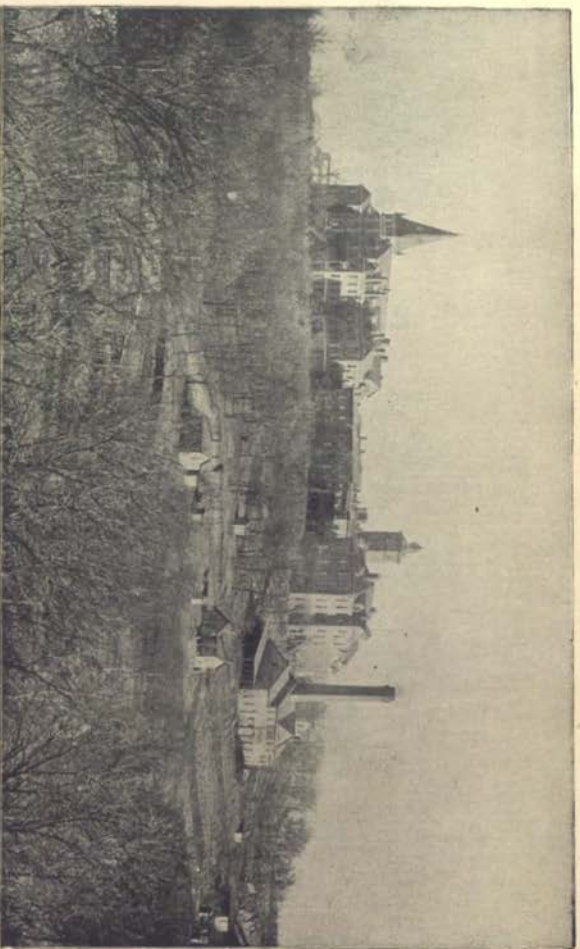


ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Trustees, Superintendent and Treasurer
OF THE
Iowa Institution
FOR
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN
AT
GLENWOOD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
F. R. CONAWAY, STATE PRINTER,
1897.



IOWA INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIEND-MINDED CHILDREN

BEFORE THE FIRE.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, }
GLENWOOD, Iowa, August 15, 1897.

To His Excellency, Francis Marion Drake, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—I herewith transmit a copy of the eleventh 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.



IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

AFTER THE FIRE.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

W. H. HALL, <i>President</i>	Osceola
J. E. WICKHAM, <i>Treasurer</i>	Glenwood
E. R. MOORE.....	Anamosa
F. M. POWELL, <i>Secretary of Board</i>	Glenwood

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

F. M. POWELL, M. D.....	Superintendent
GEORGE MOGRIDGE, M. D.....	Assistant Superintendent
MRS. L. M. POWELL.....	Matron
MISS NETTIE. B. COMBS.....	Assistant Matron
MRS. L. MOGRIDGE.....	Matron of Custodial Building
MISS FLORA MCKEE.....	Assistant to Matron of Custodial Building
H. W. WRIGHT.....	Clerk
T. L. STEVENS.....	Store Keeper
MISS ISABEL IRWIN.....	Secretary

TEACHERS.

Miss Nettie Baker, <i>Principal</i> .	Miss Anna M. Dean.
Miss Laura Beashor.	Mrs. Nettie Wahl.
Miss Etta Inscore.	Miss Kathie Langan.
Miss Gene Sartelle.	Miss Hattie Hale.
Miss Alice M. Smith.	Mrs. Alice Steppan.
Miss Margaret C. Taylor.	

BAND AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS.

Mr. Frank A. Bicknell.	Mr. Leo Steppan.
------------------------	------------------

TRAINING TEACHERS FOR ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

Miss Lillie Wehrend.	Miss Mamie Matrau.
----------------------	--------------------

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS.

Girls' department.....	Miss Clara Davis
Boys' department.....	Mr. E. L. Duprey
Hospital department.....	Mrs. E. A. Zimmerman
Housekeeper, School division.....	Miss Mary Quigg
Housekeeper, Custodial division.....	Miss Eunice Buchanan
Laundry department.....	Miss Etta Greendahl
Farm and Garden department.....	Mr. James Miller
Engineer's department.....	Mr. D. K. Donnelly
Horticultural department.....	Mr. J. P. Jackson
Foreman in shoe shop.....	Mr. Alfred Davis
Visitors' attendant.....	Miss Rilla Drew

TRUSTEE'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, Governor Drake, and the General Assembly:

The trustees of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children herewith respectfully submit their eleventh biennial report, together with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer, for your inspection and consideration.

We can consistently point with pride to the great work that is being done by the state of Iowa in carefully fostering the interests of these, her deficient children, and feel assured that time has amply proven the justice and wisdom of our people in providing for their welfare and happiness. The aid so beneficently bestowed in the past, and the continued interest manifested by the public, gives assurance of continued recognition in providing for the future needs, as they arise from time to time.

It has been our privilege during official visits to meet many parents who come to the institution with their burdens; by this means, and by information gleaned from the superintendent and others, we have been made to realize somewhat of the magnitude of the burdens which these afflictions entail. The presence of one blighted being not only weighs down with sorrow the entire family, but interferes with the normal wealth productiveness of one or more members of it. Often the accumulations of years are expended in false directions in the hope to benefit the afflicted one; and it not infrequently occurs that the life of one or more of the family, especially the mother, is shortened or prematurely cut off. We also believe that many now cared for by the state in this institution would, under less favorable surroundings, have succumbed to vicious habits or crime, and caused material losses to the community by their irresponsible doings.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the period additions have been made to the custodial building, in accordance with the provisions made by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, which appropriated \$48,500 for this purpose. These additions were designed for the purpose of so enlarging this special building that the classification might be made in such manner as to insure to all the wards of the institution the facilities demanded by the many and varied degrees of mentality possessed by them. This purpose has not yet been entirely carried out, for the reason that while the structure was in course of erection a disaster occurred which deprived the institution of its largest and most important building. That the present legislature may be informed in detail of the consequences of this terrible fire, we embody the joint report of the trustees and superintendent to the executive council:

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN,
GLENWOOD, IOWA, January 1, 1897.

To His Excellency, Francis M. Drake, Governor of Iowa, and to the Executive Council:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your request, we herewith submit a special report relative to the fire which consumed the main or administrative building of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, August 29, 1896.

We have the honor to be, yours very respectfully,

W. H. HALL,
J. E. WICKHAM,
E. R. MOORE.

F. M. POWELL,
Superintendent.

The main or administrative building of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children was erected between the years 1884 and 1890, in accordance with the provisions made for this purpose by the several general assemblies, as follows:

First.—The Twentieth General Assembly appropriated \$50,000. (Chapter 145, Session Laws, 1884.)

Second.—The Twenty-first General Assembly appropriated \$25,000. (Chapter 182, Session Laws, 1886.)

Third.—The Twenty-second General Assembly appropriated \$16,000. (Chapter 119, Session Laws, 1888.)

Fourth.—The Twenty-third General Assembly appropriated \$2,000 for cold storage (addition to main building); \$2,000 for bakery and kitchen furniture. (Chapter 80, Session Laws, 1890.)

Fifth.—The Twenty-fourth General Assembly appropriated \$1,000. (Chapter 92, Session Laws, 1892.)

Sixth.—The Twenty-second General Assembly also appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for steam heating, \$1,500 for hydrants and fire escapes, and

\$1,200 for beds and bedding; and the Twenty-third General Assembly, a sum of \$5,000 for electric lighting. A large portion of these latter sums were expended on the building under consideration.

It is a difficult matter to adequately estimate the full pecuniary loss to the state by this calamity, for in addition to the sums specifically appropriated for construction and furnishing the building there have been each year expenditures on the same, and we cannot even yet realize clearly all that has been lost to the institution and to the state.

The total amount specifically appropriated and expended in the erection of the building will be seen to be \$96,000. This, with a proportion of the other sums just mentioned, makes an approximate cost of building and furnishing of not less than \$125,000.

The whole of this building was consumed by fire, except the foundation walls, the vault and contents, a portion of the walls of the west wing, and such material and furniture as was saved at the time of the fire.

Further, the contents of adjoining buildings were badly damaged, or destroyed, it being thought expedient to remove them, owing to the imminent danger of the fire extending. The dry goods storeroom contained some thousands of dollars' worth of material, much of which was ruined in its removal, and by subsequent wetting from the rainstorm prevailing at the time. The main building was the largest and principal one of the several buildings constituting the institution. It was built in the form of a cross, extending north and south 208 feet, and east and west 169 feet; contained cellars, a basement floor, two main brick stories, and an attic floor. The cellars were used for storage purposes in connection with the kitchen department. The basement floor contained the kitchen, bakery, dining-rooms for children and employees, and a general storeroom. The first floor provided for offices, living rooms for superintendent's family, officers and teachers, and a class of thirty children. The second floor was utilized entirely by the school department. The attic floor provided room for a class of girls and living rooms for employees. The extreme rear extension contained the cold storage plant and two schoolrooms.

DETAILS OF THE FIRE.

At 2:15 on the morning of Saturday, the 29th of August, 1896, during a severe rain and electrical storm, the northeast corner of the tower of the administrative building was struck by lightning, and, notwithstanding the heroic efforts on the part of the institution staff, the people of Glenwood, and the fire department of Council Bluffs, the entire structure, with much of its contents, was destroyed.

Fire was discovered a few minutes after the lightning struck the building, by employees who slept on the upper floor. They aroused other occupants, sounded the alarm, and put into operation the fire-hose. The entire force of the institution quickly responded to the alarm, and the available fire fighting apparatus was speedily brought into action. In addition to this, bathtubs were constantly kept full of water for the use of the bucket brigade, which rendered valuable service.

The first thought and consideration were for the safety of the children, who were all quietly and orderly removed to places of safety, in a manner demonstrating the efficiency of institution discipline.

When first discovered the fire appeared to be confined to the upper portion of the tower, a square brick structure with heavy partition brick walls separating it from adjoining rooms in the building. Had the lightning in its destructive path not touched other parts, doubtless the fire would have been controlled, but it soon became manifest that another portion of the building was ignited, and a fire far more serious in its nature was found to be fiercely raging in the roof timbers of the south extension over the chapel. The institution fire apparatus was speedily supplemented by the fire department of the city of Glenwood.

Slowly but surely the fire crept on. Finally, recognizing the impossibility of saving the building, an extra force was organized to remove the contents. By this time other buildings were in danger, more especially the one on the west known as the "old building," the distance between the burning building and this structure being only fifteen feet. It was of the utmost importance to intercept the fire at this juncture, as the "old building" was connected with a number of others that must have inevitably been destroyed in the event of a failure to control the fire at this point. Strenuous efforts were accordingly directed to this end, and successfully. The west end of the administrative building was so thoroughly saturated with water that the fire gradually died out within a few feet of the west walls. Had these efforts been unsuccessful only a small portion of the institution would have been left standing.

Early during the conflagration the fire department of Council Bluffs was telegraphed to for help, and a special train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy brought a portion of their department to our aid. They assisted materially in the work of saving the remaining buildings.

The appliances for fire protection consisted of water-pipes on each floor with hose attachments, fire buckets and axes, chemical fire extinguishers, outside hydrants, and hose carts. The reservoir storage for water is contained in a brick tower 100 feet high, in which are iron tanks, with a capacity of 1,300 barrels, a portion being kept constantly in reserve, to be drawn on only in the event of fire, until direct pressure can be obtained from the pumps, which have a forcing capacity of 500 barrels an hour. The apparatus stood the test in a gratifying manner. The building was provided with fire escapes on the several extensions.

The trustees desire to express gratitude to the people of Glenwood and the surrounding country for their efficient assistance. They also wish to record that the officers and employees were active and energetic in their efforts to save the building and care for the children. All were unselfish in that they gave no thought for their belongings, but cheerfully and willingly labored to save the state's unfortunate charges and property.

The trustees respectfully call your attention to the personal losses of the employees, they being illly able to bear them.

AFTER THE FIRE.

The fire at once deprived the institution of 60,800 square feet of surface, divided into 100 rooms, every foot of which was utilized in the conduct and management of the institution. The consequent embarrassment was very great. To appreciate this, it would be necessary to have been familiar with all the circumstances before and after the fire. In a few hours the institution was deprived of all the conveniences for cooking for and dining over

400 children and seventy-five employees, rooms for superintendent and family, offices of the executive department, cold storage plant, general storerooms and school department entire. All this must be temporarily provided for, and that immediately, until permanent provision could be secured. The changes incident to reorganize deprived a large number of children in the old building of allotted space, which made it necessary to improvise somewhere and somehow. The only resource was to crowd space already occupied. It therefore became necessary to double the classes and use hall space for dormitories and dining-rooms.

It was imperative to provide at once temporary quarters for the administrative department to direct and carry on the affairs of the institution under the changed conditions. For this purpose rooms were utilized in the old building, which we had fought so vigorously to save, and which was now thoroughly drenched, from garret to basement, with water from the use of hose during the fire. The same room was brought into requisition as an office that was used for the same purpose twenty years ago, at the organization of the institution.

When it is understood that every department was actually crowded before the fire, you may realize the difficulty of solving the problem—how to meet the existing conditions. Yet the emergency must be met. For feeding and housing the population we depended upon the asylum, or custodial building, which had a small kitchen and dining-room for 150 of the lower classes of children, and the use of the kitchen and dining-room at the farmboys' cottage. By bringing into use these limited facilities and by making dining-rooms of halls and providing meals at separate times, the absolute necessities were, in a measure, provided for.

While the experience was a severe one, it was less so than it would have been had the season of the year been unfavorable.

The superintendent telegraphed the board of trustees to come at once, and notified the executive council of the calamity.

Your honorable body will remember that we met you in council on Wednesday, September 24, at which time the facts, as above stated, were submitted. In addition to the necessities referred to, your attention was called to the fact that portions of the walls still standing could be saved, if constructive repairs could take place before they were subjected to winter storms and spring thaws. In other words, the state would, in our opinion, save thousands of dollars if it were possible to rebuild at once. As a result of your deliberations, \$25,000 was appropriated to begin work at once, with instructions to rebuild as far as necessary to meet existing emergencies, all to be done substantially as a permanent structure, suitable for the purposes of the institution when the burnt building shall have been rebuilt as a whole.

You will remember, also, that another petition was presented November 12th, asking further assistance to rebuild other portions to meet the requirements of the institution, and to save the state's property. With the aid rendered by your honorable body, we have been enabled to reconstruct the south extension and portions of the west wing, the former now being partially utilized. In accordance with your suggestions and our own judgment, it has been the endeavor to build substantially, using iron girders and partition brick walls whenever practicable, and in other ways, build with a view of fire protection.

While the work commenced is incomplete, we are confident that the \$40,000 granted is being economically and profitably expended. The relief granted will provide kitchen facilities, dining-rooms for girls and employees, and about one-half the former school facilities. It will also provide day and dormitory rooms for a class of girls; and rooms for a number of employees.

From careful estimates procured we conclude that \$75,000 will complete and furnish the remaining portions of the building, which will contain the administrative offices, dining-room for boys, attic rooms for employees, superintendent's apartments, and complete the school department, all of which is urgently needed to place the institution on the same basis as it was before the fire. Respectfully,

F. M. POWELL,
Superintendent.

W. H. HALL,
J. E. WICKHAM,
E. R. MOORE,
Trustees.

The superintendent in his report has referred to the expenditure of the \$40,000 appropriated by the executive council. Immediately after the appropriation of \$72,900 by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, in extra session, we advertised for sealed proposals, and on the 22d of May, 1897, a contract was awarded to the Northern Building company, of Sioux City, for the construction of the remaining portions of the burned structures, according to plans and specifications prepared by Architects Bell & Kent, of Council Bluffs. This building is to be practically fire-proof, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by January, 1898.

The present electric plant is being remodeled and enlarged under contract.

WATER SUPPLY.

A contract for a deep well was entered into with Mr. F. M. Gray, of Milwaukee, Wis., in May, 1896, which well is now at a depth of 1,915 feet. The contractor is confident that he will be able to furnish the quantity and quality of water called for in contract, but so far the requirements have not been fully complied with.

EXPENDITURES.

A detailed account of the expenditures of moneys appropriated for other purposes is given in the superintendent's report, herewith attached. All these sums have been expended to the benefit of the institution and in accordance with the act.

OBSERVATIONS.

During our various meetings, and other times, we have visited the wards of the institution and inspected the children,

their condition and surroundings. We have at all times found the wards scrupulously clean, and the children's appearance has denoted careful attention to all the little details necessary for their personal welfare. The tables have been supplied with an abundant and healthy dietary, and their evident enjoyment of the food provided has been ample evidence of good health. The confidence and cheerfulness of the children reflect the thoughtful gentleness which their immediate attendants observe toward them.

Our investigations into hospital methods have been very satisfactory; the constant vigilance that is bestowed on the sick is a feature that merits our commendation. With the inadequacy of the present hospital facilities, the low mortality during the period reflects in a praiseworthy manner the general management of this department. While speaking of the hospital, we would say that we are in full accord with the superintendent's request for an appropriation for a new building with adequate facilities.

The schools we have visited regularly, and noted with pleasure the patience and perseverance of the ladies engaged in bringing into activity the dormant faculties of these children.

We especially refer to our visits to the new custodial building, where the lower forms of mentality in their large and airy rooms are now so comfortably housed, more appropriately than at any time in the institution's history. It is a pleasure to observe the comfortable quarters they now enjoy and the evident delight experienced by them.

We have also visited the farm, orchards, engineer, carpenter and industrial departments, and have found them all well conducted in the general interests of the institution. Those inmates engaged in work in these several departments are happy in their various occupations; they have an interest in life. We have found that the children are fully contented and in all cases proud of the results of their handiwork. The children's living-rooms are made as bright and cheery as possible; the walls are adorned with pictures, and the constant endeavor appears to be to make their surroundings as home-like as possible.

GENERAL.

The system of bookkeeping in the clerical department is complete, and kept up with accuracy. All contracts and bids for furnishing supplies have been open for inspection, and

meet our approval. We have regularly, each quarter, examined and audited the accounts of the institution; also note that the law requiring the treasurer to make monthly settlement with the superintendent is followed. We are especially pleased with the thorough system employed in recording the financial transactions of the institution.

The general needs of the institution are set forth in the superintendent's report, and have our approval. What the state should do in further providing for these defectives, it is not our province to dictate, but we submit the following summary of the estimated needs of this institution for the coming period:

For hospital purposes.....	\$ 12,000
For addition to farm colony cottage.....	5,000
For lands (\$5,465—\$2,500).....	7,903
For new barn, moving slaughter house and old barns.....	5,000
For shops for carpenter, boys industrial and engineer, and repairing boiler room.....	10,000
For improvement of grounds.....	1,000
For contingent and repair fund.....	5,000
For painting.....	1,000
For fire escapes to east and west extensions to custodial building.....	1,900
For school supplies.....	300
For medical library and surgical instruments.....	250
For bedding supplies.....	1,200
Total.....	\$ 49,603

We respectfully call your attention to the personal losses of certain employes during the fire. These losses were caused by their fidelity to the interests of the inmates and the state, at the time of the fire. A bill was introduced at the extra session of the legislature to reimburse these people, but was referred for consideration to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. We believe in justice they should be paid.

Shortly before the expiration of his term of office as trustee, we were apprised of the death of Dr. Robert McGavren. In the discharge of his duties as trustee, he maintained the same high order of thought and action that characterized his life toward his fellow-man—"charity for all, enmity for none." In his death the institution loses a sincere and devoted friend, and the board the counsels of one whose wisdom was born of experience. Although ripe in years, he was constant in his attention to duty.

At the April meeting, 1896, Mr. E. R. Moore, of Anamosa, who was elected to succeed Dr. Robert McGavren, presented his credentials and was duly sworn in as a member of the board. At this meeting the board reorganized by the re-election of W. H. Hall as president, Mr. J. E. Wickham as treasurer, and Dr. F. M. Powell as secretary.

In closing this report we desire especially to commend the faithfulness of all the officers and employes to their trust, nor can we omit to refer to the fidelity with which they labored under the embarrassments at the time of the fire, and the willingness shown by all in the discharge of the many arduous and extra duties imposed on them at and following that trying period.

The success of the institution has been due in no small measure to the painstaking efficiency of the matron, Mrs. Powell, and we desire to add our recognition of the faithful devotion shown by the superintendent, in his many years of service, ministering to the wants of this helpless class. The best years of Doctor Powell's life have been absolutely devoted to their cause, and it is nothing more than his due to say that the results of his labors express more than any words of ours can do.

W. H. HALL,
J. E. WICKHAM,
E. R. MOORE.

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit the eleventh biennial report of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, covering the period from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1897.

The following table shows the movement of population during the period:

MOVEMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number enrolled at beginning of period.....	354	340	694
Number admitted during first year.....	64	61	125
Number admitted during second year.....	71	63	134
Number admitted during period.....	135	124	259
Number discharged during first year of period.....	29	23	52
Number discharged during second year.....	38	19	57
Number discharged during period.....	67	42	109
Cared for during period.....	471	386	857
Number admitted since organization.....	941	690	1,631
Number readmitted since organization.....	34	30	64
Number discharged since organization.....	111	73	184
Number at close of period.....	404	394	798
Average first year of period.....	.....	.....	608
Average second year.....	.....	.....	607
Applications first year.....	.....	.....	136
Applications second year.....	.....	.....	107
Applications for period.....	.....	.....	243
Number in school department.....	.....	.....	264
Number in asylum and custodial departments.....	.....	.....	534

It is gratifying to report another successful period in the life history of the institution, notwithstanding the embarrassment connected with and following the disastrous fire, which completely destroyed the main or administrative building, on the 29th of August, 1896. The joint report submitted to the executive council by your honorable body and myself, giving a detailed account of this disaster, relates so fully the circumstances at the time, and subsequent conditions immediately following, that I need only add that through the fidelity and constancy of the officers and employes the affairs of the institution have been continually kept up to a fair degree of efficiency.

The welfare of the inmates has been paramount in all our considerations. By constant vigilance in enforcing sanitary regulations, no serious consequences have resulted from the unavoidable overcrowding of the living apartments. You will remember that the emergencies of the situation were such that it was deemed imperative to provide, as rapidly as possible and in a permanent manner, relief from this congestion. In view of all the facts, it was deemed advisable, immediately after an appropriation made by the executive council, to commence reconstruction of the south and west extensions of the burned building, for the reason that these extensions contained the kitchen and dining rooms, day and dormitory rooms, store-rooms, chapel and a portion of the schoolrooms, and leave the north and east extensions to be considered when further funds shall have been provided. It was also considered expedient to rebuild these portions by day labor, thereby saving loss of time which would be entailed if bids were advertised for. The supervision of the work was left to myself and the architect. A foreman was employed to take immediate charge, and as large a force of workmen employed as could be utilized to advantage in order to expedite construction. The work was pushed as rapidly as the weather and other circumstances would permit. As fast as rooms were finished they were occupied, but it was not until April, 1897, that these extensions were finished and furnished, since which time we have been able to receive children who were temporarily at home, and also to admit urgent cases, until the present enrollment numbers 698. This was made possible by the completion of the additions to the custodial building in January, 1897.

CUSTODIAL BUILDING.

This building now affords facilities for the full care of 350 custodial charges. The importance of this building has been fully referred to in previous reports, and needs no repetition. At the present time a portion of the accommodations are utilized for the care of a number of children from the school division, and it will not be until the completion of the main building that our organization will be fully restored.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

Notwithstanding the exposure referred to, the general health of the household has been excellent, the mortality being less

than usual. With the exception of two from the school department, the deaths have been from the lower classes; the records in this respect corresponding with previous reports. During the period twenty-seven deaths have occurred, from the following diseases:

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3	4	7
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
Acute congestion of the lungs.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Cholera morbus.....	1	1	2
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	1	2
Ovaritis.....	1	1	2
Ovarian tumor.....	1	1	2
Hemophilia.....	1	1	2
Total.....	12	15	27

Twelve died during the first year of the period and fifteen during the second, a percentage of 1.9+ and 2.2+, respectively. The cases of diphtheria occurred in a girl from the custodial division and a boy from the school division, both being malignant, the latter of the laryngeal type, in which intubation was practiced, but without avail. Two other cases developed, both being employees, one the hospital nurse, the other the girls' supervisor. Although both cases were severe, followed by most extensive post diphtheric paralysis, yet a complete recovery took place. By a strict quarantine, at a great inconvenience and at the expense of other interests, we were fortunate in confining the epidemic to so small a number.

Epidemics of mumps and chicken-pox have occurred during the period, but were light and attended with little sickness. These periodic epidemics, to which children are so liable, emphasize the need of more extensive and suitable provision for hospital purposes than we at present enjoy. The number of minor ailments treated in the hospital has been very large, always overtaxing the capacity of the present hospital wards. The dispensary clinic each morning has been regularly attended. The assistant physician, Doctor Mcgridge, reports 10,000 cases treated during the two years.

The extent of physical ailments that children of this class are prone to can only be comprehended and understood by continual association and observation. Tuberculosis in all its forms, epilepsy, scrofula, ophthalmia, diseases of the skin, diseases of

the respiratory and alimentary tract, all find a favorable soil in our inmates. While the diseases enumerated are common to all, there is a large percentage who, in addition, suffer from some form of nervous disease—cases of accidental idiocy—who require special medical attention and nursing, and special facilities for observation. The predisposition to disease common to this class constantly fills to overflowing the few small rooms which constitute the hospital. This was true years ago, when the population was less than 400, and is doubly so now with a population of 700. Under the present conditions, it is often impossible for the sick to receive that hospital care and nursing that their condition demands, a portion of them having to be cared for as best we can in day-rooms or temporary quarters improvised to meet the necessities of the cases as they arise.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that, while the institution is not a hospital primarily, yet a large per cent of the inmates are subjects for hospital treatment during their entire life.

In former reports I have advocated an appropriation for the purpose of building an adequate hospital. I desire now to repeat, with emphasis, the necessity of increased accommodations in this respect, with annexes for autopsies and scientific investigations. I recommend that you ask for an appropriation of \$12,000 for this purpose.

SPECIAL DEFECTS OF NUMBER NOW PRESENT.

Epileptic.....	180	Deaf, partially.....	16
Blind.....	6	Paralysis.....	75
Defective vision.....	59	Chorea.....	4
Deaf and dumb.....	8	Microcephalic.....	19
No speech.....	161	Hydrocephalic.....	13
Speech defective.....	150	Mongolian.....	35

EPILEPTICS.

The number of epileptics cared for by this institution is now 180, about 25 per cent of the population. The nature of their malady requires constant medical attention and hospital care. In previous reports I have called your attention to this class and their needs, and advocated special provision for them, preferably on the colony plan. During the present year I have corresponded with physicians in every county in the state, in all over 800, in order to base an accurate estimate of the number of this afflicted class. The results of my investigation show a knowledge of 2,997. If the extent of this inquiry had included all the 4,000 physicians in the state, the aggregate would have been much greater. The results, however, were

sufficiently definite to form a conclusion that the ratio of epileptics to the population is not less than one in 600, or over 3,300, corresponding to similar conclusions in other states. The majority of them are without state care, and the disease is such as to be a powerful factor in the continuation of feeble-mindedness and kindred degeneracy.

The question of adequately providing for these afflicted persons is attracting the attention of various sociological organizations, and others, who have a knowledge of the number and character of them. New York and Ohio have made separate provision by establishing colonies at Mt. Morris and Gallipolis. For the reasons above presented and in previous reports, I trust you will call the attention of the legislature to their condition, and favor special provision for them.

ADULTS.

Continued experience emphasizes former conclusions regarding the advisability of permanent detention of adults. As the institution grows older, the number over school age increases, necessitating extended scope for care and management. With our present arrangements, the adult females can be domiciled in existing buildings for some years to come if extensions can be made for adult males at the farm colony cottage, which is now meager in space and equipment, thirty being all that can find lodging in this frame building. I suggest that you recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of enlarging the present structure and to equip the entire building with light, water, and other sanitary conveniences. This will give accommodations for an additional thirty-five.

You will remember that these older boys are principally occupied on the farm, orchard and garden, and for this reason it is desirable that they should be located near the same, and adjacent to the farmer's cottage, where he and his wife can exercise a general supervision over their deportment, also as a matter of convenience for work and oversight during same. Constant employment is of special importance to this class, for their general health, and it is also fitting that, wherever possible, they should contribute to their own support by labor.

As will be seen by the tables appended, the farm, orchard and garden are a source of revenue to the state. In previous reports I have spoken of the necessity of a larger tract of land at this institution, and briefly state that this is in accord with

the opinion of all who are familiar with the best methods of caring for the feeble-minded. This is required, not only for revenue, but in order that avenues of an educational nature may be provided for the inmates, in which their labor may be utilized advantageously. The state already owns 300 acres, including building-grounds and parks. It is conceded that these institutions should have not less than one acre per inmate. At the present time we rent forty acres of adjoining land on the south, and fifty four acres on the east; land which it is desirable that the state should own, for reasons previously presented. In connection with the farm I quote from the report to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly:

I am inclined to remind you of the necessity of better farm facilities. This has been mentioned in previous reports, but received but little substantial encouragement, although work has demonstrated the success of farm enterprises in the interests of the state. There is nothing beyond very ordinary structures for the care of stock. The dairy interest itself demands a good barn. We keep from fifty to sixty cows constantly, which should be provided with better accommodations than now exist. Five thousand dollars can be used profitably in this direction.

The necessities of two years ago are supplemented now by the further growth of the institution. The buildings have extended toward the farm yards until the proximity of the barns, etc., to the living apartments of the children is unsanitary and unsightly. They should of necessity be removed to a more appropriate location.

You will remember that this institution has never had more than a few hundred dollars in all its history appropriated for the special purpose of farm buildings. The constantly increasing number of stock necessary for our needs makes it imperative that adequate provision be made for their care.

The horticultural division is further developing, and the results are yearly increasing yields of fruits, both profitable and health-giving.

Mr. Jackson reports growing trees as follows:

APPLES.	
Trees bearing.....	1,950
Trees six to eight years old.....	3,079
Trees two to four years old.....	230
Total.....	3,259
CHERRIES.	
Trees, nine to twelve years bearing.....	250
Trees, two years set.....	75
Total.....	325

FROM A PERSPECTIVE FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

INSTITUTION PROPERTY.



PLUMS.	
Trees bearing.....	100
Trees not bearing.....	215
Total.....	315
PEARS.	
Trees six to eight years.....	20
Trees two to five years.....	100
Total.....	120
PEACHES.	
Trees bearing.....	80
Trees one to three years.....	700
Total.....	780
APRICOTS.	
Trees four to eight years.....	40
GRAPES.	
Vines seven to ten years.....	2,000
Vines three years.....	400
Vines two years.....	1,350
Total.....	4,050
GOOSEBERRIES.	
Bearing.....	650
CURRANTS.	
Bearing.....	279
Set this spring.....	880
Total.....	1,079
RASPBERRIES.	
Bearing, acres.....	2
Set this spring, acres.....	2
Total.....	4
STRAWBERRIES.	
Bearing, acres.....	2
Set this spring.....	1
Total.....	3
BLACKBERRIES.	
Bearing, acres.....	1
Set this spring, acres.....	14
Total.....	15

In the nursery we have growing 1,531 yearling apples and 1,300 apple-grafts, set this spring. Also 182 cherry grafts set this spring, 200 peaches from seed, and 5,000 grape-cuttings.

ENGINEER AND CARPENTER SHOPS.

In the earlier history of the institution, it was necessary for the purpose of economy to utilize space for the engineer and carpenter shops, that is now insufficient for the purposes; not only so, but the carpenter shop is located over the boiler room, a position not only inconvenient, but absolutely dangerous. In the event of fire in this shop, the boilers below would be crippled if not destroyed, leaving the institution in a lamentable condition. The risks we run in this matter are too great to be

allowed to continue. Properly equipped shops for engineer and carpenter should be provided elsewhere. The boiler room walls are also in need of repair. I suggest, therefore, that you urge an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of building necessary workshops and repairing the present boiler house walls.

SCHOOLS.

During the first year of the period the schools had developed to a greater extent than at any previous time, and we were anticipating that the second year of the period would be fraught with greater benefits to the inmates, but of all the departments of the institution none were so completely disorganized by the fire as this. You will remember that the destruction of the main building occurred on the very eve of the opening of the school year, and that it contained not only the schoolrooms and assembly hall, but the entire school supplies, none of which were saved. Realizing that the schools are the vital point in which center the principal interests of our children's lives, and that without this department we would sink to the plane of an almshouse, it was deemed of the utmost importance to our children that no effort be spared to reorganize as promptly as possible, even at a disadvantage. The teachers having been previously employed and a number of them present, the reorganization of this department was begun at once, but was not in full force until January 1st, and then this was only accomplished by appropriating day and other rooms in various parts of the remaining buildings, and with such apparatus as could be used under the inconveniences. By this date the general school exercises were conducted in the new assembly hall in the usual manner. By the earnest attention of the teachers and the co-operation of all interested, the special efforts to maintain the efficiency of the schools were successful. Sunday exercises were interfered with during the early part of the second year, but early in the fall they were resumed in the living-rooms, and later, since the completion of the assembly hall, they have been carried on regularly. Amusements and entertainments of various kinds, such as stereopticon views and concerts, have been provided from time to time; all of which has tended to enliven and cheer the children.

Flower mission day was observed at the closing of the school each year of the period. Mrs. M. F. Hinman conducted the exercises, assisted by a number of ladies from the district organ-

izations. These exercises are especially enjoyable to our children, and they now look forward to the coming of the "flower ladies" with pleasurable anticipation.

The institution is divided into two general divisions, the school and custodial, the latter including as a subdivision the asylum classes. The school division receives all the educable and retains them until such time as it is considered they have derived all the benefits from school training they are capable of, when they are transferred to the custodial division, where they remain under the permanent home idea. This latter division receives also the lower or uneducable class as they come to the institution. This portion of the custodial we term asylum charges. The capable custodials participate in the amusement and Sunday exercises of the school division, and their work is designed with a view to educate in some trade or employment.

The lower types of the latter division also receive such training as they are capable of in special rooms and by special teachers, and even the lowest in intellect are under a mild discipline which tends to inculcate habit training, if nothing more.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

Gradually, from year to year, we have made such improvements of the grounds around the buildings as we have found opportunity to employ the regular help and inmates. The irregularities of the surface is such that it requires a large amount of labor to bring the grounds to a desirable finish. As a matter of convenience for transit to and from buildings, and to the different parks and other parts of the ground, it is very desirable that this work should progress more rapidly than we are able to accomplish without special aid. The general plan of the buildings is now sufficiently developed so that it is also desirable for the general appearance of the institution that active work in this direction be no longer delayed.

CONTINGENCIES, ETC.

I estimate that the institution for the next period will need \$5,000 as a contingent and repair fund; for outside painting, \$1,000; for fire-escapes on the east and west extensions of custodial building, \$1,000; for school supplies, \$300; for medical library and surgical instruments, \$250; for bedding supplies, \$1,200.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The \$48,500 appropriated for additions to the custodial building and furnishing same has all been expended in accordance with the act. The \$1,000 for remodeling the cold storage plant was expended. The same is true of the \$400 for school supplies, \$500 for painting, and \$3,500 for contingent and repairs. Of the \$400 for kitchen supplies, there is an unexpended balance of \$64.35, which will be used this year. Of the \$1,500 bedding fund there is also a balance of \$1,005.89, which will be expended in providing for the coming winter. Of the \$10,000 appropriated for the purpose of providing a water supply, \$3,172 90 has been expended, the greater part being paid to the well contractor conditionally.

The prevalent thought among those in charge of the feeble-minded is that states need protection against the ever increasing numbers of these deficients and dependents. The methods of obtaining such protection is one of the problems we are attempting to solve. Briefly I would say that the consensus of opinion is in favor of (1) permanent detention of all those who are capable of reproduction among this class; (2) provision and permanent detention of all the epileptic class; (3) legal enactments looking toward more searching inquiry as to fitness before issuance of marriage license.

CHANGES.

In 1896 Miss Sarah E. Clark, housekeeper for a number of years, severed her connection with the institution to assume the matronship in another institution. Miss Clark was ever a faithful and conscientious officer in the interests of our helpless class. In the same year Miss Ella Frazee, who had been a valued teacher here, accepted a similar position in the Minnesota school for feeble-minded. Miss Margaret Maywood also left us to accept a position in a school for the deaf. In the resignations of Miss Frazee and Miss Maywood, the institution lost valuable teachers. To fill these vacancies and to meet additional requirements owing to the growth of the institution, Miss Kathie Langan, Miss Hattie Hale, and Miss Mamie Matrau were secured as teachers; Miss Nettie Combs was appointed assistant matron of the school division; Miss Mary Quigg to fill the position vacated by Miss Clark; Miss Eunice Buchanan as housekeeper at the custodial building and Miss Flora McKee assistant matron at the same building. Mr. E. L. Duprey was

appointed boys' supervisor. I am pleased to report that these new appointees have proved efficient and valuable workers. With these exceptions our staff remains practically the same as last reported.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Shortly after the destruction of the administrative building by fire, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wilkinson, of Primghar, tendered the trustees of the institution \$500 for the commencement of a library for the children. Later, Mr. Fred Giesenhaus, of Muscatine, donated \$50 for the same purpose. This is the beginning of what we hope will be a large collection of suitable books and papers for the pleasure and profit of our dependent, but happy, family. In behalf of the institution, we tender them our thanks, and also to other kind and thoughtful friends who yearly remember our family in a substantial manner.

The period just past has been eventful, and at times the ordinary duties and anxieties have been greatly increased. Through all the severe strains we have been subject to, I have been supported by the unflinching fidelity of all the officers and employes, who have at all times labored faithfully and diligently in the interests of the inmates and the state.

For efficient service, and unremitting attention, as an assistant with responsible trusts, I am greatly indebted to Doctor Mogridge.

And to you, gentlemen of the board, I am indebted for friendly counsel and co-operation in the management of the affairs of the institution. Respectfully submitted,

F. M. POWELL,
Superintendent.

CONDITION OF INMATES DISCHARGED DURING PERIOD.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Adair.....	7	Jones.....	6
Adams.....	9	Keokuk.....	7
Allamakee.....	5	Kossuth.....	3
Appanoosa.....	7	Lee.....	15
Audubon.....	1	Linn.....	20
Benton.....	15	Louis.....	3
Black Hawk.....	2	Lucas.....	7
Bonne.....	5	Lyons.....	3
Bremer.....	2	Madison.....	13
Buchanan.....	2	Mahaska.....	6
Bureau Vista.....	6	Marion.....	6
Butler.....	1	Marshall.....	15
Calhoun.....	1	Mill.....	16
Carroll.....	3	Mitchell.....	2
Cass.....	21	Monona.....	10
Cedar.....	6	Monroe.....	2
Cerro Gordo.....	7	Montgomery.....	11
Cherokee.....	4	Muscatine.....	14
Chickasaw.....	2	O'Brien.....	4
Clarke.....	5	Osceola.....	1
Clayton.....	5	Page.....	13
Clinton.....	12	Palo Alto.....	2
Crawford.....	8	Plymouth.....	7
Dallas.....	10	Pocahontas.....	4
Davis.....	1	Polk.....	23
Decatur.....	4	Pottawattamie.....	17
Delaware.....	6	Poweshiek.....	4
Des Moines.....	18	Ringgold.....	3
Dickinson.....	3	Sac.....	5
Dubuque.....	16	Scott.....	21
Fayette.....	2	Shelby.....	5
Floyd.....	3	Sioux.....	3
Franklin.....	3	Story.....	9
Fremont.....	8	Tama.....	9
Greene.....	4	Taylor.....	2
Grundy.....	4	Union.....	7
Guthrie.....	9	Van Buren.....	7
Hamilton.....	3	Wapello.....	9
Hancock.....	3	Warren.....	10
Hardin.....	4	Washington.....	3
Harrison.....	14	Wayne.....	7
Ida.....	4	Weaver.....	3
Howard.....	4	Winnebago.....	1
Humboldt.....	6	Winnebuck.....	6
Ia.....	6	Woodbury.....	19
Iowa.....	6	Worth.....	1
Jackson.....	10	Wright.....	8
Jasper.....	11	Total.....	698
Jefferson.....	3		
Johnson.....	13		

CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Died first year of period.....	5	5	10
Died second year of period.....	5	5	10
Parents nonresidents.....	2	2	4
Cared for at home.....	58	24	82
On account of insanity.....	11	1	12
Total.....	67	42	109

CONDITION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Much improved.....	13	2	15
Moderately improved.....	30	14	44
Slightly improved.....	9	1	10
Not improved.....	10	9	19
Total.....	52	30	82

The school department report for industrial classes:

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

GIRLS' DIVISION.

Sheets made.....	1,100
Towels made.....	1,658
Pillow cases made.....	600
Bibs made.....	400
Table napkins made.....	704
Aprons made.....	165

BOYS' DIVISION.

SHOE SHOP.

Number pairs shoes repaired during period.....	4,113
Number pairs new shoes made.....	319
Balance to credit of shoe shop for period.....	\$ 511.72

BRICKS.

Number of bricks made during period.....	2,190,099
--	-----------

GENERAL MACHINE AND HAND WORK IN WOOD WORKING ROOM.

	Number.	Amount.
Knives sharpened.....	556	\$ 41.80
Shears and scissors sharpened.....	108	19.60
Axes ground.....	5	1.25
Scythes sharpened.....	5	3.40
Seats repaired.....	3	1.50
Chairs repaired.....	4	1.00
Brushes repaired.....	13	8.80
Ironing shelves.....	6	1.50
Potato mashers.....	1	1.40
Mops repaired.....	8	5.50
Chisel handles.....	1	1.00
Canes.....	1	1.00
Shirt board.....	1	1.00
Stocking darning.....	10	2.00
Ballusters.....	304	30.40
Trunks repaired.....	40	17.00
Hall chairs.....	40	81.00
Foot stools.....	67	67.00
Nut plates.....	193	45.25
Shovel handles.....	1	.50
Sewing machines repaired.....	5	2.50
Flower boxes.....	16	4.00
Bird stands.....	7	.70
Doubletires.....	1	1.00
Croquet mallets.....	77	19.25
Croquet balls.....	28	7.00
Picture frames.....	174	169.00
Lawn mowers sharpened.....	2	1.00
Ball bats.....	15	3.00

GENERAL MACHINE AND HANDWORK IN WOOD WORKING ROOM—CONTINUED.

	Number.	Amount.
School work.....	1	84.00
Clippers sharpened.....	1	.35
Auger handles.....	1	.50
Sewell posts.....	21	10.00
Fancy cups.....	57	14.25
Rolling pins.....	2	7.75
Carved pin chisels.....	2	2.50
Tables.....	118	410.00
Rubbers.....	1	1.75
Toy tops.....	373	3.75
Ironing boards.....	15	67.50
Work for electrical department.....	1	32.00
Step ladder.....	1	1.50
Work for carpenter shop.....	1	33.00
Outside work.....	1	145.00
Seats repaired.....	16	7.75
Folding tables.....	16	60.00
Dumb bells.....	48	12.00
Indian clubs.....	16	12.00
Coffee pots repaired.....	10	1.50
Crokinole boards.....	0	31.50
Clocks repaired.....	3	1.50
Saws filed and set.....	3	.75
Drum heads refitted.....	3	2.25
Essels.....	1	2.00
Medicine tray.....	1	1.00
Surgical case.....	1	2.50
Narrow beam.....	1	1.50
Squirrel houses.....	1	5.00
Neckcocks.....	1	3.00
Clothes wards.....	1	22.00
Wash stands.....	1	5.00
Umbrellas repaired.....	1	.50
Bangle boards.....	1	1.00
School report case.....	1	7.00
Spindles.....	250	22.50
Flower stands.....	4	7.00
Storeroom drawers.....	6	51.00
Crutches, pairs.....	3	3.00
Large book case.....	1	22.00
Rocking chairs repaired.....	4	1.50
Violins repaired.....	4	2.00
Cupboards.....	3	64.50
Checker boards.....	1	1.50
Fancy screens.....	3	10.50
Roller towel racks.....	16	3.00
Magic lantern desk.....	1	20.00
Hall tree.....	1	15.00
Clock shelves.....	1	4.00
Screen door knobs.....	23	2.75
Door bumpers.....	25	1.25
Worm boxes.....	3	180.00
Fork handles.....	3	.75
Tracer wheels repaired.....	11	1.10
Miscellaneous work.....	1	59.00
Total.....		\$ 2,041.32

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pounds of dressed beef.....	173.500
Pounds of dressed pork.....	2.400
Pounds of dressed mutton.....	3,025
Pounds of tallow.....	1,241
Pounds of butter.....	173
Pounds of milk.....	618,145
Pounds of popcorn.....	600
Bushels of potatoes.....	7,308
Bushels of beans.....	153
Bushels of beets.....	351

PRODUCT OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD—CONTINUED.

Bushels of onions.....	254
Bushels of peas.....	165
Bushels of tomatoes.....	384
Bushels of cucumbers.....	229
Bushels of red peppers.....	15
Bushels of parsnips.....	57
Bushels of horseradish.....	19
Bushels of parsley.....	14
Bushels of turnips.....	130
Bushels of ground cherries.....	2
Bushels of greens.....	2
Bushels of barcollis.....	2
Dozen of asparagus.....	5,810
Dozen of rhubarb.....	11,305
Dozen of onions.....	12,508
Dozen of radishes.....	11,500
Dozen of endive.....	700
Dozen of okra.....	150
Dozen of parsley.....	40
Dozen of barcollis.....	100
Dozen of lettuce.....	9,800
Dozen of peppergrass.....	400
Dozen of cress.....	800
Dozen of sweet corn.....	7,270
Dozen of eggs.....	312
Dozen of vine peaches.....	320
Dozen of cucumbers.....	1,330
Dozen of sage.....	4
Squashes.....	54
Cabbages.....	2,040
Chickens.....	39
Pounds of sage.....	430
Sales of hides.....	\$ 438.44
Sales of hogs.....	1,121.87
Sales of cattle.....	105.10

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Bushels of apples.....	1,802
Bushels of plums.....	4
Bushel of pears.....	1
Bushels of peaches.....	2
Bushels of turnips.....	365
Bushels of string beans.....	12
Bushels of potatoes.....	735
Bushels of sweet potatoes.....	207
Bushels of onions.....	11
Bushels of seed beans.....	2
Quarts of raspberries.....	1,218
Quarts of blackberries.....	477
Quarts of strawberries.....	3,636
Quarts of cherries.....	2,193
Quarts of currants.....	217
Quarts of gooseberries.....	563
Pounds of grapes.....	17,167
Gallons of elder vinegar.....	1,540
Heads of cabbage.....	4,507
Dozen of sweet corn.....	679
Dozen of radishes.....	13
Dozen of lettuce.....	51
Dozen of cucumbers.....	1,165
Dozen of chickens.....	11
Dozen of eggs.....	360

PRODUCT OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD—CONTINUED.

Melons.....	5,841
Egg plants.....	33
Squashes.....	200
Pumpkins.....	250
Balance to credit of farm, garden and orchard for period.....	\$ 7,760.00

SUPERINTENDENT'S CASH ACCOUNT WITH INSTITUTION TREASURER.

DEBIT.

Cash received during period from clothing accounts.....	\$ 1,921.45
Cash received, sales of brick, farm products, and all other sources..	11,044.15—\$ 12,965.60

CREDIT.

Deposited with treasurer to credit of support fund.....	\$12,947.15
Deposited with treasurer to credit of furnishing fund.....	15.45—\$ 12,962.60

NOTE—The cash received from clothing accounts is for moneys previously advanced by the institution.

Average per capita cost, first year.....	\$ 156.60
Average per capita cost, second year.....	137.35
Average per capita cost, for period.....	157.98
Number acres of land.....	300
Estimated value of lands and buildings.....	\$20,000.00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, at Glenwood, Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—I hand you herewith for inspection and approval my report as treasurer of this institution, for the eleventh biennial period, viz: from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1897.

The attached statement shows an account of all moneys on hand at the beginning of the period, all moneys received during the period, from what source received, the total amount received, the amounts paid out on the order of the superintendent, and the amount on hand in each fund at the close of the period.

Yours very truly,

J. E. WICKHAM,
Treasurer.

NAME OF FUND.	Balance on hand at last report.	Cash received from superintendent.	Cash received from state warrants.	Total amount received, balance from last report.	Amount paid on superintendent's orders.	Balance on hand.
Support.....	\$ 7,749.50	\$ 12,947.15	\$154,388.31	\$172,084.69	\$172,280.73	\$ 2,903.97
Ordinary.....	2,697.00	44,000.00	47,007.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	2,697.00
Beds and bedding.....	97.94	1,553.30	1,699.94	1,553.30	1,553.30	795.94
Contingent and repair.....	114.84	4,487.50	4,602.34	4,602.34	4,602.34	795.94
Barns and granaries.....	112.10	500.00	612.10	612.10	612.10	612.10
Painting.....	96.15	900.00	996.15	996.15	996.15	996.15
Steam pipes.....	221.70	900.00	1,021.70	1,021.70	1,021.70	1,021.70
School and library.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Kitchen supplies.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Water supply.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Cold storage.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Asylum building adds.....	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Repairing main bldg.....	3,515.45	3,515.45	3,515.45	3,515.45	3,515.45	3,515.45
Rebuilding main bldg.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Refurnish g main bldg.....	22,900.00	22,900.00	22,900.00	22,900.00	22,900.00	22,900.00
Dynamo.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Totals.....	\$ 12,011.93	\$ 12,965.60	\$329,003.81	\$354,000.37	\$355,558.48	\$18,441.89

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 the 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 everyday life, and the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety and self-reliance, so as 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, undeveloped, and 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 5 and 21, 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.

Application for admission shall be made: First, by the father and mother, or either of these if only one parent is living; second, by 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 for 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 the children has been very encouraging, and parents and friends almost invariably express satisfaction with the results of this training.

The institution is open daily, except Sundays, Saturdays and vacation period. Visitors and the public, at all reasonable hours, are not only cordially invited to visit our school, but are earnestly requested to do so. The school year consists of ten months, beginning the first week in September and ending the last of June. During the vacation the children are permitted to visit home at the request and expense of parents or guardians.

Each child admitted shall be provided with at least three changes of clothing, which will be registered when 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 quarterly 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,
Superintendent.