

eight thousand dollars, the sum fixed years ago, when the number of pupils was much smaller than now. The institution for the deaf and dumb has an annual appropriation of twelve thousand dollars for the same purpose, while the appropriation per inmate is the same in each institution, and the number of pupils in each is about the same. As the blind are necessarily more helpless than persons having the power of sight, a larger number of assistants is required to minister to their wants, and the necessary expense is larger. The officers of the institution complain that the annual appropriation is insufficient to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses.

It is believed that the sum annually given to the institution for the deaf and dumb is not too large, and we recommend that the college at Vinton be given at least as large an annual appropriation as the institution at Council Bluffs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. WONN,  
*On the part of the Senate.*

E. MUELLER,  
G. S. ROBINSON,  
*On the part of the House.*

# ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

# DEAF AND DUMB,

AT

# Council Bluffs,

TO THE

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

---

DES MOINES:  
R. P. CLARSON, STATE PRINTER.  
1875.

# TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

D. C. BLOOMER, PRESIDENT.

N. P. DODGE, TREASURER.

PAUL LANGE,

WILLIAM ORR,

J. W. CATTELL.

## SUPERINTENDENT:

BENJAMIN TALBOT, M. A.

## TEACHERS:

EDWIN SOUTHWICK,

JOHN A. GILLESPIE, B. D.,

CONRAD S. ZORBAUGH,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, B. D.,

ELLEN J. ISRAEL,

DAVID S. ROGERS, B. A.,

ELLA A. BROWN,

MRS. H. R. GILLESPIE.

## PHYSICIAN:

H. W. HART, M. D.

## STEWARD:

A. B. WALKER.

## MATRON:

MARY B. SWAN.

## ASSISTANT-MATRON:

MARY E. KENNEDY.

## DRESS-MAKER:

MARION S. COE.

## FOREMAN OF THE CABINET-SHOP:

FRED MULCHL.

## FOREMAN OF THE SHOE-SHOP.

AUGUST HEINZE.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

---

TO THE HON. C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa*:

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully submit this, their eleventh biennial report.

The institution has during the last two years faithfully fulfilled the objects of its establishment. Good health, to a reasonable degree, has prevailed among all connected with it; and a steady progress has been made by the pupils in their studies. Order and decorum have uniformly marked its history, and we have yet to hear the first complaint of improper treatment or neglect of duty on the part of any of the officers, teachers, or employees.

We would again most earnestly recommend the erection of the west wing, as designed when the building was first planned. The necessity of this is so fully and clearly set forth in the report of the superintendent that we can add nothing to the force of his statements. Our own personal observations, we may add, convince us that this appeal to the liberality of the General Assembly should not be made in vain. The present building is in all respects full. With the one hundred and fifty-eight pupils, and the necessary corps of officers and employees, there is no room left for any more admissions. In fact the beneficent work of the institution is now in some respects impeded by the overcrowded condition of the building. The school-rooms are not sufficient for the proper educational accommodation of the youth in attendance. The sleeping-rooms are all crowded, and it has been found



necessary to occupy the rooms designed for the care of the sick for this purpose. In short, without this addition to the institution, the present number of pupils cannot be properly cared for; while it will be quite impracticable to admit the large number who it may be reasonably expected will apply for admission in future years. The cost of erecting the wing asked for is estimated at sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000).

The present arrangement for heating the building is very unsatisfactory. The works are constructed under the basement, and are not sufficient to properly and comfortably warm even such portions of the building as it was the purpose to warm by them; while there are several rooms not supplied with heat, that the crowded condition of the institution makes it now necessary to warm. The construction of the works, and the capacity of the smoke flues, or chimneys, make it necessary to use hard coal, which costs from three to four times as much per ton as soft coal, and thus makes the fuel account quite a large item of expense.

The Board recommend that new boilers and furnaces be provided, arranged for burning of soft coal, and of sufficient capacity to warm the entire building when the other wing shall be constructed; that these new works be placed in a building to be erected therefor in rear of the main building; the boiler house to be two stories, the basement or first story for the boilers, and the second story for a laundry.

To make these changes and improvements, it is estimated, will require an appropriation of about eight thousand eight hundred dollars (\$8,800), as follows: For two boilers and necessary steam pipes, and placing and fitting the same with the proper connection with the pipes in the building, four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500). For erection of boiler-house and laundry, smoke-stack and coal-sheds, four thousand three hundred dollars (\$4,300). It is believed that such change in the heating apparatus will result in such a saving in fuel as will in no great length of time amount to as much as such changes will cost, while greatly promoting the comfort and safety of the occupants of the building and the efficiency of the institution.

The fences on the grounds belonging to the institution are somewhat out of repair, on account of the extraordinary floods of last summer, and it is likely a considerable portion, if not all of them, will need rebuilding during the coming two years.

The special appropriations made by the Fifteenth General Assembly for this institution were: "\$500, to provide hose to protect the building

"against fire;" "\$3,000, to pay for steam pump and furnish pipe;" "\$3,000, to build a cottage for teachers," and "\$8,500 to build shops "and provide tools for the same." This money has been expended for the objects specified, under the supervision of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees, and duplicate vouchers taken and filed with the Auditor of State. There remains in the hands of our Treasurer, \$33.45 of the hose appropriation, and \$453.19 of the shop appropriation, the latter now being expended for tools and stock for the cabinet and shoe shops. The hose bought has been properly distributed on the different floors of the Institute building and connected with the main water pipes.

In the spring of 1874, the building which protected the steam pump used in supplying the Institution with water was burned down, destroying portions of the machinery and injuring the pump. It was located on the bank of Musquito Creek, a half mile from the Institute building, and about 3,500 feet from the reservoir, which is on the bluff in the rear of the building. In re-setting the pump it was thought best, for safety and convenience, to change its location to the basement of the building erected for the shops, and also to exchange the boiler for one of sufficient size to furnish power to run machinery in the shops when needed. The pump now draws water from the same stream through 2,700 feet of 3-inch pipe, and forces it through 1,100 feet of 2-inch pipe to the reservoir; and it does better work than when located on the bank of the creek.

The building erected for shops is a substantial brick structure, thirty by eighty feet, two stories and basement. One-half of the basement is occupied by the steam pump and machine shop; the remainder is used for storing supplies. The first and second stories are for the industrial pursuits, in which a beginning has been made.

Twenty pupils are now employed in the cabinet and shoe shops. This number will be increased, and other trades introduced, as soon as provision is made for the purchase of tools and stock. We need two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for this purpose. The total cost of the building is \$7,937.40, leaving only \$562.60 of the appropriation made by the General Assembly to establish the trades; and of this amount, \$109.41 has already been expended for stock and tools.

The cottage erected for teachers is of brick, 26 by 34 feet, two stories, and contains six rooms, now occupied by deaf and dumb teachers. Owing to the small sum (\$3,000) appropriated for this purpose, the building is not what it should have been in finish and beauty of architecture.

The able and exhaustive report of the superintendent accompanies this report. The statements, suggestions, and recommendations therein have our hearty approval.

Dated, November 15, 1875.

D. C. BLOOMER,  
J. W. CATTELL,  
PAUL LANGE,  
WILLIAM ORR,  
NATHAN P. DODGE,  
*Trustees.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa:*

In obedience to the law, and according to past usage, I now respectfully present to you, and to the General Assembly of the State, the Eleventh Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

In so doing, it is proper to call your attention to the rapid increase in the number of pupils, which fully confirms all that has been anticipated and predicted in previous reports. Without any unusual effort on the part of the officers, the attendance has risen in the last five years from ninety-one to one hundred and fifty eight; as is shown by the following figures:

1870-1, admissions.....	91	Average attendance.....	89
1871-2, admissions.....	103	Average attendance.....	95
1872-3, admissions.....	97	Average attendance.....	92
1873-4, admissions.....	123	Average attendance.....	115
1874-5, admissions.....	139	Average attendance.....	131
1875-6, admissions.....	158	Average attendance.....	

The increase in the last three years is especially noticeable, averaging fully twenty a year. This growth is attributable, partly to the increase in the population of the State, partly to the better facilities for reaching the Institution, and partly to a more extended knowledge and a higher appreciation of its advantages on the part of the pupils and their parents. But few of the former desire to drop their studies; and an increasing proportion of the latter are anxious that their children should have a share in the privileges here afforded.

It is an occasion for devout gratitude, that with this increased number we have passed through another biennial period, without any deaths



among the pupils, and with comparatively little sickness for so large a household. No epidemic disease has intruded upon us; and both minor ailments and more severe cases have yielded readily to faithful medical treatment and careful nursing.

Consequently, but few of the pupils have been seriously hindered in their progress by reason of ill health; and most of them have been able to devote themselves to study with vigor and success.

The advancement of the scholars in their various studies, and their application to the work of the school-room, have therefore been, on the whole, quite satisfactory. Of course, there are individual exceptions to this general commendation. With all grades of intellect and natural capacity, from the feeblest and dullest to the most intelligent, from those whose mental processes are painfully slow to those who can work with great rapidity; with different degrees of interest in study, from those who go to it as a task, to those with whom it is a pleasure and a delight; we both expect and find a great variety in attainments, and very different degrees of progress. Most of the pupils, however, have applied themselves faithfully to the work in hand, and have made a reasonable improvement of their advantages. The annual examination, at the close of the term in June last, showed greater apparent progress and efficiency in the schools, than we have been permitted to record before.

With such results of our labors, we are encouraged to go forward with fresh zeal in the work allotted to us here, of raising the deaf mutes of Iowa to a higher plane mentally and morally, of developing in them good characters, and of making worthy citizens of those who otherwise would be a burden if not a nuisance to the community.

Of course, the work is laborious. In some of its details it is decidedly *up-hill* work, fatiguing, and at times discouraging. Some students have to be almost literally carried up the hill of science; and of some it must be said that they can never be made to reach the top, or even to do more than barely begin the ascent. Their progress must be along the dead level of mediocrity, or only up the easier slopes of moderate attainments. But, with all the discouragements, we are permitted to see real progress in the most of our pupils; for which both we and their friends have reason to be deeply grateful.

The aggregate attendance of the two years now to be reported is one hundred and eighty-three; ninety-five males, and eighty-eight females. At the date of the tenth report, in November, 1873, there were one

hundred and sixteen present in the school, and seven more came in before the end of the term. There were in the Institution last year one hundred and thirty-nine, viz: seventy males, and sixty-nine females, from sixty-one counties of the State. At the present time our enrollment has reached one hundred and fifty-eight; eighty-one males, and seventy-seven females; who represent sixty-two counties in Iowa, and one in Dakota.

The present attendance from the several counties, is shown in the following table:

TABLE I.

## NUMBER ENROLLED THIS YEAR FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Adams.....	2	Johnson .....	3
Allamakee .....	1	Jones.....	2
Appanoose.....	5	Keokuk.....	3
Black Hawk.....	5	Lee .....	1
Boone .....	1	Linn .....	6
Bremer .....	1	Lucas.....	3
Buchanan .....	1	Madison .....	4
Butler .....	2	Mahaska .....	1
Carroll.....	1	Marion .....	3
Cass .....	2	Marshall .....	1
Cedar.....	4	Mills .....	4
Clarke .....	2	Mitchell .....	1
Clayton .....	6	Monroe .....	1
Clinton .....	6	Montgomery.....	2
Dallas .....	1	Muscatine .....	1
Davis.....	1	O'Brien .....	1
Decatur .....	3	Page .....	1
Delaware .....	1	Polk.....	3
Des Moines.....	10	Pottawattamie .....	6
Dubuque .....	3	Poweshiek .....	2
Fayette .....	3	Ringgold .....	2
Floyd.....	2	Scott .....	4
Fremont .....	3	Story .....	2
Greene .....	2	Taylor .....	1
Guthrie .....	1	Van Buren.....	1
Hardin.....	1	Wapello .....	4
Harrison .....	2	Washington.....	1
Henry.....	3	Wayne .....	7
Howard.....	1	Winneshiek .....	2
Humboldt .....	1	Woodbury .....	1
Iowa .....	3	Dakota .....	3
Jackson .....	1		
		Total .....	158

Twenty-two of the counties of Iowa have never yet been represented in the Institution; and fifteen others have furnished but a single pupil each. Although the number of deaf and dumb persons in any given region is usually very small, yet there is reason to believe that there are still very many of this unfortunate class unreached by the benefits of the Institution. Some populous counties furnish only a single pupil, though they may have, and in some instances are known to have, several who ought to be in process of education.

Doubtless poverty and pecuniary misfortune prevent some parents from sending their children to the school, especially where they reside in the more remote portions of the State. But if the traveling expenses can be provided by the friends, no further anxiety need be felt in regard to the cost of educating the child. All the expenses here are paid by the state, except the clothing; and, under our present laws, this must be paid by the county, if the parents are too poor to bear the cost.

But there is reason to fear that many parents keep their deaf-mute children at home for a less worthy reason than honest poverty. A few are deterred, by a false or ill-founded shame, from acknowledging that their offspring are deaf and dumb; as if they were degraded by this misfortune, and should keep it hidden as completely as possible.

Many, uneducated and illiterate themselves, do not appreciate the advantages here offered to their children, and believe, or at least say, that they can get along without an education as well as they themselves have done.

Many more, with a despicable greed of gain, hold on to their children that they may profit by their labor: bartering the best interests of the child for the few dollars it can earn at home. Words can hardly be found scathing enough to express the proper contempt for such niggardly stinginess, or to brand, as they deserve, the short-sightedness and folly of these parents who are so delinquent in their highest duty to their children.

Some, again, are found, who make the unfortunate deaf and dumb child of the family the tenderest lamb of the flock; seeking to shield it from all harm; shrinking from the idea of entrusting it to the care of strangers; desiring for it a happy life, yet neither able to secure it themselves, nor willing to let others, who are able, make the effort. Such parents have our warmest sympathies, mistaken though they are; and, when once they have ventured to send their children to the Institution, they become its warmest friends. They learn that here the child

is cared for and taught as it cannot be at home; that there are advantages and pleasures attainable here, which no isolated deaf-mute can ever hope to enjoy, even if surrounded by all the luxuries of wealth and all the little comforts and privileges of home life. And so, bravely restraining their tears, and holding back their anxious fears, they give up their children year after year, following both them and the Institution with their prayers, in the hope and trust that their present pain will but enhance their future happiness, when the child returns to them a new creature, enlightened, refined, and improved intellectually, morally, and spiritually.

When such a blessing is within the reach of every deaf and dumb child of good moral character, how sad that, for any cause, the boon should be withheld. We therefore call upon all who have any deaf and dumb children, or who know of them, to make their case known to the officers of the Institution, and to spare no pains to secure their attendance here. Every child thus rescued from a life of ignorance, and qualified for usefulness, will more than repay all the time and trouble expended on its behalf.

Valuable service is still rendered by the county superintendents in their annual reports of the deaf and dumb children and youth in their respective counties. Though these reports are not made as generally as could be wished, and though they are, in many instances, defective and incomplete, yet many new names are reported yearly, and important information is thus furnished. If the district and township secretaries would be more careful to learn the facts desired, the reports might be made more complete, and so, still more valuable; but even as it is, we thankfully acknowledge the aid already received, and trust that it will be faithfully continued.

The new admissions to the Institution since the date of the last report have been as follows: three between that time and the close of the term in June, 1874; thirty-seven during the school year ending in June, 1875; and thirty-seven thus far in the current year. The usual statistics are here given for these seventy-seven additions; and those interested, who have access to our previous reports, can easily, by the help of these tables, obtain a complete summary of the facts up to the present time.



TABLE II.

## NATIVITY OF PUPILS.

Iowa.....	44	New York.....	5
Dakota.....	2	Massachusetts.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Canada.....	1
Wisconsin.....	4	Norway.....	1
Illinois.....	8	Germany.....	2
Indiana.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
Ohio.....	3	Unreported.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	1		
		Total.....	77

TABLE III.

## ALLEGED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital.....	18	Whooping cough.....	1
Inflammation of the brain..	2	Cold in the head.....	4
Brain fever.....	6	Gatherings in the head and	
Spotted fever.....	5	ears.....	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis..	6	Chronic diarrhea.....	2
Spinal fever.....	1	Cramp.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	5	Scrofula.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	8	Paralysis.....	2
Bilious fever.....	1	Sickness (unspecified)....	2
Fever (unspecified).....	2	Dirt in the ears.....	1
Measles.....	1	Unknown.....	2
Congestive chills.....	1	Unreported.....	2
		Total.....	77

TABLE IV.

## SUPPOSED TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF DEAFNESS.

At birth.....	18	At nine years.....	1
Under two years old.....	22	At ten years.....	1
At two years and over.....	13	At eleven years.....	2
At three years.....	7	At thirteen years.....	1
At four years.....	3	At sixteen years.....	1
At six years.....	2	Unreported.....	3
At seven years.....	2		
At eight years.....	1	Total.....	77

For the convenience of those especially interested in the causes of deafness, the following table is added, giving the causes alleged in all the cases hitherto admitted to the Institution:

TABLE V.

## COMPLETE TABLE OF ALLEGED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital.....	129	Mumps.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	56	Mumps and whooping	
Congestion of the brain..	7	cough.....	2
Inflammation of the brain	9	Whooping cough.....	6
Brain fever.....	15	Cholera infantum.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	9	Chronic diarrhea.....	2
Congestive fever.....	3	Scrofula.....	5
Congestive chills.....	1	Paralysis.....	4
Spotted fever.....	21	Convulsions.....	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	6	Cramp.....	1
Spinal fever.....	2	Spinal affection.....	1
Lung fever.....	4	Apoplexy.....	1
Bilious fever.....	2	Tetanus.....	1
Winter fever and quinine.	1	Sunstroke.....	1
Rheumatic fever.....	1	Debility in infancy.....	1
Fever, (unspecified).....	13	Sickness, (unspecified)...	18
Dropsy of the brain....	4	Abuse of medicine.....	4
Influenza.....	2	Falls.....	4
Cold in the head.....	8	Bee stings.....	1
Severe cold.....	2	Grain in the ears.....	1
Gatherings in the head and		Dirt in the ears.....	1
ears.....	23	Malformation, (dumb only)	1
Measles.....	8	Unknown.....	21
Chicken pox.....	1	Unreported.....	2
Small pox.....	1		
Diphtheria.....	1	Total.....	414

The most noticeable feature presented by this table is the increased proportion of cases of adventitious deafness; *i. e.* of deafness that has accrued or occurred after the birth of the child. So far as can be ascertained, in the early history of the deaf and dumb in the United States, those born deaf exceeded in number those who became deaf by accident or by disease. This has not, however, been found true in the history of this institution. A careful examination of our records, made six years ago, gave the proportion of pupils born deaf at about forty per cent. of the whole number admitted; and, reckoning all received to the present time, the congenital cases are a trifle less than one-third of the whole; showing a rapid increase, of late, of accidental or adventitious deafness. The most marked increase has been in those



diseases affecting the nervous system; especially in cases arising from the fearful malady known to physicians as cerebro-spinal meningitis, and among common people as spotted fever. Twenty-nine of our pupils have become deaf from this cause, all admitted within the last eight years, and nineteen of them now attending the school.

This rapid increase of acquired or adventitious deafness has an important bearing on the question of teaching articulation. These cases of accidental deafness largely increase the number of *swards*, persons who have lost their hearing completely, and yet retain the power of speech. Every effort should be made by friends and teachers to preserve this faculty; and in any enlargement of the teaching force of the Institution, provision should be made for adding an experienced or at least a well-trained teacher of articulation. The incidental efforts now made here are good as far as they go, but they are insufficient to secure the desired result.

The present classification of the school, and the course of study marked out for the current year, are given in the following exhibit :

## FIRST CLASS.

Albert F. Adams,  
S. Thomas Booth,  
Andrew Clemens,  
Harry L. Culbertson,  
William T. Douthart,  
John A. Hendryx,  
George E. Lusk,  
Perry Miles,  
W. Austin Nelson,  
Lester W. Pound,

William G. Ritchie,  
M. Austin Spargur,  
Francis S. Trisler,

Selma Ahrens,  
Lizzie A. Alter,  
Nannie Bell Clayton,  
Virginia Cowden,  
Alice M. Kennicott,  
Elvira A. Lyter.

*Studies.*—Natural history ; physiology ; political economy ; arithmetic ; and Sabbath lessons from the Acts.

MR. GILLESPIE, *Teacher.*

## SECOND CLASS.

Julius Berg,  
H. Clinton Crowl,  
Robert W. Dixon,  
Franklin S. Greer,  
Michael Hogan,  
Jacob Kupper,  
Matthew McCook,  
Frank McCusker,  
Jacob A. Reinier,  
David R. Rickabaugh,  
John Schattle,

Zimrie Schilling,  
Elliott S. Waring,  
Gottlieb L. Willy,  
Charles Wood,

Bertha Aronson,  
Gertrude E. Chitty,  
Dora Jurgens,  
Ida E. Powles,  
Rebecca E. Surber,  
Louisa Weber.

*Studies.*—Monteith's United States history ; manual of geography ; arithmetic ; and Sabbath lessons from the gospel of Matthew.

MR. KENNEDY, *Teacher.*

## THIRD CLASS.

Charles P. Day,  
Wesley Dobson,  
William E. Dooley,  
Joseph Fox,  
Jesse M. Gollaher,

May Armstrong,  
S. Alice Chamberlain,  
Anna E. Hocke,  
Sarah L. Holtom,  
Annie Kenney,

Margaret Kenney,  
Mary C. Lynch,  
Esther Mehler,  
Rose G. Moore,  
Mary M. Parsons,  
Philissa I. Shelton,  
Charlotte M. Smith,  
Emma O. Sovereign,  
Mary M. Staley,  
Martha J. Surber,  
Laura Wright.

*Studies.*—Peet's Course, Part III; geography ; arithmetic ; penmanship ; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MRS. GILLESPIE, *Teacher.*

## FOURTH CLASS.

John L. Bates,  
Ulysses G. Cope,  
Elmer Edgerton,  
Francis Edgerton,  
Charles E. Emond,  
A. Jackson Evans,  
Judson S. Fleming,  
Franklin Gall,  
Charles Goodall,  
Gulleck Gulleckson,  
John Hays,

Carl Hetland,  
J. Frank Secor,  
O. Francis Sutton,  
Frisbie Weaver,

S. Bertha Banks,  
Mary E. Barker,  
Caroline Foss,  
Lizabel Hughes,  
Nettie Lauder,  
Lillie Marble.

*Studies.*—Sanders' Union Reader, No. 2 ; arithmetic ; penmanship ; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. ROGERS, *Teacher.*

## FIFTH CLASS.

Frank A. Aronson,  
John Jacob Dold,  
Charles R. Hemstreet,  
James S. Johnson,  
Daniel Tellier,

Margaret D. Bray,  
Jennie M. Chizum,  
E. Ellen Cunard,  
Ann Davies,  
Elizabeth Evans,

Ann Gaffney,  
Dora A. Halliwell,  
Katie Kinkad,  
Maria J. McNear,  
Georgiana Miller,  
Kate Moll,  
Adelaide S. Morrison,  
Georgina Rundall,  
Adeline Snook,  
Eugenia L. Stickney,  
Ella D. Young.

*Studies.*—Keep's First Lessons; addition; subtraction, and multiplication; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MISS ISRAEL, *Teacher.*

#### SIXTH CLASS.

John W. Barrett,  
Harvey L. Farmer,  
Albert L. Gangbin,  
Thomas Hunt,  
Frank L. Perry,  
J. Morris Sutton,  
Daniel H. Taylor,  
Albert W. Tetler,  
Chloe J. Brink,  
S. Ella Clark,

Cerilla H. Clevenger,  
Matilda A. Galloway,  
Mary T. Gulleckson,  
Edith M. Hewitt,  
Mary E. Roberts,  
Laura M. Rodman,  
Laura Schoate,  
Sarah A. Trisler,  
Annie L. Virgin,  
Martha Woods.

*Studies.*—Keep's First Lessons; addition; subtraction, and multiplication; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. ZORBAUGH, *Teacher.*

#### SEVENTH CLASS.

Elmer E. Ayers,  
Peter Burk,  
Isom P. Haworth,  
Howard McP. Hofstater,  
Simon Langbehn,  
Charles A. Locke,  
John P. Phalen,  
Alfred J. Riser,  
D. Graham White,

Emily M. Barnum,  
Winnie E. Edgerton,  
Phebe M. Ellsworth,  
Nellie A. Hollingsworth,  
Mary A. Kuhman,  
Mary Ladue,  
Annie A. May,  
Anna K. Neiman,  
Fanny Roland.

*Studies.*—Latham's First Lessons; counting and addition; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MISS BROWN, *Teacher.*

#### EIGHTH CLASS.

James S. Carpenter,  
Cyrus F. Farley,  
William D. Farley,  
Butler E. Goodrich,  
Dennis Milan,  
Martin A. Moore,  
Edwin J. Page,  
Walter T. Ross,  
Walter M. Seelemeier,

John Staudacher,  
Zachariah B. Thompson,  
  
Lucinda Anderson,  
Mary Grubb,  
Emma Heckmaster,  
Margaret Murphy,  
Edith Ross,  
Eva Ross.

*Studies.*—Latham's First Lessons; counting and addition; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. SOUTHWICK, *Teacher.*

As heretofore, all the pupils have constant practice in written language; the younger classes spending most of their school-time in exercises adapted to improve their use of the language of common life. The more advanced classes give more time to text-books and recitations; but they are also drilled daily in the use of words, phrases, and idioms, that they may gain a good knowledge and correct use of English, and be able to use books and papers intelligently.

Our regular chapel services are also kept up, both on Sabbaths and on week-days; in which we aim to give good moral and religious training and instruction, striving to implant correct principles and enkindle good aspirations, without interfering with the peculiar belief of any pupil.

A valuable aid in our work for the older pupils is found in the weekly papers quite freely contributed by the publishers in different parts of the State. They help to keep our school informed and interested both in the current news and in the leading questions of the day; and so far as they increase the taste for reading they serve a valuable educational end.

In this connection should be mentioned, also, the Clerc Society, a voluntary association that has been in existence several years, bearing the name of the talented French deaf-mute, who accompanied Dr. Gallaudet to this country, and labored so long and so successfully as an instructor in the first institution of the kind on this continent, the American Asylum, at Hartford. This society is purely literary; its exercises consisting of declamations, essays, dialogues and debates, conducted by the pupils, with the assistance of the officers and teachers. As a means of helping the pupils to think for themselves, and to cultivate the habit of self-reliance, it is worthy of encouragement, and is kept up in the hope that it will contribute materially to their intellectual growth and progress.

In passing from the pupils to the officers of the Institution, we notice with pleasure that the only changes to be reported are additions. Mrs. Helen R. Gillespie, a graduate in the Normal Department of the State University, was added to our list of teachers at the beginning of the term in September, 1874. Previous to that time she had been for several years a successful teacher in primary schools, and so was accounted a desirable accession to the corps of instructors. Her success thus far with us has been quite creditable, and warrants the expectation that, with greater experience in our peculiar modes of instruction, she will become a valuable teacher.



The organization of the industrial department has necessitated the employment of an experienced dressmaker to instruct the girls in her art, and of competent workmen to act as foremen in the cabinet shop and the shoe shop. The first of these shops was opened at the beginning of the term, and the other the first of October.

The trades could not well be introduced any earlier, by reason of the limit properly set by the last legislature to the amount of money to be expended in 1874. It was deemed the wisest plan to provide first for the water supply, and for the fixtures to protect the building against fire; then to erect the cottage for the use of the teachers, in order to vacate their rooms in the main building, that more pupils might be admitted as early as possible. These results were accomplished in 1874, and a beginning was also made on the shop building; but it could not be finished in time to make it serviceable before the beginning of the present term.

A limited number only, of the older boys, have been permitted to enter the shops; that there may not be too many raw hands beginning at once. They have taken hold of their new work with energy and zeal, and are already acquiring a good degree of facility in the use of tools. Those assigned to the cabinet shop have assisted in finishing and fitting up the building, have built a new carriage house, and done considerable outside work in addition. The shoemakers are already doing some very creditable work, both in mending and in making for the other pupils.

Though a fair beginning has thus been made, yet too much must not be expected from those in the shops. Stock is liable to be wasted in imperfect work, and tools are likely to be broken or spoiled, in the earlier labors of new apprentices; and we shall be peculiarly fortunate, as compared with other institutions of the kind, if our shops are made to pay their way.

The number of workers in each of the shops will be increased, whenever it seems feasible and judicious, as far as the means at our command will allow. Additional tools are still to be procured, to put the cabinet shop in good running order; and several mechanical appliances, such as turning lathes, mortising machines, and scroll-saws, must be had before much cabinet work can be done.

In order to give those in the shops a fair opportunity to learn their respective trades, school is held only in the earlier part of the day, from eight o'clock till half past twelve, and the afternoon is devoted to indus-

trial pursuits, by the apprentices in the shops, and by the younger boys on the farm: while the girls are engaged partly in sewing, and partly in such domestic duties as they may properly perform. This arrangement has been adopted with the idea that the mechanical labor will be more instructive and efficient, if performed thus continuously; and with the expectation that the intellectual results of the school will not be materially affected. The school time is shortened a little; but there need not be any loss in this, if greater concentration of effort and labor in the school-room can be secured. Still the arrangement is only experimental, and is liable to be changed whenever a better plan shall appear feasible.

It must not be forgotten, however desirable a mechanical education is, that the work of the school-room is the most important, and that the trades and all industrial pursuits are to be held subordinate to that. Trades can be learned elsewhere, and after the period of schooling is ended; but no where else are the facilities for mental improvement so fully provided for the deaf and dumb. The friends of our pupils, therefore, should not be in too great haste for them to learn trades, and should by no means encourage them to leave the school before the end of their course, for the sake of earning money at their chosen mechanical occupation.

It will be the aim of the present management, so to adjust the hours of labor and of study as to give a fair proportion of time to each, and to secure to those who are faithful and diligent a good education both intellectual and mechanical at the end of the prescribed course, and not before.

It would not be fair to the pupil, pecuniarily, to expect him to work at his trade for the benefit of the Institution, after he has become a thorough adept at it. Neither would it be for his real interest, or fair for the reputation of the school, to permit him to leave the Institution with a good mechanical education, and a defective and imperfect mental outfit. Both sorts of training must go hand in hand, in the latter part of the course; and must be so well proportioned that the graduated pupil shall go out into the world, fitted to make his own living and at the same time to take a respectable position in society.

Annexed to this report in the proper place will be found a complete list of the pupils in attendance during the two years now under review, with all the information required by law so far as it could be obtained. The usual exhibit is also given of the receipts and expenditures of the



Institution, showing a decided reduction in the cost for each pupil, although the aggregate expenditure is of course increased by the larger number in attendance. Enlarged expenditures for furniture appear in this statement, made necessary by the growing number of pupils, and by the wear and tear of ordinary use. The comparatively heavy repairs on the outside of the building, and the small income from the farm and garden, are chargeable to providential causes, and have materially increased our current expenses. Wind, fire, flood and hail, have contributed to our losses; and we have not escaped the common scourge of the Northwest, having found the grasshopper a burden and a destroyer. But, with all these drawbacks, and the extra expenditure thus occasioned, we are able to make a favorable report financially, and to say that no real interest of the Institution, that could have been promoted with the means at our command, has suffered materially.

The expenditures authorized by the last legislature have been made under the direction of the Trustees; and the improvements have been found, in general, quite satisfactory. The only exception is in the supply of water; which, though sufficient for our ordinary uses, has not been as abundant as it should be to guard against all contingencies. An enlargement of the reservoir is demanded; and perhaps other changes must be made, before the desired end is fully secured.

We still need a proper place in which to store our fuel, and a more effective sewerage is imperatively demanded. The heating facilities proved quite deficient in the bitter cold of last winter, and need enlarging and otherwise improving, that they may if possible, be made more efficient and less expensive. Some or all of these wants can probably be supplied at the least expense in connection with the enlargement of the building, which is now our great and pressing necessity.

Any material increase in the number of pupils is now utterly impracticable, without a corresponding increase of accommodations. In fact our present quarters are in many respects too limited for the number we already have. Some of the classes exceed the proper number, crowding the school-rooms, and imposing extra burdens on the teachers, thus impairing the efficiency of our educational work. It would be very desirable to remedy this difficulty immediately, by increasing the number of classes and employing additional instructors; but there is not a room to spare, either for a lodging-room, or a school-room, for another teacher. The dining-room is full, the dormitories are crowded, the hospitals are used for sleeping-rooms, and the girls' study is literally running over.

Those having the management of the Institution should of course admit all proper applicants, until compelled by dictates of prudence to desist from further crowding. It is respectfully submitted that this limit is already practically reached; and that there can be no further increase of the school till the legislature of the State provides it with larger accommodations.

But there is a continually increasing number of applicants for admission; of whom none should be rejected for want of room. From information now on record in the Institution, there are not far from one hundred and twenty-five uneducated deaf-mutes, known to be in the state, who ought to be in school at the present time. Some of these are fast approaching the age when schooling will do them little good, and should be admitted immediately to profit much by the advantages here offered. Besides these, who ought to be in the school this very year, there are at least fifty others, and probably more, who will reach the proper age to begin their scholastic education within the next five years. If these should all apply for admission, or even the half of them, they could not be received without turning away a corresponding number equally entitled to the privileges of the Institution. Those leaving school for good do not one year with another now exceed fifteen or twenty; while the admissions of late have been from thirty to forty each year, and are likely to exceed rather than fall below this number in time to come. Indeed it is perfectly safe to predict a net increase of twenty a year for the next five years, whenever provision shall be made for their accommodation.

But if this increase is so probable, if it is so certain, it is almost criminal not to provide for it. Society cannot afford to let its dangerous members multiply and increase. They must be kept back, repressed and disarmed. An uneducated deaf-mute is a defective, and if neglected may become a dangerous member, of society. Growing up without restraint, from the real or supposed inability of parents or friends to control him; with the stature, the bodily strength, and the passions of a man, but with the mind of a child; with a feeble moral sense, and an almost entire ignorance of right and wrong; impatient of opposition, and quick to resent affront and injury, either real or imaginary; unable to understand the best directed efforts for his improvement, and, in his ignorance, accounting his best friends his greatest enemies,—the uneducated deaf-mute is little, if any, higher than the more intelligent animals. He eats, and drinks, and sleeps as they do; he works as they do, at drudgery and the simplest labor, when he pleases; but at times



he may be more unmanageable and less tractable, by far, than they. When his passions are aroused, nothing can control him but superior force. He disregards, alike, the laws of God and man; sinning, indeed, in ignorance, because he knows no law. He may commit the grossest and most horrible crimes, and yet the law cannot take cognizance of them and mete out to him the penalty, because, forsooth, he does it ignorantly. Such cases are on record. What in another would be called brutal murder, and would meet the death penalty, or imprisonment for life, has been passed over by the Courts of a sister state as not subject to punishment, because the malefactor was an ignorant deaf and dumb man not held responsible for his conduct.\* Such scourges of society must, of course, be restrained, but they cannot rightfully be punished. Let the legislators of Iowa see to it that there is no occasion or excuse for so awful a tragedy within our State. Let no deaf-mute be left to grow up in ignorance and without restraint, till he gets beyond all control, and breaks all laws, both human and divine, with impunity. Let us build so large that all may find room, and then let us throw the doors open wide, and even compel them to come in. We should have room not only for all actual but for all possible applicants, that we may be able to say that the noble State of Iowa has made ample provision for all her deaf and dumb children.

But, besides our own deaf mutes, we are called upon by recent arrangements of the executive authorities of the State, to provide for those of the Territory of Dakota; finding an increased demand upon us for room, when we are already full. The number thus to be added is uncertain, and may never be large; but good faith requires that we should be prepared to honor every requisition that comes to us by authority.

With the erection of the additional wing, which is so greatly needed at this time, most of the difficulties in our administration will be entirely removed. More ample provision can be made for the laundry, the cooking, and other departments of the domestic work; better accommodations can be afforded to the domestic help; the needful separation of the sexes can be much more effectually secured; a greatly increased number of pupils can be accommodated without endangering the health of the whole; and the higher education desired by the more advanced pupils can readily be provided.

\* Levi Bodine, a colored deaf-mute, eighteen years old, brained his employer with an ax, in Ulster Co., N. Y., being provoked, apparently, by violent correction. At last accounts he was an inmate of an Insane Asylum, at Auburn.

These various considerations certainly warrant us in pressing, as never before, the claims of this Institution for a speedy enlargement. It would seem, too, as if the time were propitious, and in every way favorable. Most of the institutions of the State are supplied with the necessary buildings, or need but small additions to equip them fully in this respect. The finances of both State and people are in a healthy condition; and there is no apparent reason why the additional work needed here should not be at once taken up with vigor and pushed to a speedy completion.

We, therefore, respectfully call upon the authorities of the State, both executive and legislative, to give this matter a faithful and careful consideration; believing that the facts warrant us in expecting prompt and favorable action.

This report should not close without a mention of the Eighth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, held in July, 1874; which was entertained by the Ontario Institution, at Belleville, Canada. Four of the officers of this Institution were present, and found it good to be there. The genuine hospitality of the hosts, both at the Institution, and in the town; the full exhibition of educational appliances from the Educational Department at Toronto; and the instructive essays and interesting discussions of the convention itself; made the occasion one long to be remembered, both for its pleasure and its profit. When published, the proceedings will form a valuable addition to our professional literature, and will be of interest to all engaged in educational efforts.

This review of our affairs for the past two years, and of our present condition and future needs, is now respectfully presented to the authorities of the State, in the hope and trust that it will have careful attention, and that the Institution will receive such further legislative aid as its condition rightfully demands, and such as is needful for its highest prosperity and success. It shall be our part to use with the greatest care and fidelity whatever means the State shall intrust to us for this end.

BENJAMIN TALBOT,

*Superintendent.*

COUNCIL BLUFFS, NOV. 15, 1875.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Institution thankfully acknowledges the receipt from time to time, for the benefit of the pupils, of various publications, mostly weekly papers issued in Iowa. The following list comprises those which are now received regularly.

NAMES.	EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Afton Tribune.....	W. R. Roberts.
Albia Union.....	Val Mendel.
Anamosa Eureka.....	E. Booth & Son.
Atlantic Telegraph.....	Lafe Young.
Burlington Gazette.....	Col. Bird.
Burlington Hawkeye.....	Hawkeye Publishing Company.
Cedar Rapids Republican.....	Republican Printing Company.
Cedar Rapids Times.....	Ayers & McClelland.
Centerville Citizen.....	W. O. Crosby & Co.
Cerro Gordo Republican.....	Geo. R. Lanning.
Clarksville Star.....	J. O. Stewart.
Clayton County Journal.....	Shannon & Co.
Council Bluffs Nonpareil.....	Nonpareil Printing Company.
Davenport Democrat.....	Richardson Bros.
Deaf-mute Index.....	Colorado Institution.
Deaf-mute Mirror.....	Michigan Institution.
Deaf-mute Pelican.....	Louisiana Institution.
Deaf-mutes' Journal.....	H. C. Rider.
De Witt Observer.....	S. H. Shoemaker.
Dubuque Times.....	Woodruff & Perkins.
Gate City.....	Howell & Clark.
Glenwood Opinion.....	Opinion Printing Company.
Goodson Gazette.....	Virginia Institution.
Howard County Times.....	L. E. Smith.
Iowa State Press.....	John P. Irish.
Iowa State Register.....	Clarkson Bros.
Jefferson Bee.....	Rhoads & Alexander.
Kentucky Deaf-mute.....	Kentucky Institution.
La Porte City Progress.....	Jesse Wasson.
Lyons Mirror.....	Beers & Eaton.
Maquoketa Excelsior.....	W. S. Belden.
Marengo Republican.....	Spering & Crenshaw.
Marysville Miner.....	C. T. McConnell.
Mt. Pleasant Journal.....	Journal Publishing Company.
Muscatine Journal.....	Mahin Brothers.
Mute Journal of Nebraska.....	Nebraska Institution.
Mute's Chronicle.....	Ohio Institution.
Ottumwa Courier.....	Hamilton & Warden.
Silent World.....	John E. Ellegood.
Villisca Review.....	C. K. Kennedy.
Vinton Eagle.....	Hanford & Rich.
Western Farm Journal.....	G. Sprague and others.
Winterset Madisionian.....	Cummings & Springer.

The following contributions have also been made to the Institution during the last two years, for which our thanks are tendered to the donors:

Public documents from Hon. G. G. Wright, Gen. A. J. Meyer, Hon. F. Watts, Hon. J. Eaton, Jr., and the Smithsonian Institution. Maps, books, and curiosities for the cabinet, from S. Farmer & Co., J. R. Shaffer, J. W. Cowden, M. D., Miss C. Eva Nelson, Miss J. Frost, H. S. De Forest, C. Hendrie, and A. Shepherd. Mrs. Swan, the Matron, has given a fine picture of the Abbe De L'Epee, the founder of the first French Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Further contributions are respectfully solicited from any who feel able and willing to make them.

Our thanks are also due and are hereby tendered to the managers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, for their kindness in passing our pupils at reduced rates.

BENJ. TALBOT,

*Sup't of the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.*



LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE SESSIONS COMMENCING IN SEPTEMBER,  
1874, AND SEPTEMBER, 1875.

MALES.

NAMES.	ADMISSION.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Albert F. Adams .....	September, 1875.	15	Dubuque county.....	Iowa .....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	First.
Frank A. Aronson.....	April, 1873.	11	Des Moines county.....	Sweden.....	Fever.....	Third.
Elmer E. Ayers.....	September, 1875.	13	Wapello county.....	Iowa .....	Brain fever.....	First.
John W. Barrett.....	September, 1874.	13	O'Brien county.....	Iowa .....	Sickness .....	Second.
T. Fremont Bartlett ...	November, 1874.	16	Harrison county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.
John L. Bates.....	October, 1873.	11	Marion county.....	Iowa .....	Congenital.....	Third.
Julius Berg.....	September, 1871.	14	Scott county.....	Iowa .....	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
S. Thomas Booth.....	September, 1868.	12	Clarke county.....	Wisconsin.....	Bee-stings.....	Seventh.
Peter Burk.....	September, 1875.	11	Black Hawk county ...	Illinois.....	Unknown.....	First.
James S. Carpenter.....	November, 1875.	17	Johnson county.....	Massachusetts.	Scarlet fever.....	First.
Andrew Clemens.....	November, 1870.	13	Clayton county.....	Iowa .....	Brain fever.....	Sixth.
Ulysses G. Cope.....	September, 1873.	10	Polk county.....	Iowa .....	Fever.....	Third.
George L. Crosby.....	September, 1874.	10	Black Hawk county ..	Iowa .....	Paralysis .....	First.
H. Clinton Crowl.....	November, 1870.	9	Linn county.....	Iowa .....	Spotted fever.....	Sixth.
Harry L. Culbertson...	September, 1868.	12	Scott county.....	Pennsylvania.	Measles.....	Sixth.
George W. Davis.....	October, 1873.	14	Madison county.....	Wisconsin.....	Congenital .....	Second.
Charles F. Day.....	September, 1875.	13	Cedar county.....	New York.....	Brain fever.....	First.
Robert W. Dixon.....	September, 1869.	10	Poweshiek county.....	Iowa .....	Congenital.....	Seventh.
Wesley Dobson.....	September, 1872.	10	Black Hawk county....	Iowa .....	Whooping-cough.....	Fourth.
John Jacob Doid.....	September, 1874.	9	Muscatine county.....	Iowa .....	Bilious fever.....	Second.
William E. Doolley.....	September, 1872.	15	Davis county.....	Iowa .....	Mumps and whooping-cough.....	Fourth.
William T. Douthart....	September, 1869.	12	Van Buren county.....	Iowa .....	Grain in the ears.....	Seventh.

LIST OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMISSION.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Elmer Edgerton.....	September, 1873.	13	Freemont county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Francis Edgerton.....	September, 1873.	22	Freemont county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Charles E. Emond.....	September, 1865.	11	Lucas county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.
A. Jackson Evans.....	September, 1873.	15	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Cyrus F. Farley.....	September, 1875.	22	Wapello county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.
William D. Farley.....	September, 1875.	15	Wapello county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.
Harvey L. Farmer.....	January, 1875.	13	Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	Second.
Judson S. Fleming.....	September, 1872.	11	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the ears.....	Fourth.
Joseph Fox.....	September, 1873.	19	Johnson county.....	Bohemia.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Franklin Gall.....	September, 1869.	10	Cedar county.....	Iowa.....	Fever.....	Third.
Albert L. Gangbin.....	September, 1873.	10	Page county.....	Nebraska.....	Hydrocephalus.....	Third.
William H. Gettis.....	September, 1862.	9	Adair county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Jesse M. Gollaher.....	September, 1872.	11	Hannibal county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.
Charles Goodall.....	September, 1873.	10	Hannibal county.....	Canada.....	Paralysis.....	Third.
Butler E. Goodrich.....	September, 1875.	12	Linn county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.
Franklin S. Greer.....	September, 1871.	12	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the ears.....	First.
Gulleck Gulleckson.....	September, 1873.	23	Clayton county.....	Norway.....	Sickness.....	Third.
Ison P. Haworth.....	September, 1875.	10	Hardin county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	First.
John Hays.....	October, 1872.	11	Adams county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.
Charles R. Hemstreet.....	October, 1874.	10	Story county.....	New York.....	Congenital.....	Second.
John A. Hendryx.....	September, 1868.	13	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.
Carl Hetland.....	September, 1873.	17	Adams county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Third.
H. McP. Hofsteater.....	September, 1875.	10	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Cold in the head.....	First.
Michael Hogan.....	November, 1873.	18	Clayton county.....	Illinois.....	Spinal fever.....	Third.
Thomas Hunt.....	September, 1874.	14	Riggold county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Second.
John W. Johnson.....	September, 1869.	11	Jackson county.....	Ohio.....	Whooping-cough.....	Sixth.
James B. Johnson.....	September, 1874.	10	Marshall county.....	New York.....	Fever.....	Second.
John Kelly.....	November, 1870.	20	Jasper county.....	New York.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.
George Kenney.....	September, 1867.	10	Clinton county.....	Massachusetts.....	Congenital.....	Eighth.
Jacob Kupper.....	November, 1870.	17	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Fifth.
Simon F. Langbehn.....	September, 1875.	12	Clinton county.....	Germany.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.
Charles A. Locke.....	September, 1875.	10	Bremer county.....	Canada.....	Congenital.....	First.
George E. Lusk.....	January, 1874.	12	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.
Matthew McCook.....	September, 1871.	11	Howard county.....	Iowa.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	Fifth.
Frank McCusker.....	November, 1870.	14	Winneshiek county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.
Herbert W. Merrill.....	September, 1873.	10	Jones county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.
Dennis Milan.....	September, 1875.	10	Jones county.....	Iowa.....	Cold in the head.....	First.
Perry Miles.....	September, 1869.	10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Sixth.
Martin A. Moore.....	September, 1875.	19	Monroe county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.
W. Austin Nelson.....	September, 1868.	10	Johnson county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth.
Edwin J. Page.....	October, 1875.	13	Fayette county.....	Iowa.....	Congestive chills.....	First.
Frank L. Perry.....	September, 1874.	10	Mahaska county.....	Iowa.....	Paralysis.....	Second.
John P. Phalen.....	September, 1875.	12	Clayton county.....	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.....	First.
Alonzo J. Poch.....	September, 1868.	10	Clarke county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.
Lester W. Pound.....	September, 1869.	16	Greene county.....	New York.....	Congestive fever.....	Seventh.
Albert M. Pritchard.....	September, 1872.	13	Worth county.....	Iowa.....	Paralysis.....	Third.
George W. Ramsey.....	September, 1868.	13	Poweshiek county.....	Illinois.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.
Jacob A. Reinier.....	November, 1868.	15	Keokuk county.....	Iowa.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Sixth.
David R. Rickabaugh.....	September, 1871.	12	Mills county.....	Ohio.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
Alfred J. Riser.....	September, 1875.	10	Fayette county.....	Switzerland.....	Congenital.....	First.
William G. Ritchie.....	September, 1870.	10	Pottawattamie county.....	Missouri.....	Brain fever.....	Sixth.
Walter T. Ross.....	September, 1875.	16	Clay county, Dakota.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	First.
Emil A. J. Schattle.....	September, 1868.	10	Linn county.....	Canada.....	Brain fever.....	Seventh.
John Schattle.....	September, 1871.	10	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever and erysipelas.....	Fifth.
Zimrie Schilling.....	October, 1871.	9	Lucas county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Fifth.
J. Frank Secor.....	October, 1873.	14	Floyd county.....	Iowa.....	Influenza.....	Third.
Walter M. Seelmeier.....	September, 1875.	11	Jones county.....	Illinois.....	Chronic diarrhea.....	First.
M. Austin Spargur.....	November, 1870.	17	Montgomery county.....	Ohio.....	Scarlet fever.....	Sixth.

\* Age at admission.



LIST OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMISSION.	AGE.*	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
John Staudacher .....	September, 1875.	17	Delaware county.....	Germany.....	Cramp .....	First.
J. Morris Sutton.....	September, 1873.	17	Wayne county.....	Ohio.....	Sickness and gatherings.....	Third.
O. Francis Sutton.....	September, 1873.	15	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness and gatherings.....	Third.
Daniel H. Taylor.....	September, 1874.	13	Guthrie county.....	Illinois.....	Fever.....	Second.
Daniel Tellier.....	September, 1874.	9	Humboldt county.....	Wisconsin.....	Typhoid fever.....	Second.
Albert W. Tetler.....	September, 1872.	11	Scott county.....	Texas.....	Typhoid fever.....	First.
Zachar' H. Thompson.....	September, 1875.	13	Story county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Francis S. Trisler.....	September, 1869.	12	Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Sixth.
Cornelius Vanamburgh.....	December, 1874.	23	Floyd county.....	New York.....	Congenital.....	First.
Elliott S. Waring.....	September, 1871.	10	Marion county.....	Iowa.....	Paralysis.....	Fifth.
Jasper J. Ward.....	January, 1875.	22	Cherokee county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.
Frisbie Weaver.....	September, 1873.	10	Des Moines county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Third.
D. Graham White.....	September, 1875.	10	Dallas county.....	Illinois.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	First.
Gotlieb L. Willy.....	September, 1871.	11	Scott county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
Charles Wood.....	September, 1871.	10	Mills county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.

FEMALES.

Selma Ahrens.....	September, 1868.	12	Clinton county.....	Wisconsin.....	Scarlet fever.....	Seventh.
Lizzie A. Alter.....	September, 1869.	9	Lee county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Spotted fever.....	Fifth.
Lucinda Anderson.....	September, 1875.	10	Marion county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	First.
May Armstrong.....	September, 1872.	10	Madison county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.
Bertha Aronson.....	November, 1870.	10	Dubuque county.....	Poland.....	Whooping-cough.....	Sixth.
Auguste Bandow.....	October, 1867.	10	Clayton county.....	Prussia.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.
S. Bertha Banks.....	September, 1873.	10	Henry county.....	Iowa.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Third.
Mary E. Barker.....	September, 1873.	15	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.

Emily M. Barnum.....	September, 1875.	14	Fayette county.....	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.....	First.
Mena Bausch.....	September, 1867.	11	Jackson county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	Seventh.
Margaret D. Bray.....	February, 1875.	10	Harrison county.....	Indiana.....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	Second.
Chloe J. Brink.....	September, 1874.	10	Cedar county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Second.
Martha J. Bryan.....	November, 1870.	18	Pottawattamie county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever and measles.....	Fifth.
S. Alice Chamberlain.....	September, 1872.	10	Black Hawk county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Fourth.
Gertrude E. Chitty.....	October, 1875.	14	Taylor county.....	Illinois.....	Cold in the head.....	First.
Jennie M. Chizum.....	September, 1874.	10	Cass county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Second.
S. Ella Clark.....	September, 1874.	11	Madison county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the ears.....	Second.
Nannie Bell Clayton.....	December, 1870.	10	Pottawattamie county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	Sixth.
Cerilla H. Clevenger.....	September, 1874.	10	Clarke county.....	Iowa.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	Second.
Virginia Cowden.....	September, 1874.	15	Jackson county.....	Iowa.....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	Second.
Elizabeth E. Cunard.....	September, 1873.	10	Cass county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.
Ann Davies.....	September, 1873.	11	Carroll county.....	Wales.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Winnie E. Edgerton.....	September, 1875.	10	Fremont county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.
Phebe M. Ellsworth.....	September, 1875.	13	Allamakee county.....	Iowa.....	Unreported.....	First.
Elizabeth Evans.....	September, 1874.	15	Des Moines county.....	Ohio.....	Typhoid fever.....	Second.
Caroline Foss.....	September, 1873.	13	Winneshiek county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Ann Gaffney.....	September, 1874.	15	Greene county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the ears.....	Second.
Matilda A. Gallaway.....	September, 1874.	11	Clinton county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Second.
Mary E. Grassman.....	October, 1872.	13	Madison county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Mary Grubb.....	September, 1875.	11	Polk county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.
Mary T. Gullickson.....	October, 1874.	20	Clayton county.....	Norway.....	Congenital.....	Second.
Martha M. Hagenbaugh.....	September, 1873.	11	Black Hawk county.....	Illinois.....	Mumps.....	Third.
Dora A. Halliwell.....	October, 1874.	14	Madison county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Second.
Emma Heckmaster.....	September, 1875.	14	Clayton county.....	Wisconsin.....	Typhoid fever.....	First.
Mary E. Henderson.....	September, 1868.	18	Benton county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.
Edith M. Hewitt.....	October, 1872.	11	Butler county.....	Iowa.....	Discharges from the ears.....	Third.
Anna E. Hocke.....	September, 1871.	12	Boone county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.
Nell. A. Hollingsworth.....	September, 1875.	11	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	First.

\* Age at admission.

## LIST OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.

34

NAMES.	ADMISSION.	Age	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Sarah L. Holtom.....	October, 1871.	10	Madison county.....	Illinois.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Fifth.
Lizabel Hughs.....	September, 1873.	10	Appanoose county.....	Indiana.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.
Nettie Israel.....	September, 1866.	9	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Fall.....	Ninth.
Dora Jurgens.....	January, 1871.	13	Mills county.....	Germany.....	Medical treatment.....	Sixth.
Annie E. Kenney.....	September, 1872.	12	Clinton county.....	Massachusetts.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.
Margaret Kenney.....	September, 1872.	10	Clinton county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.
Alice M. Kennicott.....	September, 1869.	10	Black Hawk county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.
Katie Kinkead.....	September, 1874.	12	Lucas county.....	Ohio.....	Cold in the head.....	Second.
Eliza Klingensmith.....	September, 1868.	13	Adair county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Chicken-pox.....	Seventh.
Mary A. Kuhlman.....	September, 1875.	10	Dubuque county.....	Wisconsin.....	Chronic diarrhea.....	First.
Mary Ladue.....	September, 1875.	12	Linn county.....	Unreported.....	Unreported.....	First.
Nettie Lauder.....	September, 1873.	10	Henry county.....	Iowa.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Third.
Mary C. Lynch.....	September, 1872.	12	Montgomery county.....	Indiana.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.
Elvira A. Lyter.....	September, 1873.	13	Butler county.....	Ohio.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.
Lillie Marble.....	September, 1873.	10	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Lung fever.....	Third.
Anna A. May.....	September, 1875.	11	Wayne county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	First.
Maria J. McNear.....	September, 1874.	17	Woodbury county.....	Iowa.....	Dirt put in the ears.....	Second.
Esther Mehler.....	September, 1875.	16	Black Hawk county.....	Wisconsin.....	Congenital.....	First.
Georgiana Miller.....	September, 1874.	15	Pottawattamie county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.
Mary E. Miller.....	September, 1874.	17	Fayette county.....	Minnesota.....	Brain fever.....	First.
Kate Moll.....	September, 1874.	14	Wapello county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Second.
Rose G. Moore.....	September, 1872.	13	Polk county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.
Adelaide S. Morrison.....	September, 1874.	11	Floyd county.....	Iowa.....	Typhus fever.....	Second.
Margaret Murphy.....	September, 1874.	22	Pottawattamie county.....	New York.....	Sores in ears.....	Second.
Anna K. Neiman.....	September, 1875.	10	Cedar county.....	Iowa.....	Whooping cough.....	First.
Mary M. Parsons.....	September, 1872.	9	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	Fourth.
Ida E. Powles.....	September, 1871.	9	Henry county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
Emily H. Proudfoot.....	September, 1872.	11	Warren county.....	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.....	Third.
Mary E. Roberts.....	October, 1871.	12	Ringgold county.....	Illinois.....	Brain fever.....	Third.
Laura M. Rodman.....	September, 1874.	10	Mills county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Second.
Fanny Roland.....	November, 1873.	14	Des Moines county.....	Arkansas.....	Congenital.....	Third.
Edith Ross.....	September, 1875.	9	Clay county, Dakota.....	Dakota.....	Unknown.....	First.
Eva Ross.....	September, 1875.	12	Clay county, Dakota.....	Dakota.....	Congenital.....	First.
Georgina Rundall.....	September, 1873.	10	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Third.
Laura Schoate.....	September, 1874.	10	Poweshiek county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Second.
Philissa J. Shelton.....	October, 1871.	15	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Mumps.....	Fifth.
Charlotte M. Smith.....	November, 1870.	10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Diphtheria.....	Sixth.
Adaline Snook.....	September, 1874.	20	Pottawattamie county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.
Emma O. Sovereign.....	October, 1872.	11	Buchanan county.....	Illinois.....	Scrofula.....	Fourth.
Mary M. Staley.....	September, 1869.	12	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.
Eugenia L. Stickney.....	September, 1874.	12	Mitchell county.....	Iowa.....	Typhoid fever.....	Second.
Martha J. Surber.....	September, 1869.	11	Keokuk county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fifth.
Rebecca E. Surber.....	October, 1866.	11	Keokuk county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.
Sarah A. Trisler.....	September, 1873.	12	Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Third.
Anna Laura Virgin.....	September, 1874.	11	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	Second.
Louisa Weber.....	November, 1870.	14	Pottawattamie county.....	Wisconsin.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.
Harriet L. Williamson.....	October, 1873.	13	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Discharges from the ears.....	Second.
Martha Woods.....	September, 1874.	13	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.
Laura Wright.....	September, 1872.	10	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Fourth.
Ella D. Young.....	September, 1874.	11	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Second.

\* Whole number, 183; viz., Males, 95; Females, 88. Present Nov. 15, 1875—Males, 81; Females, 77. Total, 158.

\*Age at admission.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

[No. 14.]

1875.]

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

35



## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, November 1, 1873.....	\$ 4,187.97
Cash from the State, (regular appropriations).....	65,720.00
Cash from the State, (for clothing pupils).....	388.66
Cash from pupils, clothing, etc.....	1,024.75
Cash for board.....	722.23
Cash for barrels sold.....	14.25
Cash for stock and produce sold.....	419.47
Cash for supplies sold.....	39.30
Cash for dry goods and clothing sold.....	51.80
Cash for postage.....	11.70
Cash for sewing.....	104.04
Cash for sundries.....	9.20
Total.....	\$ 72,693.37

## EXPENDITURES.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Butchers' meat, 37,886 pounds.....	\$ 2,990.20
Poultry and game.....	123.65
Fish, fresh and salt.....	139.04
Bread, crackers, and breadstuffs.....	2,013.54
Hominy, rice, wheat, and corn-starch, 1,348 pounds.....	71.38
Sugar, 12,351 pounds.....	1,294.31
Syrup and molasses, 1,184½ gallons.....	768.95
Honey, 158 pounds.....	34.65
Eggs, 591 dozen.....	87.05
Butter, 13,050 pounds.....	3,612.10
Cheese, 360½ pounds.....	55.42
Lard and suet, 1,135 pounds.....	103.89
Salt, ten barrels and twelve sacks.....	29.54
Soda, hops, yeast, and baking powders.....	83.70
Vinegar, 203½ gallons.....	71.28
Condiments, spices and flavors.....	75.90
Coffee, 1,945 pounds.....	513.51
Tea, 291 pounds.....	190.88
Chocolate, 10 pounds.....	3.96
Lemons.....	1.70
Apples, 130 barrels.....	517.00
Dried fruit, 3,831½ pounds.....	462.62
Canned goods, eight cases.....	33.05
Fresh peaches, twenty boxes.....	20.90
Berries and small fruits, 48½ bushels.....	135.76
Grapes, 2,195 pounds.....	124.82
Raisins, citron, and cocoanut, 69 pounds.....	13.90
Pie-plant, 1,452 pounds.....	27.26
Apple butter, 104½ gallons.....	80.05
Mince-pie meat, 68 pounds.....	10.20
Pickles and relishes.....	11.50
Potatoes, 399 bushels.....	180.30
Tomatoes, six bushels.....	3.50

Peas and beans, 34½ bushels.....	84.72
Other vegetables.....	9.68
Soap, 6852 pounds.....	479.82
Soft soap, 228 gallons.....	34.20
Starch, 689 pounds.....	43.18
Sal soda, and concentrated lye.....	57.53
Indigo, six pounds.....	7.65
Toilet soap.....	3.50
Total.....	\$ 14,005.79

## FURNITURE.

Bedsteads, beds and bedding.....	\$ 806.74
Chamber furniture.....	46.05
Chairs.....	110.00
Crash and tweling.....	55.92
Carpets, matting, oil cloth, binding, and tacks.....	252.15
Clocks and cleaning.....	4.25
Stoves and fixtures.....	78.03
Tinware and mending.....	47.65
Fruit jars and rings.....	30.30
Kitchen ware.....	67.00
Stoneware.....	15.02
Crockery and glassware.....	118.30
Table cutlery.....	35.60
Table ware.....	42.00
Table linen.....	26.63
Dining tables.....	72.50
Brooms and mops.....	101.50
Scrub and dust brushes and dust pans.....	39.80
Laundry machines and fixtures.....	58.32
Wooden ware, pails, and baskets.....	8.15
Lamps, lanterns, and fixtures.....	17.90
Dinner bell.....	4.00
Scissors.....	2.15
Repairing and varnishing furniture.....	135.40
Repairing drawers and wardrobes.....	34.20
Gas fixtures and repairs.....	46.23
Picture cord and nails.....	7.65
Book-case, reading desk, and closets.....	20.49
Ice chamber.....	20.17
Material and tools for making mats.....	8.60
Whiting, bath-brick, rotten-stone, and stove-polish.....	7.48
Well-buckets.....	1.50
Tools and fixtures for bake-shop.....	18.63
Tools for heating apparatus and gas-house.....	16.51
Total.....	\$ 2,345.82

## DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Boots and shoes, one hundred and sixty-six pairs.....	\$ 426.85
Shoe-laces, eleven gross.....	10.20
Shoe-brushes, blacking, and oil.....	16.40
Shoe-mending.....	543.80
Hose, thirteen and one-half dozen.....	34.30
Yarn and knitting-cotton.....	3.00
Shirts, shirting, and under-garments.....	22.73
Suits of clothes, five.....	48.00
Coats and jackets, fifteen.....	50.20
Pantaloons, fifteen pair.....	43.50

Overalls and aprons.....	3.50
Suspenders.....	4.00
Hats and caps.....	5.34
Muslin and calico, seven hundred and sixty yards.....	83.49
Stuff and trimmings for girls' dresses.....	28.66
Millinery.....	4.28
Handkerchiefs and scarfs.....	2.18
Gloves and mittens, eight pair.....	7.25
Thread and silk.....	35.34
Pins, needles and thimbles.....	17.70
Shawls and nubias.....	11.00
Combs.....	24.20
Indelible ink.....	6.25
Total.....	\$ 1,438.17

## FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Candles, 600 sets.....	110.80
Kerosene and crude oil, 11 barrels.....	85.56
Sperm oil, one-half gallon.....	1.50
Residuum oil, 102 barrels.....	440.12
Coke, 4055 bushels.....	1,066.00
Lime, for gas-house.....	3.60
Matches, two cases.....	10.75
Wood, 75 cords.....	425.00
Soft coal, 424 tons.....	1,956.32
Hard coal, 483½ tons.....	6,919.52
Total.....	\$ 11,019.37

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries.....	\$ 15,579.55
Wages.....	11,151.57
Total.....	\$ 26,731.12

## FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

Horses, four.....	\$ 475.00
Repairing and painting carriage.....	42.59
Repairing and painting wagons.....	122.68
Harness and repairs, blanket and robe.....	93.35
Tools and fixtures for stable.....	24.22
Horseshoeing.....	85.50
Doctoring horses and bull.....	39.50
Hay, 12 tons.....	24.00
Oats, bran, and feed.....	232.80
Implements and tools for farm and garden.....	171.84
Plants and bulbs, and flower seeds.....	29.26
Seed potatoes, and sweet potatoes and vegetable seeds.....	133.65
Barley, rye and grass seed.....	120.63
Cutting and threshing barley.....	25.25
Axes and handles.....	6.35
Wheelbarrows and repairs.....	19.25
Stabling and finding stock.....	9.25
Hedge plants.....	5.90
Retuse salt and Paris green.....	15.70
Corn, 143½ bushels.....	73.85
Raspberry plants, 1570.....	28.75
Buggy lantern and umbrella.....	13.10
Total.....	\$ 1,792.42

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Lumber and fencing.....	\$ 443.78
New floors.....	566.10
New range and repairs.....	271.67
Repairs of windmill.....	41.65
Repairs of pump.....	94.13
Repairs of pump, damaged by fire.....	170.51
Locks and repairs.....	35.90
Nails and screws, and builders' hardware.....	172.76
Blacksmithing.....	11.42
Retorts and setting.....	351.76
Plumbing and packing.....	231.44
Repairs of heating apparatus.....	711.94
Repairs of gas works.....	105.50
Glass and putty.....	181.40
Rebuilding oven.....	39.33
Plastering.....	110.47
Repairs of roof.....	331.67
Repairs of chimneys.....	25.60
Gas fittings and meter.....	112.45
Painting.....	207.63
Carpenters' tools.....	75.91
Machinists' tools.....	70.12
Lubricating oil.....	17.50
Pump house.....	161.07
Carriage house.....	149.30
Privies.....	416.47
Ditching.....	93.75
Wardrobes.....	283.75
Partitions.....	30.53
Slatting black-boards.....	19.28
Calcinining and whitewashing.....	131.55
Digging and cleaning well.....	32.20
Chain pump.....	21.00
Re-setting boiler.....	108.08
Water tank.....	99.58
Iron fittings for gas and water.....	56.80
Total.....	\$ 5,984.05

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

School-books and school-furnishing.....	\$ 371.80
Stationery.....	53.60
Postal expenses.....	216.87
Printing and advertising.....	39.35
American Annals.....	110.00
Papers, books, and binding for library.....	300.74
Express on reports.....	2.05
Medicine and surgical apparatus.....	266.69
Filling ice-house.....	62.40
Traveling expenses of pupils.....	22.70
Binding for office.....	5.85
Maps.....	4.00
Thermometers.....	1.15
Expenses of Trustees.....	135.00
Sewing machine.....	63.75
Total.....	\$ 1,655.65



## RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....\$ 72,693.37

## TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, VIZ. :

For groceries.....\$ 14,605.79  
 For furniture..... 2,345.82  
 For dry goods and clothing..... 1,438.17  
 For fuel and lights..... 11,019.37  
 For salaries and wages..... 26,731.12  
 For farm, garden and stock..... 1,792.42  
 For repairs and improvements..... 5,984.05  
 For miscellaneous items..... 1,655.65

Amount.....\$ 65,572.39

Balance, cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1875.....\$ 7,120.98

Salaries due Jan. 1, 1876.....\$ 2,192.50

Estimated expenses for November and December..... 4,800.00

Total estimated expenses to January 1.....\$ 6,992.50

## SALARIES PAID TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, NOV. 1, 1875.

B. Talbot, superintendent.....\$1,500 per annum.  
 E. Southwick, teacher..... 750 per annum.  
 C. S. Zorbaugh, teacher..... 950 per annum.  
 E. J. Israel, teacher..... 550 per annum.  
 E. A. Brown, teacher..... 400 per annum.  
 J. A. Gillespie, teacher..... 750 per annum.  
 J. A. Kennedy, teacher..... 650 per annum.  
 D. S. Rogers, teacher..... 650 per annum.  
 H. R. Gillespie, teacher..... 400 per annum.  
 H. W. Hart, physician..... 350 per annum.  
 A. B. Walker, steward..... 800 per annum.  
 M. B. Swan, matron..... 600 per annum.  
 M. E. Kennedy, assistant matron..... 400 per annum.  
 M. S. Coe, dressmaker..... 25 a month.  
 F. Mulchi, cabinet maker..... 40 a month.  
 A. Heinze, shoemaker..... 40 a month.

## STOCK OR PRODUCE SOLD.

Nine calves.....\$ 39.00  
 Dressed pork, 158 pounds..... 7.50  
 Live pork, 4,632 pounds..... 214.17  
 Swine (one boar and 23 pigs)..... 98.00  
 Cow..... 30.00  
 Milk..... 5.70  
 Pigeons..... 1.40  
 Calfskins..... 2.70  
 Pasturage and hay..... 21.00  
 Total.....\$419.47

## NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is open to all proper subjects between the ages of ten and twenty-five. Applicants must be free from immorality, and from contagious and offensive diseases. They must also be of sound mind.

Such persons are entitled to receive their board and instruction, at the expense of the Institution for a period of seven years.

The annual sessions of the school commence on the third Wednesday of September, and close on the third Wednesday of June. *Pupils should come promptly at the beginning and remain until the end of the session.*

Pupils must be furnished, *by their friends*, with sufficient clothing, and not tax the Institution in this respect; but legislative provision has been made to clothe those too poor to supply themselves, at the expense of their respective counties. Each pupil should have a trunk with a good lock and key, with at least the following articles:

**MALES.**—Three pairs of pantaloons; two white and two colored shirts; two thin and two thick coats; four pairs of stockings; two vests; one fine and one coarse comb; two towels; one pair of shoes or boots; and warm drawers and undershirts for winter.

**FEMALES.**—Four dresses, two of them suitable for winter; two pairs of shoes; four pairs of stockings; and other articles in proportion, with warm underclothing for cold weather.

Every article should be marked with the name of the owner, in indelible ink; and a list of the whole should be deposited in the trunk or sent with the pupil.

The older pupils will be instructed in such trades as are taught in the Institution. The time of the pupils is considered as belonging to the Institution, and no compensation is to be expected by them or their friends.

It is respectfully suggested that the pupils' shoes can be made here as well as the old ones mended. If the pupil comes with one good pair of shoes or boots it will be sufficient. The shoe-shop will be so managed that it will be for the interest of parents and friends to patronize it.

Applications should be addressed to Benj. Talbot, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs, Iowa; and should state the following particulars:

1. The full name of the applicant.
2. The year, month, and day of birth.
3. The place where he was born.
4. The cause of deafness; if not born deaf, when and how the person became deaf.
5. Whether the child is bright and active, or dull and stupid.
6. Whether there are any deaf and dumb relatives.
7. The names and post-office address of the parents or guardians.