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SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home

AND

HOME FOR INDIGENT CHILDREN.

JUNE 30, 1897.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

- A. P. DOE, *President*..... Davenport, Iowa
Term expires March, 1898.
- MRS. MARY J. KETCHAM, *Secretary*..... Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
Term expires March, 1902.
- J. G. BROWN, *Treasurer*..... Marshalltown, Iowa
Term expires March, 1900.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOME.

Superintendent.....	M. T. GASS, M. A.
Assistant Superintendent.....	T. C. DALZELL
Matron.....	GRACE I. GASS
Physician.....	WILLIAM L. ALLEN, M. D.
Librarian and Music Teacher.....	HENRIETTA WARREN
Assistant Matron.....	MRS. T. C. DALZELL
Hospital Nurse.....	NORA ARMSTRONG

COTTAGE MATRONS.

1. Miss M. Leonhard,	10. Miss Mary Worthington.
2. Miss Mary Hilles.	11.
3. Miss M. E. Zelmer.	12. Miss M. E. Meadley.
4. Miss Julie Brashcar.	13. Miss Alice P. Mead.
5. Miss Lettie S. Van.	14. Miss Ella Plumby.
6. Mrs. Ellen Crisman.	15. Miss Eliza R. Little.
7. Miss Nellie Hutchinson.	16. Miss Emma Knerringer.
8. Miss Lucy G. Lockhead.	17. Mrs. C. E. Dinamore.
9. Miss L. Howard.	18. Mrs. Alice Smith.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Miss Esther Porter.	Miss Louisa J. Coy.
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT — TEACHERS.

Miss Lillian Bandy.	Miss Ella Pinkerton.
Miss Anna Russell.	Miss Mary G. Murphy.
Miss Ella V. Wetzell.	Mrs. Margaret McGrath.
Mrs. Emily J. Rowell.	Miss Minta Parry
	Miss Angela Reynolds.

Kitchen Manager.....	Miss Kate Leary
Laundry Manager.....	Miss Mary Coen
Sewing Room Manager.....	Miss Maggie Cahill
Pantry Manager.....	Miss Maggie Reinbott
Children's Dining Hall Manager.....	Miss Melissa Moore
Engineer.....	C. C. Green
Shop Foreman.....	J. W. Ferris
Baker.....	G. G. Schurr
Farmer.....	Ben Klotz
Teamster.....	William Klotz
Shoemaker.....	H. Ede
Daywatch.....	J. A. Martin
Nightwatch.....	F. M. Henderson

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To Hon. Francis M. Drake, Governor of Iowa:

In presenting this, our sixteenth biennial report, for your consideration and approval, it is very gratifying to report that the work of the biennial period just past has been one of thorough success for the economic and moral interests of the state, and the education, training, and aiding to self-support of the 750 children who have found shelter within our institution within the past two years. Contributing to the good results of our work, and one of the principal factors in furthering the interests of the institution and its usefulness, has been the careful management of our superintendent and matron, aided at all times by a force of interested and earnest assistants in all the departments.

Good health has prevailed, and no accidents of serious nature have occurred during the two years, and as there were none during the previous biennial period we can make the remarkable statement that with an average enrollment of 466 children we have had but three deaths in four years and ten months.

The marked improvement in our school, the enthusiastic work and progress made in our industrial departments, the contentment and universal interest manifested by the children, have been very gratifying to all the friends of the institution, and to all persons interested in the work of rescuing, saving, and helping children to a higher life. The institution's work for the past two years commends itself.

The county poor house, the only refuge for children in some of our counties, saves from starvation and cold, while exposing its innocent child-inmates to criminals, lunatics, imbeciles, and all sorts of vice and examples of immorality, thereby training them to become paupers and state criminals, to be hunted down, tried at state expense, and afterwards supported by the state.

The aim of our institution is to encourage, educate, and help to self-support, and then place its deserving little inmates in homes where they will grow to manhood and womanhood under good influences and become useful citizens.

A vast amount of good is being done each year in aiding and preparing little people consigned to our care to become respectable and thrifty men and women; but a law which could be made use of in some instances, the enforcement of which would enable the officers of the institution to hold absolute control of children to prevent their returning to unworthy relatives and pernicious influences, would be of untold advantage.

Too often girls, who at an early age have been placed in our institution for shelter and support, after being cared for by the state until they arrive at promising young womanhood, are claimed by disreputable mothers and dragged down to a life of misery and disgrace. If full legal control were given to the trustees of our institution to place such children in good homes, either by indenture or adoption, when they are small, they would escape the danger of vicious influences of relatives who often claim them when they are at the age of 16 and we can no longer keep them, and we are powerless to interfere.

To aid us in this important part of our work, we ask you to recommend to the next legislature the passage of a law, whereby children abandoned by parents, children in homes of vice, houses of prostitution, dance halls, and gambling resorts may be rescued, and their custody be placed under the legal control of the officers of this institution until they arrive at their majority.

Most of the western states have such a law, and where it has been in force a number of years many innocent children have been rescued and transferred to good homes; and the fear of the enforcement of this law has been the means of less abuse of children. Should such a law be passed, it need not necessarily interfere with the laws now in force by which children are received and discharged, but could be made use of in instances where the present law fails.

We would also call your attention to the fact that children less than 10 years of age, too young to realize the meaning of crime, or to know right from wrong, are sent to the reform schools of the state by county officials, in order to place the cost of the support of their indigent children upon the state, thereby placing upon the state a burden which belongs to the county. A glance at the reports of our reform schools, showing a large percentage of their inmates to be from 7 to 10 years of age, will prove the importance of a law which will protect innocent children and place the responsibility of their care and support where it belongs.

A larger number of children has been admitted and a larger number has been discharged and placed in homes during this last biennial period than during any other in the history of the institution. Our excellent schools and the industrial departments, recently established, have been of great help in preparing our children to fill places in homes acceptably; and we are convinced that if laws were enacted giving the officers of our institution fuller authority over the disposal of children, and if county officials who make application for the admission of children would make an effort to secure parents' and guardians' consent for their children to be placed in good homes, our institution could receive, prepare, and place in excellent homes twice as many children as we now do, without increasing the cost of maintaining the institution.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations given us by the last general assembly have been expended for the purposes for which they were intended, and while they were much less than our urgent needs required they have placed us upon a better plane, and given us better facilities for carrying on our work than we have had before.

LAND.

It has been found practicable and wise to give the Agricultural College at Ames, where the sons of well-to-do men can be taught the science of farming, a large tract of land. All other institutions of the state, where land can be made use of, have large areas of land.

Is it not doubly important to give the indigent boys of the state an opportunity not only to help support themselves, but to give them a practical knowledge of one of the most promising branches of Iowa industry? Several tracts in our vicinity can now be purchased at a reasonable price, but as the demand increases will soon be too valuable to be bought for farm purposes. We most earnestly urge as one of our greatest needs an appropriation for land.

COTTAGES.

We still have seven cottages of one story, ill arranged and poorly ventilated. The need of more room, the comfort and health of the children, require that they be raised to correspond with the others already improved and enlarged.

HALL AND GYMNASIUM.

Our institution has neither chapel, hall, gymnasium, nor any place where all our children can be gathered together, outside of the dining-room. Our schoolhouse is also too small to accommodate all. We have no gymnasium. A hall which would be large enough to accommodate all the children is greatly needed for many purposes, such as Sunday services, lectures, entertainments, exhibitions, and so forth. We have \$3,750 resulting from the sale of property bequeathed to our institution seven years ago by Baxter Whiting, of Onawa. A careful estimate has been made of the cost of erecting such a building, and in addition to the Whiting bequest it will require \$6,250. Saying we are without such a building will, we hope, be sufficient to impress our next general assembly that one is much needed.

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

Our institution buildings have an estimated value of nearly \$175,000, some of which have been built more than twenty years. Repairs are needed, which will involve considerable cost, during the next two years. Out of this fund we also pay the expenses of investigating homes for children, insurance, etc. The fences about the property are badly out of repair, and should be replaced by new ones to make the state property compare with the property about us. With the many demands from this fund already in sight, we feel the importance of urging a larger amount than we have received in the past.

SEWERAGE.

Our sewerage has always been carried into a creek near the institution. This creek runs several miles through pastures where cows are pastured, which supply the milk for the city of Davenport. The board of health of the city has recently notified us to abate what they declare to be an abuse, and we shall be obliged to connect with some of the city sewers in the near future. This, from the distance and elevation of our premises, will

involve considerable expense. The action of the city board of health is imperative in the matter, and an appropriation which will cover the cost is important.

FURNITURE.

Our furniture, in constant use with a family of between five and six hundred persons, soon gets worn and dilapidated, and requires replacing.

LIBRARY.

Our library, one of the principal and most profitable means of instructing and educating the children, has been much used, and the books badly worn. From the library fund juvenile papers and periodicals are supplied, which are read with much interest and profit.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

The larger part of our industrial building is occupied by the girls, leaving only the basement for the boys. Our industrial work, which has been carried on under difficulties for the want of room, has been of such a satisfactory and pleasing character that we more fully realize the importance of another building, to be used by the boys exclusively. In this building, if one is given us, the boys will be employed in blacksmithing, carpenter work and tin work and such other branches of industry as will help them when they go out to do for themselves.

WATER-TANK.

Our water supply comes to us from the city water-works through a six-inch main over a mile in length. The water has a force back of it sufficient for a fire pressure at all times. The constant strain on our plumbing, and the great waste of water, which is paid for according to the quantity used, makes our water supply expensive. A water-tank which would hold a week's supply would be a profitable investment, as we could use gravity pressure and save many expensive repairs and much waste.

We call your attention to our most pressing requirements, arranged in the order of their importance, and hope they will receive your approval:

For land	\$ 6,000
For raising and improving seven cottages	11,000
For steam heating and improving enlarged cottages	700
For furnishing the enlarged cottages	1,500
For general furniture	1,500
For contingent and repair fund	5,000
For library	1,000
For boys' industrial building	5,000
For sewerage	5,000
For erecting a hall to be used for a chapel, kindergarten and gymnasium	6,250
For cement walks	800
For water tank	1,500
For chaplaincy fund	500
For new boiler	2,500
For guns for the military company	300
For railroad spur	1,500

As a part of our report we present the reports of our superintendent physician and treasurer.

We very respectfully submit this, our sixteenth biennial report, for your consideration.

MARY J. KETCHAM,
Secretary.

A. P. DOE,
President.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

I have the pleasure herewith to submit for your consideration the sixteenth biennial report of the Home of which you are the honored trustees, covering the period from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1897, inclusive.

Through the two years just closed the home has enjoyed a period of uninterrupted prosperity and of marked success in attaining the objects for which it was designed. There have been cared for in the home during this period 719 children. This means that they have not only been fed and clothed, but trained and educated, both in school and in industrial pursuits, and thus better prepared to go out into the homes where they are to be placed. The Home has a more exalted and humane purpose than simply making it a place of detention where children can be held until some disposition is made of them. The state has wisely provided that they shall remain at least one year, with a view that they may receive such training and discipline as shall in every way make them more desirable members of families in which it is the ultimate object of the home to place them. To this end a well equipped school with a competent corps of teachers is maintained, which consists of a kindergarten and primary and grammar school, covering the first nine grades of public school work; so that our graduates are prepared to enter any of the high schools of the state. In addition to this there have been organized during the last two years several industrial departments where children who are old enough are given some kind of manual training. It is becoming more and more apparent, as the years go by, that the schools of the country are not doing for its youth what is most important for their subsequent welfare in confining their efforts to their intellectual training alone. It is realized that training in some kind of handicraft is important and quite essential to their future prosperity. Especially is this true of those whose success is to depend upon the labor of their hands, and in a home of dependent children this is largely the case. The provision already made for the industrial training of children here, I regard a move in the right direction and one that will be found of great advantage to them when they go out from here. As much can not be expected from such training in limiting it to boys and girls under 15 and 16 years of age, the limit of their time in the home, as though it were extended till they were of greater age; yet many will acquire a good degree of skill in the use of tools and in their various occupations, and all will learn habits of industry that will be of untold value to them when they go out to do for themselves. The girls' department is ample and well equipped for the industries that they pursue, but for the boys no separate apartment has been provided, though they number about 100 more than the girls. We are doing the best we can for them in the use of the basement of the girls'

building for their shop work. In the work provided for both girls and boys it has been the aim to employ them in a way, so far as possible, suited to their choice, and that would give them training and skill in doing those things that they would most likely be called upon to do when they leave the home; at the same time the work has been planned and the children so employed as to best serve the needs of the institution. Boys are employed upon the farm, in the bakery, engine room, and our cabinet and carpenter shop, where nearly all of our repairing is done and many of our improvements are made. The girls alternately work in the tailor shop, dress-making department, cooking school, and laundry, and about the buildings, so that they get a pretty fair knowledge of various kinds of domestic work, the older classes spending one-half day in school and the other half in their industrial training. This is accomplished with no necessary detriment to their school work, as the lessons of the half-day classes are prepared out of school and principally in the evenings.

While this feature of our work has been in operation less than two years, I think its feasibility and practical utility have been so far demonstrated as to justify the expenditures made and warrant the same ample provisions for carrying on the work with the boys as have been made for the girls.

The school department has been thoroughly and efficiently carried on, and the results accomplished as reasonably satisfactory as could be expected where children are entering and dropping out of their classes at all times of the year. The work in vocal music has been a feature that is especially gratifying, and the manner in which the children read music and sing is a joy to the children themselves and a pleasure to all who hear them. There have been regularly ten teachers, including music and kindergarten teachers. The schools closed with an average membership of 476 and an average attendance of 471. This is an increase in membership of thirteen and in attendance of fourteen over that at the close of school in 1896. The average membership per room was fifty-two and nine-tenths and of attendance fifty-two and three-tenths pupils. In the first primary there was an attendance of sixty-one, in the second primary seventy-one, and in the third primary fifty-eight. These numbers are greater than any one teacher should be required to instruct and more than one can do justice to. If the number the coming year should be as great, which seems probable, I should advise the employment of another teacher. The school building contains only eight rooms designed for session rooms, but I think one of the rooms intended for recitation rooms can be utilized for smaller classes.

A religious service is held usually on Sunday afternoons, which some of the ministers or laity of the city, who are invited, conduct, and in addition to this some simple form of worship is held each evening in the cottages by their matrons.

Thus it will be observed that, while the intellectual instruction of the children is well provided for, their moral and religious training is of a general character and designed to be such as will inculcate moral and Christian principles acceptable to every one, and that will not prejudice any against their adopted religious faith.

In the last two years twenty-three have been graduated from the course of study and received diplomas.

Aside from their school studies the children are encouraged to read books from the library, drawn for them by their matrons. They seem to appreciate this opportunity and avail themselves of it with profit and pleasure. A considerable number of periodicals and papers are also furnished to each cottage, adapted to the tastes and capacities of the children in them, and these have proved not only sources of valuable knowledge but a means of worthy entertainment and of cultivating a habit of good reading.

Ample opportunity is also furnished for the recreation of the children, as work and study are so interspersed with play and amusement as to make life in the Home the most enjoyable possible for the little ones under the circumstances. A military company has been organized for some time in which some sixty or seventy of the older boys are enrolled. This is regularly officered, and under the efficient direction of Captain Dalzell has acquired a very commendable degree of skill in military tactics and the manual of arms. It is an enterprise in which the boys themselves take great pride, and it has, I believe, exercised a great influence amongst them in cultivating a manly bearing and dignity. I wish their military ambition might be further gratified by procuring for them real instead of wooden guns.

HEALTH.

The health of the children in the Home has been most remarkable. There have been during the last two years but few cases of serious sickness and only three deaths, two of which occurred in October, 1895, and the other in March, 1896. Of the two former one died from rheumatism of the heart and the other of tuberculosis, and both were afflicted with these diseases when they entered the Home. The third case was one of spinal meningitis. It will be observed that for the last sixteen months not a single death has occurred, and the three mentioned are the only cases of mortality in the home since January 28, 1893, a period of nearly four and one-half years. This is all the more remarkable when you consider the sources from which children come and the condition in which they are brought to the Home. While this very gratifying condition of health is, no doubt, due largely to the regular habits of diet, cleanliness, and the wholesome character of their entire surroundings, the prompt and efficient service rendered by our Home physician, Dr. Allen, has contributed no small amount to the excellent degree of health enjoyed by the children. Prompt attention is always given to the first appearance of ailments of any kind, and I have no doubt that many epidemics have been warded off and lives saved by thus early placing the cases under treatment when they required it. The sanitary condition of the Home is most excellent and the degree of health enjoyed is far above what prevails in private homes, even under the most favorable circumstances.

IMPROVEMENTS.

At the last regular session of the legislature \$14,500 were appropriated for making improvements in the Home. While this was but a small per cent of what was asked and much less than was needed to do for the Home what we feel ought to have been done, it has been judiciously applied for

the purposes intended, and so far as the improvements have been completed the institution has been radically and permanently benefited and thus far better equipped to serve its purpose.

Five cottages upon the boys' side and one of the girls' cottages have been enlarged from one to two story buildings. This increases the capacity of these buildings so that, at least, thirty-five children may be cared for in them with a greater degree of comfort than twenty-five were provided for in the old cottages. No one can appreciate these improvements more than the children and matrons who have so long occupied the small cottages.

With the \$1,500 to complete the steam plant it has been extended into all the cottages and school building, and the coal stoves used for heating purposes are entirely dispensed with. The enlarging of some of the cottages and the heating of them all throughout, has increased the amount of space heated fully 30 per cent. Notwithstanding this, the heating has been done at an increased cost of only about 3 per cent during the past year over what it was for the first year of the biennial period, and with greater convenience and comfort to all. It was, however, accomplished by taxing our boiler capacity to its utmost extent.

Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for industrial building and equipment, and this has been devoted to enlarging the girls' industrial building constructed in part two years ago and completing it according to the original plan. It now amply serves for carrying on a cooking school and dressmaking and tailoring departments, purposes for which it was designed.

The appropriations made for furnishing enlarged cottages, general furniture, library, and repair fund have been expended, so far as available, in making needed repairs and supplying necessary furniture and purchase of books for library.

Of the \$1,000 obtained for cement walk, one-half has been drawn and expended in the construction of a new floor all around the portico and porches on the boys' side. The balance will be used before the close of the present season in renewing the floors in corresponding places on the girls' side of the grounds.

An ice house and cold storage has been built out of the amount appropriated for this purpose, and is now in operation. It was constructed through our own shop and largely with the aid of the boys' work, which gave an opportunity not only for their employment but enabled us to erect a much better building out of the funds than otherwise could have been secured. We now have storage for 150 tons of ice besides cooling rooms over which can be placed about twenty tons more.

The dental and oculist fund of \$500 has rendered a good service in providing such treatment as is always necessary amongst children to prevent the loss of their teeth and preserve them from decay. The eyes of many, too, whose sight was impaired have received such attention as to spare them much suffering and to enable them to perform their duties successfully and with comfort. There is such constant need of attention to children in these matters, and the benefits derived are so essential to their future well-being, that the fund ought to be made a permanent one.

The carriage and tool house, for which an appropriation of \$300 was granted, is now in process of construction. While it will not be in all respects such as was desired, yet by erecting it with our own labor we shall with this small amount be able to provide such a building as will answer the purposes.

There have been many other minor improvements in the grading, sodding, and tilling of the grounds. The cottages also have nearly all been repainted and their windows screened, and this has been entirely done with the help of our boys, as well as the complete covering of the steam pipes. In making such improvements it has been the aim, so far as possible, to utilize the labor of the children in the Home, and they have been employed wherever they could be to any advantage.

The electric plant has been completed and furnishes to the Home a most excellent means of lighting. It enables us also to so far dispense with the use of oil lamps that we feel that the safety of the children and security of the buildings are much better provided for.

NEEDS OF THE HOME.

[For schedule of needs of the home, see trustees' report.]

FOR ADDITIONAL LAND, \$6,000.

In the Home with 500 children there is a large number of boys capable of performing considerable farm work, and had we the land to till it would not only afford an occupation which would train the boys for the very pursuit that most of them will follow, but it would add considerably to the revenue of the Home and to the support of the children it has to maintain. Fifty cows, to furnish milk for the family we have, would be none too many, and no product of the farm could be more profitable where there are so many small children who would thrive best on this kind of diet. But to keep such a herd of cows, fifty or sixty acres more of land is necessary, and I sincerely hope it may be procured.

FOR ENLARGING COTTAGES, \$11,000.

There are yet upon the girls' side seven one-story cottages of the original size and plan. These cottages have proved very inadequate for the number that have to be cared for in them. There was a real necessity for their enlargement two years ago when an appropriation was asked to make this improvement in all the cottages. This necessity is still more urgent to-day on account of the increased number of girls that had to be crowded into them, there being in some of these cottages thirty-three where twenty-four only could be provided for. The full amount asked for is needed for this purpose and the granting of less would result only in some of the cottages remaining as they are.

FOR STEAM HEATING IN ENLARGED COTTAGES, \$700.

The enlargement of these cottages would make necessary an increase in the capacity of the steam heating apparatus in them, and \$100 for each cottage, or \$700 in all, will be required to make this improvement.

FOR COTTAGE FURNITURE, \$1,500.

Nearly doubling the amount of room by putting another story on these cottages would of itself require an additional supply of furniture for them,

but on account of the worn out and dilapidated condition of the beds, carpets, and other furniture now in them there is a further necessity of asking for an appropriation of \$1,500 to properly equip them and make them comfortable and convenient for the children who have to occupy them.

FOR GENERAL FURNITURE, \$1,500.

The wear and tear of furniture in cottages and other buildings is considerable and constant, and hence the necessity of regularly asking and providing for this contingency. Past legislatures have recognized this fact, and appropriations have always been made for this purpose. Fifteen hundred dollars is the amount that, in my opinion, is needed, and this is small (being only about \$2.70 per capita) when the fact that it covers bedding, crockery, and all other furniture is taken into consideration.

FOR CONTINGENT AND REPAIRS, \$5,000.

The difficulty of calculating accurately the needs of a private family, for any considerable length of time, is familiar to every person who has to provide for one. This difficulty is very much increased as a family grows to number up into the hundreds, and hence the necessity and custom in all public institutions of providing a contingent fund. Then, too, the natural wear and decay about buildings and premises is such as to create a necessary and regular item of expense. Emergencies must be met and repairs should be kept up in order to prevent wasteful destruction of property. I am sincere in the belief that \$5,000 during the next two years would be well invested, upon the property of the state in the Home here, in making necessary repairs and in providing for contingencies that are sure to arise.

LIBRARY, \$1,000.

It has been customary for many years for the legislature of the state to appropriate about \$150 per year to our library. Amongst 550 persons in the Home, most of whom are readers, this is a small allowance. It is quite necessary that the children shall be supplied regularly with some current and periodical literature. After furnishing this but a small amount remains to be devoted to the purchase of books. It is a fact that the money granted for this purpose has been barely sufficient to rebind books that were worth it, and to replace those that were worn out. As a consequence our library does not increase perceptibly. Twenty years ago, when the number of children in the Home was about one-half what it is now, there existed a library of 1,300 volumes. To-day there are only 1,500, and with the amount usually appropriated it is impossible to add anything to its growth. In the training of the great number of children we have to habits of reading and study, the value of a good library can not be overestimated, and I urge upon the board and others in authority the necessity of more ample means to provide books for our library. I am sure \$1,000 can be well used for this purpose.

FOR CEMENT WALKS, \$800.

During the last two years several thousand feet of cement walk have been put down upon the grounds to replace old, worn out wooden walk. There is much more that is rapidly going to decay and will soon have to be renewed. The replacing of wooden walks with cement I believe to be good economy for the state, and I regard \$800 as the amount necessary to make these changes.



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BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, \$5,000.

Money has already been appropriated and expended in the construction of a girls' industrial building. In this are a tailor shop, a dressmaking department, and cooking school; and here the girls are taught in these industries, and it amply serves its purpose. It is conceded by the authorities and by people who visit the Home to afford the girls their most valuable training here, in many respects. The only place in which the boys have any facilities for receiving any mechanical instruction is in the basement of this building, in very cramped quarters. There are 100 more boys in the Home than girls, and their need for a commodious building in which to receive their industrial training is more than correspondingly greater. While we are doing the best we can for them in the narrow quarters in which they are located, yet I feel that we are not accomplishing for our boys what ought to be done. They need a separate building where they will have sufficient room to carry on several occupations. Under such circumstances they would be prompted to better and more willing efforts and accomplish much better results. I regard this as one of our great needs.

FOR ERECTING A CHAPEL, \$6,250.

One year ago the Home came into possession of a bequest amounting to \$3,750, made to it by the will of Baxter Whiting, of Onawa. It is desired to use this fund to construct a building that will answer the purpose of an amusement hall, chapel, and gymnasium, and furnish additional school-room, which is much needed. The bequest is not, of course, sufficient to complete such a building, and an appropriation of \$6,250 is urged for this purpose.

Our present and only place for general assembly of the children is in their dining hall around the tables, set for the next meal. Some place where the children can come together for their entertainments, and for such religious and moral instruction as is given them, should certainly be provided. If a church or chapel is a good thing for any class of people, it is most surely for the children in the Home. If any good is to be derived from such training, the hope of it lies almost entirely in the youth of the land, and certainly we have a class of children here that are in no less need of it than elsewhere. I regard a building of this kind as one of our most urgent needs and I entertain the hope that it will be so appreciated by all interested in the welfare of the children here.

CHAPLAINCY FUND, \$500.

The reform schools, the prisons, the insane asylums, and most of the institutions of the state have their chapels and chaplains regularly provided for. If this kind of instruction is profitable for the classes found in these institutions, it seems to me doubly so for the children in the Home who are in full possession of their faculties and susceptible and willingly inclined to good influences. A religious service is held regularly every Sunday afternoon in our dining hall, and the ministers and others in the city have responded promptly to calls that have been made upon them for their assistance. They have rendered this service cheerfully and without compensation. These exercises are esteemed of such value that they are expected and required of us, and they ought to be so appreciated that

they might be paid for. Ministers, as well as other laborers, are worthy of their hire, and the state should not expect from them any more than from others, a gratuitous service.

FOR SEWERAGE, \$5,000.

At the present time the sewage from the Home is discharged into Duck creek immediately back of the institution. Along this creek for a stretch of five or six miles are a great number of dairy farms from which milk is furnished to the city. The city board of health has protested against the impure quality of such milk, and the dairymen in turn have filed strong objections to the pollution of the water in the creek by the sewage discharged into it from Mercy hospital and this Home. In consequence the Home has been directed to discontinue the use of the creek for this purpose, but not until a lapse of ten months from July 1, 1897, in order that there might be ample time to complete some other plan for the discharge of our sewage. It is an absolute necessity, therefore, that means be provided to take care of the sewage of the Home. The most feasible plan that appears at present is to carry a line of sewer down the railroad track and discharge into the Mississippi river. The distance is something over a mile, and while the cost of construction is not now accurately determined, I am of the opinion that the amount named will be needed.

FOR NEW BOILERS, \$2,000.

Our means for making steam for heating consists of three forty-inch boilers twelve feet long. They have been in use many years, and besides being much worn they are not of sufficient capacity. Since extending our steam plant to include all the buildings, every boiler is taxed to its utmost capacity to furnish the steam necessary. In every plant of this kind, upon which so many helpless ones are dependent for their comfort and safety, there ought always to be one boiler in reserve to provide for any emergency. As it is now, with every boiler in use during cold weather, in case of accident to any one of them we would be seriously crippled, and there are times when none of them can be dispensed with for the purpose of giving them the necessary cleaning. For the welfare of the children and to provide against possible danger and suffering, the old boilers should be replaced with new ones of greater capacity.

FOR WATER TANK, \$1,500.

While a tank is not an absolute necessity, it is a wise precaution against great strain and wear upon the plumbing and the water service generally, and prevents a considerable waste of water occasioned by undue pressure upon bibs and valves. Then, too, in case of accident or breaks in water pipes, as occasionally happens, the water supply is not cut off. I believe the amount required for the erection of a tank a good investment.

FOR RAILROAD SPUR, \$1,500.

At present all the coal consumed in the Home is taken from cars shunted on to the side track at Oakton, a point nearly half a mile away. From eighty to one hundred cars are used annually, and the present mode of bringing the coal into our bins necessitates the hauling of it twice. There are times, too, when the roads are in such condition that it is impossible



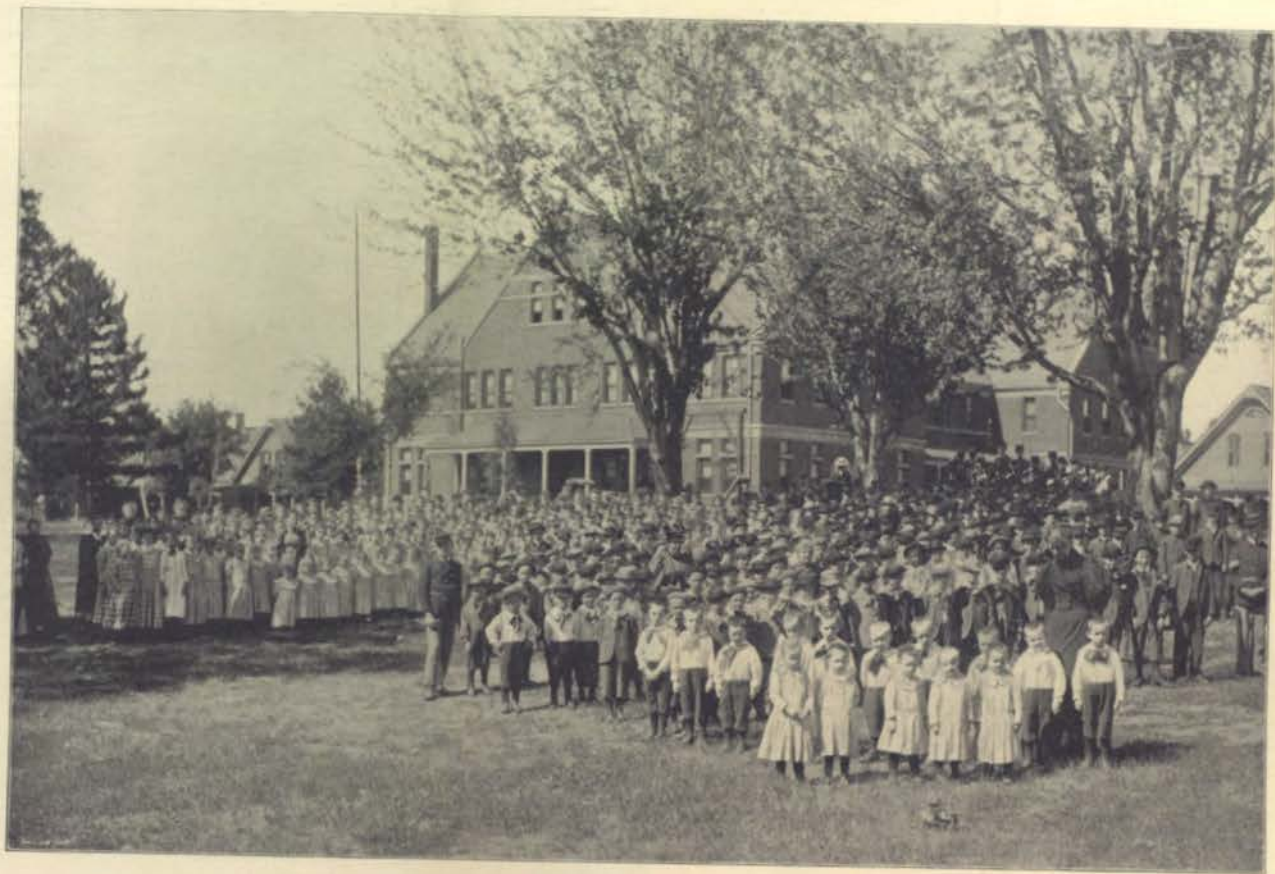
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WE ARE HAVING OUR PICTURES TAKEN.

to haul with teams. A spur from the Milwaukee and St. Paul road about six hundred feet in length can be constructed so as to bring the cars directly to our bins and the coal placed in them with only one handling and with much less inconvenience than it is now done. I believe the saving of time and labor by this arrangement would be a good interest on the investment necessary for the construction of such a spur.

ATTENDANCE.

Movement of Population, Biennial Period ending June 30, 1897.

PRESENT JULY 1, 1895.

County children.....	230
Soldiers' children.....	248
Total.....	478
Male.....	458
Female.....	197
Total.....	455

NUMBERS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

County children.....	54
Soldiers' children.....	177
Total.....	231
Male.....	149
Female.....	132
Total.....	261

NUMBERS DISMISSED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

County children.....	103
Soldiers' children.....	126
Total.....	229
Male.....	229
Female.....	100
Total.....	229

DIED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

County children.....	1
Soldiers' children.....	3
Total.....	4
Male.....	3
Female.....	1
Total.....	4

AVERAGE MONTHLY ATTENDANCE.

County children.....	190
Soldiers' children.....	290
Total.....	479

NUMBERS PRESENT JUNE 30, 1897.

County children.....	180
Soldiers' children.....	297
Total.....	487
Male.....	388
Female.....	199
Total.....	487

The number dismissed from the Home each year has been 34 per cent. of the average attendance, so that the average length of time that children remain in the home is a trifle over four years.

AGES OF CHILDREN IN THE HOME, JULY 1, 1897.

Number of children 2 years of age.....	4
Number of children 3 years of age.....	31
Number of children 4 years of age.....	4
Number of children 5 years of age.....	18
Number of children 6 years of age.....	31
Number of children 7 years of age.....	26
Number of children 8 years of age.....	28
Number of children 9 years of age.....	53
Number of children 10 years of age.....	26
Number of children 11 years of age.....	28
Number of children 12 years of age.....	29
Number of children 13 years of age.....	53
Number of children 14 years of age.....	53
Number of children 15 years of age.....	42
Number of children 16 years of age.....	2
Total.....	487
Average age.....	10.68

The above table shows the number of children in the Home of different ages from 2 to 16 years of age. This is computed at the close of the biennial period and will not vary much for the two years. The average of all the children at this date is 10.68 years.

DISMISSED DURING THE PERIOD.

Number of children dismissed before reaching age limit.....	184
Number of children dismissed on reaching age limit.....	43
Number of children who died.....	3
Total.....	232

It will be seen that only 19 per cent of the children are kept in the Home until they reach the limit, and this is unavoidably a larger ratio than it would be, from the fact that a considerable number of our children are admitted barely a year before it is necessary to dismiss them on account of their age.

Of the 232 dismissed not a single child has been sent out who was not provided with a home. While many of these homes have been amongst strangers carefully selected by the institution officers, a large number of them are in homes procured with their friends, where, all other things being equal, it is better they should be located. Unfortunately, however, children are frequently released to friends or relatives who have a claim upon them which they ought not to possess for the reason they are unfit or unprepared properly to care for them when they get them. In such cases the purposes of the Home and the good of the children would be much better served if the board of control were empowered with legal authority to place such children in homes they might select, and it is hoped that legislation may soon be enacted granting such authority.



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REPRESENTATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	COUNTY CHILDREN.		COUNTY.	SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.	
	County children.	Soldiers' children.		County children.	Soldiers' children.
Adair.....	1	1	Jones.....	2	1
Audubon.....	1	1	Seokuk.....	1	1
Benton.....	1	1	Kossuth.....	1	1
Black Hawk.....	1	1	Lee.....	1	1
Bonine.....	1	1	Linn.....	18	7
Bremer.....	1	1	Louisia.....	1	1
Buchanan.....	1	1	Madison.....	19	14
Buena Vista.....	1	1	Madaska.....	16	1
Butler.....	1	1	Marion.....	1	1
Carroll.....	1	1	Marshall.....	1	1
Cass.....	1	1	Mitchell.....	11	11
Cedar.....	1	1	Monona.....	11	10
Cerro Gordo.....	1	1	Muscatine.....	1	1
Cherokee.....	1	1	O'Brien.....	1	1
Chickasaw.....	1	1	Palo Alto.....	1	1
Clarke.....	1	1	Pocahontas.....	20	28
Clayton.....	1	1	Polk.....	5	5
Clinton.....	1	1	Pottawattamie.....	5	5
Decatur.....	1	1	Ringgold.....	1	1
Des Moines.....	1	1	Sad.....	1	1
Dubuque.....	1	1	Scott.....	1	1
Fayette.....	1	1	Shelby.....	1	1
Fremont.....	1	1	Sioux.....	1	1
Greene.....	1	1	Story.....	1	1
Hardin.....	1	1	Tama.....	1	1
Henry.....	1	1	Van Buren.....	1	1
Howard.....	1	1	Wapello.....	1	1
Humboldt.....	1	1	Wayne.....	1	1
Ia.....	1	1	Woodbury.....	1	1
Iowa.....	1	1	Worth.....	1	1
Jackson.....	1	1	Total.....	190	207
Jasper.....	1	1			
Johnson.....	1	1			

According to the present enrollment sixty-four counties are represented in the Home, either by soldiers' orphans or by those sent here as wards of the counties. Of the entire number in the Home, a little over 40 per cent are county children, and about half of this number are furnished by four counties. There are some counties who care for their dependent children almost wholly by placing them in the Home, and an evidence that they regard this the best way to provide for them is the fact that these counties have longest and most extensively continued this practice. Others place their poor children in the county poor house for the reason, as asserted in some instances at least, that they can be more cheaply cared for there, with little evident regard for the kind of training they get or the character of their surroundings. In many instances children are sent to the reform school from 7 to 12 years of age for no other reason than that they are vagrant, disorderly or incorrigible, when in my opinion children of such tender years, and with such faults (not crimes) should be cared for in some place where they could not be contaminated by crime or a taint of crime attach to their names. Such children, when committed to that institution, become wards of the state and are maintained at the state's expense. During the two years preceding the last biennial period, thirteen counties that maintained no children in the Home sent seventy-eight to the boys' reform school, while six counties that sent no children to that school sent thirty-six to the Home; and six counties that cared for seventy-eight homeless children here committed only twenty-two to the reform school. While these figures are not

sufficient to warrant a definite conclusion, they are of a character to create a suspicion that some of the counties of the state are taking advantage of the law that permits them to send disorderly and vagrant children, even as young as 7 years, to the reform schools, and thus secure their support and control at state expense. It is not upon this ground, however, if the practice exists, that it can be most severely criticized. The sending of children under 12 years of age, innocent of crime and almost incapable of it, and only because they are poor and homeless, and hence vagrant, to be trained and brought up in a semi-penal institution with those who are guilty of criminal acts, casts upon their lives a shadow of guilt that they never can outlive, and a taint of crime ever attaches to them entirely undesired. It is an injustice to innocent youth of which the state ought to be free.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Number of children present June 30, 1899.....	370
Admitted during thirteenth biennial period, 1889-91.....	260
Admitted during fourteenth biennial period, 1891-3.....	239
Admitted during fifteenth biennial period, 1893-5.....	234
Admitted during sixteenth biennial period, 1895-7.....	201
Total.....	965
Dismissed during thirteenth biennial period, 1889-91.....	219
Dismissed during fourteenth biennial period, 1891-3.....	209
Dismissed during fifteenth biennial period, 1893-5.....	189
Dismissed during sixteenth biennial period, 1895-7.....	229
Total.....	827
Died during thirteenth biennial period, 1889-91.....	59
Died during fourteenth biennial period, 1891-3.....	8
Died during fifteenth biennial period, 1893-5.....	2
Died during sixteenth biennial period, 1895-7.....	2
Total.....	71
Increase in attendance during past eight years.....	117
Number present June 30, 1897.....	487

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

JUNE 30, 1897.

81½ acres of land, \$250.....	\$ 15,375 00
11 two-story cottages and furniture, \$1,000.....	11,000 00
7 one-story cottages and furniture, \$2,500.....	17,500 00
1 hospital and furniture.....	6,000 00
1 administration building and furniture.....	47,000 00
1 school building and furniture.....	10,000 00
1 laundry and engine house and furniture.....	9,000 00
1 industrial building and furniture.....	5,000 00
1 barn and fixtures.....	4,000 00
1 ice house.....	1,000 00
1 coal house.....	1,000 00
Electric light plant.....	4,500 00
Steam plant.....	11,500 00
Hot and cold water plant.....	8,500 00
Sundry outbuildings.....	2,600 00
5 horses.....	500 00
25 cows, \$30.....	1,015 00
61 hogs, \$10.....	610 00
Carriages, wagons and implements.....	975 00
Proceries and provisions on hand.....	2,587 09
Dry goods and clothing.....	5,788 22
Total.....	\$198,570 31

PRODUCE RAISED ON FARM, SEASON OF 1885.

ARTICLES RAISED.		Value.	Total Value.
625 bushels potatoes.....		\$ 23	\$ 105 00
30 bushels onions.....		40	15 00
120½ bushels turnips.....		23	43 12
280¼ bushels table beets.....		27	71 63
167 bushels tomatoes.....		50	81 00
57¼ bushels cucumbers.....		45	35 28
32 bushels pickles.....		50	16 00
136 bushels green sweet corn.....		50	58 00
45¼ bushels string beans.....		1 40	63 70
14 bushels green peas.....		1 20	16 48
175¼ bushels radishes.....		80	128 00
31 bushels pie plant.....		00	27 00
111 bushels lettuce.....		49	45 50
1,446 heads cabbage.....		04	61 52
99 dozen squash.....		50	49 50
602 dozen green onions.....		10	10 23
160 quart gooseberries.....		15	30 00
50 quart currants.....		15	12 00
21 quart raspberries.....		10	8 10
9 tons oak straw.....		6 00	30 00
2 tons millet hay.....		00	94 00
2 tons wild hay.....		7 00	14 00
7 acres corn fodder.....		1 00	21 00
Total.....			\$ 1,131 85

PRODUCE RAISED ON FARM, SEASON OF 1896.

ARTICLES RAISED.		Value.	Total Value.
649 bushels potatoes.....		\$ 15	\$ 96 09
120 bushels green sweet corn.....		50	54 00
170 bushels field corn.....		20	54 00
362 bushels tomatoes.....		50	81 00
57¼ bushels table beets.....		25	31 28
309 bushels cow beans.....		15	13 00
400¼ bushels turnips.....		20	81 10
50¼ bushels string beans.....		1 40	71 70
80 bushels onions.....		40	22 00
41 bushels peas.....		1 00	41 00
112 bushels lettuce.....		40	14 80
109 bushels radishes.....		50	87 50
2 bushels pie plant.....		00	1 00
23 bushels grapes.....		1 00	20 00
2 quarts blackberries.....		00	40 00
61 dozen pumpkins.....		70	30 00
39 dozen squash.....		40	6 00
629 dozen green onions.....		27	48 38
1,854 heads cabbage.....		03	94 29
17 tons wild hay.....		00	75 00
47 bushels cucumbers.....		40	23 50
Total.....			\$ 1,129 91

CLOTHING MADE DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

JULY 1, 1895 TO JULY 1, 1897.

Coats.....	795	Bibs.....	1,183
Pants.....	1,059	Handkerchiefs.....	1,000
Vests.....	270	Shirts.....	681
Shirts.....	413	Pillow cases.....	1,225
Dresses.....	625	Red ticks.....	175
Skirts.....	955	Pillow cases.....	120
Aprons.....	1,652	Wash cloths.....	599
Waists.....	1,132	Towels.....	747
Capes.....	195	Table cloths.....	215
Night gowns.....	471	Napkins.....	557
Drawers.....	752		
Sun bonnets.....	90	Total.....	15,549
Detail aprons.....	250		

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

JULY 1, 1895, TO JULY 1, 1897.

For remodeling cottages	\$ 1,113.96
For industrial building and equipment.....	4,829.42
For completing steam plant.....	3,756.59
For completing electric light plant.....	1,262.05
For bath tubs and plumbing for same.....	159.97
For cement walks	500.00
For insurance	624.65
For ice house.....	750.00
For ice	305.00
For oculist and dental work.....	199.75
For meat and fish.....	6,755.62
For breadstuffs.....	3,983.11
For fruit and vegetables.....	4,456.45
For coffee and tea.....	882.10
For sugar and syrup.....	3,824.65
For sundry groceries.....	1,496.74
For butter.....	4,547.63
For cheese and eggs.....	1,337.26
For soap.....	1,749.26
For mortuary expenses.....	49.50
For medicinal supplies.....	907.66
For dry goods and clothing.....	14,793.96
For postage and stationery.....	732.86
For library and diversions.....	691.78
For furniture and furnishings.....	5,309.83
For hardware and queensware.....	1,737.50
For repairs.....	3,309.82
For contingencies.....	4,633.77
For rent of land, plants and seeds.....	864.64
For land purchased.....	800.00
For lights and oil.....	259.14
For fuel.....	6,633.69
For salaries and wages.....	36,239.64
For school supplies.....	1,156.56
For tools and implements.....	418.05
For livestock and feed.....	3,043.11
For water rates.....	952.68
Total.....	\$134,735.20

CASH STATEMENT.

JULY 1, 1895 TO JULY 1, 1897.

Support fund, balance July 1, 1895.....	\$ 2,240.65
Industrial building fund, balance July 1, 1895.....	1,169.00
Completing steam plant fund, balance July 1, 1895.....	.40
Water rates fund, balance July 1, 1895.....	81.19
Total.....	\$ 3,492.22

CASH RECEIVED FROM TREASURER DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Support fund.....	\$106,779.18
Bath tubs and plumbing fund.....	159.97
Water rates fund.....	690.35
Baxter Whiting fund.....	3,714.24
Dental and oculist fund.....	199.75
Repair and contingent fund.....	3,586.50
Cottage furniture fund.....	750.00
General furniture fund.....	625.00
Ice house fund.....	750.00
Remodeling cottages fund.....	6,873.00
Cement walks fund.....	500.00

Industrial building fund.....	\$ 2,625.00
Completing steam plant fund.....	2,749.21
Electric light plant fund.....	1,382.05
Additional land fund.....	800.00
Library fund.....	390.10
Amusement fund (cash donation).....	27.50
Livestock and sundries sold during biennial period.....	\$ 987.33
Income from cabinet shop during biennial period.....	250.00
Income from shoe shop during biennial period.....	48.45
Total.....	\$ 1,365.68
Total receipts.....	\$137,441.79

CASH DISBURSEMENTS DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Support fund.....	\$108,653.44
Additional land fund.....	800.00
Water rates fund.....	690.78
Baxter Whiting fund.....	2,806.00
Dental and oculist fund.....	199.75
Repair and contingent fund.....	3,586.50
Cottage furniture fund.....	750.00
General furniture fund.....	625.00
Remodeling cottages fund.....	6,873.00
Electric light plant fund.....	1,382.05
Completing steam plant fund.....	2,749.21
Ice house fund.....	750.00
Bath tubs and plumbing fund.....	159.97
Cement walks fund.....	500.00
Industrial building fund.....	3,785.00
Library fund.....	390.10
Total.....	\$134,735.20

BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1897.

Support fund, balance.....	\$1,622.08
Baxter Whiting fund, balance.....	914.28
Water rates fund, balance.....	81.19
Amusement fund, balance.....	27.50
Total.....	\$ 2,645.05
Total.....	\$137,441.79

MONTHLY PAY-ROLL.

1 superintendent.....	\$ 100.00
1 assistant superintendent.....	50.00
1 matron.....	50.00
1 assistant matron.....	25.00
1 physician.....	33.33
1 nurse.....	22.00
19 cottage matrons (\$2).....	418.00
1 school teacher.....	30.00
8 school teachers (\$25).....	200.00
1 music teacher.....	25.00
1 sewing room manager.....	25.00
1 seamstress.....	15.00
4 seamstresses (\$15).....	60.00
1 kitchen manager.....	25.00
1 cook.....	20.00
1 cook.....	12.00
2 dining hall managers (\$15).....	30.00
1 cooking school teacher.....	25.00
1 laundry manager.....	25.00

1 laundress.....	\$ 15.00
1 laundress.....	15.00
1 shop foreman.....	45.00
1 carpenter.....	40.00
2 engineers (\$40).....	80.00
1 baker.....	35.00
1 shoemaker.....	28.00
1 farmer.....	25.00
1 teamster.....	20.00
1 watchman.....	35.00
2 general assistants (\$25).....	50.00
Total.....	\$1,573.33
Average salary, \$23.97 per month.	

In closing this report, it is gratifying to me to call your attention to the improved, contented, and happy state of feeling which prevails among the children in the Home. I desire also to acknowledge the uniform courtesy that has been extended to me by the subordinate officers and employes, and the general spirit of co-operation with which I feel that my efforts have been sustained in directing the affairs of the institution.

The existence of this same spirit between all employes is essential to the highest success of any institution work, and I am pleased to note a growing tendency towards this desired kind of feeling.

I wish to express my most sincere thanks to the board for the manner in which I have been assisted by their efforts in carrying on the work of the Home. Nothing has, to my knowledge, arisen during the two years to disturb in the least the harmony and good feeling that has existed, or to occasion any conflict of authority. This, indeed, has been very gratifying to me, as, I am sure, it has been to all concerned in the welfare of the Home, and has tended not only to lighten the burdens of those who administer its affairs, but contributed very materially to the successful work that has been accomplished.

Entertaining the hope that the same good will that has characterized our work together during the past two years may still continue, and that I may at all times prove myself worthy of your confidence and support, and with the further hope that God's blessing may be upon us in the future in no less degree than in the past, this report is most respectfully submitted.

M. T. GASS,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

I herewith respectfully submit my report for the two years ending June 30, 1897.

There has been no serious epidemic in the Home during this period, and although the average number of children present has exceeded previous averages by nearly eighty there have been but few very serious cases of sickness.

There have been 204 cases in the hospital, and 314 were prescribed for or treated in the dispensary and in the cottages, with but three deaths, one from tuberculosis, one from rheumatic endocarditis, and one from meningitis.

Two of these children who died were ill when admitted to the Home and were in the hospital almost constantly from the date of their admittance, and while the Home has done much in caring for these incurables it does not seem right that such cases, and more particularly tuberculous children, should be admitted.

There have been nine cases of diphtheria and one of diphtheritic croup, all of which were treated with antitoxin and all recovered.

There have been five cases of tuberculosis, one being fatal and the others discharged improved.

There were twenty-one cases of "la grippe," with three cases of pneumonia as a consequence, all of which recovered. During the fall of 1895 forty children became infected with scalp ringworm, nearly all of whom had suffered with the same disease in the year previous. This disease, with but one exception, was confined to the boys, and in the exceptional case the girl had ringworm when admitted to the home. Our fight with this disease, which has been so troublesome in many asylums, is a matter of considerable scientific interest as well as of great satisfaction to ourselves.

It will be necessary at no distant day either to connect the entire institution with the city sewer system or to establish a surface filtration plant or a crematory. At present the laundry, hospital, and main building discharge their sewage into Duck creek; and this pollution of a running stream along which our own cows as well as the herds of several large dairymen are pastured, and which stream empties into the Mississippi river but a few miles above the point where the city of Davenport obtains its entire water supply, has occasioned serious objections and protests on part of the city authorities.

I would therefore advise your honorable body to take immediate steps to secure some other means of disposing of the institution sewage.

In conclusion permit me to acknowledge my obligations to Superintendent and Mrs. Gass for their invaluable assistance at all times and in all cases, and for their uniform kindness and courtesy under all circumstances, and also to Miss Armstrong for the successful management of the hospital and for her untiring devotion to the duties of her position.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. ALLEN,
Physician to the Home.

Davenport, June 30, 1897.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

MEDICAL CASES.

DISEASES.	NO.	DISEASES.	NO.
Amenorrhoea	2	Tonsillitis	65
Bronchitis	3	Variocella	3
Croup (catarrhal)	3	Whooping cough	11
Diphtheria	0	Worms	1
Diphtheritic croup	1	Stomatitis	5
Diarrhoea	1	Escarache	4
Dysentery	13	Neuralgia	1
Endo-Carditis	1	Heratitis	1
Febricale	14	Myopia	1
Fever, typhoid	2	Nasal catarrh	2
Fever, intermittent	5	Pharyngitis	1
Indigestion	15	Acne	1
Influenza (a grippé)	24	Eczema	1
Laryngitis	6	Dermatitis	1
Mumps	1	Scabies	17
Erysipelas	4	Tetanus	1
Meningitis	1	Tinea tonsuram	18
Obstipation	1	Urticaria	2
Pleurisy	1	Herpes	2
Phthisis	1		
Rheumatism	3	Total	253

SURGICAL CASES.

OPERATIONS.	NO.	OPERATIONS.	NO.
Abscess	9	Ingrowing nail	1
Contusions	1	Synovitis	1
Fracture, leg	1	Hernia, congenital	1
Fracture, forearm	1	Hernia, direct	1
Hern.	1	Sprain, ankle	4
Periostitis	1	Sprain, wrist	1
Shock (blow over heart)	1	Frosted feet	4
Furuncles	1	Frosted hands	1
Spider bite	1	Glandular enlargements	3
Hæmulus	1	Sebaceous tumor	1
Stone louse	1	Ulcers	3
Wounds, incised	6		
Wounds, lacerated	1	Total	51
Wounds, punctured	3		

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

In accordance with law I herewith submit my biennial report of the receipts and disbursements of the Home from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1897, inclusive:

J. G. Brown, treasurer, in account with the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

SUPPORT FUND.

DEBIT.

July 1, 1895, to balance last report	\$ 2,240.66
To warrants from auditor of state on account of soldiers' orphans	65,728.67
To warrants from auditor of state on account of county children	40,000.51
To amount from sale of live stock and sundry receipts	1,205.68
Total	\$110,285.52

CREDIT.

By warrants for supplies	\$169,656.72
By balance	1,628.80
Total	\$171,285.52

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 3,586.50
By warrants	3,586.50

LIBRARY FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 360.10
By warrants	360.10

GENERAL FURNITURE FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 625.00
By warrants	625.00

COMPLETING STEAM HEATING FUND.

DEBIT.

To balance last report	\$ 40
To warrants from auditor of state	2,749.21
Total	\$ 2,789.21

CREDIT.

By warrants	\$ 2,749.61
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WATER RATE FUND.

DEBIT.	
To balance last report	\$ 81.16
To warrants from auditor of state	930.35
Total	\$ 1,011.51
CREDIT.	
By warrants	\$ 928.78
By balance	82.73
Total	\$ 1,011.51

REMODELING COTTAGE FUND.

DEBIT.	
To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 6,875.00
CREDIT.	
By warrants	6,875.00

REMODELING COTTAGE FURNITURE FUND.

DEBIT.	
To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 750.00
CREDIT.	
By warrants	750.00

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING FUND.

DEBIT.	
To balance last report	\$ 1,100.00
To warrants from auditor of state	2,625.00
Total	\$ 3,725.00
CREDIT.	
By warrants	\$ 3,725.00

COMPLETING ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND.

DEBIT.	
To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 1,202.05
CREDIT.	
By warrants	1,202.05

ADDITIONAL LAND FUND.

DEBIT.	
To warrants from state auditor	\$ 800.00
CREDIT.	
By warrants	800.00

ICE HOUSE FUND.

DEBIT.	
To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 750.00
CREDIT.	
By warrants	750.00

CEMENT WALK FUND.

DEBIT.	
To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 500.00
CREDIT.	
By warrants	500.00

DENTAL AND OCULIST FUND.

DEBIT.	
To warrants from state auditor	\$ 199.75
CREDIT.	
By warrants	199.75

BATH TUB AND PLUMBING FUND OF 1892.

DEBIT.	
To warrants from auditor of state	\$ 150.97
CREDIT.	
By warrants	150.97

AMUSEMENT FUND.

DEBIT.	
To donations	\$ 27.50

BAXTER WHITING REQUEST FUND.

DEBIT.	
To cash	\$ 3,714.28
CREDIT.	
By warrants	\$ 2,800.00
By balance	914.28
Total	\$ 3,714.28

FUNDS ON HAND.

Support	\$ 1,628.80
Water rate	82.73
Amusement	27.50
Baxter Whiting	914.28
Total	\$ 2,653.31

UNDRAWN APPROPRIATIONS.

Contingent and repair fund	\$ 1,356.23
Furniture fund	125.00
Library fund	150.00
Remodeling cottage fund	2,000.00
Furniture fund for same	250.00
Completing steam heating fund	375.00
Industrial building fund	375.00
Wagon and tool house fund	500.00
Cement walk fund	500.00
Ice house fund	250.00
Dental and oculist fund	300.25
Total	\$ 6,181.48

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BROWN,
Treasurer.

June 30, 1897.

STATE OF IOWA, }
MARSHALL COUNTY, } ss.

I, J. G. Brown, treasurer, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above report is true, as I verily believe.

J. G. BROWN,
Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me and in my presence by J. G. Brown, treasurer, this 26th day of August, 1897.

[SEAL.]

P. S. BALCH,
Notary Public.