

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

The Home for the Friendless

AT

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

FOR THE BIENNIAL TERM ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908

1908

THE WOODRUFF-COLLINS PRESS
LINCOLN, NEB., U. S. A.

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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE
HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AT LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

To His Excellency, George L. Sheldon, Governor, and the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings:

Gentlemen—I have the honor, herewith, to submit to you the fifth biennial report for the Home for the Friendless for the period ending November 30, 1908.

For more than ten years the Home for the Friendless has been a state institution. It was formerly controlled by an organization of charitable women of Lincoln, who established auxiliary societies in various towns in the state for the purpose of aiding the institution.

The object of the Home was to give help and support to all destitute and dependent women and children of the state of Nebraska who knocked at its doors for protection. It is to be regretted that the title "The Home for the Friendless" was not changed when the institution became the property of the state. We are often annoyed by tramps asking for shoes, clothing and food because they are led to believe that the intent of the Home is to furnish such provision to the needy, whereas, it is simply the State Home and School for dependent children. Similar institutions in other states under the name of Minnesota State Public School, "Michigan State Public School," "Wisconsin State Public School" and "Colorado State Home for Dependent Children" (expects to soon have the name changed to "State Public School") are doing the same work as is being done in our institution with the exception that their work is conducted on a larger scale which is effected through the efforts of the state agent who looks after the dependent children of the state and sends them to be cared for in the State Public School until such time as they may be placed in homes. I would, therefore, respectfully urge that the legal title of "The Home for the Friendless be changed to the "State Public School." This change will save many of the little ones old enough to realize, the mortification of reading in the chiselled stone above the door, the saddest part of their young life's history.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Many changes have been made during the past biennium. More ground has been purchased which gives the institution a frontage of one block. With the exception of five fifty foot lots adjoining on the west, the Home grounds consist of one block square. Small cottages have been built on two of these lots and it would be an advantage in many ways if this property should become the property of the state. These cottages are almost at our back door and could be used advantageously as a quarantine and engineer's cottage. The five lots and two cottages could be bought for about five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

One of the most important, because the most needed, improvements made during the past two years was the erection of a wing sixteen feet by twenty feet, two stories and basement, affording us on the second floor a much needed bath room for the girls' dormitory, and a room in which to place a sick child; a well lighted sewing room and employes' bath room on the first floor, and a cold storage room in the basement. This addition was well and substantially built by L. C. Dybbro & Co., under the supervision of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. The roof of the original building was reshingled, and nearly five thousand feet of cement walks have been laid, 3125 feet having been laid around the back court leading to the cottage for aged women, thus giving a neat and tidy appearance to the rear of the buildings. Our greenhouse has been placed in better condition by the building of new plant boxes, new frame work for the glass in the roof, the filling in of new soil, etc. We expect this winter, to have flowers for the sick and for all who care for them. Three good sized windows have been made in the attic of the main building, thus giving more light and better ventilation to the employes' rooms on this floor. One new room for the purpose of hospital or other emergency was partitioned off on the northeast corner. A bath room is very much needed on this floor. There is room for this purpose and will be fitted up as soon as an appropriation is available.

Considerable repair was made on the steam and water pipes leading to the buildings, which had become rusted through and were in a leaky condition. These were dug up and replaced by new ones. Had I enough money in my repair fund, I would have built a tunnel for these underground pipes, large enough for a workman to enter.

It would be economy in the end and would save the work of continually digging and the annoyance of having the ground torn up when making repairs.

An old cistern of one hundred barrels capacity that had caved in, was arched over with brick. A large cess pool, used as a "blow off" for the boilers, that had also begun to cave in, was walled up a distance of twenty-five feet and arched with brick. This is not connected with the sewer because the boilers are below the sewer and this is the only means by which the boilers may be cleaned out; consequently it was necessary to put this in as good condition as possible that it may last until a new boiler room can be built. Our boiler and engine room is located under our laundry and is almost wholly underground. We have two boilers, one fifty horse power and the other forty horse power. Both these boilers have done service, one for twenty-five years, and the other for twenty years, and need continual repair. The walls of brick have fallen in and while we have patched them up temporarily, new walls must be built as soon as possible after receiving the new appropriation for repairs. Our pump is very small and during the coldest weather we find it almost impossible to carry off the return from the buildings.

A new steel ceiling was placed on the hall of the second floor of the main building. Painting, papering and varnishing has been done where necessary and we have endeavored to keep the institution clean and sanitary throughout. A new bath room has been fitted up in the basement for the use of the male employes, and numerous other minor improvements have been made. At the present time the buildings are in very good repair.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

We have occupied one floor of the hospital building and it has been anything but satisfactory to either institution. Our twenty-six little lads have been continually restrained from making a noise that would disturb the hospital, an unnatural condition for the little fellows from four to twelve years of age who are brimful of frolic and fun. The odor of ether from the operating room just below has been exceedingly unpleasant in this department. The dormitory is unhealthfully crowded. Beside the dormitory and small bath room on this floor, there are the matron's rooms, teacher and bookkeeper's rooms, boys' governess' room, a recreation room or sun parlor which is also used as a sleeping room for nine of the

larger boys, and the school room which serves also as chapel. Our school room is not large enough to accommodate the children when they meet for Sunday service. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that an appropriation of fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000.00) be allowed for the erection and equipment of a detached building to the west of the main building and facing South street. This would give us the room to successfully carry on the work of the Home, and at the same time remove the seven employes from the perilous quarters they now occupy directly over the boilers.

The basement of the new building would afford a room for manual training and a department for the instruction in domestic science. Both these are very essential in a school of this kind where children who have a permanent home with us may go out into the world prepared for a life work.

Another improvement which would prove of great economy to the state is an ice plant for the manufacture of ice. During the summer our ice bill for both institutions was over eighty dollars (\$80.00) per month. The manufacture of our own ice would cost comparatively nothing and would be a saving to the state of over seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) per month. One thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) is asked for this improvement.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

The legislature of 1907 appropriated seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000.00) for the maintenance of the Home for the Friendless for the two years ending March 31st, 1909. While I felt that we had not been allowed as much as I had asked for, and I had asked conscientiously for what I knew would be necessary to meet our expenses without a deficiency, I was determined to carry our institution through on the amount appropriated for the purpose. The Orthopedic Hospital having failed to receive an appropriation for a new building, I was confronted with the proposition of their maintenance. Our school building was given over to be remodelled for the use of a hospital. With a shortage of room for my employes, and cramped, crowded apartments for the children, we accepted the situation and did the best we could for the maintenance of both institutions. The remodelling of the building gave to the hospital more than two dozen new radiators which meant more heat and a consequent greater amount of fuel to be bought. The additional number of new bath rooms caused our water rent to greatly increase.

More laundry supplies were needed as the employes of the Home do the laundry work for the hospital. Their gas bills were presented and paid by us; also the electric light bills until light was furnished by the penitentiary in July, 1908. Ice, soap and other supplies not used as food were furnished. It was hard sometimes to know just where to draw the line on furnishing supplies. The food was cooked in the Home kitchen and carried across the yard to the several dining rooms in the hospital building. We were assured by members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings that we would be reimbursed for the maintenance provided, from the maintenance fund of twenty-seven thousand dollars (\$27,000) appropriated for the hospital. We received on April 23d a warrant drawn on this fund for \$3,474.56 which was placed with the State Treasurer to our credit. In November another warrant was drawn for \$2,698.18 and also placed to our credit with the State Treasurer. This may pay our bills until December 1, 1908 at which time we hope to have a third voucher allowed by your Honorable Board, and a warrant drawn on the hospital maintenance fund sufficient to meet the expenses for maintaining both institutions until March 31, 1909, when the new appropriation will be available.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of both institutions for the biennium amounts to \$28,530.57. The per capita cost is \$267.91, which I consider very low considering that two institutions are being cared for. With a fluctuating population as we have in the Home, our per capita is apt to be higher than the per capita of other institutions who have the same inmates all the time. Each child who comes to us must receive a new equipment of clothing, etc., and when they go to a home they take their best with them. It costs more to place a child than it does to keep him in the institution. I feel, however, that our per capita will compare favorably with any of the smaller institutions of the state. We have administered the affairs of our institution economically, but not parsimoniously, and our per capita is as low as can be made consistent with the best welfare of the children and aged people in our charge.

Our appropriation of seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000.00) for maintenance was nearly exhausted June 1st, 1908. The kindness of Warden Beemer in furnishing us light from the penitentiary was of great help at this time and saved us the expense of lighting which heretofore amounted to an average of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month.

Our appropriation is divided into five funds and the amount asked for in each fund is requisite and necessary to meet the needs of the institution for the next biennium. These amounts are asked for conscientiously and not with the thought that the legislature will make the usual "cut." Should any amount remain in the various funds at the close of the biennium, it will revert to the state treasury.

It is impossible to know the exact cost for maintaining the Home for the past biennium as the expense for maintaining both institutions can not well be separated. Our food has been cooked at the same time, our heat came from the same plant, water from the same water main, etc.

ESTIMATE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES

The following I submit as my estimate of the appropriations that will be required to meet the expenses of the Home for the Friendless for the period ending March 31st, 1911:

Officers' salary—

Superintendent	\$2,000.00
Matron	1,200.00
Physician	1,400.00
Engineer	1,200.00
Teacher	960.00
Head Nurse	840.00

Total	\$7,600.00
Employes' wages	9,000.00
Maintenance	20,000.00
School supplies & travelling expenses	500.00
Repair & improvement	3,500.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

School and dormitory building	\$12,000.00
Furnishing for same	2,000.00
New ice plant	1,000.00

My estimate of the necessary expenses needed for the current expenses of the Home for the Friendless for the next biennium is based on an average daily maintenance of eighty-five inmates.

We have received into the institution during the past biennium, 173 children, and have placed in homes for adoption and otherwise,

131 children. The average daily number inmates maintained in the Home has been 64.3, and the average in the Orthopedic Hospital maintained by the Home has been 42.4, making a total average of 106.7 cared for during the biennium.

CHILDREN IN THE HOME

At the present time there are sixty-eight (68) children and six (6) aged women, making a total of seventy-four (74) inmates in the Home, the youngest one week old and the oldest eighty-two years, the two extremes in life. As a rule our children are happy and contented and as healthy as any children in private homes. They receive food prepared from the same packages and of the same quality as the food given the officers and employes. There are no charges for placing children in the Home. Our doors are open to every orphan and half-orphan child who is without a home, and every child who is neglected or ill-treated should also find a home with us. No home or school in the state is looked after more carefully nor greater attention given to the sanitary regulation than is given in this institution. Disinfectants are used freely to guard against contagion. The children are fed regularly, bathed regularly, the entire institution is cleaned daily and many of the departments are models of cleanliness. The health of our older children has been excellent. With the exception of an epidemic of mild diphtheria, there has been but little sickness, which speaks well for the watchful care of physician and nurses. During the nearly four years of my superintendency we have not lost a single child by death outside the nursery; deaths occurring have been among the very young babes in the nursery.

All children in the Home of proper age have attended school regularly and average well in their work.

Our children come to us from all over the state but we have not been able to receive all that ought to be cared for in this institution. The county commissioners in every county in the state ought to work in conjunction with the state and send all children of sound mind and body who are without a home, neglected or maltreated and those who are in the environments of vice to the home and school our state has provided for them. In a letter recently received from one of our county attorneys I was asked to take a little family of four children into our institution. The father was sick and without means and the mother wished to send the little ones

to the reform school because she was not, at the present time, able to support them. This seemed too bad; they were guilty of no crime. I referred him to you, gentlemen, knowing you were not in favor of innocent children being sent to the Industrial School. Such requests as this are received frequently. I have wondered why such children are committed to the reform schools and not sent to this institution and saved the mortification when they are older, of having been an inmate of a reformatory, particularly a little girl. The state bears the expense and why not care for such little ones in the "State Public School?" Widowed mothers who are away from home all day trying to earn a living for their little families find after a time that the street influences have made their girls or boys unmanageable. Such children, while not criminal, need the discipline and instruction that would encourage them to better living and higher ideals. We have had children whose profanity amazed us and when we learned that both father and mother emphasized things in this manner and spent their nights in drunken revelry, it was not so much to be wondered at. Yet these little ones are very susceptible to the kindly influences of the Home. It is a delight to note how perceptibly the little natures respond to the moulding, and to the teacher and governesses who have them in their charge much credit is due. Our children become just as sweet as any children in their own homes, but it takes patience and constant vigilance to make them so. There is no greater charity than that of caring for these little hapless ones in the Home; educating and preparing them for useful and helpful lives. I invite the inspection of the legislature which will soon convene, and the public in general that they may be convinced of this fact.

The question of "boarded" children in the Home has been a question of much discussion and I beg to say that there are but five who pay anything for their children. I find that there is scarcely an institution in the state but what demands clothing, or pay for clothing, from the county or the parent or guardian who places the inmate in the institution. A poor working mother who has paid a nominal sum for the care of her children in the Home, did so that they might not be placed for adoption and taken entirely out of her life, although the same mother allows me to place her child in a home where he can work for board and clothing and go to school. The only difference between the institutions is that one charges for care and others for clothing. However we have but five who con-

tribute anything to our cash fund, and it has been my experience that a little cash on hand is a very good thing to have. I earnestly hope the legislature will deal generously with the institution that is shaping the lives and destiny of these dependent children.

The population of our Home is a moving one and may become greater than it is this year. All our children do not find homes readily. The infants and smaller children are soon placed but the older ones on account of lack of intelligence or the early blighting of their morals remain with us indefinitely. Our discipline must necessarily be firm but is kind. We endeavor to impress on our children individual responsibility and each child has a certain work to do in the institution every day. Our girls are taught, in a general way, the principles of housekeeping. Our boys as well as the girls make their own beds, polish their floors and do many of the chores with a cheerfulness that would surprise children in private homes. With so great a number to cook for, children would only be in the way in the general kitchen; consequently, I am anxious for a department for instruction in domestic science.

HOW CHILDREN ARE PLACED

After a child has been relinquished to the Home and has been with us a suitable length of time that we may understand him, we find a home for him that we feel that he will fit into. As a rule it would be an injustice to the child and an imposition on the persons who receive him, if he were placed at once. It is seldom that we have to recall a child under ten years, or have one returned to us. It is our experience that it is a detriment to the child to have him returned so we exercise the greatest precaution in placing them. Indeed I have placed these children just as conscientiously as I would place my own under the same conditions. I have acted as state agent in looking after these children in homes which work really ought to be given over to the clerk of the state board of charities. Most of the homes in which our children are placed are the finest in the state, and many of the children placed are very promising.

Recommendations are required from four responsible persons who are familiar with the home life of the parties applying for a child and can vouch for them as being moral, upright people and financially able to care for a child. These recommendations are investigated by the Superintendent and if satisfied that they are all right the child is placed on four months trial. If after visiting the

home of the foster parents, everything is found satisfactory, a relinquishment from the Home is given and the application for adoption is filed with the county judge. The parents are as proud of the child adopted as any parents are of their own child. "I never fail to thank God for our beautiful babe", writes one mother. "We could not live without our little one", writes another. It is very gratifying to know that a good home is found for the little ones,

"Fashioned and shaped by no will of their own
And helplessly into life's history thrown."

OUR SCHOOL

Our school is organized into six grades and the school work will compare favorably with the work done in any of our schools. Our school room is inadequate to supply the needs of our children. We have the kindergarten and primary classes from nine A. M. till ten-thirty A. M., when the grade pupils march in the and primary is dismissed. Our grades remain in school until four o'clock with the exception of the noon hour. We have a daily attendance of forty-six. Our school work is graded to correspond with the grades in the city schools. When a child leaves our school he has no difficulty in keeping his grades on entering other schools. The boys and girls attend school together and eat together but in other respects live apart, under separate governesses. Two of our children attend the School for the Blind at Nebraska City but return to us during vacations. We have had a number of books sent to us from the city library, which added to our collection, makes a nice library for our school. The children are indeed grateful for the kindness extended to them.

Many of our children are fond of music and display much talent in this direction. Our Sunday School is held in the school room at ten o'clock A. M. The superintendent, teacher, bookkeeper and governesses assist in this service. The afternoon service is held at three P. M. with a representation from the young people's societies of the different churches in the city as instructors. The children enjoy these meetings very much and become greatly attached to the kind young people who give them so much of their time and thought.

Before concluding I would ask your support in the matter of obtaining an appropriation for a new school building for the Home for the Friendless. It has been my experience during the past three years that the union of the two classes of children is not conducive

to the best interests of either. The Home should be entirely separate from the Hospital and with our children out of the hospital building there would be room enough for the hospital to entirely maintain themselves. Our institution could furnish the heat, as the penitentiary does the light, and still the institutions would be independent of each other.

I wish to express my appreciation of the effort of both officers and employes who have labored so faithfully and in this way contributed much to the success of the institution. Nothing is more essential to the successful management of an institution as loyal and faithful employes and officers who are in perfect accord with each other.

To our matron, Mrs. Anna Mundy, am I indeed grateful; she has supported me faithfully and well in all that pertained to the best welfare of our institution. She has looked after her departments carefully and economically and I take pleasure in assuring her of my appreciation of her service.

Dr. Mabel Dunn, who was appointed physician to the Home by Governor Geo. L. Sheldon, has been skillful and painstaking in her management of the sick and has won the affection of the little tots in the Home who eagerly look forward to her daily visits.

I extend thanks also to our Advisory Board for their counsel and advice and their kindly interest in all that pertains to our work in the Home. Their words of cheer have often thinned or lifted the clouds that come into the lives of those who are helping to carry the woes of others, and for every word of encouragement I am profoundly grateful.

We are indebted also to the merchants and citizens of Lincoln for their kind remembrances of the orphaned ones from time to time, and to the young people from the various churches in the city and all who have assisted us in our work I extend my hearty acknowledgement and sincere thanks.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the confidence shown in our work by my retention and reappointment by his excellency, George L. Sheldon, Governor. I have endeavored to serve him to the best of my ability by administering the affairs of the institution in a manner that would meet his approval and reflect credit on his administration.

To you, gentlemen of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, do I owe a debt of gratitude for sustaining me in the management

of the institution. You have given me freedom to carry on whatever I thought best for the good of the Home. Our relations have been cordial and pleasant and I shall ever carry with me kindly recollections of your courtesy and cooperation in extending the work of this great charity.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. EMMA C. JOHNSTON, Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

I became physician to the Home for the Friendless April 1st, 1907. Just previous to this a few cases of diphtheria had developed within the institution. Fumigation and quarantine had brought it partly under control and then two or three cases which occurred soon were at once quarantined and antitoxin given. There were no fatal results. Fumigation was used wherever there was a possibility of contamination and after a few weeks we were free from the disease. In August of that year a babe was brought to the nursery suffering from whooping cough. This is a very serious disease with infants and, either alone or complicated by the summer digestive disorders, was responsible for the death of nine babies. During the early spring of 1908 chicken pox developed among the children, the source of infection being unknown. Nearly all the children had the disease but there were no serious results. Again in April, 1908, one of the older children in the nursery developed diphtheria, the source of contagion being undeterminable. The nursery was quarantined and each child and nurse given a minimizing dose of antitoxin. The nursery was fumigated after the period for quarantine expired but the night nurse two weeks later became ill with the disease, she having doubtless harbored the bacillus in her throat during this period of time, and the minimizing dose which she received being insufficient to be quite effective. A child which had come to the nursery after the period of quarantine became infected from this nurse. Again the nursery was quarantined and the minimizing doses repeated. This is the last case we had of diphtheria.

During the early summer of 1908, several of the older children developed mumps; source of infection unknown. The children of the nursery escaped this disease and although there were about thirty cases in the institution we had no serious results. Since that

time we have had no contagious diseases. Except these infectious diseases and the summer disorders of infancy, the children have been quite healthy considering existing conditions.

The problem of more room is the serious one which confronts us. The capacity of the nursery is 4845 cubic feet. It is a well established fact that to retain good health each individual requires one thousand feet of well ventilated space. Babies especially need an abundance of fresh air, so in a room which should not accommodate more than five babies we have always from fifteen to twenty-five. The bath room opens directly into the nursery as does also the room in which the milk is prepared for use. This is also a very unhygienic arrangement. Therefore, a larger and more modern nursery is greatly needed. We should also have a special room for the sick that they might be at once removed from the nursery, both for their own good and that of those who are well. Also a place of detention for children when received until it is evident that they have or will develop no disease of a contagious nature.

We also need a special room or rooms for quarantining contagious diseases. An extra employe would be required to care for children in detention or quarantine but the saving of expense to the state would more than compensate even if we do not consider the lives of the children. Such improvements would greatly enhance our success in the care of infants.

The boys' apartments are also crowded but in spite of this the children have been quite healthy.

I wish to express my thanks to the physicians and nurses of the Orthopedic Hospital for the kind offer of the operating room and their assistance in emergencies. Dr. Orr performed several necessary operations upon the children of the Home. These services have always been gratis and are greatly appreciated.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS

Cash Report for the Biennium, Beginning December 1st, 1906, and
ending November 30th, 1908

CASH RECEIPTS

1906	
Dec. 1, By Balance, cash on hand	\$268.09
Dec. Cinders, clothing and care of children.....	113.25
1907	
Jan. Donations, sale of hogs, clothing and care of children.....	201.75
Feb. Clothing and care of children.....	89.50
Mch. Cinders, sale of hogs, clothing and care of children.....	125.03
April Cinders, clothing and care of children.....	76.50
May Clothing and care of children.....	117.00
June Pay patients in Orthopedic Hospital, clothing and care of children.....	112.50
July Cinders, clothing and care of children.....	58.45
Aug. Cinders, clothing and care of children.....	94.25
Sept. Clothing and care of children.....	70.00
Oct. Clothing and care of children.....	169.00
Nov. Clothing and care of children.....	51.55
Dec. Clothing and care of children.....	108.00
1908	
Jan. Old iron, clothing and care of children.....	49.00
Feb. Clothing and care of children.....	44.00
Mch. Clothing and care of children.....	36.00
April Cinders, clothing and care of children.....	39.75
April Warrant for maintenance from Orthopedic Hospital.....	3,474.56
May Clothing and care of children.....	56.00
June Sale of hogs, clothing and care of children.....	68.40
July Clothing and care of children.....	76.00
July State warrant No. 532, to superintendent.....	9.95
July State warrant No. 46388, to superintendent....	16.59
Aug. Clothing and care of children.....	76.00
Aug. State warrant No. 614, to superintendent.....	16.15
Sept. Cinders, clothing and care of children.....	41.00
Sept. State warrant No. 685, to superintendent.....	69.86
Oct. Clothing and care of children.....	40.00

Oct.	Warrant for maintenance from Orthopedic Hospital.....	\$2,699.18
Nov.	Cinders, clothing and care of children.....	46.00
Nov.	Warrant for maintenance from Orthopedic Hospital.....	2,000.00
	Total.....	\$10,513.31
	Total expended.....	8,595.55
Dec. 1, 1908,	by balance cash.....	\$1,917.76

EXPENDED

1906

Dec. 1,	Cash paid for two pigs.....	\$5.00
Dec. 4,	Traction Company for car tickets.....	5.00
Dec. 5,	Nebr. Paper & Bag Co., for school books and tablets.....	8.55
Dec. 5,	Miller & Paine for six handkerchiefs, (child's)	.25
Dec. 15,	Mrs. Mary Cokely for 3 chickens.....	1.05
Dec. 15,	Franklin Ice Cream Co., for ice cream.....	.40
Dec. 18,	J. H. Foreman for apples, 12½ bu. at 60c per bu..	7.50
Dec. 18,	Carl Plenz for fresh vegetables, 2 bu. sweet potatoes at 75c, 5 bu. parsnips at 50c, 2 doz. cabbage at 20c, 2 gal. kraut at 20c.....	4.80
Dec. 20,	Board of Education for school books.....	2.05
Dec. 20,	Sutter-Henry Co., for Christmas tree and holly	1.15
Dec. 22,	Farmers Grocery Co., for Christmas nuts....	1.82
Dec. 22,	Wagner & Walt, for Christmas turkey 22 lbs. at 20c.....	4.40
Dec. 24,	Traction Co., for car tickets.....	5.00
Dec. 24,	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for candy, rubber goods and toys for Christmas.....	3.20
Dec. 28,	Postage stamps.....	5.00
Dec. 31,	Traction Co., for car tickets bought Sept. 14..	2.00

1907

Jan. 2,	Nebr. Electrical Co., for repairs as per bill on file.....	8.75
Jan. 3,	Sloss Bros., for papering parlor, \$11.00, moulding, 70c, patching, \$5.30.....	17.00
Jan. 7,	Nebr. Paper & Bag Co., for tablets & blotters..	1.65

Jan.	7,	Postage due.....	\$0.50
Jan.	7,	Rudge & Guenzel for invalid chair to be paid from donations.....	24.00
Jan.	7,	C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co., for $\frac{1}{2}$ fare to Fairbury, sending child to Home, Dec. 19, 1906.....	.86
Jan.	7,	Money Order & Sunday School Supplies, St. Louis Depository.....	1.96
Jan.	8,	Farmers Meat Co., for 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. turkey at 18c & 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. chicken at 10c for Thanksgiving..	15.60
Jan.	10,	J. H. Foreman for 11 bu. apples at 60c.....	6.60
Jan.	10,	Traction Co., for car tickets.....	5.00
Jan.	10,	Sutter-Henry Co., for fruit.....	1.30
Jan.	14,	Worrel Mfg. Co., Sedalia, Mo., for disinfectant	30.00
Jan.	14,	Holcomb Mfg. Co., for brushes for toilets, floor, etc.....	13.06
Jan.	16,	Paul Dybbro for oysters for the sick.....	1.05
Jan.	16,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.25
Jan.	16,	Farmers Grocery Co., for celery and fruit...	2.27
Jan.	16,	St. Louis Depository for Sunday School Song Books & money order.....	6.30
Jan.	18,	Applegate Chemical Co., Chicago, for indel- ible ink, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.....	2.55
Jan.	18,	Nebr. State Journal Co., for help advertisement	.30
Jan.	21,	Western Union Tel. Co., for telegram.....	.27
Jan.	21,	Lincoln Transfer Co., for freight & drayage....	1.65
Jan.	21,	Mayer Bros., for 2 suits at \$3.95, 8 pair pants at 50c, 4 stocking caps at 50c, 8 pair mittens at 25c. Discount, \$1.59.....	14.31
Jan.	21,	Rudge & Guenzel Co., for one set casters.....	.25
Jan.	22,	R. R. Betz, for 41 bu. corn at 35c per bu.....	14.35
Jan.	24,	Mr. Baker, for hauling hogs to market.....	1.50
Jan.	24,	Rudge & Guenzel Co., for two patterns.....	.30
Feb.	4,	Ernst Hoppe for two sleds.....	1.30
Feb.	4,	Postage stamps.....	5.00
Feb.	4,	Traction Co., for car tickets.....	5.00
Feb.	4,	H. Herpolsheimer Co., for infant's vests.....	1.12
Feb.	13,	The Cash Grocery Co., for fruit.....	1.15
Feb.	15,	Cooper & Cole Bros., for packing & lacing..	2.70
Feb.	15,	Cooper & Cole Bros., for repairs for engine room	2.37
Feb.	15,	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for looking glass, etc..	1.45

Feb. 19,	J. H. Foreman, for 12 bu. apples at 60c per bu.	\$7.20
Feb. 22,	The Peoples Store for blankets, shawls & girls' cloaks.....	16.68
Mch. 6,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	1.83
Mch. 6,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	3.87
Mch. 6,	Gettier Meat Market for 60 lb. turkey at 20c, for Christmas.....	12.00
Mch. 6,	Traction Co., for car tickets.....	5.00
Mch. 6,	Postage stamps.....	5.00
Mch. 6,	Nebr. Paper & Bag Co., for tablets.....	1.60
Mch. 7,	Armstrong Clothing Co., for 5 caps at 20c, \$1.00 2 suits of clothes at \$1.84, \$3.68, 3 suits of clothes at \$2.00, \$6.00.....	10.68
Mch. 8,	W. A. Doggett for repairing sewing machines..	3.25
Mch. 8,	Warner & Beckman for baby moccasins, 80c, 1 pair shoes, \$1.75, 1 pair misses shoes, \$1.35	3.90
Mch. 8,	Miller & Paine for 3 girls' cloaks at \$5.00 (in Feb.).....	15.00
Mch. 12,	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for mdse. as per bills on file.....	2.75
Mch. 12,	J. H. Foreman for 10 bu. apples at 60c per bu..	6.00
Mch. 15,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.25
Mch. 20,	H. L. Spencer for hauling refuse.....	5.00
Mch. 20,	Adams Express Co.....	.25
Mch. 29,	Griswold Seed Co., for garden seed.....	8.55
Mch. 29,	Frank E. Lahr for wheel-barrow \$2.00, 1 12-in. file, 25c, plumbers hammer, 80c, 100 ft. garden hose, \$14.00, 1 set flat irons, \$1.15, flower seed 30c, 3 garden hoes, \$1.50.....	20.00
Mch. 29,	Nebr. Hardware Co., for oil can 35c, rake handle 20c, snow shovel, 60c.....	1.15
Mch. 29,	Mayor Bros., for 9 children's summer suits....	11.88
Mch. 29,	Nebr. Paper & Bag Co., for books, pencils, etc..	12.32
Mch. 29,	Rudge & Guenzel Co., for hardware as per bills on file, (Aug. 1906 to March 1907).....	31.46
Mch. 30,	Mrs. Kirkpatrick for 1 doz. hens and 1 cockerel	9.00
Mch. 30,	Money Order to St. Louis for Sunday School Supplies.....	1.50
Mch. 30,	Melick's Stables for livery hire from Nov. 1, 1906 to March 1, 1907.....	8.50

April 1,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	\$0.50
April 1,	Street car tickets.....	10.00
April 1,	Postage stamps.....	20.00
April 5,	Griswold Seed Co., for garden seed.....	10.10
April 10,	R. R. fare to Omaha and return \$2.00, hack 50c dinner 50c, street car fare 20c, taking baby..	3.40
April 11,	Gold & Co., for bal. due on account.....	2.68
April 11,	Lincoln Carpet Cleaning Co., for cleaning carpet	3.50
April 12,	H. L. Spencer for plowing Home lots.....	5.00
April 12,	Mrs. M. R. Davey for rent of eight lots for 1 year	15.00
April 15,	H. L. Spencer for plowing & harrowing lots (eight).....	7.50
April 15,	F. E. Lahr for axe, hatchet saw & saw buck..	3.65
April 15,	Applegate Chemical Co., for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. indelible ink \$4.50, money order, 5c.....	4.55
April 15,	Rudge & Guenzel Co., for 2 carpet beaters..	.70
April 15,	Nebr. Paper & Bag Co., for school pencils & pens.....	3.65
April 15,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.25
April 27,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.75
May 20,	Harry Porter for 1 box clips.....	.15
May 20,	Rudge & Guenzel for 5 caps, \$1.90, 1 bolt tape 10c.....	2.00
May 20,	Western Union Tel. Co., for telegram to Mahas- ka, Kansas.....	.25
May 20,	Johnson & Lind for fruit.....	1.05
May 21,	Ernst Hoppe for potato masher.....	.10
May 23,	Rudge & Guenzel for 2 skeins yarn.....	.10
May 23,	Rudge & Guenzel for $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards hair ribbon..	.53
May 23,	Frank E. Lahr for stove pipe dampers.....	.20
May 23,	Trickey for two lenses.....	1.00
May 24,	Express pkg. from Chicago, 85c, money order 5c.....	.90
May 24,	Sutter-Henry Co. for lettuce & radishes.....	.45
May 24,	Rudge & Guenzel for two patterns.....	.20
June 1,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.50
June 15,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.50
June 15,	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for towel rack & bolts.	.40
June 15,	R. R. ticket to Minersville, Nebr. for inmate ..	1.30
June 15,	Traction Co., for street car tickets.....	10.00

June 15,	St. Louis Depository for Sunday School lesson leaves.....	\$ 1.50
June 18,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.50
June 18,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.50
June 18,	H. Herpolsheimer Co., for 2 yards calico at 6c..	.12
June 27,	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for rubber goods & ribbon.....	2.05
June 27,	L. M. Russell for fruit trees, (State Warrant)..	20.00
July 6,	American Express Co., for express charges....	.35
July 10,	John Spanton for cultivating lots.....	2.00
July 10,	Harry Porter for letter file.....	.25
July 10,	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for two dust pans	.20
July 10,	H. Herpolsheimer Co. for 1 doz. infants' shirts	2.70
July 10,	Rudge & Guenzel Co., for screen door hooks..	.20
July 10,	W. A. Doggett for sewing machine supplies....	.25
July 10,	Day Rubber Co., St. Louis, rubber goods for nursery.....	2.88
July 6,	Jennings & Graham, K. C., money order for Sunday School Journal.....	2.08
July 11,	Armstrong Clothing Co., for boys' pants....	4.68
July 13,	Mrs. M. McElroy for girls' hats.....	16.50
July 16,	Oliver Typewriter Co., for typewriter ribbon	.60
July 18,	J. A. Witter for hauling and cultivating....	6.50
July 18,	Henry Veith Co., for tomatoes.....	.25
July 20,	Jacob Ritsch for cleaning grease traps.....	5.00
July 23,	Rudge & Guenzel Co., for two lamps.....	3.30
July 25,	John Burke, interest on money borrowed for purchase of lot.....	9.75
July 27,	Mr. Berkey, car fare to and from Capitol, when doing carpenter work for Home.....	1.70
July 27,	Chapman Drug Co., for 1 pair crutches....	1.00
July 27,	City Garbage Co. for hauling.....	1.50
July 28,	Cash for money orders to Broken Bow and Milford.....	.10
July 29,	Carl Plenz for fresh vegetables.....	5.50
July 29,	Leader Department Store for infants' Reubens, etc.....	5.25
Aug. 1,	Chapin Brothers for plants.....	.75
Aug. 3,	Mabel Nichols for gown (shroud).....	1.00

Aug. 3,	Western Union Tel. Co., for telegram to Hardy, Nebraska.....	\$0.25
Aug. 3,	Columbia Meat Market for spring chicken.....	1.85
Aug. 13,	Griswold Seed Co., for garden seed.....	9.20
Aug. 13,	Traction Co. for street car tickets.....	10.00
Aug. 15,	Gold & Co., for four pair blankets.....	5.00
Aug. 15,	Franklin Ice Cream Co., for ice cream for July 4th.....	3.60
Aug. 16,	A. E. Jenkins, for street car tickets.....	1.00
Aug. 19,	J. C. Ely for 2 dry mops.....	2.00
Aug. 22,	Nebr. Hardware Co., for scythe.....	.85
Aug. 28,	B. & M. R. R. Co. for fare to Beatrice and return \$1.60, dinner, 50c, to visit child as per receipts on file.....	2.10
Aug. 29,	Homer Gooding for 1 bu. apples.....	1.50
Aug. 29,	Miller & Paine for infants' wool shirts.....	3.00
Sept. 1,	Chapman Drug Co., for corrosive sublimate..	.55
Sept. 1,	Voucher drawn on cash fund with State Treasurer for Nebraska Paper & Bag Co.....	9.02
Sept. 1,	Voucher drawn on cash fund with State Treasurer for A. D. Benway Co.....	3.04
Sept. 3,	Livery hire for trip in country to visit child (Beatrice).....	1.50
Sept. 3,	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for cruets, vases, etc..	2.25
Sept. 3,	C. M. Barnett for bolts.....	.15
Sept. 3,	Money order sent in June to St. Louis Depository for Sunday School Supplies.....	1.49
Sept. 3,	Postage stamps.....	10.00
Sept. 3,	Mayer Bros., for boys' clothing.....	13.60
Sept. 3,	2 sets drawing cards.....	.40
Sept. 4,	H. O. Foltz, for piano tuning.....	5.00
Sept. 7,	Citizens R. R. Co., for street car tickets.....	.50
Sept. 9,	Homer Gooding for 45 bu. potatoes at 90c per bushel.....	40.50
Sept. 23,	Silver, Burdette & Co., Chicago, for 6 Ward Primers, and money order.....	1.85
Sept. 24,	Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y., for 2 doz spelling books and money order.....	2.46
Sept. 24,	D. C. Heath, Publishers, Chicago, for 6 Readers and 6 Walsh's Arithmetics and money order	4.26

Sept. 25,	St. Louis Depository for Sunday School Supplies and money order.....	\$1.50
Sept. 26,	Harry Porter for 1 letter file, 35c, and 1 box carbon paper, \$3.50.....	3.85
Sept. 26,	American Book Co., school books.....	3.36
Sept. 26,	Express on 1 doz. language lessons.....	.58
Sept. 29,	Harry Porter for ½ doz. boxes crayola.....	.25
Oct. 5,	Gus Ango for 8 doz. bananas.....	1.00
Oct. 12,	Western Union Tel. Co., for telegrams.....	.77
Oct. 12,	J. W. Moore for 1 basket tomatoes, 95c, 13 squash, \$1.95.....	2.90
Oct. 12,	Lincoln Traction Co for car tickets.....	5.00
Oct. 12,	Pacific Express Co., for express on school books.....	.60
Oct. 12,	The Parke Grocery Co., for celery, 50c, grapes 60c, butter, 73c.....	1.83
Oct. 12,	Citizens R. R. Co., for car tickets.....	4.50
Oct. 15,	R. R. fare to David City and return, to visit child.....	1.88
Oct. 22,	Rudge & Guenzel Co., for pail, \$1.10, clothes rack, \$1.25.....	2.35
Oct. 24,	R. R. fare and livery hire to visit child.....	3.16
Oct. 25,	C. A. Tucker for repairing 4 clocks.....	4.00
Oct. 31,	The Sterling for Brownie suits, \$2.70, 3 waists, \$1.35.....	4.05
Nov. 1,	F. W. Woolworth & Co., for curtain bands, 50c 1 doz. mouse traps, \$1.20.....	1.70
Nov. 1,	Mabel Nichols for teacher's manual.....	1.05
Nov. 8,	John Spanton for plowing out potatoes.....	1.25
Nov. 8,	Chapman Drug Co., for fish food.....	.45
Nov. 9,	George Barnett for 58 heads cabbage.....	1.90
Nov. 9,	Edward Sizer, postage stamps.....	5.00
Nov. 9,	Nebr. State Journal for advertising.....	.30
Nov. 10,	Samuel Lewis for 5 gal. alpine wax varnish and spreader.....	8.75
Nov. 13,	Nebr. Paper & Bag Co., for school supplies.....	5.35
Nov. 27,	H. Herpolsheimer Co., for 5¼ yards fringe.....	1.31
Nov. 27,	Armstrong Clothing Co., for 5 suits clothing 13.98, 7 waists, \$2.84, 2 pair pants, \$1.50	
	Total.....	\$18.32
	Discount.....	1.62
		16.70

Dec.	1,	Western Union Tel. Co., for telegrams (Oct. 15)	\$0.50
Dec.	1,	American Book Co., balance on account, school books	.94
Dec.	1,	Midland Chemical Co., (Dubuque, Ia.) disinfectant and sprayer	13.25
Dec.	1,	C. H. Frye, rose plants for greenhouse	5.25
Dec.	1,	Lincoln Drug Co., for weights for drug-room scales	.75
Dec.	1,	Payne & Leek, three mattresses	9.00
Dec.	1,	Lincoln Journal for advertising for help	.30
Dec.	2,	The Sterling, 1 boy's suit, \$3.45, 1 cap, 25c, 1 cap, 50c, 5 shirt waists, \$2.50	6.70
Dec.	2,	H. Herpolsheimer Co., 1 child's pattern	.15
Dec.	2,	Beckman Bros., repairing 8 pair shoes, half soles and heels	4.25
Dec.	2,	Armstrong Clothing Co., for 5 caps bought in October	1.13
Dec.	2,	Armstrong Clothing Co., 2 pair pants, \$1.00 and 1 boy's suit, \$2.60	3.60
Dec.	2,	Hall Bros., for mdse., bought Nov. 27	1.30
Dec.	6,	W. H. Sawdon, 550 lbs. cabbage and 2 bushels onions	8.75
Dec.	6,	J. S. McGowen, for carting away 2 loads refuse	1.25
Dec.	7,	Hardy Furniture Co., for 2 rugs for governess' room	4.00
Dec.	7,	Lincoln Traction Co., for car tickets	10.00
Dec.	18,	Lincoln postoffice, postage stamps	10.00
Dec.	24,	Woolworth & Co., Christmas candy, \$2.00, toys, 85c	2.85
Dec.	28,	Rudge & Guenzel Co., fruit jars, 30c, sauce-pan, 33c, covered pails, \$1.40, 1½ doz. girls' caps, \$3.00	5.03
Dec.	28,	Applegate Indelible Ink Co., (Chicago) Indelible ink	4.50
Jan.	4,	Beckman Bros., repairing shoes	1.25
Jan.	4,	Buffalo Specialty Co., for Lightning Bread Cutter	11.20
Jan.	7,	W. H. Sawdon, 200 lbs. cabbage at 1¼c	\$2.50
		1 bbl. apples	4.50
			7.00

Jan.	11,	Rudge & Guenzel for 2 wash bowls.....	.95	
		1 cream whip, 10c, 4 lemon squeezers, 40c	.50	
		1 steeper, 75c, nutmeg grater, 10c.....	.85	
		1 flour sifter.....	.25	\$2.55
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Jan.	14,	Franklin Ice Cream Co., Ices for Christmas....	1	75
Jan.	17,	Griswold Seed Co., lettuce & radish seed.....	.25	
Jan.	17,	A. D. Benway Co., looking glasses for bath rooms	4	50
Jan.	21,	N. Salsbury for oiling school room floor.....	.75	
Jan.	31,	Hall Bros., for 3 large pot covers made to order	1	50
Jan.	31,	The Lincoln Traction Co., for car tickets bought in November, 1907.....	5	00
Jan.	31,	The Lincoln Traction Co., for car tickets.....	10	00
Jan.	31,	Miller & Paine for towel roller, 20c, 6 wooden napkin rings, 90c, 6 soap trays, 60c...\$1.70		
		Discount.....	.34	1.36
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Feb.	1,	Rudge & Guenzel for side combs for Christmas	2	25
Feb.	1,	Rudge & Guenzel, 1 doz. children's handker- chiefs and beads.....	2	03
Feb.	3,	Armstrong Clothing Co., 3 boys' suits clothing.	7	18
Feb.	5,	Citizens Railway, car tickets, H. G. Schmassen, Conductor.....	2	00
Feb.	10,	Frank E. Lahr, stove bolts, 10c, chimney thim- ble, 10c, 3 garden rakes, \$2.15.....	2	35
Feb.	10,	Carl Plenz for butchering 2 hogs.....	2	00
Feb.	10,	F. W. Woolworth, curtains and cloak forms....	.75	
Mch.	2,	Postage stamps.....	10	00
Mch.	3,	Lincoln Traction Co., for car tickets.....	10	00
Mch.	13,	J. M. Bari for fresh made hominy, 7 gals, at 20c gallon.....	1	40
Mch.	17,	J. M. Gagan for sink pump.....	4	00
April	17,	J. S. McGowan for plowing.....	3	25
April	30,	F. D. Forbes for harrowing and plowing.....	1	50
April	30,	Voucher for incidentals.....	10	20
April	30,	Voucher for sodding.....	5	00
April	30,	Voucher for perfecting title on new lots.....	67	50
April	30,	W. G. Wilke for patterns.....	.60	
April	30,	J. W. Moore for vegetables.....	.60	

May	4,	Fare to Weeping Water, Falls City, Haddam, Kans., and Fairbury, \$12.34, hacks and drives, \$1.00.....	\$13.34
May	21,	W. A. Doggett for machine needles.....	.25
May	29,	A. Flanagan for school books, \$9.82, money order, Sc.....	9.90
May	29,	E. R. Sizer for postage stamps.....	10.00
June	4,	John Spanton for plowing and cultivating...	3.50
June	11,	Express on school books from Chicago.....	1.10
June	13,	Indelible ink, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint., Chicago.....	4.50
June	17,	Traction Co., for street car tickets.....	10.00
June	23,	Sunday School Supplies, St. Louis.....	3.74
June	23,	Money order.....	.05
June	23,	Expense visiting children in homes.....	2.80
June	24,	Cash paid on aged woman's ticket to Asbury Park, N. J.....	5.00
June	24,	Drayage, Miss Blodgett's trunk to depot.....	.35
June	25,	2 toilet paper holders, 10c each, 3 carpet beaters 10c each.....	.50
June	25,	Amount drawn from Institution Cash Fund for maintenance in June.....	1,227.77
June	25,	Amount paid L. C. Dybbro for work done on new addition.....	195.09
July	3,	E. R. Sizer for postage stamps.....	10.00
July	17,	Mrs. M. Davey for rent of 6 lots.....	15.00
July	20,	F. Chrisman for drayage.....	.50
July	20,	W. S. Demaree for apples.....	1.00
July	20,	T. L. Glennen for $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel peaches.....	.63
July	20,	The People Store for blankets.....	4.13
July	20,	Amount drawn from Institution Cash Fund for maintenance in July.....	1,052.04
Aug.	1,	Western Union Tel. Co., for telegrams.....	.65
Aug.	1,	Globe Delivery Co., for drayage.....	.50
Aug.	1,	Caning 6 dining-room chairs and rockers....	5.50
Aug.	1,	Repairing and upholstering 3 rockers.....	9.50
Aug.	1,	Fred Ryons for corn.....	6.75
Aug.	1,	Chapman Drug Store, whiting.....	.25
Aug.	3,	Mrs. Olberg for house-cleaning.....	4.50
Aug.	10,	John Spanton for drayage.....	.50
Aug.	20,	F. W. Woolworth for dolls and toys.....	1.60

Aug. 29,	Traction Co., for car tickets.....	\$10.00
Aug. 29,	E. R. Sizer for postage stamps.....	10.00
Aug. 29,	Amount drawn from Institution Cash Fund for maintenance for August.....	1,097.73
Sept. 30,	Amount drawn from Institution Cash Fund for maintenance for September.....	1,209.26
Oct. 30,	Amount drawn from Institution Cash Fund for maintenance for October.....	1,272.40
Oct. 19,	Mrs. Olberg for house cleaning.....	11.25
Nov. 30,	Amount drawn from Institution Cash Fund for maintenance for November.....	1,225.16

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31,

	1909	Amount	Balance
	Appropriation expended to		
	for 1907	Dec. 1, 1908	Dec. 1, 1908
Officers' salary.....	\$7,600.00	\$6,309.64	\$1,290.36
Employes' wages.....	7,500.00	6,983.20	516.80
Maintenance.....	17,000.00	15,474.13	1,525.87
School & chapel supplies & travelling expenses...	400.00	166.45	233.55
Repairs.....	3,000.00	2,795.47	204.53

ESTIMATE APPROPRIATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD FROM APRIL
1, 1909 TO MARCH 31, 1911

Officers' salaries—	
Superintendent.....	\$2,000.00
Matron.....	1,200.00
Physician.....	1,400.00
Teacher.....	960.00
Head Nurse.....	840.00
Engineer.....	1,200.00
Employes' wages.....	9,000.00
Maintenance.....	20,000.00
School Supplies and travelling expenses.....	500.00
Repair and improvement.....	3,500.00
Total.....	\$40,600.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

School and dormitory building.....	\$12,000.00
Furnishing for same.....	2,000.00
New Ice plant.....	1,000.00

GARMENTS MADE IN THE SEWING ROOM DECEMBER 1, 1906 TO
NOVEMBER 30, 1908

Infants' slips.....	59
Infants' skirts.....	60
Infants' dresses.....	169
Infants' diapers.....	613
Bed pads.....	23
Nursery drawers.....	5
Girls' dresses.....	104
Girls' night gowns.....	39
Girls' skirts.....	44
Girls' aprons.....	59
Girls' under waists.....	47
Girls' drawers.....	73
Boys' shirt waists.....	93
Boys' night shirts.....	39
Ladies' shirt waist suits.....	16
Ladies' shirt waists.....	4
Ladies' night dresses.....	8
Ladies' dressing sacques.....	5
Ladies' aprons.....	21
Ladies' corset covers.....	8
Ladies' wrappers.....	5
Ladies' flannel skirts.....	7
Ladies' muslin skirts.....	6
Curtains.....	77
Table cloths.....	28
Napkins.....	226
Towels, roller.....	67
Towels, hemmed.....	24
Pillow cases.....	168
Sheets.....	192
Comforts.....	22
Iron holders.....	40

Tea towels, hemmed.....	155
Fancy pillow covers.....	4
Wash cloths.....	36
Table spreads.....	9
Broom covers.....	8
Wall pockets.....	2
Pillow ticks.....	6
Rubber aprons.....	4
Night caps.....	2
Garments repaired.....	12,540

CANNED FRUIT

Jelly, glasses.....	270
Canned fruit, quarts.....	357
Fruit butter, quarts.....	177
Fruit jam, quarts.....	48
Sour pickles, gallons.....	46
Sweet pickles, gallons.....	18
Mixed pickles, gallons.....	41
Tomato catsup, quarts.....	69
Chili sauce, quarts.....	32
Tomato relish, gallons.....	19
Spiced currents, quarts.....	24
Spiced plums, quarts.....	25
Mince meat, gallons.....	24
Leaf lard, pounds.....	150
Pork sausage, pounds.....	48

GARDEN PRODUCTS

December 1, 1906 to November 30, 1908

Beans, bushels.....	14
Beets, bushels.....	12
Corn, bushels.....	12
Cucumbers, bushels.....	6
Cabbage heads, dozen.....	50
Lettuce, bushels.....	8
Potatoes, bushels.....	30

Spinach, bushels.....	1
Tomatoes, bushels.....	30
Turnips, bushels.....	10
Onions, bushels.....	12
Peas, bushels.....	5
Radishes, bushels.....	40

RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS BY
COUNTIES

County	Male	Female	Aged Women
Butler.....	..	1	.....
Cass.....	3	3	1
Colfax.....	1	.....	.....
Douglas.....	3	5	.....
Fillmore.....	1	1	1
Furnas.....	2	.....	.....
Hall.....	1	1	1
Harlan.....	.....	.....	1
Jefferson.....	1	.....	.....
Kearney.....	1	.....	.....
Knox.....	1	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	11	5	1
Madison.....	1	5	.....
Nemaha.....	.....	.....	1
Pawnee.....	1	.....	.....
Phelps.....	.....	1	.....
Red Willow.....	2	1	.....
Seward.....	5	.....	.....
Saline.....	6	2	.....
Saunders.....	3	.....	.....
	43	25	6
No. of children in the Home Nov. 30, 1906	31	24	7
No. received since.....	98	75	2
Total.....	129	99	9
No. placed in homes.....	73	58	2
No. of deaths since Nov. 30, 1906.....	13	16	1
No. of children in the home Nov. 30, 1908	43	25	6
Total number of inmates in the home Nov. 30, 1908.....	74		

To His Excellency, Governor George Lawson Sheldon:

Sir—The Advisory Board of the Home for the Friendless have the honor to submit the following report, as required by law.

In their judgment, one of the most pressing needs of the institution is more room. At present, the boys dormitory and school room occupy the second floor of the Orthopedic Hospital building. This arrangement seems most unwise. Owing to illness of many of the children in the hospital, the building should be comparatively free from noise. This is impossible under the present arrangement. For the best interests of both institutions, an absolute separation, as far as buildings are concerned, is advisable. We would strongly recommend the removal of the Home children from the Orthopedic Hospital; granting the latter institution the use of the entire building; and the erection of a suitable brick building to be used for school rooms and boys dormitory for the Home for the Friendless.

As there is a lack of sleeping quarters for the help, several of the employes being obliged to sleep over the laundry and boiler room, we would strongly urge an appropriation of \$2,000, based on an estimate given by the State Architect, wherewith to remodel and finish the third floor or attic of the main building, putting in heat and water. This estimate includes the cost of removal of such few temporary partitions as are now in place there, to the loft of the barn, where rooms may be made for storage or other purposes. With the additional rooms thus made in the main building, sufficient and good accommodation could be given all employes and rooms now used on lower floors for sleeping quarters, could be used for the needs of the children.

It is further recommended that the broken and discarded furniture and other goods which now fill the barn and the storage room in the attic, be sold. In order that the state may have full and complete use of all buildings, it is urged that all officers and employes be allowed to bring to the institution only such furniture as can be accommodated in the rooms actually occupied by them, and that no space be granted for storage purposes other than for trunks.

There should be some provision made for an industrial or manual training department. These children are to battle with life at an early age, and they should be taught some trade or occupation that will fit them to become wage-earners.

One of the most important features of the work of the Home, is the placing of the children in homes for adoption. Much care should be given to such placing, and a state agent, who could give undivided attention to this work, is strongly recommended. No superintendent can successfully manage the Home, and at the same time, attend to the proper placing and subsequent watchful care of the children who are scattered by adoption over the state.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. A. WOODWARD, President.

ANNA ROGERS, Secretary.