultural department since its organization, was also stricken with pneumonia and died after a brief illness. Mr. McCadden was very devoted to his department and had successfully developed our orchards.

Acknowledgments—We tender our sincere thanks in behalf of recipients, to the many friends who from time to time have remembered the children in a substantial manner. The donations received during the holiday season and at other times are tokens of kindness that are greatly appreciated.

Special acknowledgments are due to the publishers of the Malvern Leader, Des Moines Plain Talk, Deaf Mute Hawkeye, Oskaloosa Herald. Manchester Democrat and Davenport Sunday Democrat, for their weekly editions during the periad.

To the matron, Mrs. Powell, and her assistant, Miss Browne, much credit is due for their untiring zeal in the care and development of these blighted people.

To department managers and others who have labored faithfully in the discharge of their duties, I am under obligations. Mr. T. Q. Records, our steward and book-keeper, continues to discharge his duties with ability, fidelity and interest to the institution. Much credit is due him for his assistance and labor in the management of this part of the affairs of the institution.

The valuable services of Dr. J. M. Donclan, assistant physician, during the past period have been appreciated. He has rendered untiring attention during our recent epidemics and at all times

when necessary.

To you, gentlemen of the board, I am indebted for your counsel, sympathy and co-operation in carrying out the affairs of the institution. Your thoughtful attentions and expressions have especially recouraged me in carrying the responsibilities incumbent upon the management of an institution. Respectfully submitted,

F. M. Powell, Superintendent.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	
Number enrolled at the beginning of the period	1		1
Number admitted first year of the period. Number admitted second year of the period.		33	
unioce admitted for the period.	134201	25.4	1
ared for during the period umber admitted since organization.	*****		6
umber enrolled at close of the period.	592	379	- 9
		188	4
VERTILE CHAIL VERTEN WILLIAM OF TRUIT IN VITE 1801			1 7
			4
scharged during the period	108	59	1
oplications first year of the period. pplications second year of the period.			
oplications for the period oplications since organization.	*****	7777	1
pplications since organization			1.10
pplicants over age for the period. pplicants now waiting for admission.	1	3	117
imber now in school department		55.55.55	3
imber now in asylum department.			24
	****	** **	20

CAUSES FOR DISMISSAL.

	Males.	Pemales.	Potal.
Died first year of the period. Died second year of the period. Died during the period. Belleved to be able to care for themselves. Parents non-residents.	18		25 25 42 33
Sent to home for Soldiers' Orphans.			25
ared for at home	*****		11
Total			167

SPECIAL DEFECTS OF NUMBER NOW PRESENT.

Blind	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vision important	2 9 39 76 27 3 65 7 3	3	5
Do not talk. Talk imperfectly	9	10 25	19 64 99 38
Talk imperfectly. Paralytic Chorea	39	20	64
Paralytic	70	23	5/54
Chorea	24	9	36
Epileptic	3	4	
Microcephals	65	48	113
Epileptic. Microcephals. Hydrocephals. Deformity of body.	7	2	4
Deformity of body	3	1	9
Deformity of body	29	18	47

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE PERIOD.

	.82	emales.	ij.
	Male	Fem	Total
neumonia.	5 6	2 3	
neumonia with measles	92	- 0	
yemas pilepsy aundice	1	Ö	
	1 7	5	
htthisis pulmonalis	anni.	Ceres	
Total		CUSAN	
DISTRIBUTION FOR JUNE, 1891.			
n sehool			200
Ad more by the contract of the			2.87
Style			
In saylon department	45×858	*****	
At home temporarily			
Total	*****		4.4

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COUNTIES. COUNTIES. Johnson Jones Kossuth Appanoose. Audubon... Benton Black Hawk Boone Louisa Lucas Bremer..... Lyon Madison..... Mahaska Butler Calboun Marion Marshall Mills. Mitchell. Carroll Cass Monona Cedar Cerro Gordo Muscatine..... O'Brien Osceola Page. Palo Alto. Plymouth Pocahontas. Polk Pottawattamie Poweshiek Decatur Dickinson Ringgold 16 Scott Shelby Sloux loyd.... Story Premont Tama.... Taylor Union 10 Van Buren 1 Wapello Warren Washington Hancock Hardin Harrison Wayne 6 Webster 4 Winnebago 2 Winneshiek Wooddury Jackson 2 Wright Jefferson..... Total 457

WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 1 IN 1889 AND 1890.	
Sheets	218
Kitchen aprons	10
THE COURT OF THE C	183
William Control of the Control of th	272
The same of the sa	129
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	5
AND THE PARTY OF T	116
***************************************	11
THE PARTY OF THE P	2
Night dresses	38
Straps. Chemise.	1
the same of the sa	11
	18
	- 6
	8
20 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	20
	5
	3
Skiris	-
Total number articles made	1,004
Button holes	165
WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 2 IN 1889 AND 1890.	
Sheets	56
	30 65
	88
	100
Napkins	12
	8
	- 8
	1
	3
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
Combination suit.	301
Total number articles made	30.1
Button holes	100
WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS-NO. 3 IN 1880 AND 1800.	
Towels	25
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	37 26
	6
Nankins	
Total number of articles made	.04
WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 4 IN 1889 AND 1800.	-
Sheets	14
	319
	08
	164
	21
Pillow cases	6
Roller towels	8
Kitchen aprons	632
Total number of articles made	8
Button holes	

30 INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.	[B8
WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 5 IN 1889 AND 1890.	
Towels	312
Bibs	42
Sheets	120
Napkins Pillow cases	180
Aprons	54
Straps	18
Table cloths	2
Total number of articles made	
****	740
WORK DONE BY BOYS' SEWING CLASS IN 1889 AND 1890.	
Pairs pants	129
Sheets	29
Straps	247
Pillow slips Towels	98
Napkins.	126
Table cloths	68
Lambrequin	4
Haseball suits (Christmas)	9
Japanese costumes (Christmas)	8
Total number of articles made	719
The state of the s	*40
WORK DONE BY BOYS' SEWING CLASS IN 1890 AND 1891.	
Pants	59
Pillow slips.	243
Towels	144
Straps. Napkins	102
Work on Christmas costumes	21
	1111
Total number of articles made	566
WORK DONE BY FANCY NEEDLE WORK CLASS IN 1889 AND 1890.	
Tray cloths	3
Plush chair backs	14
Mik chair cushion	1
Embroideried aprons	3
Dusting Cloth Dags	9
Darutug Dageressessessessessessessessessessessesses	1
Serim aprons	2
Honey-comb rag bag	1
Embroidered piece	1
WOFE CHSC	5
saunce Dage	1 2
occord nontra-	3
THE WILLIAM STATE OF SALES AND SALES	5
FW188800107498444171464444411744444444444444444444444	6
Prawn work tidy	_ 1
Total number articles made	61

WORK DONE BY REPOUSSE CLASS IN 1880 AND 1890.	
froom cases.	6
rames, all copper	- 3
mull heads	0
lush frames, copper corners	9
torks,,	34
Oragon bangle-board	2
langle-boards	
Total number of articles made	50
The second second	
FARMER'S INVOICE.	
lead of work horses	6
lead of work mules	3
lead of colts	3
Tend of mileh cows, Holstein	40
lead of two-year-old heifers, Holstein	10
lead of one-year-old helfers, Holstein	6
fead of two-year-old steers, Holstein	3
Head of calves, Holstein	8
Tolstein bull	1
Head of common cows	- 4
Head of brood sows	40
Head of boars	9
Head of registered hogs	25
Head of registered suckling pigs	150
Double wagons	3
Single wagons	- 8
Stirring plows	4
Harrows	4
Corn planter	1
Corn drills	2
Listers	1
Garden drills	2 2
Garden cultivators	2
Mowing machiaes	9
Ensilage cutter	1
Engine and boiler	1
Hops	20
Mowing southes	6
Pitchforks	10 40
Acres potatoes	35
Acres field corn	25
Acres sweet corn	- 6
A cross washedle	3
Acres carden truck	12
Agres enslige corn	12
Acres clover hay	30
FARMERS' REPORT.	
	0.00
Cabbage, heads	8.484
Circumbage down	8,007
Considerate base basebooks	0
Crab-apples, bushels.	11.674
Grapes, pounds	198
Butter, pounds,	

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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32 INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.	IBS
Rutabagas, bushels	40
Veal, pounds	312
Pork, pounds	530
Beef, pounds	62,130
Radishes, dozen.	12,195
Pie plant, dozen.	5,675
Tomatoes to canning factory	\$66.69
Posts	90
Parsnips, bushels	60
Onlons, bushels	223
Onlons, dozen	10,645
Potatoes, bushels	6,80634
Carrots, bushels	2
Raspberries, quarts	890
Blackberries, quarts	1,123
Sales, hogs	\$1,390.19
Sales, cattle	\$189.00
Melons	144
Feed driving horses, two years	8400.00
Milk, gallons	16,210
Corn, sweet, dozen	2,600
Pomatoes, bushels	287%
Horse radish, bushels	5
Turnips, bushels	43
Tallow, pounds	1,400
Hauling.	\$728.83
Fair premiums	\$52.00
Hides	\$292.60
Lettuce, dozen	8,080
Asparagus, dozen	1.175
Green tomatoes, bushels	60
Pasturage	\$1.50
Corn sheller, rented	\$8.00
Eggs, dozen	48
Pens, bushels	79%
Reets, bushels	566
Beans, bushels	61
Cherries, quarts	592
Strawberries, quarts	4,411
Squashes.	584
Honey, pounds	220
Sweet potatoes, bushels	11
Apples, bushels	8541/6
AND ALGRESON DEPONDS ODOUGHE IN THE HODBYGHT STEDAY	
MR. JACKSON REPORTS GROWING IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.	
OEPARIMENT.	
Apple trees	2,126
Pear trees	41
Apricot trees	9
Grapes	3,668
Raspberries	2,565
Ourrants	120
Oherry trees	218
Peach trees	.5
Plum trees	54
Blackberries	800
Gooseberries	120
Strawberries	1 acre

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

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1891.1 REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

BALANCES SPECIAL FUNDS O. H. CLOSE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

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Temporary hospital for epileptics..... Addition to laundry None. Addition to old building None. Bakery and kitchen furniture...... 1,012.84 Beds and bedding..... 397.75 Cold storage and lee house...... None. None. Orchard and small fruits..... Land..... None. Piggery (all)..... 500,00 Contingent and repair.... None. 161.64 Brick yard Cash received from clothing accounts and sundry other sources during the All of which has been turned over to the treasurer, as shown by receipts. YEARLY PER CAPITA EXPENSE. Including clothing...... 105.96

CIRCULAR.

This Institution was established by the Sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, in the year 1876, and located at Glenwood, in the building formerly occupied by soldiers' orphans.

The object of this Institution is to provide special means of improvement to that class of children so deficient in mind or afflicted with such marked peculiarities of intellect as to deprive them of the benefits and privileges of other educational institutions and ordinary methods of instruction.

The education imparted to this class includes not only the simple elements of instruction of our common schools, where that is practicable, but embraces a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety and self-reliance, and to develop and enlarge their capacity for useful occupations.

To promote these objects, children will receive such education, and such moral and hygenic treatment, as their peculiar and varied conditions demand.

Mental imbecility depends upon some abnormal or imperfectly developed condition of the physical system, a condition in which the nervous organization is especially defective, preventing the harmonious and natural development of the mental and moral powers.

Idiots and imbeciles, as a rule, are feeble in body as well as in mind. Their gait and voluntary movements are generally awkward and slow, and their special senses inactive and undeveloped, and are wanting in nervous and muscular power. Physical training and development, therefore, are essential, in order that their mental improvement may become permanent, hence the importance and necessity of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises in their treatment.

The very feeble power of attention must be cultivated and increased by the most attractive means. The special senses must be trained and educated, vicious habits are to be corrected, and the idea of obedience and moral obligation must be planted and nourished.

Some, who are only backward, and are undeveloped from being misunderstood, or abused, can be brought out and reclaimed by special means. Many others can be arrested in their downward course, made orderly and obedient, docile and industrious; and all can be improved in their general condition and habits.

In order to secure these blessings to this afflicted class, they must have that special care, treatment and instruction, which cannot be obtained in the family at home, or in private medical practice, or by any of the ordinary methods of education; and it is only in some institution, well arranged and directed for the accomplishment of these special objects, that they can receive such benefits. Each individual case must be studied, and treated as its peculiarities demand.

Every child and youth residing in the State, between the ages of five and eighteen, who by reason of deficient intellect is rendered unable to acquire an education in the common schools, shall be entitled to receive the physical and mental training and care of this Institution at the expense of the State.

The special system of instruction, training and management adhered to in this institution, renders it a desirable residence for all children of this class.

Applications for admission shall be made: "First, By the father and mother, or either of these if the other be adjudged insane. Second, By the guardian duly appointed. Third, In all other cases by the board of supervisors of the county in which the child resides. It shall be the duty of such board of supervisors to make such application for any such child that has no living sane parent or guardian in the State, unless such child is comfortably provided for already."

"The form of application for admission into the Institution shall be such as the trustees prescribe, and each application shall be accompanied by answers to such interrogatories as the trustees shall require propounded."

The Institution is under the management of medical officers, and the inmates receive all ordinary medical and hospital treatment free of charge.

The progress and improvement of our children have been very encouraging, and parents and friends almost invariably express satfaction with the results in the comparatively short time their children have been under training.

Our Institution is open daily, except Sundays and Saturdays, to visitors and the public, at all reasonable hours, and all are not only

cordially invited to visit our school, but earnestly requested to

Each child admitted shall be provided with at least three changes of clothing, which will be registered when the child is admitted. Such clothing as may be needed subsequently will be furnished by the Superintendent, registered, and a bill of the same rendered.

As a matter of convenience these bills will be sent to the auditor of the county in which the parents reside, so that they can be settled

by said parents near home.

The board of supervisors of said county shall determine as to the ability of said parents to pay their bills so rendered, and in case of inability they shall be paid by the county.

Any other information desired will be cheerfully given by the

Superintendent.

F. M. Powell, M. D., Superintendent

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Biennial Report of the Treasurer of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891.

NAME OF FUND.	Balance from last report.	Cash received from F. M. Fowell.	Cash received from State warrants.	Total amount received.	Total amount superlisten- dents orders pald.	Balance on hand.
Support. Ordinary. Beds and bedding.		144919374	\$ 113,838,05 35,200.00 2,004.00 5,000.00	# 121,984.94 97,950.00 2,004,00 5,000.00	5,000,00	3,664.00
Clatern Orchard	79,00		219.43 3,000.00	300.00	3,000.00 380.00	
Ceflar. Cold storage. Providential Old building addition.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	*********	2,000.00 2,000.00 3,500.00	2,000.00 2,000.00 3,500.00 1,339.33	2,000.00 3,500.00 987.10	250.07
Kitchen furniture Grounds. Brick yard. School			388.38 254.90	188,3 188,3 254,9 1,500.0	338.86 254.96 1,500.00	50,00
Boys' cottage			2,846.5 2,000.0	0 5,340,5 2 2,840,5 0 2,000.0	2,846.5 2,006.0	2
Totals	8 4,633.1	9 8 6,658.3	nin 180,533.0	2 8 191,814.5	718. 185,968.3	SID D'STO'DD

Above is shown an account of all moneys received and paid by me during the period ending June 30, 1891, together with balances remaining in my hands at the close of the period.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. SHRIVER,

Treasurer.