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BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

HORACE BOIES,

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

TO THE

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1894.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

DES MOINES.

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1894.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with a provision of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the Governor at each regular session of the General Assembly to communicate to that body "the condition of the State," and also "to recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient," I have the honor to submit the following:

We entered the last biennial period without any State debt other than that due our own school fund, as hereinafter stated.

The receipts of the treasury during that period have been as follows:

From counties.....	\$ 2,829,087.74
From insurance companies.....	224,802.56
From fees of State officers.....	85,517.85
From telephone and telegraph companies.....	40,404.94
From fees of the oil inspector.....	10,238.67
From miscellaneous sources.....	105,973.88
From direct tax refunded by general government.....	384,274.80
Transfer from temporary school fund.....	26,361.88
Total.....	\$ 3,706,151.77

The disbursements during the same period were as follows:

State Auditor's warrants redeemed.....	\$ 3,546,731.26
Permanent school fund bonds paid.....	234,498.01
Total.....	\$ 3,781,229.27
There was a cash balance on hand at the close of the last biennial period of.....	\$ 412,981.45
At that time there were outstanding warrants theretofore drawn upon the treasury amounting in the aggregate to..	21,281.28
The surplus for which no warrants had been drawn was.....	391,700.17
The total of special appropriations made by the last General Assembly aggregated.....	742,737.40
Of this amount and of previous appropriations there remained unpaid at the commencement of the present period.....	321,001.43

The Auditor's estimate of receipts for the present biennial period from all sources of revenue is.....	\$ 3,287,580.00
His estimate of expenditures required to meet appropriations provided for by general statutes is.....	2,862,770.00
Leaving for special or extraordinary appropriations.....	495,458.74
In his report he suggests that this sum may be increased by adding thereto the sum due the State which has been collected and was in the hands of county treasurers at the close of the last biennial period, aggregating.....	33,004.19
And also his estimate of the sum that would thereafter be collected of the taxes of 1893 and previous years due the State, amounting to.....	438,803.23
Making the total sum that can by this method be applied to extraordinary appropriations.....	971,266.16

It is evident, however, that if these additions are made it must be done at the expense of what should be in the treasury at the close of the present biennial period to compensate for that on hand at its beginning.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly disposed of the sum received from the general government as a refund of the direct tax by providing that when the same was received sufficient thereof to reimburse the school fund for the amount due from the State should be applied to that purpose, and the remainder to the construction of a soldiers' and sailors' monument to commemorate the memory and deeds of Iowa soldiers and sailors in the late civil war.

When received the whole amount refunded by the general government was immediately deposited in the State treasury, and soon after there was transferred to the school fund the sum of \$234,498.01, that being the amount due upon the State's obligations to it, and said obligations were thereupon cancelled.

The remainder of said sum has been treated, as the Treasurer in his report shows, the same as other moneys in his charge belonging to the State.

This brief reference to the condition of the treasury and the Auditor's estimate of receipts and disbursements for the present period, together with the annexed tables, which give a summary of the reports of all State officers and institutions, will, I believe, be found to substantially comply with the requirements of the first clause of the provision of the Constitution referred to.

The second clause of the same provision leaves a Governor no discretion in the performance of his further duty, but requires in express terms that he "shall recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient."

This express mandate of the highest law of the State is the only excuse I can offer for the length this communication will necessarily assume.

REVISION OF OUR REVENUE LAWS.

One of the most important of your duties will be a careful consideration of the report of the tax commission appointed as provided for by an act of the last General Assembly.

It is, I believe, entirely true to say the gentlemen composing that commission have given to the subject referred to them most careful, painstaking and intelligent consideration.

That their report will greatly aid you to so modify our revenue laws that they will more evenly distribute the burdens of taxation there is every reason to believe.

If all the property in Iowa not properly exempt from taxation can be made to bear its fair share of the taxes required for an economical administration of the affairs of the State and its municipalities, and public officers will keep in mind the fact that it is as grossly wrong to waste public money in needless expenditure as it is for agents of individuals to squander the property of employers, there will be no reason for complaint that the burdens of taxation are either oppressive or unjust.

That the wisdom of the members of your body, aided by the report of the commission referred to, will enable you to perfect a system of assessment and taxation that will largely overcome the evils inherent in our present laws is most earnestly to be hoped for, and I believe is confidently expected by the people of the State.

CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A subject of at least equal importance is the disbursement of taxes after they are collected, for this determines in a most arbitrary way whether the burdens of taxation shall be heavy or light.

What are known as State institutions in Iowa absorb in round numbers two-thirds of all her revenues. Two and a half millions of dollars collected through one form of taxation or another during each biennial period are thus disposed of through general or special acts of the legislature, and yet I am forced to believe that under existing laws it is absolutely impossible for the members of any General Assembly to acquire even a limited knowledge of the aggregate amount actually required for the proper construction and management of these institutions, or of the manner in which the sum required should be distributed among them.

Our present system provides for a separate board of trustees for each institution except the penitentiaries, which are governed by a warden, with such help as the Governor can give by occasional visits to the same. The separate boards vary in membership from three to eleven, and aggregate seventy-five persons in number.

One board necessarily knows nothing of the wants of any institution except its own, and hence at every session of the legislature we find representatives of each urging appropriations for every conceivable improvement which their judgment or fancy, stimulated by a desire to make their own a model institution of its kind, can suggest.

The experience of the present year is not an exceptional one.

According to the auditor's estimate of receipts and disbursements for the present biennial period we will (unless we draw upon what should be resources of the next biennial period) have but \$495,458.74 to give these institutions in the way of appropriations not already provided by general laws, and yet the reports of their officers, which will be laid before you, show that they are asking for special or extraordinary appropriations amounting, in the aggregate, to \$1,450,719.53, or \$955,260.79 in excess of the entire amount the State will have to give. In the presence of these sometimes extravagant, always conflicting and persistent, claims the State is absolutely without any one to represent its interests who has or can have an intelligent comprehension either of the amount of money required to supply all reasonable wants of the various classes of unfortunates who are deserving of its bounty, or of the manner in which that amount should be distributed.

The only pretense of an effort heretofore to inform the General Assembly on this point has been the selection of legislative committees to make short visits to these institutions and report such impressions as are made upon their minds.

That these impressions cannot be produced by any intelligent understanding of the wants of these great institutions which enables them to form an opinion of their own must be apparent upon a moment's reflection.

And thus it always happens when the General Assembly meets and is confronted with a question of whether or not some new institution involving an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars shall be built or how the great sums collected for that purpose shall be distributed among the different institutions, the members are practically helpless to form an opinion of their own and

are compelled to rely upon the judgment of men who would not expect to be classed as guardians of the interests of the State in making their periodical reports.

With a liberal supply of institutions already largely completed and paid for, magnificent in their proportions and costly beyond those of most of our sister states, we are already confronted by the serious question of whether or not the taxes of our people must not be increased to supply needed revenue to meet the obligations of the State, two-thirds of which is required for the maintenance of these institutions.

The question, therefore, is a plain one.

Shall we continue a system that certainly has nothing from a business standpoint to recommend it, that inevitably leads to higher taxation, to greater burdens, or shall we change it and put the business affairs of all these institutions under the charge of one board selected from the best business men obtainable, who will for a reasonable compensation devote their time to a careful and intelligent study of the reasonable wants of those in our State who are deserving beneficiaries of its bounty and to the most practicable and economical methods by which these wants can be supplied?

There can be no question but that such a board would be impartial between the State and its institutions, equally impartial between the institutions themselves, and their recommendations to the legislature would be made upon an intelligent understanding of the subject of which they would speak, and hence would furnish a reliable guide for needed legislation on this most important subject.

It is scarcely necessary to add that I believe the best interests of the State require this change. I would not make its membership large, not to exceed four active members if its jurisdiction is so extended as to include an occasional visit to county institutions, as I think it should be, and a report to the legislature of their condition. I would make it non-partisan, with the governor a member *ex officio*, whose duties should be limited to meeting with the board at regular intervals at the capitol and taking part in its deliberations and decisions.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

We have in Iowa three insane asylums, costing when the third is completed from eight hundred thousand to one million dollars each.

In the two completed asylums there were confined at the close

of the last biennial period 1,692 patients. The total appropriations expended for construction and improvement of these to that date, was \$1,958,928.03.

The support fund allowed the Independence asylum is \$14.00 per month for each patient. The amount drawn the last period is an average of \$13.00 per month.

The allowance to the Mt. Pleasant asylum is \$14.00 per month for each patient. The amount drawn the last biennial period was \$14.00 per month for each patient.

The average support fund paid the two asylums is \$13.50 per month. If to this we add interest on the total appropriations for these institutions, outside the support fund, at six per cent and divide this by the number of patients cared for we find that the actual cost computed on this basis of maintaining the insane in our asylums already completed is \$19.33 per month. This, however, does not show correctly the real cost as many of the extraordinary appropriations made since these asylums were completed have been applied to the making of repairs, and the total of these should be charged to support instead of interest thereon as is done in this computation because of the difficulty in separating such appropriations. If accurately computed the cost of maintaining our insane is something more than \$20.00 a month per patient.

At the end of the last biennial period there were in our three asylums 2,252 patients, and, as near as can be ascertained, about 1,000 outside in county and private asylums, and to a great extent in poor houses scattered throughout the State.

That different accommodations and different care should in most cases be provided for those outside the asylums is conceded by every one at all familiar with the facts.

To maintain all of our present insane population in asylums, such as we have completed, would cost the people of the State, including interest and extraordinary appropriations, not less than \$760,000 per annum, and this sum will constantly increase in the future.

These figures forcibly suggest the question of whether or not a considerable part of this expense cannot be saved by providing cheaper methods entirely humane for the care of our chronic insane. By the term chronic I wish to be understood as including the incurable insane who are harmless in their habits and who have ceased to require medical treatment for their mental maladies.

For more than twenty years our sister state of Wisconsin has maintained a system of county asylums in which her chronic insane

have been cared for at not more than one-half what it costs to maintain ours in our State asylums.

These asylums, like her state institutions, are under the care of a board of control. This board by law is required to approve plans for their construction, make quarterly visits to them after they are occupied, investigate all complaints against their management and order a correction of such evils as are found to exist, and decide what asylums have been conducted in a manner to entitle them to the aid provided by the state. Upon a proper certificate of the board the counties in which these asylums are maintained receive from the state six dollars per month for each patient maintained. This is its entire outlay, the county erecting an asylum being to the entire expense of constructing, providing for and managing the same.

Each asylum, in addition to its own insane, is authorized to receive patients from other counties and is paid by the state therefor the same as for its own, and such additional sum as is agreed upon by the counties interested.

At the date of the last report of her board of control there were twenty-one of these asylums in the state. They contained 2,049 of her chronic insane, while all her hospitals for the treatment of the acute insane contained but 1,438, and in all her poor houses only twenty-six insane persons were to be found.

The average weekly cost of maintaining patients in her state asylums, as shown by the report, was \$3.67 per week, while it cost but \$1.70 per week in excess of what patients produce on farms connected with the county asylums to maintain her chronic insane in these.

These figures do not, as I understand, include interest on the capital invested, or extraordinary appropriations made for repairs or improvements of either class of these hospitals, but allowing these to offset each other, which is more than fair to the more costly state hospitals, they show that the actual expense of maintaining the chronic insane in county hospitals guarded by the state as hers are, is less than one-half the cost of maintenance in state institutions.

Assuming that our own insane population is divided substantially as that of Wisconsin, about two-fifths known as acute insane who should be treated in the best hospitals that can be constructed and under the care of the best experts that can be obtained, and three-fifths known as chronic insane who have passed beyond the stage

where medical treatment is of any avail, the saving to the people of Iowa by maintaining the latter class in county hospitals instead of asylums such as we have built, if we care for all of these unfortunates as humanity demands we should, would be not less than \$228,000 each year.

If it is true that this saving can be made with ample provision for all the real wants of this class of unfortunates, no duty of the legislature is more plain than that which requires it to lift a burden of such proportions from the shoulders of the people.

To know whether this saving can be humanely accomplished requires nothing but an intelligent inspection by impartial and disinterested men of Wisconsin's method of caring for her chronic insane, and a truthful report to this or some future General Assembly of the facts as they find them.

That this, at least, should be done before entering upon the costly undertaking of constructing additional asylums, such as we have been building, seems clear to me.

There is still another objection to our present method of caring for our insane that seems to me more serious than any based upon purely financial considerations can ever become.

A careful reading of the statutes providing for the construction and management of our insane hospitals is incontrovertible proof that the first and most important purpose of the legislature was to provide a place for the intelligent and careful medical treatment of the acute insane.

These laws were enacted nearly a quarter of a century ago, to provide for the management of a single hospital that contained at the time 398 patients only. As other asylums have since been constructed the same rules for their government have been made applicable to them.

After providing that the management of the hospital should be under a board of trustees, it was first enacted that these trustees should employ a *medical* superintendent, and then the powers and duties of the superintendent so to be employed were defined in the following language:

The superintendent of the Hospital shall be a physician of acknowledged skill and ability in his profession. He shall be the chief executive officer of the Hospital, and shall hold his office for six years unless sooner removed as above provided. Before entering on the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully and diligently to discharge the duties required of him by law. He shall have the entire control of the medical, moral and dietetic treatment of the patients, and he shall see that

the several officers of the institution faithfully and diligently discharge their respective duties. He shall employ attendants, nurses, servants and such other persons as he may deem necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the Hospital, assign them their respective places and duties, and may at any time discharge any of them from service.

No impartial person can read this provision without understanding that the legislature intended to provide that the supreme duty of the superintendent should be his professional care and personal medical treatment of the inmates of the hospital over which he presided. No other duty of his was thought of sufficient importance to be defined by law, and while it is provided that the physician to be employed shall be the *superintendent* of the hospital, there is nothing in the statute that justifies the conclusion that he may rightfully be loaded with outside duties which practically defeat the main purpose of his appointment and substantially transfers the medical care of the inmates to other hands.

And yet by reason of the changed conditions in our State since the law was enacted, both in respect to the rapid increase of the insane and the greatly increased magnitude of the hospitals that have since been constructed, with the innumerable outside cares their management creates, this is precisely what has been done by the boards of trustees in charge of these hospitals, for they have left to the superintendent's charge the substantial supervision of the whole list of duties which the outside management of such immense affairs necessarily create.

In a recent investigation the superintendent of the Independence asylum was asked in substance what portion of his time he spent in visiting the wards of his hospital for the purpose of administering medical treatment to patients, and he was compelled to answer "very little indeed." Being further asked how many prescriptions were daily written for patients under medical treatment in the hospital, he said he supposed an average of about one hundred and fifty per day. And being further asked how many of these were written by him replied, "very few indeed."

It is not to be assumed that Dr. Hill is an indolent man. No one acquainted with him will charge this. The simple truth is that the general supervision of the immense institutions over which he presides, with its population of nearly a thousand souls whose physical wants must be looked after, together with the general oversight of a great farm, and the proper expenditure of large sums of money regularly appropriated for repairs and improvement of the hospital, occupies all his time. I know superintendents in general do not object to this. It would not be reasonable

to suppose they would. These outside duties are unquestionably more pleasant to perform than would be the more onerous and responsible one of standing by the bedside of the insane and ministering to their wants.

The result, however, necessarily is that the medical treatment of patients in this hospital, and I suppose in others similarly situated, is almost entirely in the hands of assistant physicians, many, if not all, of whom when they come to the asylums are young men without experience in the treatment of that most to be dreaded of all diseases, a diseased mind.

It seems to me we have outgrown the day when one physician can properly be made the general superintendent and manager of all the affairs, professional and otherwise, of such immense institutions as our hospitals for the insane have become.

I believe the statute should be changed by striking out the word "Medical" before superintendent. That it should be made the duty of the trustees to employ the most experienced physicians in the treatment of mental diseases practicable to obtain, and that the duties of such physicians should be strictly limited to the care of patients maintained at the hospital, and all outside duties should be imposed upon others who should be held responsible for their conduct to those first in authority, instead of a medical superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Of these we have two. The boys' at Eldora, in which an average of about four hundred are confined, and the girls' at Mitchellville, which has an average of about one hundred and fifty inmates.

The support fund provided for them is eight dollars at Eldora and nine dollars at Mitchellville, for each inmate, per month. If to this is added interest on the entire cost to this date of these institutions at six per cent it will increase the average expense of maintenance to \$11.53 per month.

Under present laws a child over seven and under sixteen may be sent to these schools for any offense less than a capital crime, and any child of like age may, upon the complaint of a parent or guardian that he or she has become incorrigible, be sent to the same schools. The sentence as to period of confinement in each case is indefinite, except that it cannot extend beyond the time when the child reaches the age of twenty-one years.

Beyond conferring upon the trustees power to make rules and regulations for the government of these schools, the law makes no provision for the release of inmates other than as above stated.

The rules adopted, as I understand, are largely made by the superintendents and provide in substance a system of merit and demerit marks by which if an inmate earns the required per cent of merits in a month at the end of that time there is given what is called a badge, and when twelve of these are obtained the recipient is reported by the superintendent to the trustees at their next quarterly meeting for discharge and they make the necessary order.

By the same rules any number of badges may be taken away for misconduct after they are earned.

The period of confinement is, therefore, made to depend not upon the magnitude of the offense for which an inmate was committed, but solely upon his ability or willingness to comply with rules made for the government of the schools during his confinement.

The average period of confinement under these rules, I am told, is between three and four years.

Of necessity they are made uniform in their application to all classes of inmates. The result is that a child committed for disobedience of a parent may be compelled to undergo as many years of confinement as one committed for a grave criminal offense, and this notwithstanding any amount of pleading on the part of the complaining parent that his child be restored to his care.

There are and have been many inmates of the school at Mitchellville, who within its walls have grown from young girls to mature womanhood, and at the school at Eldora, a greater number of boys who from stripling children have reached the stature of ordinary men without having seen a day of liberty in all that time, and yet not one of these to whom I now refer was ever accused of crime of any kind.

In these same schools are many inmates for whose liberty some hasty, but now repentant, parent is pleading with an intensity born only of a father's or mother's love, but neither in the law nor rules adopted for their government is found any plan or arrangement by which any officer of the State or superintendent of the schools is required to restore to one of these parents, however deserving, his imprisoned child, until it has run the gauntlet of rules necessarily severe, because made for the government of the most depraved and vicious of children in the State.

I want to bring to your notice the most earnest protest I am capable of making against this feature of the government of these schools.

From no standpoint justified by natural law can it be maintained that the State or any of its officers may rightfully stand between a parent and the custody of his own child where the parent has not formally surrendered control of it, and the child has done no act to forfeit its own liberty.

To do so in any case is to invade in two instances and to the inexcusable wrong of two human beings, the most sacred of human rights, the right of the child to spend its youth in its own home, in the society of parents and kinsmen and in the enjoyment of a freedom its Creator gave, and the right of the parent to the custody, society and assistance of the child that was born to him.

To say the parent is the natural guardian of the child, and hence is authorized by natural laws at his own will to control its custody by placing it in these schools and subjecting it to their rules, is not true. The laws of every civilized government protect children against the cruel acts of unnatural parents, and what act, let me ask, could have in it more intensified cruelty to a child than one that takes away its liberty, locks it behind bolted doors for years to spend them in the society, not only of strangers, but of criminals as well, and this too, in the very morning of life, the brightest of all the years that are given to man.

To claim that a parent, by causing his child to be placed in these schools, ignorant as he usually is of the rules that will govern its detention, surrenders all right to its future control until released by the will of others, cannot be maintained without violating natural laws, at least, and it seems to me the spirit of our own laws as well, for by both alike the parent is entitled to the custody and assistance of his infant children.

Nothing less than a formal act, clearly expressing his intention so to do, should ever be held to deprive him of so valuable and sacred a right.

No mere complaint that his child has become incorrigible should ever be held to have this sweeping effect.

Turning from the consideration of a parent's right to that of the right of the State in the absence of crime to deprive the child of its liberty, my own mind, at least, is confronted by even greater difficulties. I cannot see upon what theory, supported by human or divine law, the State can in the absence of crime deprive a human being, child though it be, of liberty; withhold it for years from a home that desires its presence; from parents who plead for its release; from freedom in childhood, the sweetest boon in all the

gifts of God, simply to ascertain whether it can be induced or compelled to conform to rules necessarily made severe for the government of the most vicious and criminal of children, and under them work its weary way back to liberty through an average of nearly four years required of inmates to earn their own way out of these schools under their rules.

And beyond all this is the further consideration of simple justice to the tax payers of the State, who are burdened with the expense of providing for many children through long years, who are innocent of crime, and hence entitled to liberty, and whose parents are able and willing and anxious to care for their own.

It is unquestionably true that the State should in some way provide for the care of abandoned children, and it may be conceded there is some force in the argument that a parent who complains of his child as incorrigible, expecting his custody upon such complaint to be transferred to a State institution, may be held to have abandoned it. If this be so, it is also true that the State should defend its own tax payers against unnecessary expense, and in such a case it becomes its plain duty to the child and the State alike to place it as quickly as practicable in a suitable home where it can have its own liberty and be maintained without public expense.

Another class of inmates of these schools are children who have committed petty criminal offenses, and who, under the rules of the schools, have been detained to the extreme limit of a period sufficient to inflict reasonable punishment for their offense. Many of these came from comfortable homes and have respectable parents, able and willing and anxious to provide for them, but they, too, are still detained to work their way out under rules that only take cognizance of their conduct after they are committed, and for breaches of these they are held as prisoners often for years without the right even of a hearing on that charge before any officer or tribunal authorized to punish by imprisonment for any offense.

I cannot agree with those who undertake to distinguish these schools from penal institutions and class them among the educational institutions of the State, and upon this ground defend the right to compel the enforced detention of inmates. If this distinction could be maintained it would in no way remove one of the objections that occur to my mind. But it cannot be maintained on any sound theory. Some, at least, of the inmates are imprisoned for high crimes. All are committed by the judgments or orders of courts or officers having criminal jurisdiction. Their detention is

always enforced, always involuntary. They sleep behind bolted doors and work under the eyes of overseers, who control all their actions. Their home is a prison, more merciful in its management than some, it is true, but nevertheless a prison, and should never be classed as anything else.

I believe the laws relating to these schools should be radically changed. That the fundamental principles upon which their government is to rest should be found in the statutes of the State and not in rules made at the will of trustees and superintendents. That in every case of the commitment of a child for incorrigibility alone the parent, while it remains an inmate of the school, should have the right to reclaim it at his will. That the State, for its own protection, after notice to the parent of a child so committed, should cause it to be indentured to responsible parties or, when old enough to provide for its own wants, to be paroled during good behavior, unless its conduct in school evidences a vicious or depraved character that would make it a dangerous member of society if at large, and that the same rules should be applied to children now in confinement who were committed for criminal offenses as soon as they have suffered reasonable punishment for their crimes.

That in the future it should be made the duty of courts and judges committing children to these schools to specify truly in the order of commitment the grounds thereof and fix the period of their confinement. That at the end of this period if not reclaimed by parents or guardians the superintendent should be authorized to detain them until they could be indentured or paroled as above suggested.

To accomplish this with the least expense to the State I would suggest that it could be made by law the duty of the trustees and superintendents of these schools to carry into effect whatever regulations the General Assembly sees fit to make in this respect, saving to inmates or friends the right, if they feel aggrieved by their action, to apply to the courts for relief.

THE ORPHANS' HOME.

At the date of the last report of the trustees, this institution contained four hundred and thirteen inmates. The support fund allowed is \$10.00 per month for each inmate. The total amount expended for its construction, repairs and improvements, to the end of the last biennial period, was \$299,139.92. It is admirably managed and a most deserving beneficiary of the bounty bestowed and

still I believe that in one respect the law providing for its management should be changed.

Under our present system inmates, unless removed by or with the consent of parents or guardians, are retained at the Home until boys are fifteen and girls are sixteen years of age. No authority is given the management to permit any of these children to be adopted into families or apprenticed for a term of years unless the parent or guardian will consent to such arrangement, no matter how desirable this may seem to others. The result is that the State being charged with the care and support of the inmates is deprived of the power to make that provision for them which, to the officers of the Home, would often seem best for the child.

This, in my judgment, is no kindness to anyone, while it seems to me an injustice to the State. No public institution ever constructed can be made to fill the place of a home for a child in a kind and respectable family.

It is equally true that an education extending to the age of sixteen years, if it does anything in the way of moulding the character of the future man or woman, must teach that to become an object of public charity is not a condition to be dreaded. Surely it is not wise to impress such views upon the minds of the young or the old. Any people to be prosperous or happy must be self-reliant. Beside this the boy when fifteen and the girl when sixteen years of age must leave the Home; must find a new home. If without friends when discharged it must go among strangers, too young to judge of the companions it should seek. If it has friends able to care for it who have permitted it to remain an object of public charity until old enough to make its labor a source of profit, and these friends stand ready to receive it for that purpose when turned from the Home, they are entitled to little consideration in determining what course the State should take in making provision for these children as soon as they become a public charge.

These considerations it seems to me, all lead to one conclusion and plainly demonstrate that the duty of the State is to place these children in comfortable homes among respectable families of the State as quickly as practicable after they become inmates of the Home.

I would not, however, in this way, nor in any other deprive a deserving parent of the right to reclaim his child at his own will at any time before it would have been compelled to leave the Home by reason of its age.

This could be provided for by inserting in articles of adoption or indenture, by which the child is placed in the care of others without the consent of parent or guardian, a provision that if reclaimed the State would pay for its care while absent from the Home a stipulated sum, not exceeding the support fund allowed the institution. Children of this class who could not be placed in desirable families on these terms would necessarily remain in the institution subject to existing rules.

Legislation intended for the accomplishment of this end should be framed with extreme care to provide against mistakes in placing children under the care of others and in guarding all their rights in their new homes.

I believe that by wise enactments on this subject the population of the Home would be largely reduced to the great advantage of every child fortunate enough to secure a permanent home in a good family until it reaches mature years, and to a like advantage to the State in lessening public expenses and to a still greater extent by the fact that in this way it will be more likely to educate these children who are soon to become part of its adult population to be independent, self-reliant men and women.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

It has always seemed to me our higher institutions of learning which receive support from the State should, in order to be properly conducted, know with reasonable accuracy for considerable periods in advance just what they are to receive.

For this reason I have believed that instead of following our present system of periodical appropriations, which produces constant uncertainty as to the amount that will be furnished, we should by general laws in some way provide the aid to be given them.

This could be accomplished by the appropriation of a fixed sum to be paid annually to each, or by the levy of a special tax, the proceeds of which could be divided equitably among them according to their needs.

It may, however, in view of the probability that our system of assessment and taxation will in the near future be revised, and some uncertainty is thus produced as to the amount of revenue the State will have to dispose of, be thought best that the matter of a change in methods of aiding these schools be postponed for the consideration of some future General Assembly.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Efforts have heretofore been made looking to the establishment of additional normal schools in different parts of the State.

The utility of such schools cannot be questioned. Their graduates, however, can be expected to accept positions as teachers in none but the strongest and most populous districts of the State. These are limited in number when compared with the country schools scattered throughout the farming districts which comprise the great bulk of the area of the State.

I believe the larger schools are fairly well supplied with thoroughly educated and competent teachers, and that no great necessity now exists for better advantages to prepare this class of teachers for their calling. This cannot, however, be said of the weaker country schools.

Teachers who have spent considerable time and money in preparing for their avocation cannot afford to accept the compensation possible for these schools to pay. The result is, a class of teachers not sufficiently educated for their calling fill a very large number of our schools in country districts. These teachers cannot be blamed for their want of preparation. They have made all the wages paid in such schools will justify. The State owes, however, to both teachers of this class and their schools, more than it has ever done for them. There is but one way in which it can perform this duty, and that is by giving these teachers cheaper and more abundant opportunity to prepare for the work they are to perform.

I believe this can be more cheaply and better done by adopting in substance New York's system of training schools than in any other way.

This will require in our State no outlay of money to establish or maintain independent schools for the purpose mentioned. It can be accomplished by the selection at convenient points in the State of the desired number of schools from among our best academies and high schools, and aiding these by legislative appropriations sufficient, at least, to make the tuition and necessary text books free to teachers attending, upon condition that they will for a given period each year establish and maintain under a competent teacher a class to be instructed in those studies and methods of teaching calculated to fit them for the performance of duties required of teachers in our smaller country schools.

COUNTY ROADS.

It is generally conceded that our present system of preparing and maintaining county roads is defective and that legislation is required to remedy the defect.

Those who have given the subject most intelligent thought, I believe, have reached the conclusion that a portion at least of the highway tax in each county, exclusive of the bridge tax, should be paid in money, and that this should be expended under the supervision of a competent engineer in constructing and repairing roads over the most difficult places in the several road districts.

To make such a plan effective it will be necessary to provide for the condemnation of adjacent lands to an extent sufficient to provide for necessary drainage and power should be given the engineer to purchase needed material and contract for labor by the day or otherwise, as under the circumstances seems advisable. I believe with proper care in the selection of county surveyors the duties of this position could be safely assigned to them and their compensation for work in this line be paid from the highway fund without increasing the taxes of our people, and still give the counties a vastly more efficient method of improving county roads than that they now possess.

NATIONAL GUARD AT POMEROY.

The recent storm which destroyed so much of the town of Pomeroy made it necessary to employ for a considerable time a comparatively large force of men to aid citizens in the protection of exposed property, and to perform other duties absolutely essential under the circumstances. The citizens of the town were powerless to supply this help and there was no practicable way by which it could be furnished as speedily as required except through the agency of the National Guard.

By verbal directions from myself General Greene at different times, as the exigencies of the case required, ordered details of men from Companies C and G of the Fourth regiment to perform these duties, both of which companies responded with the required number of men.

The aggregate expense of these details was \$696.69. The statutes of the State do not, as I understand, contemplate the performance of duties of this character by the guard, and hence do not authorize payment therefor from the National Guard fund.

The catastrophe, however, in this case, was so sudden and so

terrible that no other adequate means of supplying needed help was within the reach of any one, and humanity seemed to demand the action taken.

The Pomeroy Relief Committee paid the bills presented by the companies out of the funds contributed for the relief of the sufferers. Many of those injured in the storm are yet unable to care for themselves and the committee is still disbursing money to them.

They ask me to submit the facts for your consideration, hoping you will feel that an appropriation should be made by which the amount paid the Guard can be returned to the fund contributed for the relief of sufferers.

CORPORATIONS.

Our laws regulating the formation of private corporations in my judgment require revision.

They are too often used by designing men for fraudulent purposes, and more frequently by those who wish to embark in uncertain business enterprises and prefer to shift the chances of success or failure to the shoulders of stockholders and creditors, rather than assume them as individuals.

I do not believe the unqualified right to incorporate for any apparently lawful purpose should be extended to individuals, and there are still more serious objections to the right which now exists to frame articles of incorporation substantially to suit the will or purpose of the incorporators.

Since it is from the State they derive the power to exist it is clearly its duty to see that this power is not used to accomplish an intentional fraud or produce negligent injury to the public.

I believe the law should be so changed as to require that all articles of incorporation before being recorded shall be approved by some public officer charged with the duty of a careful inspection of all their provisions, and clothed with power to require before approval such changes in any of these as he deems essential for the protection of stockholders, creditors or the public at large. Nor should the duties of the officer stop here. Before a corporation should be permitted to commence business a further examination should be made to know that it has in good faith complied with the requirements of its articles of incorporation, and especially to know that the capital stock required to be subscribed for and paid up to entitle it to commence business has been so subscribed in good faith and paid as provided in money or its actual equivalent, and this also should be officially certified.

As an indemnity to the State for the expense incurred in causing such examinations and approval, and also as partial compensation for the franchise bestowed, I would suggest that a fee of at least one hundred dollars be charged for the approval and recording of articles of incorporation in any case, and that this to a reasonable extent be proportionately increased to correspond with the capital stock authorized, the excess of actual expense of approval and recording to be paid into the treasury of the State.

STATE PRINTER.

The printing bill of the State, paid almost entirely to the State Printer, during the last biennial period, was \$56,590.82.

From sources which seem to me reliable, I learn that this is at least one-fourth more than it would now cost to hire the same amount and quality of work done by contract, with entirely responsible parties in our own State, if it could be divided and given in moderate quantities.

If I am correctly informed it is plain that the law should, in some way, be so changed as to save to the State the amount now unnecessarily paid for this work.

Permit me, therefore, to suggest that an impartial committee be selected from the members of your body in one house or the other charged with the duty of investigating this question. That said committee be authorized to call to its aid such witnesses as it deems necessary and to hear all persons voluntarily appearing before it, who have practical knowledge of the subject, and report its conclusions, with the evidence on which they are based, to the house appointing it, and if it appears from such report that a material saving to the State can be made by a change in existing laws relating to the public printing, that such change be made by proper legislation. I would suggest, also, that this investigation include an inquiry as to the actual cost of binding at the present time as compared with the compensation allowed by law.

PROHIBITION.

Perhaps the most difficult question that will engage your attention is that of the repeal or continuance of our present prohibitory laws.

Much has been said in the recent past about continuing prohibition in localities where it is enforced, and giving to localities where the law is ignored some relief which will enable the people thereof to control the liquor traffic in their midst by methods applicable to

these localities alone. It is perhaps unnecessary to call attention to the fact that under the constitution of this State all laws must be uniform in their operation, or to suggest that in the consideration of this difficult question you must proceed upon the theory that whatever change is made in the law must of necessity apply alike to all parts of the State.

It follows, as an irresistible conclusion, that the only way in which prohibition in substance can be maintained in one locality and a different method of controlling the liquor traffic be in force in another, is through the aid of some kind of local option laws, which of themselves must be equally applicable to localities of the same character in every part of the State.

Upon the theory, therefore, that the law should be so changed as to legalize different modes of controlling this traffic in different localities, you will have but one question of difficulty to deal with, and that will relate solely to the political division of the State to which a local option law should be made applicable.

It seems certain, also, that this question must be narrowed to a choice between county and municipal and township local option.

I am unable to see any logical ground on which a law authorizing county local option can be defended.

The argument of greatest weight against our prohibitory law has always been the fact that in a government professedly controlled by its subjects in their own interests, residents of localities foreign to those to be affected, having no interest in and no knowledge of their wants, are permitted to dictate their policy upon a question that most vitally affects the immediate interests of one and in no manner the interests of the other.

The logic of this objection against state wide prohibition applies within narrow limits with all its force to county local option.

Under such a system townships however remote from a city, if within the limits of the county, could tie its hands and dictate its policy in this respect and on the other hand a single city in a county, or a combination of two or more cities, if large enough, could force the licensed saloon into every other city, town and township of the county, no matter how unanimous any of these might be in their opposition to the same.

There are those who advocate what is known as the Ohio or Mullet plan of controlling the liquor traffic in this State.

Their plan, if I understand it, contemplates the apparent retention of our present prohibitory law in all its strictness in every part

of the State with an additional provision fixing a penalty to be imposed at stated periods on those who follow the business of saloon keepers.

If this method is crystalized into law it must, I believe, under the circumstances existing in the State at this time be held to be a legislative enactment for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and inasmuch as all laws must be general in their application, it must also be held to have the same force and effect in all parts of the State that it has in any one part.

In spirit, if not in express language, such a statute would, if enacted, be in direct conflict with our present prohibitory laws, and being the last expression of the legislative will upon this subject (upon well settled principles of law governing the construction of statutes) must, in my judgment, be held by the courts to have repealed all former statutes with which it could not when honestly construed in the light of the circumstances under which it was enacted, be reconciled.

Such a construction would send the saloon into every locality of the State, subject only to the fine imposed for maintaining it. Few, I apprehend, would favor such a change in our laws.

But suppose it is practicable to frame a law that will impose a fine, to be collected at stated intervals, on all persons who conduct the business of saloon keepers without interference with present laws, and that such a law could be put into practical operation in all localities where our prohibitory law is ignored, what would be its effect?

The State would stand before the world convicted of maintaining as part of its penal code a statute that it deliberately encourages its own subjects to violate. Without being subject to the penalties it inflicts upon its own citizens it would occupy the position of the equally guilty culprit who entices another to commit a crime.

Turning from this unpleasant feature of the subject to the practical workings of such a policy objections to it seem quite as great.

Under it there would be no possible way of regulating the class or number of men who would be expected to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage in any locality.

The business in the hands of the vilest men in a community would be as much protected by law as in those of the best, and a hundred would be as fully authorized to engage in it as one.

To throw around it any practical safeguards for the young, the weak or intemperate would be impossible.

To tie its own hands, to let this traffic loose upon any community without an effort to regulate or control it would, in my judgment, be a disgrace to the State and a crime against her citizens.

Passing from these considerations to the condition of those who, under such a policy, would undertake to conduct a business for which the law would furnish some excuse, at least, we are met with equally obstinate objections to such a plan.

The mulct or fine imposed and collected would furnish no protection to the man who paid it. However prompt he might be to meet the requirements of such a plan he would still be exposed to all the penalties of existing laws, and after having paid his fines regularly would still be liable to indictment, fine and imprisonment under the prohibitory laws of the State for the very sales he made on the faith of his supposed protection by reason of the mulct or fine he had liquidated.

Surely the State of Iowa cannot afford to put any class of her citizens in such a position.

Ohio has been guilty of no such error. Behind her mulct law there is no other to punish for the same offense.

If in the position of that State, with a constitutional provision in our way that would prevent the adoption of any method by which this traffic could be regulated by legal means, we might be justified in resorting to this method as the best attainable, but in such case it would be the only law of the State applicable thereto.

We are not, however, in such position. Our hands are in no manner tied. It seems to me, therefore, a plain duty of the law making power to provide for the control of the liquor traffic in Iowa by general statutes and to frame these upon the theory that their provisions, whatever they may be, are to be equally applicable to, and equally faithfully enforced in, every part of the State.

It is scarcely necessary to add that I believe the true policy for the State to adopt on this subject, is municipal and township local option, with carefully guarded laws for the control of the traffic wherever legalized by a vote of the electors.

In this way alone is it possible to save to each locality affected by the law the right to regulate its provisions so as to meet the desires and requirements of its own people.

So important, however, does it seem to me that a practicable and legal method of regulating this traffic should be agreed upon that I cannot close this subject without expressing the hope that one and all of you will be guided by a single desire to give to your State an honorable method of controlling by law, and within the law, a traffic that the experience of mankind teaches should never be permitted to flourish outside of legal restraint, and yet that since the passage of our prohibitory law has been, in many cities and towns of our State, as untrammelled as it would have been in the absence of all law.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE BOIES.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

The following summary of the reports required by law to be made by the State officers, Commissioners, Boards of Trustees and Superintendents of State Institutions, present in a concise manner the condition of the institutions of the State, financial and otherwise. Together with the list of recommendations made in the various reports, it is made a part of the biennial message.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the State Treasurer shows receipts and disbursements for the two years ending June 30, 1893, as follows:

Receipts—	
Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	\$ 488,058.95
Received from counties.....	2,329,087.71
Received from insurance companies.....	224,302.56
Received from State officers (fees).....	95,746.52
Received from telegraph and telephone companies.....	40,404.94
Received from miscellaneous sources.....	105,973.83
Refund of direct tax from United States.....	384,274.80
Transfers from temporary school fund.....	26,361.38
Total.....	\$ 4,194,210.72
Disbursements—	
State Auditor's warrants redeemed.....	\$ 3,781,229.27
Balance on hand June 30, 1893.....	412,981.45
Total.....	\$ 4,194,210.72

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The State Auditor's report shows receipts and disbursements of general revenue for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893, estimated receipts and expenditures for the current biennial period, and surplus available for special appropriations, as follows:

Cash in treasury July 1, 1891.....	\$ 488,058.95
Receipts from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893.....	3,706,151.77
Total revenue.....	\$ 4,194,210.72
Disbursements during period.....	3,781,229.27
Balance in treasury June 30, 1893.....	\$ 412,981.45
State cash in hands of county treasurers June 30, 1893.....	33,004.10
Amount due from counties on State institution accounts and Auditor's estimate of delinquent taxes that will be paid.....	438,803.23
Available cash assets June 30, 1893.....	\$ 884,788.87
Warrants outstanding and appropriations undrawn.....	*192,282.73
Available assets over liabilities, June 30, 1893.....	\$ 692,506.14
Auditor's estimate of receipts for biennial period ending June 30, 1895.....	3,257,530.00
Net available resources for the period.....	\$ 3,951,036.14
Estimated expenditures for period.....	2,862,770.00
Surplus.....	\$ 1,118,296.14
Estimated amount of uncollected tax and county dues, June 30, 1895.....	438,803.00
Surplus available for extraordinary appropriations by the 25th general assembly.....	\$ 679,463.14

*Does not include \$150,000 appropriated for soldiers' monument yet undrawn.

BANKS.

The annual report of the State Auditor for the year ending June 30, 1893, shows an increase of 81 in the number of State and savings banks incorporated under the State laws, the largest increase in one year in the history of the State. During the biennial term the number of savings banks increased from 83 to 148, and the number of State banks increased from 122 to 177, a total increase of incorporated banks during the period of 120. The deposits in the savings banks increased during the two years, from \$20,821,495.07 on June 30, 1891 to \$26,425,031.70 on June 30, 1893, a gain of \$5,604,536.63, and in State banks from \$12,960,211.60 on June 30, 1891, to \$15,725,402.65 on June 30, 1893, a gain of \$2,765,191.05, a total gain in deposits of \$8,369,727.68. During the three months from March 31, 1893, to June 30, 1893, the period of the greatest financial disturbance, the deposits decreased \$3,918,486.33, or about 8 1/4 per cent. During the year ending June 30, 1893, four banks were placed in the hands of receivers.

The following table shows the condition of the savings and State banks, June 30, 1891:

BANKS	No. of Banks.	Bills receivable.	All other assets.	Amount due in- dividual depos- itors.	Capital Stock.	Other liabilities.	Total assets and liabilities.
Savings	148	\$29,369,994.01	\$ 5,383,982.48	\$26,426,031.70	\$ 6,409,700.00	\$ 1,898,244.79	\$34,733,976.49
State.....	177	20,534,831.51	5,586,034.61	15,725,402.65	8,074,420.00	2,321,043.47	26,120,860.12
Total.....	325	\$49,904,825.52	\$10,970,017.09	\$42,151,434.35	\$14,484,120.00	\$ 4,219,288.26	\$60,854,836.61

INSURANCE.

The last insurance report of the State Auditor extends up to December 31, 1892.

During 1892 the following number of companies, other than life, were authorized to do business in Iowa:

Fire insurance companies	121
Joint stock fire stock companies.....	1
Steam boiler insurance companies	1
Plate glass insurance companies.....	4
Fidelity insurance companies.....	2
Accident insurance companies	1
Employers' liability companies.....	4
Total.....	134

Of the fire insurance companies there are thirteen joint stock and seven mutual companies of Iowa; the others are of other States or branches of foreign companies.

Besides the above there are 134 mutual fire and tornado associations transacting business in the State.

During 1892 nine new companies were authorized to do business in Iowa, and five re-insured their business and withdrew from the State.

During 1892 there were thirty-four life and accident companies doing business in the State of which four were Iowa companies.

There were forty-eight mutual benefit associations doing business on the assessment plan of which nineteen were Iowa associations.

Co-OPERATIVE FIRE AND TORNADO ASSOCIATIONS.

Number of companies	134
Risks in force January 1, 1893	\$ 109,734,686.37
Risks written and renewed during 1892	27,740,809.57
Risks cancelled during 1892	12,848,529.60
Losses paid during 1892.....	145,922.36
Total expenses for 1892.....	201,374.01
Cost of \$1,000 of insurance in 1892.....	1.83

FIRE INSURANCE IN IOWA IN 1892.

	IOWA COMPA- NIES.	NON-IOWA COMPANIES.	TOTAL.
Amount of risks written.....	\$ 87,868,817.00	\$ 166,339,645.00	\$ 254,208,462.00
Premiums received.....	1,917,648.99	2,351,350.50	4,268,999.55
Losses paid.....	754,939.63	979,372.78	1,734,312.39
Per cent losses to premiums.....	39.4	41.6	40.6

	OTHER THAN FIRE.	GRAND TOTAL.
Amount of policies written.....	\$ 10,640,514.00	\$ 263,873,976.00
Premiums received.....	146,407.34	4,415,409.70
Losses paid.....	68,198.13	1,802,510.52
Per cent losses to premiums.....	46.6	40.8

LIFE INSURANCE IN IOWA IN 1892.

	IOWA COM- PANIES.	NON-IOWA COMPANIES.	TOTAL.
Policies written during 1892.....	949	14,647	15,647
Policies in force December 31, 1892.....	3,953	40,634	44,587
Policies terminated during 1892.....	1,014	8,480	9,494
Amount written during 1892.....	\$ 1,592,800.00	\$ 26,346,187.00	\$ 27,938,987.00
Amount terminated during 1892.....	2,030,904.00	19,036,083.00	21,066,987.00
Amount in force December 31, 1892.....	6,068,758.00	79,380,439.00	85,449,197.00
Premiums received 1892.....	195,123.23	2,281,432.95	2,476,556.17
Losses incurred, 1892.....	59,658.08	656,649.67	716,307.75
Percentage of losses incurred to premiums received.....			24.3

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction reports that in thirty-seven counties of the State uniformity of text books has been adopted under the provisions of the law passed by the Twenty-third General Assembly.

In 1893 there were 1,185 district townships in the State, 3,584 independent districts, 9,145 sub-districts. The total number of ungraded schools in the State was 12,387, and the number of rooms in graded schools was 4,328. The average duration in months of the schools was 7.8. The total number of teachers employed during the school year 1893 was 28,301. Of these 4,837 were males, receiving an average compensation of \$38.73 per month, and 23,464 were females receiving an average compensation of \$30.81 per month. The total amount paid teachers was \$4,789,323.41. The total number of persons in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 was 686,150. Of these 350,730 were males, and 336,420 were females. The total enrollment in the public schools was 513,614, and the average attendance 324,217. The average tuition per month was \$1.89.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements in the Teachers' School House and Contingent Funds for the public schools of the State for the school year 1893:

TEACHERS' FUND.

Receipts—	
On hand last report.....	\$ 2,087,884.70
Received from district tax.....	8,008,003.04
Received from State apportionment.....	769,159.10
Received from other sources.....	122,609.05
Total.....	\$ 6,887,745.89
Disbursements—	
Paid teachers.....	\$ 4,789,323.41
Paid for other purposes.....	97,833.45
On hand.....	2,000,589.03
Total.....	\$ 6,887,745.89

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.

Receipts—	
On hand last report.....	\$ 370,116.23
Received from district tax.....	708,890.18
Received from other sources.....	569,821.45
Total.....	\$ 1,648,827.86
Disbursements—	
Paid for school houses and sites.....	\$ 707,170.53
Paid on bonds and interest.....	361,891.30
Paid for libraries and apparatus.....	10,988.65
Paid for other purposes.....	223,921.26
On hand.....	344,358.12
Total.....	\$ 1,648,827.86

CONTINGENT FUND.

Receipts—	
On hand last report.....	\$ 605,439.77
Received from district tax.....	1,422,488.30
Received from other sources.....	229,905.97
Total.....	\$ 2,257,834.04
Disbursements—	
Paid fuel, rent, repairs, etc.....	\$ 1,098,455.58
Paid secretaries and treasurers.....	132,863.11
Paid for records, apparatus, etc.....	47,750.05
Paid for text-books, supplies resold.....	44,852.03
Paid for general supplies.....	202,737.63
Paid for other purposes.....	195,389.14
On hand.....	535,586.50
Total.....	\$ 2,257,834.04

The total number of school houses in the State was 13,431, of the value of \$15,110,494.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The objects attained by the Geological Survey are strictly economic in their bearing. The aim of all work done is towards the accurate determination of the location, extent, value and accessibility of the mineral resources of the State. The character of the different soils and their capabilities for agricultural purposes, the extent and value of the various deposits of coal and lead, iron and other ores, the distribution, properties and uses of the exhaustless beds of valuable clays, the accurate determination of the areas for artesian waters, the analysis of the many mineral waters, the relative value and durability of the numerous kinds of building stones, all these and many kindred subjects, of such prime importance to the citizens of the State, are receiving careful consideration.

The Geological Survey has been in operation less than one year and a half. Before field operations could be begun the work of organization had to be accomplished, an office fitted up, and the plan for work carefully laid out. Practically then, there has been only one field season for work. During this time investigations have been pushed vigorously. The results have already begun to be published. Two reports have been issued the first annual, and a report on the coal deposits. The second annual report is in the hands of the printer. These form three illustrated volumes, aggregating 1,500 pages. Much valuable material has been collected for reports on clays, building stones, artesian waters, soils, road materials, cements, sands, zinc, lead and iron ore, gypsum and useful minerals. The full descriptions of some of these are already well under way. Reports on the geology of several counties are also nearing completion.

The last general assembly appropriated \$10,000 annually for two years, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the survey. The state auditor's report shows \$5,631.28 expended June 30, 1893.

STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

The reports of the State Dairy Commissioner for the years ending October 31, 1892 and 1893, show a number of prosecutions under the oleomargarine law. On October 31, 1893, there were eighty licenses held in the State. Although the appropriation for the enforcement is small, the law enacted by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly providing for the testing of milk in cities has been thoroughly enforced and the quality of milk sold has steadily improved.

The following statement shows the number of cheese factories and creameries in operation during the two years and the amount and value of butter made and shipped outside the State:

	1892.	1893.
Cheese factories in operation.....	116	110
Creameries in operation.....	775	790
Pounds of butter shipped out of State.....	60,112,931	52,549,448
Estimated total pounds of butter made in State.....	160,112,931	152,549,448
Value of butter at average price per year.....	\$ 32,023,386.20	\$ 33,560,878.56

The financial statement is as follows:

DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S FUND.

	1892.	1893.
Commissioner's salary.....	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Commissioner's clerk's salary.....	700.00	900.00
Contingent and incidental expenses.....	1,010.98	937.38
Totals.....	\$ 3,210.99	\$ 3,337.38
Original appropriation, 1886.....		\$ 20,000.00
Appropriated by Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1892.....		3,500.00
Amount expended prior to November 1, 1892.....		15,230.93
Amount expended from November 1, 1891, to November 1, 1893.....		6,548.76
Balance on hand November 1, 1893.....		1,730.71

DAIRY LAW APPROPRIATION.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Agent's salaries to July 1, 1893.....	816.00
Contingent expenses to July 1, 1893.....	193.33
Total expenses to July 1, 1893.....	\$ 1,009.33
Balance on hand July 1, 1893.....	1,400.67

LABOR COMMISSIONER.

The report of the Labor Commissioner besides showing the condition of the wage earners in the various industries in the cities, their wages and other interesting matter, discusses at some length the Chinese question, presents tables showing the market price of the principal products of the farms for ten years past and the wages paid to and expenses incurred by the teachers in the public schools of the State, and discusses the rapid increase of urban population in the State and the reasons therefor. The total increase in the population of the State from 1880 to 1890 is shown to have been 287,281 or 17.68 per cent. Of this increase 9.08 per cent was rural and 90.92 per cent urban. Ninety-eight counties show an increase in urban population and one a decrease.

The figures showing the prices of grain for the ten years from 1882 to 1892 were taken from the books of local buyers in the counties in northern Iowa from Worth on the east to Lyon on the west, and are records of actual purchases. The following table shows the number of bushels of the various kinds of grain covered by the report and the average prices paid in the local markets:

GRAIN.	No. bushels covered by report.	Average price for ten years, from 1882 to 1892.
Wheat.....	2,078,148	\$.63
Oats.....	6,589,732	\$.23
Barley.....	1,927,496	\$.39
Rye.....	162,758	\$.43
Corn.....	3,666,990	\$.24
Flax seed.....	1,791,694	\$.99
Timothy.....	501,423	1.32

The Commissioner's figures in relation to the wages and expenses of teachers are based upon 443 reports, covering nearly every county in the State. They show that in the rural districts of the State the average term is 7.9 months; the average yearly wages of male teachers is \$298.30, their average yearly expenses \$205.40, and net profit \$92.90. The average wages of female teachers in these schools was \$243.15; average yearly expenses, \$198.70; net profit \$44.45.

The pay-rolls of companies engaged in every kind of industry were copied and the average wages paid in each is given in comprehensive form.

The expense of this department for the period was: Commissioner's salary, \$3,000; Commissioner's expenses, \$1,076.62; total, \$4,076.62.

PHARMACY COMMISSION.

During the two years ending April 21, 1893, 664 applicants were examined. On September 15, 1893, there were 2,265 certificates in force in the State; 4,517 certificates have been issued since the passage of the pharmacy law; 721 pharmacists held liquor permits on September 15, 1893.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.		
	1891-'92.	1892-'93.
Receipts—		
From examinations, renewals, etc.....	\$ 3,916.50	\$ 4,365.50
From itinerant licenses issued.....	2,810.00	3,760.00
Total.....	\$ 6,726.50	\$ 8,125.50
Expenditures—		
Paid to Pharmacy Commissioners.....	\$ 3,916.50	\$ 4,365.50
Contingent expenses of Commission.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Paid into State treasury.....	810.00	1,760.00
Total.....	\$ 6,726.50	\$ 8,125.50

STATE LAND DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State reports that at the close of the last biennial period a large amount of lands remain subject to patent. During the period 343 patents were issued, conveying in the aggregate 40,867.16 acres of the several classes of State lands. Fees amounting to \$518.80 were received and paid into the State Treasury. During the biennial period there was certified by the Interior Department 1,373.53 acres, and 240 acres were patented to the State for the benefit of railroads, under the congressional grants of 1856 and 1864; 827.16 acres of swamp lands were approved to the State, 827.16 acres of which has been patented to the counties entitled to it.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

The school lands proper of the State comprise what is known as the "500,000 acre grant," the total quantity of which was 555,473.54 acres; the sixteenth section of each township, amounting to about 1,013,614.21 acres, and the lands bid off on behalf of the State on foreclosure of mortgage given to secure school fund loans. Of the "500,000 acre grant" there is yet unpatented 12,830.80 acres and of the sixteenth section 47,759.49 acres, but much of this has been sold.

The following table shows the amount of school lands patented from each class during the biennial period, and the amounts reported by the county auditors as unsold:

CLASS.	Acres patented during biennial period.	Acres remaining unsold.
Of the 500,000 acre grant.....	891.21	636.33
Of the sixteenth section grant.....	20,172.02	5,132.19
Of the mortgage school lands.....	160.00	402.76
Total.....	21,223.23	6,171.28

One lot in Ottumwa was patented during the period.

There are thirty-six town lots unsold, constituting a part of the mortgage school lands.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The State University lands embrace two congressional grants, the University grant and Saline lands grant, and lands acquired under sheriffs' deeds and donated lands. The University grant contained 45,928.84 acres and the Saline lands grant contained 45,722.53 acres, after deducting cancellations by the Secretary of the Interior.

The following table shows the amount of University lands patented during the biennial period and the amount unsold.

CLASS.	Acres patented during biennial period.	Acres remaining unsold.
Of the University grant.....	360.26	632.31
Of the Saline grant.....	160.00	1,490.00
Of the donated lands.....		700.00
Of the lands obtained under foreclosure.....		160.00
Total.....	520.26	3,042.40

There are also four unsold city lots.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

The Agricultural College lands were acquired by two congressional grants and by purchase. The following table shows the number of acres acquired, patented, and yet unpatented of each class:

CLASS.	ACQUIRED.	PATENTED.	UNPATENTED.
Grant of July 2, 1862.....	204,309.30	168,017.77	36,291.53
Five section grant.....	3,200.00	3,200.00	
Cusey purchase.....	15,923.18	12,480.00	2,543.18
Total.....	223,532.48	183,697.77	38,834.71

During the past biennial period there was patented 18,256.51 acres of the grant of 1862, and 2,760 acres of the Cusey purchase, a total of 21,016.51 acres. The purchase price paid for these lands, as shown by the certificates of final payment, was \$73,927.46.

SWAMP LANDS.

Legislation in relation to swamp lands had its origin in the purpose of providing a fund with which to construct levees and drain swampy places. The act of Congress in 1850 granted to the states "all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is wet and unfit for cultivation." The Iowa legislature in 1853 granted these lands to the several counties and authorized the use of the proceeds of their sale for county purposes other than those contemplated in the act of Congress, and no opposition has been made to this diversion.

The following statement shows the amount of land selected under the swamp land act, the amount approved by the Interior Department and certified to the State and the amount patented:

Lands selected.....	4,567,959.23 acres
Approved and certified.....	934,569.16 "
Patented to the State.....	863,302.26 "
Certified to the State during the two years ending June 30, 1893.....	827.16 "
Patented to the State and by the State to the counties during the period.....	747.16 "
Certified during the period and unpatented.....	240 "

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The report of the Secretary of State upon the criminal prosecutions of the State for the two years ending July 31, 1893, makes the following showing:

	1892	1893
Number of convictions.....	1,508	1,241
Sent to Industrial School.....	31	27
Sent to jail.....	277	298
Sent to penitentiary.....	438	454
Amount of fines imposed by the district courts.....	\$ 175,574	\$114,003.47
Amount of fines collected.....	56,568	31,705.64
Expense of counties on account of criminal prosecution (not including attorney's fees).....	575,638	446,005.94
Amount paid county attorneys on account of criminal prosecution (including salary).....	84,027	85,076.87

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General reports the strength of the National Guard as 2,274 officers and enlisted men, divided as follows:

Governor's staff.....	24
First Brigade staff.....	11
Second Brigade staff.....	10
First Regiment (eleven companies).....	510
Second Regiment (twelve companies).....	552
Third Regiment (twelve companies).....	582
Fourth Regiment (eleven companies).....	585
Total.....	2274

A portion of the State troops were called into active service during the biennial period to protect property at Pomeroy, and to prevent an attempted lynching at Bedford.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts—	
On hand January 1, 1892.....	\$ 1,224.91
Correction of error in Auditor's books.....	125.00
Appropriation, March 26, 1892.....	35,000.00
Appropriation, March 31, 1892.....	10,000.00
Appropriation, March 31, 1893.....	45,000.00
Total.....	\$ 91,349.91
Expenditures—	
Disbursements.....	\$ 90,545.92
Balance on hand.....	803.99
Total.....	\$ 91,349.91

CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Custodian's Report covers the two years beginning January 1, 1892, and ending December 31, 1893. It shows expenditures as follows:

Total expenses for 1892.....	\$ 24,512.39
Total expenses for 1893.....	19,774.75
Total.....	\$ 44,287.04

Of the amount expended there was paid for expense of capitol grounds \$1,547.02; water for sprinkling lawn and for fountain \$300, and for frescoing custodian's room \$296.78, a total of \$2,143.80, expenses that have not heretofore been chargeable to the custodian's account.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The report of the Railroad Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1893, shows that there are thirty-seven roads in the State, with a mileage in Iowa of 8,506.22 and a total mileage of 27,401.91. The total cost of construction of roads in Iowa is reported at \$242,011,709.75, or \$28,451.14 per mile. The total number of passengers carried on the entire lines during the year, as reported by the Commissioners, was 52,046,707. The total tons of freight carried in Iowa was 17,323,166.

During the year there were 177 persons killed and 824 injured. Of the killed seventeen were passengers and eighty-one employes; of the injured seventy-eight were passengers and 582 employes. The total number of employes in Iowa was 31,127; the total amount paid employes was \$18,289,373.68, and the average yearly compensation of employes was \$590.78.

The reports made to the Commissioners show the earnings and expenditures of the roads for Iowa for the two years ending June 30, 1893, as follows:

Gross earnings for Iowa for year ending June 30, 1892, as reported.....	\$ 37,405,473.22
Operating expenses for Iowa for same period as reported.....	25,076,828.00
Net earnings in State.....	\$ 12,328,645.22
Gross earnings for Iowa for year ending June 30, 1893, as reported.....	\$ 45,003,680.51
Operating expenses for Iowa for same period, as reported.....	27,955,605.03
Net earnings in State.....	\$ 17,048,075.48

The roads in Iowa have received from congressional land grants 3,724,801.52 acres, and have realized therefrom \$16,376,897.35, which amount does not include the amount received by the Dubuque & Sioux City from sale of 444,161.93 acres.

The Iowa roads paid \$1,279,908.85 in taxes in 1892 and \$1,943,305.78 in 1893. The assessed value in 1892 was \$44,666,137 and in 1893 was \$44,860,734.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The expense to the State during the biennial period of the Railroad Commissioners was as follows:

Salaries, commissioners and secretary.....	\$21,000.00
Expenses, etc.....	6,436.74
Railroad prosecutions by the State.....	219.56
Total.....	\$27,656.29

FISH COMMISSION.

The Fish Commissioner reports that during the last two years fifteen car loads of fish have been distributed throughout the State. Especial attention has been paid to the stocking of private ponds. The owners of 170 ponds were supplied. The enforcement of the law providing for fishways in dams has been secured to a large extent and every effort has been made to stop the wanton destruction of fish. Over 600 prosecutions have been commenced, 500 convictions secured and fines nearly equal to the entire appropriation for the Fish Commission have been placed to the credit of the school fund.

The total expense of the Commission for the biennial period was as follows:

Commissioner's salary.....	\$ 2,400.00
Commissioners' expenses.....	2,312.67
Total.....	\$ 4,712.67

The following appropriations are asked:

For moving barn and building four new ponds at State hatchery.....	\$ 1,000.00
For painting barn and hatchery.....	100.00
For purchase of car and equipments for transporting fish.....	4,000.00
For distribution and propagation of fish for next two years.....	16,000.00
For miscellaneous uses, covering help at hatchery, office uses, and payment of assistant.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$ 23,100.00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Secretary reports the work of the past period of unusual interest. Meetings of the Board have been held quarterly instead of semi-annually. No serious contagious diseases are reported. An increase in the appropriation is urgently recommended. A large number of recommendations are made for changes in the health laws of the State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts—	
State treasury.....	\$ 10,001.22
Expenditures—	
Secretary's salary	\$ 2,400.00
Expenses of Board meetings.....	852.50
Contingent expenses.....	6,737.82
Total.....	\$ 10,001.22

CAPITOL GROUNDS IMPROVEMENT.

The Twenty-third General Assembly appropriated \$100,000 to be expended in the improvement of the Capitol grounds, and placed the funds in the control of the Executive Council. The following classified statement of expenditures shows the purposes for which this appropriation was expended:

Granite.....	\$ 40,400.04
Cement.....	8,082.69
Foundations.....	5,365.51
Settling stone.....	2,938.20
Drainage.....	501.09
Grading, labor and hauling.....	23,519.47
Sodding.....	2,741.70
Gas and water pipe and fittings.....	2,711.22
Ornamental bronze and iron work.....	7,877.66
Printing and advertising.....	89.74
Plans, J. Weidenmann.....	1,002.80
Salary, superintendent and engineer.....	3,685.00
Tools and hardware.....	307.53
Lumber.....	258.98
Miscellaneous.....	578.27
Total.....	\$ 100,000.00

PRINTING AND BINDING.

There was expended for printing during the biennial period \$56,990.82, and for binding to the State Binder, \$22,947.24.

STATE LIBRARY.

Number of volumes added to library during biennial period:

By purchase.....	3,621
By donation and exchange.....	1,939
Total.....	5,560
Number of volumes in library June 30, 1893.....	44,813

Especial attention has been given the law department from the establishment of the library. This department contained 29,873 volumes June 30, 1893, and is surpassed by those of a few states only.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of biennial period.....	\$ 2,075.60
For purchase of books and binding (\$5,000 per annum).....	12,000.00
Received from sale of Iowa reports.....	26.60
Total for period.....	\$ 14,102.20

EXPENDITURES.

For books.....	\$ 12,259.33
For binding.....	549.80
For freight and express.....	182.90
Balance June 30, 1893.....	1,117.17
Total.....	\$ 14,102.20

Besides the general biennial appropriations of \$6,000 for the purchase of books, and \$1,000 for the rebinding of books and binding of periodicals, the Twenty-fourth General Assembly made an additional appropriation of \$5,000 to be used in the purchase of books for the miscellaneous departments. In the expenditure of this latter fund particular attention has been given to the reference department, to religion, science, biography, fine arts and Americana.

STATE MINE INSPECTORS.

The State is divided into three inspection districts, the coal producing counties composing each being as follows:

First, Appanoose, Adams, Davis, Lucas, Monroe, Page, Taylor, Wapello, Warren and Wayne; Second, Keokuk, Mahaska, Jasper, Jefferson, Scott and Van Buren; Third, Adair, Boone, Dallas, Greene, Guthrie, Marion, Polk and Webster.

The following table shows the number of mines in operation, output, etc., for the two years ending June 30, 1893, by counties and districts:

COUNTY.	Average number of mines in operation.	Number of tons of coal produced.	Average number of miners employed.	Average number of all other employes.	Average price per ton paid for mining.	Total amount paid miners.	Total amount paid all other employes.	Average selling price per ton at mines.	Total value of product at mines.
Appanoose.....	60	1,156,275	1,465	400	95	\$1,063,775 00	\$ 354,627 00	\$ 1.37	\$ 1,526,147 00
Adams.....	15	32,865	80	19	1.08	36,690 00	5,865 00	1.21	73,668 00
Davis.....	4	4,285	13	3	.84	3,610 00	410 00	1.64	6,723 00
Lucas.....	4	17,695	36	9	1.01	17,939 00	3,345 00	1.95	34,502 00
Monroe.....	15	1,163,590	665	356	.64	738,588 00	390,530 00	1.40	1,618,250 00
Page.....	1	1,450	10	1	1.69	2,450 00	180 00	2.50	3,675 00
Taylor.....	6	50,100	82	13	1.13	56,010 00	8,925 00	2.10	103,197 00
Wapello.....	14	532,235	302	128	.70	367,120 00	148,167 00	1.42	753,503 00
Warren.....	11	24,145	43	10	1.03	24,315 00	4,480 00	2.04	48,900 00
Wayne.....	7	95,435	130	36	.96	90,899 00	25,100 00	1.47	138,736 00
Total, 1st Dist.	137	3,078,075	2,832	981	1.00	\$2,401,396 00	\$ 941,639 00	\$ 1.81	\$ 4,307,323 00
Jasper.....	16	585,255	428	142	.74	442,990 00	151,630 00	1.75	1,023,196 00
Jefferson.....	6	9,990	18	7	.85	8,538 00	5,690 00	1.80	17,878 00
Keokuk.....	16	584,400	513	298	.72	416,249 00	223,538 00	1.41	821,512 00
Mahaska.....	31	2,220,560	1,591	372	.77	1,708,135 00	217,382 00	1.41	3,122,968 00
Scott.....	6	24,350	43	11	1.05	25,620 00	3,750 00	1.70	41,506 00
Van Buren.....	6	56,010	52	24	.75	42,015 00	19,850 00	1.41	78,973 00
Total, 2d Dist.	71	3,480,535	2,645	854	.91	\$2,642,847 00	\$ 620,840 00	\$ 1.58	\$ 5,106,063 00
Adair.....	1	2,000	8	4	1.00	2,000 00	1,500 00	2.50	5,000 00
Boone.....	17	388,423	435	139	.99	385,312 55	118,325 79	1.99	769,889 70
Dallas.....	7	68,029	85	35	.99	61,894 05	27,064 23	1.70	116,156 30
Greene.....	3	78,555	80	29	.85	69,180 00	34,838 87	1.65	130,002 65
Guthrie.....	15	26,042	70	16	1.38	33,353 00	5,300 00	2.50	65,105 00
Marion.....	25	452,942	344	122	.75	339,585 74	105,623 08	1.32	594,072 88
Folk.....	21	837,797	643	250	.96	801,772 24	246,226 50	1.63	1,395,807 54
Webster.....	17	249,953	249	79	.95	238,366 64	57,944 87	1.70	431,785 16
Total, 3d Dist.	106	2,103,741	2,014	684	.92	\$1,931,464 22	\$ 569,823 33	\$ 1.05	\$ 3,477,919 28
Grand total.	314	8,662,351	7,491	2,519	.91	\$6,975,707 00	\$2,132,302 00	\$ 1.68	\$12,891,305 00

Eighteen fatal and thirty-four non-fatal accidents occurred in the First district during the biennial period; twenty-four fatal and forty-eight non-fatal in the Second district; twelve fatal and seventeen non-fatal in the Third district. Disastrous explosions occurred at Cedar Mines near Albia, Monroe County, February 14, 1893, and at Pekay, Mahaska County, November 8, 1892.

There was expended during the period the following amounts on account of the inspection of mines:

Salaries of the Inspectors.....	\$ 7,200 00
Expenses of the Inspectors.....	3,192 54
Mine Inspectors' Board of Examiners.....	320 22
Mine Inspectors' clerk hire.....	1,959 00
Total.....	\$ 12,671 76

STATE OIL INSPECTION.

The State Oil Inspector had fourteen deputies on June 30, 1893. He reports no explosions of kerosene oil during the period.

During the two years ending June 30, 1893, the Inspector reports inspections and received fees as follows:

No. barrels of oil rejected.....	1,836
No. barrels of oil approved.....	474,152
No. barrels of gasoline rejected for illuminating purposes.....	178,227
Amount of fees received.....	\$ 56,824.60

Beginning with April 1, 1892, the law passed by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, fixing the salary of the Inspector and providing for the covering of surplus fees into the treasury, went into effect. During the fifteen months it had been in operation the Inspector reports receipts and expenditures as follows:

Fees received.....	\$ 33,843.40
Salary of deputies.....	14,703.37
Expenses of deputies and Inspector.....	8,923.20
Paid into State treasury.....	10,216.83
Salary of Inspector.....	2,500.00
Net profit to the State.....	7,716.83

STATE VETERINARY SURGEON.

The State Veterinary Surgeon says that during the earlier years of the existence of the office the work was directed largely to the extermination of glanders. The results have been entirely satisfactory, and this disease has practically disappeared from the State. Disease among swine has been the only thing of a serious nature to demand the attention of this department during the period, and a portion of the Surgeon's report is devoted to a discussion of these diseases.

The expense of the Veterinary Surgeon's office for the period was \$2,337.06.

THE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 56, Laws of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, this new department was organized at a meeting of the Trustees of the State Library on the 12th day of May, 1892, by the appointment of Charles Aldrich as Curator of Historical Collections. The three southeast rooms in the basement of the capitol were set apart by the act for this purpose, and were opened and work begun on the 1st day of July thereafter.

The report of the Curator shows the following collections:

Books, 1,170 volumes; pamphlets, 1,404; bound volumes of newspapers, 394.

The department is now receiving 207 newspapers, mostly from our own State. Sixteen valuable oil portraits have been acquired without expense to the State. The collection of autograph letters, manuscripts and portraits, has also been very largely increased. In the direction of specimens in geology, natural history, ethnology and archaeology, liberal donations have been received from the different bureaus of the national government having those matters in charge. Collections in all the directions contemplated by the law are being constantly made, especially in the directions of early Iowa books and documents and works relating to the Indians.

The last General Assembly appropriated, for carrying on this work \$7,500 per year for two years, which appropriation was also to meet the expense of fitting up and providing furniture for the Historical Rooms. Of this appropriation there had been expended up to October 14 1893, the date of the last meeting of the trustees, \$8,770.13, of which \$3,992.08 were used in fitting up and furnishing the rooms, and \$4,778.05 for purchases, salaries and all other purposes, leaving a balance of \$6,229.87 unexpended on the 14th of October, 1893.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The Secretary of the Board of Dental Examiners reports that the total number of registered and licensed dentists in the State, as shown by the Board's register, is 700, and estimates that 100 of these have died or removed from the State, leaving 600 actual practitioners.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The receipts for the two years ending November 15, 1893, were as follows:

From licenses, examinations, etc., 1892.....	\$ 126.00
From licenses, examinations, etc., 1893.....	393.00
Total.....	\$ 519.00

Expenditures—

Printing, stationery, expenses of members, Secretary's salary, etc., 1892....	\$ 66.65
Printing, stationery, expenses of members, Secretary's salary, etc., 1893....	337.40
Total.....	\$ 414.05
Balance.....	104.95

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The society asks for \$2,000 per annum in addition to what it now receives (\$1,000) for publications of the society and binding books, etc.

The expenses for the two years were as follows:

General fund.....	\$ 1,921.49
Printing and binding.....	707.60

Total.....\$ 2,629.09

The society was organized under an act of the Sixth General Assembly. Its object is the collection and presentation of books, maps, manuscripts, etc., illustrative of the early history of the State, narratives of the early pioneers, and Indian tribes, etc.

From 1857 to 1860 the regular annual appropriation by the State was.....	\$ 250.00
From 1860 to 1880.....	500.00
Since 1880 it has been.....	1,000.00
An average for 37 years of.....	641.89

WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE.

During the year 1892 there were ninety-one stations in the State equipped with meteorological instruments, from which monthly reports were furnished the bureau as to temperature and rainfall and weekly crop reports from the majority. There were also seventy-two special observers. Thirty-five thousand copies of the Weekly Crop Bulletin and 22,000 copies of the Monthly Review were distributed during the year.

The mean temperature of the year was 47.5 degrees, which is about the average for the past twenty years. The average total precipitation was 35.74 inches. The greatest amount was 48.77 inches, at Dubuque; the least 24.78 inches, at Sac City. The average snowfall was 31.7 inches; highest reported, 50 inches, at Richland; lowest, 8 inches, at Glenwood. Over two-thirds of the average precipitation fell in the six crop months, April 1st to October 1st.

The expenditures on account of the Weather and Crop Service for the year ending June 2, 1893, amounted to \$2,865.17. Of the appropriations made by previous General Assemblies for the support of the service there remained in the hands of the State Treasurer on January 1, 1894, about \$1,400.

COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

The business of the Columbian Commission is not entirely closed up, but from the books of Secretary Chase the following financial statement was prepared, showing receipts and disbursements to January 1, 1894:

Appropriated by the Twenty-third General Assembly.....	\$ 5,000.00
Appropriated by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	125,000.00
Total.....	\$ 130,000.00
Amount drawn by Commission.....	125,000.00
Amount expended by Commission.....	120,000.00
Balance in State Treasury.....	5,000.00
Balance in hands of Commission.....	5,000.00

In addition to the amount appropriated by the General Assembly for the use of the Commission, the Executive Council of the State, under authority of an act of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, appropriated \$12,500 for the maintenance of the Iowa State Band at the Exposition, which amount was disbursed by the Commission and is properly chargeable to the cost of Iowa's exhibit. This makes the total expenditure to date \$132,500.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The railroad property of the State is assessed for taxation by the Executive Council in March of each year. The following table shows the assessed value and gross earnings for each year from 1874 to 1893, inclusive:

YEAR.	Miles of road.	ASSESSED VALUE.		GROSS EARNINGS.		Percentage.
		Total.	Per mile.	Total.	Per mile.	
1874.....	3,728	\$ 21,719,800	\$ 5,825	\$ 15,430,620	\$ 4,139	141
1875.....	3,765	21,986,658	5,840	15,598,968	4,135	141
1876.....	3,823	22,566,835	5,903	18,422,588	4,819	132
1877.....	3,938	22,421,070	5,694	17,321,033	4,373	130
1878.....	4,075	21,619,978	5,306	17,847,728	4,380	121
1879.....	4,323	22,540,904	5,211	21,394,275	4,926	106
1880.....	4,811	24,039,125	4,997	23,256,165	4,854	103
1881.....	5,289	25,742,392	4,880	27,797,143	5,275	93
1882.....	5,782	26,292,284	4,587	29,278,633	5,108	83
1883.....	6,792	28,332,740	4,171	31,153,363	4,587	91
1884.....	7,108	29,886,809	4,206	35,490,225	4,994	84
1885.....	7,445	31,315,838	4,206	34,149,134	4,587	92
1886.....	7,490	33,216,688	4,435	35,492,423	4,739	94
1887.....	9,912	38,370,891	4,850	55,231,206	4,691	109
1888.....	8,291	42,100,575	5,198	37,702,535	4,555	114
1889.....	8,298	43,271,008	5,214	36,365,694	4,390	119
1890.....	8,290	42,858,890	5,189	37,402,779	4,536	114
1891.....	8,377	44,558,606	5,319	37,689,553	4,522	118
1892.....	8,403	44,666,157	5,316	40,416,488	4,810	111
1893.....	8,478	44,869,784	5,300	44,284,653	5,223	101

This table shows the aggregate assessed value and the averaged assessed value per mile of the railroad property of this State, as fixed by the Executive Council on the first Monday in March of the respective years named in the left hand column. The items "miles of road" and "gross earnings," shown in connection with each year's assessment, are for the year ending on the 31st day of December last preceding. The right hand column shows what percentage the aggregate assessed value is of the aggregate gross earnings of the preceding calendar year.

* This amount is based on the average number of miles of road operated within this State for the entire year ending December 31 of the year preceding.

EXPENSES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE BEGINNING.

The following table of expenses for State institutions has been carefully and thoroughly revised from the beginning of each institution, including the fiscal term ending June 30, 1893:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Improvements and repairs.	Support, etc.	Total expenditures	Amount of special appropriations undrawn June 30, 1893.
Agricultural College.....	\$ 518,162.97	(b) 93,980.14	\$ 612,143.11	\$ 14,629.28
Arsenal.....	48,902.73		48,902.73	
Capitols—				
Iowa City prior to removal.	110,248.08		110,248.08	
Removal to Des Moines.....			11,517.01	
Old capitol and public square.	(a) 87,783.21		(a) 87,783.21	
New State house.....	2,997,214.64		2,997,214.64	4,568.53
College for the Blind.....	(b) 313,830.32	746,438.63	1,060,268.95	9,014.18
Hospitals for Insane.....		(c) 1,225,583.50	1,225,583.50	
Clarinda.....	590,673.85		590,673.85	
Independence.....	1,055,107.40		1,055,107.40	2,000.00
Mt. Pleasant.....	903,830.63		903,830.63	7,355.34
Industrial Schools.....	332,089.53	775,442.19	1,107,531.52	17,300.00
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	488,475.83	(d) 1,149,538.33	1,638,014.16	
Feeble Minded Institute.....	296,615.00	(e) 685,093.16	981,708.16	2,500.00
Feeble Minded Institute.....		(f) 2,330.30	2,330.30	
Normal School.....	86,262.50	206,763.54	293,026.04	7,300.00
Orphans' Home.....	(b) 299,139.92	(g) 979,458.40	1,278,598.32	9,442.17
Penitentiaries—				
Anamosa.....	423,156.12	(h) 926,421.20	1,349,577.32	8,012.34
Ft. Madison.....	326,756.43	(i) 849,083.98	1,175,840.41	14,213.39
Inspection of prisons.....			1,236.02	
Soldiers' Home.....	134,509.50	(j) 128,344.03	262,853.53	6,250.00
State University.....	287,968.15		1,045,733.84	27,812.85
Industrial Home for Blind.....	59,154.80	5,186.71	64,341.51	1,145.20
Total.....	\$ 9,359,861.41	\$ 8,531,439.70	\$ 17,904,654.14	\$ 131,283.08

- (a) This sum is determined by a careful examination of the appropriation bills and the general contingent and miscellaneous expenditures, selecting therefrom what seemed chargeable to buildings, furniture and repairs, exclusive of cleaning, papering, etc.
- (b) After deducting amount of appropriation unused returned to the treasury.
- (c) Net cost to the State after deducting \$4,067,334.36 refunded by counties for the care of their insane, and \$8,594.48 collected for support of private patients and turned into the State treasury by the superintendent of Mt. Pleasant Hospital.
- (d) Does not include expenditure for clothing for inmates, and amount refunded by counties is deducted.
- (e) Net cost to the State after deducting \$61,573.85 refunded by counties for clothing for their inmates.
- (f) This amount was paid in 1890-91 for the care of idiots to Illinois Institution for Idiots.
- (g) Net cost to State after deducting \$269,762.72 refunded by counties for care of their indigent children.
- (h) Net cost to State after deducting \$2,229.71 paid into State treasury by warden.
- (i) Net cost to State after deducting \$126,323.58 paid into State treasury by warden, surplus receipts from contracts.
- (j) Net cost to State after deducting \$131,675.24 received from United States Government for aid of the Home.

The following amounts have been from time to time expended for the purposes designated:

	Total expended.	Amount of special appropriations undrawn June 30, 1893.
Agricultural Society, \$39,800.00		
Fair Grounds.....	56,509.25	
Benedict Home.....	21,106.85	2,893.15
Board of Health.....	62,077.66	
Centennial Exposition.....	18,514.72	
Columbian Exposition.....	115,000.00	15,000.00
County Agricultural Societies.....	504,269.72	
Dairy Commissioner.....	21,597.25	
Dairy Association.....	2,000.00	
Farmers' Institutes.....	1,577.31	
Fish Commissioner.....	61,271.79	
Geological Survey.....	87,388.16	14,368.72
Historical Society.....	55,250.00	
Historical Records (Aldrich Collection).....	9,731.90	
Horticultural Society.....	29,350.00	
Immigration, aid of.....	30,383.81	
Labor Bureau.....	17,697.28	
Library.....	60,817.06	
Mine Inspection.....	50,282.57	
Railroad Commission.....	211,399.31	
Soldiers' Monument.....	2,543.30	157,456.50
Veterinary Surgeon.....	26,516.55	
Weather Service.....	20,230.96	
Total.....	\$1,485,227.65	\$189,718.37

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

EXPENSE TO STATE, BIENNIAL PERIOD 1891-93.

Amount of warrants drawn by the State Auditor for biennial period ending June 30, 1893, for support, etc., and for improvements, with the Auditor's estimate of the amount that will be required to meet the ordinary expenses of these institutions under existing laws during the biennial period ending June 30, 1895, and exclusive of any special appropriation that may be made by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly:

	Support, etc.	Improvements.	Total.	Auditor's estimate for next two years.
State University.....	\$ 105,110.97	\$ 56,092.59	\$ 161,203.56	\$ 165,000.00
Normal School.....	45,217.93	16,166.69	61,384.62	43,600.00
Agricultural College.....	14,421.67	65,526.70	80,948.37	11,300.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	90,280.95	28,282.84	118,563.79	101,300.00
College for the Blind.....	58,745.31	8,790.98	67,536.29	65,500.00
Iowa School for the Deaf.....	119,592.06	22,625.00	142,217.06	124,500.00
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	166,596.19	36,205.03	202,801.22	167,500.00
Hospital for Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....	284,162.71	28,550.00	312,632.71	
Hospital for Insane, Independence.....	261,848.36	25,515.84	287,364.20	757,600.00
Hospital for Insane, Clarinda.....	180,674.04	135,400.00	316,074.04	
Penitentiary, Ft. Madison.....	62,609.88	6,175.00	68,784.88	60,000.00
Penitentiary, Anamosa.....	121,244.72	35,005.59	156,250.31	125,000.00
Industrial School, Boys.....	111,190.87	16,800.00	128,000.87	121,300.00
Industrial School, Girls.....		18,915.00	18,915.00	
Soldiers' Home.....	87,498.27	20,512.50	108,010.77	90,300.00
Industrial Home for Blind.....	3,145.00	47,893.82	51,038.82	21,500.00
Benedict Home.....	7,292.24		7,292.24	
Total.....	\$1,719,501.17	\$69,357.58	\$1,788,858.75	\$1,794,100.00

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

Per diem and expenses for biennial period ending June 30, 1893:			
Agricultural College.....	\$	4,268.46	
State University.....		3,729.22	
Normal School.....		2,592.93	
Total.....	\$		10,590.61
Iowa School for the Deaf.....	\$	1,496.56	
Institution for Feeble Minded Children.....		1,210.70	
Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda.....		4,642.04	
Independence.....		1,454.36	
Mt. Pleasant.....		1,466.71	
Industrial Schools.....		1,054.37	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....		1,033.03	
Soldiers' Home.....		2,592.18	
College for the Blind.....		874.83	
Industrial Home for the Blind.....		3,145.00	
Total.....	\$		18,969.78
Visiting Committee to Insane Hospitals.....		3,571.11	
Grand total.....	\$		33,121.39

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

State University.....	\$	322,000.00
Normal School.....		95,400.00
Agricultural College.....		186,750.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....		37,000.00
College for the Blind.....		16,100.00
Iowa School for the Deaf.....		48,700.00
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....		97,350.00
Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....		85,600.00
Hospital for the Insane, Independence.....		60,000.00
Hospital for the Insane, Clarinda.....		395,105.97
Penitentiary at Ft. Madison.....		10,750.00
Penitentiary at Anamosa.....		38,013.56
Industrial School, boys' department.....		24,400.00
Industrial School, girls' department.....		18,025.00
Soldiers' Home.....		13,225.00
Industrial Home for the Blind.....		35,300.00
Total.....	\$	1,450,719.53

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS REMAINING UNDRAWN JANUARY 1, 1894.

State University.....	\$	19,249.11
Normal School.....		6,175.00
Agricultural College.....		1,529.91
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....		5,761.69
College for the Blind.....		7,694.85
Industrial Home for the Blind.....		1,000.00
Iowa School for the Deaf.....		None
Institution for Feeble Minded Children.....		1,500.00
Hospital for Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....		None
Independence.....		None
Clarinda.....		None

Penitentiary, Ft. Madison.....	\$	10,913.39
Anamosa.....		822.17
Industrial School, Boys.....		None
Girls.....		None
Soldiers' Home.....		5,250.00
Capitol grounds.....		None
Benedict Home.....		None
Total.....	\$	50,896.12

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The enrollment for the period shows a gratifying increase of students. The enrollment for the past four years has been as follows:

1890.. 336 students, an increase of.....	52
1891.. 125 students, an increase of.....	89
1892.. 547 students, an increase of.....	122
1893.. 620 students, an increase of.....	73

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The endowment fund on November 1, 1893, amounted to \$680,772.53. Of this amount, \$591,063.02 was derived from the congressional land grant, and \$89,679.51 from transfer and investment of interest fund.

The endowment fund is invested as follows:

Lands under lease at 8 per cent.....	\$	128,462.14
Farm mortgages at 8 per cent.....		53,542.41
Farm mortgages at 7 per cent.....		486,957.92
Bonds at 6 per cent.....		5,500.00
Land not yielding income.....		3,797.59
Cash on hand.....		4,602.50
Total.....	\$	680,772.53

The receipts and expenditures for the two years ending November 1, 1893:

Receipts—	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 30,001.84
National sources, support.....	125,348.46
National Experiment Station fund.....	30,000.00
State appropriations.....	71,153.13
From students.....	7,056.62
Sales.....	76,243.61
Donations.....	6.40
Endowment accrued interest.....	15,985.00
Total.....	\$ 355,802.46
Expenditures—	
Salaries.....	\$ 66,803.55
Experiment Station.....	35,596.95
Improvements, etc. (State appropriations).....	72,159.10
Accrued interest invested in farm mortgages.....	16,400.00
*Apparatus, supplies and expenses paid from the support fund.....	138,445.87
Student fund accounts.....	8,194.69
Release of funds held in trust.....	178.00
Donation fund expended.....	19.50
Balance on hand.....	17,916.80
Total.....	\$ 355,802.46

*Attention is called to the fact that the item of expenditures for "apparatus, supplies," etc., covers the amount paid out for supplies for all the industrial departments of the college, and are in large part covered by the sales. The receipts and disbursements in these accounts largely increase the total receipts and disbursements of the college, but do not add to the cost of maintaining it.

The trustees ask the following special appropriations:

Water supply	\$ 21,500
Ladies' hall	75,000
Electric light plant	8,000
Repairs on main building	4,000
Forge shop and foundry	9,000
Completion and improvement of creamery building	3,000
Water heating system for office building	1,000
Remodeling college hospital	700
Remodeling basement chemical laboratory	150
Remodeling basement physical laboratory	400
Extension of repair of steam heating plant	4,000
Improvement of barns and fencing	500
Fitting up laboratory in agricultural hall for department of agricultural chemistry, and for chemistry and veterinary sections of the experimental station	3,000
Repairs and improvement other college buildings	5,000
Greenhouse for horticultural department	5,000
Magnetic observatory	1,000
Experiment barn	5,000
Carpenter and manual training shop	8,000
Machine shop	8,000
Annex to physical laboratory	1,000
Astronomical observatory	3,500
Armory	15,000
Building for veterinary department to contain operating and dissecting room	5,000
Total amount asked	\$ 180,750

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Number of students 1890-91	890
Number of students 1891-92	904
Number of students 1892-93	987
Number of graduates 1892	212
Number of graduates 1893	186
Number of graduates since foundation of University	3,725

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts in Support Fund—		
Cash balance on hand	\$ 20,163.09	\$ 4,833.70
State appropriations	43,000.00	50,500.00
Interest on permanent fund and rents	16,390.39	15,662.9
Tuitions, fees, etc	37,015.58	38,146.02
Miscellaneous	1,052.43	.....
Total	\$ 117,611.49	\$ 109,142.66
Expenditures in Support Fund—		
Salaries paid professors and tutors	\$ 71,626.75	\$ 73,070.00
Department supplies, etc	11,749.58	5,063.06
General expenditures	29,401.46	28,499.66
Total	\$ 112,777.79	\$ 106,633.02
Balance on hand	4,833.70	2,509.64
Total	\$ 117,611.49	\$ 109,142.66

The permanent fund of the University at the date of the Treasurer's report in June, 1893, amounted to \$232,064.25.

Special appropriations are asked by the Board of Regents as follows:

Collegiate department, building and furniture	\$ 80,000.00
Hospital building and equipment	30,000.00
Homeopathic hospital	15,000.00
General library	10,000.00
Law library	5,000.00
Physical laboratory	5,000.00
Dental department	22,500.00
Engineering chair	2,500.00
Botany, \$4,000; biology, \$4,000; zoology, \$4,000; geology, \$4,000	16,000.00
Chemistry, \$5,000; pharmacy, \$2,000	7,000.00
Histology	1,000.00
Repairs and contingent	15,000.00
Additional support	90,000.00
Psychological laboratory and equipment	3,000.00
Pathology and Bacteriology	2,000.00
Athletic grounds	5,000.00
Removal of heating plant and increasing its capacity	7,000.00
Electrical plant	6,000.00
Total	\$ 322,000.00

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Number of pupils, 1891-1892	706
Number of pupils, 1892-1893	811
Pupils present from ninety-five counties.	
Graduates, 1891-1892	108
Graduates, 1892-1893	119

Receipts—

Teachers' fund (State Treasury)	\$ 37,187.12
Contingent, improvement, repairs, etc., (State Treasury)	18,791.67
Students' contingent fund	11,094.00
Transfers to teachers' fund from students' contingent fund	2,876.21
Transfers to contingent fund from students' contingent fund	6,065.30
Library fund	3,166.67
Balance, July 1, 1891	1,867.96
Total	\$ 81,038.93

Expenditures—

Teachers	\$ 37,618.33
Contingent, improvements and repairs	23,258.50
Library	3,733.24
Students' contingent fund	12,002.06
Balance, June 30, 1893	4,346.80
Total	\$ 81,038.93

The following appropriations are asked for by the directors:

For additional permanent annual endowment necessary to pay the present faculty, \$3,500.
Additional annual endowment to pay new teachers as follows:

Kindergarten teacher	\$ 1,200
Political Science teacher	1,600
Penmanship and Bookkeeping	1,200
Vocal Music teacher	1,200
Geography teacher	1,000
Psychology teacher	1,500
Physical Science (assistant)	1,200

Total	\$ 9,000
Additional endowment Contingent Fund	\$ 5,000

Special appropriations:	
1. Librarian, Biennial.....	\$ 2,400
2. Military Instruction.....	1,000
3. Library and Apparatus.....	7,000
4. Repairs.....	10,000
New Building.....	75,000
Total.....	\$ 95,400

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Number pupils enrolled 1891-92	{ males 81	{	167
	{ females 86	}	
Number pupils enrolled 1892-93	{ males 85	{	169
	{ females 84	}	
New pupils admitted during period.....			77
Number pupils graduated.....			8
Receipts—			
Support (state treasurer).....	\$	57,870.48	
Tuition from pupils from other states.....		823.90	
Articles sold.....		2,761.37	
Improvements (state treasury).....		8,790.98	
Balance support, July 1, 1891.....		4,658.53	
Balance improvements, July 1, 1891.....		2,119.74	
Total.....	\$	77,025.00	
Expenditures—			
Support.....	\$	65,557.72	
Improvements.....		10,981.23	
Balance support, June 30, 1893.....		556.56	
Balance improvements, June 30, 1893.....		829.49	
Total.....	\$	77,025.00	
The following special appropriations are asked for by the trustees:			
For gymnasium of physical culture.....	\$	8,000.00	
For brick cold storage building.....		2,500.00	
For contingent and repairs.....		2,500.00	
For bedding and furniture.....		1,000.00	
For inside and outside painting.....		1,000.00	
For cement floors for basement walks.....		600.00	
For library and school apparatus.....		500.00	
Total.....	\$	16,100.00	

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Average attendance for school year of 1891-1892.....	267
Average attendance for school year of 1892-1893.....	261
Number of pupils enrolled December 1, 1893, for year of 1893-1894.....	278
Number of graduates, 1892.....	12
Number of graduates, 1893.....	13
Number of counties represented by pupils in the school.....	81
Receipts—	
Support (State treasury).....	\$ 127,153.79
Improvements (State treasury).....	47,355.10
Balance support July 1, 1891.....	151.23
Balance improvements July 1, 1891.....	736.70
Total.....	\$ 175,396.82

Expenditures—	
Support.....	\$ 126,889.30
Improvements.....	46,694.91
Balance support June 30, 1893.....	415.72
Balance improvements June 30, 1893.....	1,396.80
Total.....	\$ 175,396.82
The Trustees ask for the following special appropriations:	
Library.....	\$ 400
Iron shutters and doors.....	1,300
Fire hose and pipe.....	300
Cold storage.....	3,000
Reservoir, cistern and pump.....	5,000
Ice pond.....	1,200
Repair fund.....	4,000
Additional land.....	9,000
Dining room furniture.....	900
Domestics' dormitories.....	500
Watchman's clock and fire signal.....	500
Pipe and boiler covering.....	200
Electric light.....	3,000
Bedroom furniture and bedding.....	500
Boiler house.....	8,500
Cooking school and gymnasium.....	6,500
Furniture in school house.....	600
Bakery and bake oven.....	3,000
New roof on school house.....	700
Total.....	\$ 48,700

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Number of inmates July 1, 1891.....	457
Number of inmates June 30, 1893.....	478
Number in school department June 30, 1893.....	275
Number in asylum and custodial departments June 30, 1893.....	301
Average attendance for period.....	469.5
Number admitted during period.....	137
Number discharged during period (deaths 48).....	118
Applications for admittance during period.....	221
Applicants waiting for admission.....	217
Number cared for during period.....	595
Number admitted since organization of institution.....	1,107
Annual per capita expense.....	\$ 160.89
Annual per capita expense, including clothing.....	178.04
Receipts—	
Support, etc. (state treasury).....	\$ 202,151.17
Balances July 1, 1891.....	5,845.59
From superintendent.....	11,769.53
Total.....	\$ 219,766.29
Expenditures—	
Support, etc.....	\$ 211,899.10
Balances June 30, 1893.....	7,867.19
Total.....	\$ 219,766.29
Total net credits for farm for the period.....	\$ 6,438.83
Net credits for shoe shop for the period.....	373.74

The following is a summary of the appropriations asked:

1. For erecting and furnishing an asylum building	\$ 80,000
2. For improvements in water supply	3,500
3. For increased fire protection and renewing steam pipes.....	2,500
4. For painting.....	1,500
5. For school supplies and library	200
6. For surgical instruments and books.....	150
7. For barn fund.....	1,000
8. For contingent and repair fund.....	5,000
9. For beds and bedding	1,500
10. For dynamo.....	2,000
Total	\$ 97,350

According to the United States census in 1890 there were 3,319 feeble minded persons in the State. The census of 1880 showed 2,314 of this class.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Number inmates July 1, 1891	44
Number inmates June 30, 1893	306
Number of deaths during the period.....	52
Average number during 1892.....	434
Average number during 1893.....	371
Average age	58
Number who were pensioners, 1892.....	244
Amount of pensions received during 1892.....	\$ 23,088.00
Number of pensioners during 1893.....	261
Amount of pensions received during 1893.....	\$ 28,789.00
Average cost per capita for maintenance of Home, 1892	148.15
Same, 1893	175.55

Eight of the ten cottages provided for by the last General Assembly, and built with the \$5,000 appropriation, were occupied on October 1, 1893, by families.

Receipts—

Support, State Treasury	\$ 62,550.00
Sale of articles, etc	2,531.25
Refunded from Sewer and Boiler Funds	4,375.00
Freight rebate.....	85.21
Pensions of inmates retained.....	2,219.10
Improvements, State Treasury.....	9,750.00
Improvements, sale of articles.....	600.00
Salaries, State Treasury	24,948.27
Balance, support on hand July 1, 1891.....	16,530.61
Balance, improvements.....	45.78
Balance, Salary Fund.....	930.96
Trust Funds—estate of deceased inmates.....	280.69
Total	\$ 124,346.87

Disbursements—

Support fund.....	\$ 83,349.69
Salary fund.....	25,303.11
Improvement fund.....	10,122.22
Trust fund, estate of deceased inmates.....	154.41
Balance support fund on hand June 30, 1893.....	4,941.48
Balance salary fund on hand June 30, 1893.....	575.12
Balance improvement fund on hand June 30, 1893.....	273.56
Balance trust fund on hand June 30, 1893	136.28
Total.....	\$ 124,846.87

The Federal aid received under act of Congress for Iowa's disabled Union soldiers amounted during the biennial period (\$100 per annum for each veteran at the Home), to \$96,390.50.

Special appropriations asked for by Commissioners:

For a new sewer	\$ 5,000.00
For a refrigerator	1,600.00
For a bake-oven	375.00
For new floors.....	950.00
For annex to hospital	1,500.00
For a new dynamo	1,000.00
For iron fire-escapes.....	300.00
For the grounds.....	500.00
For water supply	2,000.00
Total.....	\$ 13,225.00

The Commissioners also ask that the salaries and wages appropriation be increased to \$1,250.00 per month.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Number inmates July 1, 1891 (soldiers' orphans, 198).....	400
Number inmates June 30, 1893 (soldiers' orphans, 215).....	413
Number admitted during period (soldiers' orphans, 124).....	230
Number discharged during period (soldiers' orphans, 103).....	269
Number died during period (soldiers' orphans, 6).....	8
Average monthly attendance during period (soldiers' children).....	201
Average monthly attendance during period (county children).....	204

Receipts—

Support (State treasury).....	\$ 89,247.89
Sale of articles, etc	966.25
Balance July 1, 1891.....	1,018.14
Improvement, repairs, etc. (State treasury).....	10,568.18
Total.....	\$ 101,800.47

Expenditures—

Support.....	\$ 89,262.11
Improvements, etc	10,877.21
Balance June 30, 1893	1,961.15
Total.....	\$ 101,800.47

The trustees ask for the following special appropriations:

To purchase additional land.....	\$ 5,000.00
For remodeling and repairing cottages.....	11,500.00
For the industrial building.....	5,000.00
For the conservatory.....	3,000.00
For furniture	1,000.00
For contingent and repair fund.....	4,500.00
For library.....	500.00
For completing heating apparatus.....	4,000.00
For completing electric light plant.....	2,500.00
Total.....	\$ 37,000.00

UNDRAWN APPROPRIATIONS.

Furniture fund	\$ 395.97
Contingent and repair fund.....	2,064.90
Library fund	395.05
Connecting water mains, plumbing, etc., fund.....	513.73
Completing main central building fund	1,214.85
Electric light fund.....	1,750.00
Water supply fund of 1890.	143.86
Total.....	\$ 6,475.45

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Home was opened for occupancy January 1, 1892.

The records of the Home contained the names of 46 inmates June 30, 1893.

The gross earnings of the inmates was \$7,184.68 from the opening of the Home until June 30, 1893, and after deducting \$4,467.40 for board left net earnings of \$2,617.28.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of receipts and expenditures cover the period from May 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:

Receipts—	
From sale of manufactured products.....	\$ 10,493.70
From State Treasury (manufacturing fund).....	3,000.00
From State Treasury (subsistence fund).....	8,233.37
From board of inmates.....	8.21
From State Treasury (farm and grounds fund).....	2,000.00
From sales, farm fund.....	101.55
From State Treasury (contingent fund).....	1,253.12
From State Treasury (improvements).....	3,400.00
Total.....	\$ 28,580.85
Expenditures—	
Disbursements (manufacturing fund).....	\$ 13,432.28
Disbursements (subsistence fund).....	7,931.87
Disbursements (farm and grounds fund).....	1,695.10
Disbursements (contingent fund).....	1,141.94
Disbursements (improvement funds).....	2,830.49
Balance on hand.....	1,558.17
Total.....	\$ 28,580.85
The trustees ask the following special appropriations:	
For manufacturing fund.....	\$ 10,000.00
For salary and subsistence fund.....	15,000.00
For building and grounds.....	5,000.00
For additional machinery.....	2,000.00
For contingent fund.....	3,000.00
For orchard and replanting shade trees.....	300.00
Total.....	\$ 35,300.00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Number of inmates July 1, 1891.....	401	117
Number of inmates June 30, 1893.....	467	142
Number committed during period.....	212	90
Number discharged during period.....	206	65
Number received since opening of school.....	1,807	522
Cause of commitment—incorrigibility.....	112	47
Cause of commitment—crimes and misdemeanors.....	100	43
Receipts—		
Improvements, repairs, etc., (state treasury).....	\$ 16,808.80	\$ 18,915.00
Overpaid June 30, 1893.....	1,681.52	
Balance improvement, repairs, etc., July 1, 1893.....	1,125.33	1,781.60
Total.....	\$ 19,615.65	\$ 20,696.60
Expenditures—		
Improvements, repairs and contingencies.....	\$ 18,285.84	\$ 18,435.53
Overpaid as reported in last report, June 30, 1891.....	470.45	
Balance improvement June 30, 1893.....	859.36	1,751.07
Total.....	\$ 19,615.65	\$ 20,696.60

The statement of receipts and expenditures of the support fund for the two schools is as follows:

Receipts—	
Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	\$ 4,780.67
Received from State treasury.....	110,136.50
Received for care of boy at Eldora.....	28.00
Total.....	\$ 114,945.17
Expenditures—	
Support for girls' department.....	\$ 34,281.50
Support for boys' department.....	79,600.00
Balance on hand boys' department fund, June 30, 1893.....	1,063.67
Total.....	\$ 114,945.17

The trustees ask for the following appropriations:

For the Boys' Department—	
For heating five family buildings and hospital.....	\$ 7,200.00
For family building.....	9,000.00
For heating same.....	1,200.00
For lighting same.....	200.00
For repair and contingent fund.....	5,000.00
For greenhouse.....	1,000.00
Chaplain fund.....	500.00
Library and periodicals.....	300.00
Total.....	\$ 24,400.00
For the Girls' Department—	
For greenhouse.....	\$ 600.00
For chapel and school rooms.....	10,000.00
For heating same.....	1,200.00
For seating same.....	500.00
For lighting same.....	125.00
For contingent and repair fund.....	2,500.00
For chaplain fund.....	200.00
For library and school books.....	200.00
For furnishing and furniture for all buildings.....	300.00
Total.....	\$ 15,025.00

PENITENTIARIES.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.	Total.
Number of convicts July 1, 1891.....	406	271	677
Number of convicts June 30, 1893.....	468	373	841
Number received during period.....	455	363	818
Number discharged during period.....	453	291	744
Average in confinement during period.....	418	276.6	694.6
Annual expense per capita.....	\$154.95	\$219.12	
Receipts—			
Support, etc.....	\$ 100,039.88	\$ 66,306.15	\$ 166,346.03
Salaries (State treasury).....	60,410.08	58,691.52	119,101.60
Deposits by convicts.....	17,170.68	6,250.38	23,421.06
Transportation.....	2,200.00	1,053.50	3,253.50
Improvements, repairs, contingencies, etc.....	6,239.50	34,972.39	41,211.89
From visitors.....	2,098.55	813.65	2,912.20
Balance July 1, 1891.....	9,582.74	4,545.26	14,128.00
Total.....	\$ 197,711.43	\$ 172,632.94	\$ 370,344.37
Expenditures—			
Support.....	\$ 68,619.57	\$ 62,014.02	\$ 130,633.59
Salaries.....	60,410.08	58,501.67	118,911.75
Transportation.....	2,824.42	980.78	3,805.20
To convicts.....	16,881.86	6,595.23	23,477.09
Improvements, repairs, contingencies, etc.....	8,289.88	33,575.97	41,865.85
Library.....	1,829.59	779.78	2,609.37
To State treasury.....	31,000.00		31,000.00
Balance June 30, 1893.....	7,855.33	10,185.49	18,040.82
Total.....	\$ 197,711.43	\$ 172,632.94	\$ 370,344.37

*The 373 prisoners in confinement at Anamosa on June 30, 1893, were divided as follows:

Male State prisoners in confinement June 30, 1893	263
Female State prisoners in confinement June 30, 1893	12
Insane State prisoners in confinement June 30, 1893	30
United States prisoners in confinement June 30, 1893	65
Safe-keeping prisoners in confinement June 30, 1893	2
Total	373

*This per capita support includes expenditures for support, for officers and guards and for transportation.

All but thirteen of the United States prisoners were from outside the State, and the State receives twenty-five cents per day for their support.

The earnings of the Ft. Madison penitentiary under the contract system for the biennial period were \$97,721.08.

The following special appropriations are asked:

For Ft. Madison—	
For transportation of discharged convicts	\$ 3,000.00
For contingent fund and repairs	7,000.00
For warden's house fund	250.00
For fans and ventilating cell room	500.00
Total	\$ 10,750.00
For Anamosa—	
For continuing work on center building	\$ 28,613.56
For contingent and repair	7,000.00
For warden's house	400.00
For transportation of discharged convicts	2,900.00
Total	\$ 38,013.56

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

	MT. PLEASANT.			INDEPENDENCE.			CLARINDA.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients admitted from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893	386	331	717	358	282	640	341	303	644
Patients discharged recovered			365			211			576
Patients discharged improved			159			219			378
Patients discharged unimproved			132			85			217
Patients died			141			93			234
Patients discharged not insane			1						1
No. patients July 1, 1891	363	453	816	444	380	824	327	233	560
No. patients June 30, 1893	460	364	824	495	373	868	327	233	560
Average number present during period			835.97			845			419.5
No. patients admitted since hospital was established	4,937	3,781	8,718	4,200	2,454	6,654	828	303	1,131

*At the beginning of the period the wards for women at the Clarinda Hospital were not completed and the 300 patients were all males. On April 12, 1892, 45 women were transferred from Mt. Pleasant to Clarinda; June 8, 1892, 52 were transferred from Independence, and on July 29, 1892, 121 were transferred from Mt. Pleasant.

RECEIPTS.

	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence	Clarinda.
Proceeds of articles sold	\$ 9,875.13	\$ 14,364.47	\$ 5,968.06
Support fund (state treasury)	281,386.00	360,394.00	161,104.00
Improvements, repairs and contingencies (state treasury)	24,800.00	25,515.84	455,636.00
Balance July 1, 1891, support	840.92	8,658.74	18.80
Balance July 1, 1891, improvements and contingencies	1,846.56	2,178.81	
Total	\$ 318,748.61	\$ 311,111.86	\$ 222,726.86

‡\$300.00 transferred from support fund and \$36.00 received from sale of material.

EXPENDITURES.

	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence	Clarinda.
Support	\$ 291,496.12	\$ 279,852.67	\$ 160,115.51
Repairs and contingent expenses, improvements	19,467.50	35,509.89	55,617.64
Balance June 30, 1893, support	605.93	3,364.54	6,975.35
Balance June 30, 1893, improvements and contingencies	7,179.06	2,184.76	18.36
Total	\$ 318,748.61	\$ 311,111.86	\$ 222,726.86

During the biennial period the three hospitals for the insane drew from the State treasury for support \$717,812.

There was paid into the treasury from the several counties for the care of the insane the sum of \$587,574.32.

This left a net disbursement from the State treasury of \$130,237.48.

There was also paid out for the removal of non-resident insane \$1,818.54.

The trustees ask for the following special appropriations:

Hospital at Mt. Pleasant—	
For fire protection	\$ 10,000
For water supply	13,000
For repairs	12,000
For painting	4,000
For improvement of grounds	2,000
For industrial building for men	5,000
For infirmary buildings	25,000
For horse and carriage barn	5,000
For repairing walls of old building	5,000
For land (fourteen acres)	1,500
For furniture	2,500
Total	\$ 85,000
Hospital at Independence—	
Repair and contingent fund	\$ 10,000.00
Improvement of grounds	2,000.00
Slaughter and store house	5,000.00
Paint and blacksmith shop	3,000.00
Optage for female patients	40,000.00
Total	\$ 60,000.00
Hospital at Clarinda—	
Reimbursement for transportation of patients transferred	\$ 1,105.97
Two violent wards, \$118,000.00 each	236,000.00
Water tower, complete engine room	35,000.00
Ventilating fans	10,000.00
Infirmary	25,000.00
Steam heating, new work	15,000.00
Furnishing new wards	15,000.00
Electric light, additional	6,000.00
Improvements on grounds	2,500.00
Repairs and contingent	5,000.00
Sewerage	3,000.00
Additional land	7,500.00
Wagon and implement house	1,500.00
Dairy machinery	1,500.00
Laundry machinery	1,000.00
Total	\$ 365,105.97

INSANE IN STATE.

The following table showing the number of insane maintained within the counties of the State, the expense of their maintenance and where cared for, together with the number of insane privately cared for, and the number in the hospitals chargeable to the counties is compiled from special reports made by the county auditors during December, 1893. The public insane maintained within the counties were reported as incurables only:

COUNTIES.	No. public insane cared for within county.	WHERE PUBLIC INNSANE WITHIN COUNTY ARE CARED FOR.	Expense per month for each patient during 1893.	No. of private insane cared for in county.	No. of insane at Iowa hospitals.	Total insane.	Population of county in 1890.	Ratio of insanity to population, 1 to—	REMARKS.
Adair	1	Private family	12.00	1	20	22	14,534	660	
Adams	1	Poor farm			13	14	12,292	898	[ity 40 patients.
Allamakee	21	County asylum	7.00		13	34	17,907	527	Male department built some years ago, female, 1891; capac-
Appanoose	6	Poor farm	6.00		25	31	18,961	612	Five of the six at Mercy hospital, Davenport.
Audubon					6	6	12,412	2,098	
Benton					37	37	24,178	653	
Black Hawk	5	Poor farm	9.00		21	26	24,219	931	
Boone	12	County asylum	3.94		19	31	23,772	767	Asylum built, 1883; cost, \$2,059.06; capacity, 12 patients.
Bremer	3	Poor farm		1	30	34	14,630	430	
Buchanan	3	Poor farm	14.00		24	27	18,907	704	
Buena Vista					15	15	13,548	903	
Butler	1	Poor farm	14.00		12	13	15,463	1,189	
Calhoun	2	Poor farm	25.00		18	20	13,107	655	
Carroll	3	Poor farm	25.00		10	13	18,828	1,448	Two of the three at Mercy hospital, Council Bluffs.
Cass					16	16	19,645	1,228	
Cedar	15	County asylum	6.40		18	33	18,253	553	Asylum built, 1883; cost, \$5,000.00 capacity, 25 patients.
Cerro Gordo		Poor farm			12	12	14,864	1,230	
Cherokee					12	12	15,659	1,305	
Chickasaw	20	Poor farm	5.50		20	40	15,019	375	
Clarke	1	Poor farm	3.60	1	11	13	11,332	872	Cared for in addition to poor house.
Clay					7	7	9,302	1,329	
Clayton	40	County asylum	7.00		17	57	20,733	469	Asylum built, 1880; cost, \$4,000.00; capacity, 42 patients.
Clinton	30	County asylum			57	93	41,199	443	Asylum in connection with poor house.
Crawford					23	23	18,894	821	
Dallas	11	County asylum	12.50		15	26	20,479	788	
Davis	6	Poor farm	4.40		20	26	15,258	587	
Decatur	5	Poor farm		2	18	25	15,643	626	
Delaware	10	Poor farm	12.00		27	37	17,349	469	
Des Moines	25	County asylum	5.00		48	73	35,324	484	Asylum built, 1893; cost, \$10,000.00.
Dickinson					7	7	4,328	621	
Dubuque	112	Mercy hospital	19.75	1	32	145	49,848	344	
Emmet					6	6	4,274	712	
Fayette	8	Poor farm	8.00	6	38	52	23,141	445	
Floyd					25	25	15,424	617	
Franklin					16	16	12,871	804	
Fremont					13	13	16,842	1,285	
Greene					21	21	15,797	752	
Grundy	4	Poor farm	2.50		10	14	13,215	944	
Guthrie	1	In family	30.00		12	13	17,380	1,357	
Hamilton	6	County asylum	8.00	1	17	24	15,319	638	
Hancock					9	9	7,621	837	
Hardin					25	25	19,003	760	
Harrison					33	33	21,356	647	
Henry	14	County asylum	5.80	1	28	43	18,805	439	Asylum built, 1881; capacity, 14 patients.
Howard					17	17	11,182	658	
Humboldt					10	10	9,836	984	
Ia					15	15	10,705	714	
Iowa	11	Poor farm	8.64		20	31	18,270	580	
Jackson	22	County asylum	6.00	10	8	40	22,771	569	Asylum built, 1888; cost, \$15,000.00; capacity, 200.
Jasper	2	Poor farm			26	28	24,943	891	
Jefferson	15	County asylum	5.00		22	37	15,184	410	Asylum built, 1883; capacity, 15 patients.
Johnson	20	County asylum	10.00	2	33	55	23,082	420	Asylum at poor farm, built, 1886; capacity, 30.
Jones					26	26	20,253	778	
Keokuk	13	County asylum	8.00	6	13	32	23,862	746	Asylum built, 1874, cost, \$2,500.00 capacity, 13 patients.
Kossuth					11	11	13,120	1,163	
Lee	35	Poor farm	12.00		59	94	37,715	401	Annex built to poor house for insane.
Linn	35	County asylum	7.00		36	71	45,303	638	Asylum and home built, 1891-92; cost, \$23,000.00; capacity, 100 patients.
Louisa	8	Poor farm	2.00		20	28	11,873	424	
Lucas	4	Poor farm	8.00		21	25	14,563	583	
Lyons					10	10	8,680	868	
Madison	12	County asylum	12.08	1	12	25	15,977	630	Asylum cost \$3,000.00; capacity, 16 patients; built, 1877.
Mahaska	10	Poor farm	2.10		34	44	28,805	655	
Marion	6	County asylum	5.00		31	37	23,058	623	Asylum cost \$500.00; capacity, 7 patients; built, 1893.
Marshall	9	Poor farm			39	48	25,842	338	
Mills					28	28	14,548	520	Poor house addition built to accommodate incurables.
Mitchell	2	County asylum			15	17	13,209	782	Asylum addition to poor house; cost, \$1,000.00; built, 1893.
Monona					16	16	14,515	907	Asylum annex to poor house; cost, \$600.00; built, 1882.
Monroe	4	County asylum	10.00		7	11	13,666	1,242	Asylum addition to poor house; cost, \$1,600.00; capacity, patients,
Montgomery	7	County asylum	10.00		22	29	15,848	546	
Muscatine	13	County asylum	8.00		14	27	24,504	908	Asylum built, 1888; capacity, 32 patients.
O'Brien					10	10	13,069	1,300	
Osceola					2	2	5,574	2,787	
Page					38	38	21,341	562	
Palo Alto					6	6	9,318	1,553	
Plymouth					22	32	19,568	611	
Pocahontas					16	16	9,353	597	

INSANE IN STATE--CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. public insane cared for within county.	WHERE PUBLIC INSANE WITHIN COUNTY ARE CARED FOR.	Expense per month for each patient during 1893.	No. of private in same cared for in county.	No. of insane at Iowa hospitals.	Total insane.	Population of county in 1890.	Ratio of insanity to population, 1 to—	REMARKS.
Polk.....	63	County asylum	10.83	1	75	138	65,410	474	Asylum cost \$20,000.00; capacity, 65 patients; built, 1878.
Portawattamie.....	45	Mercy hospital	18.00	1	29	74	47,450	641	
Poweshiek.....	2	Poor farm	12.00	1	30	32	18,334	573	
Ringold.....	3	Poor farm	7.00	1	12	15	13,896	904	
Sac.....	70	Mercy hospital	13.00	2	9	89	14,552	1,617	
Scott.....	4	Poor farm	10.00	1	18	24	43,134	312	
Shelby.....	5	Poor farm	14.37	1	15	20	18,370	734	
St. Louis.....	15	Poor farm	12.00	1	17	33	18,427	625	
Story.....	1	Poor farm	7.00	1	13	13	21,651	636	
Tama.....	17	County asylum	5.00	1	12	29	16,590	1,290	
Taylor.....	25	Poor farm	10.00	1	18	33	16,353	454	Asylum built 1880.
Union.....	8	County asylum	5.00	1	42	67	30,426	454	
Van Buren.....	12	Poor farm	8.00	1	15	23	18,959	794	Asylum built, 1882; cost, \$1,200.00; capacity, 12 patients.
Wapello.....	12	Poor farm	10.00	1	21	23	18,468	590	
Warren.....	4	County asylum	8.00	5	16	25	15,670	627	Asylum building on poor farm; cost, \$800.00; capacity, 8 patients.
Washington.....	12	Poor farm	4.00	1	38	50	21,582	433	
Wayne.....	14	County asylum	4.00	1	11	11	7,323	666	
Webster.....	14	County asylum	4.00	1	39	44	22,528	512	Asylum on poor farm; cost, \$5,500; capacity, 40 patients; built, 1893.
Winneshiek.....	40	County asylum	7.76	2	40	40	56,632	1,381	
Woodbury.....	10	Poor farm	12.00	1	10	12	9,374	776	
Worth.....	13	Poor farm	8.00	1	13	13	12,037	927	
Wright.....	900	County asylum	4.00	1	45	45	1,911,896	634	
Total.....	900	Ratio for State	8.00	45	2,121	3,066	1,911,896	634	

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following table, showing the acreage, yield per acre, total product and its value for the year 1893, is prepared from advance sheets kindly furnished by the Secretary of the Agricultural Society:

PRODUCTS.	Number acres.	Yield per acre.	Total product.	Value.
Corn.....	6,016,940	35.7	214,804,758	\$ 35,701,180
Winter wheat.....	235,553	15.8	3,690,137	1,845,088
Spring wheat.....	628,626	12.4	7,695,762	3,617,608
Oats.....	4,197,623	24.0	100,742,852	22,163,427
Rye.....	109,528	16.3	1,785,202	624,820
Barley.....	506,091	22.6	11,437,656	3,669,040
Buckwheat.....	31,042	13.8	428,379	269,878
Flax.....	248,776	9.1	2,263,861	1,046,920
Sorghum.....	6,517	85.6	541,249	248,974
Broom corn.....	1,735	1.0	1,735	110,432
Irish potatoes.....	104,261	50.2	6,172,251	3,963,885
Sweet potatoes.....	28,000	64.8	1,814,400	254,016
Timothy seed.....	164,104	4.0	656,416	918,972
Clover seed.....	54,538	2.0	109,076	497,736
Timothy hay.....	2,687,843	1.7	4,569,341	23,880,959
Prairie hay.....	2,009,403	1.4	2,813,164	8,439,492
Other hay.....	186,765	1.0	186,765	560,295
Pasturage.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000,000
Horses, number.....	1,286,813	.....	.....	78,830,164
Mules, number.....	32,015	.....	.....	2,080,975
Cattle, number.....	3,421,383	.....	.....	68,427,660
Swine, number.....	3,433,118	.....	.....	24,464,944
Sheep.....	562,421	.....	.....	1,705,263
Orchard and vine.....	.....	.....	.....	697,210
Small fruit.....	.....	.....	.....	434,496
Hive.....	.....	.....	.....	889,407
Poultry.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000
Butter.....	.....	.....	.....	83,597,828
Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000
Wool.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 378,000,877

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are made in the various reports:

STATE AUDITOR.

Recommends that the law be changed so as to make the counties responsible for the entire amount of State tax levied and payable into the State treasury, regardless of collections by them.

Recommends the enactment of law to compel assessors to make their returns within the specified time.

Recommends the assessment of real estate and personal property at its true cash value, and the reduction of the maximum rate of taxation for State and county revenue.

Recommends that the law relating to the organization and management of State banks be revised and improved in the following directions:

1. The liability to the bank on the part of an officer or director thereof should be limited by law.
2. An examining committee, whose duty it is to examine the affairs of the bank at least once a quarter, should be provided for.
3. All loans to directors or bank officers should be passed upon by the board of directors and their action made a matter of record; and no loans should be made to an officer or director except upon same security as that required of other borrowers.
4. A minimum cash reserve should be fixed by law.
5. Investments in real estate for use of bank should be limited.

6. The stockholders should have power to levy an assessment upon the stock in order to prevent the impairment of the capital when such impairment is threatened. Recommends the increase of the State levy to two and one-half mills.

STATE TREASURER.

Recommends that the law be amended so that payments to the State Institutions will be payable thirty days later than now.

Recommends that the one-half mill levy be again restored, unless the law is so amended as to make full value assessments in fact.

Recommends that no appropriations be made in anticipation of the increased levy until the Twenty-sixth General Assembly meets.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction makes the following recommendations:

1. That a commission be appointed to revise and harmonize the entire school law, with authority to engraft such new features as seem advisable, said commission to report its work to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly for consideration and adoption.

2. That the State Board of Examiners be allowed \$600 a year for expenses.

3. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be allowed \$600 a year for traveling expenses.

4. That copies of the school laws may be sold to teachers or others than school officers at net cost to the State.

5. That the law should provide for two or three grades of certificates, requiring additional branches for the higher grades, and that civil government be added to the present list at all events.

6. That a minimum age of 18 for women and 19 for men should be prescribed as a qualification by law to make an applicant eligible for teacher's certificate.

7. That school buildings should not be made above two stories in height; that separate outhouses be required for the sexes, and that more effective measures be taken to prevent their demoralizing defacements.

8. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be authorized to have prepared at the expense of the State, school house plans to be loaned to districts contemplating the erection of new houses.

9. That county superintendents be allowed by a clear provision of law to have expenses and per diem paid for attendance upon all meetings called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that the office be taken out of politics.

10. That county superintendents be authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses in appeal cases; also to employ a stenographer to report and transcribe the testimony.

11. That some disposition be made of districts that fail to maintain a school or an organization.

12. That certain territory not now included in any district organization, be given such relief as will afford the residents thereof the school privileges they desire, but which are now denied them.

13. That the authority of the president in independent districts and of president and sub-director in district townships, relative to expulsion of pupils, be modified.

14. That the department of public instruction be authorized to issue, or at least prescribe, all blanks, forms, records, books and other matters used by school officers which may have to be consulted in making reports.

FISH COMMISSIONER.

Recommends that Commissioner be also made game warden, with power to appoint a deputy in each county, and that the Commission receive the benefits of the amount collected from fines.

Recommends that the ownership of a seine be made prima facie evidence of guilt when persons are arrested for unlawful fishing.

Recommends that the Commissioner be given jurisdiction over boundary rivers as far as the State's jurisdiction extends.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

Recommends that the employment of an assistant trained in library methods, cataloguing, etc., be authorized by the General Assembly.

LABOR COMMISSIONER.

Recommends that the contingent fund of the Bureau of Labor Statistics be increased to \$2,500 per year.

Recommends the establishment of a free public employment office in connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Recommends that the law be so amended as to provide for the issuance of an annual instead of a biennial report.

MINE INSPECTORS.

John Verner, Inspector for the 1st District recommends that Chapter 46, Laws of 1890, relating to escape shafts in mines employing ten men or less be repealed.

Recommends that hereafter no fan be allowed to be erected in connection with the hoisting shaft.

John W. Cauty, Inspector for the 2d District, recommends that the mining laws be so amended as to prohibit the use of mineral oils for illuminating purposes in the mines of the State.

Recommends that Chapter 54, Laws of 1888, be amended so as to compel firms governed by the provisions of that act, to repair and adjust immediately scales tested by the inspectors and found not to weigh correctly.

Recommends that a commission be appointed to revise the mining laws of the State.

Morgan G. Thomas, Inspector for the 3d District, recommends that a commission composed of three miners, three operators and the three Mine Inspectors be appointed to revise the mining laws.

PHARMACY COMMISSIONERS.

Recommend that \$500.00 be appropriated to provide a suitable prescription case and necessary wares and materials to be used in giving applicants a practical test.

VISITING COMMITTEE TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Recommends the divorcement of the business management from the medical supervision of the hospitals, and that a business superintendent be placed in charge of the purchases and have control of the outdoor work, leaving the medical superintendent more time to devote to the direct care of patients.

Recommends that provision be made for the sending home of patients to whom the superintendents may grant paroles.

Recommends that no appropriations be made to increase the capacity of the present hospitals.

Recommends an appropriation for an additional hospital, to be located in the northwestern part of the State.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Recommends that provisions be made for the establishment of a course of military instruction covering a period of two or three weeks during the winter months, under the supervision of the military instructors of the State University and Agricultural College, which officers of the guard might voluntarily attend, mileage to be allowed, and terms arranged to make the expense of the attendants as light as possible.

Recommends the appointment of a commission to select and secure permanent camp grounds.

Recommends that legislation be enacted to allow each company to enroll not to exceed one hundred and fifty honorary or contributing members, on condition that such member shall pay into the treasury of the company \$5.00 per annum, which payment shall exempt him from jury duty and poll tax.

Recommends the appropriation of amount sufficient to pay physician and hotel bill of Private McIntyre, injured in the line of duty, and recommends a statutory provision for compensation of those of the guard who meet with accident or injury in the line of military duty.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Recommends a fixed tax of a fraction of a mill for the permanent support of the University.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AT MT. PLEASANT.

Recommends construction of new hospital in northwestern Iowa, and the completion of the Clarinda Hospital.

Recommends separate provision for epileptics in an institution built especially for that class of insane patients.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT INDEPENDENCE.

Recommends the construction of new hospital in northwestern Iowa, in order to relieve the present crowded condition of the hospitals and to care for the insane that must otherwise be cared for in the counties.

CLARINDA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Recommends a revision of the present statute governing the settlement of insane patients upon the State.

Recommends change in the law that will permit the making of monthly requisitions and monthly settlement of accounts.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Superintendent recommends that the law be so amended that those committed to the industrial schools may be released on probation, their leave of absence to depend upon their good behavior.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Trustees ask a larger contingent fund to be used in investigating the surroundings of homes from which applications for children are made and in placing children in suitable homes.

WARDEN OF FORT MADISON PENITENTIARY.

Recommends that condition attached to appropriation of last General Assembly for barn and shop, requiring that they be constructed of Anamosa stone, be stricken out.

Recommends that appropriations made by last General Assembly for purchase of land be transferred to warden's house fund.

Recommends that authority be given for the purchase, out of the surplus earnings of the prison, of twenty acres of land fronting the prison.

WARDEN OF ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

Recommends the enactment of a parole law, modeled after the Ohio law, but with its provisions so extended as to include life prisoners; the creation of a Board of Parole vested with power to parole every convict fitted in their judgment to return to society and to retain those unfit to be at liberty.

SUMMARY.

Public insane maintained within counties.....	900
Private insane maintained within counties.....	45
Insane in State Asylums chargeable to counties.....	2,121
Total for counties.....	3,066
There were in the three hospitals on October 31, 1893, of insane patients not chargeable to any county and maintained as State patients.....	315
Total for State.....	3,381
Of the 900 public insane maintained within counties there were cared for in County Asylums in 25 counties.....	435
The average expense per month for each patient maintained in County Asylums (exclusive of Clinton and Mitchell Counties) was.....	\$ 7.87
Of the 900 public insane within the counties there were maintained in the Poor Houses of 31 counties.....	236
The average expense per month for each patient maintained in County Poor Houses (exclusive of Adams, Bremer, Decatur, Jasper, Marshall, Union, Washington and Webster counties, from which no financial report was received), was.....	\$ 8.59
Of the 900 public insane within the counties there were maintained in families and in Mercy Hospitals.....	229
The average expense per month for each patient maintained in families and Mercy Hospitals was.....	\$ 17.35

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

FRANK D. JACKSON,

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

DELIVERED

AT HIS INAUGURATION,

JANUARY 11, 1894.

 PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

DES MOINES:
G. H. HAGSDALE STATE PRINTER.
1894.