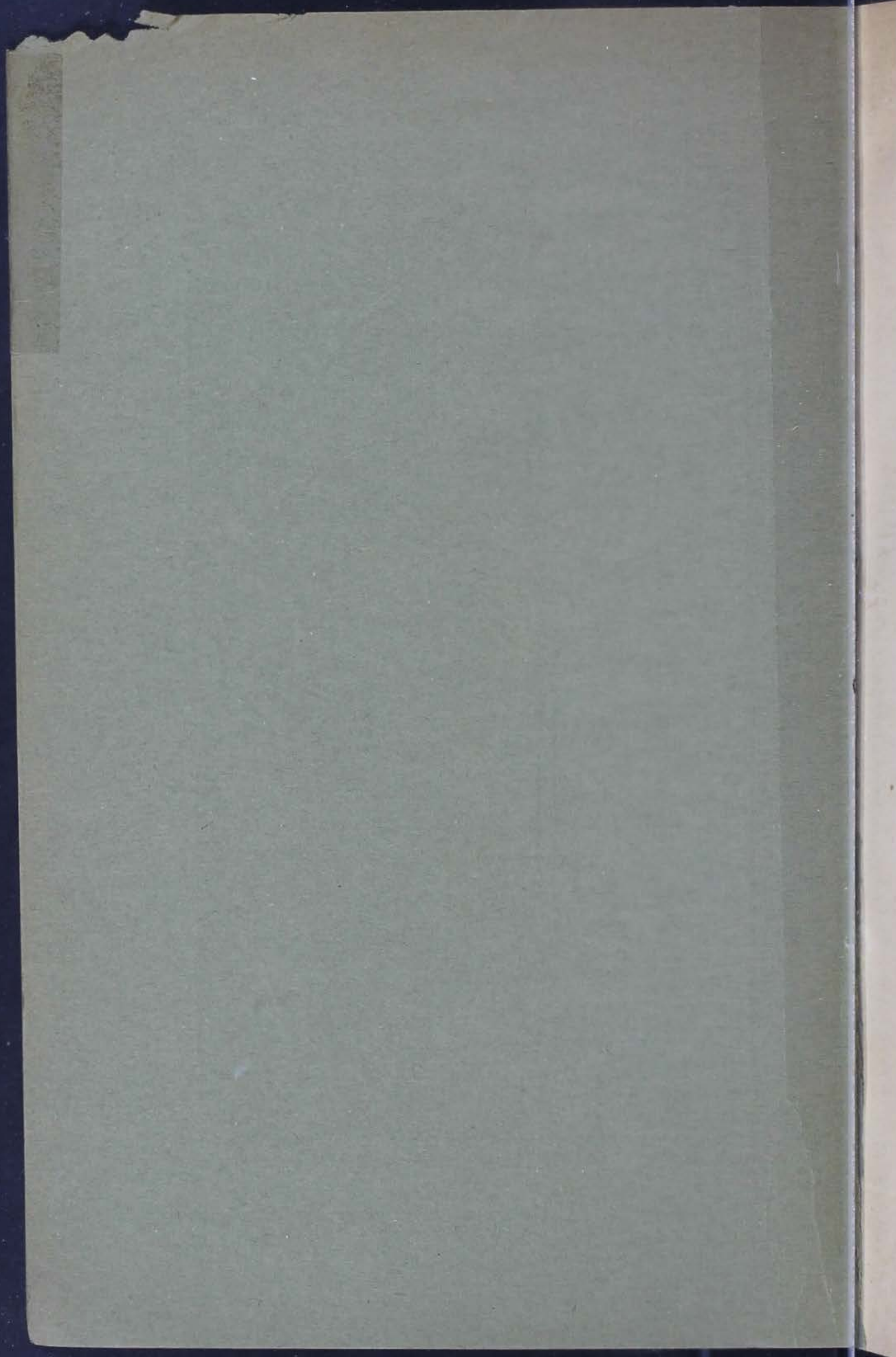


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THIRTY-SECOND  
BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
AND  
TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE AGENTS  
OF THE  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
ELDORA, IOWA  
TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF  
STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1930.







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this report was done by the Printing Class of the  
Training School for Boys, Eldora, Iowa



### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Eldora, Iowa, July 17, 1930

Board of Control of State Institutions,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

I am sending herewith the Thirty-second Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Iowa Training School for Boys; also the tables for the Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Agents of this School, these reports being for the period ending June 30, 1930.

Very truly yours,

O. S. Von Krog,

Superintendent.



## BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

A. M. McColl, Chairman	Woodward
C. M. Roberts	Independence
O. H. Michael	Ottumwa
E. J. Hines, Secretary	Anamosa

### PAROLE AGENTS

T. H. Stone	Parole Agent
H. L. Miles	Parole Agent

### ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL

O. S. Von Krog	Superintendent
A. M. Martin	Assistant Superintendent
Evelyn Martin	Matron
W. O. Lawrence	Steward and Storekeeper
L. T. Hayes	Assistant Steward and Storekeeper
Irene Williams	Secretary and Stenographer
Helen Hayes	Stenographer and Statistical Clerk
Marion Miller	Secretary and Stenographer
Ina Prim	Secretary and Stenographer

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Ralph E. Gray, M. D.	Physician and Psychiatrist
W. H. Van Tiger, M. D.	Assistant Physician
Otis Wolfe, M. D. Marshalltown, Ia.	Oculist and Aurist
F. L. Wahrer, M. D. Marshalltown, Ia.	Oculist and Aurist
C. M. Wray, Iowa Falls, Ia.	Surgeon
F. H. Herrald, D. D. S.	Dentist
Esther Harris	Graduate Nurse
Nellie Underhill	Assistant Nurse



### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

F. C. Runkle	Principal	Leta Johnson	Teacher
C. L. Johnson	Teacher	Helen Stevens	Teacher
Lorne Boylan	Teacher	Katherine Lawrence	Teacher
Anna Sheffield	Teacher	Harold J. Martin	Teacher
H. A. Johnson	Physical Director	Opal Montz	Teacher

### COTTAGE MANAGERS AND MATRONS

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Henry	A	Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins	E
Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Guthrie	B	Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Runkle	F
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Nolan	C	Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Smalldridge	G
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Scott	D	Mr. and Mrs. J. Urquhart	H

### HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

C. L. Underhill	Printer
J. F. Ries	Tailor
J. H. Harris	Barber
L. S. Wallace	Blacksmith
Paul Stevens	Band Director
John Van Dam	Gardener and Florist
J. E. Wilson	Chief Engineer
C. S. Hartman	Assistant Engineer
W. A. Cowell	Night Engineer
W. J. Smith	Electrician
J. A. Hand	Plumber
Herman Tietz	Laundryman
Lewis Cochran	Carpenter
William Macrae	Mason
John Minton	Painter
Earl Diller	Farmer
O. A. Eike	Shoemaker
O. C. Jensen	Dairyman
James Carter	Stockman
P. D. Nolan	Butcher
Leota Minton, First Cook	Boys' Kitchen
Mabel Cochran, Second Cook	Officers' Kitchen
Marjorie Hartman	Officers' Dining Room
Mrs. Kate McCumber	Dairy and Poultry
Dora Herrald	Boys' Dining Room
S. S. Byerly	Baker
Katherine Stone, (Administration Bldg.)	Matron
Maude Herrald	Garden House
Amos Hively	Farm Trainer
Earl Montz	Auto Mechanic
Vina Hively	Relief Matron
Klasina Van Dam	Sewing Room
Emanuel Lykkegaard	Assistant Dairyman
R. S. Bywater	Nightwatch
J. Urquhart	Nightwatch
Joseph Pearce	Nightwatch
Stephen Sayer	Nightwatch
Carter Zwyers	Nightwatch
Louis Rutzen	Nightwatch
J. F. Muller	Nightwatch
E. L. Smalldridge	Nightwatch
Carl Johnson	Nightwatch



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Control of State Institutions,  
Des Moines, Iowa

Gentlemen:

As required by law and at your request I respectfully submit herewith the thirty-second biennial report of the Training School.

The table which immediately follows gives in detail the figures and movements of the population.

Number enrolled July 1, 1928-----	461
Number received July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929-----	256
Number received July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930-----	246
Returned for violation of parole-----	84
Returned to be replaced-----	23
Returned from escape-----	20
<hr/>	
Total number cared for during biennium-----	1090
<hr/>	
Discharged by majority-----	10
Absent without leave-----	61
Died-----	2
Discharged (Final)-----	7
Paroled to relatives or parents-----	409
Paroled to employments and homes-----	78
Transferred to other institutions-----	7
<hr/>	
Number discharged during biennium-----	574
Number enrolled June 30, 1930-----	516

The thirty-second biennial period in the Iowa Training School for Boys stands out as a period of progress and improvements. Improvements, especially in the departments where trades are taught, and advancement in the academic department of the School. This report indicates that our attendance has been constantly some larger than during any previous biennial period.

The Parole Department was in charge of F. M. Hoeye and T. H. Stone, until November of 1929. After Mr. Hoeye's death Mr. Stone conducted the department until the Board appointed H. L. Miles and assigned him to the work formerly done, and for many years, by Mr. Hoeye. The Parole Department has been and is now doing very fine work in placing and supervising the boys on parole. A complete report by the State Agents has been prepared and is published with this report.

The Educational Department (academic) Physicians, Dentist, Specialist, trades and departments have made suggestions and reports that appear in part or in full in this volume.

Special appropriations were made by the 43rd G. A. to be



used as follows: \$5000 for building for Auto Department; \$1000 for chicken house. We have estimated for and asked the Board of Control to purchase the materials to construct a chicken house and an auto department building. The 42nd G. A. provided \$7500 for a boiler and stoker. We asked in our thirty-first biennial report for \$10,000 for another Boiler and Stoker to complete our heating plant. This appropriation was not made. I am asking that the Board of Control recommend the 44th G. A. give us \$10,000 to complete our heating plant. It is needed to properly heat the buildings of the institution. The plans and footings are arranged for the additional stoker. The building housing, the heating plant and machine shops is old and inadequate. The building should be replaced with a substantial, modern structure. This can be done at a cost of about \$40,000. I am recommending that the Board of Control, after conferring with our State Architect, Mr. Liebbe, ask for a sum sufficient to build a new power house and machine shop.

The instructors in the trades and supervisors of the various departments have each sent me a report containing suggestions, recommendations and a review of the work and progress for the biennial period. It is not possible to include all the reports in this volume but some suggestions and recommendations from each report are included as follows:

#### **Store Room:**

Suggestions for fire proofing and rebuilding the storeroom. When rebuilding the storeroom, suggest the north and east walls be extended in order to give more storage facilities. The east wall in particular could be extended at least thirty feet which, with the addition of a loading platform serving the railroad spur which ends immediately in the rear of the present store building, would enable us to load and unload all carload shipments directly into the storeroom. By extending the north wall we could obtain much more storage space thereby making it possible to enlarge our meat cutting room and cold storage facilities, all of which are cramped for room at this time. In addition, the dairy department might be included, thereby consolidating all cold storage requirements under one roof and making it possible to cool same from one, centrally located cooling plant.

At present we are using storage rooms in the basement of the administration building in which are kept canned goods. The enlarging of the storeroom as suggested would enable us to remove such goods from these basement rooms and combine same with stock in the store building itself thereby keeping all supplies in one building.

#### **Laundry Department:**

Since taking over the laundry, we have had a washer repaired by replacing two new doors. After investigating, and working with machinery, I find that we are badly in need of some new equipment. Our old press is almost completely worn out, and in order that the boys can do justice to their work and learn the pressing trade right, we are in need of a new press. The two foot pedals



have been welded and re-welded and when the press comes down on the article which is being pressed, it in some manner wrinkles it so as to make a very poor job of same, which a new Hoffman Press would eliminate.

We have three washers, two of which are in my estimation too small for company laundry. Then our tumbler is entirely too small because we can wash seventy-five pounds in forty-five minutes in each washer and our tumbler can dry only seventy-five pounds in thirty-five minutes, which causes us to lose time. Therefore slackens up our work. This tumbler dries out one pound of water a minute and we should have one which dries out at least four pounds a minute. We have, however, already installed four hundred feet of wash line, and this we find is still insufficient for drying purposes in the time that we have to do all our drying.

Through thorough investigation, I find that we can save a tremendous amount of gasoline for cleaning purposes if we had a gas filterer, by which we could filter the used gasoline, and re-use it. I find that especially in cleaning suits for returned boys, which are very dirty, the gas used must be thrown out. If we had a filterer, we could, I am positive, save gasoline, and this would consequently save on our gas bill. I am positive that this equipment is really needed if we want these boys to learn this trade and go out to the world with the ability to do this work right and to keep a job after they have obtained one. This they will be able to do only if they have the correct training and the right equipment with which to learn it.

After all, we are here to teach the boys a trade and to teach it right, then they will have no come-back that they have not had a chance to learn it right.

#### **Boys' Kitchen:**

The boys' kitchen is well equipped except for an electric potato masher and mixer. Since last biennial report the kitchen has been repaired, a lot of the old plaster was taken off and the walls replastered. The furniture, walls and woodwork have all been refinished in white making the room much brighter also more sanitary.

#### **Officers' Dining Hall:**

In regards to the condition of this department, the dining hall is badly in need of repairs, walls need to be repainted, ceiling varnished and the woodwork refinished. We are also in need of a new floor. With these improvements there would be a great difference in the appearance of the room.

#### **Officers' Kitchen:**

Since our last biennial report we have had installed one aluminum steamer and one 36in. electric fan both of which are in use nearly everyday.

#### **Garden House:**

At this time we are in need of freshly painted walls and woodwork, more room, light and ventilation in our department. Last fall we received a new heating stove. The first of this month a new electric vegetable peeler was installed. It runs so quietly



and smoothly that it is a pleasure to work with it. The boys who need them, wear rubber boots and rubber aprons while at their work. With more room, light and better ventilation our department would be very well equipped.

**Boys' Dining Hall:**

Since our last biennial report, we have received a new steam coil to dry our tea towels. Our pantry, hall, closets, tables, stools, radiators, pipes and cupboards are in need of a fresh coat of paint. We are in need of stools, window screens, four screen doors, new frames for many of the windows and transoms.

**Mending Room:**

I herewith submit my report for the mending room. I have had it under my supervision for the last nine months. We have mended on the average of about 4125 pieces a month.

**Farm Department:**

Since our last biennial report, we have more than doubled the out-put of the farm. By seeding to red clover and alfalfa and by adding some commercial fertilizer, lime and plenty of manure the soil is beginning to show results. The new ground which was turned under last year, twenty acres, yielded one hundred bushels of corn per acre. Next year we will be able to turn under forty-five acres of red clover sod to be planted in corn. We now have sixty acres of alfalfa which is a wonderful stand.

In the year of 1927 it required 110 acres of corn to fill two large silos. In 1929 it took only 45 acres to fill these same silos. The added saving in acreage was due to the planting of Johnson County white corn and soy beans for silage use. This makes an ideal silage corn. While it will not mature here in our climate, it grows rank and matures enough to make good silage. In 1927 we raised besides silage, about 2000 bushels of corn and 6000 bushels of oats. In 1929, we raised besides silage, about 15,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of oats and 1400 bushels of velvet beardless barley seed.

We have also changed ground with the gardener. The location of the old garden was ideal but this piece of ground had been replanted into garden for at least twenty years. The garden this year is being planted on a good clean piece of red clover sod and the old garden seeded down which will give it a two year rest. We have not reached the peak of production yet for the upbuilding of the run down soil is just in the first stages of advancement.

We have discarded the old and added new machinery until now we have a fair assortment of farm implements but we are still in need of a few pieces. We need a corn binder that will pick up the soy beans along with the corn. The soy beans increase the silage tonnage. The soy beans are lost when cutting by hand. We also need a cultapacker.

An appropriation of \$4000 is also asked for a new steer barn. This barn should be built so that the hay mow comes clear to the ground with a shed on both sides and one end to house our steers instead of allowing them to depend on the blue sky and straw stacks for shelter. Our roughage such as straw, shredded fod-



der and surplus hay, should be kept in this barn. As it is this roughage and surplus hay must be stacked outside where the waste is much greater.

I recommend that money be appropriated to purchase 150 head of sheep to keep cleaned up our surplus roughage and turn them into corn after it is layed by in the fall. We also need more ground so as to be able to teach a larger number of boys the art of good farming. After putting in a crop with a class of boys, preparing the ground, proper methods of seeding are taught and the same crop harvested, we feel that these boys may leave the school and secure good jobs as farm helpers.

#### **Garden and Greenhouse:**

I herewith submit my report of the garden department. During the eight months that I have been supervisor of this department, I have been able, with the co-operation of you, and Mr. A. M. Martin and the help of my fellow officers, to accomplish a number of things, such as repairs on hot beds, tools, machinery and the like. And with all our equipment in good repair, we hope to be able to take care of our truck garden in good shape. Our old garden plot has been seeded with rye and alfalfa and will not be used for a couple of years in order that we may bring back such elements of plant food which are necessary to truck gardens. Therefore, we have planted our vegetable garden on new ground and we hope to raise an abundant supply for table, canning and storing.

Our apple orchards are in a rather poor and unpromising condition. Yet, I hope to obtain the desired results in our west orchard by heavy manuring and building up the soil which we are now doing. This will be a more difficult thing to do in our east orchard, on account of losing too much of the surface water which is so necessary for the development of an orchard. I would suggest that a new orchard be planted on the north side of the road where soil conditions are more favorable for this purpose.

The lower cave seems to be somewhat damp at times. This I think, is caused by lack of circulation, but we will be able to overcome this by raising the ventilators about 18 inches.

Our green houses look rather promising for the future for we have been able to take a good number of cuttings of the limited stock on hand and we hope to have our houses filled with various kinds of plants and flowers for the winter season. We also hope that we may make some repairs such as replacing broken glass and painting the frame work which is badly needed. I would suggest that the space between the two east houses be roofed in so we may store our celery in there for the storing of this product has been somewhat of a problem in the past and this would also help a great deal in taking care of our garden plants in the spring.

#### **Dairy Barn:**

I herewith submit my report for The Dairy Barn for the biennial period ending June 30, 1930.

In the year and a half I have been here, I have had very good luck with the herd. We weeded out almost all of the old cows and boarders who could not pay for their feed. We have fattened these



and used them for the School. We have received twenty-six pure bred since I came and have now eighty-four head. By fattening and slaughtering the grades that we have left, we will have a pure bred herd in two years. We would like to have twelve or fifteen more heifers to come fresh in early fall.

The herd is free from abortion. We have raised over sixty calves since I came. We had the high herd in Hardin County for the month of April with an average of 1,006 lbs. of milk and 35.7 lbs. of fat, and hope when we get our pure bred daughters of our good herd sires in, the herd will increase still more. We have been milking the herd three times a day for the past year and have increased our production from 8,650 lbs. of milk—286 lbs. of fat to 10,392 lbs. of milk—354 lbs. of fat.

Two pieces of ground have been seeded down with sweet clover this year which we can use for pasture when the old pasture is dry. We hope to have a loft built in the cow barn and test barn this summer to make it warmer in the winter and also get the new barn boarded up on the inside for the little calves and heifers.

We have twelve young pure-bred bull calves and as several of their dams are on official test and milking good they should sell for a good price.

In regard to the boys, I have always aimed to teach them to be good milkers and to do a whole days work, for a good worker can always find employment.

#### **Stock Department:**

I have been teaching the boys the value of cleanliness and disinfecting. We have been learning the type of brood sow to select for breeding, the type of hog for fattening and market and the good points to look for in selecting a herd sire. We have been learning the ration to feed the brood sows before farrowing, at farrowing time, the feeding of sows and pigs all along until ready for market. I teach the boys to be careful when handling the stock not to excite them but to be calm and gentle at all times when around them.

We have the sows and pigs on a 25 acre sweet clover pasture and are cleaning up and disinfecting all the old lots and houses, letting them rest this year so they will be ready for another year and be free from disease germs that collect by constant use of the same premises year after year. By next spring these lots can again be used without much danger.

Our pig crop this year is small. We are breeding the best sows we have for early fall pigs and hope to raise about the same number. We have one pure bred sow with eleven pigs that will make us some good breeding stock. I would like very much to have ten more pure-bred Duroc sows and a boar to start with next year. By starting with a few head we can build our stock so that within two or three years we will have an entire herd of purebreds and be able to breed at least fifty sows twice a year. We would be able to market a few loads each year and at the same time keep only the very best for breeding purposes.

We have ten head of cattle on feed at present that are in fine



condition for the block. There are seven head of cows, culls from the dairy herd, on pasture that are in fair shape. I plan to pasture them for a few months before putting them in the lot. I believe a load of calves weighing around 400lb. would be profitable for us to raise this year. The sweet clover pasture will more than take care of the cattle on hand and the blue grass pasture north of the road will be vacant. Calves could go on this pasture until late fall with no grain then be put in the lot with plenty of roughage and a small amount of grain and would make a good growth and be fattened easily.

**Dairy and Poultry Department:**

We are having our inside fences repaired and new gates to replace the old ones. This is a great improvement in the looks of the poultry yard. A new coop will be built this summer which will give us some much needed room.

In the dairy, the ice chest has been remodeled and painted. We need very badly a smooth cement floor and I would suggest that at the same time the dairy be painted and a door built on the east side so there will be direct admission to the tunnel room.

### TRADE DEPARTMENTS

**Shoe Shop:**

There has been a marked advance in the shortening of the time required by each boy to learn the fundamentals of the shoe trade. This faster learning is due to the modern equipment that is found in our shop, by the interest taken by the boys in their work and by the introduction of a complete course in shoe rebuilding.

Since our last biennial report the following new equipment has been added. One Amazon upper skiving machine, Model No. 7; a sole leather splitting machine and several small hand tools.

The shop in its present location is not large enough to handle any more boys or house any new equipment so that an enlargement of the department is an impossibility unless the present quarters are enlarged. The following quotation from our last biennial report about explains that which is needed. "We wish to recommend that arrangements be made to give us more shop room as our present quarters will not accomodate any more boys or equipment. The shop space should be at least once again as great. With this added space a class room or study room would be available where the course may be properly taught. It would also relieve the present crowded condition of shop equipment and give a greater number of boys an opportunity of learning a trade." It would also allow the addition of more equipment which is necessary if custom shoemaking is to be taught properly.

This enlargement can be made possible by allowing us to occupy the space now occupied by the paint department located on the same floor with the shoe department. If this space becomes available, an appropriation of \$2000 is asked to purchase new equipment as follows: one insole channeler for welt work, one inseamer, one Singer upper machine, Model 107 W 2. Six



sections of universal power tables, five New Progressive Repair jacks and small hand tools to accommodate the addition of from six to eight more boys to the class.

With the addition of the aforementioned equipment and the enlargement of the shop space we will without question, have one of the best vocational shoe departments to be found in any vocational school.

#### **Tailor Shop:**

Twenty boys have received instruction in the tailor shop during the past two years. When a boy is started in the shop, he is given lessons to operate a sewing machine. After completing these lessons he is able to help out on the regular work which gives him practice on different kinds of garments. If a boy is able to put in full time in the shop for eighteen months or two years, he will have the fundamentals of the trade so that he can command a fair salary if he wishes to continue the trade.

Our shop is light and roomy, equipped with twelve Singer sewing machines, one electric cutting machine and two electric irons. We are in need of a Singer button hole machine.

#### **Carpenter Shop:**

It is not necessary to go into details as to the duties of this department. So far as equipment is concerned, though not of latest type all of it, there is installed machines to do most of the work that ordinarily comes in this line. The 24 inch planer takes care of the surfacing and sizing of rough stock while the 12 inch jointer saves time and labor on heavy stock, as does the small but very useful 6 inch bench jointer that finds almost constant duty to perform on the lighter work.

The Universal woodworker takes care of the ripping, dadoing and with the extra cutters, all sorts of moulding can be made. Also there is a stock of cutter steel to make special cutters in case they are needed. For the different lines of cabinet work there is the Hollow Mortiser with a complete set of bits  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. that works nicely and requires very little attention if properly handled. The tenoner with its assortment of bits and cutters is almost indispensable in all sash and door work.

Much time and labor is saved by the use of the Drum and Spindle Sanders which surely do more and better work than could be done by hand. A disc sander is also available on same shaft as the drum. The 16 in. wood lathe also plays an important part in the work of the shop especially in repairing broken furniture. Many useful things are made in this department. This department takes care of the locksmith part of the game also and is in need of much more equipment to carry on properly. This has been estimated for and no doubt will be given proper attention. In all cases and on all machines particular stress is given to "Safety First." A single minutes precaution setting a guard may save even a life, and most surely many mutilated hands or arms. Such a guard has been placed on the Double Spindle Shaper just recently, making that machine decidedly safer and easier to operate.

In my opinion a good drying shed built on the plan used by



lumber yards would be a great improvement to this department. Green lumber taken into the basement with the heat "end checks" considerably in a very short time caused by drying too fast. An open shed would stop this to a great extent.

The boys are given the practical lessons in actually doing the work and the fundamentals are taught on the job where they can see what is really meant and can prove the theory by doing the operation. The proper care and use of tools of course is explained the first thing and then the student grows into the job if he will only apply himself. During the time I have been here, a number of boys have really applied themselves and would make a useful helper to any carpenter when paroled.

#### **Print Shop:**

During the past two years twenty-five boys have received instruction in the Print Shop. When a boy is started in the shop, he is given a course of lessons sponsored by the International Typographical Union. After completing these lessons he is able to help out on the regular work of the shop which gives him practice on many different kinds of jobs as well as a good deal of press work. If the boy is able to put in full time in the shop for a year or eighteen months he is able to master the fundamentals of the trade in such a manner that he can command a fair salary in an outside shop.

The boys in this trade department must think for themselves, exercise their own initiative and receive constant training in good English, consequently the Print Shop offers a boy an education not equalled anywhere else for the same expenditure of time and money.

The principal work of the shop consists of a forty page magazine, "The Echo" which endeavors to portray the life of the boys of the school, together with the news and activities which have taken place in the various departments. How well the paper has succeeded in this purpose is reflected by the complimentary editorials appearing in several of the Industrial magazines as well as a number of the newspapers of the state during the past two years. Most of the news articles in the Echo, and all of the department notes, are written by various boys and edited by the Print Shop. Approximately nine hundred copies are printed each month.

The shop is light and roomy and well equipped, having an Intertype and Linotype machine, presses and various fonts of type, etc., although this coming year it will be necessary to buy some new type to replace old worn out type that has been in use for the past ten years. In addition to the publication of the Echo, we do all of our own printing, including all of the stationery, forms, reports, biennial reports of this and several other institutions, Eighth Grade commencement invitations, programs and various other forms of job printing. Each year, "The Trainer" an annual is published by the graduation class of the Eighth grade.

We are also in need of a new 10 by 15 new series Chandler and Price press to take care of our ever increasing business. With



the addition of a new press, we can teach the boys the trade as it should be in a much more up-to-date way with modern equipment.

**Barber Department:**

Since taking charge of the department September 20, 1928, various changes and improvements have been made. As we believe and stress at all times the necessity of sanitation, we have completely remodeled the department. The walls have been re-decorated using white enamel finish which makes the shop light, clean and sanitary.

The fixtures have been rebuilt and re-finished and some new equipment has been added consisting of eight Koch barber chairs and eight mirror cases. New electrical appliances have been added to the tools already used making the shop compare favorably with any large modern shop.

Our course in barbering is under the supervision of the State and complies exactly with all State requirements. We are equipped with disinfectant containers and all tools are carefully disinfected by use of the sumerage system.

At the present time we have eleven boys taking the course in barbering, nine, now possess apprentice cards. These cards are awarded by the State Board of Barber Examiners after a student has completed a satisfactory amount of the course and passes the required tests.

This department is very well supplied with equipment. It is located in a comfortable location and the progress of the trade is being advanced daily. I am asking however, that an appropriation of at least \$50 be allowed for the purchase of a set of books entitled, "The Barbers Manual," endorsed by the Iowa State Board of Barber Examiners, same to be used as a text book from which lessons will be studied and classes conducted. This would add materially to the value of the course now offered.

**Automobile Department:**

Since the last report, this department has received new and modern equipment which has aided in making the learning of this trade more interesting to the boys. At the present six boys are receiving training in the automobile department. This department should be so situated that more boys could be taught this trade. For this reason I wish to recommend that a new garage building be built that will allow adequate room for a wash rack, paint room, and a class room. A new welding torch and lathe are also needed. Then practically all of the repair work could be taken care of on the State cars, trucks and tractors.

With the recommended building and equipment a greater number of boys would be given the opportunity of becoming mechanics.

**Painting Department:**

During the past nine months we have spent our time at painting in different buildings, re-decorating and furniture re-finishing in the shop. It is our aim to present in this department the fundamentals of this vocation and thus prepare our classes of



boys to be able to become tradesmen when the course is completed. Due to the fact that our floor space is very limited, I find that the presenting of the lessons is very difficult, especially in finished or unfinished woodwork.

The blacksmith shop being located on the floor below us with its many machines, shakes the wooden floor causing dust to rise and settle on our finish, thus causing us no end of trouble in securing satisfactory results in the art of the proper finish of a piece of work. With this wooden floor with so many high explosives in the shop, it makes it very susceptible to fire and the building having only one entrance, it is very unsafe should a fire originate within the building.

For satisfactory results to be obtained in the department, we should have about twice the amount of room that we now possess. At the present time we are using a small garage for our oil room and some of the larger equipment that we cannot get up in the shop which causes an inconvenience and delay in a finished product. Everything we take in to be finished has to be carried up a narrow stairway.

To have an up-to-date and modern shop, we should have a brick or hollow tile building with a concrete floor making it dust free and fire proof. We should use the light side of our building for varnish, drying and class rooms, having partitions between these and a drain in the varnish room. Hot and cold water should be piped into this room. A wash rack is needed to prepare vehicles for the finishing room. A modern exhaust fan, approved by the under writers of the world, should also be provided for the finishing room.

If a new building placed on the ground floor could be erected and the above improvement made and equipment provided together with the equipment already in use, I would be able to extend our training in this vocation, including training with the air gun work on automobile finishing, further advancement on woodwork finishing and refinishing with the late and modern way of painting on large work with the air gun with which we are now equipped.

The boys in these classes are also trained under the supervision of union training and principles. A more extended course would be accepted in the union. It is our aim to train boys in this vocation to make them able to earn their own living by having a trade, make them useful citizens and an asset to society.

#### **Meat Department:**

At the present time, the meat department is housed in separate buildings. The cutting and refrigeration plant being located in the store room, while the slaughtering plant is located at the other end of Industrial Avenue.

During the past two years improvements have been made at both plants. While the improvements at the cutting room have been of a minor nature, the improvements at the slaughtering plant have been more marked. At the cutting room two new cutting blocks and a slicing machine have been added. The slaughter-



ing plant, located as it is in the basement of the old ice house, leaves much to be accomplished to make it a modern and sanitary plant. During the last biennial period the one large room has been re-arranged and equipment installed as follows: the old steam boiler has been removed and live steam and hot water piped from the power plant. The basement has been partitioned into rooms used as follows: the main room used for slaughtering, another room used for sausage making, two smaller rooms being used, one as a hide room and the other as a meat curing room. These partitions are all brick and concrete and the entire basement is plastered, making it as sanitary as present conditions will permit. In the sausage room the following equipment has been installed; a bone grinder and sausage machine which are electrically driven. In the curing room two cement curing vats have been installed. The sewerage system has also been improved along with the re-arrangement of the ventilation. The lots, pens and chutes have also been re-arranged to make the stockyards more convenient.

As the department is now divided it makes it necessary to haul all meats from the slaughtering plant to the meat room. This room is far too small, measuring approximately seven feet by twenty feet. In the past this space has proved to be inadequate. The old coolers are far from being satisfactory from the point of proper refrigeration. They are much too small, were not originally built to handle meat and will not keep meat fresh for a longer period than ten days. They are cooled from an artificial ice plant and leave too much to be desired from the standpoint of proper meat refrigeration.

I recommend the following improvements and ask that \$9000 be appropriated in order that this department may be modernized. The moneys to be used as follows: \$3500 to be used for a new refrigeration plant and meat coolers; \$1000 to be used for a meat mixer, and electric hoist, meat presses, mixing troughs, meat cutting blocks, sausage stuffer and silent cutting sausage machine. The \$4500 balance to cover the cost of erecting a hollow tile structure on the present foundation which now houses the slaughtering plant. Said structure would accommodate the refrigeration plant, sausage making room and meat cutting room. This plan would consolidate the now divided condition of this department. With these improvements the department would be strictly modern.

#### **Baking Department:**

The bake shop has been repaired extensively. One partition has been set back thereby giving more room to the bake shop proper besides providing a suitable locker room for the boys employed and a store room for flour and other supplies. The walls, ceiling and woodwork have been enameled white making the rooms lighter and giving them a neat and sanitary surface which is easily cleaned.

We have received in the way of equipment an electric oven of three compartments, a new proofing closet large enough to hold two bread racks, four metal bread racks, a pan rack, a dough divider and a pastry mixer. The old coal range has been replaced



with a new steam kettle. This equipment is all very fine and is greatly appreciated.

We are asking for a closet to be built on an inside wall, large enough to hold two cooling racks of bread. With our present system the bread has to be handled unnecessarily. We are now removing it from the cooling racks and placing it in a wooden cupboard which collects dampness. With the addition of this closet the bread would not need to be disturbed, but wheeled into the closet until needed. Our boxes in which the bread is carried to the dining room are made of heavy material and are very cumbersome. We are asking for four new boxes to be made of some light weight wood, the same to be enameled white. With these additions we feel that the bake shop would be a place to be proud of.

**Engineering and Machinery Department:**

I have been patching the power house roof for the past two years and still it leaks. The machine shop roof is in the same condition. These buildings were built about thirty years ago. The sheeting is so poor that it will not hold nails when patching the holes. We also are short of boiler power for steam making purposes in cold weather. Our buildings are old and they require more steam heat each year and while our boilers are new they are not large enough to meet the increasing demand for steam.

I wish to recommend the purchase of one new water tube boiler of 260 horse power equipped with a chain grate stoker of approximately 70 square feet of active grate surface, also the instruments that go with the boilers so that fuel could be burned more economically. Would also like to have a good accurate water ammeter that would meter the total water fed to boilers each day.

Would also like a new roof of steel girder construction to cover the power house and machine shop. It would be well to raise the boiler room walls approximately six feet so as to get the roof farther away from the heat of boilers.

**Plumbing Department:**

The work of this department is practically all repair work and the chance for change of methods is slight. I have tried to instill in the minds of the boys the principles of industry and thoroughness in their work and with this point in view we have made some changes in the arrangement of the shop and have procured some new tools.

We expect to make some more improvements and procure some more tools for the advancement of the sheet metal trade. We need a bar folding machine badly, also tools for edging and beading and crimping. We expect to estimate for these next period.





CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING



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## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

O. S. Von Krog, Superintendent,  
Training School for Boys,  
Eldora, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

The two outstanding developments of the Academic Department of the Training School during the past biennial are; a decided increase in the spirit of interest on the part of the boys enrolled, toward securing an education, and the increased enrollment, and establishment of standard high school work.

The attitude of the boys, with a few exceptions, has undergone a decided change. They seem to consider that their school work is neither a burden nor a punishment, but that it is an opportunity to secure a better training toward a better citizenship. Contentment, voluntary industry and application to their studies are characteristic in each grade room. The development of this spirit is very gratifying and maybe due to the fact that an effort is being made to conduct the school room work as nearly like that of any public school, and to the fact that the boy is not embarrassed by his environment. If he is retarded in his school work when he comes to us he finds himself surrounded by his fellows, who are as old and as retarded as himself. Many of them have not been enrolled in school work from two to four years before their entry with us, and after taking up their school work again find they can make satisfactory progress and if they are nearly normal mentally soon show much interest toward securing an education.

Those who show little improvement or interest are a group who are mentally defective. Some make progress to about the fourth grade, and never beyond. In the past, a special grade has been maintained for these, but during the past year these have been placed in the lower grades and an attempt has been made to help them carry the regular work of the lower grades. Their progress has been slow and not satisfactory as they retarded the grade especially at the end of the school year. The arrangement is more satisfactory than the special grade arrangement, unless a teacher who is a specialist in teaching sub-normal children could be secured. Such schools are now maintained in nearly every school system of the larger cities, and some of the worst subjects from these systems reach us and it is left to us to continue the problem of their education. About a half a dozen of these boys have been excused to do full time vocational work after it was found by repeated trials that they could make no progress in the school room. If progress with this type of pupil is to be expected they should be placed under the special guidance of a teacher trained in this type of work.

Another factor in the increase of interest and application toward school work is due to the fact that our boys are allowed to participate in contests against public high schools in athletics, forensic work and music. In all these contests, the contestants had to qualify under state association rules and this incentive was no doubt the factor



which added interest in the upper grades. Teams under the direction of the athletic department competed with High Schools in foot ball, basket ball, wrestling, and track work. The wrestling team competed in County, State and National tournaments and in every athletic contest the teams made a creditable record. In the series of county and state declamatory contests our representatives made very satisfactory showings although the school is handicapped in this work because we have no trained dramatic teacher to put on the finish which the present day declamatory contests now require. This year was the first time attention was given to debating. The two teams of high school boys were organized and they studied and prepared a debate on the question used by the Iowa High School debating league. Afterward they held a practice debate with Hampton High School, winners of Class B in the Drake Debate Tournament. This being a practice no decision debate, it was conceded, however, that the Training School did make a good showing against this strong team. It is an activity which promises to create much interest among the boys of keener intellect and appears to be worthy of future development.

The development of the high school has been remarkable and beginning with the year September 1929, a third year of high school work was added to our course of study. The interest and progress of this class has been of the highest and has well been worth the expense and effort it has required. The High School enrollment for the school year 1929-30 has been; 9th grade 103; 10th grade 60; 11th grade 34, or a total of 197 boys enrolled. At present there are seven High School boys enrolled who are not attending because there is no room for them. This makes a grand total of over two hundred boys enrolled in the high school classes at some time during the year. Four years ago the enrollment was 48. The increase in enrollment and the expansion of our course of study in our high school in this institution requires that consideration must be made for the future development of our Academic Department. We are now greatly restricted in our quarters. Rooms are crowded far beyond that which is considered to be ideal for the best educational progress. Our building was not constructed to meet modern high school conditions and instruction. We need more rooms and some of these should be equipped with furniture convenient for book-keeping and drafting classes. Subjects of this class are popular with the boys, and their interest and application to these exceed those of other subjects. The need of an addition to our present school building is immediate and \$30,000 for such an addition should be appropriated by our next General Assembly. Not only is there growth in enrollment of our high school department but the 7th and 8th grades are crowded. We have maintained a waiting list in these grades for new boys who are ready to enter these grades until some older boy was paroled. The Eighth grade can accommodate 96 boys and at all times the enrollment has taxed the capacity of the room.

Past biennial reports of this department have been given over to details of organization. Repetition of these facts are not neces-



sary. Few changes have been made in the organization and these few only after careful consideration. The policy has not been re-organization but the development of what was already a good and well-planned organization. The same system has been maintained and in most cases the same faculty who served us during the last biennial, continue to give us faithful service.

The purpose of the department is to serve the boy. To place him in a school environment where he may develop mentally, where he may learn of the better things of life has in store for him, where he may inform himself in the things that develop character, higher ideals of citizenship and grow into a worthy member of society.

Co-operation and kindly interest on the part of all officers are worthy of commendation. Superintendent O. S. Von Krog, himself an experienced school man, has been of valuable assistance in his ability to understand our needs and to provide for them. Without his understanding and his sympathy and his co-operation, no progress could have been made.

Respectfully yours,

Fred C. Runkle, Principal



## TRAINING SCHOOL BAND

### Selection of Members:

All boys are "tried out" before being admitted to the Band, being tested as to their general fitness for band work as shown by (A) rhythmic reaction and memory; by keenness of ear—ability to carry a tune, to recognize pitch variations, to reproduce short musical phrases; (B) voice-quality, extent of range and ability to use it; (C) physical fitness—formation of teeth, jaw and lips, finger dexterity, general quickness of reactions; (D) mental qualifications—advancement in school as compared with age and opportunity and actual knowledge of music as gained at school; (E) interest in music.

The boys' reasons for wanting to get into the band are given careful attention, effort being made to find the real motive. A real interest in music often outweighs all other factors. No boy with any history of a social disease is considered as a danger of infection is especially great in spite of care to prevent indiscriminate use of instruments. Most new boys are given at least a partial tryout and occasionally a boy if special talent is found by reason of the high quality of his work in music in school.

No promises of possible financial or professional musician are held out to the boys; this especially in view of the present overcrowded condition of the professional ranks due to developments of the sound movies which have put many musicians out of work. Music is, rather, held up in the light of an avocation of the utmost value by reason of its enrichment of life. Aspirants for professional work are given plain view of the long and difficult task ahead and an effort is made to lay foundations for them as carefully as is possible. Boys who must earn their own living at once upon leaving the Training School, are discouraged from entering the Band unless talent and interest are of the high quality which demand attention. Boys who will be able to attend school after leaving us are, other things being favorable, encouraged to enter the Band as it is felt that an outside interest of a worthy sort may be of great value in keeping a boy in school and out of trouble. No statistics are available, but a large number of the boys who have gone out on parole from this department during the past two years are at present playing in school musical organizations. Band boys who get into trouble after parole are not allowed to re-enter the Band when they are returned to School. It is believed that this has the effect of discouraging "repeaters." It is, further, believed that musical training, as given by the Band, may be of great benefit for the normal boy who gets into trouble simply because of misdirected and over abundant energy but that it can have little value for the boy of real criminal tendencies.

### Training of the Band:

An effort has been made to use the best and most efficient methods of instruction. A complete set of "Instrumental Technique" books by Giddings and Maddy were purchased for use in 1928-29. These books, together with some original material, were used as the text for class study.



Voice class work in the concerted use of simple voice building exercises was used to develop a better and more refined tone in the choir and glee club. What is known as "A Cappella" (i.e. unaccompanied) singing was done almost entirely as this develops independence, blending of voices and clear unforced singing.

The 1928-29 Band made its first appearance as a unit six weeks after it was organized. A set of "Universal Teacher" books, also Gidding and Maddy and intended to be used in connection with our other set of books, was added just before organization for 1929-30 was started. Better equipment and the help of old members schooled in correct fundamental procedure made the progress of this band much more rapid. Its first appearance was made in Chapel thirteen days after instruments were first placed in the hands of the boys.

#### **Public Performance and Activities:**

Public performance could well be regarded as a part of the Bands instruction and the fact that the Training School Band has regular playing to do contributes a powerful motive and one which leads to success.

Band and Choir music must be furnished for Sunday School on all but the fourth Sunday of each month and for Chapel services every Sunday afternoon. Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Easter and Decoration Day are all observed by fitting programs and music is required for each of these as well as for the home Declamatory contest, Graduation Day, with its attendant Class Play and Commencement Sermon, and observance of July Fourth and a patriotic day sponsored by the Sons of Union Veterans.

During the summer months of 1929, a series of eleven Sunday afternoon concerts was played followed by participation in the Military ceremony of Dress Parade. No music was repeated in this series. Trips were made to Woodward and Toledo and two broadcasts were made from W O I, Ames, Iowa.

For the first time in its history, I. T. S. was represented in the State Music Contest, taking part in the sub-district contest at Grundy Center, March 14th and 15th 1930 and in the district contest at Des Moines April 5th. While only a fair showing was made in the ten events entered (Band and Glee Club Class B., small vocal group, small wind instrument group, vocal tenor solo, clarinet solo, trumpet solo, baritone solo, tuba solo and bassoon solo) there were beneficial results to be noted among which may be mentioned; greatly added interest, elevation of standard of music played, valuable experience in performance and in listening to others; and preparation of individual band numbers for participation in contest with their own home organization. The behavior of the Band boys was above criticism while in attendance at the contest.

Inasmuch as school spirit is an important part of athletic contests the Band has attempted to aid in producing "pep" at football games and wrestling meets.



**Music Used:**

It has been a fixed purpose, during the past two years, to study and perform music of the highest possible quality. Music which is recognized as standard has been given the preference over music of the moment. Every effort has been made to give the boys of the Band an understanding of and a liking for good music. Recognizing the fact that most of our boys have had little or no chance to acquire good taste in music, care has been taken to give them first what they need in music and after that what they want or may find entertaining.

Music for the Sunday afternoon concerts has been selected first of all for its educational value for player and listener and after that as entertainment. It has been the intention to give a concert and not a "show."

**Instruments:**

Standardization and completion of instrumentation has been a primary concern. The recommendations of the National Bureau of Advancement of Music has been followed in this matter. A concert band must have a well developed reed section and most of the acquisitions made were in the filling of this need. Use of the very best grade of cymbals is strongly advised and a pair of genuine Turkish cymbals was substituted. A set of fine tympani (kettle drums) complete with stands and trunks gave command of very important effects in the better grade of music. The use of French horns to replace the mellophones now in use might be recommended as there is a decided advantage in tone. The French horn is, however, a very difficult instrument and the average Training School bandsman does not remain with us long enough to make the use of French horns easily practical. The purchase and use of one horn would have decided advantages, however, as the Band needs this extremely beautiful tone in solo passages and one two year man could ordinarily be found to play it. French horn players are always in demand, and, in spite of the above mentioned disadvantage, the use of one or more of them at I. T. S. should receive serious consideration.

An important reason for all this attention to instrumentation is that a complete and well balanced band naturally and easily turns to and plays the best class of music. The constant use made by the Great Masters of flute, oboe, bassoon, tympani and French horn makes it difficult, in fact, to play their music unless these instruments are present. Each instrument of the band possesses a distinctive "color" of tone and if the musical tone paintings of the great composer artists are to be heard in their real beauty every instrument must be in its place. The Training School Band is now largely equipped to play that music which has been shown, by the test of time, to be of the greatest cultural and musical value, as well as the modern work of writers employing to the full all known instrument and effects.

From now on replacement will be the large item in regard to instruments. A badly needed new bass drum has already been placed upon estimate. The state owned Bb clarinets, eleven in number



are all of the same make but, sad to say, no two are of exactly the same pitch or accurately in tune with each other. This condition in a foundation group makes it very difficult for the Band to play in tune. It is therefore recommended that the present Bb clarinets be gradually replaced with a good grade of metal clarinet in the same (Boehm) system and one piece construction (The one piece construction renders impossible a very common and very troublesome repair as well as rendering less common several other difficulties). There should be twelve state owned Bb clarinets and one of the general type of instrument recommended has already been placed on estimate. After clarinets the basses are probably the poorest instruments in the Band as a group. They are out of date as to design and the circular basses are rather poor in tone and tune.

Each piece of music played by a band will have an average thirty-five separate sheets of music for various instruments; to keep these in order for easy checking and convenient distribution is, in the case of a large library containing many compositions a real task. All bands require a librarian and this position is one which often commands additional pay in professional organizations. A room in the new Band Cottage has been fitted with shelving and all music is kept in one of five alphabetical classifications. As this library grows it becomes more difficult to keep it in order and the need for a system of cataloging and a convenient container for each selection becomes more apparent. A number of methods for meeting these problems are in use and it is hoped to bring one of them into use in the near future (with a view to giving the boys acting as librarians practical training as well as to rendering the music more easily accessible.)

#### Place of Rehearsal:

The physical surroundings in which rehearsals are conducted have a very important bearing upon the success of a band, and therefore, demand attention. Rehearsal in the open air is ideal in many ways. It being then possible to hear every player and correct errors. Weather conditions frequently cause inconvenience and loss of time however, and time is lost inasmuch as instruments, chairs and music can not be left in position over night ready for immediate use. Rehearsals are very commonly held in the out door stand during the summer. At a rather early date the basement of the old Band Cottage was felt to be very unsuited to rehearsals as the low ceiling and echos made a clear idea of what was happening difficult. Use of the Chapel as a rehearsal place was granted and this has proved to be satisfactory in some respects at least. Musically speaking, there are no objections but it is not as convenient for all parties concerned as for the Band and necessary conflicts occur. The reading room of the new Band Cottage is impossible as the echo is terrific.

An ideal solution of the rehearsal place problem would be one similar to that made by the Municipal Band at Cedar Falls. Lighting, ventilation, permanent "non-tippable" music stands, easy access to band library, all conditions are conducive to good rehearsals in the rehearsal room especially built for their purpose. Chairs for



the players should encourage proper sitting position as effecting both bodily health and efficiency of playing. Light should be carefully contrived as the reading of music is particularly trying upon the eyes. There should be ample room between chairs to permit free passage for the instructor. Music stands should be large, strong and of uniform height. The room must be free from echos. Lockers and shelving for music and instruments should be easily accessible.

A modern up-to-date building for the purpose rehearsal room, built in connection with the school plant would be of great service in increasing the efficiency of the Band. Such a rehearsal room could well be combined with an assembly room for scholastic use. At present it is impossible to hold a rehearsal of the grades in combination without moving them all to the Chapel—a costly procedure as regards to time. The efficiency of the school music work done could greatly increase if for example, a joint rehearsal (accompanied by Band if desired) and lasting thirty minutes could be substituted for two days spent in separate sessions with each grade.

It is recommended that a new stand of concrete or brick construction with a wood roof of the "shell" type be constructed in front of Cottage No. 3 at the extreme west side of the central park facing east to give a command of the entire park. Construction should be similar (on a small scale) to that of the stand at the National Band and Orchestra Camp at Interlochen with a small pool in front to act as a sound reflector.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ATHLETICS

For a number of years all the boys who attend school have been receiving regular physical training. On account of the limited time, we have only been able to devote thirty minutes daily to this work, and this divided giving fifteen minutes in the morning and the same in the afternoon.

About one hundred and twenty-five boys receive additional physical training on the various athletic teams which represent the School. Each season we usually train for football about thirty boys; for basket ball fifteen; for wrestling, twenty-five or thirty; track twenty-five and baseball twenty. Regular periods are set aside for practice and training of these athletic teams, and they are permitted to engage in competition with other high schools in various athletic activities. This practice may have some disadvantages, but it also has its good points and as a whole the writer believes that it has accomplished much good here at the School. It helps to develop an enduring spirit, initiative and good sportmanship as well as develop the individual physically.

I believe a great deal of good could be accomplished if a system of special or corrective physical training for each individual be used. This would apply to the boys who are below normal in their physical development. Physical development charts should be kept of all boys in the School and taken at least every four months. This work of giving special physical training to a group of boys and keeping up these examinations and charts would take up



all the time that was not given to training the regular athletic teams.

#### LIBRARY REPORT

Books in circulation in Cottage Libraries-----783

Books in Main Library-----1972

Books withdrawn for the bindery-----375

Since the last biennial report the books in the cottage libraries have been changed twice, and a supplementary list of books has also been added.

The Main Library is in very good condition, having recently received a coat of ivory enamel on doors and window casings. A new typewriter desk has been added to the equipment which is greatly appreciated. This desk is large enough to hold mending materials for books besides cards of all books in circulation and with partitions placed in the drawers will hold the complete shelf list.

Books of fiction need to be replaced regularly as they are the ones used most. Each time the books are called in to the Main Library a great number of them are withdrawn for mending and the bindery. We now have 375 withdrawn for the bindery.

The reports and suggestions from the officers indicate that progress and improvements have been made during the past two years. Departments have not been neglected, shops have been equipped but the tradesmen are anxious and willing to have their respective departments better equipped. Many suggest more room to carry on their work successfully. These reports clearly indicate that considerable more money is needed for contingent and repair purposes than was given us for the last biennial period.

The farm department asks for \$4000 for a steer shed and money for buying sheep. The laundry asks for \$3,000 for necessary new equipment; the storeroom for fire-proofing and remodeling, will need \$16,000. The shoe shop and painting departments ask for more room and better quarters. Many of the other departments need additional room. The school report by Mr. Runkle plainly indicates that the present school building is too small, asking for \$30,000 for additional room.

The engine and machine department need \$40,000 for a new building to house same and \$10,000 to complete the heating units.

Under improvements and betterments, I am again quoting from a previous biennial report, "The Training School for Boys is receiving boys from an agricultural district for training and many of these boys will return to the farm for employment. It is for this reason we should stress the training in farming and caring for stock on the farm. The number of farm boys we now have and will always continue to have, will justify the state in providing more land than is now included in the Training School farm. This farm should be large enough to produce all agricultural and garden products needed to run the institution."

A farm joining the Training School farm on the north contain-



ing 160 acres, known as the "Williams' farm" can be bought for \$32,000. I am recommending the purchase of this farm. A farm of 80 acres joining the Training School on the west unimproved and mostly rough land should also be owned by the State. I am recommending an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of this land. Both of the above mentioned farms are now and for several years have been rented and farmed by the Training School.

In my report for the period ending June 30, 1928, I referred to the condition of our dormitories and other buildings as follows:

"The dormitories of our cottages are crowded. To relieve this crowded condition at present will require at least two large cottages. A suitable cottage can be built of fire proof material for about \$50,000. An appropriation of \$100,000 will be needed to build the two cottages. This appropriation can temporarily be avoided by releasing a large number of boys, but experience has taught us that most boys released thus, soon return, and our crowded condition would recur. Boys released before having received proper training and not being properly equipped will soon be returned to the School at a decided loss and a handicap for the boy, or if not returned before too old to be received at a training school, will later be among those who crowd our reformatories and other penal institutions.

The housing situation and building situation will continue to need attention until a number of our old buildings are replaced with better and modern buildings. On account of the poor materials used in building the Administration building and the older cottages, constant repairing is necessary. The mortar seems to crumble away leaving many open spaces between the brick and stone. It was necessary to do something last summer to prevent Cottage No. 1 from collapsing. Under the direction of the State Architect it was strengthened so as to make it safe for the present. Metal strips were used both inside and on the outside of the walls to hold them together and in position. This will last for a few years. We are asking for \$100,000 for a double cottage to replace Cottage No. 1. This asking should be continued each biennial period until all the old unsafe and semi-fire proof cottages have been replaced. One cottage could be replaced each two years and the work and re-arrangement will not interfere with the running of the School.

The Main or Administration Building was built of similar materials and during the next ten years should be replaced. To maintain the same high standard of instruction and training it will be necessary to ask for the same amount for support as we received for the biennial period just closed, or as granted us by the 142 G.A."

In this report no definite appropriation is asked for new buildings as was done two years ago, but attention is called to Governor Hammill's inaugural address of January 1929. Under the heading, "The States Obligation to its Children," the Governor asks that the Training School at Eldora be made a real training school where modern trades of value be taught. We have the grounds and the organization and the boys, but we do not have



such a plant as the Governor suggests.

A school such as the Governor wants, or as I understand from his message and from my conversation with him about it, can be produced in a period of ten years with a special appropriation of \$200,000 to be used for this purpose during each of the ten years. This would take care of the buildings I asked for in my report for the biennium ending June 30, 1928.

We shall be pleased to definitely formulate a complete plan as suggested by the Governor and complete such a new educational plant in a period of ten years. We have been anticipating and getting ready to provide such a plant for years. We have realized such needs and felt that money expended for such a school would be money well and profitably invested by the State. In my thirty-first biennial report I referred quite at length to visits made in company with members of the Board of Control to quite a number of Training and Industrial and Trade schools. We learned that we are conducting as good a school at Eldora as we found in any other state. While we do not have all the good things found in other schools, we have as many and more of the outstanding features as any one other school visited.

Last October Mr. C. M. Roberts and myself visited many institutions. We visited the Boys Training School of Illinois at St. Charles, the Ohio School at Lancaster, The National Boys School in Washington, D. C., the Maryland School at Loch Raven, the New York School known as Industry. We learned some new and many interesting things on our visits to these schools. We saw some things in each that could be incorporated in our own school and by such an addition be improved. We, however, found no one school that was doing all the things we are now doing in our School for Boys. Our academic work is in advance of all the schools we visited.

We feel we are now ready to enter upon such a program of childrens institution building and creation as suggested by the Governor and ask that the Board of Control recommend the necessary appropriation to start and complete the new Educational Plant in a period of ten years.

I respectfully recommend the following appropriations:

#### ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

Superintendent O. S. Von Krog	\$ 2,500.00
Assistant Superintendent A. M. Martin	1,500.00
Steward—William O. Lawrence	1,320.00
Storekeeper—Lloyd T. Hayes	1,020.00
Clerk and Stenographer, Ina Prim	780.00
Clerk and Stenographer, Helen Hayes	780.00
Secretary and Stenographer, Irene Williams	780.00
Secretary and Stenographer, Marion Miller	900.00

#### OTHER EXPENSES

Traveling Expenses	500.00
Office Supplies	800.00

#### MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Salaries, (Engineers, Fireman, etc)	21,750.00
Repairs of Buildings	12,000.00



## IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Repairs Machinery and Equipment	3,500.00
Shop, Tools and Supplies	1,500.00

## OPERATING EXPENSES

Salaries, (Teachers, Supervisors, etc.)	47,000.00
Provisions	25,000.00
Institution Furnishings	7,000.00
Cleaning and Cleansing	2,800.00
Gas, Oils and Auto Supplies	2,000.00
Clothing	15,000.00
Fuel	22,000.00
Farm and Garden	20,000.00
Library and Amusement	2,000.00
Transportation of Inmates	1,000.00
Express, Freight and Dray	250.00
Electric Lamps and Flashlights	300.00
Hospital and Medical Supplies	1,200.00
Dental, Oculist and Aurist	2,750.00
Gas, Light and Water	700.00
Educational	3,400.00
Insurance	600.00
Miscellaneous	600.00

## COMMUNICATION

Telephone and Telegraph	350.00
Postage and Stationery	760.00

Total Charges	\$204,340.00
Less Receipts	8,000.00

Net Cost Salaries, Support and Maintenance \$198,340.00

IMPROVEMENTS AND BETTERMENTS  
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Lands	}	\$ 117,000.00
Buildings and Structures		
Equipment		
Farm Machinery and Implements		
Net Expenditures		\$ 313,340.00

Our askings for the coming biennium ending June 30, 1933 for administration and supervision and maintenance and repairs, are about the same as we asked for in 1928. Under improvements and betterment, we are asking for the purchase of 240 acres of land, remodeling and fire proofing the store house, equipment, farm machinery and implements. As indicated above, \$117,000 will be necessary for these additions.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal officers for the fine service they have rendered. Many individuals and some organizations not connected in any official capacity with the School have entertained or instructed the boys. The local priest and five Protestant ministers have been faithful in taking care of the regular and special services on Sundays and Holidays. To all



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of the above mentioned, we express our appreciation for their fine spirit in which they assisted us.

We wish to acknowledge the good will, co-operation, wise counsel and generous support of the Board of Control.

Respectfully,  
O. S. Von Krog.



### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

O. S. Von Krog, Superintendent  
Training School for Boys,  
Eldora, Iowa

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to present the following biennial report of the Training School Hospital.

I feel that a large part of my work with the boys is the prevention of disease rather than allowing it to enter and then cure. At present all the means known to science is being used to keep the boys healthy and free from contagious diseases. Each boy on entrance to the Training School is given a complete physical and medical examination and vaccinated for small pox and diphtheria. Many physical defects are discovered by this entrance examination and corrected at some time during their stay with us so that the physical examination upon discharge shows as near a perfect boy as can be made to go out and become a benefit to society.

The regular hospital line is formed just after breakfast each morning so that any boy who wishes to see me may fall into this line as I am on duty at that time each morning to see sick boys in the line, visit bed patients, examine new and discharged boys and see after the various other duties which come to my attention regarding the boys' health. There is also a medicine line formed after dinner and supper each day for boys who are able to attend their departments, but still need medication. These are the regular hospital hours, but we are glad to admit and care for boys at any time our services are needed and the nurse calls me if the boy is very sick. The cooperation between the other officers and the hospital personnel in regard to bringing sick boys to the hospital has been excellent in the past two years. Our nurses, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris, have been called out of bed many times during the night to admit boys who complained of being sick to the nightwatchman or their family manager. With this cooperation and harmony, many cases of sickness among the boys have been shortened because the treatment started before the disease got a foothold. This is especially true since the installation of the nightwatchman in each cottage so that the boys are watched all night and there are not the results of evil practices as there used to be before this was started. A big step forward was certainly taken when the night watch system was started.

I have but one suggestion to make with regard to the better care of the boys in the hospital. Medical science has proven beyond doubt that plenty of sunshine shortens convalescence so that all the new hospitals are built with solariums for their convalescent patients. In fact I have just received a bulletin from the State Board of Health on management of communicable diseases in which they recommend sunshine instead of fumigation in all contagious diseases.

We have two large porches across the south end of the hospital that are constructed of the same fireproof material as the hospital and all they need are some windows and window frames and we would have two large nice solariums which I know would shorten the convalescence of our sick boys and also give us added rooms to relieve the congestion which occurs when an epidemic of colds or influenza hits us. I would suggest that the south windows



# THIRTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT 28

be of quartz glass to let in all the benefits of sunshine and the east and west be of ordinary window glass.

As you can see by the report, we have had a little of about everything that can happen to the human race in the line of sickness. We have had some very sick boys with but two deaths, one caused by cerebrospinal meningitis within twenty-four hours after the boy took sick, the other of encephalitis two days following the time he took sick.

Following is the summary of the cases for the years 1928-1930.

## Abscesses:

Boils	337
Carbuncles	14
Subcutaneous	293

## Anaesthetics:

Ether	187
-------	-----

## Anti-toxins:

Diphtheria	7
Shick Tests	48
Tetanus	25
Toxin anti-toxin	366

## Bath treatments:

Acne	34
Poison ivy	13

## Boys to Iowa City

	25
--	----

## Boys Examined:

New boys	502
Returned boys	127
Paroled boys	487

## Burns:

Arms	35
Fingers	27
Body	14
Legs	4
All others	3

## Contagious Diseases:

Diphtheria	5
Syphilis	14
Influenza	239
Measles	3
Pneumonia	5
Meningitis	1
Scarlet fever	8
Scarletina	3

## Cuts:

Arm	15
Body	20
Fingers	141
Foot	59
Hand	76
Head	43
Legs	24
Eye	2



Contusions:	
Fingers	48
Foot	30
Head	12
Heel	14
Hand	43
Toes	31
Ear	1
Deaths:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Encephalitis	1
Diets Served:	
Regular	18,091
Special	223
Dislocations:	
Arm	1
Ankle	5
Fingers	6
Knees	1
Wrist	1
Shoulder	2
Dressings:	
All dressings	6,247
Ear Aches	164
Eye treatments:	
Inflamed	87
Foreign bodies	46
Pink eye	22
Eczema	26
Fractures:	
Arm	5
Ankle	3
Leg	5
Ribs	7
Nose	11
Jaw	2
Clavicle	2
Wrist	2
Gonorrhea	24
Headaches	227
Infectious Diseases:	
Tuberculosis	3
Light Treatments	642
Plaster Casts	16
Punctured Wounds:	
Slivers	143
Pitch fork	31
Nails	49
Glass	14
Sticks	32
Stone bruises	19
All others	16
Rheumatism	29
Sprains:	



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Ankle	86
Back	45
Fingers	44
Shoulder	26
Hand	33
Wrist	107
Skin Diseases:	
Hives	31
Seborrhea dermatitis	2
Scabies	2
Poison ivy	3
Surgical Cases:	
Tonsilectomy	180
Toe nails removed	8
Appendectomy	2
Bowel obstruction	1
Circumcision	5
Vaccinations:	
Small pox	273
Wassermans	19
X-Ray Pictures	17
All other diseases not otherwise classified:	
Tonsilitis	259
Colds or grippe	198
Constipation	146
Indigestion	130
Pyorrhea treatment	91
Public lice	31
Cauliflower ear	12
Frozen ears	12
Ruptured ear drums	9
Hemorrhoids	5
Mastoid	4
Cellulitis	3
Frozed feet	3
Epilepsy	3
Heat prostration	1
Nephritis	1
Appendicitis attack	2
Encephalitis	1
Poison ivy	1
Glandular infection	2
Cystitis	1

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The total number of boys received during the biennial period is six hundred and twenty-nine. Of these five hundred and two were new boys and the remaining one hundred and twenty-seven were returned boys.

The following is a tabulation of the defects found:

Acne	1
Adenoids	10
Bed wetting	23
Boil on top of foot	1



Bone Development poor	1
Bronchitis	2
Chest poorly developed	1
Circumcision needed	5
Convulsions due to stomach trouble	1
Covered with pediculosis bites	2
Curvature of the spine	1
Deformed arm	1
Deformed chest	1
Deformed penis	1
Distal phalynx of right index finger removed	1
Ear aches	1
Eczema	2
Enlarged cord left side neck	1
Epilepsy	1
Evidence of old myocarditis	1
Evidence of old chronic bronchitis	1
Evidence of old pleurisy	1
Evidence of operation for appendicitis	16
Evidence of operation for mastoid	1
Evidence of operation for left umbilical hernia	1
Evidence of operation for right inguinal hernia	5
Evidence of rickets	3
Eyes, blind in right eye	1
Eyes, crossed	3
Eye muscles weak	1
Excessive adipose tissue	2
Flat chest	3
Flat feet	1
Flat head	1
Function of arm sixty per cent	1
Funnel breast	1
Glandular development poor	1
Goitre, Symptoms of	2
Gonorrhea	3
Gonorrhea, one year ago	1
Gums sore	1
Hard of hearing	3
Has had tuberculosis	1
Head over developed and signs of disturbance of glands of internal secretion	1
Hernia	1
Heart, mitral valve leaking	1
Heart, rapid	1
Heart, rapid with murmur	1
Heart, slight presystolic murmur	1
Heart, slow	1
Impetigo	1
Inguinal, right	4
Itch	10
Kidney trouble	1
Lateral curvature of the spine	1
Left handed	29



Left middle finger off at distal phalynx	1
Left leg shorter than right	1
Lisps	2
Lungs, weak	1
Measles	1
Mentally poor	1
Nasal obstruction	1
Nervous	2
Partial paralysis of left leg	1
Paralysis of right leg	1
Partial paralysis of left arm and leg	1
Paralysis of left leg	1
Pigeon breast	5
Poor flesh	1
Rheumatic heart	1
Rheumatism	1
Right fifth metacarpal bone crooked from break	1
Right hip higher than left	1
Right leg amputated six inches below knee	1
Right leg little shorter than left	1
Right middle finger crooked	1
Right shoulder lower than left	1
Right thumb amputated at first joint	1
Scapulas, prominent	1
Sexual organs undersized	3
Shortening of left leg	1
Small finger of left hand has fixed joint	1
Slight signs of tuberculosis	3
Speech faulty	5
Stoop shouldered	3
Stutters	4
Stye on left eye	1
Syphillis	1
Six fingers on left hand	1
Teeth, alignment	4
Teeth, carious	176
Teeth, irregular	12
Teeth, missing	110
Teeth need cleaning	18
Teeth suspicious of syphillis (hereditary)	1
Throat inflamed	20
Tip on chin from ulcerated tooth	1
Tonsils diseased or enlarged	103
Tonsils submerged	3
Tuberculosis	3
Tumor inside right cheek	1
Undernourished	11
Undescended testicle, left	1
Vaccinated	273
Vaccination scar	229
Varicocele	2



Weak abdominal wall region old appendectomy	--	1
Wears glasses	-----	4
Well formed second small toe on left foot	--	1
Examinations	-----	502

Respectfully submitted,  
R. E. Gray, M. D.



## DENTAL DEPARTMENT

To O. S. Von Krog, Superintendent.

Pursuant to instructions from your office we respectfully submit the report for the biennial period July 1st, 1928 to June 30th, 1930.

The keen interest you have shown in our endeavors and your cooperation at all times have made it possible for us to do more an better work for our boys.

We have successfully handled two orthodontia cases and have another receiving treatment. This has greatly improved the personal appearance and enables the teeth to function normally.

Your interest and judgment in the selection and preparation of food for the boys has facilitated our work. Dr. Drain of the Extension Department at Iowa City has recently found a diet that will arrest and prevent the decay of teeth. We hope to have him address the boys and officers in the near future.

We appreciate the spirit of cooperation at the school and the freindly attitude toward our department. A word of commendation is due Dr. Gray for his keen interest and untiring efforts in our boys' behalf. His accepting the responsibility of reducing and treating fractured jaws and the results obtained show unusual ability.

Report of dental services rendered during biennial period from July 1st, 1928 to June 30th, 1930.

Silver fillings	1816
Cleaning or prophylaxis	756
Gum treatments	385
Extractions	333
Pyorrhea treatments	444
Remove gum over wisdom tooth	1
Cement fillings	9
Pulp cappings	166
Root fillings	14
Hospital calls	11
Polish broken teeth	51
Nerve treatments	63
Scaling teeth	146
Kriptex fillings	23
Enamel fillings	74
Porcelain crowns	1
Gold inlays	19
Gold crowns	4
Bridges	12
Reset inlays	6
Separations	5
Orthodontia cases finished	4
Orthodontia case under treatment	1
Total number operations	4344

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. Herrald, Dentist.



## REPORT OF SPECIALISTS

O. S. Von Krog, Superintendent,  
Training School for Boys,  
Eldora, Iowa

We wish to make the following report of the work done in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Training School for Boys during the biennial period ending June 30, 1930.

The work in this department has been greatly facilitated by our timely interest and intelligent understanding of our problems. We feel that the boys who enter the hospital for eye, ear, nose and throat work are now receiving the highest class of service. No patient in private life receives more care and attention from either doctors or nurses than the patients in the Training School Hospital.

We feel very fortunate in having an associate like Dr. Gray, and a nurse in charge like Mrs. Harris. Without their assistance and cooperation, it would not be possible to maintain the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department at its present high standard of efficiency.

The hospital is now equipped to deal with all phases of our work. During the past year a new electric eye cabinet has been installed and all old instruments repaired or replaced.

During the biennial period ending June 30, 1930, we have made forty-one visits to the School. The following operations, refractions, examinations and treatments were done during this time.

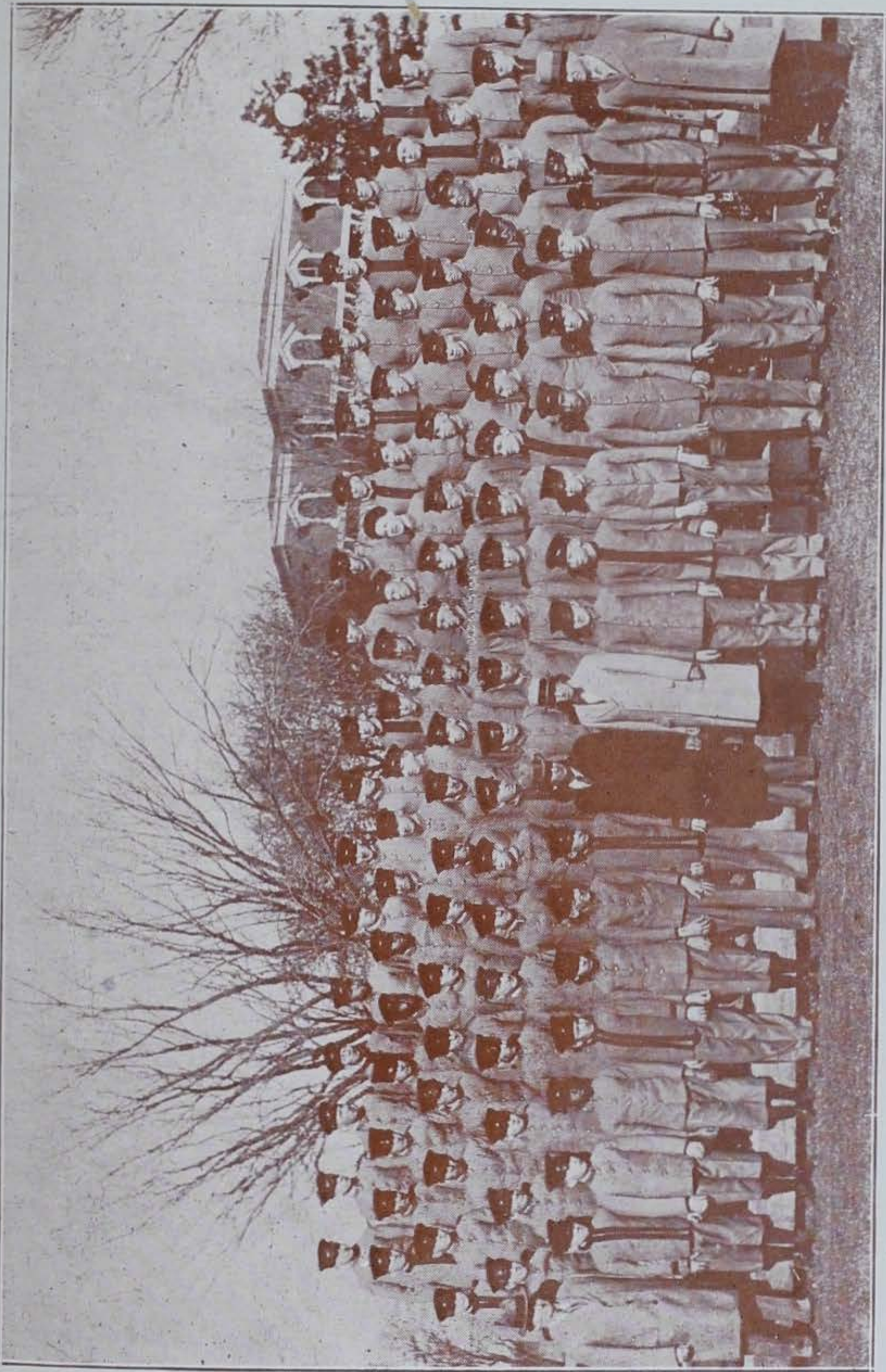
Tonsil and adenoid operations	180
Eye, ear, nose and throat examinations	489
Refractions	30
Eye examinations	22
Eye treatments	9
Ear examinations	7
Ear treatments	5
Nose examinations	11
Nose treatments	6
Throat examinations	14
Throat treatments	8
Set broken nose	1

We have averaged at each visit about five tonsil and adenoid operations, fifteen examinations and treatments and one refraction.

Respectfully submitted,

Otis Wolfe, M. D.  
F. S. Wahrer, M. D.





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# THIRTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT 36

Table No. 1—Movement of Population

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Received—			
In school July 1st -----	461	505	516
Admitted for the first time	256	246	502
Returned for violation of parole -----	46	38	84
Returned from escape -----	12	8	20
Returned to be replaced -----	13	10	23
Discharged—			
Paroled -----	242	245	487
Escaped -----	30	31	61
Died -----	0	2	2
Reached majority -----	5	5	10
Final -----	3	4	7
Transferred to other in- stitutions -----	3	4	7
In School June 30th -----	505	516	516
Average Daily Population --	466.9	504	485.4

Table No. 2—Movement of Paroles

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
I. On Parole July 1st -----	349	275	349
1. In the country -----	69	63	69
a. In families -----	31	34	31
b. In employment -----	38	29	38
2. In towns or cities -----	280	212	280
a. In families -----	278	212	278
b. In employment -----	2	0	2
II. Paroled -----	242	245	487
1. Placed in the country --	50	44	94
a. In families -----	23	11	34
b. In employment -----	27	33	60
2. Placed in towns or cities	192	201	393
a. In families -----	192	198	390
b. In employment -----	0	3	3
Grand Total Paroled (I and II)	591	520	836
III. Paroles revoked -----	59	48	107
1. Replacement -----	13	10	23
2. Violation of Parole -----	46	38	84



Table No. 2—Movement of Paroles Continued

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
IV. Paroles discharged -----	257	165	422
1. By age limit -----	5	7	12
2. By death -----	2	1	3
3. Sent to other institution -----	4	9	13
4. Whereabouts Unknown -----	21	9	13
5. Conduct satisfactory -----	75	61	136
6. Live out of state -----	74	45	119
7. In the Army or Navy -----	17	5	22
8. Recommitted -----	1	0	1
9. Not a fit subject -----	1	0	1
10. Married -----	7	10	17
11. Undesirable for return -----	46	18	64
12. Under direction of another Institution -----	4	0	4
Grand total revoked and dis- charged -----	316	213	529
V. On parole June 30th -----	275	307	307
1. In the country -----	63	58	58
a. In families -----	34	25	25
b. In employment -----	29	33	33
2. In towns or cities -----	212	249	249
a. In families -----	212	246	246
b. In employment -----	0	3	3

NOTE: When present location of a boy is unknown he has been classified according to his last known situation.

Table No. 3—Duration of Residence in Institution of Boys Paroled

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Less than 6 months -----	5	2	7
6 months and less than 1 yr. -----	31	15	46
1 and less than 2 years -----	122	142	264
2 and less than 3 years -----	42	52	94
3 and less than 4 years -----	15	17	32
4 and less than 5 years -----	14	8	22
5 and less than 6 years -----	7	5	12



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Table No. 3—Duration of Residence in Institution of Boys Paroled  
Continued

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
6 and less than 7 years --	5	4	9
7 and less than 8 years --	1	0	1
Totals -----	242	245	487

Table No. 4—Duration of Residence in Institution of Boys  
Remaining

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930
Less than 6 months -----	123	135
6 months and less than 1 year -----	116	101
1 and less than 2 years -----	150	147
2 and less than 3 years -----	61	70
3 and less than 4 years -----	26	32
4 and less than 5 years -----	9	16
5 and less than 6 years -----	12	7
6 and less than 7 years -----	6	7
7 and less than 8 years -----	0	1
8 and less than 9 years -----	1	0
9 and less than 10 years -----	1	0
Totals -----	505	516

Table No. 5—Color of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period Ending June 30, 1930
White -----	240	211	451
Black -----	16	35	51
Totals -----	256	246	502

Table No. 6—Ages on Commitment of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period Ending June 30, 1930
Eight years -----	0	2	2



Table No.6—Ages on Committment of Boys Committed Continued

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Nine years -----	0	2	2
Ten years -----	9	5	14
Eleven years -----	8	8	16
Twelve years -----	15	17	32
Thirteen years -----	22	25	47
Fourteen years -----	48	40	88
Fifteen years -----	54	47	101
Sixteen years -----	47	50	97
Seventeen years -----	47	45	92
Eighteen years -----	2	3	5
Nineteen years -----	4	1	5
Twenty years -----	0	1	1
Totals -----	256	246	502
Average Age of Boys Com- mitted -----	14.8	14.7	14.7

Table No. 7 Parental Condition of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period Ending June 30, 1930
Parents living -----	177	164	341
Father dead -----	33	39	72
Mother dead -----	34	21	55
Unknown -----	3	3	6
Both prents dead -----	6	13	19
Not married -----	3	6	9
Totals -----	256	246	502

Table No. 8 Conjugal Condition of Parents of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period Ending June 30, 1930
Parents living together -----	119	91	210
Parents separated -----	12	18	30
Parents divorced -----	46	55	101
Parents dead -----			
Father -----	33	39	72
Mother -----	34	21	55



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Table No. 8—continued, Conjugal Condition of Parents of Boys

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Both dead -----	6	13	19
Unknown -----	3	3	6
Not married -----	3	6	9
Totals -----	256	246	502

Table No. 9—Character of Parents of Boys Committed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Criminal—			
Father -----	7	11	18
Mother -----	0	0	0
Both parents -----	0	0	0
Intemperate—			
Father -----	63	49	112
Mother -----	1	6	7
Both parents -----	1	6	7
Insane —			
Father -----	4	2	6
Mother -----	5	1	6
Both Parents -----	0	0	0
Epileptic—			
Father -----	0	1	1
Mother -----	0	1	1
Both Parents -----	0	0	0
Feeble-minded —			
Father -----	0	1	1
Mother -----	3	1	4
Both Parents -----	0	0	0

Table No. 10—Nativity of Boys Committed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Arizona -----		1	1
California -----	1	2	3
Colorado -----	4	1	5



Table No. 10—Nativity of Boys Committed. (continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Georgia -----		1	1
Illinois -----	15	14	29
Iowa -----	190	180	370
Kansas -----	6	1	7
Kentucky -----	2	2	4
Louisiana -----	2		2
Michigan -----	1	4	5
Minnesota -----	5	3	8
Missouri -----	9	7	16
Montana -----		2	2
Nebraska -----	3	10	13
New Jersey -----		1	1
New York -----		1	1
North Dakota -----	1	1	2
Ohio -----	3	3	6
Oklahoma -----	1	3	4
Pennsylvania -----		1	1
South Dakota -----	3	3	6
Tennessee -----	1		1
Texas -----	1	1	2
Wisconsin -----	2	2	4
Wyoming -----	1		1
Unknown -----	3	2	5
Totals -----	254	246	500
Foreign born—			
Germany -----	1		1
Russia -----	1		1
Totals -----	256	246	502

Table No. 11—Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Native born, native parents	196	194	390
Native born, foreign parents	23	15	38
Native born, mixed parents	12	11	23
Native born, parents nativity			



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Table No. 11—continued, Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Unknown -----	20	24	44
Nativity unknown -----	3	2	5
Foreign born -----	2		2
Totals -----	256	246	502

Table No. 12—Ages at Death of Parents of Boys Committed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
	Father	Mother	Total
Under ten years -----	25	24	49
Ten and under fifteen years	6	11	17
Fifteen years and over ----	5	4	9
Unknown -----	3	1	4
Totals 1928—1929 -----	39	40	79
Under ten years -----	28	21	49
Ten and under fifteen years	14	10	24
Fifteen years and over ---	5	2	2
Unknown -----	5	1	6
Totals 1929—1930 -----	52	34	86
Totals for biennial period --	91	74	165



Table No. 13—Boys Committed Having Defective or Delinquent  
Relatives  
For Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1930

	Blind	Deaf	Feebleminded	Insane	Delinquent	Criminal	Crippled	Totals
Father -----	1	4	1	6	13	18	1	44
Mother -----	0	3	4	6	1	0	0	14
Brother -----	0	1	9	1	66	15	2	94
Sister -----	1	1	3	0	17	3	2	27
Aunt -----	3	0	2	8	7	0	3	23
Uncle -----	4	3	5	7	29	7	5	60
Nephew -----	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Niece -----	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Cousin -----	1	2	2	1	29	7	1	43
Grandfather -----	3	0	1	5	1	1	4	15
Grandmother -----	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	6
Totals -----	15	15	29	34	166	51	21	331

Table No. 14—Literacy of Parents of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Able to read and write —			
Father -----	223	231	454
Mother -----	236	230	466
Unable to read and write—			
Father -----	28	7	35
Mother -----	18	11	29
Unknown—			
Father -----	5	8	13
Mother -----	2	5	7



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Table No. 15—Literacy on Commitment of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Able to read and write-----	249	234	483
Unable to read and write--	7	12	19
Totals -----	256	246	502

Table No. 16—Court Committing Boys Committed

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
District Court -----	100	99	199
District Court Juvenile Di- vision -----	45	57	102
Juvenile Court -----	63	40	103
Superior Court Juvenile Divi- sion -----	13	13	26
Superior Court -----	2	0	2
Police Court -----	0	0	0
Municipal Court -----	4	9	13
Municipal Court Juvenile Di- vision -----	7	9	16
Transferred from other in- stitutions -----	22	19	41
Totals -----	256	246	502

Table No. 17—Offenses of Boys Committed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Delinquent -----	69	68	137
Incorrigible -----	39	40	79
Delinquent and incorrigible--	25	32	57
Abandoned and delinquent--	1		1
Assault and lewdness-----	1		1
Assault with intent to commit rape -----	1		1
Assault with intent to do bodily injure and stealing	1		1



Table No. 17—Offenses of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Assault with intent to rob	2		2
Auto theft	1		1
Automobile larceny		1	1
Bootlegging by selling or giving intoxicating liquor to minors	1		1
Breaking and entering	15	13	28
Breaking and entering a building	1		1
Breaking and entering a building in the night time and larceny	1		1
Breaking and entering a dwelling	1		1
Breaking and entering in the night time		1	1
Burglary	2	1	3
Delinquent and beyond control of foster parents		1	1
Delinquent and guilty of burglary in breaking into railroad cars		2	2
Delinquent and guilty of larceny		1	1
Delinquent and guilty of the theft of automobiles on or about April 14, 1929	2		2
Delinquent and immoral	1		1
Delinquent and incorrigible and beyond control of foster parents	1		1
Delinquent and incorrigible and growing up in idleness and crime	1		1
Delinquent and incorrigible and guilty of breaking and entering an office building with intent to commit larceny	1		1
Delinquent and neglected	2	1	3
Delinquent, larceny of motor vehicle		1	1
Dependent and delinquent	7	5	12



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Table No. 17—Offenses of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Dependent, incorrigible, grow- ing up in idleness and crime and breaking and entering -----		2	2
Dependent, neglected, delin- quent -----	2	5	7
Dependent, neglected, incorrig- ible -----		2	2
Destitute, homeless and a- bandoned and is without proper parental care and guardianship -----		1	1
Forgery -----	1	3	4
Forgery, issuing worthless checks -----	1		1
Forgery, uttering forged in- strument, larceny and im- moral conduct -----	1		1
Grand larceny -----		7	7
Growing up in crime and idle- ness and has violated laws of this state -----		1	1
Growing up in crime and is incorrigible -----		1	1
Growing up in idleness and crime -----	1	2	3
Has no home -----	1		1
Illegal transportation of in- toxicating liquor -----		1	1
In the habit of violating the laws of the state -----	1		1
Incorrigible and beyond par- ental control -----		2	2
Incorrigible, beyond control of mother, truancy -----		1	1
Incorrigible, beyond control of parents -----	1		1
Incorrigible, delinquent, un- manageable -----	1		1
Incorrigible and dependent -----	1	1	2
Incorrigible and disobedient -----	3		3
Incorrigible and growing up in idleness and crime -----	1	2	3



Table No. 17—Offenses of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Incorrigible and larceny-----	1	1	2
Incorrigible and runaway-----	1	2	3
Incorrigible and truant-----	3		3
Incorrigible and without proper parental care-----	1		1
Incorrigible, guilty of larceny and growing up in idle- ness and crime-----	1		1
Incorrigible, runaway and be- yond parental control-----		1	1
Incorrigible, runaway, will not obey parents-----	1		1
Incorrigible, untruthful and dishonest-----	1		1
Injuring gravestones-----		1	1
Issuing false checks and grow- ing up in idleness and crime-----	1		1
Larceny-----	3	8	11
Larceny and breaking and entering-----	1		1
Larceny and runaway, break- ing and entering-----		1	1
Larceny from a building-----	3	1	4
Larceny from a building, breaking and entering-----		1	1
Larceny from a building, run- away and truancy-----		1	1
Larceny from a person, took \$40 from intoxicated man-----	1		1
Larceny, incorrigible, delinquent and unmanageable-----	1		1
Larceny of a motor vehicle-----	15	7	22
Larceny of an automobile-----		2	2
Larceny of bicycle-----	1		1
Larceny of bicycles and pocket- books-----		1	1
Larceny of domestic fowls-----	3		3
Larceny of melons and wine-----	1		1
Larceny of money-----		2	2
Larceny of motor vehicle and breaking and entering-----		3	3
Larceny of pocketbook-----	1		1



Table No. 17—Offenses of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Larceny of poultry-----	2		2
Larceny of \$94.10-----	1		1
Larceny of tires-----	2		2
Lascivious acts with children--	1		1
Lascivious conduct-----	1		1
Lying and stealing-----		1	1
Neglected-----	2		2
Neglected and dependent-----	2		2
No charge-----	1		1
Operating a motor vehicle with- out consent-----		1	1
Operating motor vehicle while intoxicated-----		1	1
Operating motor vehicle with- out consent of owner-----	1	2	3
Passing worthless checks, quit- ting school, stealing an over- coat and departing from the city of Eagle Grove and State of Iowa-----		1	1
Petty larceny-----	1		1
Rape-----	1	1	2
Receiving stolen property-----		2	2
Repeatedly running away from placements in the field, in- corrigible and threatening violence-----	1		1
Robbery-----		1	1
Runaway-----	3		3
Stealing an automobile-----	2		2
Stealing and delinquency-----	1		1
Stealing auto accessories and other personal property--		2	2
Stealing domestic animals-----		1	1
To learn a trade-----		1	1
Truant-----	1		1
Use of intoxicating liquor to excess and becoming in- toxicated-----	1		1
Uttering forged instrument---		1	1
Violating laws of the state---		1	1
Willfully, unlawfully and felon- iously taking and carrying			



Table No. 17—Offenses of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
away one suit of clothes and other wearing apparel of the value of more than \$20.00 -----	1		1
Totals -----	256	246	502

Table No. 18—Character and Mode of Discharge of Boys Committed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Discharged by age limit—			
Sent to parents-----	4	4	8
Placed in positions-----	1	1	2
Discharged by parole—			
Sent to parents-----	215	209	424
Placed in positions-----	27	36	63
Discharged by death in in- stitution -----	0	2	2
Discharged by escape-----	30	31	61
Final -----	3	4	7
Transferred to other institutions	3	4	7
Totals -----	283	291	574

Table No. 19—County Residence of Boys Committed and Remaining June 30, 1930

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930	Remaining June 30, 1930
Allamakee -----	0	1	1	1
Appanoose -----	2	0	2	3
Audubon -----	1	1	2	2
Benton -----	0	3	3	3
Black Hawk -----	6	9	15	18
Boone -----	4	1	5	5
Buchanan -----	5	0	5	1
Buena Vista -----	0	1	1	1
Calhoun -----	1	2	3	2
Cass -----	3	1	4	2



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Table No. 19—County Residence of Boys Committed and Remaining June 30th, 1930 (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930	Remaining June 30, 1930
Cedar	1	0	1	0
Cerro Gordo	6	2	8	7
Cherokee	3	4	7	5
Chickasaw	1	0	1	0
Clarke	0	1	1	1
Clay	1	2	3	5
Clinton	6	3	9	8
Crawford	0	2	2	2
Dallas	3	3	6	5
Decatur	3	0	3	1
Des Moines	7	3	10	7
Dickinson	1	0	1	1
Dubuque	15	6	21	24
Emmet	0	3	3	3
Fayette	1	2	3	3
Floyd	0	2	2	2
Fremont	0	1	1	4
Greene	0	4	4	4
Guthrie	1	0	1	2
Hamilton	1	0	1	2
Hancock	1	2	3	3
Harrison	1	0	1	1
Henry	3	2	5	6
Howard	0	1	1	1
Ida	1	2	3	3
Iowa	0	1	1	1
Jackson	5	2	7	8
Jasper	0	2	2	2
Jefferson	0	3	3	4
Johnson	1	3	4	6
Jones	1	0	1	1
Keokuk	1	0	1	1
Kossuth	5	0	5	2
Lee	4	4	8	11
Linn	13	11	24	26
Louisa	1	2	3	3
Lucas	1	1	2	1
Lyon	1	0	1	0
Madison	0	1	1	1
Mahaska	1	2	3	7
Marion	1	0	1	1
Marshall	5	8	13	18
Mills	1	2	3	2



Table No. 19—County Residence of Boys Committed and Remaining June 30th, 1930 (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930	Remaining June 30, 1930
Mitchell -----	0	1	1	1
Monona -----	3	3	6	7
Monroe -----	2	1	3	4
Montgomery -----	2	4	6	5
Muscatine -----	3	6	9	10
O'Brien -----	0	1	1	1
Osceola -----	1	0	1	0
Page -----	5	4	9	9
Palo Alto -----	0	4	4	4
Plymouth -----	3	0	3	2
Pocahontas -----	1	0	1	0
Polk -----	46	33	79	76
Pottawattamie -----	5	4	9	12
Poweshiek -----	1	0	1	1
Ringgold -----	1	0	1	0
Sac -----	0	2	2	2
Scott -----	13	21	34	46
Shelby -----	1	1	2	1
Sioux -----	0	4	4	3
Story -----	4	3	7	7
Tama -----	13	12	25	23
Taylor -----	0	2	2	2
Union -----	1	1	2	4
Van Buren -----	1	0	1	1
Wapello -----	7	6	13	10
Warren -----	1	2	3	4
Washington -----	0	2	2	2
Wayne -----	1	0	1	0
Webster -----	8	1	9	10
Winnebago -----	0	1	1	1
Woodbury -----	13	17	30	30
Wright -----	1	4	5	5
Totals -----	256	246	502	516



Table No. 20—Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Resident in —			
Villages and towns -----	54	45	99
Cities of 2000 and under 4000 -----	19	34	53
Cities of 4000 and under 8000 -----	19	24	43
Cities of 8000 and under 25,000 -----	47	28	75
Cities of 25,000 and over -----	98	97	195
Out of the state -----	19	18	37
Totals -----	256	246	502

## I. Towns Under 2,000

Agency -----	0	1	1
Albion -----	0	1	1
Alta -----	0	1	1
Alta Vista -----	1	0	1
Avery -----	1	0	1
Avoca -----	2	0	2
Beacon -----	0	1	1
Bedford -----	0	2	2
Bellevue -----	2	0	2
Birmingham -----	0	1	1
Brighton -----	0	1	1
Britt -----	1	1	2
Buffalo -----	0	1	1
Calamus -----	0	1	1
Centerville -----	2	0	2
Chelsea -----	1	0	1
Corwith -----	0	1	1
Cumberland -----	2	0	2
Dallas Center -----	1	0	1
Dana -----	0	1	1
Deep River -----	1	0	1
De Soto -----	1	0	1
Duncombe -----	0	1	1
Dysart -----	0	1	1
Fort Des Moines -----	1	0	1
Galva -----	0	1	1
Graettinger -----	0	1	1
Grimes -----	1	0	1
Guthrie Center -----	0	1	1
Humeston -----	1	0	1
Irwin -----	0	1	1
Joice -----	0	1	1



Table No. 20—Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Kirkville -----	1	0	1
Le Claire -----	1	1	2
Leon -----	3	0	3
Lewis -----	1	0	1
Lisbon -----	1	2	3
Lohrville -----	1	0	1
Lovilia -----	1	1	2
Low Moor -----	1	0	1
Macksburg -----	0	1	1
Madrid -----	2	0	2
Mapleton -----	2	0	2
Martensdale -----	0	1	1
Massena -----	1	0	1
Melcher -----	2	0	2
Milton -----	1	0	1
Moran -----	0	1	1
Mount Ayr -----	1	0	1
New London -----	1	0	1
Nora Springs -----	0	1	1
Oakdale -----	0	2	2
Oakville -----	0	1	1
Orange City -----	0	1	1
Ossian -----	0	1	1
Panama -----	1	0	1
Redfield -----	1	0	1
Ringsted -----	0	1	1
Rome -----	0	1	1
Russell -----	1	0	1
Ruthven -----	0	2	2
Salix -----	0	1	1
Seymour -----	0	1	1
Sibley -----	1	0	1
Slater -----	1	0	1
Spirit Lake -----	1	0	1
Stanhope -----	1	0	1
Stanton -----	0	1	1
Tingley -----	1	0	1
Toledo -----	1	1	2
Victor -----	0	1	1
Wapello -----	1	1	2
Wesley -----	2	0	2
West Union -----	1	0	1
Wever -----	1	1	2



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Table No. 20—Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Wilton Junction	1	1	2
Woodbine	1	0	1
Totals	54	45	99

## II. Cities of 2,000 and Under 4,000

Algona	2	0	2
Audubon	1	1	2
Belle Plain	1	0	1
Clarion	0	1	1
Cresco	0	2	2
Emmetsburg	0	1	1
Hamburg	1	1	2
Hawarden	0	3	3
Ida Grove	1	1	2
Independence	5	0	5
Jefferson	1	5	6
Knoxville	0	1	1
Maquoketa	1	4	5
Marengo	0	1	1
Monticello	1	0	1
Nevada	1	1	2
Onawa	1	1	2
Osceola	0	1	1
Rock Rapids	0	1	1
Rockwell City	0	2	2
Sac City	0	2	2
Tama	0	2	2
Valley Junction	2	0	2
Villisca	1	1	2
Vinton	0	1	1
Waukon	0	1	1
Totals	19	34	53

## III. Cities of 4,000 and Under 8,000

Albia	1	0	1
Ames	1	0	1
Atlantic	0	1	1
Chariton	0	1	1
Charles City	0	1	1
Cherokee	3	3	6
Clarinda	2	2	4



Table No. 20—Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed  
(Continued)

	For Year For Year 30, 1929	For Year For Year 30, 1930	For Bien- For Bien- Ending June 30, 1930
Eagle Grove -----	1	3	4
Estherville -----	0	2	2
Fairfield -----	0	2	2
Le Mars -----	2	0	2
Marion -----	2	0	2
Mount Pleasant -----	1	0	1
Oelwein -----	0	1	1
Perry -----	2	1	3
Red Oak -----	1	2	3
Shenandoah -----	2	3	5
Spencer -----	1	2	3
Totals -----	19	24	43

## IV. Cities of 8,000 and Under 25,000

Boone -----	1	2	3
Burlington -----	7	2	9
Clinton -----	4	1	5
Creston -----	1	0	1
Fort Dodge -----	8	1	9
Fort Madison -----	1	2	3
Iowa City -----	2	1	3
Keokuk -----	2	2	4
Marshalltown -----	4	5	9
Mason City -----	6	2	8
Muscatine -----	2	2	4
Newton -----	0	2	2
Oskaloosa -----	2	1	3
Ottumwa -----	7	5	12
Totals -----	47	28	75

## V. Cities of 25,000 and Over

Cedar Rapids -----	11	14	25
Council Bluffs -----	3	2	5
Davenport -----	8	14	22
Dubuque -----	16	6	22
Des Moines -----	41	36	77
Sioux City -----	13	17	30
Waterloo -----	6	8	14
Totals -----	98	97	195



Table No. 20—Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed  
(Continued)

## VI. Cities Out of the State

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period Ending June 30, 1930
Beloit, Wisconsin -----	1	0	1
Blue Earth, Minnesota -----	1	0	1
Chicago, Illinois -----	2	1	3
Cincinnati, Ohio -----	2	0	2
Denver, Colorado -----	1	0	1
Detroit, Michigan -----	0	1	1
Flint, Michigan -----	1	2	3
Galesburg, Illinois -----	1	0	1
Hagerstown, Maryland -----	0	1	1
Kansas City, Missouri -----	0	1	1
Kenosha, Wisconsin -----	1	0	1
La Plata, Missouri -----	0	1	1
Minneapolis, Minnesota -----	1	0	1
Mississippi -----	1	0	1
New Castle, Pennsylvania -----	0	1	1
No Home -----	3	2	5
North Platte, Nebraska -----	1	0	1
Omaha, Nebraska -----	0	3	3
Petersburg, Illinois -----	0	1	1
Rockford, Illinois -----	0	1	1
Saint Joseph, Missouri -----	1	0	1
Sheridan, Wyoming -----	0	1	1
Springfield, Illinois -----	0	2	2
Toledo, Ohio -----	2	0	2
Totals -----	19	18	37

Table No. 21—Juvenile Court Wards  
Juvenile Delinquent Boys Committed and Disposed of

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Present January 1st -----	27	42
Received for first time -----	142	107
Totals -----	169	149
Placed with parents -----	94	77
Placed with relatives -----	10	8



Table No. 21—Continued, Juvenile Court Wards  
Juvenile Delinquent Boys Committed and Disposed of

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Placed in employment -----	13	11
Escaped -----	8	12
Transferred or discharged from in- stitution -----	2	5
Found home -----	0	1
Totals -----	127	114
Remaining -----	242	35

Table No. 22—Juvenile Court Wards Color of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
White -----	136	102
Black -----	6	5
Totals -----	142	107

Table No. 23—Juvenile Court Wards Ages on Commitment of  
Boys Committed

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
5 and under 10 years -----	1	1
10 and under 18 years -----	140	104
18 years and over -----	1	2
Totals -----	142	107

Table No. 24—Juvenile Court Wards Causes of Commitment of  
Boys Committed

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Minor Offenses -----	113	94



Table No. 24—continued, Juvenile Court Wards Causes of Commitment of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Abandoned and delinquent -----	1	
Delinquent -----	55	57
Delinquent and guilty of burglary in breaking into railroad cars -----		2
Delinquent and guilty of larceny -----		1
Delinquent and guilty of the theft of an automobile on or about April 14, 1929 -----		2
Delinquent and incorrigible -----	24	12
Delinquent and incorrigible and beyond control of his foster parents -----		1
Delinquent and incorrigible and grow- ing up in crime -----		1
Delinquent and incorrigible and has been guilty of larceny -----		1
Delinquent and larceny of motor ve- hicle -----		1
Delinquent and neglected -----		1
Dependent and delinquent -----	4	2
Dependent and neglected -----	1	2
Dependent, neglected, delinquent -----		2
Growing up in idleness and crime -----	2	
Immoral, vicious in his habits and growing up in idleness and crime -----	1	
Incorrigible -----	17	8
Incorrigible and dependent -----		1
Incorrigible, delinquent and unmanage- able -----	1	
Incorrigible and disobedient -----	1	
Incorrigible, guilty of larceny and growing up in idleness and crime -----	1	
Incorrigible, untruthful and dishon- est -----	1	
Neglected -----	3	
Neglected and delinquent -----	1	
Major Offenses -----	29	13
Auto theft -----	1	
Bootlegging -----	1	
Bootlegging by selling or giving in- toxicating liquor to minors -----	1	
Breaking and entering -----	5	5
Breaking and entering building in the night time -----	1	



Table No. 24—Juvenile Court Wards Causes of Commitment of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Breaking and entering building in the night time and larceny -----		1
Breaking and entering and growing up in idleness and crime -----	1	
Breaking the lock on a switch and turning the switch on the main track of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Company -----	1	
Burglary -----		2
Forgery -----		1
Illegal transportation of intoxicating liquor -----		1
Larceny -----	2	1
Larceny, forgery and growing up in idleness and crime -----	1	
Larceny, incorrigible, delinquent and unmanageable -----	1	
Larceny of melons and wine -----	1	
Larceny of motor vehicle -----	3	1
Larceny of poultry -----	2	
Lascivious acts with children -----	1	
Lascivious conduct -----	1	
Operating motor vehicle without con- sent of owner -----	1	
Petty larceny -----	1	
Stealing an automobile -----	2	
Stealing domestic animals -----		1
Uttering forged instrument -----	1	
Willfully, unlawfully and felonious- ly taking and carrying away one suit of clothes and other wear- ing apparel of the value of more than twenty dollars -----	1	
Totals -----	142	107



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Table No. 25—Juvenile Court Wards County Residence  
of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Appanoose -----	1	
Benton -----	1	
Black Hawk -----	9	8
Buchanan -----	6	
Carroll -----	1	
Cass -----		1
Cerro Gordo -----	3	1
Cherokee -----	2	3
Clay -----	1	
Clinton -----	7	2
Dallas -----	3	1
Des Moines -----	8	1
Dubuque -----	8	13
Emmet -----		2
Fayette -----	2	
Floyd -----	1	
Greene -----	1	1
Guthrie -----	1	
Hamilton -----	1	
Henry -----	1	2
Ida -----		1
Jackson -----	3	3
Jasper -----		1
Jefferson -----		1
Johnson -----	1	3
Kossuth -----	6	2
Lee -----	1	
Linn -----	19	11
Louisa -----	1	2
Lucas -----	1	1
Lyon -----	1	
Mahaska -----	1	
Marion -----		2
Monona -----	3	2
Monroe -----	1	1
Montgomery -----	5	1
Page -----	1	3
Pocahontas -----	1	
Pottawattamie -----	2	3
Scott -----	5	6
Sioux -----		3
Story -----	2	2
Tama -----	1	



Table No. 25—Juvenile Court Wards County Residence of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Wappello -----	6	5
Warren -----		1
Washington -----		1
Wayne -----		1
Webster -----	2	5
Woodbury -----	22	9
Wright -----		2
Totals -----	142	107

Table No. 26—Juvenile Court Wards Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Resident in:—		
Country -----		
Villages and towns -----	22	21
Cities of 2,000 and under 4,000 -----	14	7
Cities of 4,000 and under 8,000 -----	15	13
Cities of 8,000 and under 25,000 -----	25	15
Cities of 25,000 and over -----	58	49
Out of state -----	8	2
Totals -----	142	107

## I. Towns Under 2,000

Adel -----	2	
Aurelia -----	1	
Bellevue -----	1	1
Birmingham -----		1
Bucknell -----	1	
Burt -----	2	
Cumberland -----	1	
Dallas Center -----		1
Dana -----		1
De Soto -----	1	
Fremont -----	1	
Hepburn -----	1	
Humeston -----		1



Table No. 26—Juvenile Court Wards and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Kirkville -----	1	
Le Claire -----	1	1
Lisbon -----	1	
Low Moor -----	1	
Mapleton -----	1	1
Martensdale -----		1
Melcher -----		1
Moorhead -----	1	
New London -----		1
Nora Springs -----		1
Oakville -----		1
Orange City -----		1
Ringsted -----		1
Russell -----	1	
Salix -----		1
Slater -----		1
Stanhope -----	1	
Wapello -----	1	1
Wesley -----		2
Westfield -----	1	
West Union -----	1	
Wever -----		1
Wilton Junction -----		1
Totals -----	22	21

## II. Cities of 2,000 and Under 4,000

Algona -----	3	
Belle Plaine -----	1	
Hamburg -----	1	
Hawarden -----		2
Ida Grove -----		1
Independence -----	6	
Jefferson -----	1	1
Knoxville -----		1
Maquoketa -----		2
Nevada -----	1	
Onawa -----	1	
Totals -----	14	7



Table No. 26—Juvenile Court Wards and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed (Continued)

## III. Cities if 4,000 and Under 8,000

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Albia -----		1
Ames -----		1
Atlantic -----		1
Carroll -----	1	
Cedar Falls -----	1	
Chariton -----		1
Charles City -----	1	
Cherokee -----	1	3
Eagle Grove -----		2
Estherville -----		1
Marion -----	3	
Mt. Pleasant -----	1	
Oelwein -----	1	
Perry -----	1	
Red Oak -----	4	1
Shenandoah -----		2
Spencer -----	1	
Totals -----	15	13

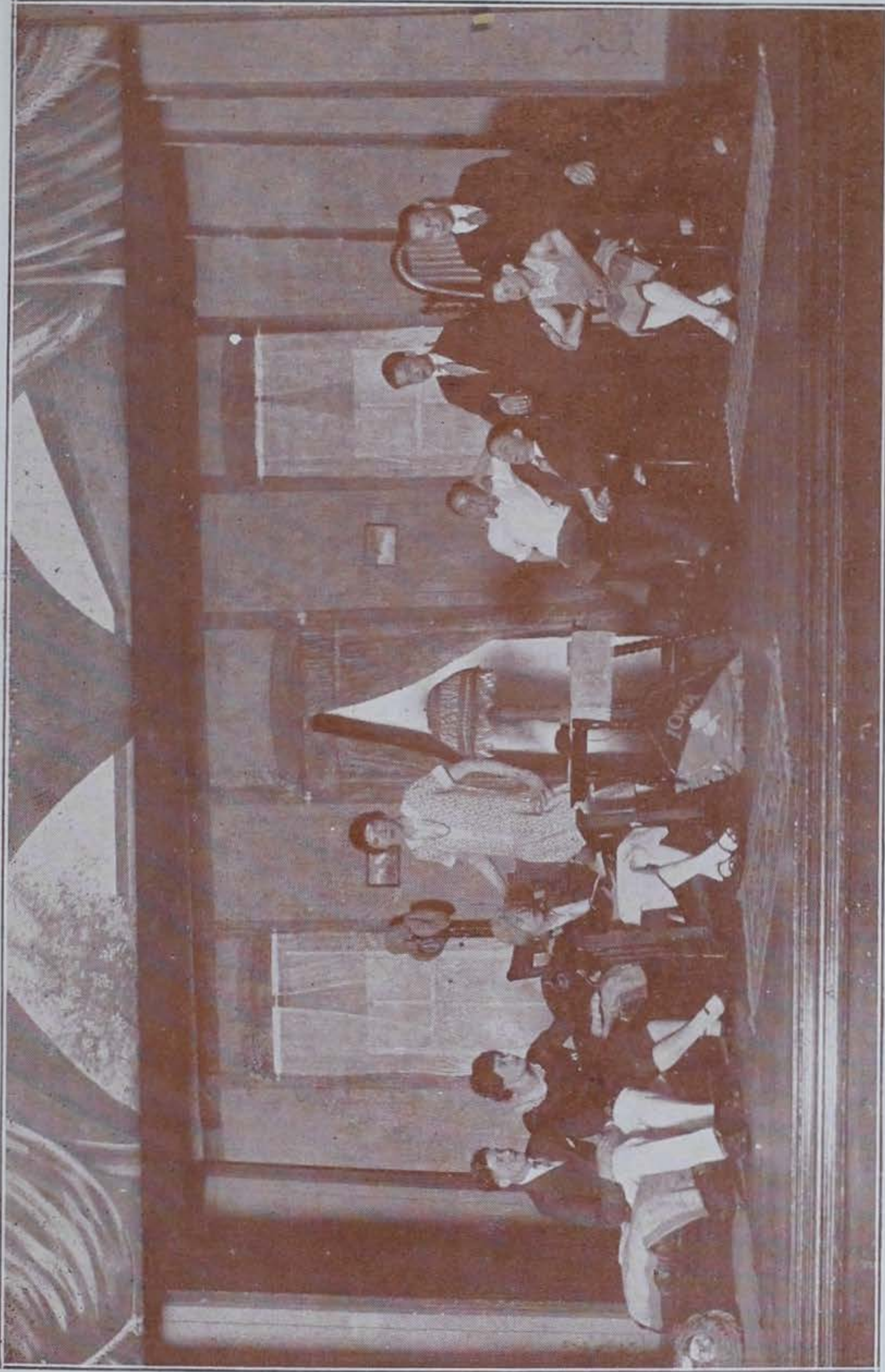
## IV. Cities of 8,000 and Under 25,000

Burlington -----	7	
Centerville -----	1	
Clarinda -----		1
Clinton -----	5	1
Ft. Dodge -----	2	4
Ft. Madison -----	1	
Iowa City -----	1	2
Mason City -----	3	
Newton -----		1
Ottumwa -----	5	6
Totals -----	25	15

## V. Cities of 25,000 and over

Cedar Rapids -----	15	11
Council Bluffs -----	2	3
Davenport -----	4	5
Dubuque -----	8	13





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Table No. 26—Juvenile Court Wards and Urban Distribution of Boys Committed (Continued)

	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1928	For Year Ending De- cember 31, 1929
Sioux City -----	21	9
Waterloo -----	8	8
Totals -----	58	49

VI. Out of State

Blue Earth, Minnesota -----	1	
Chicago, Illinois -----		1
Galesburg, Illinois -----	1	
Mississippi -----	1	
No Home -----	1	1
Ottawa, Illinois -----	1	
Rockford, Illinois -----	1	
Toledo, Ohio -----	2	
Totals -----	8	2

Table No. 28  
GARDEN AND FARM PRODUCTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30. 1930

	First Year Quantity	Second Year Quantity	First Year Value	Second Year Value
Alfalfa, \$20.00 per ton	59½	155	1190.00	2100.00
Apples, 75c per bu.	555.83	16.72	416.87	12.54
Asparagus, 10c per lb	1015	1436	101.50	215.40
Bacon, Home, 15c per lb	148	283	22.20	42.45
Barley, 75c per bu.		1400		1050.00
Beans, Dried, 8c per lb	20	647	1.60	51.76
Beans, Dried Lima, 8c per lb	122		9.76	
Beans, String, 5c per lb	8212	9913	410.60	495.65
Beets, 1c per lb	8114	7750	81.14	77.50
Blackberries, 10c per lb	166		16.60	
Bologna, 20c per lb	467	563	93.40	112.60
Butter, Home, .375c per lb	4066¼	3968	1524.84	1488.00
Beef, Corned, 20c per lb	18	14	3.60	2.80
Beef, Home, .1935c per lb	16113½	19155	3207.96	3706.49
Beef, Home, .1560c per lb	6710	8166½	1046.76	1273.97
Cabbage, 2c per lb	26506	13323	530.12	266.46
Carrots, 1c per lb	11395	11310	113.95	113.10



Table No. 28 (Continued)  
GARDEN AND FARM PRODUCTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

	First Year Quantity	Second Year Quantity	First Year Value	Second Year Value
Cauliflower, 3c per lb	933	111	27.99	3.33
Celery, 10c per lb	2064	4565	206.40	456.50
Chickens, 20c per lb	1750 ½	1852	350.10	370.40
Chard, Swiss, 2c per lb	513	10	10.26	.20
Corn, 70c per bu.	275		192.50	
Corn, 60c per bu.	6475	9820	3885.00	5992.00
Corn, Pop, 4c per lb	1687	2348	67.48	93.92
Corn, Green, .0065c per lb	10658	15078	69.28	98.01
Cucumbers, 2c per lb	12981	3901	259.62	78.02
Currents 3c per lb	201	199	6.03	5.97
Eggs, 25c per doz.	615	1992	153.75	498.00
Eggs, 30c per doz.	3480	1530	1044.00	468.00
Egg Plant, 3c per lb	822	359	24.66	10.77
Endive, 5c per lb	629	50	31.45	2.50
Ensilage, \$6.00 per ton	560	560	3360.00	3360.00
Feet, Pickled Pigs, 25c per lb		82		20.50
Fodder, \$2.00 per ton	250	600	500.00	1200.00
Frankforts, Home, 20c per lb		135 ½		27.10
Gooseberries, 12 ½c per lb	256	8	32.00	1.00
Grapes, 3c per lb	4750	3751	142.50	112.53
Goose, 25c per lb	16		4.00	
Ground Cherries, 20c per lb	445		89.00	
Head Cheese, 20c per lb	116		23.20	
Ham, Home, 20c per lb	578 ½	654	115.70	130.80
Ham, Minced, 15c per lb		22		3.30
Hay, \$11.50 per ton	399 ½	85	4256.75	977.50
Horse Radish, 1c per lb	219	254	2.19	2.54
Kohlrabi, 5c per lb	2203	580	110.15	29.00
Lard, Home, 15c per lb	9268	8412	1390.20	1261.80
Lettuce, 5c per lb	2561 7/12	2025	128.08	101.25
Melons, Musk, 3c per lb	6817	4513	204.51	135.39
Melons, Water, 1c per lb	16019	5470	160.19	54.70
Milk, .0270c per lb	441993	317738	11933.83	8578.92
Milk, .0230c per lb		73800		1697.40
Milk, .0210c per lb		75244		1580.12
Oats, 30c per lb	12076	8000	3622.80	2400.00
Onions, Dried, .025c per lb	12003	26615	300.08	665.38
Onions, Green, .025c per lb	5581	4050	139.53	101.25
Parsnips, .015c per lb	4429	6644	76.19	114.29
Parsley, 10c per lb	10 ⅝		1.06	
Peas, 10c per lb	8089	4488	808.90	448.80
Peppers, Stuffed 5c per lb	400		20.00	



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Table No. 28 (Continued)  
GARDEN AND FARM PRODUCTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

	First Year Quantity	Second Year Quantity	First Year Value	Second Year Value
Peppers, 5c per lb	1265	382½	63.25	19.13
Pickles, 3c per lb	5997	5000	179.97	150.00
Plums, 5c per lb	8409	30	420.45	3.00
Potatoes, 1c per lb	240714	121729	2407.14	1217.29
Potatoes, Sweet, 2c per lb	6912	11476	138.24	229.52
Pork, Home, 15c per lb	31220½	32963	4683.08	4944.45
Pumpkins, 2c per lb	1188	7982	23.76	159.64
Radishes, 10c per lb	4245	3044	424.50	304.40
Raspberries, 30c per lb	367	462	110.10	138.60
Rhubarb, 3c per lb	4509	6523	135.27	195.69
Rutabagas, .015c per lb	110		1.65	
Salsify, 2c per lb	1402	135	28.04	2.70
Sausage, 11c per lb	691	321	76.01	35.21
Sausage, Link, 15c per lb	272	317	40.80	47.55
Sausage, Liver, 11c per lb	35	90	3.95	9.90
Sauer Kraut, 4c per lb	4285	3300	171.00	132.00
Seed, Clover, \$14.50 per bu.		5		72.50
Spinach, 5c per lb	9536	9465	476.80	473.25
Seed, Sudan Grass, \$2.75 per bu.		125		338.75
Squash, 2c per lb	3665	14572	73.30	291.44
Strawberries, 15½c per lb	18	1770	2.25	221.25
Straw, \$5.00 per ton		165		825.00
Tomatoes, 1½c per lb	15792	38944	236.88	584.16
Turnips, 2c per lb	12054	17960	241.08	359.20
Veal, 15c per lb	3716½	1012	557.47	151.80
Total			53015.27	52996.34
Grand Total				106011.61

Table No. 28 continued  
GARDEN AND FARM PRODUCTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

	First Year Quantity	Second Year Quantity	First Year Value	Second Year Value
CANNED—				
Apples 10c per qt.	194		19.40	
Beans, 2 lb. Can @ 10c ea.	3241	616	324.10	61.60
Beans, Gal. @ 40c each	51	903	20.40	361.20
Beets, Gal. @ 40c each	130	329	52.00	131.60



Table No. 28 (Continued)  
GARDEN AND FARM PRODUCTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

	First Year Quantity	Second Year Quantity	First Year Value	Second Year Value
Butter, apple, @ 15c per qt. 1224			183.60	
Butter, grape, @ 30c per qt. 410		179	123.00	59.70
Butter, plum @ 15c per qt. 414			62.10	
Carrots, Pickled, @ 10c per qt. 2			.20	
Chile Sauce @ 10c per qt.		128		12.80
Corn, Canned, @ 10c per can		1869		186.90
Corn, Canned @ 40c per gal.		27		10.80
Corn, Canned on Cob @ 40c per gal. 18			7.20	
Chard, Swiss, @ 40c per gal. 328			131.20	
Grapes, Canned, @ 15c per qt. 316			47.40	
Hash, Pepper @ 10c per qt.		74		7.40
Jelly, Apple @ 30c per qt 169			50.70	
Jelly, Currant @ 30c per qt		40		12.00
Jelly, Grape, @ 30c per qt 165		155	49.50	46.50
Jelly, Plum, @ 30c per qt. 318			95.40	
Juice, Grape, @ 30c per qt. 102			30.60	
Peas, Home, @ 10c per can 776		768	77.60	76.80
Pickles, Beet, @ 15c per qt. 258		148	38.70	22.20
Pickles, Cucumber 10c per qt 848		852	84.80	85.20
Pickles, Green Tomato @ 10c per qt. 110		298	11.00	29.80
Plums, @ 40c per gal. 883			353.40	
Potatoes Sweet @ 40c per gal		564		225.60
Preserves, Gooseberry @ 30c per qt. 90		38	27.00	11.40
Preserves, Ground Cherry @ 25c per qt. 119		30	29.75	7.50
Preserves, Tomato @ 20c per qt. 254			50.80	
Pumpkin @ 40c per gal		170		68.00
Relish, All Kinds @ 10c per qt. 34				3.40
Raspberries @ 15c per qt. 20			3.00	
Rhubarb @ 10c per qt.		1148		114.80
Spinach, @ 40c per gal 302		72	120.80	28.80
Tomatoes 2 lb Can @ 10c per Can 412				41.20
Tomatoes @ 10c per qt. 634			63.40	
Tomatoes @ 40c per gal. 228		2207	91.20	882.80
Total			2148.25	2488.00
Grand Total				4636.25



Table No. 29  
RECAPITULATION OF FARM CHARGES AND CREDITS FOR  
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30th, 1930

Inventory July 1st, 1928	\$28,769.95
Live Stock	10,774.75
Machinery and Vehicles	4,930.28
Small Tools and Implements	806.93
Seed	1,371.33
Feed	13,857.72
Fruit Trees and Plants	510.36
Work for Farm Department by Other Departments	2,349.17
Harness, Blankets, and Robes	1,038.11
Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing	976.99
Fencing	586.69
Freight and Express	856.40
Repairs	1,745.13
Rent	3,332.49
Threshing	712.00
Salaries of Employees (Including Board)	17,010.00
Miscellaneous	4,821.80
Net Profits	11,801.87
Total	106,251.97
Milk	27,653.44
Live Stock	4,042.80
Dressed Meats	20,385.99
Hides and Tallow	389.05
Eggs	1,648.10
Vegetables	13,741.73
Berries	605.98
Fruits	1,883.10
Hauling	3,041.70
Seed Sold	5.00
Miscellaneous	170.70
Inventory, June 30th, 1930 (Not including Feeds)	32,684.38
Total	106,251.97

Table No. 30  
RECEIPTS GENERAL SUPPORT FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30th, 1930

	First Year	Second Year
Balance on Hand July 1st, 1928 (De- ficit \$2,443.02 Not counted in receipts)		
July Per Capita	\$15,462.50	15,990.83
July Sales and Collections	3,040.47	1,600.93
August Per Capita	15,462.50	15,990.83



Table No. 30 (Continued)  
 RECEIPTS GENERAL SUPPORT FOR BIENIAL PERIOD  
 ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

	First Year	Second Year
August Sales and Collections -----	590.45	313.38
September Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
September Sales and Collections --	624.81	782.06
October Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
October Sales and Collections ----	342.23	1,425.08
November Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
November Sales and Collections --	342.83	389.07
December Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
December Sales and Collections --	420.79	234.01
January Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
January Sales and Collections ----	423.27	379.52
February Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
February Sales and Collections --	486.09	403.89
March Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
March Sales and Collections ----	432.42	414.91
April Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
April Sales and Collections ----	560.90	426.22
May Per Capita -----	15,462.50	15,990.83
May Sales and Collections ----	165.53	922.30
June Per Capita -----	15,462.60	15,990.83
June Sales and Collections ----	358.01	130.61
Transfer Emergency Fund to Support	858.34	
Totals -----	194,196.14	199,311.94
Grand Total -----		\$393,508.08

Table No. 31  
 EXPENDITURES AND GENERAL SUPPORT

	First Year	Second Year
<b>Maintenance and Repair:</b>		
Salaries -----	\$15,381.67	\$21,671.59
Repair of Building -----	9,179.51	8,800.11
Repair Machinery and Equipment --	3,299.69	3,695.46
Shop Tools and Supplies -----	1,442.98	1,113.51
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>		
Salaries -----	42,419.04	46,810.71
Provisions -----	23,689.28	24,281.71
Institutional Furnishings -----	5,685.40	6,825.46
Cleaning and Cleansing -----	1,956.70	2,820.42
Gas, Oils and Auto Supplies -----	2,246.41	2,312.01
Clothing -----	10,669.71	9,057.12
Fuel -----	24,778.84	20,208.28
Farm and Garden Supplies -----	20,862.73	21,019.88
Library and Amusements -----	2,429.50	2,252.13
Transportation -----	1,605.71	1,137.02



Table No. 31 (Continued)  
EXPENDITURES AND GENERAL SUPPORT

	First Year	Second Year
Express, Freight, and Drayage ----	180.30	93.79
Electric Lamps and Flashlights ----	299.55	272.33
Hospital and Medical -----	1,945.83	1,255.49
Dental, Oculist and Aurist -----	3,082.73	2,475.57
Gas, Ice, Light and Water -----	394.12	597.93
Educational Supplies -----	2,249.94	3,405.72
Insurance -----	387.02	523.92
Miscellaneous -----	591.57	712.15
<b>Communications:</b>		
Telephone and Telegraph -----	348.39	338.06
Postage -----	671.10	575.99
Stationary -----	390.55	52.30
<b>Administration and Supervision:</b>		
Salaries -----	9,172.66	9,353.50
Traveling Expenses -----	148.08	441.13
Office Supplies -----	438.00	837.56
<b>Capital Expenditures:</b>		
New Buildings -----	000.00	000.00
Land -----	000.00	000.00
Equipment -----	2,691.16	1,878.29
Farm Machinery and Implements --	560.31	185.23
Totals -----	189,198.48	195,004.37
Grand Total -----		384,202.85
Total Receipts -----		393,508.08
Total Expenditures -----		384,202.85
Balance on Hand -----		9,305.23
Amount to cover deficit of June 30th, 1928 -----		2,443.02
True Balance on Hand June 30th, 1930 -----		6,862.21

Table No. 32  
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Balance on hand July 1st 1928	Appropriations July 1st to June 30th 1930	Expended July 1st to June 30th 1930	Balance on hand June 30th 1930
For the purchase of land				
39th G. A.-----	577.50	1,155.00	1,155.00	577.50
Machinery for Shoe Shop				
42nd G. A.-----	500.00		500.00	
Elevator for storeroom				
42nd G. A.-----	1,000.00			1,000.00
New Cottage Building and				
Equipment 42nd G.A.-----	49,956.64		49,109.24	847.30
Auto Building and Ma-				
chine Shed 43rd G. A.---		5,000.00		5,000.00



Table No. 32 (Continued)  
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Chicken House 43rd G. A.	1,000.00		1,000.00
Engine and Generator			
43rd G. A.-----	10,000.00	5,614.19	4,385.81
	52,034.04	17,155.00	56,378.43
		69,189.04	12,810.61
Transfers Made:			
Purchase of land to Emergency Fund -----			1,155.00

Table No. 33  
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS EXPENDITURES

	First Year	Second Year
Maintenance and Repair		
Repair Machinery and Equipment	\$281.55	
Capital Expenditures		
New Buildings -----	48,816.37	
Equipment -----	511.32	5,614.19
Totals -----	49,609.24	5,614.19
Grand Total -----		55,223.43

Table No. 34  
CONTINGENT FUND

Balance on Hand June 30th, 1928 -----	\$7,000.00
Received from July 1st, 1928 to June 30th, 1929 -----	55,149.53
Received from July 1st, 1929 to June 30th, 1930 -----	51,536.80
Total -----	113,686.33
Expended -----	106,686.33
Balance on hand June 30th, 1930 -----	7,000.00

Table No. 35  
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS FROM THE FARM, OR-  
CHARD, AND GARDEN FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30th, 1930.

Milk -----	\$27,653.44
Live Stock -----	4,042.80
Dressed Meats -----	20,385.99
Hides and Tallow -----	389.05
Eggs -----	1,648.10
Garden products -----	16,230.81
Farm Products -----	36,072.80
Total -----	\$106,422.99



Table No. 36.  
LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM JUNE 30th, 1930

	Number	Value
Horses -----	28	\$3,215.00
Colts -----	3	180.00
Hogs, Old -----	14	490.00
Shoats -----	53	1,060.00
Pigs -----	120	600.00
Hog, Male -----	1	65.00
Cattle, Fattening -----	18	2,070.00
Hens -----	790	790.00
Roosters -----	22	33.00
Young Chickens -----	1054	1,257.50
Geese -----	29	145.00
Bulls ----- (Pure Bred) -----	2	750.00
Cows ----- (Pure Bred) -----	31	6,975.00
Heifers ----- (Pure Bred) -----	20	2,175.00
Cows ----- (Pure Bred No Age) -----	9	2,025.00
Calves ----- (Pure Bred) -----	15	1,500.00
Cows ----- (Grade) -----	25	3,075.00
Heifers ----- (Grade) -----	17	1,100.00
Calves, Bull ----- (Grade) -----	3	120.00
Total -----		\$27,625.50

Table No. 37.  
KINDS AND AMOUNT OF COAL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30th, 1930.

	Tons	Cost
Steam Coal or Screenings -----	9,254.78	\$31,293.30
Crushed Lump -----	2,761.88	8,536.40
Prepared Stoker -----	47.80	163.95
Mine Run -----	1,018.14	4,388.72
Totals -----	13,082.60	\$44,382.37
Iowa Coal -----	13,082.60	\$44,382.37
Amount used July 1st, 1928 to June 30th, 1929 -----	6,822.33	24,555.06
Amount used July 1st, 1929 to June 30th, 1930 -----	6,260.27	19,827.31
Totals -----	13,082.60	44,382.37

Table No. 38.  
SUMMARY OF INVENTORY

Material and Supplies on hand -----	\$33,358.43
Furniture and Equipment -----	80,785.92
Farm Machinery and Implements -----	5,058.88
Live Stock and Poultry -----	27,625.50
Buildings and Structures -----	509,450.00
Land Acres and Amount -----	195,412.50
Total -----	\$851,691.23

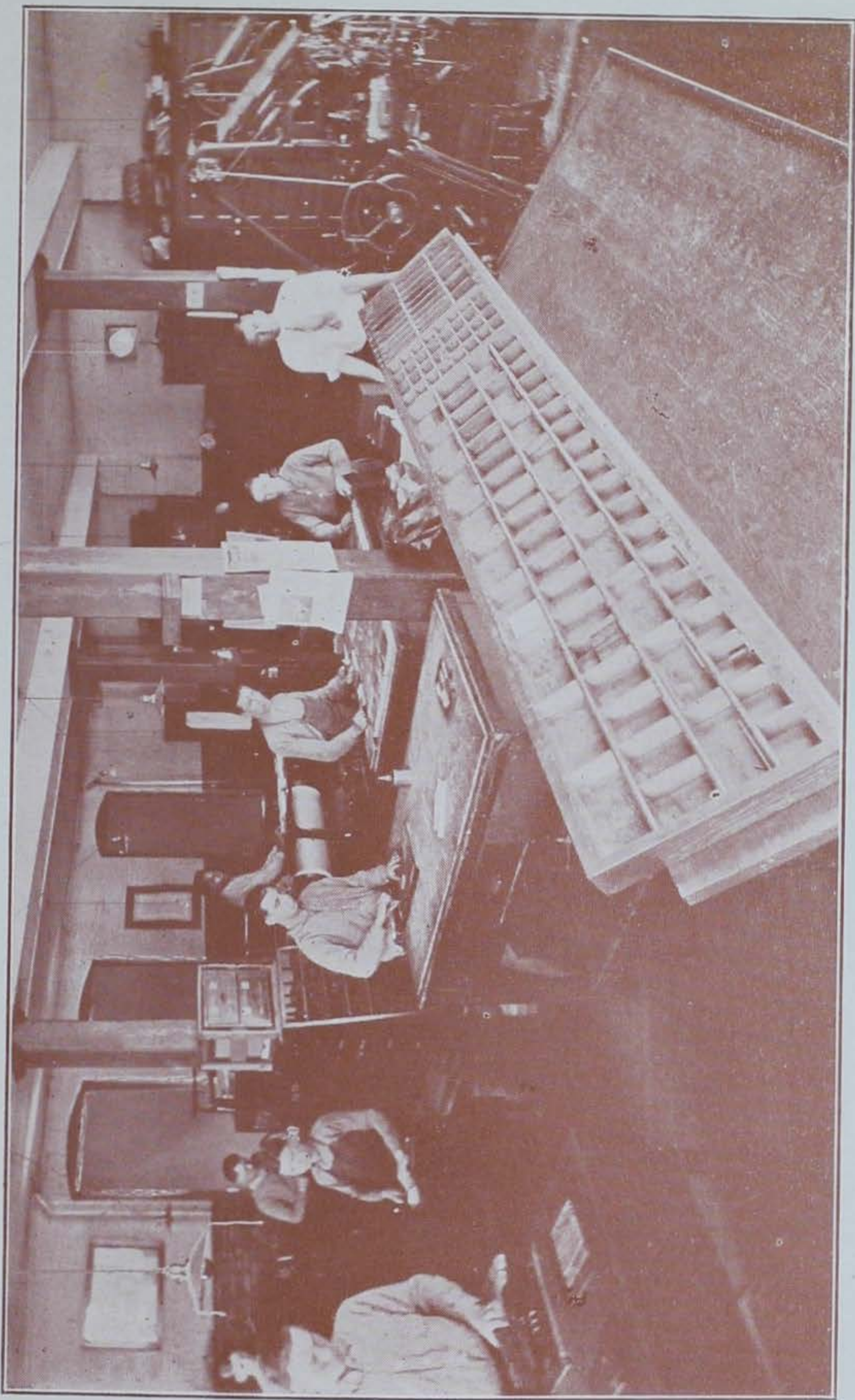


TABLES FOR  
TWELFTH  
BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
PAROLE AGENTS  
OF THE  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
ELDORA, IOWA

TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF  
STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

T. H. STONE and H. L. MILES  
Parole Agents





WHERE 1930 BIENNIAL REPORT WAS PRINTED







To the Honorable Board of Control of State Institutions,  
State Capitol Building,  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Gentlemen:

Herewith is submitted the report of the Parole Agents' Department of the Training School for Boys for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1930.

Before a boy is paroled from the Training School a careful and thorough investigation of the home from which he came or of the home to which he must go is invariably made by the State Parole Agent. It is always necessary to make a personal visit to the home and to make inquiry of the best people of the community or city as to the character of the parents and of home conditions in general. In the city the best source of information is the probation officer, but it is often well also to consult the county attorney, chief of police and others.

Careful as the Agent may in all cases be, it each year becomes necessary to return a number of paroled boys to the Training School. This is usually because of the incompetency of parents in the matter of controlling children. The policy of paroling a boy when he has made a certain number of merits is a good one, for it gives him an opportunity to mend his ways and accomplish something for himself before reaching his majority. The boy who can be paroled at the age of sixteen will have five years in which he can accomplish something for himself before becoming of age, the time to which the law contemplates he shall remain at the Training School.

Many homeless boys and boys whose former homes an investigation shows unfit for them to be returned to are placed with farmers each year. These boys are indentured in every case after an investigation of the prospective farm home, and they do better, as a rule, than any other boys, including those who are paroled to their parents. In some cases these indentured boys have received checks when discharged for more than five hundred dollars. At the end of the month or of the season all balances are collected by the State Agent and placed on interest in a savings bank, and this money, with its accumulations, is paid to the boy at the time of his discharge. The indentured boy, for his protection, is kept on parole until he becomes of age.

In many cases an investigation of a home will show that a boy should not be returned to his parents or guardian for some reason. A large majority of the boys are paroled to their former homes— usually to their parents and for a period of years more than 80 percent of them have made good.

Many visits to paroled boys and their parents or guardians in their homes reveal the truth of the great good that has been accomplished for them at the Training School. Parents speak of the improvement in the boys manners, especially, and his better



disposition. Usually they notice, on his return, that his understanding and mastery of language have greatly improved and that he possesses a skill in manual execution that is to them surprising.

The number of discharged boys who have become business or professional men and have achieved success is encouraging. And for the very reason that much depends upon his getting the right start and having proper environment when on parole, too much pains cannot be given to the matter of placing the boy. He must come under good influence and have the proper associations or he will fail.

With the splendid co-operation of Superintendent O. S. Von Krog, few, if any, serious mistakes have been made by the state agents at any time in the past in placing boys.

Respectfully submitted,  
T. H. Stone,  
H. L. Miles,  
State Parole Agents



Table No. 1—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Movement of Boys

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Boys on parole at beginning of period -----	349	275	349
Boys received for first time--	242	245	487
Totals -----	591	520	836
Boys Discharged:			
By return to Institution--	59	48	107
Not a fit subject-----	1		1
Married -----	7	10	17
By age limit-----	5	7	12
By death-----	2	1	3
Sent to other Institutions	4	9	13
Whereabouts Unknown---	21	9	30
Conduct satisfactory or good -----	75	61	136
Live out of State-----	74	45	119
In the Army or Navy-----	17	5	22
Recommitted -----	1		1
Undesirable for return---	46	18	64
Under direction of another Institution -----	4		4
Boys on parole June 30th----	275	307	307

Table No. 2—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Color of Boys Received

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
White -----	231	237	468
Black -----	11	8	19
Totals -----	242	245	487

Table No. 3—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Ages of Boys Received

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Ten and under fourteen-----	11	16	27
Fourteen years and over-----	231	229	460
Totals -----	242	245	487



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Table No. 4—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
County Residence of Boys Received

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Adair -----		1	1
Adams -----	3	1	4
Allamakee -----	1		1
Appanoose -----	4	1	5
Audubon -----	2	2	4
Benton -----	2		2
Black Hawk -----	8	10	18
Boone -----	2	1	3
Buchanan -----	2	3	5
Buena Vista -----	2		2
Butler -----	1	1	2
Calhoun -----	3	3	6
Carroll -----		1	1
Cass -----	3	3	6
Cedar -----	1	3	4
Cerro Gordo -----	2	6	8
Cherokee -----	2	1	3
Chickasaw -----		1	1
Clarke -----	1		1
Clay -----	1		1
Clayton -----		2	2
Clinton -----	9	4	13
Dallas -----	2	2	4
Decatur -----	4	3	7
Des Moines -----	5	7	12
Dickinson -----		1	1
Dubuque -----	8	12	20
Fayette -----	7	1	8
Floyd -----	1		1
Franklin -----	1	1	2
Fremont -----		2	2
Greene -----	1		1
Grundy -----	1	1	2
Guthrie -----		1	1
Hamilton -----		3	3
Hardin -----	1		1
Harrison -----	1	2	3
Henry -----	1	2	3
Howard -----		1	1
Ida -----		1	1
Iowa -----	1		1
Jasper -----	2	1	3



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Table No. 4—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, County Residence of Boys Received (Continued)

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period Ending June 30, 1930
Jefferson -----	5	1	6
Johnson -----	2	1	3
Keokuk -----		2	2
Kossuth -----	3	3	6
Lee -----	3	6	9
Linn -----	12	11	23
Louisa -----	2	1	3
Lucas -----	3	1	4
Lyon -----		1	1
Mahaska -----	5		5
Marshall -----	11	7	18
Mills -----		1	1
Monona -----	1	1	2
Monroe -----	7		7
Montgomery -----	2	6	8
Muscatine -----	1	4	5
O'Brien -----	1	1	2
Osceola -----		1	1
Page -----	1	1	2
Palo Alto -----	1		1
Plymouth -----	2	4	6
Pocahontas -----		2	2
Polk -----	38	37	75
Pottawattamie -----	4	4	8
Poweshiek -----	1		1
Ringgold -----		1	1
Scott -----	12	12	24
Shelby -----		1	1
Sioux -----	1		1
Story -----	3	4	7
Tama -----	5	3	8
Taylor -----	1		1
Union -----	1	3	4
Wapello -----	6	10	16
Washington -----	1		1
Wayne -----	2	2	4
Webster -----	5	5	10
Winnebago -----	1		1
Winneshiek -----		1	1
Woodbury -----	12	22	34
Wright -----	2		2
Totals -----	242	245	487



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Table No. 5—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Trade or Occupations for Which Boys Received Were Trained

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Barber -----	1	3	4
Baker -----	2	4	6
Blacksmith -----	1	3	4
Butcher -----	2	2	4
Carpenter -----	4	5	9
Cook -----	11	7	18
Dairyman -----	22	14	36
Electrician -----	1	4	5
Engineer -----	10	5	15
Farmer -----	10	20	30
Florist -----	6	4	10
Gardener -----	13	20	33
Laundryman -----	14	11	25
Machinist -----	3	1	4
Mason -----	8	3	11
Mechanic -----	2	3	5
Musician -----	11	32	43
Musician and Barber -----	13	2	15
Musician and Carpenter -----	2		2
Musician and Cook -----	3	1	4
Musician and Mechanic -----	2		2
Office Boy -----	2	3	5
Painter -----	8	8	16
Plumber -----	2	4	6
Printer -----	9	9	18
Shoemaker -----	5	10	15
Stockman -----	6	4	10
Storekeeper -----	4	6	10
Tailor -----	15	13	28
Waiter -----		2	2
General Work -----	50	42	92
Totals -----	242	245	487



Table No. 6—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Disposal of Boys Received

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Returned to parents-----	183	182	365
Returned to relatives-----	24	20	44
Placed in found homes or em- ployment-----	35	43	78
Totals-----	242	245	487

Table No. 7—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Occupations in Which Boys Received were Placed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Homes:			
Various Occupations-----	88	84	172
In School-----	49	57	106
Farms:-----	63	61	124
Trades:			
Army or Navy-----	2	3	5
Baker-----	1	4	5
Barber-----	4	2	6
Butcher-----	5	7	12
Carpenter-----	4	2	6
Cook-----	2		2
Clerk-----		4	4
Dairyman-----	1		1
Florist-----	1	1	2
Gardener-----	1	1	2
Laundryman-----	1	1	2
Machinist-----	1	6	7
Mason-----	1	1	2
Mechanic-----	2	1	3
Miner-----	4		4
Musician-----	1		1
Painter-----	4	5	9
Printer-----	4	2	6
Plumber-----		1	1
Sheet Metal Worker-----	1		1



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Table No. 7—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Occupations in Which Boys Received Were Placed (Continued)

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period Ending June 30, 1930
Tailor -----	1	2	3
Waiter -----	1		1
Totals -----	242	245	487

Table No. 8—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Number of Placements of Boys Received

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Once -----	194	197	391
Twice -----	37	43	80
Three times -----	9	4	13
Four times -----	1	1	2
Five times -----	1		1
Totals -----	242	245	487

Table No. 9—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Number of Replacements of Boys Previously Received

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Once -----	13	10	23
Twice -----	4	3	7
Three times -----	1		1
Four times -----	1		1
Totals -----	19	13	32

Table No. 10—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
Causes of Replacements of Boys Received

I. Boys—			
Disability of -----			
Disease -----		1	1
Incorrigibility -----			
Crime of -----			



Table No. 10—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Causes of Replacements of Boys Received (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
II. Employer—			
Non-Payment -----			
Abuse -----			
III. General Causes—			
Death of parent -----			
Incompatibility -----	7	7	14
General Benefit -----	12	5	17
Totals -----	19	13	32

Table No. 11—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Causes of Replacements of Boys Received Prior to July 1, 1928 and Under Supervision

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
I. Boys—			
Disability of -----			
Disease of -----			
Incorrigibility -----			
Crime of -----			
II. Employers—			
Non-Payment -----			
Abuse -----			
III. General Causes—			
Incompatibility -----	1		1
General Benefit -----	5	3	8
Totals -----	6	3	9

Table No. 12—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Wages Secured for Boys Received and Placed on Farms

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Under \$5 per month including board and school -----			



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Table No. 12—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Wages Secured for Boys Received and Paroled on Farms (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
\$5 and under \$10 per month including board and school			
\$10 and under \$15 per month including board and school	2		2
\$15 and under \$25 per month including board	11	10	21
\$25 and over per month includ- ing board	13	15	28
Average wage per month	\$23.77	\$25.68	\$24.71

Note: This table includes only boys on farms where their wages are accounted for to the school.

Table No. 13—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents,  
— Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Received

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Placed—			
On farms	49	44	93
In towns and cities under 4000	34	43	77
In towns of 4000 and less than 8000	24	21	45
In cities of 8000 and over	102	118	220
Out of the State	33	19	52
Totals	242	245	487

## Boys Placed Out of the State

Arizona	1		1
California		1	1
Colorado		1	1
Illinois	15	4	19
Kansas	4		4
Michigan	1	1	2
Minnesota	1	2	3
Missouri	1	2	3



Table No. 13—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Received (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Nebraska -----	4	3	7
South Dakota -----	1		1
Ohio -----		1	1
Oklahoma -----		1	1
Oregon -----		1	1
Virginia -----	1		1
Wisconsin -----	4	2	6
Totals -----	33	19	52

Table No. 14—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Rural and Urban Distribution of Boys Received Prior to July 1, 1928 and Under Supervision

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930
Placed—		
On farms -----	21	12
In towns and cities under 4000 -----	22	6
In cities of 4000 and under 8000 -----	10	10
In cities of 8000 and over -----	51	15
Out of state—		
In country -----		
In cities -----	1	1
Totals -----	105	44

Table No. 15—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Counties in Which Boys Were Placed

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Adams -----	3	1	4
Allamakee -----	1		1
Appanoose -----	3	1	4
Audubon -----	1	3	4
Benton -----	1		1
Black Hawk -----	5	9	14



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Table No. 15 Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Counties in Which Boys Were Placed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Boone		1	1
Buchanan	1	2	3
Buena Vista	1		1
Butler	1	2	3
Calhoun	1	2	3
Carroll		1	1
Cass	1	2	3
Cedar	1	2	3
Cerro Gordo	2	7	9
Cherokee	2	1	3
Chickasaw		1	1
Clay	2		2
Clinton	7	3	10
Dallas	2	4	6
Decatur	3	3	6
Des Moines	5	7	12
Dickinson		1	1
Dubuque	5	8	13
Fayette	3	1	4
Floyd	1		1
Franklin	7	6	13
Fremont		1	1
Greene	2		2
Grundy		1	1
Guthrie	3		3
Hamilton	2	6	8
Hancock		1	1
Hardin	9	8	17
Harrison		3	3
Henry	2	2	4
Howard		1	1
Humboldt	1		1
Ida		1	1
Iowa	2		2
Jasper	3	1	4
Jefferson	3	1	4
Johnson	1	2	3
Kossuth	1	3	4
Lee	3	4	7
Linn	12	7	19
Louisa	1		1
Lucas	3	1	4



Table No. 15—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Counties in Which Boys Were Placed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Mahaska -----	5		5
Marshall -----	6	4	10
Monona -----	1	1	2
Monroe -----	7		7
Montgomery -----	2	4	6
Muscatine -----	2	2	4
O'Brien -----	1		1
Osceola -----		1	1
Page -----	1	2	3
Palo Alto -----	1		1
Plymouth -----	2	2	4
Polk -----	28	34	62
Pottawattamie -----	4	1	5
Poweshiek -----	1	1	2
Ringgold -----		1	1
Sac -----		1	1
Scott -----	9	11	20
Shelby -----		1	1
Sioux -----	1		1
Story -----	7	9	16
Tama -----		3	3
Taylor -----	1		1
Union -----		2	2
Wapello -----	5	11	16
Wayne -----	2	1	3
Webster -----	5	1	6
Winnebago -----	1		1
Woodbury -----	6	16	22
Wright -----	4	6	10

## Out of the State

Arizona -----	1		1
California -----		1	1
Colorado -----		1	1
Illinois -----	15	4	19
Kansas -----	4		4
Michigan -----	1	1	2
Minnesota -----	1	2	3
Missouri -----	1	2	3
Nebraska -----	4	3	7
South Dakota -----	1		1
Ohio -----		1	1



## 37 IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Table No. 15—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Counties in Which Boys Were Placed (Continued)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Oklahoma -----		1	1
Oregon -----		1	1
Virginia -----	1		1
Wisconsin -----	4	2	6
Totals -----	242	245	487

Table No. 16—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Counties of Placement of Boys Received Prior to July 1st, 1928 and under Supervision During Biennial Period Ending June 30th, 1930.

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930
Appanoose -----	4	2
Black Hawk -----	5	1
Boone -----	2	1
Butler -----	2	0
Calhoun -----	2	0
Cass -----	2	1
Cedar -----	0	1
Cerro Gordo -----	2	0
Clayton -----	1	0
Clinton -----	4	0
Dubuque -----	2	0
Fayette -----	3	0
Floyd -----	3	1
Franklin -----	1	1
Fremont -----	1	0
Hancock -----	1	0
Hamilton -----	1	2
Hardin -----	6	4
Harrison -----	0	1
Henry -----	3	2
Humbolt -----	1	1
Iowa -----	1	0
Jefferson -----	2	0
Kossuth -----	1	1
Lee -----	1	1
Linn -----	4	0
Louisa -----	1	0
Lucas -----	0	1



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Table No. 16—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Counties of Placement of Boys Received Prior to July 1, 1928 and Under Supervision During Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1930  
(Continued)

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930
Madison -----	2	2
Marion -----	1	1
Marshall -----	3	2
Mitchell -----	1	0
Monona -----	3	0
Monroe -----	1	0
Montgomery -----	1	1
Muscatine -----	1	0
O'Brien -----	2	1
Page -----	1	1
Plymouth -----	1	0
Polk -----	11	5
Pottawattamie -----	4	2
Poweshiek -----	0	1
Scott -----	1	0
Story -----	2	0
Wapello -----	1	2
Wayne -----	2	2
Woodbury -----	7	2
Wright -----	2	0
Kansas -----	1	0
Nebraska -----	1	0
Illinois -----	0	1
Totals -----	105	44

Table No. 17—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Conduct of Boys at Last Report Received

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930
Unsatisfactory -----	13	7
Fair -----	14	17
Good -----	188	182
Excellent -----	2	3
Returned to school -----	15	22
Sent to other institutions -----	2	2
U. S. Military Service -----	2	4
Unknown -----	6	8
Totals -----	242	245



## 89 IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Table No. 18—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Conduct at Last Report of Boys Received Prior to July, 1928 and Under Supervision.

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930
Unsatisfactory -----	6	1
Fair -----	12	7
Good -----	79	30
Excellent -----	2	2
Unknown -----	6	4
Totals -----	105	44

Table No. 19—Boys Under Care of Parole Agents, Disposition of Boys Under Care June 30.

	For Year Ending June 30, 1929	For Year Ending June 30, 1930
Boys in Homes -----	248	271
Boys in Employment -----	27	36
Totals -----	275	307

Table No. 20—Activities and Expenses of Parole Agents,

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Application for Boys (Approximately) -----	29	40	69
Homes investigated -----	225	261	486
Parents visited -----	917	1030	1947
Boys visited -----	609	462	1071
Places of employment investiga- ted -----	74	70	144
Places of employment secured -----	38	57	95
Employers visited -----	113	112	225
Boys placed -----	18	27	45
Boys replaced -----	19	13	32
Special parole cases investi- gated -----	201	100	301
Towns or cities visited -----	350	286	636
Miles traveled—			
By railroad -----	9261	13926	23187
By highway -----	18116	13057	31173
Salary (two agents) -----	\$3120.00	\$2753.55	\$5873.55



Table No. 20—Activities and Expenses of Parole Agents (Cont'd)

	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Transportation -----	1198.03	1479.78	2677.81
Hotel Expenses -----	494.20	449.85	944.05
Miscellaneous -----	122.14	83.51	205.65
Totals -----	\$4934.37	\$4766.69	\$9701.06

Note: Stamped envelopes, Letterheads and blanks are furnished by the Institution. Telegrams and telephone calls made while at the Institution are also charged to the general Institution account.



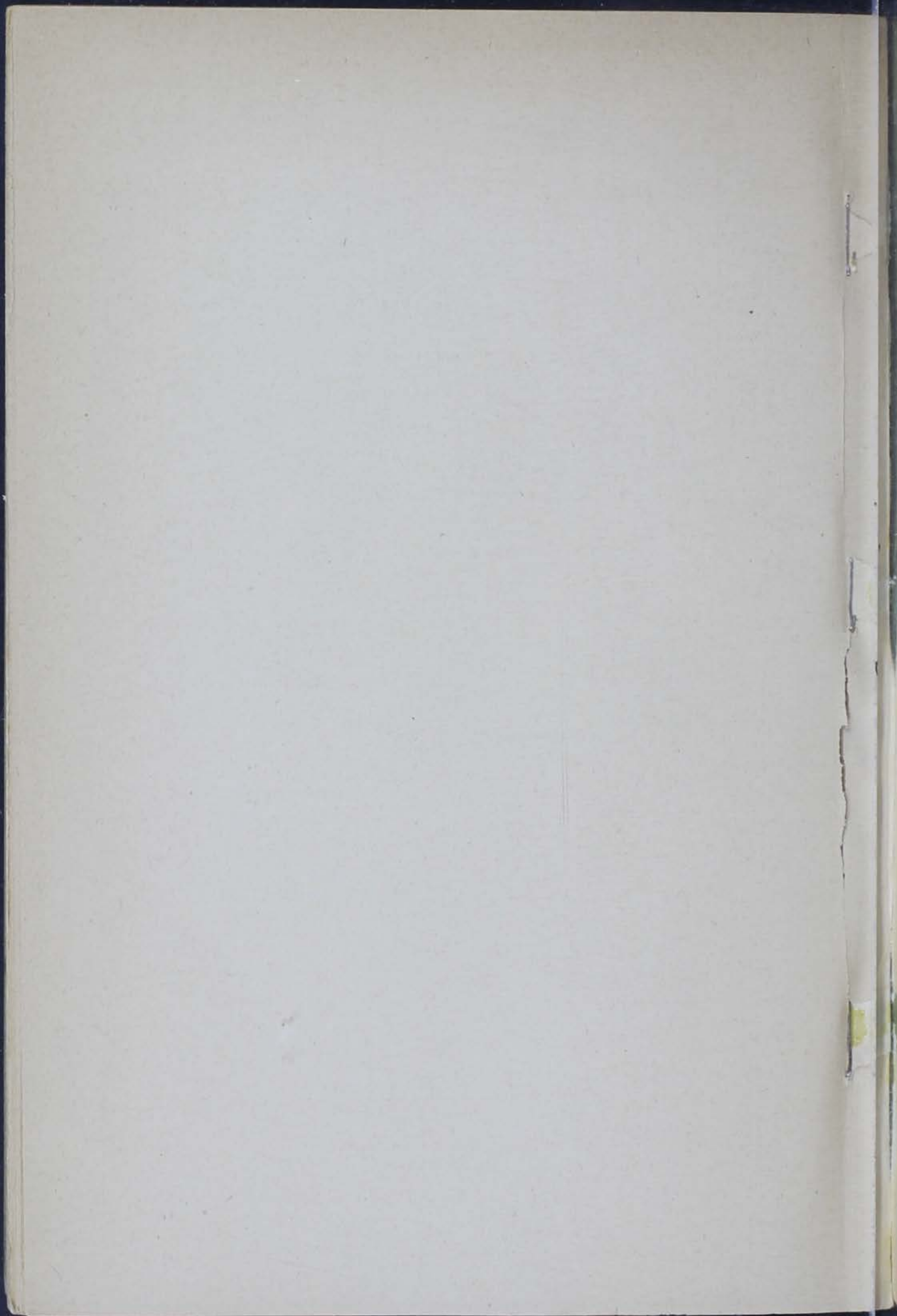




Table No. 20—Activities and Expenses of Parole Agents (Cont'd)

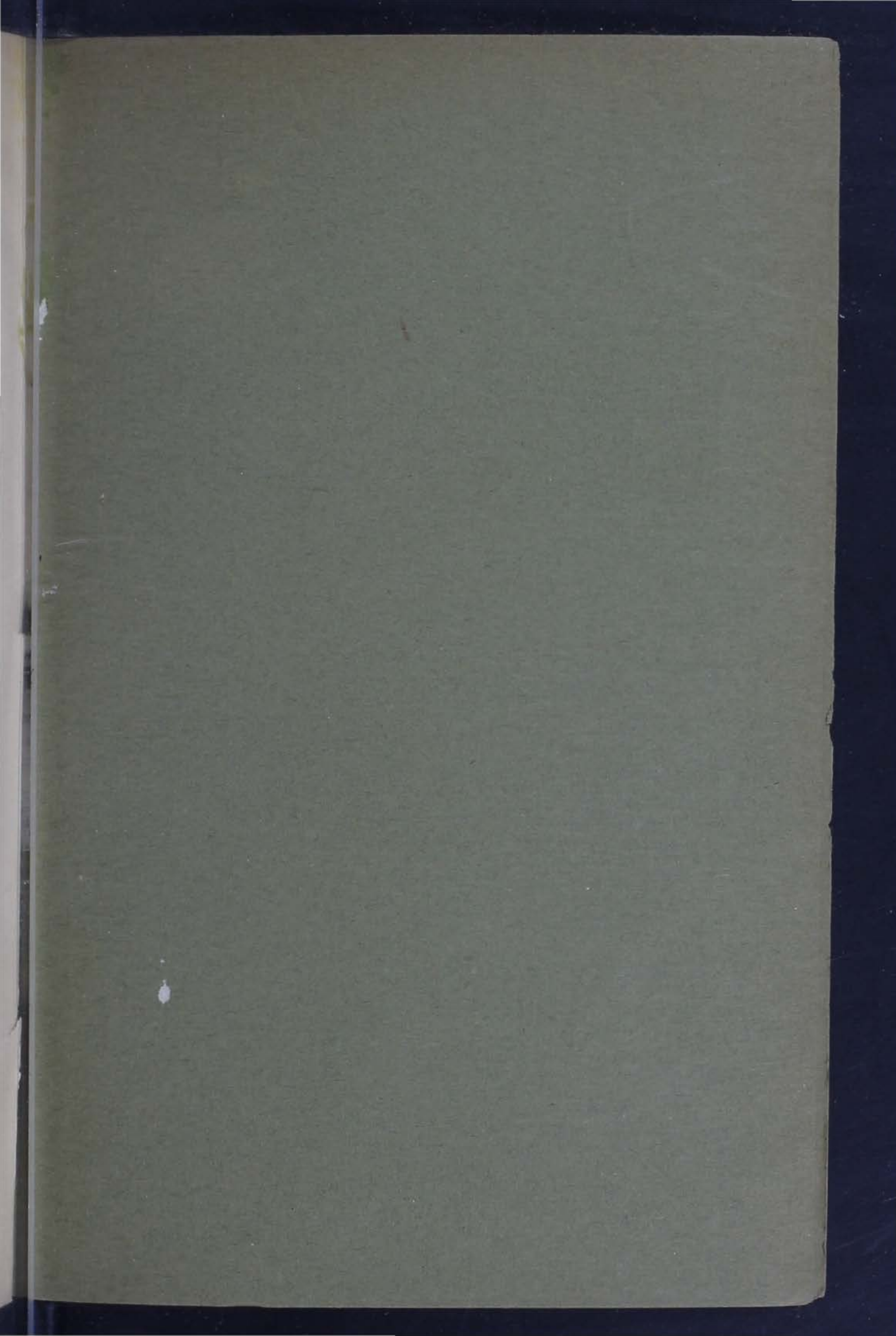
	For Year End'g June 30, 1929	For Year End'g June 30, 1930	For Bien- nial Period End'g June 30, 1930
Transportation -----	1198.03	1479.78	2677.81
Hotel Expenses -----	494.20	449.85	944.05
Miscellaneous -----	122.14	83.51	205.65
<b>Totals -----</b>	<b>\$4934.37</b>	<b>\$4766.69</b>	<b>\$9701.06</b>

Note: Stamped envelopes, Letterheads and blanks are furnished by the Institution. Telegrams and telephone calls made while at the Institution are also charged to the general Institution account.











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