

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

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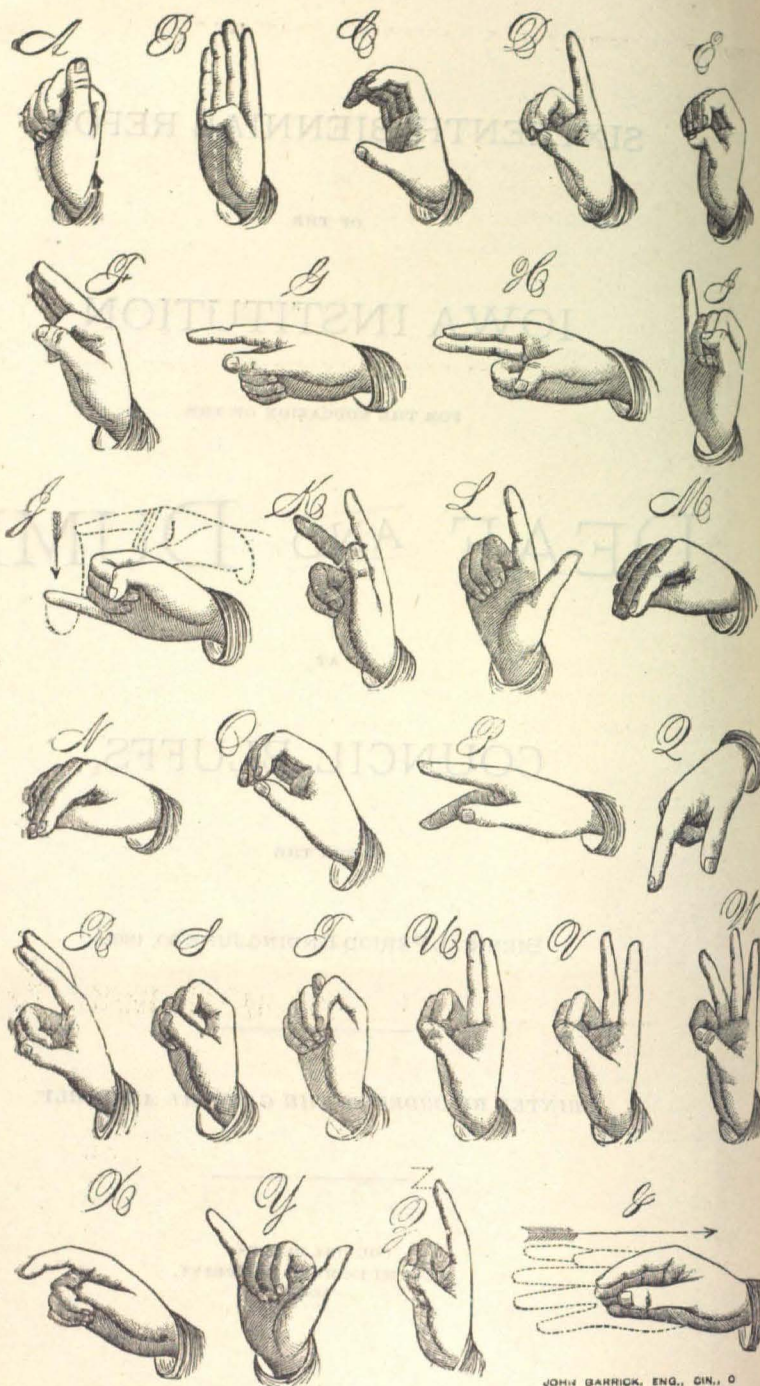
COUNCIL BLUFFS,

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

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JOHN BARRICK, ENG., CIN., O

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Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Hon. BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

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

Since the last session of the General Assembly, a change has occurred in the Board, Dr. Th. H. Elder having resigned on account of removal from the state, and Ex-Governor C. C. Carpenter being appointed to fill the vacancy.

The general health of the school during the period covered by this report, has continued to be quite good. One death has occurred, caused by consumption of the lungs, and one from heart disease, but cases of severe illness have been very rare, and the Institution has been entirely free from contagious diseases, a result which is doubtless owing to the superior sanitary regulations, which have obtained in the Institution.

The discipline, scholarship and general educational advantages of the Institution are highly gratifying, and the results obtained such as to entitle it to be classed among the first schools of the land for the education of the deaf and dumb. It is the desire of the Board to maintain this high standard by a proper exercise of the power vested in them. As natural with an institution of such magnitude, there have been occasions when the Board was called upon to look into grievances, alleged to exist in the general conduct of the school, and we are happy to say, that careful inquiry into the details of the management has strengthened

the conviction that in the present incumbent of the superintendent's office, the school is enjoying the services of a gentleman eminently fit to discharge the responsible duties of the place.

Bringing to the school a high reputation for ability and devotion to the profession, and an extensive experience in the management of similar institutions, the evidences of his ability and earnest endeavors to promote the welfare of those entrusted to his care, are so marked, as to leave no doubt in the minds of the members of the Board, that his administration will prove a decided and gratifying success. The excellent work of the efficient corps of instructors is particularly deserving of praise, and the Board takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the constant and loyal devotion manifested by the ladies and gentlemen constituting the faculty. Causes which gave rise to occasional complaints have been examined by the Board and the proper remedies employed, with the hearty co-operation of the officers in immediate charge.

The details of the work of the biennial period are fully set forth in the report of the superintendent. The regular appropriations have been applied to the purposes prescribed, in strict conformance with the law.

A deplorable calamity occurred during the last summer, through the ravages of a destructive tornado, which struck the main building with full force, tearing off the roof and part of the upper story, and damaging the whole building to a considerable extent. The school, fortunately, was closed at the time for summer vacation, and only a limited number of employes were in the building, so that no loss of life or bodily injury is to be deplored. The building has been fully repaired, the cost having been kindly allowed by the Executive Council from the fund provided for such occasions.

At the earnest solicitation of the Board, the Twentieth General Assembly made a number of appropriations for special purposes, which have been applied in strict accordance with the law.

The laundry facilities have been extended; a coal cellar has been built; the machinery of the carpenter-shop and the print-

ing-office has been completed; a cold storage house has been built, and steps have been taken to improve and beautify the grounds.

Additional land has been bought adjoining the Institution grounds, which enables a more extensive pursuit of farming. The Institution has been provided with fire escapes of approved pattern and with easy descent, which greatly diminishes the danger of loss of life in an unforeseen accident of fire. The appropriation for the sinking of an Artesian well has been fully exhausted, and, with the approval of the Executive Council, slightly exceeded. The efforts in this direction have been crowned with the most gratifying success, the well yielding a supply of pure water far in excess of the possible requirements of the Institution, and thus a constant source of danger to the health of the inmates, which arose from the insufficient supply of water, almost unfit for use, has been happily removed.

The last General Assembly appropriated the sum of forty thousand dollars for the erection of a separate school building. While considering plans for the additional building, the Board, recognizing the advisability and necessity of removing the kitchen and dining-room from the main building, which contains all the dormitories, conceived the idea of erecting two separate buildings—one for school purposes and the other for dining-room and chapel purposes. Being successful, after repeated failures, in obtaining plans which permitted them to erect these buildings within the limits of the appropriations, the Executive Council was acquainted with the plan, its approval asked and obtained. Both buildings have been completed and are occupied. The school building contains twenty large, well lighted and ventilated class rooms and an art room. The ground floor of the other building, which stands in close proximity to the main building, contains the dining-room, while its upper story is handsomely arranged as the chapel of the Institution. Both buildings are tastily put up, and the Board is happy to state that they have been built with successful consideration both of economy and usefulness of their purposes.

To carry out fully the general plan of the improvements in

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the arrangement of the buildings, the following recommendations are made:

The kitchen should be removed from the main building and put into a separate building adjoining the dining-room. At present it is impossible to shut out the odors of the kitchen from the main building, in the basement of which it is located, and convenience and economy necessitate the change. Plans made for this addition, show that an appropriation of \$5,360.00 will cover the cost.

For the purpose of connecting the main building with the dining-room and chapel, enclosed corridors are needed. The cost has been estimated at \$1,600, for which an appropriation is respectfully requested.

A bake-oven is required for the sake of economy, the present oven being unfit and inadequate, necessitating the purchase of all the bread used. The cost of a new oven is estimated at \$1,000; it would save in a comparatively short space of time the required outlay.

The present shop-building contains the printing-office, carpenter-shop and shoe-shop. It is too small for the growing requirements. The number of pupils who avail themselves of the opportunity of learning a useful trade, is constantly increasing, and it is but just that all should have an equal chance. We recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 for the extension of the shops.

That part of the Institution grounds devoted to ornamental and recreative purposes, for want of proper allowances, have never received the attention necessary to make them what they should be in point of attractiveness, and proper steps should be taken in this direction. For this purpose we earnestly recommend an appropriation of \$2,500 annually for the ensuing two years, which, in our opinion, will cover the necessary expense.

The front entrance to the building and the stone steps leading to it are not only unsightly, but, owing to the steepness of the latter, absolutely unsafe, particularly in wet weather. In consequence they have been little used, the rear entrance being utilized almost exclusively. The new chapel building shuts off this rear entrance, making the use of the front steps compulsory. The re-

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modeling of the main entrance can therefore not be delayed, and an appropriation is needed. If, in connection with this improvement, a portico could be built along the whole front of the house, another necessary requirement, a covered walk to be used in wet weather, would be provided. At present, all the inmates are, on rainy days, compelled to stay in doors, which, considering the large number, is not conducive to good health. The change of entrance, with erection of new and commodious stone steps and the addition of a portico, would require an appropriation of \$6,000, which is respectfully advised. Should this suggestion not be approved, an appropriation of \$2,500 should be made for the stairway.

The Board once more calls attention to the advisability of changing the present system of lighting the buildings with gas, and of introducing the use of electric light (incandescent). This plan would remove all possible danger of fire, and prove a considerable saving after the cost of the plant is met. The Institution has sufficient steam power for the generating machine, and the instance of the penitentiary at Anamosa, and other institutions, prove the decrease in the cost of lighting. The introduction of this innovation, with the capacity of 350 lights, would cost \$5,800.

The report of the treasurer, setting forth in detail the disposition of the special funds, accompanies this report. The able and exhaustive report of the superintendent, as to the general management of the Institution, is also attached. The Board fully concurs in and fully approves the suggestions, statements and recommendations therein contained.

Most respectfully submitted,

LOUIS WEINSTEIN,

B. F. CLAYTON,

C. C. CARPENTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR:—I have the honor to send you herewith the sixteenth biennial report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This biennial period may be properly classed as a busy one. By the liberality of the last legislature, the Institution was provided with the means to furnish the pupils increased and much needed accommodations, and the proper expenditure of this demanded the earnest attention of the Board of Trustees during a large share of the time that has just elapsed.

The following are the most important improvements: Buildings for school purposes, cold storage house, fire escapes, coal sheds and an Artesian well. In addition, machinery has been put into the laundry, carpenter-shop and printing-office, a new fence has been put around a portion of the grounds, shade and fruit trees, vines and bushes have been set out, and drive-ways somewhat improved. A tract of waste land, for a long time rendered valueless on account of a growth of willows, has been redeemed and put under cultivation, with good results, the first crop going a long way towards paying for the cost of grubbing and breaking.

The buildings erected with the appropriation of forty thousand dollars voted by the Twentieth General Assembly, are of brick, substantial and neat, two stories in height, well lighted and ventilated. One of these contains a chapel, about 50 x 70, on a level with the main floor of the old building, and a room of the same size below it. These are joined to the main building by a cor-

ridor two stories in height. The chapel is finished with yellow pine so worked as to bring out the natural grain of the wood, and is entirely ceiled with the same material. It is much admired, being attractive in appearance as well as unique in this section. The school rooms are in a separate building about one hundred and fifty feet away, and are so arranged that out of twenty rooms, ten being on each floor, all are corner rooms but four. This building provides room for four hundred pupils. Each school room has a closet and an entry way to hang wraps, and, with the exception of the middle rooms mentioned above, each has two entrances. Both this and the chapel are substantially built, on foundations of concrete, and are pronounced by good judges of such work to be well made.

The roofs of both are of slate. All the timber used in their construction is yellow pine. The floors are deafened with a proper mixture of cement and sawdust. All doors and windows are provided with transoms furnished with lifters. Ventilation is secured by vent shafts in which the draft can be forced by means of a heated pipe; the supply of fresh and warm air being always as great as the exhaust of foul air. The school building is on a commanding site, part of a purchase of land made with the special appropriation for the purpose, by the last Assembly.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of water supply, which had been a troublesome one to this Institution for these many years, was settled by boring an Artesian well. This was looked upon by some as a very doubtful experiment, but the Board was inclined to this from the fact that there had been two or three wells sunk in the near vicinity with good results. Accordingly, work was begun, and, after about three months' boring, water was struck at the depth of 1,091 feet. It is of fine quality, clear and perfectly soft. The supply is ample, being in the vicinity of 1,700 barrels of fifty gallons each—coal oil measure—in twenty-four hours. The pump formerly at the creek has been moved and attached to the well, and is still used to fill the reservoir on the hill-top. This solution of the long vexed question of water supply, is consid-

ered by all who have investigated it, as the best possible one. These wells generally furnish a steady supply of water for many years. The analysis of the water of the well in question, kindly made for us by Dr. Peck, the chemist of the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, shows nothing deleterious, and the water is so palatable as to suit the majority of those who have made use of it. The pressure of the water is sufficient to raise it in a pipe to about fifty feet above the surface of the ground.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The main building, used as a dormitory, has been provided with two excellent fire escapes, one at the end of each wing. These are so arranged, especially the one for girls, that small children can fearlessly travel up and down them. This the pupils are practised in, in the event of an emergency. With the ladders previously attached and four sets of stairways, it appears to be a very easy matter to empty the main building. Additional fire protection is afforded by coils of hose which hang already attached on every floor, and are so situated that a stream can be turned on any room of the house at a moment's notice.

CASUALTIES.

On the 12th of June a tornado or cyclone struck the main building, carrying away the roof of the central part, together with the belfry. Most of the debris fell between the main building and the chapel adjoining, about forty feet to the rear. Some damage was done to the roofs of adjoining buildings, and flying timbers broke the main wall in one place. By a merciful Providence no one was injured. The session of the school had closed but a day or two before, otherwise the loss of several lives would have to be recorded. The wind which unroofed the building was at once followed by rain, which came through the house, damaging the plaster on ceilings and walls, and injuring floors.

As several days passed before a temporary roof could be put on, and there was rain every twenty-four hours, it was impossi-

ble to prevent some damage. Constant care lessened this some, and the temporary roof, made of sheeting and tar-paper, will answer its purpose till the permanent one is in place. In the construction of this, care is taken to have it properly anchored to the walls. The roof that was blown off was constructed in a very unworkmanlike manner, being simply laid on the walls and expected to stay by its own weight. The wonder was, not that it was finally carried away, but that it remained as long as it did. Some reference is also had in rebuilding to appearance, and the sky-line modified somewhat, so that the general effect is better. The damage from the wind storm referred to was about \$7,000. Repairing it will delay the opening of the next session about two weeks. A statement of the facts in the case was laid before the Honorable the Executive Council of the state. That council, after a careful examination of the matter in question, ordered the necessary repairs made, and at this writing they are being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Among minor casualties, we mention the burning of a couple of board roofs on small buildings, viz.: the gas-house and the water-reservoir on the bluff. The former should be replaced with an iron roof, as a certain amount of flame is almost unavoidable in the manufacture of gas, and the building must be so made as to allow of its presence in the room without fear of harm.

SHOPS.

The Industrial Department has been carried on in such a way as to turn out some good work. Specimens of pupils' work from the shoe-shop, carpenter-shop and printing-office were on exhibition at the New Orleans Cotton Centennial, and were much admired, as were also some crayon sketches of various sorts, including some enlargements of photographs, done by hand in the art room, by our pupils. The pupils who have shown a natural aptitude for drawing, have been put under the care of a teacher in the art room, and have done some work that has been highly complimented by good judges of work in that line. This work has been in crayon, charcoal and water colors. Some have al-

ready gained so much skill in that line of work, that a few more terms will, perhaps, render them able to do work of that sort at remunerative rates. Already a few mutes from other similar schools are making their living by art work.

The building now used as a carpenter-shop, shoe-shop and printing-office, is not large enough to accommodate all the pupils who want to learn trades, and it should be enlarged. This can probably be done at a cost of not to exceed five thousand dollars. As it is a necessity, I do not hesitate to recommend it heartily. There has been within the last few years a growing tendency on the part of those interested in schools of all sorts to turn their attention to industrial education, and in this, some of the men who are gaining the most renown are but following in the footsteps that the instructors of the deaf and dumb have been treading for nearly half a century. If it be considered needful for a speaking man to be provided with a trade in order to be equipped for the conflict of life, still more must it be for a mute, and this branch of our work should not be allowed to fall behind.

The course of study followed at this school is made to conform as far as may be to the course of the common school. The mute must, of course, begin at a low point and take a long time to acquire what is gained by his more fortunate brother in a few terms. The first year is almost wholly given to learning to use simple sentences. When the uneducated mute first comes to school, he has no knowledge of written language. He does not know that things have names. He does not know that he himself has a name. As soon as may be, he is introduced to such text-books as are used in the common schools. But these are not put into his hands for some time, for even the simplest books that are made expressly for children with all their senses, contain figures of speech which the mute must have some considerable training to understand. Text-books, *i. e.*, printed ones, are used very sparingly during the first three or four years, and their place is supplied by blank-books, in which the pupil is taught to write the lesson his teacher gives him. When at length it is considered best to give him the books in use in the common schools, great pains are taken to explain the meaning of all new words to him. If the pupil show himself worthy, after

finishing the usual course, of more extended instruction, he is given an opportunity of taking a higher course, in which he can prepare himself for the Deaf Mute College at Washington. The studies in this department include physical geography, natural philosophy, histories of foreign countries, grammar in a more advanced form than during the previous years of his course, algebra, if he be able to take it, otherwise arithmetic.

It is a matter of gratification to be able to say that Iowa is now represented at the Deaf Mute College at Washington by nearly a dozen students, the highest number at present attending from any one state. During the biennial period just passed, we have been favored with a call from the president of the college, Dr. Edward Gallaudet, son of the pioneer educator of mutes in this land. The visit of the gentleman named did a great deal of good, stimulating the pupils of the school to renewed exertion, filling their minds with the thought that there is a future for the faithful student.

The number of students enrolled at this school during the last biennial period was 305. Their names will be found appended. It has been supposed and stated by many that there are as many more in the state out of school that should be here. This statement is founded on the last United States census reports. I am inclined to think that the matter has been stated rather strongly, from the fact that the lists at this Institution, presumably as recent and correct as any — coming, as they do, from the county superintendents every year — do not show any such number of *schoolable* age. A large number of those reported deaf and dumb by the census prove to be unfortunates belonging to the other classes.

The main dependence for instruction in the American schools for the deaf, has been and continues to be, signs. These furnish us with means of imparting instruction to all classes of mutes who have intellect enough to be admitted into a school. Signs are natural to a deaf person. They have accomplished much in the past, and there seems to be less tendency to discard them now than at any time during the past fifteen years. At the same time, all the state schools carry on classes in articulation, for the benefit particularly of those that are semi-mute or semi-

deaf. In some of the latter cases, the semi-dormant sense can be waked up in a measure, by exercising the pupil on familiar words, at continually increasing distances. New words can be given in the same way, till he recognizes any word in the vocabulary which he has learned, at the distance of from ten to fifteen feet. A few others, congenital mutes, can be admitted to these classes with profit. For the classes mentioned above, the practice of reading lips is very useful. The Iowa Institution has carried on classes in articulation for the past eight years, and still keeps them up. It is the opinion of the most noted educators that as good results are obtained in this way as by having all the pupils of a school taught by articulation alone. This is called the combined method. It is an impossibility to taboo signs in any school in which a large number of deaf children are gathered. Signs are the natural language of the deaf. There is a tendency even on the part of those educated by articulation to fall back upon signs as soon as their school days are past. The reason is obvious: the mass of mankind are unwilling to take the time to listen to the slow and inharmonious utterances of one who has no ear to guide him. The ear plays a more important part in the matter of vocalization than some are wont to give it credit for. The deaf look around among their fellows who have been taught by signs, find that they are able to carry on an interesting conversation, showing appreciation of the current opinions of the day, and of the most important problems of life, and their tendency is to associate with them. They must depend on signs or writing and the manual alphabet. Signs, being quickest, and precise enough for all but the shades of meaning, are soon in current use, and articulation suspended.

EDUCATION IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Within the last two years, the subject of providing for the education of the deaf and dumb in the common schools by arranging classes in such a manner that the pupils who are deaf can have the benefit of the society of hearing and speaking children on the playground, and have separate class instruction, has come into prominent notice. The advantages claimed for

this have been urged in a strenuous manner, and by one having such a reputation in the United States that his words command attention immediately from any body of men; viz.: Graham Bell, of telephonic fame. Possessed of an ample fortune to carry out any experiment he chooses, he has been able to start a school where his plans can be exactly followed if in any place, and the result of these will be looked for with interest by the profession generally. The theory is that the association of the deaf with hearing children, will tend to do away with their isolation, leading them to the use of better language; *i. e.*, language freer from mutisms, which consist of inversions of the ordinary English order — and to the formation of marital attachments with their hearing comrades. The fear is that intermarriage among mutes may eventually be the cause of the formation of a deaf variety of the human race. It is stated by the friends of such a scheme that the instruction given in such a school may be either by the sign method or by articulation. The supposition is, however, that their preference would be for the latter.

It would seem natural that it should be so, in order to gain the benefit sought from the companionship of the children who can hear and who are the most important factor in this system of education; more so indeed, than the teachers themselves. I have said that the results of Mr. Bell's experiment will be looked for with interest. But there is no reason, from past experience, to hope that it will be a grand success: Prof. Gordon, of the National Deaf Mute College in Washington, has shown in an able paper on this subject, that it was carefully tried on the continent of Europe so long ago as to have been overlooked and seem like something new when suggested in this day. It was tried in various places with but one result, that of failure. Day schools for the deaf are in operation in some of the large cities of our own land. But it is a noticeable fact that the hearing children attending these schools are not so strongly imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice as is necessary successfully to carry out the scheme. They think more of the sport with their favored fellows where they can communicate by word

of mouth with no special pains, than of the play where nothing but sign communication can be relied on,—for, be it reading motions of the lips or motions of the hand, it is all but sign reading to the mute—and the deaf boy or girl is practically as much isolated as when attending school at an Institution specially designed for mutes.

Day schools, it is claimed, would give the child the great boon which cannot be over-estimated, the home influence. But there are many cases where the home influence can be over-estimated. Some children come from homes where they are not as well trained as if they were in the hands of strangers; and in those cases where the influence is wholly salutary, the associations of the street go far to counteract it. Many of the deaf are widely scattered, living on farms or in small towns. Manifestly, it would be impossible to establish schools for such, which they could attend without leaving home. This confines the experiment to large cities. So this experiment would not benefit the masses as much as the one now in vogue. It is one of the best features of the state schools that they instruct the pupil in trades, so that he can leave the school possessed of the means of earning his living if he pay attention to his business during his school time. But instruction in the shops consumes a good share of the time of a mute in one of our state schools, so much that there would not be the chance of giving its equivalent in a day school where the pupil must come perhaps a long way to attend. The attendance also is a matter to be considered; many a parent will allow his child to remain at home on a very trivial excuse. This trouble is met in all schools for speaking children causing many lost days. The regular habits of the inmates of an Institution have much to do with the high health record that almost universally prevails in Institutions of this nature. Childhood needs regular hours of eating, sleeping and studying and these, with plenty of good, wholesome food, will often correct disorders that the parents have been in the habit of considering well nigh incurable. Pupils are more liable to sickness when they return from their homes where they have not been regular in their habits, bringing with them the malarious poi-

son of the section from which they come, than after settling down to the routine of the school life again.

As to the tendency to produce a deaf variety of the human race by the intermarriage of mutes with mutes, it may be said that there is not much evidence to show that any such tendency exists in any alarming degree. If this were a source of any uneasiness, the inmates of an Institution that had been established a long time and sent out many graduates, would be sure to contain many children of deaf parents. But as a rule they do not. Among three hundred pupils in attendance at this school during the past two years, but one family was represented where the parents were deaf. But hearing children of deaf parents are the rule.

HEALTH.

The general health of the pupils has been good during the last biennial period. There have been some severe cases of illness that it was feared at one time would end fatally, but the blessing of Providence upon watchful nursing, averted the dreaded result. But we have not entirely escaped. Two deaths of pupils have occurred at the Institution. A lad named O'Connor died suddenly of heart disease, to which he was subject, in the fall of 1884. The other was a youth named Thompson, who lingered for months with consumption and died the day school closed in the summer of the same year. He was a lad of rare sweetness of disposition, and the patience he displayed through all his sufferings won the affection of all about him. His case was particularly sad from the fact that his father, though notified of his son's condition, and urged to come to him, took no notice of the appeal, but left him to the care of the school that had done for him all that he had been advantaged by. He died in the hope of a blessed immortality, concerning which he would not have known, but for the instruction received at this school. He was buried on the grounds of this Institution.

Several changes have taken place in the corps of instructors since the close of the last biennial period. Messrs. Booth and Kennedy went respectively to the Pennsylvania Institution at

Philadelphia, and the one at Jacksonville, Ills., as instructors, and Mr. J. W. Blattner to the Colorado Institution as Principal. Miss Metta Shaw left us to undertake domestic responsibilities, and one, Miss Jennie Cramer, died at her home in Dunlap, of consumption. In her death the Institution sustained a great loss. She was a lady of high Christian character, a rare sign maker and an enthusiastic teacher.

To complete the plan of the chapel it is needful to build two more corridors: one from each wing of the main building, connecting with the east and west corners of the chapel. These will afford communication between the two buildings, proving useful at all times and specially needful in stormy weather as places of exercise for children who ought not to be exposed to the severity of an inclement day. The original design also called for a gallery in the main room of the chapel building. The assembly room will not present a finished appearance without this.

The grounds of this Institution are in a rough condition. There is need of roadways, walks and terraces. As bringing this land into proper subjection is a matter not to be accomplished in a day, I would respectfully recommend a small annual appropriation, say \$2,500. This would make it possible to employ a landscape gardener to lay out the grounds and give the proper grades; to be worked to as the weather would admit. This plan has been followed, I believe, in one of the other Institutions, the Orphan's Home at Davenport, to the great advantage of that place.

It is necessary to pay attention in season to the pipe supplying the reservoir on the bluff. This has been laid a number of years, and besides being subject to decay, is smaller than it ever should have been, being a two inch pipe instead of a four inch one. I would recommend that a four inch pipe be laid as soon as possible. This will give less work to the pump, decreasing the friction. The cost of the pipe will be but about \$500.

A kitchen is one of the most pressing needs at this time. There is a very suitable place for this immediately adjoining the laundry building. Here it can be put up at less cost than

in any other place on account of having two walls, the laundry on one side and chapel on the other—that can be used. The vent flues of the larger of these two buildings can be used for chimneys, saving additional cost. This will correct the mistake, too commonly made in Institution building, of having the living department immediately over the culinary, with all the odors of the latter permeating the house to the top story. There should be provided in connection with this a baker's oven of capacity sufficient to do the baking of the Institution and instruct some of the youth in the trade.

The front of the main building has an approach that is out of keeping with the size and style of the building. It was probably as good as could be made with the material and money at hand at the time of its erection, but it should be removed as soon as possible. The steps are very narrow and the risers so high as to be dangerous; not to say unsightly. Falls on these have been repeated, and as they must be in constant use, it is the part of wisdom to change them without waiting for further harm to be done.

The Institution is still lighted with gas. Two years more of trial of the electric light have still further demonstrated its suitability for the use of such an Institution as this. The success of the plant at the penitentiary at Anamosa, indicates that it will not be long before electricity take the place of gas in all our state Institutions.

A detailed estimate, by a competent architect, of the cost of the improvements named, gives the following figures:

For corridors.....	\$1,600.00
For gallery.....	1,000.00
For kitchen.....	5,360.60
For enlargement of shop.....	5,000.00
For front steps to main entrance.....	6,000.00
For electric light.....	5,800.00

We are grateful for the courtesies of reduced rates, extended us by the railways of the state, and hereby return thanks for the same.

We also acknowledge the receipt of a large number of news-

papers, too many to enumerate. With most of these the *Deaf Mute Hawkeye* exchanges, but they would, it is fair to presume, be sent us in any event.

Most of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb publish a periodical, and the paper published at this school goes to all these in exchange. It is proper to state that the *Deaf Mute Hawkeye* was enlarged, improved, and changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly, in the fall of 1883.

THE SESSION OF THE SCHOOL

begins the second Wednesday in September, and continues till the second Wednesday in June. *Pupils should come promptly at the beginning and remain until the end of the session.*

CLOTHING.

Pupils should be furnished with sufficient clothing, but legislative provision has been made to clothe those too poor to supply themselves. Each pupil should have a trunk with a good lock and key. The following articles of clothing are suggested:

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

Females—Four dresses, two of them suitable for winter, two pairs of shoes, four pairs of stockings, other articles in proportion, and warm underclothing for winter.

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

THE INSTITUTION.

The buildings of the Institution are heated by steam and lighted with gas; furnished with fire plug and hose on every floor, and the latest improved fire-escapes, reaching from the roof to the ground, are fixed on either end and the rear of the main building. A watchman is on duty all hours of the night,

and every precaution is taken to guard against fire, so that no anxiety need be felt on that score. A competent corps of instructors of long and successful experience is employed in every department.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Printing,
Shoemaking,
Carpentering,
Dress-making,
Farming and gardening.

Drawing and painting, light household work, plain sewing and knitting are also taught.

If the pupil come with one pair of shoes it will be sufficient. Shoemaking is taught by an instructor capable of doing all kinds of work in this trade.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

Parents will be duly notified of the day on which school closes, so that arrangements can be made to convey the children home to spend the summer vacation.

Parents can aid in the instruction of their children by labeling common objects and teaching them to copy these; also, to write the names of different members of the family. This gives some freedom in the use of pen or pencil, and makes their progress in school the more rapid.

Letters or packages sent to the pupils should be sent in
"Care of D. & D. Inst.,"

With charges prepaid.

Address communications to

H. C. HAMMOND,

Superintendent Inst. D. & D.,

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ITEMIZED LIST OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD BEGINNING JULY
1ST, 1883, AND ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1885,
BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Allspice, 6 pounds.....	\$ 1 32
Apples, 794½ bushels.....	795 50
" Evaporated, 500 pounds.....	56 25
" Butter, 618 pounds.....	49 44
Asparagus, 5 pounds.....	65
Bacon, 517½ pounds.....	62 74
Baking Powder.....	125 04
Beans, 75 12-15 bushels.....	191 26
Beans, String, 2 boxes and 5 pounds.....	3 99
Beef, roast, 50,686 pounds.....	4,081 49
Beef, steak, 29,989 pounds.....	2,402 58
Beef, tongue, 4 pounds.....	1 20
Beets, 3 dozen.....	1 50
Blackberries, 20 cases.....	57 80
Blackberries, evaporated, 500 pounds.....	67 00
Blueberries, 1 box.....	2 50
Bologna sausage, 357 pounds.....	30 45
Bread, 135,252 pounds.....	4,769 79
Buckwheat, 140 pounds.....	13 65
Butter, 21,142¾ pounds.....	4,210 78
Cabbage, 10½ dozen.....	7 95
Cake.....	1 40
Catsup, 1 gallon and 1 bottle.....	5 56
Candies, 244 pounds.....	28 50
Celery, 69½ pounds.....	7 85
Cherries, 32 quarts.....	6 60
Cheese, 656¼ pounds.....	92 65
Chickens, 1,417½ pounds and 10½ dozen.....	125 43
Chocolate, 11 pounds.....	5 20
Chow Chow, 6 bottles.....	3 90
Cider, 5 gallons.....	1 50
Cinnamon, 12 pounds.....	3 48
Citron, 9 pounds.....	3 00
Cloves, 5 pounds.....	1 30
Cocoanut, 47 pounds.....	14 00
Codfish, 244 pounds.....	22 00
Coffee, 4838 pounds.....	693 25
Corned beef, 2,265 pounds.....	145 20
Corn—canned, 25 cases.....	91 00
Corn—green, 24½ dozen.....	3 06
Corn—meal, 14,655 pounds.....	188 70

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Corn starch, 60 pounds.....	5 30
Crackers, soda, etc.....	816 77
Cranberries, 3 bushels and 10 quarts.....	37 86
Cream Tartar, 121½ pounds.....	5 20
Cucumbers, 8 dozen.....	4 15
Currants, 25 pounds.....	2 26
Dried Beef, 486¾ pounds.....	66 08
Ducks, 125 pounds.....	14 28
Eggs, 7,566 dozen.....	972 51
Fish—fresh, 2,378 pounds.....	231 18
Flour—wheat, 17,006 pounds.....	474 07
Flour—graham, 325 pounds.....	11 30
Flour—rye, 15 pounds.....	55
Ginger, 6 pounds.....	1 50
Grapes, 1,405 pounds.....	56 57
Ham, 3,526 pounds.....	437 71
Hominy, 600 pounds.....	17 00
Honey, 219 pounds.....	31 52
Horse radish, 6 bottles.....	1 00
Ice cream, 1 gallon.....	1 25
Kraut, 3 barrels and 10 gallons.....	23 00
Lard, 4,185 pounds.....	400 30
Lemons, 87½ dozen.....	31 60
Lemon extract, 8 bottles.....	4 85
Lettuce.....	3 55
Macaroni, 75 pounds.....	11 25
Mac.....	36
Mace.....	1,566 77
Milk, 10,639½ gallons.....	23 00
Mince meat, 250 pounds.....	13 92
Mustard, 48 pounds.....	114 72
Mutton, 1,141 pounds.....	1 45
Nutmeg, 1½ pounds.....	95 35
Oat-meal, 13½ barrels and 75 pounds.....	1 75
Olive oil, 3 quarts.....	150 65
Onions, 333 bushels.....	21 20
Oranges, 4 boxes and 2 dozen.....	627 94
Oysters, 437½ gallons.....	9 76
Parsnips, 24 bushels.....	12 22
Peaches—fresh, 3½ bushels.....	336 30
Peaches—canned, 114 cases.....	69 15
Peas, 21½ cases.....	36 70
Pepper, 178 pounds.....	43
Pepper—cayenne, 1½ dozen cans.....	40
Pepper—green, 1 dozen.....	2 15
Pickles, 4 bottles.....	5 00
Pickled pork, 50 pounds.....	1 45
Pop-corn, 1¼ bushels.....	1,052 28
Potatoes—Irish, 2,029 11-12 bushels.....	38 30
Potatoes—sweet, 1,326 pounds.....	33 85
Preserves, 14 pails and 1 case.....	17 89
Prunes, 265 pounds.....	1 40
Radishes, 14 dozen.....	94 55
Raisins, 932 pounds.....	9 46
Raspberries, 41 quarts.....	26 75
Rice, 350 pounds.....	11 40
Rolls and biscuits, 60 dozen.....	1 65
Sage, 1 package and ¼ pound.....	13 00
Salmon, 130 pounds.....	37 30
Salt, 20¼ barrels.....	1 80
Soda—Baking, 30 pounds.....	2 00
Spinach, 4 bushels.....	

Squash, 254.....	10 65
Strawberries, 34 cases.....	102 16
Suet, 52 pounds.....	3 57
Sugar, 38,119¼ pounds.....	2,784 05
Sugar—maple, 16¼ pounds.....	2 44
Syrup, 1,434¼ gallons.....	517 39
Tapioca, 48 pounds.....	3 37
Tea, 1,207¼ pounds.....	557 52
Tomatoes—fresh, 35 bushels.....	19 41
Tomatoes—canned, 29 cases.....	70 10
Turnips, 192½ bushels.....	44 40
Turkeys, 1,001½ pounds.....	110 19
Vanilla extract, 3 bottles.....	2 15
Vegetables—evaporated, 1 case.....	3 50
Venison, 289 pounds.....	25 25
Vinegar, 373 gallons.....	69 52
Water melons, 12.....	3 24
Yeast.....	3 35
Total, (groceries).....	\$ 30,812 59

FARM AND GARDEN.

Axe handles, two.....	\$ 60
Axle grease, 21 boxes.....	1 75
Cabbage plants 5,400.....	11 50
Chain, 7 yards.....	35
Corn (seed) 6 bushels.....	5 75
Cultivators, 7.....	109 20
Gate, 1.....	5 12
Grape vines.....	117 50
Hardware, farm.....	536 77
Hayseed, 4½ bushels.....	4 65
Hoes, 1½ dozen.....	6 75
Hog remedy, 3 packages.....	6 25
Horse medicine.....	2 25
Horse shoeing.....	145 65
Matlocks, 1.....	1 00
Neck yoke, 1.....	1 25
Onion sets.....	5 00
Padlocks.....	2 25
Picks, 2.....	2 00
Plow, 1.....	8 00
Potatoes, sweet, plants, 2,300.....	6 90
Rakes, 2.....	25 45
Scythes, 6.....	4 25
Seeds—Blue grass, 30 bushels.....	54 51
" Flower.....	3 70
" Garden.....	14 55
" Broom corn, 2¼ bushels.....	2 30
Seeder, 1.....	23 00
Stalk cutter, 1.....	30 00
Spades, 2.....	2 10
Sprinklers, 4.....	3 00
Strawberry plants, 2,000.....	7 00
Tomato plants, 800.....	7 00
Trees—evergreen, 5.....	4 25
Wagons, 2 and general repairs.....	239 45
Whips, 2.....	1 85

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Wheelbarrows, 16.....	41 50
Total of farm and garden.....	\$ 1,440 80

DRY GOODS AND SEWING ROOM SUPPLIES.

Bags, 17 and 300 paper.....	\$ 4 10
Bed spreads, 210.....	154 50
Binding for matting.....	3 50
Blankets, 112 pair.....	423 25
Bradd, 1 yard.....	10
Buttons, 14¼ gross, 6 cards and 1 collar.....	22 11
Cambrie, 10½ yards.....	62
Cassimere and Jeans, 76¾ yards.....	21 39
Chenille, 5 yards.....	63
Cheese cloth, 64 yards.....	3 20
Cheviot, 118 yards.....	13 80
Cotton batting, 16 bats.....	2 40
Cotton flannel, 110 yards.....	18 02
Crash, 385 yards.....	35 50
Curtains and fixtures.....	27 29
Darning ball, 1.....	25
Drilling, 1½ yards.....	19
Elastic, 2 yards.....	30
Felt cloth, 1 rem'l ¼ yard.....	2 45
Flannel, 16 yards.....	4 10
Fringe, 34¼ yards.....	10 53
Gingham, 32 yards.....	3 50
Knitting cotton, 12 balls.....	1 20
Linen, (Butcher's) 1 yard.....	45
Muslin, 2,246¾ yards.....	105 85
Napkins, 15 5 6 dozen.....	34 95
Needles.....	6 95
Padding, 1.....	20
Pins, 3¼ dozen papers.....	3 15
Prints, 33¼ yards.....	22 09
Scissors, 6 pair.....	5 50
Quilts, 9½ dozen.....	75 00
Sewing machine and 2 dozen needles.....	50 90
Sewing room supplies.....	5 70
Sheeting, 123¾ yards.....	20 90
Silesia, 32 yards.....	5 30
Tartan, 35 yards.....	6 70
Thinables, 12 dozen.....	4 05
Thread, 66¾ dozen spools.....	41 98
Ticking, 133 yards.....	20 53
Towels, 5½ dozen and 106 yards.....	29 54
Yarn, 37 skeins and 17 pounds.....	18 87
Zephyr, 26 laps.....	2 52

Total am't, dry goods, etc..... \$ 1,274 06

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Abstract title, 1.....	\$ 6 00
Advertising.....	81 93
American Annals.....	86 00
Attorney's fees.....	31 25

Barrels, empty, 2	6 00
Battery, 1 McIntosh	9 00
Bisque eggs	20
Borax, 1/2 pound	15
Bottles, 3	65
Box, 1	65
Brick, 3,599	72 00
Buckies, 2 7-12 dozen	1 20
Burlap, 28 yards	1 85
Campbor gum, 4 pounds	1 20
Calligraph, 1	85 00
Cans, 3	2 25
Carriages, 1 and repairs	181 00
Carriage hire	11 00
Cement, 13 1/2 barrels	30 25
Christmas entertainment	3 45
Cleaning well	1 00
Clocks 4, and repairs	105 75
Copying specifications	2 00
Cords and twine, 35 pounds and 6 balls	17 08
Corks	45
Cosmoline, 2 1/2 bottles	5 25
Cutting hair	37 75
Dentistry	10 25
Drayage	8 00
Dyes	35
Expressage	10 10
Estimating electric light	12 50
Estimate of architect (coal shed)	2 50
Flax, 6 pounds	2 00
Freight	254 87
Graining door, 1	8 00
Ice	265 05
Labor	100 05
Lap robe, 1	9 50
Lime, 3 bushels and 20 pounds	9 45
Masonry	522 40
Measures, 1 set and 2 tape	2 30
Medicines	281 75
Mortar and hauling	12 00
Oil—castor, 1 1/2 gallons	7 75
Oil—sweet and machine, 95 1/2 gallons	103 70
Oil—waxed, 6 bottles	2 00
Painting, papering, and kalsomining	702 50
Paper, misc. assortment	24 25
Paper bonnets, 2 dozen	70
Physicians' services	74 00
Plaster paris, 2 barrels and 13 pounds	6 15
Postage and box rent	257 02
Pupils' cash refunded	6 37
Reservoir cleaning	51 10
Roof repairs	2 90
Rope, 8 pounds	1 05
Said, 4 loads	3 00
Sawdust, 3 arloads	45 19
Sewerpipe, 52 1/2 feet and fixtures	32 07
Stereoscopic exhibition	15 00
Shovels, 8	8 40
Sleigh bells, 3 sets	3 70
Spy glass repairs	10 00
Storage	3 05

Superintendent's expenses	140 14
Supplies for swmg (boys)	5 25
Tank, 1	4 50
Telegraphing	53 81
Taxidermy, 104 specimens	149 04
Telephone rental	195 15
Thermometers, 3 and 1 magnifying glass	3 80
Tobacco, substitute for	1 15
Transportation of pupils	397 31
Traveling expenses	297 42
Truss, 1 child's	1 75
Vaccine points, 5 packages	6 00
Waterhose, 650 ft. and 3 pipes	225 50
Wire, 48 pounds	6 72
Wood, 61 5-8 cords	280 87

Total of miscellaneous expenses \$ 5,936 06

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES—GENERAL.

Bath tub, 1	\$ 2 00
Beds, 56	157 00
Blacking, 9 dozen—shoe polish 1 bottle	4 70
Brackets, 4 pair and ends	2 00
Brooms, 3 dozen	6 00
Brushes, 25 1-6 dozen	78 38
Butter mould, 1	35
Carpet chairs, 1/2 dozen	4 50
Carpets, 450 1/2 yards and wad-paper	485 35
Cups, tin, 1 dozen	30
Dust-pans, 3 dozen	6 25
Foot cleaners, 3	1 50
Furniture—Bed room	225 13
— Dining room	250 88
— House	55 00
— Kitchen	210 80
— Parlor	100 60
Glassware—House	11 43
Hardware—House	260 06
Ink—Indelible	9 75
Jars, 1/2 gross	8 50
Jugs, 4	70
Mats (door) 5	5 50
Mattings, 56 yards	67 79
Mattresses, 59	300 00
Mops, 15-12 dozen	2 55
Hair oil, 1 bottle	40
Oil cloth, 61 1-18 yds, 12 rolls, 2 pieces, 1 rem't	64 41
Palls, 23	9 90
Pillow-sham holders, 3	3 00
Rugs, 1	15 00
Side-board covers, 2	3 00
Sponges	2 85
Soap, toilet	57 08
Stoves, 2 and damper	15 20
Stove polish, 1 gross papers	8 00
Table covers, 4	7 50
Table linen, 71 1-6 yards	59 69
Traps, mouse, etc., 3	2 40

IOWA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Whiting, 5 pounds	25
Total of household supplies	\$ 2,615 80

CLOTHING.

Coats, 4 and 1 vest	\$ 17 10
Collars, 205 boxes paper and 2 linen	24 03
Combs, 16 7-12 dozen	23 20
Corsets, 1	1 00
Drawers, 2 1-6 dozen pairs	11 80
Dress goods, 34 yards	9 00
Caps, 2 1/2 dozen	17 95
Hats, 5 1/2 dozen	33 77
Hooks and eyes	35
Hose, 6 1/2 dozen	13 83
Jackets, 3	2 25
Mitts, 2 11-12 dozen	19 20
Neck ties, 3	95
Overalls, 1 5-12 dozen	10 75
Pants, 38 pairs	83 40
Ribbon, 12 yards	2 25
Shawl, 1	4 00
Shirts, 11	8 40
Shoes, 24 pairs	50 35
Skirts	65
Slippers, 3 pairs	1 80
Socks, 11 dozen	14 85
Suits, 77	491 55
Suspenders, 6 dozen	10 50
Undershirts, 2 1-6 dozen	12 70
Total	\$ 865 63

LIVE STOCK.

Hog, 1	\$ 20 00
Horses, 2	200 00
Total	\$ 220 00

HORSE FEED.

Bran, 1500 pounds	\$ 10 00
Corn, 955 bushels	327 15
Hay, 48 tons and 1,695 pounds	197 48
Oats, 112 bushels	301 18
Total	\$ 835 81

HARNESS AND HORSE CLOTHES.

Horse blanket, 1	\$ 80
Curry comb, 1	50
Harness and repairs	212 53
Harness oil, 3 cans	1 55
Total	\$ 215 38

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

FUEL.

Coal, 3,081 tons and 675 pounds	\$ 9,983 73
Coke, 3,663 bushels	675 95
Total	\$10,659 68

PRINTING-OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Benzine, 6 gallons	\$ 1 30
Supplies	449 44
Total	\$ 450 74

SHOE-SHOP SUPPLIES.

Leather	\$ 1,264 71
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CARPENTER-SHOP SUPPLIES.

Chisels, 3	\$ 1 50
Drivers	50
Felt tar, 2,798 pounds	69 95
Glass and window lights	146 88
Glue, 20 pounds	4 50
Hammers, 15	5 95
Hardware	321 66
Lumber	1,410 40
Nails, 1,660 pounds and 4 kegs	63 75
Oil, linseed, 54 1/2 gallons	35 05
Paint, 12 gallons and 336 pounds	19 08
Putty, 144 pounds	9 22
Sandpaper, 4 quires	1 10
Sheeting, 400 feet	8 00
Shingles, 9,000	33 25
Turpentine, 1 gallon	60
Varnish, 5 1/2 gallons	7 10
Weather strips, 575 feet	25 12
White-lead, 108 1/2 pounds	7 95
Total	\$ 2,171 56

BROOM-SHOP SUPPLIES.

Broom corn	\$ 66 95
Broom handles, 300	6 00
Hardware	2 25
Total	\$ 75 20

TRUSTEES' EXPENSES.

B. F. Clayton, per diem and mileage	\$ 300 80
Louis Weinstein, per diem and mileage	463 50

IOWA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Thomas Elder, per diem and mileage.....	143 10
C. C. Carpenter, per diem and mileage.....	64 00
J. H. Stubenrauch, per diem and mileage.....	175 30

Total\$ 1,146 70

KEEPING TREASURER'S BOOKS.

J. H. Stubenrauch	\$ 200 00
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SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$10,257 73
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LIGHTS.

Candles, 3 boxes, 2 pounds wax, and holders 8 doz	\$ 19 70
Candle wick, 15 pounds	3 60
Coal oil, 13,070 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	1,151 88
Gasoline, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	2 60
Globes, 4 and holders	4 00
Lamp chimneys, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 00
Lamp (street) and fittings, 1.....	9 00
Lamp wicks, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	20
Lanterns and globes, 12	11 65
Matches, 5 cases	9 25

Total\$ 1,212 88

LAUNDRY SUPPLIES.

Alkalimeter, 1.....	\$ 75
Baskets, 4 5 12 dozen.....	23 49
Blueing, 18 cases.....	32 15
Caustic soda, 457 pounds.....	31 99
Hardware	6 82
Lye, 27 cases.....	83 65
Rubber apron, 1.....	4 00
Soaps	1,282 33
Soda—sul, 1,188 pounds.....	29 86
Starch, 680 pounds.....	58 60
Tubs, 10 (wash)	7 05
Tub, 1 cast iron.....	21 50
Wash-boards, 3.....	1 00
Wash-powder, 4 pounds.....	50
Wringers, 2.....	15 00

Total\$ 1,598 69

GAS LIGHT AND MACHINIST'S SUPPLIES.

Belting, 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	\$ 44 61
Boilers, 2 and repairs	455 94
Bronze	1 00
Chandeliers, 4.....	40 10
Clay, 10 barrels	49 50
Engine, 1, rubber belt and general repairs	169 75
Faucets, 2.....	80
Fire shovel, 1.....	1 00

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Gauge cocks, 2.....	1 60
Gas and steam fixtures	578 26
Gauge glasses, 2.....	70
Hardware	127 76
Iron, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	2 89
Oil—engine, 2 barrels, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	48 27
Pipes, iron.....	148 81
Pulleys, 2.....	10 00
Pump and fixtures.....	107 96
Reflectors, 7 (cone)	101 15
Retort, 1.....	11 71
Shafting.....	12 10
Solder, 1 pound.....	20
Tallow, 436 pounds	35 38
Trap—steam, 1.....	20 00
Valves, etc.....	87 52
Valve machine, 1.....	67 50
Wrench (monkey) 2.....	1 40
Zinc, 14 pounds	1 40
Waste, 143 pounds.....	17 85

Total\$ 2,145 16

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Art materials.....	\$ 79 90
Atlas, 1.....	2 90
Blackboard slating, 5 gallons.....	15 00
Books, 381.....	299 30
Books, miscellaneous.....	166 59
Book-binding.....	1 50
Blank books, 13 dozen.....	11 00
Copy books, 16 dozen.....	16 15
Crayons, 2 cases and 12 gross.....	33 70
Desks, 62 and 3 seats.....	210 00
Drawing books, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	1 80
Exercise books, 12 dozen.....	14 40
Erasers, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	23 45
Foolscap and other paper.....	54 90
Ink	34 85
Lead pencils, 7 gross.....	10 30
Maps, 5, with mountings.....	23 00
Mask, 1.....	50
Note books.....	17 50
Paper fasteners, 4 boxes.....	1 10
Pens and penholders.....	35 70
Picture frames, 3.....	8 80
“ moulding.....	63 07
“ wire, 5 rolls.....	1 30
Rubber stamp.....	1 00
Receipt books, 2.....	90
Scratch books, 126 5 6 dozen.....	65 65
Slates, 25 1-5 dozen.....	48 34
Slate pencils, 7 gross	8 40
Steel physics.....	15 75
Sunday school lessons.....	1 00
Time books 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	3 00

Total\$ 1,240 76

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Bill Heads, 2000.....	\$ 2 75
Books	38 75
Blotters	60
Bands—rubber	5 00
Can—oil, 1	10
Envelopes, 9½ boxes	5 85
Erasers	1 15
Fasteners	60
Ink	2 40
Key rings, 1 dozen	1 20
Letter file	50
Maps and mounting	13 33
Mucilage	5 45
Pencils	1 00
Paper	8 75
Pads	20
Pens and penholders	6 00
Receipt books, 3.....	4 75
Rule, 1.....	40
Requisitions and certificates	3 00
Sealing wax, 3 pounds	25
Stamp-self inking, 1.....	4 75
Stools, 3.....	2 70
Thermometer, 1.....	50
Total.....	\$ 109 98

RECAPITULATION—EXPENSES.

Groceries and provisions.....	\$ 30,812 59
Farm and garden.....	1,440 80
Dry goods and sewing machine supplies.....	1,274 06
Miscellaneous.....	5,956 06
Household supplies (general).....	2,615 80
Printing office supplies.....	450 74
Shoe shop supplies.....	1,264 71
Carpenter shop supplies.....	2,171 56
Broom shop supplies.....	75 20
Trustees expenses.....	1,146 70
Keeping treasurer's books.....	200 00
Clothing.....	865 63
Live stock.....	220 00
Horse feed.....	835 81
Harness and horse clothes.....	215 38
Fuel.....	10,659 68
Lights.....	1,212 88
Laundry supplies.....	1,598 69
Gas light and machinist supplies.....	2,145 16
Office supplies.....	109 98
School supplies.....	1,240 75
Salaries and wages.....	45,884 48
Total.....	\$ 112,396 66

RECAPITULATION—RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$ 4 81
Clothing bills.....	1,663 34
Providence fund.....	481 09
Current and ordinary funds.....	110,910 82
Total	\$113,060 06

RECEIVED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Monies turned over from A. Rogers.....	\$ 605 82
Account of paper.....	1 54
Account of board.....	451 00
Account of mdse sold.....	36 71
Account of rent.....	115 00
Account of produce sold.....	18 20
Account of postage.....	5 33
Account of shoe-shop.....	748 91
Account of printing office.....	513 09
Account of old material.....	172 92
Account of live stock.....	761 57
Account of sewing-room.....	136 58
Account of miscellaneous.....	11 57
Account of broom-shop.....	67 80
Account of freight.....	2 00
Account of art room.....	26 15
Account of carpenter-shop.....	46 65
Account of clothing.....	21 05
Account of telegrams.....	1 50
Account of telephone.....	10
Account of dentistry.....	1 75
Account of prescription.....	65
Total	\$ 3,745 89
On hand.....	724 65
	\$ 3,021 24
	113,060 06

Total current and ordinary receipts.....	\$116,081 30
Current and ordinary expenses	\$112,396 66
Balance.....	3,684 64 \$116,081 30

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

The officers and teachers, with salaries, during the last biennial period, have been as follows:

H. C. Hammond, superintendent, resident	\$1,800 00
Edwin Southwick, teacher, non-resident.....	1,100 00
C. S. Zorbaugh, " "	1,100 00
F. C. Holloway, " "	1,100 00
C. Spruit, " "	1,000 00
Helen E. White, " resident.....	600 00
Cora Van Dorin, " "	450 00
Virginia Cowden, " "	450 00
Florence Clement, " "	600 00
Florence Wilcoxson, " "	350 00
Alice Christie, " "	400 00
Mary P. Gallup, " "	450 00
D. W. McDermid, " non-resident.....	1,250 00
G. L. Wyckoff, " "	1,250 00
Linnaeus Roberts, " "	1,250 00
Peter West, steward, resident	720 00
Mrs. A. B. Hammond, matron, resident	500 00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR: I herewith present an account of the receipts and disbursements of the special appropriations made by the Twentieth General Assembly:

For laundry machinery and fixtures, from J. H. Stubenrauch.....	\$ 1,000 00
For coal cellar and tunnel, " "	500 00
For fire escapes and porticoes, " "	1,500 00
For tools and m'y, carpenter shop, " "	800 00
For printing office, " "	500 00
For repairs and improvements, " "	2,478 93
For cold storage house, " "	1,800 00
For purchase of land, " "	5,500 00
For erection of school building, state warrants.....	40,000 00
For water supply	8,000 00

STATE OF IOWA IN ACCOUNT WITH B. F. CLAYTON, *Treas.*

WATER SUPPLY.

1884 November. Churchill Pump Company, pump and fixtures.....	\$ 7 69
December. W. H. Gray, on contract.....	2,000 00
1885 January, " "	1,500 00
February, " "	4,000 00
March, " "	492 31
1884 May. By state warrant	\$8,000 00
Total.....	\$8,000 00 \$8,000 00

LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

1884 May. H. C. Hammond, monies advanced for freight.....	\$ 35 88
June, " "	3 61
June. A. L. Strang, pipe, etc	38 73
June. J. C. Bixby, gas fixtures,	70 00
June. Empire Laundry Machine Company, laundry machine	778 17
1885 June, " " gas stoves.....	8 00
Balance	65 61
1884 By cash from J. H. Stubenrauch	\$1,000 00
Total.....	\$1,000 00 \$1,000 00

COAL CELLAR AND TUNNEL.

1884 August.	George Bebbington, lumber.....	\$158 76	
August.	J. B. Dufft, labor.....	26 67	
September.	Butler Goodrich, wages.....	10 00	
"	Wm. Farley, ".....	6 67	
"	Charles Goodall, ".....	6 67	
"	J. H. Jernigan, ".....	38 50	
"	J. B. Dufft, ".....	80 00	
"	Charles Goodall, ".....	20 00	
"	Butler Goodrich, ".....	20 00	
"	Cooper & McGee, ".....	22 50	
"	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced for labor.....	89 25	
"	George Bebbington, lumber.....	47 22	
May.	By cash from former treasurer.....		\$500 00
November.	By transfer from cold storage.....		26 24
Total.....		\$526 24	\$526 24

FIRE ESCAPES AND PORTICOES.

1885 April.	J. C. Bixby, fire escapes.....	\$ 760 00	
February.	W. H. Gray, Artesian well.....	492 81	
	Balance.....	247 19	
1884 May.	By cash from former treasurer.....		\$1,500 00
Total.....		\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00

MACHINERY FOR CARPENTER-SHOP.

1884 June.	Marder, Luse & Company, supplies.....	\$ 94 88	
June.	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced on machinery and freight.....	164 35	
July.	Council Bluffs Iron Works, pulley.....	1 60	
July.	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced, freight.....	59 60	
October.	" " machinery.....	200 00	
November.	Council Bluffs Iron Works, machinery.....	186 68	
November.	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced, machinery.....	50 00	
December.	J. A. Fay & Company, machinery.....	10 23	
	Balance.....	32 66	
May.	By cash from former treasurer.....		\$800 00
Total.....		\$800 00	\$800 00

MACHINERY FOR PRINTING-OFFICE.

1884 June.	Marder, Luse & Company, machinery.....	\$500 00	
May.	By cash from former treasurer.....		\$500 00

ERECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING.

1884 July.	Daniel Taylor, wages.....	\$ 10 66	
"	Nonpareil Printing Company, advertising.....	11 65	
"	Herald " ".....	9 00	
"	William Farley, wages.....	10 66	
"	Chas. Goodall, ".....	10 66	
"	Daniel Taylor, ".....	13 33	

August.	George Cade, ".....	10 66	
"	Christian Straub, on contract.....	2,051 90	
"	Herald Printing Company, advertising.....	7 00	
"	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced for labor.....	186 64	
"	Globe Printing Company, advertising.....	7 00	
"	J. B. Dufft, wages.....	26 66	
"	J. Thompson, wages.....	10 00	
September.	Christian Straub, on contract.....	3,084 65	
"	Butler Goodrich, wages.....	10 00	
"	William Farley, ".....	13 33	
"	Charles Goodall, ".....	13 33	
October.	Christian Straub, on contract.....	5,638 00	
"	" " ".....	4,083 00	
November.	" " ".....	5,142 45	
December.	" " ".....	3,419 51	
1885 February.	" " ".....	8,300 00	
"	" " ".....	4,752 35	
March.	C. F. Driscoll, architect.....	1,000 00	
"	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced, trustees' expenses.....	30 00	
April.	" " architect's estimate.....	25 00	
May.	C. F. Driscoll, architect.....	305 22	
June.	Christian Straub, on contract.....	539 84	
	Balance.....	1,278 10	
1884 May.	By state warrant.....		\$20,000 00
December.	By state warrant.....		20,000 00
Total.....		\$40,000 00	\$40,000 00

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

1884 May.	George Bebbington, lumber.....	\$ 100 63	
June.	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced, kitchen fixtures.....	120 00	
"	George Bebbington, lumber.....	50 38	
July.	Wesley Dobson, wages.....	10 66	
"	George Bebbington, lumber.....	44 33	
August.	George Roush, wages.....	10 66	
September.	J. C. Bixby, gas fixtures.....	221 48	
"	B. S. Terwilliger, painting and kalsomining.....	147 04	
"	Casady, Orcutt & Company, house furnishing.....	728 29	
"	Haxtum Steam Heating Company, boiler.....	36 80	
"	George Bebbington, lumber.....	8 80	
1885 June.	Cook & Lauterwasser, new roof on shop.....	243 00	
	Balance.....	756 26	
1884 May.	By cash from former treasurer.....		\$1,978 93
"	By state warrant.....		500 00
Total.....		\$2,478 93	\$2,478 93

HOUSE FOR COLD STORAGE.

1884 July.	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced, wages.....	\$ 26 24	
"	George Bebbington, lumber.....	525 54	
October.	J. B. Dufft, wages.....	40 00	
"	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced, labor.....	297 92	
"	George Bebbington, lumber.....	147 48	
November.	H. C. Hammond, monies advanced, labor.....	105 43	
"	Cooper & McGee, hardware.....	29 01	
1885 April.	Christian Straub, labor and supplies.....	138 97	

IOWA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

June.	George Bebbington, lumber	141 33	
"	P. C. De Vol. material and labor	55 50	
	Balance	292 58	
1884 May.	By cash from former treasurer	\$1,800 00	
Total		\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00

PURCHASE OF LANDS.

1884 July.	Thomas Officer, land	\$5,250 00	
	Balance	250 00	
May.	By cash from former treasurer	\$5,500 00	
Total		\$5,500 00	\$5,500 00

BALANCES.

Water supply	\$ 65 61
Fire escapes and porticoes	247 19
Machinery for carpenter shop	32 66
Erection of school building	1,278 10
Repairs and improvement of grounds	756 26
House for cold storage	292 58
Total	\$2,672 40

LIST OF PUPILS.

LIST OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE IN THE BIENNIAL PERIOD CLOSING JUNE 30, 1885.

MALES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
1 Ashman, W. Geo.	What Cheer.	Keokuk.	15	Ohio	Spinal meningitis.
2 Appleby, Charles.	Wadena.	Fayette.	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
3 August, Albert.	Beekwith.	Jefferson.	18	Iowa	Congenital.
4 Bilstad, Ole B.	Bristol.	Worth.	18	Iowa	Brain fever.
5 Baugs, Frank B.	Tipton.	Cedar.	13	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
6 Brink, Henry.	Waukon.	Albany.	14	Germany	Congenital.
7 Barrett, John W.	Sheldahl.	O'Brien.	24	Iowa	Sickness.
8 Boone, Charles.	Boonville.	Dallas.	19	Iowa	Cold in the head.
9 Benedict, Leonard.	Ida Grove.	Ida.	18	Minnesota.	Cholera infantum.
10 Brock, John I.	Waverly.	Remer.	16	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.
11 Barrin, Daniel.	Albia.	Cass.	19	England	Scarlet fever.
12 Bolster, Tim O.	Albia.	Kossuth.	15	Pennsylvania.	Sickness.
13 Bidler, Charles.	Victor.	Iowa.	15	Iowa	Brain fever.
14 Boyle, Thomas.	Cedar Rapids.	Linn.	21	Iowa	Spinal fever.
15 Byle, Peter.	Waterloo.	Blackhawk.	15	Iowa	Unknown.
16 Baldwin, Fred U.	Center Grove.	Dubuque.	15	Illinois	Spinal disease.
17 Barger, A. W.	Oceola.	Clark.	15	Ohio	Sickness.
18 Burke, John.	Belle Plaine.	Tama.	15	Iowa	Spinal fever.
19 Bergeson, Ole.	Estherville.	Emmet.	12	Iowa	Congenital.
20 Barrett, Wm O.	Connell Bluffs.	Pottawattamie.	12	Iowa	Lightning.
21 Brinkmann, John.	Wilton.	Crawford.	17	Germany	Sickness.
22 Buck, August.	Exline.	Appanoose.	13	Iowa	By a fall.
23 Biston, Samuel.	Johns.	Guthrie.	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
24 Cairad, Joseph.	Atlantic.	Cass.	15	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.
25 Cook, Nathan.	West Union.	Fayette.	14	Iowa	Congenital.
26 Calkins, Alva.	Riverton.	Franklin.	14	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
27 Cade, George W.	Carlisle.	Linn.	21	Wisconsin	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.
28 Cummings, George H.	Marshalltown.	Union.	21	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.
29 Clark, George W.	Cedar Falls.	Marshall.	21	Iowa	Paralysis.
30 Clark, Sherman.	Norway.	Benton.	20	Iowa	Fall on head.
31 Crosby, George L.	Duquoin.	Harrison.	15	Kansas	Typhoid fever.
32 Clark, Wm J.	East Des Moines.	Polk.	10	Iowa	Congenital.
33 Collins, James.	Jackson Center.	Webster.	10	Iowa	Gathering in head.
34 Cunningham, Charles.	Connell Bluffs.	Pottawattamie.	10	Iowa	Whooping cough.
35 Coeltran, Wm F.	Cedar Falls.	Blackhawk.	23	Iowa	Congenital.
36 Dobson, Wesley.	Cedar Falls.	Blackhawk.	15	Iowa	
37 Dobson, Francis.					

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

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NAMES.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
39 Danks, Fremont	Casey	Guthrie	23	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
40 Duea, Rasmus	Roland	Story	18	Iowa	Congenital.
41 Duea, Asker	Roland	Story	16	Iowa	Congenital.
42 Darnall, Gideon	Winterset	Madison	18	Iowa	Congenital.
43 Durland, Frank	Villisca	Montgomery	14	Iowa	Brain fever.
44 Dickenson, John F.	Illyria	Fayette	14	Iowa	Congenital.
45 Darnall, Samuel C.	Middle River	Madison	16	Iowa	Brain fever.
46 Edgerton, Elmer	Riverton	Fremont	25	Iowa	Congenital.
47 Ellis, Herbert	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	17	Iowa	Congenital.
48 Ellis, Frank	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	15	Iowa	Congenital.
49 Elder, Tracy	Albia	Monroe	15	Iowa	Congenital.
50 Frese, Benjamin	Guttenberg	Clayton	15	Iowa	Spinal fever.
51 Farley, William D.	Ottumwa	Wapello	25	Iowa	Congenital.
52 Fee, Alvin J.	Center Point	Linn	14	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
53 Goodall, Charles	Denison	Crawford	22	Canada	Paralysis.
54 Goodrich, Butler	De Witt	Clinton	22	Illinois	Scarlet fever.
55 Gangbin, Albert	York	Page	22	Iowa	Hydrocephalus.
56 Gall, Frank	Dunlap	Harrison	14	Iowa	Spotted fever.
57 Goodwin, Robert	Durham Station	Marion	14	Iowa	Gathering in the head.
58 Gulbraunson, Otto	Clermont	Fayette	14	Norway	Sickness.
59 Halpine, Jno. Gerald	Des Moines	Polk	11	Missouri	Cerebro spinal meningitis
60 Hoffman, Anton	Templeton	Carroll	17	Illinois	Inflammation of the brain
61 Hoopes, Orville G.	Living Spring	Pottawattamie	8	Iowa	Fever.
62 Hollister, Ernest C.	Pattersonville	Sioux	16	Iowa	Fever.
63 Howlett, Mack	Fairfield	Jefferson	16	Missouri	
64 Hanson, Hans Charles	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	13	Denmark	Sickness.
65 Hartman, Ira E.	Goshen	Ringgold	12	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
66 Harris, J. Orrie	Lake City	Calhoun	12	Pennsylvania	Spinal fever.
67 Hays, Samuel	Brooks	Adams	16	Iowa	Congenital.
68 Hoeke, Hervey	Paton	Green	18	Iowa	Congenital.
69 Hebig, Charles	Florenceville	Howard	19	New York	Spotted fever.
70 Hebig, John	Florenceville	Howard	14	Minnesota	Congenital.
71 Huggins, Edward	Burlington	Des Moines	14	Iowa	Congestion of brain.
72 Hemstreet, Charles	Ames	Story	20	New York	Congenital.
73 Hofstetter, H. McP.	Ainsworth	Washington	20	Iowa	Cold in the head.
74 Hemmelder, Frank	Dubuque	Dubuque	16	Iowa	Spinal disease.
75 Hope, Sherman	Morse Station	Johnson	19	Iowa	Sickness.
76 Horton, George E.	Glidden	Carroll	15	Iowa	Sickness.
77 Haworth, Ison	Des Moines	Polk	20	Iowa	Spotted fever.
78 Herrman, Andrew	Polk City	Polk	14	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
79 Hay, Levi M.	Cedar Rapids	Linn	23	Ohio	Cold in the head.

IOWA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

80 Irwin, George H.	Dubuque	Dubuque	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
81 Jacobson, John G.	Decorah	Winneshiek	14	Iowa	Brain fever.
82 Jamison, Charles H.	Wapello	Louis	19	Iowa	Unknown.
83 Jackson, J. G.	Ripley	Green	16	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
84 Jones, Clarence	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	15	Iowa	Spinal fever.
85 Judson, W. C.	Sheldon	Sioux	23	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
86 Johnson, James	Marshalltown	Marshall	15	New York	Fever.
87 Jenks, Lou DeLois	Morremtown	Fayette	9	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
88 Kneize, Edward	East Ekport	Cayton	15	Iowa	Spinal disease.
89 Kasson, Harry	Key West	Dubuque	16	Germany	Congenital.
90 Kile, Elijah	Brough	Dallas	14	Iowa	Unknown.
91 Kies, Henry	Buncomb	Dubuque	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
92 Kneeland, Frank	Draper	Guthrie	13	Iowa	Unknown.
93 Kennelly, Martin	Green Island	Jasper	13	Ireland	Cold after sickness.
94 Krumwolda, Win	Wesley	Jackson	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
95 Larkins, Oscar	Marshalltown	Kossuth	18	Ohio	Paralysis.
96 Long, J. Schuyler	Oelwein	Marshall	17	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
97 Locke, Charles	Centerville	Fayette	20	Canada	Congenital.
98 Lotridge, Jasper	Cascade	Appanoose	23	Iowa	Spinal fever.
99 Loes, Charles	Wauke	Dubuque	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
100 Lane, Lester	Council Bluffs	Dallas	14	Iowa	Sickness.
101 Long, Ellsworth	Clarinda	Pottawattamie	21	Iowa	
102 Millar, Howard	Columbus Junction	Page	13	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
103 Murdoch, Ross	Albia	Lousa	12	Iowa	Lung fever.
104 Moon, Dennis	Strawberry Point	Monroe	16	Iowa	Congenital.
105 Metz, Dwight	Strawberry Point	Clayton	16	Nevada	Spinal meningitis.
106 Meyers, John A.	Dubuque	Clayton	18	Iowa	Gathering in the head.
107 Miller, John	Clay Mills	Dubuque	21	Iowa	Cerebro spinal meningitis
108 Milan, Dennis	Preston	Jones	21	Iowa	Cold in the head.
109 McOmell, C. K.	Cascade	Jackson	17	Iowa	Cerebro spinal meningitis
110 McVay, Burd	Council Bluffs	Dubuque	19	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
111 McGinnis, Hugh	Columbus City	Pottawattamie	19	Iowa	Spinal disease.
112 McCoy, Robert	Ida Grove	Louis	19	Iowa	Congenital.
113 McEvoy, James	Toolsborough	Ida	15	Illinois	Sickness.
114 Noble, Fred	Muscantine	Louis	20	Illinois	Scarlet fever.
115 Neyens, Frank	Garry Owen	Muscantine	15	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
116 O'Connell, John	Logan	Jackson	16	Iowa	Spinal fever.
117 O'Conner, Daniel	Marion	Harrison	12	Iowa	Brain fever.
118 Olinger, Joseph	Silver Lake	Linn	15	Illinois	Spotted fever.
119 Olson, Elias	Jefferson	Worth	20	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
120 O'Brien, Patrick	Keokuk	Green	18	Michigan	Stroke.
121 O'Brien, Patrick	De Witt	Lee	16	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
122 O'Hern, John	Brush Creek	Clinton	16	Iowa	Unknown.
123 Oldfather, Walter	Wesley	Fayette	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
124 Palmer, Conrad A.	Kingsley	Kossuth	10	Iowa	Lung fever.
125 Phillips, Harry	Holt	Plymouth	13	Indiana	Spinal meningitis.
126 Porter, Oecy	Bedford	Holt	13	Indiana	Spotted fever.
127 Pierce, Frank		Taylor	20	Illinois	Congenital

LIST OF PUPILS.

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LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

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IOWA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

NAMES.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
128 Perry, Frank L.	Oskaloosa	Mahaska	21	Iowa	Paralysis.
129 Page, Edwin	Panora	Guthrie	21	Iowa	Congestive chills.
130 Pyle, Edwin	FT. Madison	Lee	17	Iowa	Unknown.
131 Pattee, Charles	Atlantic	Cass	19	Indiana	Sickness.
132 Pringle, Clayton	Clemmont	Fayette	17	Iowa	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
133 Powers, Willie	Cedar Rapids	Linn	15	Illinois	Brain fever.
134 Pershing, Ernst	Tama City	Tama	14	Iowa	Cerebro spinal meningitis
135 Quillin, John	Waukon	Allamakee	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
136 Radus, Jodie C.	Clarksville	Butler	14	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
137 Ryan, David	Newton	Jasper	18	New York	Sickness.
138 Ross, Walter	Siox City	Woodbury	26	Iowa	Congenital.
139 Riser, Alfred	Clemmont	Fayette	20	Switzerland	Congenital.
140 Roush, George	Perry	Dallas	20	Ohio	Congenital.
141 Rist, Charles	Colfax	Jasper	12	Illinois	Catarrh.
142 Smith, Omar L.	Newell	Buena Vista	15	Iowa	Cerebro spinal meningitis
143 Seidagel, Frank	Dubuque	Dubuque	11	Iowa	Lung fever.
144 Stinton, Josiah	Le Mars	Plymouth	14	Iowa	Spinal disease.
145 Southard, Edward	Pro. Ince City	Wayne	16	Iowa	Congenital.
146 Selman, Samuel	Bloomfield	Davis	21	Iowa	Pneumonia.
147 Schori, Fred	Elgin	Fayette	15	Iowa	Spotted fever.
148 Sharrar, Charles	Montezuma	Poweshiek	16	Iowa	Sickness.
149 Schuling, Edward	Des Moines	Polk	15	Iowa	Unknown.
150 Sumner, Charles	Keokuk	Lee	15	Iowa	Fall.
151 Spain, Clarence	Montrose	Lee	18	Iowa	Cerebro spinal meningitis
152 Smith, Henry	Millyville	Clayton	16	Iowa	Brain fever.
153 Schneider, George	Davenport	Scott	15	Iowa	Inflammation of brain.
154 Sandry, William Henry	Oelwein	Jones	21	Illinois	Chronic diarrhoea.
155 Seelenier, Walter	Olin	Fayette	11	Wisconsin	Scarlet fever.
156 Slight, Daniel	Parkersburg	Butler	15	Iowa	Meningitis.
157 Smith, Milton Cortland	Union Center	Jackson	19	Iowa	Spinal fever.
158 Tiller, John	Lenox	Taylor	15	Missouri	Measles.
159 Tracy, Lorraine	Richland	Keokuk	18	Iowa	Catarrh.
160 Thompson, Zach B.	Sheldahl	Story	23	Iowa	Congenital.
161 Teller, Daniel	Rumond	Humbolt	20	Wisconsin	Typhoid fever.
162 Thompson, Mons O.	Waukon	Allamakee	17	Iowa	Congenital.
163 Thomas, Sidney	What Cheer	Keokuk	18	Iowa	Cerebro spinal meningitis
164 Teller, Henry	Lovilla	Monroe	9	Iowa	Congenital.
165 Thompson, John	Elkhart	Polk	13	New York	A fall.
166 Willson, Hutchinson	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	12	Iowa	Spinal fever.
167 Welsh, Samuel E.	Forest City	Winnebago	14	Iowa	Unknown.
168 Wills, Frank	Emerson	Mills	13	Iowa	Unknown.

169 Williams, W. C.	Bernard	Jackson	19	Iowa	Spinal disease.
170 Williams, Joseph	Bernard	Jackson	16	Iowa	Spinal disease.
171 Wilson, Samuel	Green	Butler	17	Iowa	Unknown.
172 Williams, Herbert	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	12	Illinois	Congenital.
173 Wymer, Newton	Muscatine	Muscatine	18	Iowa	Measles.
174 Whitmer, Gibson	Milton	Muscatine	16	Iowa	Spinal fever.
175 Ward, Freddie	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	15	Iowa	Cerebro spinal meningitis
176 Woodruff, Perry	Webster City	Hamilton	19	Iowa	Sickness.
177 Wright, Willie	Alberton	Wayne	16	Illinois	Spinal meningitis.
178 Whitman, Chas P.	Neola	Pottawattamie	16	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
179 Wood, Leonard A.	Blairtown	Benton	15	Iowa	Congenital.
180 Wetzstein, George	Odebolt	Sac	14	Iowa	Congenital.

FEMALES.

1 Adams, Lottie May	Volney	Allamakee	15	Iowa	Spinal fever.
2 Aldrich, Eva Jane	Sumner	Bremar	21	Pennsylvania	Scarlet fever.
3 Alward, Florence	Knoxville	Marion	13	Iowa	Born deaf.
4 August, Hannah Elizabeth	Beekwith	Jefferson	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
5 Allgeyer, Lena	Dubuque	Dubuque	14	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
6 Allen, Gussie	Leon	Decatur	16	Iowa	Measles.
7 Anderson, Lucinda	Pleasantville	Marion	24	Sweden	Congenital.
8 Barthel, Mamie K.	Cedar Rapids	Linn	10	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
9 Benesch, Ellenor	Solon	Johnson	9	Iowa	Sore in head.
10 Blum, Eugene Minna	Rockford	Floyd	22	Iowa	Spinal fever.
11 Brubaker, Ida Mary	Iowa City	Johnson	16	Iowa	Spinal meningitis
12 Bartholomew, Minnie	Palmira	Warren	12	Iowa	Spinal fever.
13 Brink, Hattie	Waukon	Allamakee	18	Germany	Small pox.
14 Brink, Minnie	Waukon	Allamakee	16	Germany	Scarlet fever.
15 Babb, Effie	Oseola	Clarke	22	Illinois	Spinal meningitis.
16 Boden, Rose	Portlandville	Plymouth	17	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
17 Bathurst, Ollie	Dublin	Washington	18	Iowa	Brain fever.
18 Bowser, Minnie	Ottumwa	Wapello	16	Iowa	Spinal fever.
19 Bellanger, Aggie	Missouri Valley	Harrison	17	Massachusetts	Scarlet fever.
20 Birney, Nellie	Greene	Butler	14	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
21 Bosley, Bertha	Anita	Cass	15	Iowa	Diphtheria.
22 Bergeson, Rachel	Estherville	Emmet	21	Iowa	Congenital.
23 Conkling, Ellen	Dubuque	Dubuque	18	Iowa	Sickness.
24 Custer, Carrie	Dunlap	Harrison	19	Kansas	Typhoid fever.
25 Cusack, Jennie	Waukon	Allamakee	17	Tennessee	Spinal meningitis.
26 Chapman, Nora	Princeton	Scott	17	Iowa	Spinal fever.
27 Coate, Mary Elma	Bangor	Marshall	15	Iowa	Scrofula.
28 Dougherty, Lula B.	Bedford	Taylor	8	Iowa	Born deaf.
29 Dnea, Jennie Matilda	Roland	Story	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
30 Dinsdale, Lydia	Traer	Tama	17	Iowa	Brain fever.
31 Daily, Katie	Lonetree	Johnson	13	Iowa	Unknown.
32 Davis, Ida	Pleasantville	Marion	15	Iowa	Spotted fever.

LIST OF PUPILS.

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LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

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IOWA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

NAMES.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
33 Donnelly, Mary	Deblance	Shelby	17	Iowa	Spotted fever.
34 Emerson, Winnie	Alton	Union	17	Iowa	Congenital.
35 Ernst, Addie	Clarinda	Page	15	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
36 Everson, Mattie M.	Elkborn	Shelby	15	Denmark	Congenital.
37 Foss, Carolina	Decorah	Winneshiek	25	Iowa	Congenital.
38 Fry, Minnie M.	County Line	Jefferson	15	Iowa	Congenital.
39 Fuller, Lizzie	Keokuk	Lee	12	Iowa	Teething.
40 Gifford, Rose	Mitchell	Mitchell	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
41 Grassman, Clara	Cromwell	Union	13	Iowa	Spinal fever.
42 Galt, Grace	Traer	Tama	13	Iowa	Congenital.
43 Grubb, Mary	Elkport	Polk	21	Iowa	Spinal disease.
44 Grady, Mary	North McGregor	Clayton	18	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
45 Gay, Maggie	Davenport	Scott	24	Missouri	Meningitis.
46 Graves, Carrie	Creston	Union	14	Iowa	Spotted fever.
47 Heinemann, Mary Annie	Garrison	Benton	14	Illinois	Spotted fever.
48 Hall, Laura B.	Liberty Center	Warren	21	Ohio	Scarlet fever.
49 Hollingsworth, Nellie	Centerville	Appanoose	21	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
50 Hannah, Grace	Cedar Rapids	Linn	17	Iowa	Disease in the ears.
51 Hewitt, Edith	Bristow	Butler	24	Iowa	Sickness.
52 Hart, Helen	Maynard	Fayette	20	New York	Congenital.
53 Hemmer, Jennie	Waterloo	Blackhawk	19	Iowa	Unknown.
54 Heerts, Wilkne	Holland	Grundy	19	Germany	Lung fever and chik'n pox
55 Hammel, Sarah	Rockdale	Dubuque	14	Iowa	Congenital.
56 Hall, Mary	Centerville	Appanoose	13	Iowa	Congenital.
57 Hall, Susan	Centerville	Appanoose	17	Iowa	Congenital.
58 Jackson, Katie	Breda	Carroll	23	Iowa	Unknown.
59 Jackson, Aggie	Breda	Carroll	17	Iowa	Unknown.
60 Keller, Florence Jane	Mount Ayr	Ringgold	15	Iowa	Congenital.
61 Kimmell, Georgia	Neptune	Plymouth	19	Pennsylvania	Brain fever.
62 Kerr, Hulda E.	Winchester	Van Buren	15	Iowa	Unknown.
63 Kinkad, Libbie	Clariton	Lucas	20	Ohio	Lung fever.
64 Klough, Sophia	Crawfordsville	Washington	21	Indiana	Brain fever.
65 King, Flora	Ida Grove	Ida	15	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
66 Kuntz, Clara	Dubuque	Dubuque	16	Iowa	Unknown.
67 Lessinger, Mattie L.	New Virginia	Warren	11	Iowa	Scrofula.
68 Le Valley, Hattie D.	Dayton	Webster	11	Illinois	Inflammation of ear.
69 Lundgren, Ethel O.	Darwin	Page	11	Illinois	Congenital.
70 May, Lillie Bell	Red Oak	Montgomery	11	Illinois	Spinal meningitis.
71 McMullen, Fannie	Adel	Dallas	14	Iowa	Brain fever.
72 McDonald, Eliza	Dubuque	Dubuque	17	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
73 McCauley, Mary E.	Creston	Union	10	Iowa	

74 McNear, Della	Oto	Woodbury	10	Iowa	Congenital.
75 McGowan, Lilla	Iowa Falls	Hardin	10	Iowa	Measles.
76 McMurray, Ruie	Riverside	Washington	11	Iowa	Lung fever.
77 Murdock, Ina	Columbus Junction	Louisa	19	Iowa	Intermittent fever.
78 Mensch, Nellie P.	Pee Dee	Cedar	13	Iowa	Meningitis.
79 Moriarty, Maggie	Riggs Station	Clinton	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
80 Myers, Maggie	Fayetteville	Fayette	14	Wisconsin	Congenital.
81 Moon, Carrie	Albia	Monroe	16	Iowa	Congenital.
82 Moon, Anule	Albia	Monroe	16	Iowa	Congenital.
83 Morrison, Addie	Floyd	Floyd	23	Iowa	Typhoid fever.
84 May, Annie A.	Seymour	Wayne	21	Ohio	Congenital.
85 Middleton, Iva	Centerville	Appanoose	20	Iowa	Gathering in the head.
86 Miller, Louise	Dubuque	Dubuque	14	Iowa	Congenital.
87 Murphy, Josephine	Sidney	Fremont	15	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
88 Maloney, Maggie	Riggs Station	Clinton	14	Iowa	Sickness.
89 Masters, Carrie Belle	Brandon	Buchanan	15	Iowa	Spinal fever.
90 Millholland, Ida B.	Winterset	Madison	11	Ohio	Brain fever.
91 Nelson, Josephine	Villisca	Adams	12	Iowa	Lung fever.
92 Neiman, Kate	Tipton	Cedar	19	Iowa	Whooping cough.
93 Ott, Anna	Dubuque	Dubuque	13	Iowa	Sickness.
94 O'Dey, Lucy	Montezuma	Poweshiek	15	New York	Spinal meningitis.
95 Osterlund, Alma	East Des Moines	Polk	14	Iowa	Sickness.
96 Plotts, Edith	Russell	Lucas	9	Iowa	Brain fever.
97 Price, Nellie May	North Branch	Guthrie	11	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
98 Pierce, Nellie	Marshalltown	Marshall	12	Iowa	Unknown.
99 Preston, Lillian M.	Cedar Rapids	Linn	17	Iowa	Unknown.
100 Proctor, Mary	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	15	Iowa	Unknown.
101 Reed, Nellie	Seranton	Greene	23	Illinois	Born deaf.
102 Rhoads, Huetta W.	Woodward	Dallas	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
103 Sinclair, Maggie	Albia	Monroe	17	Iowa	Spinal fever.
104 Streeter, Lucy	Mt. Ayr	Ringgold	24	Iowa	Sickness.
105 Strausky, Matilda	Victor	Iowa	10	Iowa	Congenital.
106 Seeger, Rose	Dubuque	Dubuque	14	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
107 Sauger, Elsie	Keokuk	Lee	24	Illinois	Congenital.
108 Shively, Anna	Coppock	Henry	13	Iowa	Gathering in the head.
109 Skibbe, Henrietta	Strawberry Point	Clayton	20	Germany	Spinal meningitis.
110 Smith, Minnie	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	18	Iowa	Fever.
111 Thorison, Clara	Soldier	Monona	12	Iowa	Ear disease.
112 Taylor, Allie	Marshalltown	Marshall	16	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
113 Tracy, Olie	Richland	Keokuk	14	Iowa	Unknown.
114 Thompson, Christie	Blairstown	Benton	15	Iowa	Typhoid fever.
115 Trimble, Estella	Mt. Pleasant	Henry	20	Iowa	Typhoid fever.
116 Thoma, Minnie	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	16	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
117 Talbot, Emily	Belknap	Davis	16	Iowa	Mumps.
118 Teller, Lillie Ida	Lovilia	Monroe	12	Iowa	Fever.
119 Thoma, Mary	Lansing	Allamakee	17	Iowa	
120 Wills, Josephine	Emerson	Mills	9	Iowa	
121 Watters, Mattie B.	West Liberty	Muscatine	20	Ohio	Congenital.

LIST OF PUPILS.

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LIST OF PUPILS—*Concluded.*

NAMES.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
122 Williams, Ella B.	Moravia	Appanoose	17	Iowa	Spotted fever.
123 Woods, Martha	Stillapolls	Iowa	26	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
124 Weaver, Nancy	Clarinda	Page	20	Iowa	Congenital.
125 Worthington, Milla	Exline	Appanoose	14	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
126 Webster, Eva	Spirit Lake	Dickinson	15	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AT

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

 School Years 1883-4 and 1884-5.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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