

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
IOWA INSTITUTION
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB,
AT
COUNCIL BLUFFS,
TO THE
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE YEARS 1870, AND 1871.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, }
COUNCIL BLUFFS, November 27, 1871.

To His Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—The Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb would submit their biennial report for the information of your Excellency and of the Legislature.

The Institution remained at Iowa City until about the first of October, 1870; when, on notification from the Commissioners in charge of the new building at Council Bluffs, that that building was ready to receive it, we proceeded to remove it there in accordance with the requirements of law. The building, however, did not admit of the reception of pupils until some two months later when they were called in, and came in as large numbers as ever before.

They found here large, roomy quarters, in pleasant contrast with those they had previously occupied; but with serious defects, too often incident to a new building. The heating apparatus proved insufficient; and after much discomfort, stoves were put in several of the rooms to render them comfortable. The gas works were unprotected from the cold and froze up, and were useless for nearly two months. As good and abundant light is a necessity in teaching the deaf and dumb to advantage, this was a great hindrance to the operations of the school, and a great inconvenience every way, besides being dangerous from liability to fires. Contending with all these difficulties, much more was accomplished through the indefatigable zeal, ability and devotion of the Superintendent and teachers, than could in reason have been expected.

The funds in the hands of the commissioners proving insufficient to furnish the building completely, and stock the farm, and pay the expense of moving, we have been compelled to use for these purposes about five thousand dollars of the funds appropriated for

the support of the Institution. About two thousand five hundred dollars were required for horses, wagons, carriage, harness, cows, agricultural implements, &c., for the farm and for the necessary uses of the Institution; about two thousand dollars for furniture; and about five hundred dollars for moving, fencing, &c.

But for the shortness of the school year, in consequence of the late beginning, we would not have had funds sufficient to carry us through the year. As it is the report of the Treasurer and Superintendent will show that at the date of this report, we had barely enough to carry us to the first of January, when our former surplus would be entirely exhausted. This was an expenditure we were *compelled* to make; for without it we could not have run the Institution. This of course should be restored to the current expense fund.

The magnitude of the Institution and the number of pupils in attendance, amounting now to ten more than ever before, demand a large increase in the number of employees. We have already been compelled to employ another teacher, and still another is needed. The new pupils entering each year, are sufficient to form a class which should be continued as a separate and distinct class through its entire course. This would make seven classes, one for each year of the course. We are now one short of this number; which makes some of the classes too large, and prevents proper classification.

The extent of the present building, and the manner of heating and lighting require much more help than was ever required before. The item of fuel is very heavy, as will be seen from the Superintendent's report; and still, as yet, we have not had sufficient heat. The gas is also an expensive item, or will be whenever the works operate through the winter.

We have seen enough thus far to render it certain that our present appropriation will not be sufficient to run the Institution in comfort. We therefore ask that the appropriation for general expenses, such as salaries, books, apparatus, wages of laborers, (male and female), renewing furniture, repairs, &c., be increased from eight thousand to twelve thousand dollars per year; leaving the appropriation for subsistence, as at present, forty dollars per quarter for each pupil.

The Institution is without a proper barn and other out-buildings. It has no place in which to store its hay or other products; and such place or places are badly needed. We therefore ask for three thousand dollars with which to build a barn; one thousand and five hundred dollars for a wood and coal-house; one thousand five hundred dollars for a gas-house to enclose the present works in a safe and proper manner; three thousand dollars for furniture still needed to properly furnish the house; and one thousand dollars for books and apparatus which are much needed; making ten thousand dollars in all, to put the Institution in proper working order. This, with the five thousand dollars we ask to have restored to the current expense fund, the twelve thousand dollars per annum for general expenses, and the forty dollars per quarter per pupil, make up the least sum upon which the Institution, as it now is, can be properly furnished and operated.

But another question is already upon us sooner than we anticipated. The present building is too limited in accommodations for the numbers we now have, with all the teachers, the families of such as have families, and the other employees. One of two things must be done. Either we must refuse admission to many needing and equally entitled to the privileges of the Institution, or we must have more room.

The building, as it now stands, consists of a main center building and one wing. The center building contains all the general accommodations, such as dining-room, parlors, library, offices, chapel, &c., for the entire building when the other wing is added. The wings are mainly intended for school and lodging-rooms. Thus we have but half of these latter accommodations provided in the complete plan, while we have the whole of the former. It is here we are deficient, in school and lodging rooms. The ready and only way to provide these is to add the other wing; and this we earnestly recommend to be done, as soon as it can be.

If this is put over to another session of the Legislature, with the large number of deaf-mutes now known to be in the State, who should be in this Institution, and the rapid increase of such with our increase of population, a very large number will be debarred the privileges of the Institution; and this, we assume, no legislator will be willing to consent to.

The Commissioners in their report to the last General Assembly, submitted their estimate of the cost of that wing, which was seventy thousand dollars. When that is built, a large amount of grading will be necessary to put the grounds in proper shape. We are satisfied the needed work cannot be done, short of one hundred thousand dollars; and we ask that that sum be appropriated for the erection of the west wing, and the proper grading and preparation of the grounds. If the other wing is built, of course, provision must be made for furnishing it ready for use.

The State suffers much in the too small appropriation for the building already erected. It is a very poor job, and reflects no credit upon the State of Iowa. We presume no other so poor a job of carpenter work can be found in any other of our State buildings. The windows and doors are badly fitted and shrunken, leaving free access to the free breezes of that exposed situation. This has much to do with the want of heat in the building. The Commissioners refuse to accept the job, but that does not remedy the quality of the work. No such job should ever be done in a public building of Iowa; and those in charge of erecting such should have the funds necessary to secure a better. We ask the Committee of the Legislature who may visit that building to take particular notice of this defective work, and see if they do not find cause to ask an appropriation with which to remedy it. We do not believe the building can ever be properly warmed in its present condition.

There is another evil, and a growing one, connected with the Institution; and that is in having so many families of teachers living in the building. These take too much room, and so many children of different families in the building are very objectionable. There is no help for it, under the present circumstances, as the Institution is so far from residences that can be obtained. We ask the Committee above referred to, to consider the question of erecting upon the grounds of the Institution, two or three dwellings for these families.

Having thus stated the condition and needs of this Institution committed to our care, we commend it to the liberality and justice of the Legislature of the noble State of Iowa.

By order of the Trustees,

N. H. BRAINERD, *President.*

BENJ. TALBOT, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To His Excellency, SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of Iowa.

Past usage and the laws of the State demand that its servants should render from time to time, an account of their stewardship. In obedience to this call, the Ninth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, is now presented for the information of the Legislature and of the people at large.

The past two years form an interesting period in the history of the Institution; marked as they are by its transition from the confined and narrow quarters occupied in Iowa City, to the spacious building at last erected by the State for its permanent home. Few, if any, institutions of the kind have made this transition so late in their history; and hence it need not seem strange that our wants already out-run our means, and that our accommodations, although apparently ample, have already proved too limited.

Up to a late day in the summer of 1870, it was hoped and confidently expected that the contractor would be able to finish his work on the building by the date specified in his contract. Relying upon this hope and the assurance of the Building Commissioners, those in charge of the Institution decided that it was not expedient to renew the leases of the premises occupied in Iowa City.

Notice was accordingly given, that the school would open in the new building on the 20th of October. But it became evident to all, soon after the removal of the resident officers from Iowa City to Council Bluffs, that there was not the slightest probability of carrying out this plan. The opening of the school was then of necessity deferred another month, to the great disappointment of the pupils, who were impatient to greet one another again, and resume

their studies in the more favorable surroundings, which they expected in their new accommodations.

After a vacation protracted two months beyond the usual length, the pupils came together with commendable promptness; and the enrollment soon reached the same number as had been in the schools the previous year at Iowa City. When it is considered that the school-year was shortened by two months, that the large majority of the pupils lived in the eastern part of the State, and that they were called together so late in the season, when cold storms and inclement weather might reasonably be expected to hinder them from coming, their punctuality in assembling, and the aggregate attendance are worthy of notice.

The pupils deserve praise for the patience and general good nature with which they endured the inconveniences and hardships which could not be avoided in this first year of our occupancy of the new building. It is also worthy of remark that the school never before held together so well, up to the very close of the year. Only two of the whole number left before the last day; and one of these was constrained by sickness to return home. To the officers and teachers this was a most pleasing contrast to the depletion of the school which used to occur in the latter months of the term, and which was always felt to be a serious drawback on its efficiency.

The aggregate attendance for the two sessions now to be reported is one hundred and nineteen; seventy-two males and forty-seven females. No adequate explanation can be given for the great preponderance in the number of male pupils. It has been supposed by some that parents were more willing to let their boys go from home, and wished to keep those of the tenderer sex under their own immediate care. This may be true to a limited extent; but careful and long continued observation, and the best statistics fully prove that male deaf-mutes are much more numerous than females.

During the session which opened in November, 1870, the first in the new building, the attendance amounted to ninety-one; of whom fifty-six were males, and thirty-five females, coming from forty-two different counties. This year forty-six counties are represented, as shown in the table below; and the enrollment has reached one

hundred and two: of which number fifty-nine are males, and forty-three females. The new admissions were twenty last year, and sixteen the present session.

TABLE I.

NUMBER ENROLLED THIS YEAR FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Appanoose.....	3	Johnson.....	1
Benton.....	3	Keokuk.....	3
Black Hawk.....	3	Kossuth.....	1
Bremer.....	1	Lee.....	3
Cass.....	2	Linn.....	5
Cedar.....	1	Louisa.....	1
Cerro Gordo.....	1	Madison.....	2
Clarke.....	2	Marion.....	1
Clayton.....	2	Mills.....	3
Clinton.....	3	Monroe.....	4
Crawford.....	1	Montgomery.....	1
Dallas.....	1	Muscatine.....	4
Davis.....	1	Pottawattamie.....	3
Delaware.....	1	Poweshiek.....	3
Des Moines.....	3	Scott.....	5
Dubuque.....	2	Taylor.....	1
Green.....	1	Van Buren.....	2
Harrison.....	1	Wapello.....	2
Henry.....	2	Warren.....	1
Howard.....	1	Washington.....	5
Iowa.....	3	Wayne.....	3
Jackson.....	2	Winnesheik.....	2
Jasper.....	3		
Jefferson.....	3	Total.....	102

The following tables show the nativities, causes of deafness, and the ages at which deafness began, in the cases of the thirty-six new pupils admitted during the time embraced in this report. Those interested in the statistics of the Institution can add these figures to those published in the Eighth Report.

TABLE II.

NATIVITY OF PUPILS.

Iowa	19	Pennsylvania	1
Illinois	6	New York	1
Missouri	1	Germany	1
Wisconsin	1	Bavaria	1
Indiana	1	Russian Poland	1
Ohio	3		
		Total	36

TABLE III.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital	4	Diphtheria	1
Inflammation of the brain	1	Cold	1
Brain fever	3	Cold in the head	1
Spotted fever	4	Scrofula	2
Scarlet fever	7	Gatherings in the ears	2
Measles	2	Sickness, unspecified	2
Small-pox	1	Medicine	1
Mumps	2	Sunstroke	1
Whooping-cough	1		
		Total	36

TABLE IV.

SUPPOSED TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF DEAFNESS.

At birth	4	At five years	5
Under two years old	12	At six years	2
At two years and over	6	At seven years	2
At three years	1	At twelve years	1
At four years	3		
		Total	36

The officers of the Institution remain substantially the same as at the date of the last report. Our removal from the former location deprived the Institution of the services of Dr. T. S. Mahan,

who, by nine years of prompt and unwearied attendance upon the sick, had commended himself to both officers and pupils, and from whom we all parted with the deepest regret. His place was filled by the appointment of one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Council Bluffs, H. W. Hart, M. D., whose professional services in the Institution have fully sustained his previous reputation.

The resident officers and teachers all came with us from Iowa City, together with Mr. A. B. Walker, who was appointed steward a short time before the removal. Mr. Walker commenced his labors in September, 1870, and has thus far discharged the duties of his office faithfully and acceptably.

It is a gratifying fact that no experienced teacher or officer has recently left the Institution. The labor of instructing and overseeing the deaf and dumb is so peculiar that frequent changes in our working force are to be earnestly deprecated. Although the teachers, with a single exception, are comparatively new in the work, yet every year of added experience increases their efficiency and the value of their services.

With the gradual increase of the school, it has seemed necessary to employ an additional teacher the present year. Miss Ella A. Brown, a speaking lady, of considerable experience in teaching, and of good natural abilities, has been added to our corps. She has entered upon her duties with a praiseworthy zeal, as also with a good prospect of success when she shall have mastered the difficulties of her new position.

This addition to our teaching force allows a better classification of the pupils than we have ever before attained; an end which has been long desired, and which we hope to secure even more perfectly in time to come. While new pupils are admitted every year there should be at least as many classes as there are years in the course. Our rules permit pupils to remain in the school ordinarily for seven years, consequently we should have seven separate classes, with a competent teacher for each. We still lack one of this number, and the classification is in so far deficient.

The Institution should at once be put in condition to employ one or more additional teachers, that this more perfect classification

may be obtained. The more advanced classes will perhaps be a little smaller than now, but that will be only an advantage to the pupils, as they will individually receive a greater share of their teacher's attention and instruction, and so will stand a chance to make more rapid progress and greater attainments. Fifteen pupils in a more advanced class, and twenty each in the lower ones, are enough to occupy fully the time and attention of a single teacher. Any addition to these numbers will both impose too heavy a burden upon the teacher, and materially hinder the advancement of the pupils.

In small schools the question of classification is always a perplexing one, from the difficulty of harmonizing the claims of a proper economy with the best advancement of the pupils. A proper regard for the latter will lead to a liberal dealing with their wants; the more so when it is considered that, for most of them the mental and moral culture which they get in the Institution is all they will ever receive. The classes, then, should be kept small, until by the natural growth of the Institution more may properly be put together.

The following exhibit shows the arrangement of classes for the current year, with the studies to which they are to give attention, in addition to the constant practice in written language which forms the larger part of the school-room work.

FIRST CLASS.

Zadock Chidester	Sarah C. Edwards
Francis M. Holloway	Dicy Jessee
Gustave Levi	Mary J. Kennedy
Malcom MacFarland	Adaline Newby
Benjamin Reed	Mary E. Reed
Samuel H. Trout	Margaret Thomas

Studies.—Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy; Jarvis's Elements of Physiology; arithmetic; parsing by grammatical symbols; lectures on Ancient History; and Sabbath lessons from the Acts of the Apostles.

MR. TURTON, *Teacher.*

SECOND CLASS.

Albert A. Boldan	Mena Bausch
Oliver W. Brown	Celia E. Campbell
Richard B. Dixon	Nancy Gilbreth
William F. Eselstine	Nettie Israel
William F. Gould	Margaret Kopp
Frederick R. Huston	Mary McCusker
Winfield S. Kelly	Esther J. Stewart
George Kenney	Mary A. Stewart
James C. Moore	Elizabeth Surber
Thomas O'Donnell	Roby J. Watenpaugh

Studies.—Monteith's Manual of Geography; Hooker's Child's Book of Common Things; arithmetic; map-drawing; and Sabbath lessons from the Gospel by Matthew.

MISS ISRAEL, *Teacher.*

THIRD CLASS.

S. Thomas Booth	M. Austin Spargur
Fred Davis	A. Thomas Surber
Louis Herbold	
James S. Holtom	Selma Ahrens
Albert Jessup	Elma M. Askew
Davis F. Morgan	Auguste Bandow
W. Austin Nelson	Mary L. Hepp
Alonzo De L. Osborn	Jane MacFarland
Alonzo J. Porch	F. Emily Myers
George W. Ramsey	Eliza E. Osborn

Studies.—Peet's Course of Instruction, Part III; Monteith's Manual of Geography; arithmetic; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. HUMMER, *Teacher.*

FOURTH CLASS.

Robert W. Dixon	Lizzie A. Alter
William T. Douthart	Ellen A. August
John A. Hendryx	Martha J. Bryan
John W. Johnson	Mary E. Henderson
Eugene Jump	Catharine Jackson
Perry Miles	Alice M. Kennicott
Lester W. Pound	Elizabeth Klingensmith
Christopher Rennau	
Emil A. J. Schättle	
Frank V. Worrall	

Studies.—Sander's Union Reader, No. 2; Monteith's First Lessons in Geography; penmanship; arithmetic; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. ZORBAUGH, *Teacher.*

FIFTH CLASS.

John W. Clark	Jacob A. Reinier
Andreas Clemens	William G. Ritchie
H. Clinton Crowl	Bertha Aronson
Horace B. Iglehart	Nannie Bell Clayton
John Kelly	Margareth Giger
Jacob Kupper	Dora Jurgens
James McCleary	Charlotte M. Smith
Frank McCusker	Barbara Trost
George McDaniel	Louisa Weber
Frank Miedke	

Studies.—Peet's Elementary Lesson's; addition, subtraction and multiplication; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. SOUTHWICK, *Teacher.*

SIXTH CLASS.

Julius Berg	Charles Wood
Franklin S. Greer	
Matthew McCook	Anna E. Hocke
David R. Rickabaugh	Sarah L. Holton
John Schättle	J. Rosetta Hopkins
Zimrie Schilling	Ida E. Powles
Elliott S. Waring	Mary E. Roberts
Gottlieb L. Willy	Philissa I. Shelton

Studies.—Peet's Elementary Lessons; exercises in counting and in addition; penmanship and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MISS BROWN, *Teacher.*

It will be observed from this schedule, that much of the instruction is elementary and rudimental, which will appear even more fully to any one visiting the classes during the hours of school. The deaf-mute generally enters school without the slightest knowledge of language, and with only a limited circle of ideas. But few of our pupils have enjoyed any mental training at home; and many of them come to us with minds whose fittest symbol is a sheet of blank paper, without a word or letter or any significant mark upon it.

On these blank pages it is the privilege of the teacher to impress, first, the simplest forms of language, and the most common thoughts; and then, after a time, to lead the pupils on from the rudimental to the higher forms of language, and the higher branches of education.

There is hardly any class of instructors who can so fairly claim for themselves the credit of the progress made by their pupils, as those engaged in teaching the deaf and dumb. We may almost say that we make their minds; we certainly, if faithful, do more for their development and culture than the most of other teachers do for their scholars. Pupils in other schools learn much at home, and by contact with the world; ours get comparatively little from any source outside of the Institution; and the faithful teacher may have as a partial reward the satisfaction of believing that so

large a share of the pupil's knowledge and mental power is due to the instruction received in the school-room.

Perhaps teachers of the deaf and dumb, at the present day, fail too often of laying the foundations deep and broad enough. If they are too impatient of the elementary work, and with ambitious desire of display, strive to push their pupils on too fast, they do them an injury from which they may never recover. Slow and sure, is the best motto for our teachers, if at the same time they keep their pupils making real progress, instead of running all the time in the same circle of language and ideas.

Pupils who have been well trained in the elementary forms of language for three or four years, are usually qualified, if their minds are sufficiently mature, to take up all the branches of a common-school education and pursue them successfully, with such aid as a competent teacher can give. It is proper to introduce some of these branches earlier in the course, to afford that variety which will give zest to study, and keep the pupils energies from flagging. But, as a rule, in all institutions for the deaf and dumb, the earlier years of the course are given mostly to language, and the later ones more to the study of books.

The moral and religious training of our pupils is not neglected; but is cared for, as in the past, by daily expositions of some portion of the Bible, and the careful setting forth of the duties which we owe to our Maker, and to our fellow-men. The deaf and dumb seem to be peculiarly susceptible to correct impressions as to truth and duty, and easily grasp the ideas of right and wrong; so that, unless they are unusually wayward and willful, or have been corrupted before entering school, they improve in character and in outward deportment all the time they remain in the Institution. This pleasing change in many cases is very strongly marked, and not unfrequently is acknowledged by parents and friends. It is believed, too, that the religious instruction imparted here is not lost, but abides with our pupils after their departure from the Institution, furnishing a safe guide through life, and a sure hope of salvation at death.

With the permanent establishment of the Institution in its new home, it is reasonable to expect that certain wants and deficiencies

should be speedily supplied; or, if not, that steps should be immediately taken to provide for a gradual supply. A State that has done so much as Iowa for the benefit of her unfortunate ones, will surely furnish liberally the means to make past appropriations and future expenditures as serviceable as possible. No apology, therefore, is needed for calling the attention of the Legislature to the most pressing of our wants.

So long as we were not permanently settled, it was not advisable to expend any great amount for apparatus, library, cabinet or museum; consequently the Institution is but poorly furnished with these valuable aids to its work. But now that it has an abiding place, hardly any appropriation in these directions could be too liberal. There should be provided, as speedily as may be, a good library of reference for the use of the teachers; a simpler one of entertaining and instructive books for the pupils; suitable illustrative apparatus for use in the school-room, and for general entertainment; and a cabinet and museum to contain curiosities of any kind likely to interest the deaf and dumb.

Anything that attracts the eye and excites inquiry, may be made serviceable in the work of instruction; and perhaps no one thing would be of more real value to the pupils, than an extensive collection of natural objects, from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, with such manufactured articles, pictures and works of art, as might from time to time be added.

There are two branches of instruction demanded in the Institution, which we are still unable to pursue to advantage. One of these is the much agitated subject of articulation. There are in this country two well established institutions, and some smaller schools, where articulation is made the basis and means of instruction: and most of the institutions for the deaf and dumb, have for a few years past given much attention to the subject. It seems to be well settled that all deaf-mutes cannot be taught by means of articulation, and that all cannot learn to speak. While therefore it is freely admitted that many can be so taught, yet none of the older institutions are ready or likely to give up the language of signs as the best, and for many pupils the only means of instruction.

The experiment of one of our lady teachers in this direction,

spoken of in the Eighth Report, and continued during the past two years, has not been wholly satisfactory. A part of the subjects were disinclined to make persistent and regular efforts to speak, and of course did not succeed very well. A few of the class, however, have made marked improvement in the use of their vocal organs.

As there is some demand on the part of parents for such instruction, provision ought to be made for regular teaching in this department. All the semi-mutes, and semi-deaf, of whom there are now about fifteen in the Institution, should be carefully taught by a skillful instructor in articulation, that their speech may be retained, and if possible, improved. And it will probably be found true, here as elsewhere, that there are not a few totally deaf, and deaf from birth, who may by patient effort be taught to speak. While no such attention should be given to this accomplishment as would hinder any from progress in their studies, yet all should have a chance to secure whatever advantage they may in this direction.

The other branch of instruction demanded here, but not as yet supplied, is the mechanical. The question is frequently asked by visitors, Do you teach trades? and many of the parents and some of our pupils often ask when instruction will be given in this department. Of course, without shop-room, or the means of procuring tools and stock, and of paying suitable foremen and instructors, nothing can be done; but the State will not have done its whole duty to the deaf and dumb, until suitable provision has been made for establishing here such trades as will be most likely to benefit the pupils. The boys have done a good deal of work on the farm and in the garden the past year, and portions of the lighter domestic labor are performed by the pupils of both sexes; but many of them desire, and should have the opportunity, to learn some form of handicraft. Boys and girls both would be put more surely on the road to independence and self-support, and would make better and more valuable members of society, if during their stay in school they could gain some useful trade which they might follow in after life.

Some provision should speedily be made for the contingency of fire. If overtaken by this calamity, the building with all its inmates would be at the mercy of the devouring element; as our

supply of water is quite too limited to be of service in quenching a conflagration. With a reservoir of sufficient capacity and elevation, and an ample supply of hose, we should feel comparatively secure; but should never relax our watchfulness or our efforts to guard against such a disaster.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly solicited to one matter concerning our domestic affairs. It has always been the practice in this Institution to board the teachers as well as the supervisory officers; partly as a matter of convenience to them and partly from economical considerations. The time seems now to have come for a radical and thorough change.

Simplicity and efficiency of management, and the best interests of the Institution, imperatively demand that all the married teachers, and, perhaps, all the instructors, should live outside of the Institution. The other officers will thus be relieved of a great deal of care and anxiety, and the domestic help will be at liberty to labor more directly and entirely in the service of the Institution. The proposed change will involve a considerable increase of salaries; but the step will have to be taken at some time, and may as well be taken now, before the evils connected with the present arrangement become any more serious. The appropriation for salaries should therefore be raised to such an amount as will provide comfortably for those teachers who desire to make their homes in smaller families or by themselves.

Chief among the liberal provisions to be expected of the State, stands the early completion of the buildings, both the main structure and all the out-buildings necessary for the comfort and convenience of the establishment.

From a comparison of the census reports, both state and national, with the other information at hand, and with the best statistics on the subject, it seems certain that at least one-third of the deaf-mute children in the State are at home, when they should be in school. Instead of the hundred whom we actually have here, we ought to have one hundred and fifty or more, after dropping out all who from ill health or mental incapacity are properly kept at home.

But the Institution, as it is, cannot possibly accommodate any

such number, with the requisite quota of officers, teachers, and domestics: and, until it is enlarged by the erection of another wing as contemplated in the plan adopted by the Legislature in 1868, we cannot undertake to throw open the doors to all who may come, and much less engage in looking out and urging to the Institution those who ought to be receiving its benefits.

A very slight addition to the number of pupils would crowd some departments of the Institution beyond their present capacity. There is even now a need of additional school-rooms and more sleeping rooms, as well as of other apartments, which are indispensable to a perfect or even a convenient administration of the internal affairs.

The rapid growth of our State will of course bring a proportionate increase of deaf-mute inhabitants, and of deaf and dumb children for whom the State must provide. The additional wing is therefore demanded to supply proper accommodations for the pupils who may be expected in the immediate future.

Especially is it desirable to secure more perfectly the needful separation of the sexes. In a school for the deaf and dumb, with pupils from both sexes, many of them approaching maturity, great care is needed in guarding their intercourse with each other; and every facility should be afforded to the officers that will help make their labors in this direction successful. And while it seems best in every way that the sexes should be educated together, proper provision should be made for whatever separation is necessary, and the buildings in use should be in every way adapted to this end.

We are doing as well as possible in this respect, with our present arrangements; and the evils that may arise in a boarding-school for both sexes are giving us less trouble here than in our old quarters at Iowa City; but so long as pupils of both sexes continue to occupy the same wing, the officers of the Institution will have a greater load of anxiety and responsibility in this matter than they ought to be expected to bear.

The domestic department is better provided for than ever before; but it is found that the accommodations for the laundry are too

contracted; and it is hoped and believed that in another wing better provision may be made for this part of the domestic work.

The erection of the other wing is necessary to complete the symmetry of the structure; and a further reason for completing the work is to be found in the fact, that until it is finished little or nothing can be done to beautify the grounds immediately around the building, and they must remain for the most part bare and unadorned. We need pleasant surroundings, to cultivate in our pupils sentiments of taste and refinement, as well as to attract the notice of visitors and make the place a credit to the State.

For these various reasons, of which the first and foremost is the good of the pupils entrusted to their charge, the officers of the Institution feel it to be their duty to urge upon the Legislature the erection of the west wing, in the hope that this work will be commenced immediately, and pushed to a speedy completion. We believe that this is both reasonable and feasible. We are well aware of the other burdens resting on the State, but we believe that Iowa is able to bear them all; and that her people will cheerfully pay whatever is necessary to make all her charitable institutions perfectly successful.

Since the date of the last report, another convention of American instructors of the deaf and dumb has been held. It met at Indianapolis, in August, 1870, and was well attended from all parts of the country; being the largest gathering of the kind up the present time. The Superintendent and three of the teachers of this Institution were present, to join in the labors and share in the privileges of the convention, as well as to revive old acquaintances and make new ones among our fellow-laborers. The proceedings of the convention have been published, forming a valuable contribution to our professional literature.

The most of those present will remember the occasion with a melancholy interest, as the last opportunity ever enjoyed of meeting the gentleman who presided over the convention, Rev. Collins Stone, principal of the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., one of the oldest and most eminent of the men then actively engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

He met an untimely death by a shocking accident nearly a year

ago, being almost immediately killed in trying to drive across a railroad track in front of an approaching train. His loss is keenly felt in our profession; and by none more than by those of the officers of this Institution who had the privilege of a long association and an intimate acquaintance with him in the Ohio institution.

Annexed to this report will be found the usual statement of receipts and expenditures; also the catalogue of pupils in attendance since the removal of the Institution, and all other information required by law.

This account of our stewardship and of the wants of the Institution is now respectfully submitted to the authorities of the State, in the hope that it will receive all the attention which it justly demands. Commending this noble charity once more to the fostering care of the Legislature, we address ourselves anew to the work here assigned us, in "the patience of hope, and the labor of love."

BENJAMIN TALBOT,

Superintendent.

Council Bluffs, Nov. 25th, 1871.

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.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Editors and Proprietors</i>
Albia Union.....	Mendel and Clapp.
Anamosa Eureka..	E. Booth and Son.
Annals of Iowa.....	State Historical Society.
Atlantic Weekly Telegraph.....	Lafe Young.
Buchanan County Bulletin.....	William Toman.
Burlington Hawkeye.....	Edwards and Beardsley.
Cedar Falls Gazette.....	C. W. & E. A. Snyder.
Cedar Rapids Times.....	Ayers, McClelland & Co.
Cerro Gordo Republican.....	N. V. Brower.
Clayton County Journal.....	Joseph Eiboock.

Clinton Herald.....	T. J. Saunders.
Council Bluffs Nonpareil.....	Nonpareil Printing Company.
Council Bluffs Times.....	Times Printing Company.
Courier and Tribune.....	G. W. Van Horne.
Davenport Democrat.....	Richardson Bros.
Dea-fmute Advance.....	Frank Read.
Deaf-mute Home Circle.....	W. M. French.
Deaf-mute Pelican.....	Louisiana Institution.
Delaware County Union.....	Lyman L. Ayers.
Denison Review.....	James D. Ainsworth.
DeWitt Observer.....	S. H. Shoemaker.
Dubuque Times.....	Rich and Ryan.
Gate City.....	Howell and Clark.
Grinnell Herald.....	J. M. Chamberlain.
Iowa City Republican.....	Brainerd and Wilson.
Iowa Homestead.....	Mills & Co., and Wm. Dnane Wilson.
Iowa State Press.....	John P. Irish.
Iowa State Register.....	Clarkson Company.
Iowa Voter.....	Sperry and Barker.
Lyons Mirror.....	Beers and Eaton.
Maquoketa Excelsior.....	W. S. Belden.
Marshall Republican.....	Mercer and McCracken.
Muscatine Journal.....	Mahin Brothers.
Mute's Chronicle.....	Ohio Institution.
Newton Free Press.....	Benham and Ashbaugh.
Ottumwa Courier.....	J. M. Hedrick & Co.
Pella Blade.....	Betzer Brothers & Cox.
Progressive Republican.....	Spering and Crenshaw.
Silent World.....	J. G. Parkinson and others.
The Madisonian.....	H. J. B. Cummings.
Villisca Journal.....	Charles W. Sherman.
Vinton Eagle.....	Hanford and Rich.
Washington County Press.....	Burrell and Merton.
Weekly Citizen.....	M. M. Walden.

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. Jas. Harlan, Hon. Geo. G. Wright, Hon. W. W. Belknap, Hon. H. Capron, and Hon. J. Eaton, Jr.
Books, maps, pictures, minerals and curiosities for the cabinet, from A. Clemens, J. Clemens, N. P. Dodge, Miss E. J. Israel, F. Lloyd, M. D., Mrs. F. Lucas, Prof. H. W. Parker, E. Southwick, H. C. Southwick, Wm. Wiggins, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Zorbaugh.

Seeds, plants and flowers, from the Agricultural Department at Washington, and from D. P. Greeley, and H. C. Raymond.
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 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and the Des Moines Valley 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 NOV. 1870, AND SEPT. 1871.
MALES.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	AGE.	RESIDENCE	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Julius Berr.....	September, 1871	14	Scott county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.....
Albert A. Boldan.....	September, 1864	18	Delaware county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
S. Thomas Booth.....	September, 1868	12	Clarke county.....	Wisconsin.....	Bee stings.....	Fourth.....
John T. Bowman.....	October, 1862	15	Wapello county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Samuel S. Brice.....	September, 1862	16	Henry county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Oliver W. Brown.....	October, 1866	11	Lee county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Zadoc Chidester.....	September, 1866	10	Monroe county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.....
John W. Clark.....	November, 1870	9	Black Hawk county.....	Iowa.....	Cold.....	Second.....
Andreas Clemens.....	November, 1870	13	Clayton county.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	Second.....
H. Clinton Crowl.....	November, 1870	9	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Second.....
Harry L. Culbertson.....	September, 1868	12	Scott county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Measles.....	Second.....
Fred Davis.....	September, 1868	11	Scott county.....	New York.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.....
Richard B. Dixon.....	September, 1866	10	Poweshiek county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Robert W. Dixon.....	September, 1869	10	Poweshiek county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
William Dixon.....	September, 1858	9	Poweshiek county.....	England.....	Congenital.....	Eighth.....
William T. Douthart.....	September, 1869	12	Van Buren county.....	Iowa.....	Grain in the ears.....	Third.....
William F. Eselstine.....	September, 1867	11	Cerro Gordo county.....	New York.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Fourth.....
Albert Gifford.....	October, 1863	9	Warren county.....	Indiana.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	Seventh.....
William F. Gould.....	September, 1867	10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	Fifth.....
Franklin S. Greer.....	September, 1871	12	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the ears.....	First.....
William F. Hall.....	September, 1869	15	Clarke county.....	West Virginia.....	Measles and scarlet fever.....	Second.....
John A. Hendryx.....	September, 1868	13	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	Third.....
Louis Herbold.....	September, 1868	11	Jasper county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Francis M. Holloway.....	September, 1867	14	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fifth.....
James S. Holton.....	September, 1868	21	Madison county.....	Illinois.....	Use of quinine.....	Fourth.....
Frederic R. Huston.....	October, 1859	10	Dallas county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
Horace B. Iglehart.....	November, 1870	9	Scott county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Second.....
Albert Jessup.....	September, 1865	10	Henry county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
John W. Johnson.....	September, 1868	13	Jefferson county.....	Ohio.....	Whooping Cough.....	Fourth.....
Eugene Jump.....	September, 1868	12	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fourth.....

admission.

LIST OF PUPILS—MALES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	* AGE.	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
John Kelly.....	November,	1870 20	Jasper county.....	New York.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Winfield S. Kelly.....	September,	1865 10	Des Moines county.....	Indiana.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
George Kenney.....	September,	1867 10	Clinton county.....	Massachusetts.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....
Jacob Kupper.....	November,	1870 17	Des Moines county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Second.....
Gustave Levi.....	October,	1865 12	Dubuque county.....	France.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
James McCleary.....	November,	1870 23	Lee county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mumps.....	Second.....
Matthew McCook.....	September,	1871 11	Howard county.....	Iowa.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	First.....
Frank McCusker.....	November,	1870 14	Winneshek county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
George McDaniel.....	November,	1870 20	Appanose county.....	Iowa.....	Cold in the head.....	Second.....
Malcolm McFarland.....	September,	1864 10	Benton county.....	Canada.....	Congenital.....	Eighth.....
Charles Miedke.....	October,	1859 10	Scott county.....	Ohio.....	Fall.....	Seventh.....
Frank Miedke.....	October,	1870 19	Scott county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Perry Miles.....	September,	1869 10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.....
Samuel Miller.....	November,	1870 13	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	First.....
James C. Moore.....	September,	1863 12	Wapello county.....	Ohio.....	Scrofula.....	Sixth.....
Davis F. Morgan.....	September,	1867 14	Davis county.....	Indiana.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.....
Edward Murray.....	October,	1865 18	Cedar county.....	Ireland.....	Cold in the head.....	Sixth.....
W. Austin Nelson.....	September,	1868 10	Johnson county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.....
Thomas O'Donnell.....	December,	1867 17	Jackson county.....	New York.....	Brain fever.....	Fifth.....
Alonso De L. Osborn.....	September,	1868 11	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Alonzo J. Porch.....	September,	1868 10	Clarke county.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Lester W. Pound.....	September,	1869 16	Greene county.....	New York.....	Congestive fever.....	Third.....
George W. Ramsey.....	September,	1868 13	Poweshiek county.....	Illinois.....	Sickness and colic.....	Fourth.....
Benjamin Reid.....	October,	1860 15	Cass county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Jacob A. Reiner.....	November,	1868 15	Keokuk county.....	Iowa.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Third.....
Christopher Renman.....	September,	1866 14	Kossuth county.....	New York.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.....
David R. Rickabaugh.....	September,	1871 12	Mills county.....	Ohio.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.....
William G. Ritchie.....	November,	1870 10	Linn county.....	Missouri.....	Brain fever.....	Second.....
Emil A. J. Schattie.....	September,	1868 10	Linn county.....	Canada.....	Brain fever.....	Fourth.....
John Schattie.....	September,	1871 10	Linn county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever and erysipels.....	First.....
Zimrie Schilling.....	October,	1871 9	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	First.....
M. Austin Spargur.....	November,	1870 17	Montgomery county.....	Ohio.....	Scarlet fever.....	Second.....

A. Thomas Surber.....	September,	1868 16	Keokuk county.....	Indiana.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Fourth.....
George M. Teegarden.....	September,	1868 16	Appanose county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.....
Francis S. Trisler.....	September,	1869 12	Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Second.....
Samuel H. Trout.....	September,	1867 10	Jasper county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	Fifth.....
Sylvester Ward.....	September,	1863 10	Hancock county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	Seventh.....
Elliott S. Waring.....	September,	1867 10	Jefferson county.....	Iowa.....	Paralysis from sunstroke.....	First.....
John Weikert.....	October,	1868 20	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Third.....
Gottlieb L. Willy.....	September,	1871 11	Scott county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.....
Charles Wood.....	September,	1871 10	Mills county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.....
Frank V. Worrall.....	September,	1869 11	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Discharges from the ears.....	Third.....

FEMALES.

Selma Ahrens.....	September,	1868 12	Clinton county.....	Wisconsin.....	Scarlet fever.....	Fourth.....
Lizzie A. Alter.....	September,	1869 8	Lee county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Spotted fever.....	Third.....
Bertha Aronson.....	November,	1870 10	Dubuque county.....	Russian-Poland.....	Whooping-cough.....	Second.....
Elma M. Askew.....	September,	1865 9	Jefferson county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
Ellen A. August.....	September,	1869 10	Clayton county.....	Prussia.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Auguste Bandow.....	October,	1867 10	Clayton county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Mena Bausch.....	September,	1865 11	Jackson county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.....
Amanda Bird.....	December,	1868 10	Decatur county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Eighth.....
Martha J. Bryan.....	November,	1870 18	Pottawattamie county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever and measles.....	First.....
Celia E. Campbell.....	September,	1871 17	Monroe county.....	Illinois.....	Spotted fever.....	Second.....
Nannie Bell Clayton.....	December,	1870 10	Pottawattamie county.....	Iowa.....	Measles.....	Third.....
Sarah C. Edwards.....	September,	1863 20	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth.....
Margareth Giger.....	September,	1868 20	Des Moines county.....	Switzerland.....	Unknown.....	Fourth.....
Nancy Gilbreth.....	September,	1868 14	Crawford county.....	Iowa.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.....
Sarah Agnes Gravatt.....	September,	1866 17	Marion county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Ulcers in the ears.....	Fifth.....
Mary E. Henderson.....	September,	1868 18	Benton county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Mary Louisa Hepp.....	October,	1865 12	Harrison county.....	New York.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Sixth.....
Anna E. Hocke.....	September,	1871 12	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.....	First.....
Sarah L. Holton.....	October,	1871 10	Madison county.....	Illinois.....	Gatherings in the head.....	First.....
Julia R. Hopkins.....	September,	1871 11	Taylor county.....	Indiana.....	Small-pox.....	Sixth.....
Nettie Israel.....	September,	1866 9	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Catharine Jackson.....	September,	1869 10	Clinton county.....	New Mexico.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth.....
Dicy Jessee.....	October,	1862 14	Marion county.....	Indiana.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth.....

* Age at admission.

LIST OF PUPILS—FEMALES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	AGE.*	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Dora Jurgens.....	January,	1871 13	Mills county.....	Germany.....	Medical treatment.....	Second.....
Mary J. Kennedy.....	September,	1865 12	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
Alice M. Kennicott.....	September,	1869 10	Black Hawk county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Elizabeth Klingensmith.....	September,	1868 13	Cedar county.....	Pennsylvania.....	Chicken-pox.....	Fourth.....
Margaret Kopp.....	September,	1866 10	Muscatine county.....	Iowa.....	Fall.....	Sixth.....
Mary McCusker.....	October,	1867 16	Winneshiek county.....	Wisconsin.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....
Jane McFarland.....	September,	1865 10	Benton county.....	Canada.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
Florence Emily Myers.....	September,	1866 10	Wapello county.....	Iowa.....	Unknown.....	Sixth.....
Adaline Newby.....	October,	1863 13	Van Buren county.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	Eighth.....
Eliza E. Osborn.....	September,	1868 10	Washington county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Ida E. Powles.....	September,	1871 9	Henry county.....	Illinois.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.....
Mary E. Reed.....	October,	1860 13	Cass county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Mary E. Roberts.....	October,	1871 12	Warren county.....	Illinois.....	Brain fever.....	First.....
Philissa I. Shelton.....	October,	1871 15	Wayne county.....	Iowa.....	Mumps.....	First.....
Charlotte M. Smith.....	November,	1870 10	Iowa county.....	Iowa.....	Diphtheria.....	Second.....
Mary M. Staley.....	September,	1869 12	Appanoose county.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Esther J. Stewart.....	September,	1866 10	Monroe county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Mary A. Stewart.....	September,	1866 12	Monroe county.....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Elizabeth Surber.....	September,	1865 19	Keokuk county.....	Indiana.....	Measles.....	Sixth.....
Lovina Surber.....	October,	1868 19	Keokuk county.....	Indiana.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Third.....
Margaret Thomas.....	September,	1862 10	Washington county.....	Virginia.....	Convulsions.....	Eighth.....
Barbara Trost.....	November,	1870 10	Black Hawk county.....	Bavaria.....	Sickness.....	Second.....
Roby J. Watenpaugh.....	September,	1864 10	Bremer county.....	Iowa.....	Whooping-cough.....	Seventh.....
Louisa Weber.....	November,	1870 14	Pottawattamie county.....	Wisconsin.....	Sickness.....	Second.....

Whole number, 119, viz : Males, 72; Females, 47. Present, November 25, 1871; Males, 58; Females, 42. Total, 100.

* Age at admission.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, November 1, 1869.....	\$ 4818 76
Cash from the State (regular appropriations).....	39620 00
Cash from the State (for clothing pupils).....	143 74
Cash from pupils.....	473 51
Cash from board.....	328 00
Cash for furniture sold at Iowa City.....	716 00
Cash for stock sold.....	84 55
Cash for produce sold.....	161 90
Cash for supplies sold.....	74 93
Cash for postage, sewing and sundries.....	41 43
Total.....	\$ 46462 82

EXPENDITURES.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Butchers' meat, 20,100½ pounds.....	\$ 2303 77
Poultry and game.....	85 43
Fish, fresh and salt.....	62 26
Bread and breadstuffs.....	1769 48
Hominy, rice and corn starch, 485½ pounds.....	25 53
Sugar, 8920½ pounds.....	1166 17
Molasses and syrup, 499 gallons.....	361 87
Eggs, 1094½ dozen.....	176 62
Milk, 9148 quarts.....	383 30
Butter, 6693½ pounds.....	1601 00
Cheese, 273½ pounds.....	49 03
Lard and suet, 742½ pounds.....	134 70
Salt, 197½ pounds.....	24 85

	[No. 13.]
Soda, cream tartar, hops and yeast.....	\$ 33 98
Vinegar, 201½ gallons.....	59 71
Spices and flavors.....	56 45
Coffee, 1053 pounds.....	227 63
Tea, 171½ pounds.....	206 19
Lemons and citric acid.....	5 50
Apples, 205½ bushels.....	295 84
Dried fruit, 1518½ pounds.....	181 61
Canned goods, 4½ cases.....	32 30
Jelly, one case.....	6 50
Peaches, three bushels.....	8 15
Berries and small fruits, 178 quarts.....	22 00
Grapes, 652½ pounds.....	39 11
Raisins, currants, citron, and almonds, 141 pounds.....	28 80
Nuts.....	2 87
Vegetables.....	54 75
Pickles.....	7 50
Beans, 26¼ bushels.....	65 57
Ice.....	20 00
Hard soap, 3491 pounds.....	294 18
Soft soap, 228 gallons.....	57 00
Starch, 288½ pounds.....	24 54
Sal soda, washing crystal, and concentrated lye.....	20 40
Indigo and blueing.....	7 55
Castile and toilet soap, 58½ pounds.....	14 70
Total.....	\$9976 84

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

Beds and bedding.....	\$ 181 43
Chamber furniture.....	165 48
Carpeting, oilcloth and binding.....	29 27
Chairs.....	6 25
Clocks and repairs.....	97 00
Chapel seats.....	367 43
Bookcase and letter-box.....	104 25
Stoves and fixtures.....	210 36

Tinware and mending.....	\$ 146 65
Kitchen ware.....	89 22
Stoneware.....	17 75
Glassware.....	18 90
Crockery.....	47 02
Table cutlery.....	94 18
Table-ware.....	125 93
Curtains and fixtures.....	7 20
Brooms and mops.....	64 58
Scrub and dust brushes.....	31 00
Baskets, barrels and coopering.....	15 40
Laundry furniture.....	109 89
Pails, 5½ dozen.....	15 15
Candlesticks, lanterns, lamps and fixtures.....	12 00
Tacks and tackhammers.....	5 00
Platform and counter scales.....	40 00
Bells.....	5 50
Shears and scissors.....	4 20
Soldering tools and solder.....	6 32
Stencil tools.....	5 00
Pumps and repairs.....	18 19
Plumber's work.....	89 57
Well-buckets, chains, &c.....	7 15
Rope, 61 pounds.....	15 97
Repairing furniture.....	16 28
Lumber and carpenter work.....	181 97
Builders' hardware.....	23 30
Glazing, painting, and plastering.....	138 08
Medicine-case and fixtures.....	104 85
Sewing machine fixtures.....	4 20
Gas fixtures and shades.....	72 31
Step-ladders.....	14 00
Flower-pots and vases.....	7 77
Thermometers.....	7 50
Repairs of heating and gas works.....	43 15
Picture frames and nails.....	10 90

Building ice chamber.....	\$ 26 20
Coal boxes.....	31 54
Total.....	<u>\$2,835 29</u>

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

Boots and shoes, 69 pair.....	\$ 160 15
Shoelaces.....	6 35
Shoe-brushes and blacking.....	9 55
Leather and findings, and shoe-mending.....	168 37
Hose, 66 pair.....	20 75
Yarn.....	5 43
Shirts, three.....	4 50
Coats and jackets, twenty-nine.....	50 75
Vest.....	3 00
Pantaloon, 7 pair.....	20 00
Cassimere, jeans and alpaca, 27 yards.....	9 20
Suspenders, eight pair.....	2 85
Hats and caps, twenty-nine.....	20 70
Muslin and calico, 261½ yards.....	34 27
Stuffs and trimming for girls' dresses.....	15 78
Girls' hats and millinery.....	42 15
Handkerchiefs, neck-tie, belt and cuffs.....	4 95
Mittens, 6 pair.....	3 00
Buttons.....	13 74
Elastic tape and cord.....	2 35
Thread, silk, thimbles, needles and pins.....	55 24
Crochet needles, canvas and zephyr.....	6 10
Combs and hair-brushes.....	18 95
Indelible ink.....	3 75
Trunk.....	2 75
Crash and toweling, 253 yards.....	50 95
Table-linen and napkins.....	56 60
Total.....	<u>\$792 14</u>

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Wood, 128¾ cords.....	\$ 789 32
Soft coal, 107½ tons.....	720 40
Hard coal, 361 tons.....	5877 12
Gas, 77,200 feet.....	463 35
Candles, 960 sets.....	132 70
Oil, 4½ gallons.....	2 30
Matches.....	13 00
Lime.....	3 00
Residuum, 100 barrels.....	615 35
Coke, 1115½ bushels.....	278 81
Total.....	<u>\$895 35</u>

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Superintendent, steward, two matrons, and physician.....	\$4900 00
Five teachers.....	4707 64
Wages of domestics and laborers.....	4721 53
Total.....	<u>\$14329 17</u>

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

Horses, 2 pair.....	\$675 00
Carriage and repairs.....	403 00
Wagons and repairs.....	312 10
Harness and repairs, saddle and bridle.....	226 85
Whips, blankets, fly-nets and robes.....	56 00
Tools and fixtures for stable.....	11 35
Horse-shoeing and doctoring horse.....	35 30
Bull, nine cows and six calves.....	554 70
Pigs (eleven), and chickens (one dozen).....	78 30
Hay, 32½ tons.....	118 38
Oats, corn, bran, and feed.....	195 29
Farming implements and tools.....	281 10
Garden tools.....	31 73
Garden seeds.....	20 64

Flower seeds and bulbs.....	\$ 12 35
Nursery stock.....	18 23
Sash for hot-bed.....	8 00
Seedcorn, potatoes, and seeds for farm.....	63 15
Paris green.....	6 45
Axes, saws and filing.....	14 15
Truck, sled, and wheelbarrows.....	27 96
Blacksmithing.....	17 50
Machinists' tools.....	10 75
Carpenters' tools.....	25 85
Builders' hardware.....	31 83
Fencing and lumber.....	74 55
Gates.....	62 35
Total.....	\$3372 86

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rents, at Iowa City.....	\$ 824 66
School books and school furnishing.....	241 81
Stationery.....	89 21
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes.....	130 97
Box-rent and newspaper postage.....	26 08
Printing and advertising.....	88 75
American Annals.....	75 00
Maps, books, and binding for library.....	73 00
Express charges.....	8 40
Hauling water and ice.....	162 80
Carriage hire.....	32 25
Insurance.....	45 00
Medicines.....	219 93
Oil and tallow for lubricating.....	19 15
Filling ice-house.....	75 62
Traveling expenses of pupils.....	19 60
Traveling expenses of Superintendent.....	30 85
Expenses of moving from Iowa City.....	299 75
Office books.....	50 40
Expenses of Trustees.....	199 25
Total.....	\$ 2712 48

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....	\$ 46462 82.
Total disbursements, viz:	
For groceries and provisions.....	\$ 9976 84
For furniture and repairs.....	2835 29
For clothing and dry goods.....	792 14
For fuel and lights.....	889 ^e 35
For salaries and wages.....	14329 17
For farm, garden, and stock.....	3372 86
Miscellaneous items.....	2712 48
Amount.....	\$ 42914 13
Balance, cash on hand, Nov. 6, 1871,.....	\$ 3548 69
Salaries due, Jan. 1, 1872,.....	\$ 1587 50
Estimated expenses for November and December.....	2000 00
Total estimated expenses to Jan. 1...	\$ 3587 50

SALARIES PAID TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, NOV. 1, 1871.

B. Talbot, superintendent.....	\$ 1200 per annum.
E. Southwick, teacher.....	650 per annum.
C. S. Zorbaugh, teacher.....	600 per annum.
E. J. Israel, teacher.....	400 per annum.
H. A. Turton, teacher.....	650 per annum.
J. C. Hummer, teacher.....	350 per annum.
E. A. Brown, teacher.....	250 per annum.
H. W. Hart, physician.....	300 per annum.
A. B. Walker, steward.....	700 per annum.
M. B. Swan, matron.....	600 per annum.
M. E. Vanderburgh, assistant matron.....	400 per annum.
N. A. Graves, visitors' attendant.....	250 per annum.

STOCK AND PRODUCE SOLD.

Cow.....	\$40 00
Calves, five.....	39 55
Pig.....	5 00

Potatoes, 154½ bushels	\$ 68 80
Cucumbers, 2 dozen	20
Green corn, 12 dozen	1 20
Egg plant fruit, 1 dozen	40
Cabbage, 50½ dozen	22 25
Tomatoes, 198 dozen	22 50
Tomatoes, 28½ bushels	10 98
Beets, 6 bushels	1 55
Peppers, 1½ bushels	1 05
Carrots, 4 bushels	2 00
Squashes, 464	14 47
Sweet potatoes, 825 pounds	16 50
Total	\$246 45

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; four shirts; two thin and two thick coats; four pairs of stockings; two vests; one fine and one coarse comb; two pairs 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.

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 the 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.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.