



SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR

Feeble-Minded Children

AT

GLENWOOD.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, }  
GLENWOOD, IOWA, August 15, 1889. }

*To his Excellency, WM. LARRABEE, Governor of Iowa:*

SIR—With pleasure I herewith transmit a copy of the Seventh Biennial Report of this Institution, for the use of yourself and the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

F. M. POWELL,  
*Secretary Board of Trustees.*

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Engineer's Department.....	D. K. DONELLY.
Horticultural Department.....	Mr. H. McCADDEN.
Foreman in Shoeshop.....	WM. TILLMAN.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To his Excellency, GOVERNOR LARRABEE, and the General Assembly:*

The present report covers a prosperous period of the Institution, a statement of which is herewith submitted for your consideration.

The appropriations made by the Twenty-Second General Assembly enabled the management to complete the central building and to construct a boiler house, 40x100, with work shop, coal house, and smoke stack with capacity to carry all draught that will be needed for the present or future battery of boilers. Two of the old boilers were so defective, that they were considered unsafe for use, and new ones put in their places which gave, for the winter, sufficient heating capacity, but with no reserve force to meet emergencies. We concur with the Superintendent in asking an appropriation for two more boilers, pipe covering, machinery, and other supplies for this department, and especially refer to the need of improvements in the laundry buildings; the additional room to be divided between the laundry work and industrial department for boys, as referred to by the Superintendent.

Improvements in the cottages and central building, for safety and comfort, are needed.

The dangers from the use of over three hundred lamps in buildings occupied by irresponsible inmates very strongly suggest the propriety of providing safer methods of furnishing light. The anxiety on the part of the management and parents who have children here, has been frequently announced, publicly and privately. We again call the attention of the Legislature to this matter, and leave the responsibility with you.

The system of ventilation in the old building and cottages should be overhauled and improved. Necessities bearing on sanitation cannot consistently be neglected.

The reservoir referred to is needed as a settling basin for water that is raised from the creek, which, for a time after rain, is unfit for use.

The sums named for the purpose of procuring school supplies, library, and furniture; beds and bedding; piano; contingent and repair fund; cold storage room; ice house; and sum for orchard and fence, are all in the line of necessities for keeping up the objects of the institution, and should only require reference to them for approval.

The advantages secured by the sum allowed for hospital purposes provided comfort for the sick that for years has been very much needed.

We have noted with interest, the advantages to the school department from the present arrangement. The work done here continues to merit our earnest approval. We are especially disposed to encourage the superintendent's efforts to develop and systematize manual training. The exhibits given in his report are worthy of careful notice, as evidence of what may be done in the line of remunerative labor, especially when it is understood that it was accomplished without any definite provision on the part of the State to equip this department for work.

By reference to the inventory in the appended report, more than fifty head of cows and heifers are on the farm, for which there is only a small barn accommodating not more than sixteen cows. To properly care for the dairy interests, stables and sheds must be arranged. More land is necessary to insure employment for adult boys, as well as for the benefits of farm products and pasturage for cows. There is land adjoining the State farm that can be purchased with dairy conveniences already constructed. For this \$6,000 will be required. We are convinced that it will not only be a benefit to the boys, but economy to the State.

The Trustees of the Ohio Institution, in their thirtieth annual report to the Governor in urging the necessity of enlarging the scope of the institution, strongly recommend the purchase of one thousand acres of land at an expense of \$100,000, claiming that the farm would be self-supporting, and that two hundred more inmates could be cared for at the institution.

The brick industry is a source of direct revenue to the institution. We believe an advance of \$1,000 for sheds and machinery for the yard, on the part of the State, would be economy.

The number admitted during the period and the applications on file, indicate the demand on the part of the public for institution, care and training, and brings the management to consider better means of classification. The number already in the Asylum Department, more or less associated with the improvable, should

in our judgment, have rooms in a division provided for their special needs. The superintendent favors next, a cottage hospital for paralytics and epileptics, which merits candid attention. That this particular class of unfortunates should be cared for in rooms adapted to their ailment, is very plain.

The adult boys should be provided with a custodial building at an early date. We have, then, to consider the demands for enlarging the scope of the institution in the way of asylum buildings for *non-improvable*s, and cottages for adult boys. The interests of the institution require attention in this direction at once. For the reason of the number of epileptics in the wards, and that, as a class, they urgently need to be domiciled alone, we recommend an appropriation of \$24,000 for their benefit, which will also relieve the present classification to the advantage of other children, leaving the extension of the asylum division and cottage for boys until a finished plan of the grounds and buildings for the future can be procured. The trustees unanimously desire to emphasize the importance of completed plans to work to. Already much labor has been inappropriately applied for the want of such plans. The institution now being at a point requiring expansion of the divisions referred to, we ask that \$2,000 be given for plan and improvement of grounds.

That the range of supplies and comfort of the inmates may be increased, we believe with the superintendent that the ordinary fund should be raised to \$20,000 per annum, or the act creating this fund repealed and the support raised to \$15 per capita per month.

You will observe that the institution not only provides a hospital division, but educational and custodial departments also. The current expenses for other institutions we understand to be based principally on one object only. With this institution, constant and unremitting attention is required on the part of *care takers*. Hospital facilities, medical treatment and care for epileptics, paralytics, consumptives, and others must be provided, while the school department demands a corps of a dozen or more teachers. These combined objects therefore sufficiently indicate the reason for the above request. We refer to this that you may more fully understand the demands made upon the maintenance fund.

For the amount and character of work being done by the officers and employes, we are convinced that no more are employed than are absolutely required to carry on the work properly, and we are pleased to bear testimony to their efficiency and faithfulness in the discharge of their arduous duties in the interest of humanity.

## SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

Cottage hospital for epileptics.....	324,000
New boilers, steam pump, steam fittings, pipe covering, and coal shed.....	8,500
Electric light.....	7,000
Laundry addition with machinery and shop.....	5,500
Reservoir for water.....	1,200
Ventilation for cottages and old building.....	1,500
Brick addition to old building.....	2,500
Improvements in cottages.....	2,200
Completing attic floor in central building and furnishing same, and seats for chapel.....	1,700
For bakery and kitchen furniture.....	2,000
For school furniture, library, and school supplies.....	800
Beds and bedding.....	4,000
Cold storage-room and ice-house.....	3,000
Orchard and fence.....	500
Land and barn.....	6,000
Contingent and repair fund, \$1,000 annually.....	6,000
Improvement of grounds.....	2,000
Plants.....	800
Improvements for brick yard.....	1,000

Connected with the care and management of the feeble-minded are problems yet unsolved, and existing condition to be confronted, that require investigation, patience, thought, and action on the part of the representative public. While the State has already recognized the rights of over seven hundred of this class of dependents since the organization of the institution, there remains a much larger number unprovided for, seeking shelter and training here. When we consider that no class of unfortunates are so utterly helpless and dependent, causing distress and anxiety in the families of the wealthy, as well as in the homes of the poor; and that they are often kept hidden away, without hope for the future, being "living skeletons in the closet;" the Trustees feel it incumbent upon them to request your earnest consideration of their claims, knowing that as their conditions in life are better understood, more provision for them will follow.

There are about one in six hundred of the population that fall below the standard of normal persons, relying unconsciously upon the intelligence of an educated public for protection and guidance. This responsibility cannot be evaded. To what extent and in what manner to justly meet this obligation, your aid and counsel are solicited. We are cognizant of the fact that our State is recorded among the first commonwealths that sought to ameliorate their condition, and we recognize with pride what has already been done by the institution during its comparatively brief existence. Many of her wards have become elevated to higher spheres of activity; some becoming independent members of society; others arriving at different degrees of usefulness in institution life or the home circle;

while others have only grown more capable of assisting themselves, and interested in their surroundings. But the relief to overburdened families we believe to be equal cause for the generous aid of the State. Since it is estimated that not less than twenty-seven per cent of the causes of idioy are prevented by institution life, and crime and vagrancy lessened, the general public may well sanction State aid in widening the accommodations already provided.

In conclusion, we desire to express confidence in Superintendent Powell and wife in the administration of the affairs of the institution. We believe that a judicious expenditure of the funds have been made, and in accord with the law, and that the welfare and happiness of the inmates have been zealously guarded and promoted.

We further desire to emphasize what has been said in former reports, and leave responsibility with an intelligent and philanthropic public to consider.

Accompanying this are the Superintendent's and Treasurer's reports, with data and information pertaining to the administrative affairs of the institution, to which your attention is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HALL.  
A. H. LAWRENCE.  
F. M. SHRIVER.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN—In submitting the seventh biennial report, reference to the operations of the institution for the period appear:

*First.* Movement of population.

*Second.* The educational division, including industrial departments.

*Third.* The asylum division.

*Fourth.* Hospital division.

*Fifth.* The workings and needs of the several sub-departments.

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number enrolled at the beginning of the period.....			351
Number admitted in 1887 and '88.....	37	34	71
Number admitted in 1888 and '89.....	62	45	107
Number admitted for the period.....	99	79	178
Cared for during the period.....			500
Number admitted since organization.....			777
Number enrolled at close of period.....	353	177	530
Average daily attendance for 1887 and '88.....			353.8
Average daily attendance for 1888 and '89.....			402.8
Average daily attendance for the period.....			379.3
Discharged during the period.....	47	30	77
Applications first year of period.....			91
Applications second year of period.....			100
Applications for the period.....			191
Applications since organization.....			1007
Applicants over age, for the period.....		7	7
Number now in school department.....			240

### CAUSES FOR DISMISSAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died first year of period.....			10
Died second year of period.....			10
Died during the period.....	10	10	20
Believed to be able to care for themselves.....	10	6	16
Parents non-residents.....	2	2	4
Parents dissatisfied.....	4	4	8
Cared for at home.....	3	3	6
Refugees.....	3	3	6
On account of ill health.....	3	4	7

## SPECIAL DEFECTS OF NUMBER NOW PRESENT.

	Males	Females	Total
Blind	1	1	2
Vision imperfect	1	1	2
Mute	1	1	2
Do not talk	1	1	2
Talk imperfectly	1	1	2
Paralytic	1	1	2
Chorea	1	1	2
Epileptic	1	1	2
Microcephalic	1	1	2
Hydrocephalic	1	1	2
Deformity of face	1	1	2
Deformity of body	1	1	2

## CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE PERIOD.

	Males	Females	Total
Consumption	1	1	2
Epilepsy	1	1	2
Abscess of liver	1	1	2
Shock from burn	1	1	2
Marasmus	1	1	2
Congestion of brain	1	1	2
Total	6	6	12

## EDUCATIONAL DIVISION.

Numbered here June 30, 1889, two hundred and forty, all of whom are enrolled as susceptible of moral, mental, and physical improvement. The life and activity of the institution are centered in this division. After the morning meal, as many as capable engage in some kind of labor, as designated by the work detail, and are ready for school at 9 o'clock, at which time they congregate in the Assembly-hall for opening exercises. Here they join in singing a number of songs with teachers, after which the Lord's Prayer is repeated in concert, when the several classes file out to their respective recitation rooms for directed mental and physical exercise. At the beginning of the last school year, the administrative building was completed, which provides school rooms on the second floor, connected with the amusement room by halls, thereby permitting the movement of classes with but little confusion. The facilities in this department require but slight addition for completion. There are eight rooms on this floor daily occupied by graded classes averaging twenty-four pupils to the room, also one room on the

first floor, making two hundred and sixteen children in regular attendance. A copy of their work program of each class will, perhaps, more clearly indicate the character of their work and mentality than can be given in any other way.

Class No. 1 is composed of twenty-four girls with the following program for their work:

FORENOON.		AFTERNOON.	
9:15.	Arithmetic.	2 to 4.	Drawing class.
10:10.	Spelling.	2:00.	1st class in charcoal.
10:20.	Spelling.	2:30.	2d class in outline drawing from solids.
10:30.	First Reader.	3:00.	3d class in drawing.
10:40.	Third Reader.	3:30.	Pasting and drawing.
11:00.	Recess.		
11:40.	Writing.		
11:50.	Fourth Reader.		
12:05.	Geography and Physiology.		

The drawing classes are made up from all the rooms, while the greater number of the forenoon pupils belonging to this room, are engaged in some industrial pursuit during the afternoon.

Class No. 2 is composed of twenty-eight boys, who work to this program:

FORENOON.		AFTERNOON.	
9:00.	Assembly Hall.	2:00.	Writing.
9:15.	First Arithmetic.	3:00.	Arithmetic.
10:00.	Second Arithmetic or Reader	3:30.	Reading, talking, and map drawing.
10:30.	Third Arithmetic or Reader.		
1:00.	Fourth Arithmetic or Reader.		
		RECESS.	
		11:30.	Fifth Arithmetic.
		11:50.	Spelling.
		12:10.	Writing.

Room No. 3 contains the same number of seats for girls, grading lower in intellect where group and individual training are more evenly divided:

FORENOON.		AFTERNOON.	
9:15.	A class in numbers.	2:00.	Geography.
9:40.	B class in numbers.	2:20.	Calisthenics.
10:00.	Calisthenics.	3:00.	Chart class.
10:30.	First and Second Reader.	3:15.	Word class.
11:00.	Recess.	3:30.	Third Reader.
11:30.	First and second Reader.	3:40.	Individual work in writing.
12:20.	Writing.		



Number 4 is a class of boys averaging about twelve years of age, with a fair prospect of becoming helpful members of society.

## PROGRAM FOR NO. 4.

FORENOON.		AFTERNOON.	
9:15.	Numbers.	2:00.	Chart.
9:45.	Calisthenics.	2:30.	Calisthenics.
10:30.	Numbers.	3:00.	Writing and drawing.
RECESS.			
	11:30.	First Reader.	
	1:45.	Second Reader.	

Number 5 is an interesting class of little boys from 5 to ten years of age, the majority of whom bid fair to become self supporting. Daily program for this class:

FORENOON.		AFTERNOON.	
9:15.	Calisthenics.	2:00.	Reading.
9:45.	Reading.	2:30.	Writing.
1:00.	Recess.	3:00.	Calisthenics.
11:30.	Word drills.	3:30.	Table exercises.

Numbers 6 and 7 represent the lowest range of intellect in the school department, requiring special tact and patience to analyze, develop, and direct their mental inaccuracies.

## PROGRAM FOR NO. 6:

FORENOON.		AFTERNOON.	
9:15.	Table exercises.	2:00.	Sewing class.
10:30.	Calisthenics.	3:00.	Work with asylum class.
11:00.	Recess.		
11:30.	Writing.		
11:50.	Chart and numbers.		
12:10.	Word method.		

## PROGRAM FOR NO. 7:

FORENOON.		AFTERNOON.	
9:15.	Order exercise.	2:00.	Chart lessons.
9:20.	Table exercises.	2:15.	Numbers.
10:10.	Object lessons.		
10:30.	Calisthenics.		
11:00.	Recess.		
11:30.	Writing.		
12:15.	Deportment.		

The special classes referred to in the Sixth Biennial Report continue to analyze and discipline, with good results, peculiar types of mentality that cannot well be classified. Occasionally transfers are made from these rooms to graded classes and *vice versa*.

The instructive exercises derived from the assembly hall gatherings are difficult to estimate. The rostrum, 16x32, affords ample capacity for exhibiting a variety of entertaining exercises. The seating capacity of the auditorium, including the gallery, is six hundred. Three hundred chairs will leave space for calisthenic drills so that nearly all the children can be accommodated when the greater portion of the main floor is occupied for class drills. The transfer of exercises to this room left Woodrow hall to be utilized for the benefit of asylum classes.

As previously mentioned, but little is expected in the way of mental development in the lower forms of idiocy; yet they are entitled to such benefit as may be derived from directed exercise. During the year they occupied a portion of each day in this hall under the direction of our teachers. The change from the day rooms to the hall exercises, materially benefitted them in the way of discipline and entertainment, as well as favorable effects from a physical standpoint. While the main object may be to relieve over-burdened families, it should ever be in mind to benefit them as far as possible, by care, medical treatment, and physical training. I trust the future may still further provide for this dependent division of the institution.

The evening school continues to be a source of benefit to the older boys and girls who work during the day. The manifested pleasure on the part of this class is abundant compensation for all the attention given them.

Sunday exercises are the same as previously mentioned; Sunday school from 9 to 10 A. M., and praise meeting from 3 to 4 P. M.

Tuesday and Friday evening entertainments have been kept up with regularity, and at such times as seemed prudent, special amusement exercises have occurred.

The band class has continued to advance until they now have invitations to play for the public. They constitute an interesting feature of our children's entertainments.

A number of the girls now play solos and duets on the piano and organ, a source of pleasure, not only to themselves, but to their associates also.

## THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The educational centers of this country and Europe are encouragingly introducing manual training as a part of the public school system, claiming that the advantages of symmetrical development,

with this training as a part of the curriculum, leaves the individual better fitted to meet successfully the realities of life.

Institutions for feeble minded persons have, from their first organization, introduced work classes and made them a part of daily exercises. "Education by doing" is particularly applicable to beginners, and forms the basis of methods in our training rooms. There are physical organism to be exercised and improved; the senses must be trained; muscles as well as brain must be stimulated that harmonious relations may exist between the organs of the body and mind. This physical nature demands a knowledge of the physical world. Hence we find that manual training not only tends to fit the individual for physical energy, but disciplines the intellectual faculties as well, and should be considered a part of the school work. It has been our aim to keep in view the economic feature of this training, that the individual may become a producing factor, a bread winner, in whatever community he may be placed. Knowledge is enlightening in proportion to its adaptability.

The avenues for constructive labor remain the same as previously reported, with the addition of the brick-yard which has proven an interesting and remunerative addition to our industries. Two kilns were burned last year, in all about 225,000 brick. This year a kiln of 110,000 is at present ready for fire. The work is principally done by boys, there being only two employed as managers.

The shoe shop continues an instructive and remunerative department.

Number pairs of boots and shoes made during the period.....	578
Number repairs for the period.....	1,572
Shoe shop, Dr.....	\$ 2,300.42
Shoe shop, Cr.....	2,637.12

The following analysis partially indicates what has been done by classes under the direction of our teachers—lessons one hour daily:

#### WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 1 IN 1887 AND 1888.

Family sheets.....	77	Shirts.....	19
Children's sheets.....	354	Suspenders.....	69
Towels.....	741	Pillow ticks.....	19
Sacks.....	24	Blankets—button-holed.....	49
Table cloths.....	13	Canton flannel vests.....	92
Skirts with bands.....	9	Bed ticks.....	18
Skirts with waists.....	3	Lambrequins.....	4
Combination suits.....	20	Comfort covers.....	7
Chemises.....	39	Mattress covers.....	3
Sack aprons.....	21	Pairs drawers.....	28
Banded aprons.....	77	Button holes.....	100
Boys' work aprons.....	56	Night dresses.....	30
Bibs.....	165	Collars.....	4
Pillow cases.....	151	Curtains.....	4
Napkins.....	162		
Total.....	290		

#### WORK DONE BY THE FIRST SEWING CLASS IN 1880.

Bibs.....	352	Aprons.....	37
Pillow slips.....	189	Napkins.....	226
Straps.....	206	Night drawers.....	3
Night dresses.....	6	Pillow ticks.....	32
Chemises.....	6	Table spreads.....	2
Bed spreads.....	22	Neck ruffles.....	50
Clothes bags.....	10	Drawers.....	85
Towels.....	243	Skirts.....	12
Drawers with waists.....	4	Shirts.....	10
Skirts with waists.....	3	Button holes.....	324
Waists.....	13	Kitchen aprons.....	34
Handkerchiefs.....	4		
Sheets.....	201	Total.....	2226

#### REPORT OF SECOND SEWING CLASS FOR 1887 AND 1888.

Straps.....	178	Bibs.....	36
Pillow cases—hemmed.....	13	Sacks.....	6
Suspenders.....	21	Towels.....	25
Table cloths.....	3	Apron.....	1
Napkins.....	244		
Pillow cases—overcast.....	35	Total.....	532

#### WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 2, 1880.

Night dresses.....	5	Neck ruffles.....	11
Napkins.....	318	Button holes.....	7
Aprons.....	11	Clothes bags.....	7
Kitchen aprons.....	8	Straps.....	49
Bibs.....	105	Handkerchiefs.....	2
Towels.....	230	Drawers.....	5
Pillow cases.....	107	Drawers with waist.....	1
Pillow ticks.....	9		
Sheets.....	62	Total.....	338

#### SEWING CLASS NO. 3, 1880.

Towels.....	216	Pillow cases.....	24
Napkins.....	300	Bibs.....	24
Sheets.....	54		
Total.....	618		

#### WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 4, 1880.

Towels.....	245	Apron.....	1
Napkins.....	326	Bed spreads.....	1
Pillow slips.....	19	Shirt.....	2
Pillow slips basted.....	25	Night dress.....	1
Clothes bags.....	2	Kitchen aprons.....	2
Handkerchiefs.....	2	Handkerchiefs.....	5
Straps.....	364		
Bibs.....	35	Total.....	1030

#### WORK DONE IN BOYS SEWING CLASS, 1887-80.

Pants.....	197	Aprons.....	15
Straps.....	100	Clothes bags.....	12
Bibs.....	25		
Sheets.....	21	Total.....	465

The above report does not include work done by inmates in the general sewing room under the matron's direction.

## WORK COMPLETED BY SPECIAL CLASS IN NEEDLE WORK, 1887-89.

Lamp mats.....	2	Plush toilet cushion.....	1
Seis toilet mats.....	3	Lace cushion covers.....	2
Comb and brush cases.....	4	Toilet cushions.....	2
Tidies.....	3	Tidies (etching).....	4
Splasher.....	1	Handkerchief.....	1
Tidies (linen).....	2	Piece felt embroidery.....	1
Toilet set.....	1	Tidies (daisy).....	6
Fancy handkerchief socks.....	6	Umbrella cases.....	3
Slipper cases.....	3		
Quilted bibs.....	2	Total.....	46

## WORK COMPLETED BY CLASS IN FANCY NEEDLE WORK IN 1889.

Sachet bags.....	3	Bibs.....	4
Tray clothes.....	4	Comb cases.....	3
Dresser scarfs.....	3	Pompe drapes.....	2
Surah drapes.....	2	Bolts crocheted braid.....	2
Dress scarf (molise).....	1	Cushions.....	3
Lace handkerchiefs.....	3	Sachet bags.....	3
Buttons.....	7	Ladies neckties.....	6
Banners—book-marks.....	4	Drums.....	2
Banners.....	3	Darning bags.....	5
Dressing sacks.....	2	Scarf.....	1
Baby rattles.....	4	Handkerchief case.....	1
Toilet bags embroidered.....	2	Afghan scrap bag.....	1
China silk scarfs.....	4	Crash tidy.....	1
Toilet bag.....	1		
Darning bag.....	1	Total.....	41
Tidies (etched).....	4		

## REPOUSSE WORK FOR 1887 AND 1888.

Storks.....	5	Match box.....	1
Mirrors.....	2	Match safes.....	2
Large fans.....	7	Baggle boards.....	2
Small fans.....	2	Key boards.....	2
Smoking sets.....	2	Plum design panels.....	3
Candle-sticks.....	5	Broom holders.....	2
Small heads.....	7	Fish tray.....	1
Large heads.....	4	Cigar set.....	1
Turtle.....	1	Head in scroll.....	1
Dragons.....	2	Mirror.....	1
Combat.....	1		
Total.....			66

## WORK FOR 1889.

Broom cases.....	8	Small broom-holders.....	6
Stork pieces.....	2	Fans not mounted.....	2
Fan broom-holders.....	4	Plush frame copper.....	1
Heads.....	2		
Total.....			27

That more land is needed at once, is conceded by all who have considered the reasons for teaching farm labor in connection with the institution. The number now in the buildings will warrant the purchase of not less than six hundred and forty acres of land. The amount of stock accumulating on the farm, and farm products consumed, indicate the above statement supported by the conclusion

that it is one of the most desirable avenues for securing productive labor. During 1887 and 1888, we rented sixty acres of land and this year leased forty acres for potatoes. I suggest that you ask not less than \$6,000 for procuring more land. The nineteen acres purchased last year was well worth the money paid for it. The buildings thereon cost the sum paid for the land. The slaughter house is what we need, and the feed yard answers a good purpose. As soon as an ice house and cold storage room can be provided, the institution can do its own slaughtering.

The sum given for developing an orchard was not enough. Using the \$300 and drawing on the support fund, we were able to make a fair showing. Already the products of the planting are finding their way to our tables. It will be but a few years until the fruit supply from our orchard will be all that is needed for table use. For fencing and completing this work, I recommend that you ask \$500. The following exhibit gives the number of fruit trees now out:

Apple trees that are bearing.....	550	Raspberries.....	3,000
Grapes that are bearing.....	3,000	Blackberries.....	800
Young growing trees.....	1,300	Cherry trees.....	20
Young growing grapes.....	1,300	Currants.....	150

The following exhibit partially indicates the extent of labor that has been done in farm and garden work:

Apples, dozen.....	218	Lettuce, dozen.....	18,555
Apples, bushels.....	45½	Beets, bushels.....	305
Beans, bushels.....	155	Radishes, dozen.....	21,000
Cabbage, heads.....	1,111	Raspberries, quarts.....	22
Cucumbers, dozen.....	11,252	Cherries, quarts.....	15
Cucumbers, bushels.....	36	Squash.....	83
Onions, bushels.....	250½	Strawberries, quarts.....	61
Onions, dozen.....	9,840	Broom corn, pounds.....	3,754
Pie plant, dozen.....	4,795	Horse-radish, dozen.....	100
Peas, bushels.....	145½	Chickens, dozen.....	18
Peas, bushels.....	341½	Pork, pounds.....	350
Peas, bushels.....	2,562	Beef, pounds.....	12,612
Peas, bushels.....	140	Hides, pounds.....	701
Peas, bushels.....	190	Tallow, pounds.....	10,670
Peas, bushels.....	29	Milk, gallons.....	15,334
Peas, bushels.....	1,953	Wood, cords.....	4
Peas, bushels.....	1,916.24	Hauling, etc.....	\$ 40.90
Peas, bushels.....	1,916.97	Sales of hogs.....	1,916.97
Peas, bushels.....	190.47	Sales of cattle.....	180.00

Credits.....	\$0,340.64
Debits.....	7,667.01
Total.....	\$1,742.63

You will observe that grain and provender raised, is not listed. Feed that has been consumed on the farm has not been considered; only credits and debits have been itemized.

Inventory of stock, feed, and farm implements on hand at close of period:

Hay, tons.....	18	Horses.....	3
Wagons, lumber.....	3	Set of double harness.....	3
Mower.....	1	Set of single harness.....	1
Hay rake.....	1	Head of brood sows.....	24
Stirring plows.....	3	Head of spring pigs.....	49
Brush plows.....	2	Thoroughbred boar.....	1
Cultivator.....	1	Thoroughbred Holstein bull.....	1
Double shovel plows.....	2	Holstein calves, heifers.....	14
Single shovel.....	1	Holstein calves, steers.....	4
Harrows.....	2	Holstein 2-year-old steers.....	2
One horse wagon.....	1	Holstein 1-year-old steers.....	2
Hoes.....	12	Holstein yearling heifers.....	4
Garden seed drill.....	1	Holstein milch cows.....	28
Corn planter.....	1	Holstein 2-year-old heifers.....	6
Stock cutter.....	1	Common milch cows.....	3
Mules.....	4		

#### ASYLUM DIVISION.

As the population of the institution increases, the demands for accommodations adapted for the three divisions, grow more apparent and urgent.

The present arrangement is less complete in the asylum division than in either of the other. For the good of all classes this department needs more space with facilities arranged to meet their special demands. The rooms to which this class has been assigned are located in different parts of the buildings, and are not well suited for the care and management of asylum charges. Buildings more remote from the educational division should be erected for their custody. The appeals are of such a pressing nature, that I urge your careful attention in this direction.

That homes should be relieved of helpless idiots, requires no argument. That public policy and philanthropy alike sanction it, cannot be questioned by any one taking time to investigate the conditions in life of this class.

We have drawn on the resources available, to make them as happy and comfortable as possible. Woodrow hall, as you are aware, was set apart as a training and recreation room for their benefit, not with the expectancy that much could be done in the way of intellectual development, but as a source of entertainment through directed exercise, tending to intellectuality. The several classes have had from one to two hours training daily, with favorable results.

#### HOSPITAL DIVISION.

The epileptic family, numbering now seventy-six, repeat their claims for recognition in the way of a building, as requested in preceding reports. The plan presented two years ago, to cost \$22,000, is, in my judgment, the proper one and should have attention at an early date. It is impossible to classify and treat them with our present accommodations.

The building secured by the last General Assembly for hospital purposes, has been of inestimable value. Two floors of the old school building were arranged and fitted up, one floor for acute cases, the other for paralytics. No improvement was so imperatively needed as more comfortable rooms for the sick. This building is now provided with excellent ventilation, lavatories, kitchen, and other conveniences necessary for the proper care and comfort of patients. The capacity, however, is limited to not more than thirty, a number that would probably need hospital care daily, independently of the paralytics now occupying the lower floor. In the event of the completion of a cottage for the epileptics, both floors of the hospital building would be utilized for the care of acute and chronic cases, and the paralytics transferred to the cottage for epileptics. During the period, we have only to report an epidemic of roetheln, or german measles, with no serious results following.

#### EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS AND NEEDS FOR THE FUTURE.

The sum appropriated for completing and furnishing the central building, was below our estimate. With the amount allowed it was possible to leave the building in good condition, but not as well furnished as it should be. I recommend that you ask a sum sufficient to finish painting on attic floor, and purchase more furniture for the rooms. The assembly hall should be provided with seats, and some of the school rooms with new desks and school supplies. The basement or cellar rooms, require attention also. For all these purposes, I estimate that \$2,500 will be required.

#### KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

For bake oven, cooking apparatus, and dishes, \$2,000 is necessary. Now that we are prepared to do our own butchering, a cold storage room is necessary. Reasons for a room of this kind are so apparent, that it seems necessary only to mention it, and approval will follow. We have never been provided with an ice house, although an imperative necessity.

## ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Two sixteen foot boilers should be added to the present battery; the steam pipes should be covered; a coal house added to the north end of the boiler room; a steam pump for the wells, and a small one for use in the boiler rooms; a water reservoir for settling basin; hydrants, hose, and fittings are all required at an early date. To provide these, it will require \$9,900.

For electric light, \$7,000 will be needed. To purchase an engine with power for dynamos and run machinery for work shop, will require \$1,200. Added to this, the bid for putting in the plant and the sum mentioned is barely sufficient. The necessity for electric light is so prominent that I trust you will strongly urge an appropriation for this purpose.

The amount appropriated for the boiler house, laundry improvements, was inadequate. We were compelled to draw on repair and contingent fund to assist in repairing the building and to procure machinery sufficient to carry on the work until more complete improvements could be made. This department especially needs new washing machines and other appliances. A new engine must be secured, the building should be enlarged, and a new roof put on. In connection with this, a room for industrial work for boys can be provided. The same engines that runs the washers can be used for the training room machinery. For this purpose, \$5,500 is estimated.

## IMPROVEMENTS ON COTTAGES.

The old cottage building has a wooden structure attached that should be removed, and a brick addition put up instead. \$2,500 will make the change. The outside stairway leading to the upper stories in the boys' cottages are giving way, new floors are necessary, bath rooms should be remodeled, and verandas, or airing courts, are very much needed. This can be done with \$2,200. Add to this \$600 for ventilating flues to put the cottages in creditable condition for occupancy.

For repair and contingent fund, \$6,000 for the period is little enough.

For beds and bedding, \$4,000 should be appropriated.

Improvement of grounds, \$2,000.

The piano grand that has been in use since the first years of the institution, is now of but little value. A new one is needed for the assembly hall that will cost \$800.

The appropriations made by the last General Assembly have enabled the institution to extend its usefulness, especially the school, hospital, wards, and steam heating departments have been enlarged and improved. But the demands have kept pace with the improvements, so that all available space has been utilized, and many applicants registered for admission that must wait for vacancies or increased capacity. You will observe that there has been one hundred and seventy-eight admissions for the period, and one hundred and ninety-one applications. At the beginning of the period, there were one hundred and seventy-one applications on file, which makes one hundred and eighty-four applicants for consideration at the present time. Eliminating those who are not proper subjects for admission, there are probably seventy-five of these that should be here now. These, with an average number of applications that will be made for the period, will keep up a strong pressure for substantial recognition. I trust your honorable body will be disposed to urgently refer the interests of this unfortunate class to the Governor and General Assembly.

Our per capita cost first year of period was \$153.32.

Our per capita cost second year of period was \$140.26.

Average for the period, \$146.79. Add to this the clothing bill and we have, per capita expense for 1887 and 1888, \$169.64.

Second year, \$156.17. Average for the period, \$162.90. This, when compared with other institutions of a similar kind, is low. I understand \$200 per capita to be a fair estimate for maintenance in institutions of this character.

The report of the committee on provision for idiotic and feeble minded persons to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1886, gives the per capita cost for maintenance of inmates in the following Institutions:

New York, \$168.48 per annum, exclusive of clothing and extraordinary repairs and improvements.

Pennsylvania, \$213.70, exclusive of extraordinary repairs and improvements, and about one-third the supply of clothing.

Ohio, \$163.34 per annum with a population in the Institution of over seven hundred.

Illinois, per capita cost of about \$180. These are the largest and oldest institutions in the United States, all of them twenty-five or more years in existence and therefore better able to maintain their wards at a less cost than younger institutions.

Illinois paid in 1879, per capita,.....	\$ 210.97
Illinois paid in 1880, per capita,.....	217.57
Illinois paid in 1881, per capita,.....	198.21
Illinois paid in 1882, per capita,.....	226.69
Illinois paid in 1883, per capita,.....	210.74
Illinois paid in 1884, per capita,.....	186.41

Minnesota pays over \$200 per annum.

I again call your attention to this for the same reason that I have previously mentioned, viz.: that the present maintenance fund is not enough to allow the management to properly extend the range of supplies and provide for emergencies. The law providing \$11,000 ordinary fund for salaries and wages, was enacted at a time when the population of the institution was less than half what it is now, and was at that time sufficient to cover the expenses for which it was created. During the period just passed we have been compelled to draw annually over \$10,000 from the support fund for wages, etc., which so reduced this fund as to materially interfere with its original or intended purpose. We are compelled every winter to overdraw this fund or, in other words, go in debt, and practice rigid economy to balance up during the summer. Since we can draw only for those actually present, and about one hundred go home during the months of July and August, our support is reduced \$1,000 per month, while the same number of employes is required, except in the school department. Thus we are compelled to begin winter without any margin for extra expenses or emergencies.

We believe, then, that the law providing \$11,000 annually ordinary fund should be repealed, and ten dollars per month should be changed to fifteen dollars per month, which would leave the actual number present to govern the amount drawn monthly. This would leave the management to expend \$180 per capita, if necessary. So long as salaries may be paid out of the support fund I see no reason for carrying two funds for the same purpose.

During the period, Miss Ella Frazee was compelled, on account of impaired health, to give up her work as teacher. Much credit is due Miss Frazee for her conscientious and valuable work in the school department.

To the many sympathetic friends of our children, we are under obligations for presents and money for the holidays; also for donations to secure a large wagonette that will carry from fifteen to eighteen children. This will give them much healthful pleasure. Our dependent family are under obligations to Mrs. M. A. Benson,

of Des Moines, Iowa, for this valuable means of recreation. The largest contribution for this purpose was received with this Scriptural quotation: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The Malvern Leader, Manchester Democrat, Oskaloosa Herald, Des Moines Plain Talk have been sent to the institution gratis, for which our thanks are extended.

To the faithful employes much credit is due; for the hearty co-operation of officers and teachers I am especially grateful; and to you, gentlemen, I desire to express appreciation for your many courtesies and valuable aid in directing the affairs of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. POWELL.

Amount received by the superintendent from all sources for the period, for the institution, \$4,245.22.

*Report of the Committee on the care and training of the Feeble Minded at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Buffalo, N. Y., 1888.*

Your committee on the care and training of the Feeble Minded would respectfully call the attention of this, the Fifteenth Conference of Charities and Correction, to four somewhat elaborate reports already presented to the conferences.

The ground having been gone over pretty thoroughly in the aforesaid reports, it is the decision of the committee, or of so many of its members as could be reached, to formulate a series of propositions which may represent to this body the status of this work in America, and to suggest the principles by which, in the opinion of your committee, its further development may be wisely directed.

1. It having been demonstrated that the great majority of idiotic and feeble minded children are susceptible of physical and mental improvement wherever education has been granted to them, it is therefore claimed that they are entitled to public provision for such education and training.

2. As, by the common consent of all who are familiar with the facts, neither jails nor county infirmaries, nor hospitals for the insane, are suitable places for these unfortunates, it is therefore urged that institutions and asylum homes be created as early as possible for those whose necessities demand such provision.

3. An approximate analysis of the distribution of this class has been made in certain communities, showing that one-fifth of it is

never likely to be dependent on public or other means of support; that nearly three-fifths are distributed among families of the middle and poorer classes, and that the rest are of pauper origin. But the sadness and burden are found to be especially severe in the families of mechanics and artisans, who are bravely striving to keep themselves above pauperism. Toward the relief of these should earliest effort be directed.

4. The experience of the past thirty years proves that, of those who are received and trained in institutions, ten to twenty per cent are so improved as to be able to enter life as bread-winners; that from thirty to forty per cent are returned to their families so improved as to be self helpful, or at least much less burdensome to their people; further, and of greater importance, that one-half the whole number will need custodial care so long as they live.

5. It is also shown that the large number who need restraint and custodial care so long as they live is divisible into two groups: first, those who, by reason of physical infirmities, such as epilepsy and paralysis, associated with their profound idiocy, are so dependent as to need the same protection that we administer to infancy; second, those who possess excellent physical powers, and are trained to a high degree of elementary capacity, but are yet so lacking in judgment and in the moral sense as to be unsafe members of the community, and, if discharged into it, they will contribute largely to the criminal classes, or, falling victims to the depraved are adding to the bulk of sexual offence and to the census of incompetency.

6. It is earnestly urged that the best disposal to be made of this large class of the permanently disabled is to place it in custodial departments of institutions for feeble minded persons, in buildings judiciously remote from the educational and industrial departments, but under the same merciful system that inspires hope and help for the lowest of our humanity, and under a broadly classified administration that will admit of the employment of the so-called moral idiot, thereby diminishing greatly the burden to the charitable and the tax-payer.

7. Your committee, while commending the enterprise which is establishing small and private institutions for ameliorating the condition of afflicted children of the affluent, would submit that all State institutions be managed so liberally as not to repel or bar the child of any citizen needing their fostering care.

8. Of the thirty thousand in the United States needing the care herein referred to, there are now about five thousand enjoying the

advantages of special provision made by public and private charity. It is submitted whether the privilege of the few is not the right of all, and whether as a people we can afford longer to deny.

The friends of the feeble minded naturally look to this intelligent and representative body of philanthropists for aid in the diffusion in their States of right sentiment in regard to this cause. They have waited for years on your sessions, and have contributed the best of their knowledge to your proceedings; and now they would receive from this Conference an explicit testimony of its sympathy and assistance by the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the Conference of Charities and Corrections, assembled in Buffalo, hereby urges on all States, where provision has not been made, the early establishment of Institutions for the feeble minded, as a prudential measure, both humane and just.

*Resolved*, That this Conference commends the Institutions already established, for the careful inquiry they are making into the causes of mental infirmity, believing that by contributing to the literature of the subject they will aid in diminishing this afflictive burden to both family and community, and will make a valued return for the public moneys used in their erection and support.

## DEBIT.

Total amount of support fund received.....	\$ 103,063.44
Total amount of ordinary fund received.....	24,750.00
Total amount of fencing fund received.....	8.23
Total amount of steam pump fund received.....	45.20
Total amount of library and surgical instrument fund received.....	88.32
Total amount of beds and bedding fund received.....	1,447.50
Total amount of fire escape fund received.....	1,500.00
Total amount of land fund received.....	2,000.00
Total amount of boiler house fund received.....	15,000.00
Total amount of building fund received.....	16,000.00
Total amount of cistern fund received.....	600.00
Total amount of orchard fund received.....	300.00
Total amount of hospital fund received.....	4,000.00
Total amount of repair and contingent fund received.....	3,000.00
Total amount of cellar fund received.....	400.00

## CREDIT.

Total amount of support order paid.....	\$ 101,624.91
Total amount of ordinary order paid.....	22,000.00
Total amount of fencing order paid.....	8.23
Total amount of steam pump order paid.....	45.20
Total amount of library and surgical instrument fund paid.....	88.32
Total amount of bed and bedding fund paid.....	1,447.50
Total amount of fire escape fund paid.....	1,500.00
Total amount of land fund paid.....	2,000.00
Total amount of boiler house fund paid.....	15,000.00
Total amount of building fund paid.....	16,000.00
Total amount of cistern fund paid.....	605.34
Total amount of orchard fund paid.....	300.00
Total amount of hospital fund paid.....	4,000.00
Total amount of repair and contingent fund paid.....	3,000.00
Total amount of cellar fund paid.....	40.00
	\$ 172,592.80
	\$ 167,579.70

Total balance in treasury..... \$ 4,623.19

All orders issued by the Superintendent are paid and an account of all thereof presented above.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. SHIEVER, Treasurer.

## CIRCULAR.

This Institution was established by the Sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, in the year 1876, and located at Glenwood, in the building formerly occupied by soldiers' orphans.

The object of this Institution is to provide special means of improvement to that class of children so deficient in mind or afflicted with such marked peculiarities of intellect as to deprive them of the benefits and privileges of other educational institutions and ordinary methods of instruction.

The education imparted to this class includes not only the simple elements of instruction of our common schools, where that is practicable, but embraces a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety and self-reliance, and to develop and enlarge their capacity for useful occupations.

To promote these objects, children will receive such education, and such moral and hygienic treatment, as their peculiar and varied conditions demand.

Mental imbecility depends upon some abnormal or imperfectly developed condition of the physical system, a condition in which the nervous organization is especially defective, preventing the harmonious and natural development of the mental and moral powers.

Idiots and imbeciles, as a rule, are feeble in body as well as in mind. Their gait and voluntary movements are generally awkward and slow, and their special senses inactive and undeveloped, and are wanting in nervous and muscular power. Physical training and development, therefore, are essential, in order that their mental improvement may become permanent, hence the importance and necessity of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises in their treatment.

The very feeble power of attention must be cultivated and increased by the most attractive means. The special senses must be trained and educated, vicious habits are to be corrected, and the idea of obedience and moral obligation must be planted and nourished.



Some, who are only backward, and are undeveloped from being misunderstood, or abused, can be brought out and reclaimed by special means. Many others can be arrested in their downward course, made orderly and obedient, docile and industrious; and all can be improved in their general condition and habits.

In order to secure these blessings to this afflicted class, they must have that special care, treatment and instruction, which cannot be obtained in the family at home, or in private medical practice, or by any of the ordinary methods of education; and it is only in some institution, well arranged and directed for the accomplishment of these special objects, that they can receive such benefits. Each individual case must be studied, and treated as its peculiarities demand.

Every child and youth residing in the State, between the ages of five and eighteen, who by reason of deficient intellect is rendered unable to acquire an education in the common schools, shall be entitled to receive the physical and mental training and care of this Institution at the expense of the State.

The special system of instruction, training and management adhered to in this institution, renders it a desirable residence for all children of this class.

Applications for admission shall be made: "*First*, By the father and mother, or either of these if the other be adjudged insane. *Second*, By the guardian duly appointed. *Third*, In all other cases by the board of supervisors of the county in which the child resides. It shall be the duty of such board of supervisors to make such application for any such child that has no living sane parent or guardian in the State, unless such child is comfortably provided for already."

"The form of application for admission into the Institution shall be such as the trustees prescribe, and each application shall be accompanied by answers to such interrogatories as the trustees shall require propounded."

The Institution is under the management of medical officers, and the inmates receive all ordinary medical and hospital treatment free of charge.

The progress and improvement of our children have been very encouraging, and parents and friends almost invariably express satisfaction with the results in the comparatively short time their children have been under training.

Our Institution is open daily, except Sundays and Saturdays, to visitors and the public, at all reasonable hours, and all are not only

cordially invited to visit our school, but earnestly requested to do so.

Each child admitted shall be provided with at least three changes of clothing, which will be registered when the child is admitted. Such clothing as may be needed subsequently will be furnished by the Superintendent, registered, and a bill of the same rendered.

As a matter of convenience these bills will be sent to the auditor of the county in which the parents reside, so that they can be settled by said parents near home.

The board of supervisors of said county shall determine as to the ability of said parents to pay their bills so rendered, and in case of inability they shall be paid by the county.

Any other information desired will be cheerfully given by the Superintendent.

F. M. POWELL, M. D., *Superintendent*.