FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Asylum for Feeble Minded Children

OF THE STATE OF IOWA

AT GLENWOOD.

NOVEMBER, 1877.

DES MOINES: R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER, 1877.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES:

W. S. ROBERTSON, M. DMUSCAT	NE, IOWA.
Hon. J. W. CATTELLDES MOI	NES, IOWA.
A. J. RUSSELLGLENWO	ood, lowa.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

O. W. ARCHIBALD, M. D.

MATRON: Mrs. S. A. ARCHIBALD.

TEACHERS:
MISS MAUD M. ARCHIBALD,
MISS JENNIE VAN DORIN,
MISS SABRINA J. ARCHIBALD.

ACTING STEWARD: P. H. STEVER.

REPORT.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

The last session of the legislature passed "an act to provide for the organization and support of an Asylum at Glenwood, in Mills county, for Feeble Minded Children;" the object of which was, "the care, support, training and instruction" of this unfortunate class of persons.

This organic act provides for the appointment of a board of trustees, consisting of three persons; and Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk county, A. J. Russell, of Mills county, and W. S. Robertson, of Muscatine, were accordingly appointed as such trustees. Their first meeting was called at Glenwood, April 26, 1876, at which time and place the following organization was effected: W. S. Robertson was chosen President; A. J. Russell, Treasurer, and J. W. Cattell, Secretary. The treasurer's bond was fixed at \$10,000, and was deposited with the State Auditor. The board of trustees thus organized, accepting the trust, proceeded to examine the property set aside by the State for the purposes of the asylum; it being the property heretofore held and occupied by the "Western Branch of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

The removal of the soldiers' orphans to the home at Davenport had taken place about a year and a half before, and the house and farm, although ostensibly in charge of a janitor, had been shamefully neglected and abused. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows were broken; many of the doors off the hinges; the floors broken and otherwise damaged in many places, and the floor in one large dormitory so polluted and filthy as to demand its removal and a new one substituted; the walls were begrimmed with smoke and dirt; the cellars reeking with offensive odors emenating from piles of decayed and decaying vegetables and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; the drains were obstructed or filled up by the innumerable army of rats, with which the whole place was infested; the cisterns were "broken cisterns which contained no water"; the pump demoralized; the wind-mill, which had

lifted the water for the soldiers' orphans from a deep well, was broken to pieces and lost; the roof was so injured that the rain had caused much of the plastering to fall from the upper ceilings, and the walls were damp and dirty. In short, the whole property was in the worst possible condition.

Such was the state of the property which we had assigned us, and which necessitated the immediate outlay of a considerable sum of money for repairs absolutely required, not only to save the property of the State, but to render it at all tenable.

In consideration of this general demolition, the board directed the resident trustee, Mr. Russell, to employ a man by the month, who should go into the house and as rapidly as possible clean and renovate the building throughout; and who should also repair the fences and put the land into such crops as should be of use to the family of feeble minds soon to be gathered there. This was done, and through the supervision of Mr. Russell few vegetables were used which were not produced upon the lot belonging to the asylum, after such vegetables could be grown.

Though feeling the most active interest in an enterprise which looked to the elevation of a class of persons little above the level of the brute creation, your board came to their work without practical experience, and wishing to organize our asylum under the most favorable circumstances possible, the president and secretary corresponded with that eminent philanthropist, Charles T. Wilbur, M. D., the superintendent of the Illinois asylum for feeble minded children, and requested him to visit us at Glenwood, at the first meeting of our board, and make such suggestions as his experience would dictate. The doctor kindly consented to come, and to his efficient counsel and ripe judgment, do we now owe not a little of our flattering prosperity. From him, too, we received a large supply of samples of blank forms for our asylum, without which our labors would have been much prolonged, and the interests of the asylum seriously retarded. And we must be allowed to express our regrets that we had no funds from which we felt authorized to pay Dr. Wilbur for his valuable time, traveling and hotel expenses, and respectfully, but urgently, ask your honorable body that an appropriation of \$2,00.00 be made for defraying those expenses, and compensation for his time. The board had correspondence with various parties with a view of selecting a superintendent for the asylum, and from among the applicants selected O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, Iowa. The doctor came highly recommended as a gentleman of

culture, of five social and professional standing, and as having had experience in hospital work for a length of time, bringing high testimonials from the board of trustees of the Iowa hospital for the insane, at Mt. Pleasant, in which institution he had labored as assistant physician for about a year and a half.

The experience of the board with the doctor in the organization of the asylum, and in the conduct of its interests attest his fitness for the position, and the wisdom of the choice. At the annual meeting of 1876, Mr. Cattell resigned the secretaryship, and Dr. Archibald was elected secretary of the board of trustees. His wife, Mrs. S. A. Archibald, accepted the situation of matron, and the quiet, orderly conduct of her wards, the home-like surroundings of the various apartments, the clean, tidy appearance of the beds and the clothing of the children, show how earnestly and conscientiously she enters upon her duties.

Miss M. M. Archibald, a sister of the doctor, and a teacher of large experience, feeling a deep sympathy in this philanthropic work, left better financial prospects, went to the asylum at Columbus, Ohio, where she familiarized herself with the best methods of instruction and training of this class of pupils, and having there prepared herself, the board employed her as the principal teacher in our asylum. The good order of her school-rooms, the discipline and drill of her pupils, as well as their rapid progress, and the evidences of confidence and affection between pupils and teacher, are matters of remark and congratulation from all who have visited the asylum, and cause the board no small degree of pleasure in the thought that nothing will be left undone which shall elevate these unfortunate children from their abject state, and bring them up to a fair standard of knowledge; and of so training others of still more feeble intellect to useful occupation and self control, and fully demonstrates her fitness for her self-sacrificing work.

Two other teachers, Miss Jennie Van Dorin and Miss S. J. Archibald, have since been added, and are rendering efficient service in their departments. Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was selected as teacher soon after the opening of our institution, and has spent a year of hard, diligent work in the school, and proved herself a most acceptable teacher. The board appreciate fully the arduous labors of these two young ladies—Miss M. Archibald and Miss J. Van Dorin—and look upon the results of their year's work as one of great self-denial, and of most brilliant results, considering the class of material placed in their hands.

Miss S. J. Archibald, coming so recently into the house, takes a willing part, and proves also an efficient laborer in the cause.

Soon after the first meeting the president, by order of the board, issued a circular to the public announcing that such an institution had been organized by the General Assembly, and that its doors would be opened for the reception of pupils the first Wednesday of September, 1876. This circular was sent to every newspaper of the State, asking them to publish the same and to allow it to stand in their columns for some time without charge, in the interests of the asylum and this suffering class. The request met with very general acceptance; thus was our charity not only generously and gratuitously advertised all over Iowa, but this noble band of editors very generally called attention to the new enterprise in valued editorials, contributing not a little to its success.

The trustees are aware that the public generally fail to appreciate the magnitude of the work in which they are engaged, and believe the idiotic child incapable of any mental, physical or social development, and many of our most intelligent citizens think any expenditure of time or money upon this class of persons, is uselessly squandered. The opportunities afforded us by reason of our connection with this asylum, and observation of the asylums of other states of similar character, to form an opinion, and to reach a conclusion based upon facts and personal observation, cause us to dismiss any and all doubts of the practicability of markedly and surely elevating and reclaiming from mental darkness and moral degredation a large proportion of this beclouded class. From being objects of repugnance to society, and omnipresent sources of sadness and sorrow to their friends, they are transformed into neat, clean, orderly individuals. The mental hebetude, or the perversity of their animal natures, are so changed by the exercises of these schools as to return them to their homes and friends as rather acceptable members of society, and with such development, mental and physical, as to remove them from the class of dependents to a producing, and at least, partially self-sustaining plane.

And while we are thus working out this great problem of mental and physical development, there is another, and higher line of thought which is not ignored. They are taught their responsibility before God, and the necessity of preparation for a future state of existence.

And now, gentlemen, we have the pleasure of showing you our work, and saying that after a little more than a year's experience we think we have fully demonstrated the wisdom of a law which provides for the feeble minded children of Iowa a home where the provident care of a magnanimous State furnishes this unfortunate class an education which with their capabilities, equals that of their more fortunate brothers and sisters at home. A former legislature, appreciating their claims to sympathy, have made a trial and awaited developments of progress. We believe the question of success beyond dispute, as is that of necessity for such an institution; and we trust that you, as the representatives of an intelligent constituency will most cheerfully grant this infant asylum such aid as will place its future success and prosperity beyond the possibility of failure, and thus be the means of happiness and consolation to as many sorrowing homes and hearts as either of the other charitable institutions of which our citizens are so justly proud.

Before closing our report we beg leave to say that many prominent citizens of our State have, during our first years' experience, visited our asylum, and have universally expressed not only astonishment, but admiration at the methods of instruction and apparent interest and progress of the pupils, and have left with full confidence in the prosperity and results of the asylum.

The report of the superintendent has been presented to the board, and its suggestions are most cordially approved; and the board desire to call your earnest attention to the suggestion of the superintendent with reference to the revision of the law regarding the "Support fund." the ten dollars (\$10) per month being entirely inadequate for the purposes mentioned under that section of the law; and urge the passage of an appropriation of sixteen dollars (\$16) per month per capita for support fund. We also recommend the propriety and necessity of requiring the counties to furnish transportation and clothing for State pupils.

The board desire to call especial attention to that part of the superintendent's report in which he refers to lack of room for incoming pupils. We find that before the next session of our legislature there will be three hundred (300) feeble-minded children knocking at its doors for admission, and our house is now full. Your honorable body cannot afford to turn away from the influences of the asylum so many children, while making such munificent appropriations for the education of that more fortunate class of children who are so perfectly capable of self-sustenation, and self care. We recommend the following appropriations as being needed for the next biennial period:

APPROPRIATION.

Salaries	\$10,000
Furnishing fund	3,500
School apparatus	
Out-buildings	
Water supply	500
Total	\$16,500

[Signed:]

W. S. Robertson, President,

J. W. CATTELL,

A. J. Russell, Treasurer,

O. W. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y Board.

Glenwood, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1877.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

IOWA STATE ASYLUM For Feeble Minded Children, November 1, 1877.

To the Board of Trustees.

1877.]

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, a report of the condition and workings of the Iowa Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, from September 1, 1876, to November 1, 1877.

By your appointment July, 1876, I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Superintendent of this institution for the purpose of training and educating weak minded and imbecile children entrusted to our care.

To better qualify myself for the discharge of my official duties, I visited and carefully examined, previous to organizing, the New York Asylum for Idiots, located at Syracuse, New York, Pennsylvania Training School, at Media, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio State Asylum for Idiots and Imbecile Youth, located at Columbus, Ohio, anxious to gain information, as best I could, concerning the arrangement and disposition of buildings for the care and education of imbeciles, their mental and physical condition, as a class, and their capabilities for improvement, manner of treament and the means used in those institutions to gain the best results in their education.

To me my visit proved most gratifying and beneficial, it made stronger my faith in the utility of, and the necessity for, such institutions, and the practicability of elevating the long neglected condition of the feeble intellects of our State. I desire here to state, that I am under many and lasting obligations to the superintendents and officers of the institutions referred to for the interest they have manifested for our success.

Their many acts of kindness and good wishes for our prosperity shall long be cherished and remembered by me.

The belief that idiotic and imbecile children are susceptible of an education beneficial to themselves, to the family and neighborhood, has long since been wholly justified by results obtained in the institutions of other States and countries of Europe, to be greater in degree with such education as the deaf and dumb and the blind are capable of receiving.

The principle in providing special means for the education of deaf mutes and the blind was established many years ago throughout our whole country, but only a few years since was the same principle recognized, in any considerable degreee, as applicable to the idiot:

"That defective physical organization, or any physical infirmity, with consequent mental and moral characteristics, constitutes no bar to their enjoyment of the public provision for education, where the education is practicable."

Hence the main object and design of this institution, as established by legislative action, is to furnish special means of education to that portion of the youth of the State not otherwise provided for in any of the other educational institutions.

"The education proposed for our pupils, includes not only the simple elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, but embraces also a course of training in the more practical matters of every day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, prosperity, self-management, self-reliance, and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation." To promote these objects children in our school will receive such physical training, and such medical, moral, and hygienic treatment as their peculiar and varied conditions demand.

On the first of September, 1876, our institution was formally opened, and admitted the first pupil on the fourth of September. Since then there have been admitted eighty-seven, fifty-two boys and thirty-five girls, making the whole number under treatment and training for the two years ending eighty-eight, fifty-three males and thirty-five females. Two have been discharged, both females, one boy has died, leaving in the institution, at the present time, eighty-five children, fifty-two males and thirty-three females. The health of our children has been remarkably good for which blessing we have great reasons to be thankful.

The death occurring was the result of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the pupil, a little boy of low congenital idiocy, from Des Moines county, being predisposed to consumption previous to his admission into Asylum.

One little girl discharged on account of insanity, and one, after

being with us for three months, was taken home because of some misunderstanding between the father and board of supervisors regarding the child's support. The father claimed inability to support his child in the institution, while the board deemed him competent.

This institution being a State charity, and all its inmates, excepting six being educated at the expense of the Government, it seems unjust that a child every way entitled to its provisions, and possibly more so than many of those receiving its advantages, has to be debarred because of financial embarrassment of the parent. It seems to me that the same laws should govern this institution as does the Insane Hospitals of the State, as to the manner of support of its inmates. Make it exculsively a State Institution, but when a parent or guardian is worth so much money or property they may be required to pay while those not possessing the amount, the sum being fixed by the legislature, that they be supported by the State. This would insure to all indigent children in the State, the right to our schools, and procure a guide to the officers of the various counties to determine correctly the ability or otherwise of parents to render the necessary support. I respectfully urge the propriety of amending that section of the law regarding the child's support in this institution.

Many parents are induced to retain their children at home to be poorly cared for and without any means whatever for their improvement, rather than ask aid from the county, as they say, for the required support in our school. It is justice to those who are rich and who pay into the treasury each year in proportion to their wealth for the support of the State Institutions, that they receive some benefit in return, while those who are in poor circumstances are allowed the same privileges as do those who are capable of attending the common district schools.

The \$1,000.00, appropriation for putting the building in repair to render it tenantable was expended by your direction and supervision previous to my appointment. The building and premises being unoccupied for some two years, and without proper care during its vacancy, it was found upon examination, that a much larger sum would be needed to make the necessary improvements for its occupancy; the cisterns and wells demanding considerable repairs, and the old sewers had to be replaced by new ones. Flooring and plastering had to be made new in several of the rooms.

The buildings of an institution of this nature must differ from those of any other educational establishment, to correspond with certain

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idiosyncrasies of the children and with numerous exigencies of their treatment. Their training, unlike that of ordinary children, requiring noise and show, demands a special distribution of the building, which, in this wise, becomes one of the most effective means of physiological education. The dormitories ought to be large, but in no instance should contain more than fifteen children with one attendant. There ought not to be any means of communication from the side of the building occupied by the girls to that of the boys.

Upon entering upon my official duties in this institution, I found the building so arranged, that its use was impossible with any convenience, or safety to the children, until quite a number of changes were made. Some of the rooms were too small, where partitions had to be removed, while others were so large that partitions had to be put in. New doors had to be cut through several walls. These changes were necessary in order to separate the sexes, and the better from the lower grade of pupils. A less number of feeble minded children can be cared for together and under the supervision of an attendant than if they were intelligent children. This rule must be observed in day rooms as well as dormitories.

The laundry being in an adjoining room to our kitchen and dining room, it became necessary for its removal, because of the bad odor that pervaded these rooms during cooking and dining hours. In order to save expense the old building formerly used as a wood-house was taken to pieces and put up at the west side of the main building, to be temporarily used as a wash-house. Washing and ironing has to be done for about one hundred persons each week, by hand and without any machinery, which is no small task for one woman, who has done it all during the past six months, with the feeble assistance of two or three of our pupils. We are greatly in need of a building for laundry and the necessary apparatus pertaining thereto, which I trust you will favorably consider in your report to the legislature with the proper estimates for the same. The apartment formerly occupied as laundry, has been converted into a day room for the better class of boys; their old day room is used for a sewing room and dormitory for the help.

Our present building is inadequate for the proper accommodation and efficient training of the number of pupils already admitted into our institution.

We are in great need of at least two other school-rooms, a large hall or gymnasium. An apartment that can be used as a nursery, should occasion demand it; where pupils may be quietly cared for when ill; and several bed-rooms for the help. At present the ends of halls are partitioned off, which serve a purpose, but are neither convenient nor comfortable.

A range for cooking will have to be purchased next year, the old stove now in use being too small and rendered worthless from age. A bakery is also needed. During the past year the bread has been baked in a small stove, which makes it a difficult task, as so few loaves can be baked at a time.

The manner of heating the building being that of stoves, demands your most serious attention. It is not only inconvenient, and expensive, but considerable danger attends the inmates. Many of the most feeble children, during our coldest weather, are liable to be thrown against the hot stoves and severely burned, in spite of the most careful watchfulness on the part of the attendants. If, in your judgment, the building will not warrant you in recommending heating with steam, I trust you will consider the propriety of warming with furnaces. I believe it would be justifiable as a matter of economy, not to say anything about the great convenience, the even temperature that would result, and the greater safety it would secure to our helpless children. The water supply, although every precaution has been taken to economize its use, has been insufficient for our needs. Two three hundred and fifty barrel cisterns, and two two hundred barrel cisterns, are our main dependence for water. Last winter and fall, for about four months, we had to draw all the water we used from a well in the adjoining village, a distance of half a mile, which incurred considerable discomfort and extra expense.

The anxiety dependent upon having upwards of eighty children in an institution of this character, without any means whatever of extinguishing a fire, should one occur, can be well imagined; yet this has been our situation for more than half the time since our opening.

Two wells, one ninety-five and one one hundred and fifteen feet deep, are on the premises, but only furnish three or four barrels of water daily. \$1,200 will be needed to furnish us the required supply of water.

The fifteen acre farm adjoining our building is greatly impoverished by continued cropping, and without proper cultivation, and requires considerable labor and tillage, in order that an average yield of vegetables, &c., may be obtained. Its products were less during the past year than the year previous, in consequence of the drought of the season, and visitation of grasshoppers, the latter causing us to replant sweet potatoes, cabbages, &c., and rendering them late and of inferior

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quality. Our garden suffered too, but we had in their season, nearly all the vegetables we desired to use. The garden affords a valuable and pleasant occupation to a large number of our male pupils.

I am assured that in a very short time, we could cultivate a farm of from eighty to one hundred acres with the number of boys we already have in our institution, with proper guidance and training in farm work, and in this way a very large percentage of our children would be made very useful and in part self-sustaining.

The great importance of training this class in branches of industry cannot be estimated too highly. The capacity and qualifications of the pupils for the various occupations which can be taught them, should be carefully calculated, and correspondingly directed.

It should be an essential part of their training to enable them to produce something. It is not expected that the children shall, even under the most favorable circumstances, fill other than the most humble places in society, they should be enabled to do so industriously, that they may secure the tonic influences of productive labor to themselves, and thereby escape the evil which is ever ready for the idle and unemployed.

In this regard the farm will prove a great boon, affording to the pupils excellent and varied employment, which will expand the physical vigor of many who would rapidly deteriorate by more sedentary occupations. The experience of all institutions of this character hold that a farm is indispensable to their success and usefulness.

The following are the products of the farm and garden for 1876 and 1877:

Beans, string, 10 bushels, at \$1.75	\$ 17.50
Beets, 5 bushels, at 50 cents	
Cabbages, 1,200 heads at 4 cents	
Cucumbers, 8 bushels, at 50 cents	
Corn, 50 bushels, at 25 cents	
Corn, sweet, 5 bushels, at 40 cents	2.00
Milk, 3,200 quarts, at 5 cents	
Pork, 800 pounds, at 4 cents	
Potatoes, 800 bushels, at 30 cents	
Peas, pods, 15 bushels, at \$1.25	
Squashes, 2,000 pounds, at 1 cent	20.00
Turnips, 30 bushels, at 30 cents	9.00
Tomatoes, 5 bushels, at 70 cents	
Chickens, 100 head at 20 cents	20.00
Sweet potatoes, 500 pounds, at 4 cents	-
Total	609.75

In order to utilize our ground, the fences had to be repaired, they being nearly destroyed by age and neglect. This, and the unavoidable changes and improvements in the buildings, together with beds and bedding, and the required furniture for fifty children, had to be paid, or so far as our means would admit, out of support fund. The \$3,000 appropriation for furnishing the building was not nearly sufficient to furnish the house and supply the real wants of forty pupils.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

We have endeavored to practice economy, during the past year, by managing to get along with fewer employes in each department than the work really demands, by each one doing more than his or her own part, as occasion required. But in order that justice may be done to the children committed to our care, as also to our assistants, it will be necessary to increase our help in nearly every department. At least two other attendants will be required-one male and one female-a night watch, and two girls in laundry.

The corps of teachers is also inadequate, and trust you will make provision for at least one other. The number of children being too great for two teachers, I have temporarily engaged the third teacher, since opening our present school year in order that all our children might receive each day such instruction and drilling as they should have. You will see the utter impossibility, at a glance, for two teachers to have charge of eighty-five or ninety feeble minded children and succeed in affording them the attention they require for their improvement. From eighteen to twenty-five children of this class are the greatest number that any one teacher can efficiently instruct and have charge of in school-room. The teaching has to be of an individual character, and requires greater energy and exertion in every act of the teacher towards the pupils than is required for the same number of intelligent children. For the good and efficiency of our school work, I trust you will favorably consider the necessity of more assistance in this department.

In regard to the support of this institution: The (\$10) ten dollars per month drawn from the State for support of each child, is insuffi cient, even should we have an average of one hundred children. The number of attendants, teachers, &c., needed for the efficient care and training of feeble minded children, such as we receive into this institution, are nearly double as is necessary for similar care to an intelligent class of pupils.

Estimates made by the officers of some of the older institutions in

the eastern states, for support of one hundred children per year, is at the rate of sixteen dollars per month.

From the seventh annual report of the board of trustees for the New York State Asylum for Idiots, I find the following estimate:

Total expenses for the year's maintenance, \$18,171.16, which amount, for one hundred and ten pupils, the number for the year, makes a per capita annual charge of \$165.55.

"In this connection the trustees will state as their conviction, based on past experience and upon the special results of each successive fiscal year, that it will be necessary to have \$160 appropriation by the legislature for the annual support of each pupil in the institution, when the number shall be one hundred and upwards; for a reduced number, an increased per capita appropriation would be needed. For the proper support of from ninety to one hundred pupils in an institution of this character, for the two ensuing years, an appropriation per capita of at least sixteen dollars by the legislature for the monthly support of each pupil in the institution will be needed."

I earnestly call your attention to the grounds and condition of the surroundings of the institution. In order that our grounds can be properly laid out and improved, several acres intervening the main roads and our building north and east of us should be purchased and the whole enclosed with a high board fence. The road leading to the institution requires considerable labor to make it easy of access, on account of the steepness of the approach in front of the asylum. Steps ought to be taken at once to cultivate small fruit and beautify our grounds. Grapes and apple trees ought to be set out. As our grounds at present remain, it is truly discreditable to so grand a State as Iowa, with not a single fruit tree, vine, or small fruit of any description to be found on the premises.

We have no barn of any account, and are in great need of a new one. We have no shelter for cows, hay, and straw, all of which are so needful to such an institution. We need at least sufficient room for ten cows, several tons of hay and straw, and shelter for wagons and farm implements. Two cows are all we have to supply the institution with milk. We should have at least ten so that we could provide a milk diet for many of these children whose state of health really demands it As you are aware, no horses have been bought for use of the asylum. A wagon is also greatly needed.

The furniture, such as carpets, chairs, etc., were of necessity, of an inferior quality, because the furnishing fund would not admit of any

better, consequently the greater part of it will have to be replaced as soon as possible. Among other things the bedding of the institution is, and has been insufficient. These will have to be supplied also.

Many articles of clothing, bedding and furniture which would have been deemed absolutely necessary under more favorable circumstances, have, on account of the insufficiency of funds, either been wholly denied, or else only partially supplied out of our present resources.

It is useless, gentlemen, for me to enumerate farther the many needs of our institution, for I am aware that each of you, from observation, during your regular visits to our asylum, have become thoroughly convinced of all our real needs, and the inconveniences to which we submit each day, and the urgent wants of our institution for the comforts and proper care of our feeble children. We have one hundred and nineteen applications for admission, but for want of room have been compelled to reject thirty-two of that number, who are still pressing admission.

Judging from the number of inquiries and the rapid increase of applicants during the last half year at least three hundred and fifty children will be urging admittance into our school before the close of our next biennial period. Two hundred names and over of feeble-minded children have already been sent us from different parts of the State, of proper school-attending age, during the past year, exclusive of the children applications have been made out for.

The school was organized on the 10th of September, 1876, with only five pupils under the supervision of Miss Maud M. Archibald, which number has rapidly increased to eighty-seven. She has, with great earnestness, tact and efficiency made the school work a success, and in every way the results have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

On the first of December, 1876, by your direction, Miss Jennie Van-Dorin of Fairfield, Iowa, was selected as teacher also. I am gratified to state that through her sterling patience and zeal, her untiring energy and persistent ardor in the work, that she has acquired grand results in her department. The natural tenderness of her disposition, and the advantages of a thorough musical and literary education, peculiarly fits her for the position she occupies as teacher among these feeble intellects, with whom she has so faithfully and successfully continued to labor in her work of love towards the most helpless, and until recently in this State, as a class, the most neglected of our race.

During the last half-year we had sufficient pupils for three teachers,

but owing to the small appropriations for salaries, we did not feel justified in engaging the third, so two did all the work, laboring under so many disadvantages that the same progress could not be made, as otherwise. I may add that the first six months of our work we did little but teach order, manners and obedience. Our pupils, with few exceptions, had never been in school before.

We have them divided in classes. In reading we have four classes. Eight in the third reader, who read understandingly. Five in the first reader, having begun with words. Eleven can read lessons from tablets, all words of two letters and many of three, and the fourth are still in words.

There are also three classes in singing and articulation. The first can now sing a great many hymns and school songs, the learning of which improves their memory and correct pronunciation. We articulate the sounds of letters by sounds on the piano, which we find greatly increases the interest. Our gymnastic exercises are also divided into three classes. The first class can go through several exercises correctly, and keep almost perfect time to music on the piano. The number in each class is nineteen. Nearly all of our pupils can now distinguish color and form, and the majority give the names of them. Object lessons, lessons of observation, and marching are also taught with wonderful success. The annexed time table will give an idea of our school exercises each day.

TIME TABLE.

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8:40 to 9.	9 to 9:30.	9:30 to 10.	10 to 10,30,	10;30 to 11.	11 to 11:30.	11:30 to 12.	12 to 1.
Morning Exer-Gymnastl clse. Words, C	Gymnastic Ex- ercise. Words, Colors.	ymnastic Ex-General Exer-Articulation, circles. Observation, Luncheon, Luncheon,	Articulation, Reading Colors,	RECESS.	Gymnastic Exercise, Reading,	Gymnastic Ex-Gymnastic Ex- ercise, Cise, Writing, Read- Adding, Writing, Read-	DINNER.
			AFTEI	AFTERNOON.			
	2 to 2:30.	2:30 to 3,	3 to 3:30.	8:30 to 4.	4 to 4:30.	7 to 9.	5 to 5:30.

The above time table will show the number of classes engaged each half hour and the hours of dining. The morning exercise includes our whole number of children, when the Lord's prayer is repeated in concert, and singing. The teachers are required to be present in the dining hall to instruct the children propriety at the table, and the more feeble ones to eat properly and maintain order.

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The first class in writing, consisting of eight, can write dictation, and have improved very much in writing and composition. The second grade, consisting of thirteen pupils, know nearly all the letters at sight; and can write some words. The system of writing adopted is to teach the letters before attempting to write them. We find it an improvement over the former plan of copying or tracing, both methods have been tried, and find it much easier for a child to make a letter when it knows it. Eleven in the third class, are still making letters. In addition to this, we have our regular evening amusements for the children, and dancing exercises three evenings during the week. We also have Sunday school morning and afternoon.

The successful management of idiocy is a difficult work. Each individual case is a study, and has to be treated as its peculiarities call for. Some of the most important things to remember, are to make the child more reliant upon his own resources, and develop within him the power of self control; to make his sense of moral obligation stronger, and awaken in him a capacity for useful occupation. To acquire these results, in the improvement of feeble minded children, physical training must be a prominent exercise in our school work, especially in beginning their treatment. The reciprocal influence of the body over the mind, and the mind over the body, must be diligently studied and applied. To have sound minds, they must have sound bodies as well. Hence we find the great necessity of gymnastic exercises, that the dim spark of will power existing may educate the weak and wayward muscles. This feeble will also will be strengthened and developed by this means. I observe the most attractive means must be used in order to cultivate and acquire the very feeble power of attention. The affections must be tenderly cared for, and the organs of the special senses trained and cultivated.

Experience in the education of idiotic persons, in other states, and uropean countries, have proven to us the fact, that these feeble children can be elevated to positions of home comfort, safety, and great usefulness, and that a large percentage of them can be so improved as to render them industrious, and self sustaining. An educational institution of this character will prevent the feeble minded children of our State from associating with paupers, lunatics, and criminals, who are cared for in county poor houses and prisons, for it seems only a question of time until all indigent children of this class in our State, would of necessity be placed in said institutions, where they could only have

custodial treatment, during their natural lives, and would not only prove burdens to themselves, but to all with whom they would come in contact.

When we stop and consider these weak intellects, and physical organizations, with their development entirely dependent upon the action of the more favored and intellectual of our people, we cannot avoid viewing them in a comparative sense; when left to themselves, and their education neglected, and again witness the feeble sparks of intellect submitted to proper drilling and education, awaken and develop, and become more capable of enjoying and acquiring the power of usefulness in the arena of domestic duties, we are certainly more than repaid for our energies, and money expended for their benefit and comfort during their lives on earth. No reasonable person can deny these children what has been granted to all other classes of children in the State, viz: provision for whatever practical, and necessary education they are susceptible of, within a reasonable expenditure of means. Nothing in the form of human beings, however imperfect, should be neglected, and more than all other creatures do idiots require our sympathies and pro tection. They are not to blame because they do not keep pace with us, and because they tread the path of life so insecurely, and in weakness, therefore we desire to plead for those who are unable to do so for themselves.

The experience of the past year has fully convinced me in the belief that for the special education and training of feeble minded children, institutions of this kind are greatly needed, and that there is growing up a public demand throughout the states, that their claims shall be fully acknowledged and met.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to acknowledge the valuable services and kind advice rendered from time to time in our organization, and carrying out our plans in the various departments of our asylum work. The pleasant monthly visits of our resident trustee, A. J. Russell Esq., has resulted in great good to our school, and institution in general; and for the numerous wise suggestions, and kind encouragement tendered officers and assistants in their respective duties, we return our thanks.

I also desire to recognize the spirit of kindness and courtesy that have prevailed in our institution between officers and help, and the tenderness and special care manifested by all in behalf of our children and institution. The attendants are deserving of special mention for their efficient and conscientious discharge of duty.

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To that great and wise Providence who has so graciously blessed our efforts in the past year, we most respectfully commit all our concerns, and trust for grand results in future.

Respectfully submitted,

O. W. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent

I stitution, November 1st, 1877.

THE ORGANIZATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE CLASSES.

BY DR. I. N. KERLIN, OF MEDIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

[Sections A, B, and C of this paper are here published as amended and adopted by the Association at the Columbus meeting. Its further consideration was postponed until June, 1878.]

The intention of this paper is to present in epitomized form some of the principles which are believed to underlie the whole subject of the care, training, and grouping into homes and schools of the interesting persons who claim our sympathies, and to whom our lives are devoted.

If a presental can be made that will receive the hearty and unanimous sanction of these experienced men before me, it will become useful in shaping the immediate development of our work in new communities; sparing the trouble, saving the expense, and dismissing what has hitherto been thought necessary in most of the States,—that dilatory, unsatisfactory, "experimental" period to which most of our institutions have submitted, and by which the work has not unfrequently been crippled. It will also unify our profession, in helping us to make a similar expression of theory and practice, which will strengthen us with our communities, while it may be influential in bringing up to the same level of usefulness and thoroughness our various institutions.

The appropriateness of this meeting deciding upon a declaration of principles may be questioned,—it may be thought that we have not reached such ground of age and experience that we can assert a belief; but the fact is, this Association is very late in its forming,—our labor dates back to the youth of the man who honors us to day as our president. The material of thought and busy life gathered among our defective families is very great and very rich, but it has been locked in private places, and not until now could it have been brought fully to the light. We only need to bring together our experiences, to match them, and shape a few of our individual pieces, to build a beautiful structure.

Fortunately, to aid us we have the utterances of our older and kindred Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions

for the Insane; and we may likewise borrow largely from the valuable Agenda of the discussion of a special committee appointed by the Charity Organization of London to consider the condition of idiots, imbeciles, etc. The sessions of this committee were held once a week, from May 3d, 1876, to July 6th, 1876, and were faithfully attended by some of the most distinguished men of England. We also cannot fail to receive great assistance from Dr. Seguin's papers, contained in his invaluable work,—"Idiocy; and its Treatment by the Physiological Method,"—our great text-book and Veda.

Following the guidance of these authorities, indeed, using their material, and in some instances their language, I submit this commonplace paper with this suggestion: that it be referred, with accompanying documents,—also the details of any discussion which may follow,—to a special committee, to draft a series of propositions and resolutions setting forth the object of our work,—the nature and claims of idiocy and imbecility, the principles on which our institutions are to be founded and conducted, and some details as to location, building, and general management.

A.

THE NATURE AND CLAIMS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

- 1. Idiocy and imbecility are conditions in which there is a want of natural or harmonious development of the mental, active, and moral powers of the individual affected, usually associated with some visible defect or infirmity of the physical organization and functional anomalies, expressed in various forms and degrees of disordered vital action, in defect or absence of one or more of the special senses, in irregular or uncertain volition, in dullness, or absence of sensibility and perception.
- 2. Idiocy and imbecility are dependent generally on hereditary or prenatal causes; occasionally on the diseases or accidents of infancy; rarely, also, upon certain debilitating influences of childhood.
- 3. Tendencies to congenital cerebral disease of offspring are established through practices and vices which lower the morale, impair the the strength, and vitiate the blood of ancestors and parents; hence the infirmity is avertible in a very large degree, or may be greatly diminished in any community, by increase of general knowledge, the practice of virtue, and the universal obedience to hygienic laws.
- 4. That the undeveloped or diseased conditions known as idiocy and imbecility are susceptible of development in the first instance, and

of amelioration and improvement in the second, in a greater or lesser degree proportioned to the gravity of the infirmity in the individual cases.

- 5. That because of the peculiar derangements and inaptitudes of idiotic and feeble-minded youth, the method to be followed in their education and training "consists in the adaptation of the principles of physiology through physiological means and instruments, to the development of the dynamic, perceptive, reflective, and spontaneous functions of the children submitted to treatment." (Seguin.) Hence it follows:
- a. That idiots and imbeciles should be treated distinctively from all other classes.
- b. That they cannot with advantage be placed in ordinary schools with other children.
- c. That they ought not to be associated with the insane in asylums.
- d. That they should not be incarcerated in penal institutions.
- e. That they should not be congregated with the pauper inmates of alms houses.
- f. That in the great majority of instances they are better and more successfully treated in well organized institutions than is possible at their homes.

Summing up these facts in relation to the nature of idiocy and imbecility, and in view of the experience of existing State and private institutions in this country and in Europe, we claim that it is humanity, economy, and expediency for every State to make ample and good provision for all its dependent idiotic and feeble-minded children.

B

THEIR SUSCEPTIBILITY TO IMPROVEMENT, AND THE MEANS AND ENDS OF THEIR TRAINING AND SUPPORT.

In planning for the care of the idiots and imbeciles of a locality we must consider:

- 1. The various unlike phases of the affliction we propose to mitigate, and the necessity from the commencement of a wide separation of the extremely opposite, and the classified separation, even to a great extent, of those more nearly related in type and capacity.
- 2. That the education and training of the superior grades shall be all conducive to the development of a power of self-help, and the return

of the child in five or ten years to their families and society. These cases constituting a superior and teachable grade.

- 3. That the industrial training should be directed towards the presumptive place the child is to occupy when discharged from the institution, so that the general line of procedure in any particular institution must be governed somewhat by the community from whence the children come most largely, whether agricultural, or artisan, or mining, etc. Everywhere domestic handicraft may be advantageously taught to the individual children, irrespective of sex and station.
- 4. That a large proportion of the idiots and imbeciles of any given community will, by reason of orphanage, desertion, dependence, or incapacity become candidates for life homes, and will necessarily come within the purview of this Association, and of the institutions represented in it.
- 5. That there is a large number of cases recognizably so idiotic, or so deformed by paralysis, or so ruined by epilepsy, as to be insusceptible of either educational or industrial training in their accepted meanings. That the condition of these can be bettered, indeed, greatly improved, by enlightened and patient habit-training, amusements, and exercise, aided by appropriate medical treatment.

C.

ORGANIZATION OF INSTITUTIONS.

- 1. "The most efficient form of supervision for an institution for persons of idiotic or feeble minds is a board of trustees, or managers, of high personal character, having enlightened views, and with ample time to devote to frequent visits and a thorough discharge of their duties."
- 2. Under the control of a board of managers, or trustees, the medical superintendent should be the chief executive officer, appointed for merit, and not from political preference; serving during good behavior, and sufficiently compensated that he may be able to devote his whole time to the duties of the institution. He should have the entire control of the medical, moral, educational and dietetic treatment of the inmates, and the unrestricted power of appointment and discharge of all persons employed.
- 3. Every department of duty, whether official, domestic, farming, or laboring, should be made tributary to the prime object of the institution—the elevation and instruction of the inmates; so that to make

the work successful, the superintendent should be aided by a competent corps of educated assistants and teachers, and trained attendants and nurses, all of whom must be influenced by a spirit of benevolent sympathy and unselfishness, united with characteristics of promptness, earnestness, and obedience.

4. All employes should receive pay according to the value and duration of their services, and it is especially important that the institution should be so fully equipped with help that the hours of duty of employes can be relieved by rest and change, without detriment to the children and patients in charge.

We are not yet prepared to prescribe the precise mode in which provision for these classes should be carried out. Something will depend upon the size and population of the State,—something upon its general policy of administering such affairs.

But we recognize at once that a great number of these defectives may be educated and trained into habits of usefulness and decency, and would urge, in all localities prepared for it, the early erection of institutions for these individuals. But while leaving for later and more mature experience the care and protection of others still lower in the range of intellect, and still more enfeebled by disease, we assert that these conditions must eventually come under more enlightened and humane direction than is now extended to them.

The following suggestions on the location and construction of institutions for the education and training of the idiotic and feeble-minded classes are meant to apply more specifically to what may be termed the educable class, to be cared for in institutions, in contradistinction to the custodial or hospital class, to be grouped in infirmaries.

D.

ON THE LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE IDIOTIC
AND FEEBLE-MINDED CLASSES.

In view of the experience at present possessed, it would seem wise to graduate the number and forms of the buildings erected somewhat as follows:

Central buildings for the school and industrial departments, in the rear of which, or near at hand, should be located the shops.

A separate building, not too remote, for the nursery department, with such special arrangement of dormitories, day-rooms, and conveniences as the infirm character of the children committed to it may require.

Another remote building for the hospital department, with arrangements to correspond with the necessities of hospital inmates and for their proper care and training.

The whole constituting a general asylum or institution for the idiotic and feeble-minded of the State or locality in which it is situated, located at a point easily accessible to a city or town of considerable size, on a well-watered and productive farm.

Any institution of this kind, whether public or private, should be in the country, about one mile from a postal town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

However limited in capacity, it should have at least fifty acres of good land, devoted to gardens and pleasure-grounds, and more in proportion to the proposed growth or the special location.

An abundance of pure water is a desideratum, and means should be provided for raising to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building an amount equal to at least fifty gallons per inmate per diem.

No State institution should be built without the plan having been first submitted to an advisory council of three, two of whom shall be physicians who are practically acquainted with all the details of arrangement and management of such institutions, and without having received the full approbation of such council.

The appointments of the institution should be homelike as possible; attractive and roomy, without extravagance. The general dormitories should be arranged to accommodate from four to sixteen or twenty, and there should be a few separate rooms for single cases requiring special care; adjoining the larger associated dormitories should be small communicating chambers for those concerned in their surveillance.

Large space must be allowed for day-rooms, in each of which not over sixteen or twenty should collect. The school-rooms should be of similar size and limitation. At least five hundred cubic feet of space per inmate should be apportioned to the rooms above named; ample clothes-rooms are likewise necessary on all the floors, and accessible to the dormitories.

Very liberal accommodations of lavatory and water-closets are imperative, for the reason that habit-training in personal cleanliness is one of the most obvious requirements in the education of these children. A large calisthenum, or drill-floor, and an audience-room that shall freely accommodate at one sitting all the children and employes, are indispensable to the perfect institution.

The first story should be completely above ground, and by such height of ceiling and abundance of glass and doors secure that cheerfulness and purity of air that these living-rooms require for health and pleasantness.

The buildings should not be over three stories in height. Basement stories, of low ceilings, and partly under ground or closely embanked, are highly objectionable places for day-rooms for feeble-minded children.

The floor should be very carefully laid in the very best manner, of the best material, the joints filled, and the whole oiled or painted, or otherwise rendered impervious to dirt and soil. Those of bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., should be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, of easy grade and rise, and convenient of access to afford ready egress in case of accident or fire.

The most modern and best approved methods of ventilation, heating, draining, sewerage, etc., should be adopted.

The general grounds of the institution should be hedged or fenced to keep off improper intrusion, but be freely used by the inmates for walking, exercise, and work. Large, convenient play-yards should be provided for the various classes, and asphalt or other pavements laid in those appropriated to the lower grades.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

A. J. Russell, Treasurer, for repairs, in account with Iowa Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.

DATE.	CONTRA—CR.	Number of voucher.	Amount,
July 1 July 1	By paid Russell & King, for labor and hardware By paid H. A. Towles, for painting By paid M. Miller, for labor By paid Warwich & Chapell, carpenters By paid John Shoulwatie, fixing cisterns By paid M. Miller, for plastering, &c By paid H. Butler, for labor By paid R. N. Rochell, for labor By paid Mills & Celly, lumber By paid Mills & Celly, lumber By paid Ben Malone, labor By paid Warren Walley, labor By paid John Downs, labor By paid Baily & Rounds, hardware By paid C. H. Dyar, for postage, &c By paid A. J. Russell, merchandise By paid Sprague & Co., castings By paid Mills & Celly, lumber Total	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	\$ 139.44 139.86 10.86 33.00 13.25 217.55 43.50 151.06 20.25 24.75 7.50 19.56 16.95

A. J. Russell, Treasurer, Furnishing Fund, to Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, Dr.

1876.		
July	To State orders	\$1,250.00
Nov. 14. 1877.	To State orders	1,500.00
May 15.	To State orders	250.00
May 15.	Transferred to Support Fund	302.87
		\$3,302.87

DATE.	CONTRA—CR.	Number of voucher.	Amount.
1876.			0 000
Nov. 1	To paid S. W. Russell, for carpets and wages		\$ 398.1
Nov. 1	To paid Baily & Rounds, stove, &c	2	131.
Nov. 1	To paid A. J. Russell, blankets, bedding, &c	3	800.7
Nov. 1	To paid Russell & King, stove, &c	4	303.9
Nov. 1	To paid H. D. Rochefellow, sewing machine	5	70.0
Nov. 1	To paid Curt, White, for seeds	6	39.0
Nov. 1	To paid Opinion Printing Co., for blanks	7	37.0
Nov. 1	To paid Mills & Celly, for lumber for table, &c	8	96.4
Nov. 1	To paid I. N. Willson, furniture	9	69.2
Nov. 1	To paid Jos. V. Hinchman, medicines	10	59.3
Nov. 1	To paid P. D. Foster & Co., dry goods	11	9.0
Nov. 1	To paid Sherman & Howard	12	6.0
Nov. 1	To paid T. L. Stephens, postage, &c	13	17.3
Nov. 1	To paid R. W. Rockwell, fixing rooms	14	56.4
Nov. 1	To paid E. C. Rosbyshell & Co., seeds	15	22.4
Nov. 1	To paid C. F. Dubol, drayage	16.	4.5
Nov. 1	To paid W. A. Ewing, furniture	17	373.7
Nov. 1	To paid D. T. Dunbar, hogs	18	12.0
Nov. 1	To paid Payne Smith, cow	19	30,0
Nov. 1	To paid Curt. White, cow	20	30.0
	To paid Russell & King, medicine	21	19.
Nov. 1	To paid H. A. Tolles, pantry tables, &c	-22	7.6
Nov. 1	To paid H. A. Tolles, paintry tables, occurrence	23	19.6
Nov. 1	To paid Frank Hiles, harness, &c	24	13.
Nov. 1	To paid R. W. Rockwell, fixing rooms		127.
Nov. 1	To paid A. J. Russell, medicine	26	10.0
Nov. 1	To paid G. L. Wrennich, making sinks, &c		22.
Nov. 1	To paid M. H. McCluskey, paints, &c	27 28	37.0
Nov. 1	To paid Mills & Celly, lumber for table sinks	20	
Nov. 1	To paid W. F. Laravay, clocks	29	28.
Nov. 1	To paid Russell & King, medicine	30	90.0
Nov. 1	To paid L. W. Russell, medicine	31	26.0
Nov. 1	To paid Baily & Rounds, medicine	32	52.
Nov. 1	To paid I. W. Willson, furniture	33	
Nov. 1	To paid Mills Co. Nat. Bank, discount on orders, &c	34	
Nov. 1	To paid Sherman & Howard, printing	35	17.5

A. J. Russell, Treasurer, School Furnishing Fund, in Account with Iowa Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.

DATE. 1876.	CONTRA—CR.	Number of voucher,	Amount.
Dec. 1	To paid R. W. Ricord, books, &c To paid C. B. Jacquenin, books, &c To paid O. W. Archibald, books, &c To paid A. N. Hibbs, rent, piano To paid S. S. Wick, books, &c To paid Jansen, McClurg & Co., books, &c To paid F. Mower, tuning piano To paid F. Mower, tuning piano To paid A. N. Hibbs, rent, piano To paid O. W. Archibald, for cash expended for seeds To paid R. W. Ricord, books, &c Total	1 2 3 4 5 6 24 7 219	\$ 60.80 4.50 3.75 7.00 .75 .30 20.55 4.35 20.00 2.60 74.40

A. J. Russell, Treasurer for Support Fund, in Account with Iowa Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.

101	O.		
Oct.	1.	To State order	
Oct.	1.	To eash from Russ	\$ 170.00
Nov.	1.	To cash from Buss	10.00
Nov.	14.	To State order	10.00
Dec.	14.	To State order	1,000.00
Dec.	1.	To cash from Buss	210.00
Dec.	1.	To J. W. Turner for potatoes	10.00
Dec.	8.	To State order	4.50
		To State order	280.00

187	7.		
Jan.	1.	To cash from Buss	10.00
Jan.	6.	To State order	340.00
Jan.	19.	To Shem White, cash	18 00
Jan.	25.	To Mrs. E. Rogers	75.00
Jan.	31.	To cash from Buss	10.00
Feb.	5.	To J. T. Armstrong	24.00
Feb.	7.	To State order	340.0
Mar.	1.	To H. Buss	10.00
Mar.	5.	To State order	405.00
Mar.	5.	To State order	500.00
Mar.	19.	To James France	30.00
Mar.	28.	To J. T. Armstrong	12.00
Apr.	2.	To cash from Buss	10,00
Apr.	6.	To State order	480.00
May	1.	To cash from Buss	10.00
May	4.	To State order	520.00
May	11.	To State order	500.00
May	25.	To cash from Stinson	10.00
June	1.	To cash from Buss	10.00
June	4.	To State order	615.00
June	25.	To Mrs. E. Rogers, Indiana	75.00
June	25.	To James France, Lone Tree	30.00
July	6.	To State order	666.66
July	7.	To cash from Buss	10.00
July	7.	To cash from Stinson	10.00
Aug.	4.	To State order	695.00
Sept.	1.	To W. R. English	30.00
Sept.	1.	To E. R. Townsend	10.00
Sept.	4.	To State order	740.00
Sept.	7.	To C. M. Stinson	10.00
Sept.	27.	To H. E. Jones	40.00
Sept.	27.	To C. M. Stinson	10.00
Oct.	13.	To State order	770.00
Oct.	17.	To E. R. Townsend	20.00
Nov.	7.	To State order	796.66
Nov.	7.	To James I. Armstrong	84.00

CONTRA-CR.

1876			
Aug.		Paid Curt White, for labor, voucher number 1\$	120.00
Aug.		Paid B. Hard, for plowing ground, voucher number 2	16.50
Aug.		Paid L. B. Butler, labor on ground, voucher number 3	2,25
Aug.		Paid Hamlin Alexander, labor cleaning house, vouc' er	
		number 4	13.50
Aug.		Paid Wm. Shadbolt, labor cleaning house, voucher num-	
		ber 5	4.50
Aug.		Paid Joel Painter, plowing ground, voucher number 6	9.00
Aug.		Faid B. Hara, plowing ground, voucher number 7	4.50
Aug.		Faid Joel Painter, plowing ground, voucher number 8	7.00
Aug.		Paid S. Mushon, seeds, voucher number 9	2.10
Aug.		Paid Russell & King, hardware, voucher number 10	18.50
Oct.	1.	Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 8	137.81
Oct.	1.	Paid Curt White, labor, Supt. orders numbers 26 and 27	80.00
Oct.	1.	Paid Curt White, labor, in August	40 00
Oct.	1.	Paid L. W. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 10	3.75
Oct.	1.	Paid Nellie Irickson, seamstress, Supt. order number 25	12.00
Oct.	1.	Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 19	14.65
Oct.	1.	Paid B. Hudson, attendant, Supt. order number 28	22 00
Oct.	1.	Paid Byron Todd, attendant, Supt. order number 29	28.04
Oct.	1.	Paid Annie Marks, attendant, Supt. order number 17	24.00
Oct.	1,	Paid Mary Wells, attendant, Supt. order number 24	19.20
Oct.	1.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Supt. salary, voucher number 22	166.67
Oct.	1.	Paid Miss Maude Archibald, teacher, voucher number 21	60.00
Oct.	1.	Paid Mrs. O. W. Archibald, matron, voucher number 23	50.00
Oct.	1.	Paid Carter, Hussey & Curl, stationery	134.00
Oct.	1.	Paid J. W. Cattell	6.55
Oct.	1.	Paid D. B. Lufkin, for meat, Supt. order number 12	21.35
Oct.	1.	Paid D. B. Lufkin, for meat, Supt. order number 15	23.62
Oct.	1.	Paid George W. Coolege, apples, Supt. order number 18	1.50
Oct.	1.	Paid N. B. Pitzer, for 25 cords of wood	87.50
Oct.	1.	Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 13	22.20
Oct.	1.	Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 14	8.95
Oct.	1.	Paid Curt White, seeds	8.80
Oct.	1.	Paid Alexander & Iggitt, for 25 cords of wood	87.50
Oct.	1,	Paid E. C. Bosbyshell & Co., groceries, Supt. order num-	
		ber 16	5.86
Oct.	1.	Paid E. C. Bosbyshell, & Co., groceries, Supt. order num-	
		ber —	2.25
Oct.	1.	Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 11	13.23
Oct.	1.	Paid J. M. Turner, groceries, Supt. order number 31	4.38
Oct.	1.	Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 7	124.18
Dec.	1.	Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 45	173.75

1876.			
Dec.	1.	Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 50\$	23.56
Dec.	1.	Paid D. B. Lufkin, meat, Supt. order number 49	31.40
Dec.	1.	Paid C. H. Towsler, groceries, Supt. order number 48	2.55
Dec.	1.	Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 9	16,83
Dec.	1.	Paid L. W. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 52	23.80
Dec.	1.	Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 47	10.80
Dec.	1.	Paid B. Surber, labor, Supt. order number 30	12.00
Dec.	1.	Paid J. W. James, groceries, Supt. order number 46	7.32
1877.			
Jan.	1.	Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 36	12.66
Jan.	1.	Paid H. G. Spencer, groceries, Supt. order number 51	1,60
Jan.	1.	Paid Nellie Irickson, seamstress, Supt. order number 55	6.80
Jan.	1.	Paid Nellie Irickson, seamstress, Supt. order number 40	12.00
Jan.	1.	Paid A. G. Gilpin, labor, Supt. order number 38	4.80
Jan.	1.	Paid Mrs. C. White, attendant, Supt. order number 33	12.00
Jan.	1.	Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 75	29.78
Jan.	1.	Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 79	148.95
Jan.	1.	Paid Curt White, labor, Supt. order number 73	6.00
Jan.	1.	Paid Mrs. C. White, attendant, Supt. order number 67	12.00
Jan.	1,	Paid Curt White, attendant, Supt. order number 68	28.00
Jan.	1.	Paid D. B. Lufkin, meat, Supt. order number 72	21.99
Jan.	1.	Paid Miss E. Westgate, attendant, Supt. order number 71	12.00
Jan.	1.	Paid Miss Annie Marks, attendant, Supt. order number 34	10.00
Jan.	1.	Paid E. C. Bosbyshell & Co., groceries, Supt. order num-	
		ber 76	14,38
Jan.	1.	Paid Miss Maude Archibald, teacher, Supt. order num-	
		ber 81	37.80
Jan.	1.	Paid Isaac McDowell, flour and feed, Supt. order num-	
		ber 82	8.20
Jan.	1.	Paid C. H. Towsler, groceries, Supt. order number 74	4.95
Jan.	1.	Paid J. W. Turner & Sons, groceries, Supt. order num-	
		ber 84	10.40
Jan.	1.	Paid L. W. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 80	2.84
Jan.	1.	Paid H. G. Spencer, groceries, Supt. order number 83	4.50
Jan.	1:	Paid P. A. Goyer, fixing well, Supt. order number 56	5.25
Jan.	1.	Paid S. S. Wich, for seed, Supt, order number 86	7.80
Jan.	1.	Paid B. Hudson, attendant, Supt. order number 37	20.00
Jan.	1.	Paid Maude Archibald, teacher, Supt. order number 62	30.00
Jan.	1.	Paid Maude Archibald teacher, Supt. order number 41	30.00
Jan.	T.	Paid P. A. Goyer, fixing cistern, Supt. order number 57	2.00
Feb.	7.	Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 102	245.12
Feb.	7.		28.00
Feb.	7.	Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 98	32.73
Feb.	7.	Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 58	20.00
Feb.	9.	Paid D. B. Lufkin, meat, Supt. order number 103	28.09

38		ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.	[No. 22.		1877.]		REPORT OF THE TREASURER.	. 39
1877.				1	187			
Feb.	9.	Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 99	10.00		Mar.		Paid Mary Wells, dining room, Supt. order number 92\$	12.00
Feb.	9.	Paid E. Wallcot, wood, Supt. order number 85	20,50		Mar.			12.00
	17.		15.75		Mar.		Paid George Otis, blacksmith work, Supt. order number	
	17.		5.15				131	17.95
Mar.	5.		153.32		April	3.	Paid Mrs. E. Gilpin, labor, Supt. order number 152	5.00
Mar.		Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 126	33.87				Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 150	42.18
Mar.		Paid John Hanson & Co., groceries, Supt. order number					Paid D. B. Lufkin, meat, Supt. order number 151	9,60
		128	15.50				Paid W. F. Scott, shoeing horses, Supt. order number 156	3.05
Mar.	7.	Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 78	3.40	1			Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 155	203.27
Mar.	9.	Paid Annie Marks, attendant, Supt. order number 90	12.00				Paid C. H. Towsler, groceries, Supt. order number 148	4.85
Mar.		Paid Annie Marks, attendant, Supt. order number 109	12.00				Paid Jno. Hanson & Co., groceries, Supt. order number	
Mar.	9.	Paid Annie Marks, attendant, Supt. order number 70	5.20				149	14.19
Mar.	9.	Paid Annie Marks, attendant, Supt. order number 54	6.80		April	3.	2112 61 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10.00
Mar.	10.	Paid Nutt & Olt, corn, Supt. order number 127	21.11		April	3.	Paid Spencer Storel, cook, Supt. order number 119	10.00
Mar.	13.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Supt. order number 105	34.00		April		Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 153	18.75
Mar.	13.	Paid L. W. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 130	26 20		April	3.	Paid Glenwood post office, Supt. order number 154	32.69
Mar.	14.	Paid Mary Wells, dining-room, Supt. order number 69	12.00		April	3.	Paid C. H. Towsler, groceries, Supt. order number 160	5.15
Mar.	14.	Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 120	10 00		April	3.	Paid Mary McMahan, help, Supt. order number 158	12.00
Mar.	15.	Paid P. H. Stever, acting steward, Supt. order number 61	20.00		April	3,	Paid L. W. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 159	2,90
Mar.	15.	Paid Robert Hale, groceries, Supt. order number 77	10 04		April	3.	Paid Hattie Wells, dining room, Supt. order number 137	12.00
Mar.	15.	Paid Curt White, attendant, Supt. order number 32	28 00		April	3.	Paid E. Brown, attendant, Supt. order number 108	18.00
Mar.	15.	Paid Mrs. C. White, attendant, Supt. order number 89	12.00	1	Apri		Paid Mary Wells, help, Supt. order number 91	12.00
Mar.	15.	Paid P. H. Stever, attendant, Supt. order number 113	20.00		Apri	3.	Paid S. G. Gilpin, help, Supt. order number 20	6.25
Mar.	15.	Paid Curt White, attendant, Supt. order number 118	28.00		Apri		Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 142	10.00
Mar.	15.	Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 129	26.52		May	.7.	Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 184	294.49
Mar.	19,	Paid Miss A. Hanson, attendant, Supt. order number 39	6.00		May		Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 182	42.16
Mar.	19,	Paid Miss A. Hanson, attendant, Supt. order number 60	12.00		May		Paid Isaac Meadows, apples, Supt. order number 157	6,75
		Paid Miss A. Hanson, attendant, Supt. order number 116	12.00		May		Paid Mary Wells, help, Supt. order number 144	12.00
		Paid B. F. Bufington, corn, Supt. order number 124	2.00		May		Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 183	19.53
		Paid B. Hudson, attendant, Supt. order number 110	20.00		May		Paid D. S. Henshiner, dry goods, Supt. order number 181	12.10
		Paid B. Hudson, attendant, Supt. order number 97	20.00		May		Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 164	16.10
		Paid Jennie Van Dorin, teacher, Supt. order number 96	15.00		May		Paid D. B. Lufkin, meat, Supt. order number 187	12.68
		Paid Jennie Van Dorin, teacher, Supt. order number 66	15.00		May		Paid S. G. Gilpin, work, Supt. order number 173	8.20
		Paid Emma Brown, attendant, Supt. order number 114	12.00		May		Paid Marion Libby, work, Supt. order number 177	7,60
		Paid S. W. Williams, wood, Supt. order number 87	8.00		May		Paid Andrew Hanson, attendant, Supt. order number 172	12.00
Mar.	27.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-		*	May		Paid Carrie Hayden, attendant, Supt. order number 167	13.20
-		ber 107	83.33		May		Paid J. Marshall, gardner, Supt. order number 166	12.00
Mar.	27.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-			May		Paid transferred to furnishing fund	150.00
		ber 123	83.33	1	May	_	Paid Glenwood post office, Supt. order number 180	25.14
Mar.	27.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-			May	7.		20.00
**		ber 65	83.33		May	-	Paid Jennie Van Dorin, teacher, Supt. order number 138	20.00
Mar.	21.	Paid Mrs. O. W. Archibald, Matron, Supt. order number		1	May			20.00
Man	07	P.13 M. O. W. A. 133 A.1 M. A. C. A. 1	25.00		May	7	Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-	33.25
Mar.	41.	Paid Mrs. O. W. Archibald, Matron, Supt. order number	05.00	1		-	ber 161	110:20
		121	25.00	1	May	-	ber 136	83,33
							Del 100	-

40		ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.	[No. 22.		1877.]		REPORT OF THE TREASURER.	41
1877					1877.			
May	7.	Paid Wm. Donly, hauling straw, Supt. order number 179	2.00		June	7.	Paid Carrie Hayden, attendant, Supt. order number 234\$	12.00
May	7.	Paid Maude Archibald, teacher, Supt. order number 122	30.00		June	7.	Paid Maude Archibald, teacher, Supt. order number 243	30.00
May	7.	Paid Maude Archibald, teacher, Supt. order number 94	30.00	- 1	June	7.	Paid Jennie Van Dorin, teacher, Supt. order number 242.	30.00
May	7.	Paid Maude Archibald, teacher, Supt. order number 135	30.00		July.		Paid Marian Libby, help, Supt. order number 203	12.00
May	7.	Paid Emma Brown, attendant, Supt. order number 168	12.00		July		Paid Emma Brown, attendant, Supt. order number 200	12.00
May		Paid Emma Brown, attendant, Supt order number 134	12.00		July		Paid Loren A. Williams, vegetables, Supt. order number	12.00
May		Paid John Hanson & Co., groceries, Supt. order number	12.00		July	0.	246	11.40
May	**	189	12.63		July	8	Paid Paul & Thrall, stationery, Supt. order number 254	11.40
May	7	Paid Hattie Wells, help, Supt. order number 64	5.20	1	July		Paid Frank P. Foster, baccine vines, Supt. order number	14.75
May		Paid Hattie Wells, help, Supt. order number 170			July	0.		0.00
			12.00		Tulm	0	Paid I Milt possings Sunt order number 200	2.00
May		Paid Mary Wells, help, Supt, order number 176	12.00		July		Paid J. Milt, services, Supt. order number 228	8.00
May		Paid W. T. Bomar, wood, Supt. order number 211	23.62		July		Paid W. F. Files, labor, &c., Supt order number 252	12.95
June		Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 210	329.95		July		Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 251	17.40
June		Paid J. P. Jackson, wood, Supt. order number 213	28.52	The second second	July		Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 250	194.17
June		Paid Mrs. Gilpin, laundress, Supt. order number 196	14.00		July	6.	Paid Ira Quackenbush, plants, cabbages, and sweet pota-	
June		Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order 218	47.30				toes, Supt. order number 248	6.00
June		Paid S. S. Wick, drugs, Supt. order number 208	2.35		July		Paid C. H. Towsler, groceries, Supt. order number 255	13.50
June	7.	Paid S. S. Wicks, drugs, Supt. order number 188	4.15		July		Paid Andua Hauson, attendant, Supt. order number 199	12.00
June	7	Paid L. W. Russell & Co., groceries, Supt. order number			July		Paid Andua Hauson, attendant, Supt. order number 232	12.00
		190	28.63		July		Paid Andua Hauson, attendant, Supt. order number 100	12.00
June	7.	Paid S. Mirshon, groceries, Supt. order number 186	5.45		July		Paid D. B. Lufkin, meat, Supt. order number 247	37.99
June	7.	the state of the s	17.53		July		Paid J. Marshall, gardner, Supt. order number 241	12.00
June	7.	Paid Maude Archibald, teacher, Supt. order number 194	30.00	13/13/13	July .	6.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-	
June	7.	Paid Hattie Wells, help, Supt. order number 198	12.00	11/10/10			ber 245	25 00
June	7.	Paid Byron Todd, attendant, Supt. order number 204	20.00		July	6.	Paid G. Gilpin, laundress, Supt. order number 231	14.00
June	7.	Paid J. Marshall, gardener, Supt. order number 207	13.50		July	6.	Paid Hattie Wells, attendant, Supt. order number 115	12.00
June	7.	Paid John Hanson & Co., groceries, Supt. order number			July	6.	Paid May Wells, attendant, Supt. order number 35	12.00
		217			July	6.	Paid John Hanson & Co., groceries, Supt. order number	
June	7.	Paid O. V. Byers, shrubbery, Supt. order number 214					249	17.04
June		Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-			July	6.	Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 257	12.68
		ber 215			July	6.	Paid L. A. Williams, vegetables, Supt. order number 212.	9.55
June	7.	Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 202			July		Paid Hock & Congor, wood, &c., Supt. order number 229.	55.32
June	7.	Paid Maude White, Supt. order number 222	1.00		July	6.	Paid Glenwood post office, Supt. order number 262	11.31
June	7.	Paid E. R. S. Woodrow, stoves, Supt. order number 185	2.85		Aug.		Paid Opinion Printing Co., printing, &c., Supt. order num-	
	7.	Paid Alice Adams, for sewing, Supt. order number 223	7.75			**	ber 209	23,05
June	7.	Paid Cor. Byers, dry goods, Supt. order number 191	2.50	1	Aug.	7.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-	
June	7.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-	2.00	300	221181		ber 43	83,33
		ber 216			Ance	7.	Paid Mrs. C. White, attendant, Supt. order number 117	12.00
June	7.	Paid Maude Archibald, teacher, Supt. order number 162			Aug.	7.	Paid B. Hudson, attendant, Supt. order number 59	20.00
June		Paid Henry J. Bomar, wood, Supt. order number 182			Aug.		Paid P. H. Stever, attendant, Supt. order number 93	20.00
June	7	Paid Arch Walling for white was in Control of	35.00		Aug.	7.	Paid Robert McCoy, oats, Supt. order number 281	8.65
oune	. Ka	Paid Arch Walling, for whitewashing, Supt. order number			Aug.	7.	Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 290	
Tune	7	Paid Classes Jacob & C.			Aug.	7.		1.68
June	- 100	Paid Glenwood post office, Supt. order number 192	7.12		Aug.		Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 284	234.81
June	7.	The state of the s	20.00	100	Aug.		Paid D. B. Lufkin, meat, Supt. order number 294	21.47
June	14	Paid Carrie Hayden, attendant, Supt. order number 201	12,00		Aug.	7.	Paid Byron Todd, attendant, Supt. order number 175	20,00

44		ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.	No. 22.
1877			
Oct.	13.	Paid Carrie Hayden, attendant, Supt. order number 353\$	12.00
Oct.	13.	Paid Andua Hanson, attendant, Supt. order number 355	12.00
Oct.	13.	Paid E. M. Pusney, for honey, Supt. order number 414	10.00
Oct.	13.	Paid L. W. Russell & Co., groceries, Supt. order num-	
		ber 326	49.73
Oct.	13.	Paid J. Marshall, gardner, Supt. order number 348	12.00
Oct.	13.	Paid Mrs. Gilpin, laundress, Supt. order number 357	14 00
Oct.	13,	Paid Bernard Hudson, attendant, Supt. order number 349	25.00
Oct.	13.	Paid Mary Regar, help, Supt. order number 377	12.00
1877	7.		
Oct.	15.	Paid C. H. Dyar, groceries, Supt. order number 363	16.63
Oct.	15.	Paid B. Todd, attendant, Supt order number 351	20.00
Oct.	15.	Paid Kasper Mirkel, bread, Supt. order number 410	6.30
Oct.	15.	Paid A. J. Russell, groceries, Supt. order number 399	318.41
Oct.	15.	Paid H. A. Tolles, for paint, Supt. order number 398	1.80
Oct.	15.	Faid B. Hudson, attendant, Supt order number 390	25.00
Oct.	15.	Paid O. W. Archibald, Superintendent, Supt. order num-	21.00
		ber 313	84.66
Oct.	15.	Transferred to Furnishing Fund	152.87
Oct.	15.	Paid A. N. Hibbs, rent, piano, Supt. order number 408	7.00
Oct.	15.	Paid John Stout, work, Supt. order number 379	2.90
Oct.	15.	Faid Rice & Woodrow, groceries, Supt. order number 400	25.20
Oct.	15.	Emma Brown, attendant, Supt. order number 395	12.00
Oct.	15.	Paid Jno. Hanson & Co., groceries, Supt. order number 403	8.60
Oct,	15.	Paid D. L. Henshener, dry goods, Supt. order number 286	6 95
Oct.	15.	Paid D. L. Henshener, dry goods, Supt. order number 327 Paid interest on orders number 286 and 327	7.50 .15
Oct.	15.	Paid D. L. Henshener, dry goods, Supt. order number 408	3.15
Nov.	8.	Paid L. A. Williams, vegetables, Supt. order number 338	7.40
Nov.	8.	Paid Jennie Van Dorin, teacher, Supt. order number 388	30 00
Nov.	8.	Paid Spencer Stout, work, Supt. order number 380	4.25
Nov.	8.	Paid S. Persney, labor, Supt. order number 221	10.75
Nov.	8.	Paid Mrs. Curt. White, attendant, Supt. order number 132	12.00
Nov.	8.	Paid Jennie Van Dorin, teacher, Supt. order number 275	30.00
Nov.	8.	Paid Philip Stever, acting steward, Supt. order number	
		238	15.00
Nov.	8.	Paid Philip Stever, acting steward, Supt. order number	
		239	10.00
Nov.	8.	Paid Spencer Stout, cook, Supt. order number 263	20.00
Nov.	8.	Paid interest on orders numbers 221, 132, 275, 238, 239, 263	1.00
Nov.	8.	Paid D. B. Lufkin, meat, Supt. order number 402	42.20
Nov.	8.	Paid Carrie Hayden, attendant, Supt. order number 394.	12.00
Nov.	8.	May Wells, attendant, Supt. order number 397	12 00
Nov.	8.	Paid Andua Hanson, attendant, Supt. order number 396	12.00
Nov.	8.	Paid Phenia Hilton, attendant, Supt. order number 384	12.00

1877.]	REPORT OF THE TREASURER.	45
Nov. 8.	Paid J. Marshall, gardner, Supt. order number 389\$ Paid Isaac Meadows, apples, Supt. order number 411 Paid Elizabeth All, work, Supt. order number 376	12.00 10.10 5.25 9,639.52

RECAPITULATION.

1877.		\$ 1.000.00
	To amount State orders for repairs CR.	\$ 1.000.00
Nov.	1. By orders and vouchers as per detailed state-	,000,00 — 1,000,00 3,000,00
Nov.	1. To amount State order, furnishing fund	302.87
Nov.	To amount transfer support fund CR.	
Nov.	By orders and vouchers as per detailed state- ment	3,302.87— 3,302.87 200.00
Nov.	1. To amount State order school furnishing fund	
Nov.	CR. 1. By vouchers as per detailed statement	200.00— 200.00
Nov.	To amount State orders and money from in- dividuals as per statement CR.	9,620.82
	1. By orders from Supt. as per detailed statement	9.639.52 -
Nov.	1. By orders from Supt. as per detailed stated	18.70
Nov.	Balance due Treasurer Asylum Balance due Treasurer Asylum	
Nov.	To amount of orders outstanding as per Trustees' settlement of this date	1,278.77
Nov.	1. To amount transfer support fund from fur- nishing fund	302.87

The above is a correct statement as per my books. There are probably some bills for furniture and hardware that have not been presented and audited as yet, which would probably make our deficiency about \$300.00 more than this statement shows, as we have been compelled to furnish for nearly one hundred pupils, and thinking that we could make it support itself on the ten dollars per month for each child. Our expense for this season of the year is greater than at other times, as we buy vegetables, fruit and wood to do the winter.

A. J. RUSSELL,

Resident Trustee and Treasurer Iowa Asylum Feeble Minded Children. GLENWOOD, MILLS Co., IOWA.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

LOCATED AT

GLENWOOD.

DES MOINES: R. P. CLARESON, STATE PRINTER, 1878