

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR

Feeble-Minded Children

AT

GLENWOOD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, }
GLENWOOD, IOWA, August 15, 1893. }

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—With pleasure I herewith transmit a copy of the Ninth Biennial Report of this Institution, for the use of yourself and the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

F. M. POWELL,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

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ROBERT McGAVREN, M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Missouri Valley.</i>

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F. M. POWELL.

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F. M. POWELL, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Superintendent.</i>
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<i>Girls' Department</i>	MISS LILLIAN ROBINSON.
<i>Hospital Department.....</i>	MISS MARY E. SLACK.
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<i>Farm and Garden Department.....</i>	MR. JAMES W. MILLER.
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<i>Horticultural Department.....</i>	MR. J. P. JACKSON.
<i>Foreman in Shoe Shop.....</i>	MR. ALFRED DAVIS.
<i>Foreman Wood Working Room.</i>	MR. FRANK BICKNELL.
<i>Visitors' Attendant.....</i>	MISS RILLA DREW

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR BOIES, and the Twenty-fifth General Assembly:

In presenting the ninth biennial report, the trustees submit their statements for your consideration, with the superintendent's and treasurer's reports herewith appended, which give in detail the operations of the institution.

In addition to the quarterly meetings, we have made visits at such times as in our judgment the affairs of the institution demanded, and have to report that after inspecting the various departments, we are pleased to state that it has been a prosperous period, the objects and aims of the institution having been carried out as fully as existing conditions permitted.

We are grateful that the health of the inmates has been exceptionally good and that the welfare of the household has been carefully guarded and directed.

The number enrolled June 30th was four hundred and seventy-six, being only nineteen in excess of the number at the beginning of the period. You will observe that the last general assembly did not make an appropriation for an extension of room that would permit the care of a greater number of inmates. We are conscious that the present roll-call is more than can be justly cared for with existing facilities, and that it is only for the summer months, when one hundred or more are at home for a vacation, that the present enrollment can be kept up.

Tables for movement of population indicate that there are now two hundred and seventeen applicants waiting for admission, who are legitimate candidates to be accepted when space permits. Continued applications will be made that will increase this number to three hundred and fifty or more during the next two years.

Our visits through the departments confirm previous opinions regarding classification. So apparent is the condition of the epileptic and asylum charges that we readily concur with the superintendent in advising that the institution should not admit epileptics until facilities shall have been provided for them. Notwithstanding that

only a few epileptics have been admitted during the period, there remain one hundred and eight promiscuously distributed in wards with other children. We have only to repeat that this is wrong, and request your honorable body to provide suitable buildings in connection with this institution, or at some other locality, for their care and treatment.

The table showing the physical infirmities of those present gives additional cause for a building constructed for the care of those who bear more than ordinary infirmities.

The ward for paralytics in the hospital building provides for only fifteen, whereas there are demands for the care of not less than fifty bearing evidences of paralysis. But few of the custodial applicants can be admitted until more space is provided for them.

At the last assembly, plans and specifications were presented for an asylum building to accommodate two hundred, but no appropriation for this purpose was made. The superintendent has again secured plans for a building to cost \$80,000, which, when completed, will shelter two hundred belonging to the lower grades, classified as their dependent natures require. A building of this size would be fully occupied at the present time if available.

In this department some of the epileptics and paralytics can be cared for until further provision can be made for them, the central building and cottages to be occupied by the improvable belonging to the school and industrial buildings, leaving them free from contact with the epileptic and asylum charges. We desire to urgently request an appropriation for erecting and furnishing an asylum department, as referred to, that a classification may be made in harmony with the true condition of the inmates and the law governing the institution.

As time progresses it is noticeable that the greater per cent of admissions will become permanent wards for life—a remedy that will prevent them from duplicating themselves.

The census tables invite your attention to the number present in our state, viz.: 3,319 in 1890. In 1880, 2,314. A gain of 1,000 in ten years. The total number enumerated being greater than the insane.

What the state should further do in the interest of this class, it is not our province to dictate, but believe it to be for the public good and a public duty to enlarge the facilities for the dependent classes. "True charity consists not in pauperizing its recipients, but in helping them to help themselves." In providing an asylum building, a greater range for training will be secured for the more dependent

and a more complete system of directed labor will be possible for the educable division as well as improved surroundings for the two classes adapted to their special infirmities.

The building contemplated will be situated in a desirable location about thirty rods from the central or main building, in front of a grove that will be used for recreation grounds. It will be only two stories in height and have, in addition to the wards, a dining room, recreation or training room, where they will receive directed training by a competent teacher. Further, such of them as are capable, will be taught to assist themselves and their associates to the extent of their limited abilities. In the way of recreation, they will be permitted to attend the amusement hall in the school department at such times as will be conducive to their benefit. With this arrangement, the classification will be as perfect as present knowledge can provide.

The following is a summary of appropriations required for the period:

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

These amounts are necessary for the several purposes named, and are required for the further development of the institution.

The water supply for general use is so positively deficient that a liberal appropriation should be made that improvement may follow at the earliest possible moment.

The funds left at our disposal by the twenty-fourth general assembly are principally invested and in accord with the act creating them. We are especially pleased with the completion of the industrial building, which provides sufficiently for industries necessary in the management of the institution. The laundry department is complete in arrangement and well equipped for present use. The wood working room has abundant machinery and tools for carrying on work both remunerative and instructive. You are referred for information to the superintendent's reference to expenditures of other funds.

The farm and horticultural departments continue to yield abundantly, as indicated by the tables. The brickyard is a profitable industry. The steward, Mr. Records, reports 1,200,000 brick made during the period.

We commend the enterprise manifested in the industrial departments, and are encouraged to believe that greater remunerative results will follow and greater good be obtained in the way of disciplining the activities of the inmates.

At the call of the superintendent we visited the institution, December 20, 1892, to investigate the cause of the farmer's cottage burning down. As far as could be determined the fire originated in the flue where the pipe entered, igniting the ceiling, and when discovered was progressing so rapidly that all efforts to extinguish it failed. But few of the farmer's goods were saved and none of the kitchen furniture belonging to the institution. Fortunately the house was insured for one thousand dollars, which was promptly paid. With this, and four hundred dollars appropriated by the executive council, a new cottage has been built and is now occupied.

We are pleased to refer to the condition of the children's departments as meriting our hearty approval, having always found those in charge kind and diligent in the discharge of their duties. These inspections have led to increased confidence in those having direct control of the operations of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

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

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit for your consideration a report for the ninth period in the history of this institution.

The operations have been similar to those of preceding years, with continued evidences of popular confidence in the way of demands for recognition and expressions of gratitude by patrons and the public.

More urgent appeals than usual have been made for the care of asylum charges. It is therefore deemed proper to repeat the claims of this most dependent division, calling your attention specifically to the existing classification and pressing need of a building independently located on the grounds for their custody and training. The present arrangement is inadequate to meet the needs of this class. They are now in wards selected with reference to the condition of the inmates, so far as the present building will permit, but this leaves them located near the better classes and in rooms in the basement and third floors, compelling a classification that fails to do justice to their kind and an injustice to the more improvable. Again, the epileptics are subjected to conditions not suitable for persons affected with this distressing malady. It is becoming a serious question—what to do with the epileptics. The colony plan is being strongly recommended. Ohio has already located them independently at Gallipolis, and New York passed a bill providing for the establishment of a home for their care and treatment. In preceding reports their claims were alluded to, advising special legislation in their behalf. The necessity of this has been so apparent that the management considered it necessary to reject their applications until special provision should be made for them. The following from one of the most prominent periodicals, written before the enactment of the Ohio and New York law, so clearly portrays the epileptic that it is inserted here:

“Sufferers from epilepsy must be accounted among the most unfortunate of human beings. An early development of the malady darkens all the patient's prospects in life. However domestic his disposition, he cannot anticipate a home of his own. He is largely shut out from ordinary occupations. He is an unwelcome visitor in the social circle, and his own sensitiveness leads him to shrink from joining it.

If he ventures upon the street, he is liable at any moment to be thrown violently to the ground; if he remains at home he is in the same danger of falling down stairs, or against the sharp corners of the furniture, or upon a hot stove. He lives in perpetual dread.

The number of epileptics is very large; probably there are a quarter of a million in this country. The amount of suffering endured by the patients and their friends must be incalculable.

Many epileptics, moreover, though perfectly sane at other times, show a destructive impulse during that form of disease in which the patient does not fall in convulsions. They may attack and kill a stranger toward whom they have not even a cause of annoyance, and a few moments afterwards be wholly unaware of the act.

Now, while in most parts of the United States, ample provision is made for the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the feeble-minded, and indeed for nearly every class of unfortunates, there is almost no provision for epileptics. True, Massachusetts has a private institution for epileptic children at Baldwinsville, but they must leave it at the age of fourteen, though there is not a place in the land to which they can go.

Other countries are far ahead of us in this matter. In Germany there has been a colony for epileptics for nearly a quarter of a century, a colony which now numbers more than one thousand patients. There are similar asylums in other countries of Europe.

Every state in the union should provide a thoroughly well-equipped institution for epileptics. The majority of the patients would be improved; not a few, whose epilepsy results from injury to the head, would be wholly cured; all would be made comparatively comfortable and happy. They could be furnished with employment such as would be at the same time conducive to health and a help toward the expense of the establishment.

Opportunity for the more careful and continuous study of the disease would be supplied, by which its treatment would be rendered more hopeful than it now is."

At the date of the eighth biennial report, there were one hundred and thirteen being cared for here. This class now numbers one hundred and eight in the wards. With the completion of an asylum building, which your honorable body has under advisement, the institution can continue to care for many of them. Without an extension of buildings, I cannot but advise the continued rejection of their appeals for admission.

Among the number of applicants are persons over eighteen years of age, who cannot be admitted under the present law, although meriting recognition. At such time as the state can provide for the admission of adults it should be done. In many cases their claims are more urgent than those of younger years.

There are now more than four hundred applicants waiting to be admitted, two hundred and seventeen of whom are eligible by law, but must wait for greater capacity. During the period there were two hundred and twenty-one applications. For movement of population and other information, you are referred to the tables herewith appended.

When it is understood that there are now 3,319 feeble-minded persons in Iowa, as reported by the census of 1890, and three-fourths of this number will seek state shelter and protection, you can readily understand the necessity of increased accommodations for this deserving class of defectives.

It is the aim of the Institution and in conformity with the law to provide for the uneducable as well as for the teachable. To accommodate the idiot and imbecile children in the same building or same ward with the victims of dementia or epilepsy has a pernicious effect. A speedy remedy is needed. The plans of a new building contemplate apartments that will permit training for all who are susceptible and for all of the lowest types of idiocy. Their conditions and requirements have been repeatedly presented to an extent that I need not rehearse them here.

The total number of insane given for Iowa by the census is 3,197, for which three hospitals are generously and wisely provided for their care and treatment, while this class, numbering 3,319, finds only one institution, with provision for not more than 450. Your attention is especially called to this fact, that you may find it consistent to press the claims of the feeble-minded in terms commensurate with their number and needs.

Next in importance requiring attention is the water supply. You are aware that the present system partially depends on Keg creek, which is muddy water at intervals, when it is not only unfit for general use, but from a sanitary standpoint is unsafe. During the spring rains the pipes and tanks are so filled with deposit as to render the water unfit for any purpose. Bathing and scrubbing are deferred indefinitely. The risk is too great to be continued. It invites deadly germs that may propagate infectious maladies liable to cause an epidemic of typhoid fever or other serious sickness. I trust you will emphasize the importance of a speedy remedy. An appropriation should be made to secure a sufficient number of wells to furnish the necessary needs for all purposes. In connection with this, a large reservoir is required for storage, to be drawn upon in an emergency. I estimate that thirty-five hundred dollars will be needed for this purpose. The wells in use only supply a sufficient quantity for drinking water, culinary demands, and for laundry work.

The system of stand pipes and hose connections should be increased, and that portion of steam pipes belonging to the first plant should be overhauled and repaired. The breakages in the threads in the return pipes are from rust and age. Accidents from this cause are not only expensive and annoying, but dangerous consequences may follow

where steam is shut off during extremely cold weather. It would be impossible in an emergency to protect the children from extremes of temperature.

To preserve the buildings, fifteen hundred dollars is little enough for painting. The school department will need two hundred dollars, and for surgical instruments, one hundred dollars is requested; for barns, one thousand dollars; for contingent and repair fund, five thousand dollars will be required to meet the demands in this direction; for bedsteads and bedding, fifteen hundred dollars. An abundant supply of bedding material for this class of children is so necessary to their comfort and welfare that the above sum is small enough.

Your familiarity with the expenditure of appropriations is such that I need give but a brief account in my report.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The twenty-fourth general assembly made the following appropriations: For completing laundry and industrial rooms, \$15,000. With this fund the building has been completed, being now the most substantial in the group, and provides fully for laundry room, wood working room, shoe shop and band room on the second floor. These conveniences are all that are needed for present use.

For barns and granaries, \$1,000 was allowed where \$3,000 was expected. Eight hundred and nine dollars has been used to provide temporary buildings until an additional amount can be obtained to make further extensions.

For finishing fourth floor and seating Assembly Hall, \$1,000 has answered the purpose, leaving the attic floor completed and the hall provided with comfortable chairs.

The \$1,000 for painting answered a good purpose, but was not enough.

The \$1,000 to build a fruit house has not been used, but plans have been made preparatory to commencing work at an early date.

The fencing fund is only partially drawn; the remainder is needed for completion of fences.

Five hundred dollars for improvement of grounds has answered a good purpose.

The \$1,200 granted for a new boiler and fixtures was not enough. With the sale of an old boiler, we were able to provide a new one.

The \$1,200 for beds and bedding has been utilized in the direction intended. The amount should be more for next period.

Three thousand five hundred dollars for contingent and repair fund is not enough. The numerous repairs required throughout the institution demand a larger sum.

The sums for school supplies and hospital ward secured many needed conveniences.

One thousand one hundred and fifty dollars of the East Cottage fund was necessary to make needed repairs. The sum allowed by the twenty-third general assembly was not sufficient to move the building and make repairs, it was therefore deemed advisable to make necessary improvements and not attempt to move the building until a more liberal appropriation shall have been secured.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

It is gratifying to report that the health of the inmates has been good during the period, with a smaller per cent of deaths to report than for the preceding period. The causes of death are given in appended tables. With the exception of the water supply referred to, the sanitary condition of the buildings has been favorable.

One of the hospital patients broke out with the measles soon after his return from Omaha, where he had been sent for an operation. The building was quarantined at once, thereby confining the disease to this ward. In all, only three cases developed.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

During the past year this division has maintained its previous standard with more complete work in the kindergarten rooms and industrial classes. It has been our aim to test the intellectual capacity of the inmates and classify them accordingly. The customary methods have been practiced with at least average results. The number enrolled in the school department is now two hundred and seventy-five. A majority of these, with others, who have passed to the school period, have been instructed in labor training, partial results of which will be found in tabulated form appended.

The wood working room was not ready for use until late in the fall, and therefore has limited results to report. I am pleased to state that this division of labor training is in a promising condition, with prospects of greater benefits, not only in teaching boys skill in this industry, but in remunerative returns that will pay the expenses of the department.

Needle work and household duties have consumed all the time that the girls have outside of school training and recreation hours.

The shoe shop, carpenter shop, farm, brick yard, and general work, furnish employment for all boys capable of participating in labor training.

The following program indicates the character of exercises in this department:

	9:00-9:15.	9:15-9:30.	9:30-10:00.	10:00-10:30.	10:30-11:00.	11:00-11:30.	11:30-12:00.	12:00-12:30.	12:30-2:50.
1	Morning exercises in Assembly Hall.	Grammar and Writing.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Reading and Spelling.	Recess.	Geography and Physiology.	Numbers, Reading and Writing.	Noon Intermission.
2		Spelling.	Arithmetic.	Reading, Physiology.	Spelling and Arithmetic.		Reading and Geography.	Spelling and Arithmetic.	
3		Chart and Word Method	Numbers Word Method	Reading Language.	Spelling and Numbers.		Writing.	Second Singing Class.	
4		Arithmetic.	Printing work and Reading Chart.	Reading.	Primary Arithmetic.		Arithmetic.	Geography.	
5		Chart.	Chart.	Word Method	Word Method		Reading.	Numbers.	
6		Writing.		Reading.	Chart.		Reading.	Word Method.	
7		Spelling.	Numbers and Reading.	Word Drill.	General.		Writing.		
7		Form Drill.	Chart and Word Drill.	Numbers.	Word Method Individual Work.		Piano Instruction.	Second Singing Class.	
8		Reading.	Word Method	Chart.			* Writing.	Form and Color.	
9		1st K. G. Circle Work.	Reading.	Chart and Word Method	Spelling.			Numbers.	
10	Color and Form.	Words and Chart.	Word Method	Writing.		Numbers.	Counting.		
11	1st. Division March Drill and Reading.	Form Drill.	Attention Exercise.	Numbers.	Industrial Work.	2d. Division Attention Exercise.	Form Drill and Marching.		
12	8:00-9:00.	9:00-10:00		10:00-11:00.		11:00-12:00.			
		Turning.		Carving.		Bench Work.			
	Band.	Cornets.		Trombone.		Alto Horn.			

2:00-2:30.	2:30-3:00.	3:00-3:30.	3:30-4:00.			
Second K. G. Story and Gift Work.	Angles and Lines.	Occupations.	Games.	Dismission.	Miss Dean.	
Second Drawing Class.	1st Drawing Class		Callisthenics.		Miss Powell.	
First Sewing Class.	Industrial Work.				Miss Waynick.	
Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Industrial Work.		Miss Irwin.	
Writing.	Hand Sewing.				Miss Gene Sartelle.	
Word Method.	Reading Numbers.	Individual Work.	Industrial Work.		Miss Inseare.	
Fancy Needle Work.	Response.				Miss Clift.	
First Singing Class	Piano Instruction.		Callisthenics.		Miss Shulters.	
Number.	Number.	Industrial Work.			Miss Maywood.	
Writing.	Gift Work.	Occupation Work.	Games.		Miss Seelye.	
First Sewing Class.					Mrs. Wahl.	
Third Division Attention Drill.	Form.	Color and Reading.	Manual Drill.		Miss Sartelle.	
2:00-2:40	2:40-3:20.	3:20-4:00.			4:00-4:45	
Carving.	Turning.	Bench Work.				Mr. Bicknell.
Drums.	Bass.	Trombone.		Band.		

Entertainment and Sunday exercises have been kept up regularly during the period.

In behalf of the flower mission, it is a pleasure to bear testimony to pleasing exercises on the 25th of June, conducted by Mrs. Shafer, of Malvern, assisted by the clergy from Glenwood, and others. Mrs. Heinman arranged for the entertainment, but was unavoidably detained. Each child present received a bouquet of flowers. These visits and exercises give our children much pleasure and stimulate their worthy impulses.

The asylum classes have received training in Woodrow Hall under the direction of a competent teacher, who directs their movements with a view to discipline and recreation.

On the night of Tuesday, December 20, 1892, the farm cottage was destroyed by fire. When discovered, the flames were beyond control with the limited conveniences for fire protection. It was with difficulty that all the family were saved. You are familiar with the investigation and opportunities for rebuilding, which I need not give in detail.

A retrospective view of the operations of the Institution suggests that among the most embarrassing features of the work has been to discriminate in the way of admissions and to properly classify the inmates, features which can only be remedied by increased capacity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Continued thanks are due to the many friends of our household for the expressions of gratitude and confidence and for kindness in remembering this dependent family with generous contributions during the holiday seasons and at other times.

Acknowledgments are due to the publishers of the *Oskaloosa Herald*, *Davenport Sunday Democrat*, the *Montezuma Republican*, the *Marshalltown Times-Republican*, the *Missouri Valley Times*, the *Deaf Mute Hawkeye*, the *Mills County Journal*, and others.

To the officers and teachers, department managers, and employes, I am under obligations for their untiring zeal in the interests and welfare of the institution, and especially to the honorable board of trustees, for their counsel and hearty co-operation in the general management of affairs and responsibilities incumbent upon the superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. POWELL.

CIRCULAR.

This institution was established by the sixteenth general assembly of the State of Iowa, in the year 1876, and located at Glenwood, in the building formerly occupied by soldiers' orphans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our institution is open daily, except Sundays and Saturdays, to visitors and the public, at all reasonable hours, and all are not only cordially invited to visit our school, but earnestly requested to do so.

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

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

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

Any other information desired will be cheerfully given by the superintendent.

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

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

COUNTIES.	No. enrolled.	COUNTIES.	No. enrolled.
Adair.....	4	Jones.....	32
Adams.....	8	Keokuk.....	3
Allamakee.....	5	Kossuth.....	1
Appanoose.....	5	Lee.....	8
Audubon.....	1	Linn.....	11
Benton.....	9	Louisa.....	3
Black Hawk.....	12	Lucas.....	6
Boone.....	5	Lyon.....	2
Bremer.....	4	Madison.....	6
Buchanan.....	12	Mahaska.....	3
Buena Vista.....	1	Marion.....	7
Butler.....	1	Marshall.....	7
Carroll.....	12	Mills.....	12
Cass.....	1	Mitchell.....	2
Cedar.....	6	Monona.....	6
Cerro Gordo.....	6	Monroe.....	3
Cherokee.....	5	Montgomery.....	8
Chickasaw.....	22	Muscatine.....	12
Clarke.....	3	O'Brien.....	3
Clay.....	1	Osceola.....	1
Clayton.....	3	Page.....	4
Clinton.....	14	Palo Alto.....	1
Crawford.....	3	Plymouth.....	3
Dallas.....	11	Pocahontas.....	3
Davis.....	3	Polk.....	21
Decatur.....	3	Pottawattamie.....	14
Delaware.....	5	Poweshiek.....	2
Des Moines.....	9	Ringgold.....	1
Dickinson.....	2	Scott.....	15
Dubuque.....	16	Shelby.....	3
Fayette.....	3	Sioux.....	3
Floyd.....	1	Story.....	2
Fremont.....	5	Tama.....	5
Greene.....	3	Taylor.....	1
Grundy.....	2	Union.....	10
Guthrie.....	10	Van Buren.....	4
Hamilton.....	4	Wapello.....	9
Hardin.....	3	Warren.....	8
Harrison.....	10	Washington.....	2
Henry.....	5	Wayne.....	5
Howard.....	1	Webster.....	4
Humboldt.....	5	Winnebago.....	1
Ida.....	3	Winnebleshiek.....	3
Iowa.....	4	Woodbury.....	12
Jackson.....	4	Wright.....	3
Jasper.....	12	Total.....	476
Jefferson.....	1		
Johnson.....	8		

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number enrolled at beginning of period.....	269	188	457
Number admitted first year.....	48	17	65
Number admitted second year.....	51	26	77
Number admitted during the period.....	94	43	137
Cared for during period.....	363	232	595
Number admitted since organization.....	685	422	1,107
Number at close of period.....	284	192	476
Average first year of period.....			458
Average second year of period.....			463
Average for period.....			460.5
Discharged during the period.....	78	40	118
Applications first year of period.....			113
Applications second year of period.....			108
Applications for the period.....			221
Applicants over age.....	3	4	7
Applicants waiting for admission.....			217
Number in school department.....			275
Number in asylum and custodial departments.....			201

CAUSES FOR DISMISSAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died first year of the period.....	12	3	15
Died second year of the period.....	8	4	12
Parents non-residents.....	4	2	6
Cared for at home.....	32	16	48
Not feeble-minded.....	6	2	8
Self-supporting.....	11	8	19
On account of insanity.....	0	4	4
Sent to school for the deaf.....	1		1
Total.....	79	39	118

SPECIAL DEFECTS OF NUMBER NOW PRESENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptic.....	62	46	108
Blind.....	2	3	5
Vision imperfect.....	13	9	22
Do not talk.....	68	47	115
Talk imperfectly.....	83	42	125
Paralytic.....	33	15	48
Microcephals.....	11	4	15
Hydrocephals.....	5	1	6
Deaf and dumb.....	4	1	5
Deformity of body.....	33	17	50

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE PERIOD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bronchitis.....	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
Gastritis.....	1	1	2
Typho malaria.....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis (general).....	1	1	2
Acute pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2
Biliary occlusion.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Total.....	10	8	27

CONDITION OF INMATES DISCHARGED DURING PERIOD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered.....	26	33	59
Much improved.....	3	6	9
Moderately improved.....	10	12	22
Slightly improved.....	12	19	31
Not improved.....	12	21	33
Total.....	63	91	154

Cash received from clothing accounts and sundry other sources during the biennial period ending June 30, 1893..... \$ 11,769.53
All of which has been turned over to the Treasurer, as shown by receipts.

YEARLY PER CAPITA EXPENSE.

Not including clothing.....	\$ 160.89
Including clothing.....	178.04
Total net credits for farm for the period.....	6,468.83
Net credits for shoe shop for the period.....	378.74

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Biennial Report of the Treasurer of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893.

NAME OF FUND.	Balance from last report.	Cash received from F. M. Powell.	Cash received from State warrants.	Total amount received.	Total amount Superintend't orders paid.	Balance on hand.
Support.....	\$ 1,679.52	\$ 11,430.10	\$ 121,546.14	\$ 134,655.76	\$ 131,434.42	\$ 3,221.34
Ordinary.....	3,664.00		44,000.00	47,664.00	43,994.00	3,670.00
Fencing.....			300.00	300.00	67.13	232.87
Beds and bedding.....			1,496.00	1,496.00	1,306.49	99.51
Hospital.....			400.00	400.00	201.23	108.77
Repairs and contingent.....			3,500.00	3,500.00	3,424.15	75.85
Providential.....			400.00	400.00	400.00	
Kitchen furniture.....	252.07		760.77	1,012.84	945.42	67.42
Brick yard.....	50.00		111.64	161.64	161.64	
Boilers and pump.....		330.43	3,837.50	4,167.93	4,196.93	
School.....			345.05	345.05	345.05	
Electric light.....			2,153.48	2,153.48	2,153.48	
Laundry.....			17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Grounds.....	200.00		650.00	850.00	694.46	155.54
Painting.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Finishing fourth floor.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	925.11	74.89
Barns and granaries.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	809.00	191.00
Mov. and repair E. Cottage.....			1,150.00	1,150.00	1,150.00	
Piggery.....			500.00	500.00	500.00	
Orchard.....			80.59	80.59	80.59	
Addition to old building.....			900.00	900.00	900.00	
Totals.....	\$ 5,845.59	\$ 11,769.53	\$ 202,151.17	\$ 219,766.29	\$ 211,869.10	\$ 7,897.19

Above is shown an account of all moneys received and paid by me during the period ending June 30, 1893, together with the balance remaining in my hands at the close of the period.

Respectfully submitted,
F. M. SHRIVER, Treasurer.