

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Trustees, Superintendent and Treasurer

— OF THE —

IOWA INSTITUTION

— FOR —

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

— AT —

GLENWOOD.

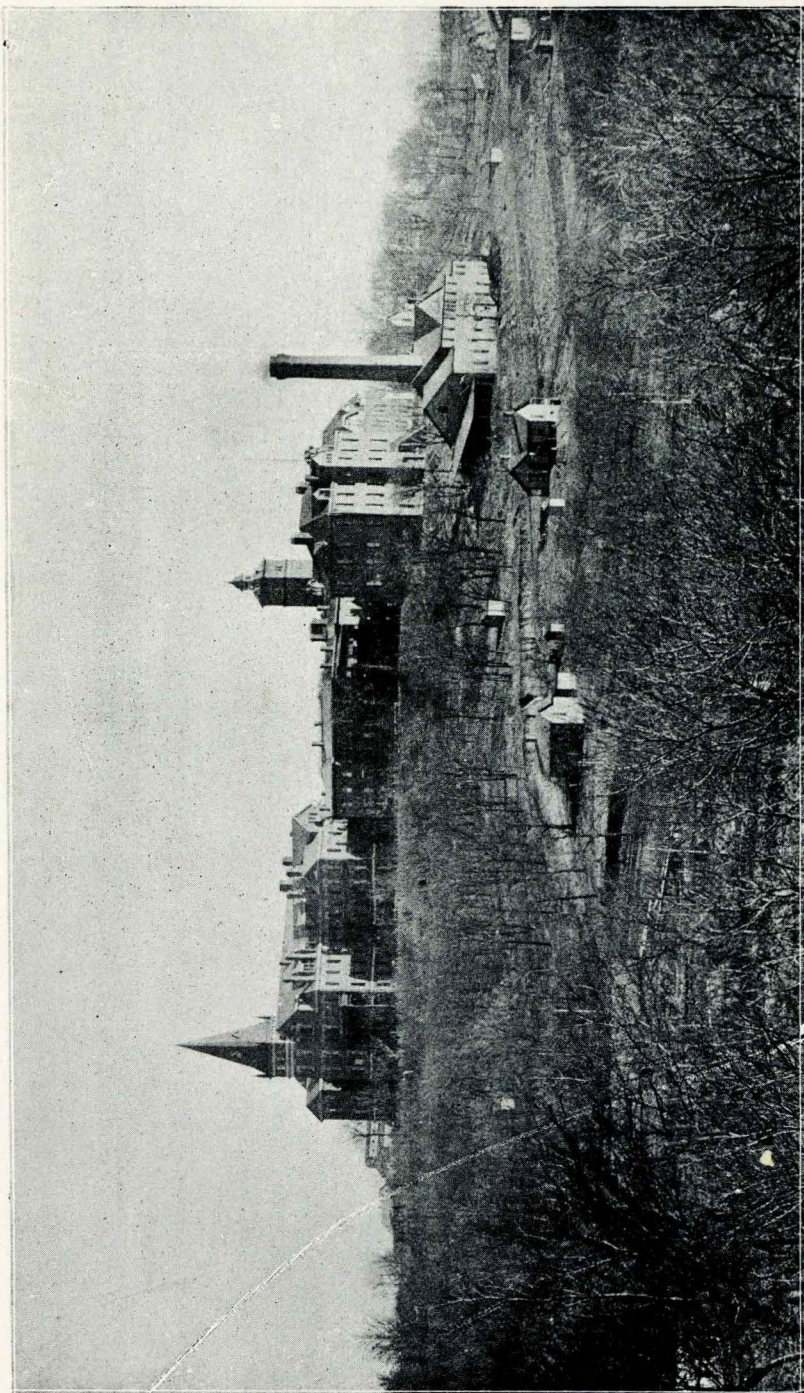
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IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, }  
GLENWOOD, IOWA, August 15, 1895.

*To His Excellency, FRANK D. JACKSON, Governor of Iowa:*

SIR—With pleasure I herewith transmit a copy of the Tenth 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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Foreman in Shoe Shop.....	MR. ALFRED DAVIS.
Visitors' Attendant.....	MISS RILLA DREW.

## Trustees' Report.

*To His Excellency, GOVERNOR JACKSON, and the General Assembly :*

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

We are fully in accord with the superintendent's report, especially so in his references to the condition of the asylum charges, the epileptics and the adult class, and the requirements for further provision for them. The \$40,000 appropriated by the twenty-fifth general assembly, for an asylum building, was timely and has all been used, and in compliance with the act, by completing and furnishing a separate building, designed and arranged to meet the conditions necessary for the care and comfort of these lower types of imbecility, who cannot be further benefited by school training proper. But the amount appropriated was not large enough to provide for the demands already made upon the institution, consequently the building erected has not more than half capacity to meet the requirements, the superintendent reporting over two hundred asylum cases as still being debarred, owing to lack of facilities to accommodate them.

By reference to the preceding report, you will notice that we asked for \$80,000 to provide a structure for these lower forms of humanity. For proper reasons on the part of the legislature, only half of the amount, viz., \$40,000, was granted. We therefore renew the request, that the state provide accommodations to meet the present urgent demands of all this particular class of deficient.

The present structure was erected with a view to extensions, plans and specifications for which are already prepared. We now ask for \$45,000 for the purposes mentioned. This building is a plain two-story brick structure with a semi-basement. It is substantially built and is well adapted for this class of children.



The query now is, how it was possible to have cared for so large a number of helpless beings under less favorable conditions. The rooms are large, airy, well ventilated and provided with appropriate conveniences. The lower, or first floor, is devoted exclusively to day rooms, and includes wards for the children, lavatories, toilet rooms, clothing rooms, dining room and kitchen. On the second floor are dormitories, a small recreation room and the infirmary ward, where are cared for a number of female paralytics. The entire building is lighted by electricity and fire protection is afforded by means of fire plugs on each floor, also outside hydrants. The heating arrangements are separate and complete, so that this division may be said to be independent, or nearly so, of the central or administrative department.

As has been customary, the brick used in the construction of this building was manufactured on the grounds, which permitted the contractors to commence work without delay and secure an early completion. We may here consistently call your attention to the fact that all the brick used in the erection of the various buildings which go to make up the institution have been manufactured by the management from clay found on the institution grounds. Some of this work has been done by inmates, and therefore the cost has been less than if the brick had been purchased of the public. This economy has permitted the construction of buildings at a lower cost to the state than could have been done otherwise.

The large number of lower types of imbeciles has been prominently referred to in the superintendent's report. We need only to urge that further provision should be made for them, as referred to above. It should be borne in mind that they are life-long charges, dependent on others to minister to their wants. They have but meager, or a slight degree of intelligence, and it is only with patience and endless repetition that they are trained to respectable habits. Not a few are so low in intellect as to be hopelessly beyond the skill of teachers and trainers, and must therefore exist in the flesh only.

Not so with the educable division, where the patient instructor finds encouragement, although here the mind never attains the vigor of one sound and quick from the beginning, but it is capable of creditable improvement, as experience in this division yearly demonstrates. Visits to the school department have been gratifying. To this division especially is the public and

institution under obligations. The encouraging and good work accomplished here is such as to especially merit favorable mention.

A more serious question, however, is presented: What can be done with the epileptic? The doctor reports that 140 of the present population are epileptics. On this subject our opinion remains the same as expressed in previous reports, viz., that the institution should cease to admit epileptics, and vigorously urge your honorable body to provide suitable buildings for them, here or at some other locality. We respectfully request your attention to the superintendent's remarks on the colony plan for epileptics.

As time passes it is noticeable that the adult population is constantly increasing, suggesting greater facilities for properly grouping them. This increase is due from the fact that after admission they may remain a lifetime, and also to the very obvious fact that as the years go by the children add to their age; consequently each period finds the institution caring for a larger number of adults. Their future certainly claims consideration on the part of the state respecting necessary protection for them by means of a permanent home.

In connection with the above we respectfully call your attention to the present law, which provides only for the admission of imbecile children between the ages of five and eighteen years. This, we consider, is not an entirely just law. The condition of the unrecognized adult imbecile is such that we feel they should receive legal recognition on the part of a responsible public. We cannot, therefore, in justice to humanity, avoid recommending that your honorable body change the law, so as to make eligible, feeble-minded persons of all ages and provide for them accordingly.

The superintendent's reference to increased hospital facilities has our approval and we trust will be fully considered.

To what extent the state should levy on the thrifty tax-payer to enlarge her mantle of charity for the protection, training and treatment of this blighted class, is not our province to dictate, but feel that it is incumbent on us to present such claims as we know to be just and recognized in this line of work. Their infirmity usually dates from birth and while there are different degrees of mentality, but few ever reach ability to provide for themselves. Experience indicates that while some may become experts in handicraft, they always lack in judgment; their



reasoning powers remaining below the normal standard, therefore must depend upon an intelligent and educated public for protection and guidance. That sequestration is politic and in the line of economy, will bear repeating since it is conclusively estimated that not less than 27 per cent of the producing causes of these deficient will, by this means, be cut off and society correspondingly protected. In 1884, the late Dr. I. N. Kerlin, conspicuous in this work, read a paper before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, respecting the feeble-minded, in which he says: "20½ per cent of them need never become a burden to the state; 17 per cent more might be classed in the same favorable category, while 46½ per cent are being maintained at the most expensive rates at the homes of their suffering families—families deserving of a prudent state philanthropy, which, meeting the mechanic and laborer half-way, and without absolutely pauperizing, as the almshouse does, which he painfully refuses, would take the heavy end of the burden, lifting to a higher and better grade the imbecile himself, emancipating groups of brighter children from the tyranny of rule prescribed in almost any home where a blighted one dwells, and releasing exhausted mothers from the trammelled care of their households. Who can estimate the waste of energy, money and heart in this extravagant home care of feeble-minded and idiotic children? When told, no history of the 'annals of the poor' is more searching or pathetic, and no defense of the doctrine of state aid to relieve the calamities of her citizens more impassioned and irresistible. Their aggregation into institutions becomes, therefore, not only a charitable, but a conservative thing to do."

From the above it will be seen that Dr. Kerlin estimates fully two-thirds of the entire number of feeble-minded persons as being so deficient and their environments such that it is plainly the duty of the state to make ample provision for their custody and training. With this view we fully concur, and would say that there are in the state today over two thousand feeble-minded persons who, in common justice to humanity, have the right to demand by their representatives, full legislation for their relief.

In the preceding report we stated: "The water supply for general use is so positively deficient that a liberal appropriation should be made, that improvement in the supply may follow at the earliest possible moment." We desire to emphasize this,

and renew our request that an adequate appropriation for this purpose be granted, realizing as we do, the constant danger due to the present source of supply.

The needs of the institution, as mentioned by the superintendent, including those we have referred to, merit our approval, a summary of which is as follows:

For extensions to the asylum building.....	\$45,000
For furnishing the same.....	5,000
For a new system of water supply.....	10,000
For hospital building and furnishing same.....	12,000
For land.....	5,405
For barns.....	5,000
For extension to farm cottage colony.....	1,000
For school supplies.....	200
For remodeling cold storage and making two additional school rooms.....	1,200
For kitchen supplies.....	400
For painting.....	1,500
For grading and improvement of grounds.....	500
For contingent and repair fund.....	5,000
For surgical instruments and books.....	200
For bedsteads and bedding.....	1,500
Total.....	\$93,905

All these sums are needed for the best interests of the state.

During our meetings we have visited the various departments and are pleased to report favorable progress. The school department maintains its usual standard of excellence and merits special approval. We especially commend the interest manifested by the teachers in keeping their work up to a high standard, due largely, we conclude, to diligent attention to their weekly teachers' meeting.

Those in charge of domestic affairs have kept up untiring interest and zeal in the discharge of their duties. The halls, dormitories, day rooms, and the condition of the children all indicate that they have had conscientious care and attention. The dietary has been good, departments are kept scrupulously clean and the inmates carefully looked after.

We have always found the hospital department well looked after by kindly and efficient administration. The farm and horticultural division indicates that it is well and carefully conducted in the interests of the institution, as the appended tables will indicate.

With the regular meeting in April, 1894, Dr. F. M. Schriver's term as trustee of this institution expired. During the preceding six years, the earnest and conscientious efforts of Dr. Schriver had ever been directed toward maintaining a high



standard of efficiency, and his work will long be favorably remembered by all who were associated with him during his term of office. At the same meeting, Mr. J. E. Wickham presented his credentials of election as trustee, took the oath of office and assumed duties as one of the trustees. Hon. W. H. Hall was elected president, Mr. J. E. Wickham, treasurer, and F. M. Powell, secretary.

We are confident that the disbursement of finances have been in appropriate directions, and must favorably refer to the general management of the institution as being efficient.

By reference to the treasurer's report, you will observe that this period has been a prominently successful one financially, showing a balance of \$7,749.20 of support fund on hand, being over \$4,000 balance in excess of preceding periods.

In closing our report we desire not to appear, or be considered in the role of suppliants for charity, but to present the interests of these mentally and bodily sick, in their true light, as we have knowledge of them through our administration as appointed guardians. Their claims are equally just with those of their more fortunate brothers and sisters, whose minds are bright, clear and responsive to the most delicate impressions, and whose springing and sinewy limbs nimbly carry them to and from their schools, and for whom our noble state has built more than thirteen thousand school houses, set apart more than four millions of dollars as a permanent school fund, spending annually over eight millions of dollars for their education, and in addition, providing them with the talent of over twenty-eight thousand of our best young people as teachers. Let us pause. Any one of these bright jewels may, before the setting of tomorrow's sun, feel the blighting touch of accident or disease, which may forever close against them the pathway leading to the coveted goal of full and complete manhood or womanhood, confining them to the darkened chambers of an imbecile soul—forever destroying the proud and anticipating parents' fondly cherished hopes and wishes, and burdening them with a lifelong grief of a visitation worse and more dreaded than even death itself. So pointed is the following paragraph, by Dr. Brunnell Jones, of Kansas City, Mo., that we cannot refrain from quoting it:

"There is an old eastern legend about the black camel that comes and lies down before the door of him upon whom heaven is going to lay her chastening hand. Now, gentlemen, this evil

is at every man's door. You nor I know not what morning we shall arise and find the black camel lying before our tent."

We conclude our report, therefore, by submitting the interests of this commendable charity to Him who looks lovingly alike upon the humble and lowly, as well as upon the wise, and to a generous and responsive public. Respectfully,

W. H. HALL.

R. MCGAVREN.

J. E. WICKHAM.



## Superintendent's Report.

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*To the Honorable Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the Tenth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, for the period ending June 30, 1895.

The following detailed account, with tabulated operations, will indicate at least an equally interesting and successful period, as compared with former years. The event of completing and occupying a distinct and separate building for the care of asylum charges is perhaps the most important change that has occurred in the history of the institution. The classification is now so positive that the actual condition and differences in types stand out prominently. The line between the two classes, the improvable and the non-improvable, is drawn, and will yearly become more noticeably marked.

When additional space shall have been provided to accommodate asylum cases equal to that of the improvable, with extensions to the farm cottage, and a special colony established for epileptics, the plan will be reasonably complete for the training, custody and care of all this class of imperfects.

In former reports reference has been made to the condition of feeble minded persons over eighteen years of age, who cannot, under the present law, be admitted. Even greater reasons exist for the care of adult imbeciles than for minors, many of the latter having the protecting influence of parents and relatives. I allude to this again, as the evidence grows stronger in favor of providing for, and admitting them of all ages. I would suggest, therefore, that you recommend that the law be so changed as to make eligible for admission all feeble-minded persons, irrespective of age.

### HEALTH, SANITATION AND MORTALITY.

The health of our household has been good, notwithstanding the per cent of mortality rates a trifle higher than usual, due principally to a larger per cent of epileptics and lower



grade children being cared for than formerly. The latter class, especially, come to us physically weak and prone to tubercular trouble and other wasting diseases. The standard of health in the school department for the period rates higher than usual.

During the period there have been forty deaths from causes as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy .....	5	4	9
Tuberculosis (general).....	5	3	8
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3	3	6
Meningitis (tubercular).....	2	1	3
Pneumonia .....	2	1	3
Acute pulmonary congestion.....	--	1	1
Typho-pneumonia .....	--	2	2
Pyloric stenosis.....	1	--	1
Peritonitis .....	1	--	1
Accidental .....	3	--	3
Septicæmia .....	1	--	1
Enteritis .....	2	--	2
Total.....	25	15	40

Number of deaths first year, seventeen; during the second year, twenty-three; the percentage being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. Out of the total number of deaths, thirty-six were members of the asylum and epileptic families. Dr. Mogridge, assistant physician, reports an epidemic of mumps, in all 160 cases; also eighty-three cases of rotheln, none of them resulting seriously. In the spring of 1894 about 500 vaccinations were successfully made.

Three hundred and sixty patients have been treated in the hospital building during the period and 8,400 treatments in the dispensary clinic. I especially call your attention to the limited space provided for hospital purposes, which is often inadequate to meet the ordinary demands. There should be an independent structure with complete capacity for the care of all reasonable demands in time of epidemics, including a receiving ward where recent arrivals could be kept until the incubative period for all contagious diseases shall have passed. The origin of the epidemic of mumps was traced to a child who had unknowingly been exposed to the disease during transit to the institution. Similar occurrences have happened here before. In time of epidemics there is no alternative but to utilize day or dormitory rooms, to the detriment of the well and inconvenience of the sick. A structure to cost \$12,000 would at the

present time reasonably meet the demands, including a ward for paralytics. Two hundred dollars will be required to keep up the needs of the hospital and nursery department, in the way of special appliances, surgical instruments and books. The present structure provides twelve beds on the second floor for acute cases and as many on the first floor for male paralytics, who are wholly dependent upon assistance to supply every need. A bright, sunny room in the asylum building was set aside as an infirmary ward for female paralytics, which provides for about the same number as the room in the hospital division. The extreme helplessness of these fragments of humanity appeal most touchingly to human sympathy.

You will observe that ninety per cent of the deaths reported are from the lower grades, an occurrence that is likely to repeat itself, as the low degree of vitality prevalent here encourages disease and early death. It has been the custom of the institution to receive the extreme feeble-bodied applicant, if the circumstances were urgent, even where it was apparent that death must come in a short time. I must say here that these lower forms of mental and physical beings are far more numerous than generally understood. The per cent of applications for their admission is greater than for the higher grades, and certainly they merit our warmest sympathy and abundant provision.

The sanitary condition has been good with the exception of the water supply, which remains as referred to in the preceding report. This will be considered more fully under the head of "water supply."

#### THE ASYLUM DIVISION.

Your familiarity with the recent structure is such that I need not speak in detail of its adaptability and satisfactory service, but may consistently urge the necessity of further and similar conveniences for this dependent division. As already mentioned, these asylum cases are much more numerous than generally understood. There are now on file over one hundred applications for admission from this class, who cannot receive recognition until further provision shall have been made. Added to these, there are at present in the school department of the institution over one hundred of the same class who, from lack of accommodations, are now mingling with the educable children to the detriment and embarrassment of the management.



Plans and estimates for extensions in this direction have been made, to cost when complete \$45,000. By adding to the east and west wings of this building, space to accommodate one hundred and seventy-five additional in number can be provided at the estimate mentioned. The urgent need of this is such that I trust you will give it special consideration.

The present building was so nearly completed and furnished by January 1st, 1895, that transfer of 141 of this helpless class was made on January 2d, 1895, leaving space in the school division for receiving about the same number of improvable. The present enrollment in this home is sixty-seven males and seventy-five females; total, 142. The following cases will partially serve to illustrate the character of the asylum charges:

L. B—, was admitted at the opening of the institution in 1876, aged eleven years. He was at that time a perfectly helpless mass of flesh and blood, knowing nothing, seeing nothing, thinking nothing. He could not move, could not feed himself, dress, or attend to even the simplest want; in fact, he had no wants, and must have perished miserably had he not received constant care and attention. And this has been true every day for the past nineteen years, during which time he has been constantly at the institution. There has been no betterment in his condition in any respect—he is the same care today he was nineteen years ago. This is one of the lowest types cared for in the asylum division.

S. C—, an excitable idiot, admitted also at the opening of the institution, aged thirteen years. At that time he was a restless, vicious child, remaining quiescent for hours, his only movements during the periods of repose being the rocking motion peculiar to the idiot. Suddenly he would start up with a snarl, and strike or bite one of his companions or possibly himself, then again resume his former mood. He could articulate a few words only. Could feed himself after a fashion, being filthy and disgusting at the table. Without assistance he could not dress; his personal habits were uncleanly. By dint of constant training, on the part of his attendant and others, covering a number of years, he was taught to control, to some degree, his vicious tendencies and even to do a few simple tasks about the ward, such as pushing a rubber over the floors. His vicious tendencies, however, were never absolutely controlled and when least expected manifest themselves as of old. He has remained constantly at the institution since

admission. He is now a large, healthy boy, or man, rather, in size and age, requiring an ever vigilance on the part of his attendant to keep him up to the slight improvement obtained by the nineteen years care and training he has been subject to.

Dr. Mogridge and wife reside in this building and have direct supervision of its affairs.

#### EPILEPTICS.

Epileptics in the institution now number 140 approximately, being about 25 per cent of the entire population of the institution. The character of their malady is such as to invite serious consideration, as has been referred to in previous reports. I look favorably upon the plan of a separate colony for epileptics, not from direct observation of the results of this plan, but from more than a dozen years of continual contact with a hundred or more epileptics mingling with the more harmless forms of mental weakness, and from reports of colonies of this character. Public sentiment generally is tending in favor of this plan for epileptics. Ohio reports favorably her experience with the colony at Gallipolis, while New York has appropriated a large sum for the establishment of an independent colony for these sadly afflicted people. I believe the time near at hand when Iowa should seriously consider special provision for this deserving class. This alarming and generally incurable malady merits candid and early action. To continue to promiscuously house them with the harmless imbecile is unjust and dangerous. To care for them in separate or detached buildings in connection with institutions for feeble-minded children will require such extra facilities and attention as to encumber the management and prevent the more favorable results that would occur in an independent colony. At least, this is our present conclusion.

We have from the able pen of Dr. George F. Shrady, in the *Medical Record* of September 16, 1893, under the title of "The Education of Epileptics," some interesting statements—the results of accumulated experience. He quotes from a paper read by Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson, pointing to two errors existing in the public mind: first, "that all epileptics are insane;" second, "that very few people have epilepsy," and refers to the numbers of this class as follows: "It is calculated that one person in 500 is thus afflicted." In the United States there are, then, 130,000, and 3,000 in Iowa. They are promiscuously



distributed throughout our midst, in varied social conditions, some few filling positions of importance, a few, perhaps, coupled with genius. Many of them are cared for by relatives or friends, and the freedom from restraint which they enjoy is a constant menace to life and property. Others are cared for in hospitals for the insane, county infirmaries and this institution.

Education, in its broadest sense, is the chief hope of the epileptic, as it is with the normal child, only modified to suit the strength of the patient. Beginning with the kindergarten, where self-control and self-reliance are learned in a natural way, then the more advanced methods, but especially physical education, should stand prominent, as well as liberty in the exercise of out-door sports, always remembering moderation in exercise. Following this, technical training should come in for prominent attention. All this tends not only to palliate the disease, but bears in the direction of a cure. These, with the facilities for medical and hygienic measures, is the purpose and scope of the colony plan being introduced. I may add that one point of vital importance should ever be kept in view, viz.: that of hereditary transmission. The congregating and permanent detention of this class, is the most reliable means of preventing the increase of pernicious entailment. I may again consistently refer to the fact, that many of the epileptics are confined in hospitals for the insane, as well as in county "poor farms," who properly belong to a colony as referred to in this report. In the proceedings of the national conference of Charities and Corrections of 1893, p. 261, reported by C. Eugene Riggs, I find this: "The necessity of separate provision for the epileptic has been slowly recognized, but the idea is now positively gaining ground. Its spread in this country is largely due to the labors of Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, who recognized the necessity of some such provision both for the benefit of the epileptic and the insane." With equal importance I may refer to the efforts of superintendents of institutions for feeble-minded children, who have most expressly referred to the condition of the epileptic. Whatever differences of opinion they may have had in regard to caring for them, all have conceded that they are a most worthy class and deserving of special attention on the part of the public. Dr. Peterson says that the enforced association with the insane is detrimental to both classes.

The Craig colony for epileptics consists of 1,856 acres of land near Mt. Morris, in Livingston county, New York. Its aim is to provide:

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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1. Schools, where they may attain any degree in education.
2. Industrial training of all kinds, for there is no vocation which some epileptics may not follow.
3. A home, when all other doors are closed.
4. To see that each and every case is carefully studied, and treated by the best scientific methods the world affords.

Such objects can be attained only in a community, village or colony devoted to this particular class of patients. There is also some action being taken in this direction by Massachusetts, California, and Illinois. That the treatment of the epileptic on the colony plan has passed the experimental stage is evidenced by the fact that at Bielefeld, in Germany, there has existed for many years a colony devoted entirely to the epileptics, and it is stated authoritatively that the results there are so favorable in ameliorating their condition, even to the absolute cure of a small per cent of cases, that the object lesson of Bielefeld has been instrumental in establishing the two colonies in the United States, viz.: Gallipolis, Ohio, and Mt. Morris, New York.

The following will serve to illustrate the characteristics of epileptic cases:

A. C—, born in 1868. An inmate since 1877. She is one who has almost reached the last scene of her earthly career. Years ago she was a bright child, well liked both by her schoolmates and teachers on account of her kind and gentle disposition. She made progress in her studies, became able to read and write, and was happy in the slight girlish tasks which she performed in the home. Now she is so reduced by the ravages of this fearful malady as to be a complete mental and physical wreck. The change has come gradually; little by little has the intellect been dulled, the bodily beauty marred. Looking at her now we see a woman in years, it is true, but one with less intelligence than a child of one year. She is utterly devoid of those womanly graces we would find were she not so grievously afflicted. Her face is entirely expressionless; not a gleam of intelligence ever lights up her apathetic features; practically dumb. Emaciated, frail, and unable to care for herself in even the smallest particular. Her personal habits are untidy; she is really lower than the brute creation and would perish miserably were her wants not attended to by a sympathizing hand.

Another and brighter, but perhaps sadder case, is B. G—, aged twenty-five years. In many respects she approaches the normal, and were it not for the danger which



one of this class is constantly subject to, might be cared for at home did she possess one. She is a bright, active girl, useful in the house, performing labor which would require hired help, neat and tasty in her dress, cheerful in disposition, educated in the schools to a fair degree. Fully understanding her condition and the dangers to which she is liable, as at any moment she may fall in an epileptic seizure.

#### ADULTS.

The question what to do with the adult population is practically settled in the opinion of all who have had charge of people of this class. They should be provided for, and remain a life time in the institution. This being true, the character of the institution is accumulative. While they are adults in age, they remain continuously children in thought and action. At no time in the history of their lives do they need protection more than when growing old. Here let me suggest that one of the sad features connected with this work is permitting adult boys and girls to leave the institution, taking their chances in the world. They almost invariably fail to properly care for and maintain themselves. They are left behind in the race and eventually drift into vice and depravity. They may become reasonably skillful artisans, but will always lack in judgment. Although training may have done much to ameliorate their condition, but few can rise above the condition of dependents. They may become self-supporting with proper guardianship, but not self-controlling and self-directing. Under the direction of kindly persons, they will labor successfully as assistants in household, farm duties and as helpers in the care of their more dependent brothers and sisters.

Up to the present time there has been only one small frame building provided especially for adults. I refer to the boys' farm cottage where thirty adult boys are sheltered and cared for. This has been a great advantage to the institution and to the boys. The school department has been relieved of their presence in and around the school apartments, where they could not be of any special service longer, but were capable of disturbance in the way of annoying younger children. As now situated, they are an independent colony, being fully provided for in their own division, having their daily work assigned them on the farm, which they enjoy. I suggest that you ask for one thousand dollars for an annex to this cottage. This

will permit the transfer of twenty of the more active adults to this cottage, leaving the more helpless in the asylum wards. These *men, boys* are adapted more especially for farm and garden work, their labor resulting in the interests of the institution, as the appended tables indicate. I deem it very urgent that the state provide for the admission of, and permanent care and detention of adults of both sexes. The following will illustrate custodial cases:

A. C—, aged 27 years, the last twelve of which he has been an inmate of this institution. He is a large, active, industrious boy. Was never able to retain the instruction received in school, but on being placed under the farmer steadily improved in usefulness, until now he is able, under supervision, of doing such manual labor as is customary on a farm. He can, and has for some years past, driven and cared for a team, following the lead of the farmer with a cheerfulness and willingness which is pleasant to see. The exercise and slight responsibility has improved him as perhaps nothing else could, and he is one of our happiest and most useful inmates. Under the supervision he is here subject to, he is in a measure self-supporting, but thrown on his own resources, would become a burden and menace to the community.

H. S—, who has been an inmate since 1888, is now twenty-five years of age. This girl whose mind is very weak, had already become a mother prior to her admission (the child is an imbecile), the father being her own brother. Were she not in detention there is a strong probability that she would have become the mother of a numerous illegitimate progeny, which doubtless would have swelled the already appalling numbers of this afflicted, dependent class. At the institution, she has had careful training, become a useful member of our household, cheerfully performing the work to which she is assigned, at present almost filling an employe's position in the laundry.

#### SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The school division number 280, who are trained by twelve teachers, occupying as many training rooms for ten months in the year. The methods adopted have been referred to in previous reports so fully that I only submit the program of daily exercise, which indicates an outline of daily work of this division. Of the number under training the principal, Miss Nettie Baker, reports 88 per cent improved in different degrees.



Others have either died, been dismissed, or sent to the asylum department. The analysis of the schools indicates encouragement. The discipline alone, by exacting regular attendance and attention to duties assigned, has a salutary effect. The teachers have been promptly present at the weekly meetings, manifesting commendable interest and zeal in their work, following a prescribed course in psychology, physiology, institution history and work, and pedagogy. The results of this course are certainly prominently manifest of much good. The following exhibit indicates the average daily exercises of the period in this department:

SCHOOL PROGRAM—A. M.

SCHOOL.	9:00-9:15.	9:15-9:30.	9:30-10:00.	10:00-10:30.	10:30-11:00.	11:00-11:30.	11:30-12:00.	12:00-12:20.
No. 1.	Morning Exercises in Chapel.	Numbers.	Geography, Reading and Spelling.	3d and 4th Reader.	Physiology and Numbers.	Recess.	1st and 2d Arithmetic.	Writing.
No. 2.		No. 1 Arithmetic.	No. 2 Arithmetic.	Reading.	Reading and History.		Geography.	Writing.
No. 3.		Chart, Form and Color.	Reading. Individual work.	Number class. Word Method.	Language and Numbers.		Numbers and 2d Reader.	Writing.
No. 4.		General exercises.	Reading.	Reading.	Individual work.		Numbers.	Oral work.
No. 5.		Chart.	Chart and Word Method.	Reading.	Individual work.		Numbers, Form and Color.	Individual work.
No. 6.		Numbers.	Numbers and Object Lesson.	Singing and Callisthenics.	Word Method. 2d Reader.		Notation, Language, Ch't cl'ss.	Color and Form.
No. 7.		School room exercises.	Form and Color.	Word Drill. 1st Reader.	1st Reader. Word Method.		Numbers.	General Exercises.
No. 8.		Word Drill.	1st and 2d Class Word Method.	Chart class. Reading.	Numbers.		Numbers.	Numbers.
Kindergarten No. 1.		Chart Class No. 2.	Reading, Spelling and Numbers.	Reading and Spelling.	Arithmetic.		Notation and Numeration.	Object work.
Kindergarten No. 2.		Numbers.	Numbers.	Reading.	Songs and Games.		Chart.	Spelling and Writing.
		9:00-10:00.		10:00-11:00.		11:00-12:00.		
Training class.		Form and color chart, and writing.		March-drill, color and writing.		Games, reading, clay modelling.		
		8:00-9:00.		9:00-11:00.		11:00-12:00.		
Band.		Rehersal of new members.		Lessons and private practice.		Practice and harmony drill.		
				9:00-12:00.				
Industrial.				Turning and carving.				



## PROGRAM—P. M.

	2:00-2:30.	2:30-3:00.	3:00-3:30.	3:30-4:00.	
	Piano for singing class.	Piano instruction.		First callisthenic class.	Miss Frazee.
No. 2.	Arithmetic.	Individual work.	Piano instruction alternating with music for K. G.		Miss Shulters.
No. 3.	Singing class.	Callisthenics.	Sewing class.		Miss Maywood.
No. 4.	General exercise and writing.	Number class.	Callisthenics.	Reading and numbers.	Miss Beashor.
No. 5.	Writing.	Callisthenics.		Sewing class.	Miss Sartelle.
No. 6.	Writing.	Callisthenics.	Individual and industrial.		Miss Inscore.
No. 7.		Industrial work.	Callisthenics.	Writing, general exercise.	Mrs. Wahl.
No. 8.	Writing.	Form and color.	Callisthenics.	Sewing.	Miss Smith.
Kindergarten No. 1.	Writing.	Gift lesson and stories.	Occupation work.	Physical culture, or songs and games.	Miss Deane.
Kindergarten No. 2.	Stories and talks.	Gift lesson.	Occupation work.		Miss Taylor.
	Drawing class No. 2.		Drawing class No. 1.		Miss Baker.
			Sewing class No. 1.		
Training School.	Color and form, games.	Form drill, marching.	Reading, numbers and writing.	Form, color, marching.	
			2:00-4:00.		
Band.		Private practice and lessons.	2:00-4:00.		Mr. Bicknell.
Industrial.		Turning and carving.			

The exhibit of this department at the Columbian Exposition received favorable mention by visitors and by our commissioners, and was awarded a medal for a creditable display.

Two experienced kindergarten teachers care for fifty of the most interesting younger children with gratifying results. We are encouraged with the kindergarten work and believe it to be a prominent factor in developing the weak intellects congregated in an institution of this character.

It is especially the aim of the management to have all that belong to the school department detailed to work in some industrial pursuit, as a part of the school training, which tends to qualify them for usefulness. This training in connection with the school room work, consists in programmed exercises:—for the girls, sewing, ironing, kitchen work, etc. The boys are trained to work in the shoe shop, carpenter shop, on the farm, brick yard and in line of general work in and about the premises. As many of both sexes as can be utilized are daily kept busy, both the economical and educational features being kept in view in the discipline or training of the improvable. The appended tables partially indicate work done by them.

The entertainments provided by this department have been kept up with unfailing regularity. Where expense was necessary, funds were used that were principally provided through donations. During the past year, a first class stereopticon with views, was purchased, which affords instructive entertainment, especially for the school division. Tuesday and Friday evening entertainments are strictly observed. I may add here that it has been the purpose of the institution to encourage entertainments in as many ways as possible for our dependent family. They have been provided with seats for comedies and operas during the year. I may mention, also, that a number of events have occurred during the period, such as plays by home talent, talks by visitors, and special exercises on all holidays. One very pleasing event in this connection was the observance of Flower Mission day under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Hinman, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, accompanied by a large number of ladies from the district unions, conducted a very appropriate service, during which each child in the institution received a small bouquet of flowers, which had been provided by the thoughtful kindness of many friends. It is scarcely necessary to add



that such occasions are important events in the lives of these hapless ones and the pleasure to them is of incalculable benefit.

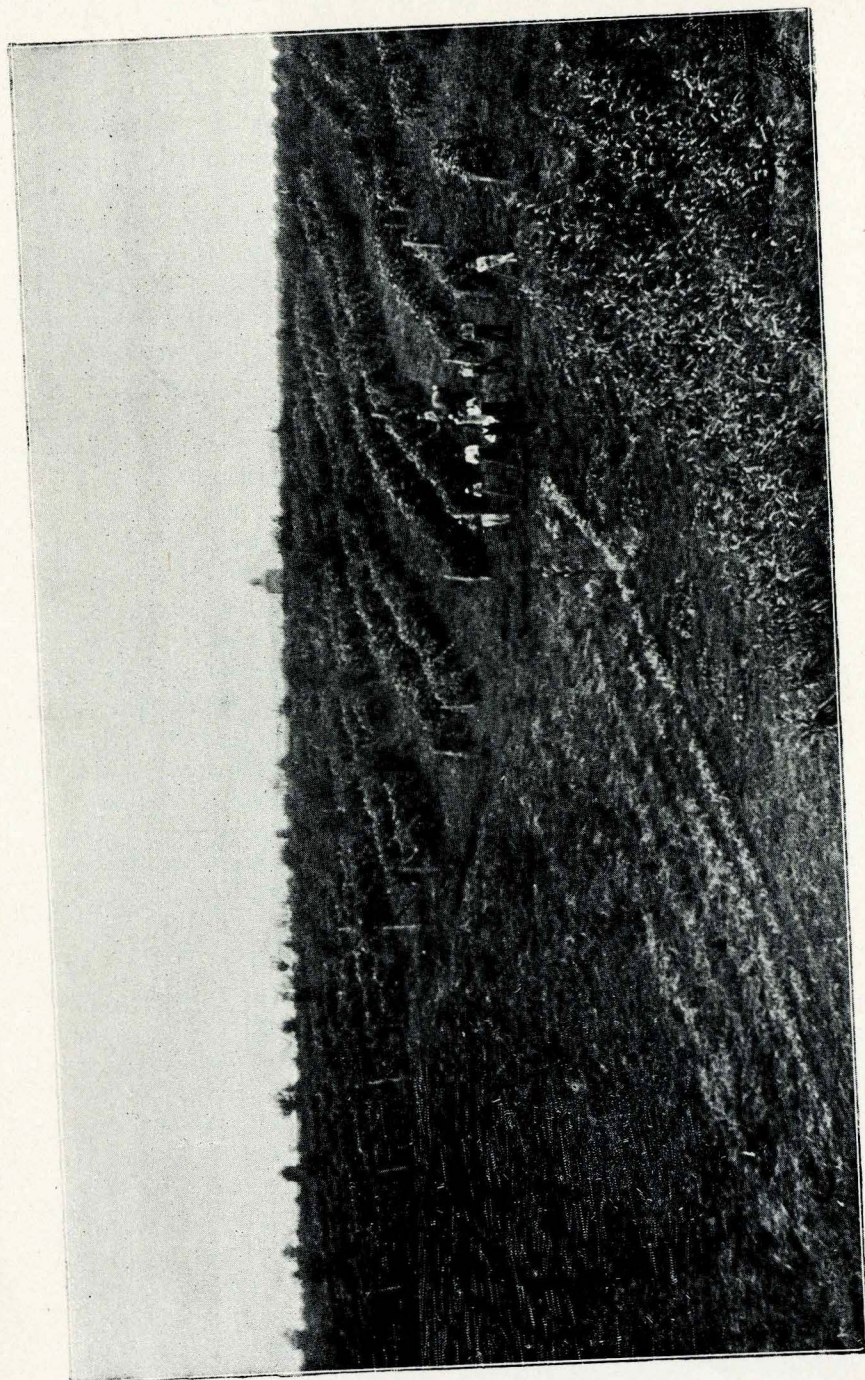
The institution band is regularly in attendance to enliven the weekly entertainments. Children have also been taken out when the weather is proper in the carry-all provided a few years ago. They have daily grove excursions also. Sunday school exercises have been kept up with faithful regularity. I may add, in conclusion, that the principal and teachers have been faithful and attentive to their duties. This department will need at least two hundred dollars to procure supplies for the next period. Many of the children in this division are relatively bright. Among others the following will illustrate the better and more hopeful cases:

M. E——, aged sixteen years. An inmate for six years. She is at present in appearance much as other girls at her age, is well built, active, bright, and loving. Her mental faculties, dull at first from neglect, have gradually expanded under the beneficial influences of careful and judicious training and cheerful surroundings. She is not yet up to the normal standard and possibly never will be, but her teachers report her as being one of their most advanced pupils, anxious to improve, and eagerly striving to accomplish all that is expected of her. She has become proficient in the ordinary educational branches, and in sewing and music she takes special delight. While gaining all the time in self-reliance, yet this is where she is deficient, and she still looks for guidance and direction in all matters to those who have charge of her, both in school and out.

#### FARM AND HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Repeatedly reference has been made to the advantage of having a large farm in connection with the institution. There are now about 300 acres, about 20 of which is in use as parks, 40 acres in the horticultural department, and the balance utilized for general farming and gardening purposes. An itemized account of the expenses and debits shows a balance in favor of the farm of \$5,243.39. As now located, it is very desirable that a further tract of land consisting of 54½ acres be purchased. This land is so situated as to be especially needed, not only for increased acreage, but for successful operations of the farm, joining, as it does, the present barnyards on the east, the feed-yards on the north, and the farm lands on the south. In fact, it is a kind of a wedge in our present ownership and should for





many reasons be secured. The price asked is \$100 per acre, which I consider reasonable, knowing as I do that but little less than this was paid a year ago by the present owner. The land is well improved, and has a bearing orchard of 494 apple trees, 100 bearing plum trees, and 100 grape vines. This, together with its close proximity to town, and the fact that other lands in the vicinity have recently changed hands at even a greater price per acre, makes the offer a very reasonable one. I have secured an option on it from Mr. Evernham at the price named.

In connection with the farm department, 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 could be used profitably in this direction.

The farm and horticultural department has developed into proportions of importance. The amount of yields from the farm is a prominent factor in the supply department. The variety of the vegetables and fruit produced is valuable and appreciated. The following is Mr. Jackson's invoice of the horticultural division:

## APPLES.

Trees old and bearing.....	650
Trees 6 to 8 years, bearing.....	200
Trees 6 years, not bearing.....	1,746
Total.....	3,621

## CHERRIES.

Trees 7 to 10 years, bearing.....	128
Trees 2 to 4 years.....	134
Total.....	262

## PLUMS.

Trees 5 to 7 years, bearing.....	75
Trees 2 to 4 years.....	195
Total.....	270



## PEARS.

Trees 6 years.....	30
Trees 3 years.....	120
Total.....	150

## PEACHES.

Trees 5 years old.....	30
Trees 3 years old.....	80
Total.....	110

## APRICOTS.

Trees 5 to 6 years.....	38
Total.....	38

## GRAPES.

Vines 7 to 8 years.....	5,000
Vines 2 to 3 years.....	870
Total.....	5,870

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Bearing.....	300
Not bearing.....	64
Total.....	364

## CURRANTS.

Bearing.....	150
Not bearing.....	150
Total.....	300

## RASPBERRIES.

Bearing (acres).....	2
Set this spring (acres).....	$\frac{1}{2}$

## STRAWBERRIES.

Bearing (acres).....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Set this spring (acres).....	2

## BLACKBERRIES.

Bearing (acres).....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
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## WATER SUPPLY.

The need of increased water facilities stands the same as it did two years ago. The necessity of this was so strongly urged at that time that I cannot do more than reiterate former

expressions. For general supply we depend upon creek water which is so muddy at times, and loaded with vegetable matter, that it is unfit, expensive and dangerous to even circulate through the buildings. The appropriation made by the last general assembly was inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. You will observe that the resident trustee and myself made investigations in regard to securing a proper water supply, and made full reports which are recorded in the minutes of the board meetings. We expended \$700 in making tests, but failed to secure satisfactory results. Since that time we have further investigated and find that to put down a well of proper dimensions and depth, with reservoir space and all the requirements of a good plant, would approximate \$10,000. I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of securing enough to provide the institution with a desirable and satisfactory supply, and repeat that the danger from the character of the water now used in the building is such that we are subject to an epidemic from poisonous influences generated by this water.

The present cold storage needs remodeling. This, and to make two new school-rooms, will require \$1,200. For kitchen supplies, \$400 will be needed. For painting, \$1,500. For grading and improving grounds, \$500. For contingent and repair fund, \$5,000. For bedsteads and bedding, \$1,500.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The interested public is now especially inquiring for cause and prevention. We are frequently asked, "are you not, in your work, aiding in the propagation and survival of degenerate beings?" This has some appearance of truth, we are willing to admit; the exigencies of the case having hitherto required special efforts for development of individual cases, leaving the prime factor, viz.: prevention, seemingly subordinated to the problem of how to relieve existing conditions. The efforts of all philanthropic workers, looking towards the amelioration of deficient and degenerates as a whole, have also been mainly directed towards measures palliative and curative, notwithstanding their knowledge and realization of the magnitude of the evils they combat. But we cannot hold these alone responsible for this; the public and medical profession come in for their quota of criticism. The remarks made by physicians, advising parents in their affliction, come frequently to us, "the Doctor told us,—wait until the child is older and he will



outgrow it." "He will come out all right;" or "send him to the institution; they will cure him." It is human nature to encourage and develop desirable expectancies, even though they cannot fully be attained; a practice to be deplored, as by this means, false hopes are invited which can never be realized. It is certainly to the interest of all parties concerned that a more thorough understanding of the actual condition be had, in order that judicious counsel and advisement may govern our course of action.

We are not unconscious of the fact that those in congregate charge have been disposed to lend the same characteristic encouragement. A step in the right direction would be for all interested persons, especially the family physician, to familiarize themselves more fully with the nature of the case and the possibilities of the deficient under consideration; study the case closer; recommend an early consultation with some experienced specialist. Usually parents come to us, with their burden of many years of anxiety, and exhausted physical and financial resources; years which might have been mitigated had they known the importance of consulting one experienced in the management and care of such cases, which would have settled the question of the true condition and expectancies, leaving the parents at least with settled convictions, and information for future action. It has been exceptional for parents to ignore the statements of medical superintendents of institutions, although the prognosis was ever so unfavorable—reconciliation to the inevitable being more bearable than suspense and uncertainty.

A further step would be a thorough knowledge on the part of the public in physiology and psychology, which will tend in the direction of prevention, familiarizing, as it does, the student with the normal activities of the physical and mental forces, and a knowledge of how best to develop and preserve them. This will insure more perfect beings—will stimulate our public schools to continue to mould their systems in conformity with natural laws. It will also invite a progeny more free from the neuroses and congenital deficiencies, which now not only crowd our institutions for such, but leave a numerous army mingling in our midst. No law seems to have been enacted since the days of spartanism to control marriage by degenerates, neither do I know that we ever shall legally control the nuptial vows of those who are of a pronounced vicious

constitution with hereditary tendencies, notwithstanding frequent allusions to the expediency of such a law. Careful investigation on the part of the experienced has brought about the conclusion that permanent sequestration of all this class will cut off from 25 to 40 per cent of the cause. How far the public may legalize action in this direction, is yet to be determined, but I am of the opinion that public sentiment is tending strongly in this direction. As an instance, I quote from the report of the committee appointed by the twenty-first Iowa general assembly to visit this institution: "Your committee are unanimous in the opinion that this institution should be made perpetual, and so enlarged at the earliest possible date as to accommodate all this unfortunate class. This should be done, not so much upon the theory of charity, as on the ground of public safety. To turn them out upon the world, with such fearful possibilities before them, especially that of reproducing their kind, is, in the opinion of this committee, not only cruel, but a high crime against the spirit of our laws, both human and divine."

Following this I may say there is no absolute cure for idiocy or imbecility, however much the improvement may be—the mark of deficiency remains. Even those dismissed as most competent are the most dangerous to the community by their ability to assume the numerous responsibilities and vices, and to entail by heredity, intensified deficiencies in their progeny. Whereas the lower types are too positively deficient in thought and action to participate in the activities of life. These are merely encumberers of the earth, through no fault of their own.

It is carefully estimated that not less than two-thirds of the census population of the feeble minded need the fostering care of the public. This being true, estimates for Iowa are over 2,000 to provide for, with present facilities for only 600, leaving 1,500 yet unprovided for, sapping the vital forces of our commonwealth. Will our generous state provide for all? If not, which of the two classes—the more capable or the helpless—shall have the preference?

Bearing upon our present and past experience, I herewith quote from my address at the Association held at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1886:

"The adult portion of this great family of defectives continue to present *their* interests for adjustment. A large number



fail to possess adequate mental or moral conviction to cope successfully with the realities of life, and are unfortunate in being without the guardianship of kindred ties to direct them. The possibilities connected with such a life are likely to be freighted with crime and degradation, and more especially is this applicable to the unguarded idiotic female. Happily, the solution of this question is persistently dawning upon the public.

New York has taken the advance step in providing special accommodations for this division. The results have verified the wisdom of the act. Pennsylvania adds to the building at Elwyn a 'Girls' Cottage' for eighty of this class.

The strongest letters of appeal for the admission of subjects to the Iowa institution come from parents or guardians who have advanced to that period in life when thoughts of the future of their progeny crowd heavily upon them. 'The mother bound down by an imbecile child is one of the most pitiable objects in the world, for her burden of helplessness, grief and care must increase rather than diminish with passing years,' and to many an aged parent has come and will come the thought: Who will care for and guard my afflicted child in the future? The very thought of a child of this nature being without suitable protection is painful not only to a parent but to all good citizens. It is not only justice to the individual but to the commonwealth that persons thus deprived should have the strong arm of the state to shield and protect them.

It is not enough that the state provide temporarily for this division of unfortunates; it must be a life-school for its inmates, thereby preventing the transmission of infirmities to a still more degraded progeny."

Since the date of these remarks, other states have wisely added special facilities for the care of adult female imbeciles, notably Illinois, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

#### EXPENDITURES.

The disposal of the amount appropriated for increased water supply has already been explained. The \$1,500 appropriated for increased fire protection and renewing steam pipes has answered an excellent purpose. Many of the pipes have been changed and a number of hydrants put in, and before the summer is over the entire amount will have been used. The \$500 for painting was not enough. One hundred dollars of the amount granted for school supplies and library is yet on hand, but will be used

at the beginning of next term. The \$150 given for surgical instruments and books is all used, we believe to good purpose. The \$1,000 barn fund was not enough to answer the purpose; there remains in the treasury \$500, a portion of which will be used before winter begins. The contingent and repair fund as usual, has answered many purposes, but was not large enough for an institution of this size. The sum appropriated for beds and bedding has all been used but \$400 and with great benefit to the inmates. The balance will be used before the winter. The \$500 appropriated for kitchen supplies has been used as designed, providing new material for this department. Your familiarity with the expenditure of the \$40,000 for the asylum building is such that I need not speak of it in detail.

#### CHANGES.

In December, 1894, Mr. T. Q. Records, clerk and steward for the preceding ten years, resigned. His efficient service was of value to the institution and appreciated by the management.

Miss M. E. Clift, for a number of years principal of the school department, resigned her position last year. Much credit is due Miss Clift for her many merits and especial fitness for this work.

In November, 1893, Miss Emma Brown presented her resignation. She was assistant matron for the past twelve years and one of our most faithful and efficient workers, always keeping in view the benefit and good of our helpless family. Miss Brown will long be remembered by all connected with the institution for her exceptionally sympathetic nature and many excellent qualities.

Miss Mary E. Slack, hospital matron for a number of years, also left her position during the present year to take charge of similar responsibilities in Minnesota. Her earnest and competent work will be favorably remembered.

In August, 1893, Miss Mae Van de Water, secretary, gave up her position to occupy a home of her own. Her competency was such as to merit special and favorable mention.

Miss Mae Powell left her work at the end of the last school year to accept a position in the California school for feeble-minded. Her fitness for teaching was prominent and valuable.

Miss Clara Shulters, at the end of the present year, voluntarily severed her connection with the institution as teacher. In her resignation, the institution loses one of its most efficient instructors.



Mrs. A. E. Zimmerman, the present hospital matron, assumed her duties in June, coming to the institution with several years' experience in the Minnesota institution for feeble-minded children.

On April 1st, 1894. Dr. J. M. Donelan, assistant and visiting physician, resigned his position. Much credit is due Dr. Donelan for his faithful and efficient service. On the same date Dr. George Mogridge was appointed resident physician and is now also assistant superintendent. His years of experience here and qualifications as a physician makes him a valuable addition to the staff of officers.

In the place of Mr. Records, Mr. H. W. Wright was appointed clerk, which position he fills with credit.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In behalf of the institution we tender our sincere thanks to kind and thoughtful friends who yearly remember our dependent family in a substantial manner. Thanks are due the publishers of the *Oskaloosa Herald*, *Deaf Mute Hawkeye*, *Davenport Sunday Democrat*, *Lincoln Observer* and *Clarinda Hospital News* for the weekly appearance of their papers at the institution.

For kindly council, the resident management is under obligations to Drs. Gifford, McGavren, Jonas, Milroy and Thomas for visits to the institution and their valuable council in treatment of cases under the head of their respective specialities.

To the matron, Mrs. Powell, much credit is due for her untiring attention to the welfare of the inmates.

To the officers and others who have labored faithfully in the discharge of their duties, I am under obligations.

And to you, gentlemen of the board, I am indebted for friendly council and coöperation in the management of the affairs of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. POWELL.

#### COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

COUNTIES.	No. enrolled	COUNTIES.	No. enrolled
Adair .....	4	Keokuk .....	4
Adams .....	10	Kossuth .....	2
Allamakee .....	6	Lee .....	17
Appanoose .....	7	Linn .....	15
Audubon .....	1	Louisa .....	4
Benton .....	12	Lucas .....	6
Black Hawk .....	3	Lyons .....	2
Boone .....	6	Madison .....	11
Bremer .....	2	Mahaska .....	5
Buchanan .....	4	Marion .....	6
Buena Vista .....	3	Marshall .....	10
Calhoun .....	1	Mills .....	15
Carroll .....	3	Mitchell .....	3
Cass .....	11	Monona .....	6
Cedar .....	6	Monroe .....	2
Cerro Gordo .....	6	Montgomery .....	8
Cherokee .....	3	Muscatine .....	10
Chickasaw .....	1	O'Brien .....	3
Clarke .....	3	Osceola .....	1
Clayton .....	3	Page .....	8
Clinton .....	13	Palo Alto .....	2
Crawford .....	4	Plymouth .....	3
Dallas .....	14	Pocahontas .....	3
Davis .....	4	Polk .....	29
Decatur .....	1	Pottawattamie .....	14
Delaware .....	5	Poweshiek .....	3
Des Moines .....	12	Ringgold .....	2
Dickinson .....	2	Sac .....	1
Dubuque .....	16	Scott .....	18
Fayette .....	3	Shelby .....	5
Floyd .....	3	Sioux .....	3
Fremont .....	3	Story .....	5
Greene .....	3	Tama .....	5
Grundy .....	4	Taylor .....	2
Guthrie .....	8	Union .....	7
Hamilton .....	4	Van Buren .....	6
Hancock .....	1	Wapello .....	9
Hardin .....	2	Warren .....	7
Harrison .....	15	Washington .....	2
Henry .....	4	Wayne .....	5
Howard .....	2	Webster .....	5
Humboldt .....	5	Winnebago .....	1
Ida .....	3	Winneshiek .....	5
Iowa .....	2	Woodbury .....	15
Jackson .....	6	Wright .....	7
Jasper .....	12	Worth .....	1
Jefferson .....	3		
Johnson .....	12		
Jones .....	3		
		Total .....	574



## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number enrolled at beginning of period.....	284	192	476
Number admitted during first year.....	33	20	53
Number admitted during second year.....	87	61	148
Number admitted during the period.....	120	81	201
Number discharged during first year.....	40	15	55
Number discharged during second year.....	30	18	48
Number discharged during the period.....	70	32	102
Cared for during the period.....	404	273	677
Number admitted since organization.....	805	503	1,308
Number readmitted since organization.....	25	26	51
Number discharged since organization.....	335	239	574
Number at close of period.....			472
Average first year of period.....			512
Average second year of period.....			492
Average for period.....			105
Applications first year of period.....			107
Applications second year of period.....			212
Applications for period.....			10
Applicants over age.....			150
Applicants waiting for admission.....			280
Number in school department.....			294
Number in asylum and custodial department.....			

## CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died first year of period.....	11	6	17
Died second year of period.....	14	9	23
Parents non-residents.....	3	1	4
Cared for at home.....	37	18	55
On account of insanity.....	4		4
Total.....	69	34	103

## CONDITION OF INMATES DISCHARGED DURING PERIOD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Much improved.....	15	5	20
Moderately improved.....	10	5	15
Slightly improved.....	10	7	17
Not improved.....	9	2	11
Total.....	44	19	63

## SPECIAL DEFECTS OF NUMBER NOW PRESENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptic.....	84	60	144
Blind.....	2	3	5
Vision imperfect.....	16	15	31
Deaf and dumb.....	3		3
Speech imperfect.....	86	57	143
Do not talk.....	84	54	138
Paralytic.....	35	15	50
Microcephalic.....	11	7	18
Hydrocephalic.....	9	2	11

## INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The school department reports for girls' industrial classes:

ARTICLE.	Number.	ARTICLE.	Number.
Pillow cases.....	649	Rope rugs with rope fringe.....	2
Towels.....	1,606	Braided rugs.....	2
Napkins.....	1,880	Ivory glove case.....	1
Table cloths.....	5	Ivory handkerchief case.....	1
Bed spreads.....	61	Ivory picture frames on silk.....	2
Bibs.....	928	Pansy and lace doilies.....	2
Aprons.....	79	Rose doilie.....	4
Laundry bags.....	13	Pansy doilies.....	3
Night gowns.....	55	Grape leaf doilies.....	3
Dress.....	1	Embroidered doilies.....	3
Sunbonnet.....	1	Fringed doilie.....	1
Button holes.....	26	Drawn work doilies.....	4
Table napkins.....	481	Pin trays.....	4
Carpet rag balls.....	135	Scrap bag.....	1
Sheets.....	1,088	Baby ribbon throws.....	1
Straps.....	559	Silk and painted veil case.....	2
Drawers.....	3	Dresser throws.....	1
Stuffed dolls.....	12	Tea cloth.....	1
Skirts.....	10	Oscar Wilde tidy.....	1
Stage curtain.....	1	Dusting bags.....	2
Outline quilt.....	1	Pieces paper work.....	5
Scrap books.....	9		
Handkerchief bags.....	3		
Patchwork quilt.....	1		
Total.....	7,607	Total.....	46

## BOYS' DIVISION.

Number of brick made during the period.....	1,380,000
Number shoes repaired.....	3,109
Number pair new shoes made.....	287

GENERAL MACHINE WORK.	Number.	GENERAL MACHINE WORK.	Number.
Sawing (ft.).....	60,000	Onion crates.....	90
Planing (ft.).....	43,000	Pulleys turned.....	7
Spindles and balusters.....	1,150	Set scenery.....	1
Table legs turned.....	192	Porch columns turned.....	51
Fancy cups turned.....	85	Plano stools repaired.....	1
Indian clubs turned (pr.).....	15	Stand for typewriter.....	1
Dumb bells turned (pr.).....	25	Beds repaired.....	9
Brackets (cornice and portico).....	250	Clocks repaired.....	6
Screens (window).....	200	Water cooler stands.....	3
Game boards.....	48	Ironing boards.....	3
Checker boards.....	12	Buggy repaired and varnished.....	1
Hitching posts.....	46	Scythes sharpened.....	25
Clamps for plumbers.....	46	Table boards.....	18
Kraut pounders.....	2	Irons repaired.....	35
Handles.....	86		



MISCELLANEOUS.	Number.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Number.
Picture frames.....	40	Chairs repaired.....	13
Canes.....	288	Building blocks.....	1,540
Carved deer head.....	1	Wagons repaired.....	3
Hall chairs.....	8	Toy tops.....	524
Croquet sets.....	25	Cuspidors.....	18
Brush holders.....	12	Bracket shelves.....	20
Wooden hatchets.....	10	Base ball bats.....	24
Building rails (sets).....	12	Bulletin boards.....	36
Picture poles.....	12	Mops repaired.....	11
Bangle boards.....	28	Sheep shears sharpened.....	6
Batons.....	13	Axes sharpened.....	53
Foot stools.....	9	Rulers.....	36
Toy dumb bells (pr.).....	25	Stools.....	12
Toy Indian clubs (pr.).....	25	Artist's picture stretchers.....	12
Bread plates.....	4	Flag staffs.....	4
Cigar cases.....	6	Tables.....	12
Picture moulding (ft.).....	200	Nut plates.....	1,450
Ice mallets.....	3	Tooth pick holders.....	180
Potato mashers.....	9	Match safes.....	12
Rolling pins.....	12	Pin cushions.....	12
Butter paddles.....	6	Ink stands.....	6
Shepherd's hooks.....	2	Watch stands.....	1
Easels.....	5	Knives sharpened.....	2,025
Stocking darners.....	150	Shears sharpened.....	416
Tennis sticks (set).....	1	Ice picks and mallets.....	6
Writing desks.....	5	Knife handles.....	96
Book cases.....	4	Wooden shovels.....	3
Ward cupboards.....	8	Rubber handles.....	72
Typewriter cabinet.....	1	Meat axes sharpened.....	9
Case varnished.....	1	Drawing boards.....	14
Desks repaired.....	4	Clay knives.....	52
Show case stand.....	1	Clay trays.....	80
Rubbers.....	50	Pencil boxes.....	61

## PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

PRODUCTS.	Number.	Value.	PRODUCTS.	Number.	Value.
Beef (lbs.).....	189.710		Cabbage heads.....	3.979	
Tallow (lbs.).....	2,772		Melons.....	3.050	
Mutton (lbs.).....	1,360		Tomatoes (bu.).....	738½	
Sales, horses.....		55.00	Grapes (lbs.).....	39.793	
Sales, hogs.....		2,455.09	Cucumbers (doz.).....	9.835	
Sales, hides.....		498.18	Martynia (doz.).....	1.575	
Sales, wool.....		18.49	Red peppers (doz.).....	150½	
Hauling.....		1,891.50	Pumpkins.....	1.732	
Milk (lbs.).....	447,428		Citrons.....	110	
Butter (lbs.).....	401		Turnips (bu.).....	116½	
Chickens.....	193		Sweet potatoes (bu.).....	141	
Eggs (doz.).....	930		Cauliflower (doz.).....	222	
Pork (lbs.).....	1,900		Parsnips (bu.).....	42	
Lettuce (doz.).....	10,119		Beans (bu.).....	69	
Radishes (doz.).....	6,200		Veal (lbs.).....	150	
Asparagus (doz.).....	4,415		Sage (lbs.).....	40	
Apples (bu.).....	709½		Peaches (bu.).....	2½	
Raspberries (qts.).....	2,955		Parsley (doz.).....	100	
Blackberries (qts.).....	1,599		Currants (qts.).....	216	
Gooseberries (qts.).....	307		Endive (doz.).....	600	
Strawberries (qts.).....	194		Cress (doz.).....	200	
Cherries (qts.).....	679		Greens (bu.).....	16	
Peas (bu.).....	733½		Vinegar (gal.).....	15	
String beans (bu.).....	208½		Rhubarb (doz.).....	6,280	
Beets (bu.).....	208½		Wool (lbs.).....	78	
Onions (doz.).....	9,620		Horseradish.....	7¾	
Potatoes (bu.).....	3,255		Beets (doz.).....	30	
Sweet corn (doz.).....	3,448		Okre (doz.).....	100	
Onions (bu.).....	106				

Balance to credit of shoe shop for period..... \$ 206.90  
 Cash received from clothing, brick and sundry other sources during biennial  
 period, ending June 30, 1895..... 12,552.11  
 All of which has been turned over to the treasurer, as shown by treasurer's  
 receipts on file.  
 Average cost per capita for the period..... \$ 166.30

## Treasurer's Report.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Institution for Feeble Minded Children, at Glenwood, Iowa.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit for your inspection and approval my report as treasurer of this institution for the tenth biennial period, viz., from July 1st, 1893, to July 1st, 1895, showing a balance in current expense fund of \$7,749.20.

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 balance on hand in each fund at the close of the period.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. WICKHAM,

*Treasurer.*

## Treasurer's Statement.

NAME OF FUND.	Balance on hand from last report.	Cash received from superintendent.	Cash received from state warrants.	Total amount received, including balance on hand at beginning of biennial period.	Amount paid on superintendent's order.	Balance on hand.
Support.....	\$3,231.34	\$12,552.11	\$127,285.87	\$143,059.32	\$135,310.12	\$ 7,749.20
Ordinary.....	3,670.00		44,000.00	47,670.00	44,003.00	3,667.00
Fencing.....	232.87		200.00	432.87	432.87	
Beds and bedding.....	99.51		1,300.00	1,399.51	1,338.57	60.94
Hospital.....	108.77		100.00	208.77	208.77	
Contingent and repair.....	75.85		2,512.50	2,588.35	2,473.51	114.84
Kitchen supplies.....	67.42		400.00	467.42	467.42	
Grounds.....	155.54		150.00	305.54	305.54	
Furnishing fourth floor.....	74.89			74.89	74.89	
Barns and granaries.....	191.00			191.00	78.90	112.10
Building.....			40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Painting.....			400.00	400.00	313.85	86.15
Surgical instruments.....			150.00	150.00	150.00	
Steam pipes.....			700.00	700.00	478.30	221.70
School and library.....			100.00	100.00	100.00	
Water supply.....			700.00	700.00	700.00	
Totals.....	\$7,897.19	\$12,552.11	\$217,998.37	\$238,372.78	\$226,435.74	\$ 12,011.93



## 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.*