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WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

DELIVERED TO THE

LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION,

Thursday, January 13, 1876.

—
VOL. I.
—

29th sess. Jan. 13, 1876

BY AUTHORITY.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1876.

DS 03
(Doc.)

DOCUMENTS.

Report of the Secretary of State.
Commissioner of Insurance.
State Treasurer.
School and University Lands.
Deaf and Dumb.
Northern Hospital for Insane.
Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals.
Industrial School for Boys.
Education of Blind.
State Hospital for Insane.
University of Wisconsin.
Commissioners of Fisheries.
Commissioners of Public Printing.
Charities and Reform.
State Prison.
Commissioner of Immigration.
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and Assembly:

It may not be considered unbecoming for me to express some doubt as to the wisdom of the provision of the constitution, which makes it the duty of the incoming Governor to communicate to the legislature the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. It would appear that such information and recommendation might more properly come from the citizen who had administered the affairs of the State during the past year, than from one who has just been called from other occupations to that duty.

I make this communication to you with unaffected diffidence, with a deep sense of my obligations to those gentlemen connected with the State government who have assisted me in procuring information, and aided me with their advice. My hope of discharging satisfactorily the high trust that has devolved upon me rests upon the continuance of the generous co-operation which they have thus far extended to me.

The division of government into the law-making, the law-interpreting, and the law-executing departments, is natural and almost necessary. The more and more distinct separation of these departments, marks the progress that the human race has made towards freedom. In our Federal Government and in our State governments there is still some blending of these functions, but you cannot have failed to observe the tendency toward their separation. This process is mainly manifested in the greater freedom that the legislative department enjoys from interference by the executive. The Governor of the State would not be justified if he were to waive any of his prerogatives, when he might use them to protect the people from detriment; but he may very properly give a broad interpretation to the clause of the constitution which says that "the legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly."

I make these remarks to impress upon you that the duty and responsibility of legislation rest immediately with you, and that the few recommendations which I shall make should be weighed by you in the light of this fact.

GENERAL FUND.

The receipts and expenditures of the general fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
State tax and suit tax.....	\$595,662 72
Railroad companies tax.....	436,414 46
Plank-road companies' tax.....	173 84
Telegraph companies' tax.....	2,288 00
Bonds receivable.....	510 00
Insurance companies' tax and fees.....	67,859 05
Hawkers and peddlers.....	13,061 76
Miscellaneous.....	20,573 84
Total.....	<u>1,136,483 67</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries and permanent appropriations.....	\$262,686 40
Legislative expenses.....	86,645 50
State Prison and charitable institutions.....	565,030 50
Miscellaneous.....	345,805 99
Total.....	<u>1,260,168 39</u>

At the beginning of the year there was in the treasury belonging to this fund a balance of \$125,531.30, but the disbursements having exceeded the receipts, this balance was reduced to \$1,846.58 on the 30th of September, 1875.

TRUST-FUNDS.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year, the trust-funds held by the State amounted to.....		\$3,996,596 23
The increase during the year was.....		62,397 45
Making a total at the close of the year of.....		<u>4,058,993 68</u>

Divided among the several funds as follows:

School-fund.....	\$2,624,239 55
University-fund.....	222,255 89
Agricultural-college fund.....	236,133 90
Normal-school fund.....	976,364 34
Total.....	<u>4,058,993 68</u>

GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross receipts and disbursements by the treasurer during the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance September 30, 1874	\$378,344 98
Received during the year	1,750,806 48
Total	<u>2,129,151 46</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

As per secretary's report	1,851,470 02
Balance September 30, 1875	<u>277,681 44</u>

STATE DEBT.

On the 30th of September, 1875, the State debt, for which bonds and certificates of indebtedness have been issued, was \$2,252,057.00, as follows:

State bonds outstanding	\$14,000 00
To the school-fund	1,559,700 00
To university-fund	111,000 00
To agricultural-college fund	51,600 00
To normal-school fund	515,700 00
Currency certificates	57 00
Total	<u>2,252,057 00</u>

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

The Secretary of State has prepared, for your consideration, an estimate of the ordinary State expenses for the year beginning January 1, 1877, and of the revenues of the State for the same period, from which it appears the sum of \$189,175.00 will have to be provided for in addition to such further appropriations as you may make, not included in his estimate.

TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

It is provided by chapter 153, of the general laws of 1869, that when the appropriations shall exceed the amount of State tax levied, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to levy and apportion such additional amount as may be necessary to meet

authorized demands upon the treasury up to such time as the succeeding State tax shall be payable. Section 5, of article 8, of the constitution provides that whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year. The authority thus conferred ought, in my judgment, to be used as little as possible. The tax levy for each year should be sufficient to cover the aggregate of the appropriations for that year, together with such other appropriations as it may be necessary to pay before the collection of the State tax for the next ensuing year, so that no deficiency will be left to be added to the next levy. This is the only honest and business-like system of distributing the burdens of the government. The State having been led into a departure from this sound and safe policy, your duty is to bring it back. For this purpose, I recommend that you levy a tax sufficient to cover all the appropriations, so that there shall be no deficiency at the close of the year, and no occasion for resorting to the very doubtful practice of borrowing from the trust-funds of the State.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

You are referred to the report of the board of regents for a statement of the condition and wants of the State University. I cannot doubt that that institution is performing acceptably its important part in the educational system of the State. The completion of Science Hall will greatly enlarge the facilities for instruction in a department possessing great interest and value to students. The death of the lamented Dr. Lapham has caused his large and valuable collection of specimens to be offered for sale, and it is submitted to your consideration whether it not to be secured by the State, and added to the cabinet of the university.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

It would be a waste of your time and a reflexion upon your intelligence if I were to urge any considerations upon you in support of the proposition that our common-school system should be sacredly preserved, and steadily developed, to the end that it may more fully secure the vital purposes for which it was established. Your deliberations can be dedicated to no higher purpose than the

devising of means that will visit the advantages of our public schools upon a greater number of the youth of the State.

Compulsion, except to prevent and punish crime, is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and is obnoxious to the American people. But reflecting how essential it is to our political and social welfare, that our inhabitants should be educated men and women, it is submitted to your candid consideration whether some penalty should not be imposed upon parents who deny their offspring that, without which, they inevitably become a danger and a disgrace to society. There is one object which we may certainly promote, that will at once guard our educational system and extend its benefits. Excessive cost is, perhaps, the only thing that could impair its foundation in the hearts of the people, and that part of the cost which falls immediately upon the parents in the form of text-books is undoubtedly an obstacle that prevents many children from gaining the rudiments of an education. Hence, there is great reason that economy should be practiced in the erection of school-buildings, and that the need of the many, rather than the advantage of the few, should be considered in the selection of branches to be taught.

Your attention is also invited to the question whether it would not be practicable and desirable to establish a uniformity of text-books throughout the State, and thus effect a considerable reduction in the expense to which parents are subjected on this account.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

There have been added to the library of the State Historical Society, during the past year, books, pamphlets, and documents, to the number of 4,316, making the present strength of the collection, 64,701. It is everywhere recognized as the most valuable and useful library in the northwest, and ranks among the best in the Union, in the department of history, statistics, science, genealogy, and American and English literature. The Perkins collection of Wisconsin antiquities, of the stone-copper age, has been received, and it is hoped the society may be able to retain it.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

There has been expended during the past fiscal year, for the geological survey, \$13,500, and I am advised that the work has been

prosecuted with due expedition. The expenditures that have been made on this account cannot afford any return to the people of the State until the survey is completed, and the results published. I therefore recommend that an adequate appropriation for that purpose be made during the present session.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the trustees of the several charitable institutions of the State will place you in possession of such information as you may desire concerning their condition and needs. The two hospitals for the insane were accommodating at the close of the fiscal year an aggregate of 651 patients. It is represented that there is need of more capacious accommodations, and I invite your attention to the recommendations of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Madison, that two wings be added to the building, in accordance with the original plan.

There were in attendance at the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, on the 30th of September, 1875, 147 pupils. An appropriation of \$6,500 is asked for the erection of a kitchen and laundry outside of the present building.

The number of pupils in attendance at the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at the close of the year, was sixty-six. The trustees ask for an appropriation sufficient for the erection of the main building, to replace the one destroyed by fire, as the west wing already constructed is entirely inadequate to accomplish the purposes of the institute.

I recommend that you appropriate to the State charitable institutions such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance and for the care and education of the afflicted wards of the State that are entrusted to their keeping.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The number of inmates of the Industrial School for Boys on the 30th of September was 300, and the expenses of the institution for the year ending on that day were \$45,156.70. I recommend that an appropriation of \$3,000 be made in accordance with the request of the board of managers, to make up the deficiency in the building fund, and to complete the building. I cannot unite in the recommendation of the board that a law be passed providing that

boys may be received on application of parents or guardians for incorrigible or vicious conduct, or vagrancy. Such a course would, it seems to me, be a serious departure from the purposes of that institution, and one that would require a large addition to the accommodations, and a corresponding increase of the expenses.

STATE PRISON.

The report of the warden of the State Prison shows that 230 convicts were confined in that institution on the first of October, 1874; and that 127 were received and 109 discharged during the fiscal year. On the 30th of September, 1875, 248 convicts were confined in the prison, of whom 236 were males and 12 were females. From the report of the directors of the prison, it appears that its liabilities and assets are as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Total value of property, machinery and materials, October 1, 1874...	\$86,755 64
Appropriations received from the State during the year.....	46,341 54
Unpaid bills and accounts September 30, 1875.....	16,774 93
Miscellaneous items.....	284 71
Total.....	<u>150,156 82</u>

ASSETS.

Manufactured goods for sale, September 30, 1875.....	\$19,939 79
Bills receivable and debts due.....	12,970 90
Cash deposited with Corn Exchange Bank.....	9,631 07
Due from United States for keeping U. S. prisoners.....	571 98
Goods delivered to State institutions.....	4,072 33
Value of property, machinery and materials, September 30, 1875....	75,633 53
Accounts of 1874 paid by warden in 1875.....	8,969 96
Cash on hand, September 30, 1875.....	413 35
Cost of prison administration for fiscal year.....	17,953 91
Total.....	<u>150,156 82</u>

The warden asks for, and the directors recommend, an appropriation of \$25,000 to pay the debts and current expenses of the prison up to April 1, 1877, and also a further sum of \$6,375 to reimburse the prison for goods furnished and to be furnished to the several State institutions. In this connection, your attention is directed to that part of the director's report referring to the money deposited by the warden with the Corn Exchange Bank, of Waupun. I can-

not agree with the directors that the salaries of all the officers and employees of the prison be left to the determination of their board.

The manufacturing business of the prison, during the past fiscal year, has not resulted in a financial success, and I am of the opinion that its continuance is unjust to our mechanics and opposed to the best interests of the State. Prison-goods have been sold during the year at a small percentage above the cost of raw material, and the convict-work thus improperly brought in competition with the honest labor of the State. At the last session of the legislature a resolution was introduced, the object of which was to secure the appointment of commissioners to investigate and report whether a more advantageous place for the location of the State Prison could not be selected, I would recommend the passage of a resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to investigate the advantages of changing the location of the prison and the employment of the convicts.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

It will be your duty to re-divide the State into senate and assembly districts, according to the census taken during the past year. In doing this, your aim should be to secure equality in population, contiguity of territory, and identity of interests; and considerations of partisan advantage should not be permitted to defeat these objects.

CENSUS AND IMMIGRATION.

The census, provided for by act of the last legislature, has been completed, and is published as an appendix to the report of the Secretary of State. From this, it appears that the population of the State is 1,236,729, an increase of 182,059 since the last previous enumeration, in 1870. The natural attractions which Wisconsin possesses in so high a degree are doubtless the main influence that has operated to promote the growth of the State, but second only to this is the policy of encouraging immigrants from other lands to find homes within our limits. The question is commended to your solution, whether any further legislation is desirable to realize this policy, and to attract to our State the frugal and industrious men and women, many thousands of whom are yearly landed upon the shores of the new world.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General are made, by law, a State board of canvassers, to receive, open, and count the certified statements of the votes given in the different counties. When these officers are themselves candidates, this provision devolves upon them a very delicate duty from which they would undoubtedly be glad to be relieved. I therefore recommend the passage of an act providing that, when any member of the State board of canvassers is a candidate, he shall so advise the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice shall thereupon designate a judge of the circuit court to act in his stead.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements that have been undertaken by the Federal Government, on our harbors and within the territory of the State, are works of great importance, and you may wisely urge upon Congress that liberal appropriations be made for their completion. The considerations that have been repeatedly presented in support of the improvement that will connect the Mississippi River with the chain of lakes, and thereby greatly increase the facilities for and reduce the cost of transporting the products of our soil to the seaboard, are constantly increasing in force, and it is greatly to be hoped that the national Government will not pause in the prosecution of the work in which the interests of the Northwest are so vitally involved.

RAILROADS.

The present condition of the railway interests in the State, and the existing laws affecting that system, are earnestly recommended to the consideration of the legislature. With the exception of the line from Portage to Stevens Point, (a portion of the line to aid which the State received a land-grant,) which is now in process of construction, no railways are being built within the limits of the State. While the central and eastern portions of the State are well supplied with these facilities, the southwestern and northern portions are almost wholly without them. None of the companies owning or operating lines within the State have paid dividends to their stockholders for the past two years. The line from Milwaukee to Manitowoc, and thence to Appleton, has recently been sold under

judicial proceedings growing out of a failure to pay interest on their first-mortgage bonds, those citizens and municipal corporations of the State who had contributed largely to its construction, losing their investment.

With the exception of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Mineral Point and the Western Union Railroads, none of the companies have paid interest on their bonds during the past year, and during that year, the existing laws restricting the companies in the amounts they shall charge and receive in compensation for services rendered, have been enforced. The power of the legislature to make and enforce these restrictions has been distinctly affirmed by the Supreme Court. Their decision is now under revision by the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is believed that the decision of our own Supreme Court will be affirmed. It will be admitted by all that this power is of vital importance, requiring for its exercise great care and judgment.

It cannot be denied that the existing laws, passed in the exercise of this power, have either justly or unjustly, impaired the credit of the State and of its individual citizens in the commercial and financial centers of the world. With immense resources undeveloped and a consequent need of capital from sources where it is in excess, the people find capital repelled by legislation which would seem to be so far in conflict with the rights of capital as to put the best interests of the people themselves at hazard.

That such legislation should have excited unfavorable comment is not strange. That capital has been invested in the building of railroads; that they are in daily use in the service of the people; that such use pays nothing to its owners; that the owners are compelled by law to permit such use, and are deprived by law of the right to say what they shall receive for it, are facts patent to all observers. It must not be forgotten, on the other hand, that it has been persistently charged that before this legislation was had, the companies were extortionate in their charges, unjust in their discriminations, and arbitrary and oppressive in the exercise of their chartered powers; that the true interests of the people are promoted by these statutes, and that their continued existence is indispensable to the protection of their rights.

Can there be found a medium in legislation which shall fully pro-

tect the rights and interests of the people, and at the same time be just to capital? I believe that such may be found, and its importance will justify the earnest efforts of both the legislature and executive.

Certain fundamental principals must be kept constantly in view in preparing such legislation.

1. The rights of the people against corporations, as against all others, must be protected by efficient laws. No extortion, no unjust discriminations, no arbitrary acts of oppression must be permitted. The remedy for such acts must be speedy, and the punishment sure.

2. It must also be remembered that such corporations are indispensable to the material prosperity of the State. It is not desirable that these great properties should be owned by the State. They are too large to be owned by single individuals. That corporations should continue to own and manage them seems a necessity. They must have the same protection from the laws that other citizens have.

The State cannot afford to be unjust to any interest. Capital invested in railways must be equally protected with capital invested in any other legitimate business enterprise. While the State will not guaranty any return upon capital invested in any business, it should not, by legislation, so restrict its employment, or so limit its compensation as to deprive it of the opportunity of earning a legitimate return upon the capital really invested.

With these principles in view, I respectfully recommend that the existing laws by which rates are regulated, known as chapter 273, of the laws of 1874, and chapter 334, of the laws of 1875, be repealed; that there be substituted for them carefully prepared provisions of law by which all unjust discriminations between either persons or localities, and all acts of oppression or wrong be prohibited, and ample provisions made for the prosecution and punishment of offenders as for crimes against the State; that extortionate rates be prevented by the establishment of maximum rates for the transportation of persons and property, not greater than those fixed by the companies when they made their own tariffs, and which may be presumed to be sufficient to enable them to earn a fair return upon capital actually and in good faith invested in them; that with that limitation, the companies be free to establish their own

rates; that provisions be made for continued supervisory control over these corporations, similar in general terms to those which have been found satisfactory in Massachusetts and Minnesota; that annual reports be required from officers appointed by the State under official sanction, containing full information of all matters affecting the public interests, so that if at any time in the future a further and more stringent exercise of this reserved power should be necessary to prevent wrongs on the part of those corporations, all facts necessary to a full understanding of the subject will be accessible to the legislature and the people.

In determining how the agency shall be constituted through which the State shall exercise its control over railroads, as in all other matters, economy is an object that should be kept steadily in view, and it is worthy of your consideration how this may be efficiently and vigorously performed, with the least expense to the people of the State.

THE CENTENNIAL.

You will recognize the importance of providing for the adequate representation of Wisconsin at the Centennial Exposition, which is to take place at Philadelphia during the present year, both as a matter of State pride, and, for more substantial considerations. The occasion will afford an excellent opportunity to display the resources and products of the State, and to attract hither capital and immigration. Nearly all of the States have appropriated liberal sums for the purpose, and Wisconsin should be creditably represented, or not at all. I submit to your generosity and patriotism to appropriate such an amount as shall seem to you to be sufficient, to be placed in the hands of the State Board of Centennial Managers, leaving it to them to determine how it shall be expended.

SALARIES.

I would call your attention to the present provisions of law, under which it is possible for many officers and employees of the State to receive their salary in advance, and in view of the fact, that immediately after so receiving, resignations and removals have occurred, I would recommend the passage of a law making all salaries payable at the end of each month or quarter.

THE PROTECTION OF STATE LANDS.

It has become a serious matter to provide for the protection against trespassers of the school and university lands, and the tracts known as the St. Croix grant. A system seems to have prevailed by which large depredations were committed, and the State was left to secure redress by the collection of stumpage from trespassers. This system is wrong in principal and ruinous in practice. In the nature of things, the sums collected in the settlements with the trespassers must be vastly less than the value of the timber taken. If I am correctly advised, it has come to be regarded as a profitable business to strip State lands of their timber, and then effect a settlement. Whatever power rests in the Governor to reform this practice will be vigorously exercised, and if it shall appear that further legislation is necessary to secure that result, I cannot urge too strongly upon you the duty of providing it. The only true policy in dealing with this subject is to prevent depredations, and in this work, I urgently solicit your co-operation.

FISH PROPAGATION.

The artificial propagation of fish is becoming one of the leading industries of the country. The legislature of 1874 authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners to superintend the hatching and distribution of the fry of spawn donated by the United States to the State. The commissioners were appointed and entered upon the discharge of their trust. The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated to the commissioners to be expended as therein provided. Herewith I transmit their second annual report, giving a detailed statement of their operations for the past year. Measures designed to increase the food-resources of the people are entitled to your careful consideration. The appropriation of last year was inadequate to the wants of the commissioners in the matter of a State hatching-house. With the facilities of such an establishment, the money expended will go much further and yield more satisfactory results. I therefore recommend that you give the subject a careful examination and such aid as in your judgment the interest of the State requires.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

There are two evils which, in my opinion, you should seek equally to avoid. One of these is unduly prolonging the session, every day of which visits a considerable burden upon the treasury. The other is undue haste in the dispatch of business in the closing days of the session, which leads to the passage of crude laws, and makes it impossible for the Governor to exercise proper care in the examination of bills that are presented for his approval. The remedy for both evils is, it seems to me, that you should apply yourselves promptly to the labors before you, and mature the more important projects of legislation at the earliest possible day.

I cannot impress upon you too strongly that in all respects you will best meet the wishes of the people by a strict regard for economy. In pursuance of this policy, there is no saving so trifling but that it is our duty to realize it if we can. The business of the State ought to be transacted with the smallest number of agents that can transact it efficiently, and possibilities for retrenchment ought to be sought diligently in all departments of the government, and wherever they may be found, they ought to be improved to the utmost. It has been remarked, with what justice I cannot assume to say, that the expenses incident to the session of the legislature are greater than are warranted by actual necessity. If such shall appear to be the fact, if it shall be found that there is a single officer or attendant that can be dispensed with, or any other source of expenditure that can be closed, I earnestly recommend that you apply the remedy. In all departments of the government, the same course should be pursued, and in your efforts to this end, I pledge you my hearty co-operation. The conditions that now surround the people of this country, call for private and public economy, and for the reform of any habits of wasteful or needless expenditure into which we may have fallen under more prosperous circumstances.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

The State Board of Charities and Reform have prepared a very full report of their work for the year, and in submitting it to you, I would call your attention specially to the passages on appropriations and prison reform. The members of the board have criti-

cally examined the reports and condition of the State institutions under their supervision, and their recommendations are entitled to great weight. The care of criminals is an important part of every scheme of good government, but however much the penal statutes of the State need systematizing, radical and fundamental changes of the law should not be made except upon the most mature deliberations.

CONCLUSION.

It is not the part of wisdom to disguise the fact that the people of this State in common with those of all sections of the Union, have suffered some abatement of the prosperity that they have enjoyed in the past. At the same time, it is manifestly true that in the relative condition of our State, there is abundant cause for congratulation and for gratitude to the Providence that has made our history a record of uniform progress. We may accept it as an evidence of the natural advantages of Wisconsin, of the solid foundation upon which her industrial and commercial interests are built, and of the intelligence and integrity of her citizens, that, amid the depressing conditions that have overtaken the country, the credit of our business men has been only slightly impaired, that our fiscal institutions have, with very few exceptions, maintained their solvency, and that labor has generally been able to command employment.

We have entered, gentlemen, upon the Centennial of our existence as an Independent Nation. It is fit that we should renew the spirit in which the republic had its birth, and our determination that it shall endure to fulfill the great purposes of its existence, and to justify the noble sacrifices of its founders. Let us, to whom the interests and the honor of one of the States of the Union have been committed, invite the inspiration of the anniversary, and with a firm resolve that Wisconsin shall bear her part worthily in the sisterhood of States, proceed with the discharge of our trust.

HARRISON LUDINGTON.

MADISON, January 14, 1876.





WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

MADISON, WIS.:

E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

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SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
MADISON, October 10, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. TAYLOR,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Secretary of State for the year ending September 30, 1875, containing statements and tabular exhibits of the receipts and expenditures of the State for the past fiscal year, and also such other information as the law requires to be included in such report.

On the 30th of September, 1874, the total balance in the state treasury was \$378,344.98.

The total balance on September 30, 1875, was \$277,681.44.

The condition of each fund is shown in the statements herewith submitted.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year just ended, including the balances on hand from the preceding year, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.		
General Fund	\$1,136,483 67	
School Fund	103,190 07	
School Fund Income.....	186,409 05	
University Fund.....	6,288 86	
University Fund Income.....	42,671 13	
Agricultural College Fund.....	9,280 74	
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	16,206 97	
Normal School Fund.....	43,062 79	
Normal School Fund Income.....	75,994 29	
Drainage Fund.....	27,078 98	
Delinquent Tax Fund	26,246 57	
Deposit Fund.....	3,764 56	
St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. Trespass Fund	51,238 52	
St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. Deposit Fund..	16,753 23	
North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund.....	1,355 10	
Redemption Fund.....	201 16	
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund	422 50	
Commissioners' Contingent Fund.....	158 29	
Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Aid Fund...	4,000 00	
	\$1,750,806 48	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
General Fund		\$1,260,168 39
School Fund.....		108,772 39
School Fund Income		185,961 33
University Fund		5,650 00
University Fund Income.....		42,671 13
Agricultural College Fund		7,880 00
Agricultural College Fund Income.....		16,206 97
Normal School Fund.....		29,436 26
Normal School Fund Income.....		109,501 70
Drainage Fund.....		29,555 61
Delinquent Tax Fund.....		26,132 15
Deposit Fund.....		3,290 67
River Falls Normal School Building Fund.....		9,375 17
St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. Trespass Fund		13,495 96
St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. Deposit Fund		1,200 00
North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund.....		1,295 00
Redemption Fund.....		224 34
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund.....		424 95
Commissioners' Contingent Fund.....		108 00
Allotment Fund.....		120 00
	\$1,750,806 48	\$1,851,470 02
Balance September 30, 1874	378,344 98	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		277,681 44
	\$2,129,151 46	\$2,129,151 46

Detailed statements of these receipts and disbursements will be found in appendix "A."

The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the general fund for the past fiscal year:

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS			
From counties, state tax	\$592,069 75	.....
From counties, suit tax	3,532 97	.....
			\$595,602 72
Railroad companies, taxes			436,414 46
Plankroad companies, taxes			173 84
Telegraph companies, taxes			2,288 00
Bonds receivable			510 00
Fire Ins. Co's license, tax and fees ..	\$54,406 60	.....
Life insurance companies, license ...	13,452 45	.....
			67,859 05
Hawkers and Peddlers			13,061 76
Miscellaneous, (exclusive of \$13,061- 76 license received from hawkers and peddlers usually included in this item, but given separately above)			20,573 84
			<u>\$1,136,483 67</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>1st. Salaries and Permanent Ap- ropriations.</i>			
Governor's office			\$7,665 00
Secretary's office			3,200 00
Treasurer's office			3,400 00
Attorney General's office			2,600 00
State Superintendent's office			5,650 00
Office of Supt. of Public Property ..			2,959 16
State Library			6,350 00
State Historical Society			6,880 00
Supreme Court			16,090 75
Circuit Court			33,083 33
Interest on State indebtedness			157,820 66
Wisconsin Reports			16,987 50
			<u>\$262,686 40</u>
<i>2d. Legislative Expenses.</i>			
Senate—Salaries	\$11,550 00		
Mileage	812 00		
Employes	7,480 50		
			\$19,842 50
Assembly—Salaries	\$35,000 00		
Mileage	2,479 40		
Employes	10,829 75		
			48,309 15
Printing for Legislature			4,091 05
Legislative Manual			4,128 15
Postage for Legislature			3,780 00
Gas for Legislature			1,381 13
Stationery for Legislature			1,630 00
Newspapers for Legislature			2,691 95
Impeachment case			791 57
			<u>\$86,645 50</u>

General Fund—Disbursements—Continued.

<i>3d. State Prison and Charitable Institutions.</i>		
State Prison.....	\$46,341 54	
Hospital for the Insane, (Madison).....	126,554 76	
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	210,582 16	
Institute for the Blind.....	85,878 00	
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	36,125 00	
Industrial School for Boys.....	51,750 00	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	7,799 04	
		\$565,030 50
<i>4th. Miscellaneous.</i>		
Clerk-hire—Secretary's office.....	\$8,826 61	
Treasurer's office.....	6,075 00	
Land office.....	11,202 00	
		\$26,103 61
Labor about Capitol.....	3,116 58	
Heating apparatus, engineers and firemen.....	1,916 00	
State carpenters.....	1,576 00	
Watchmen.....	2,984 08	
Janitor and Messenger services.....	7,222 94	
Contingent Expenses.....	9,052 07	
Geological survey.....	13,500 00	
Macadamizing streets around Capitol Park.....	5,809 65	
Fish culture.....	578 50	
Printing.....	22,584 62	
Postage.....	4,290 71	
Stationery.....	14,999 50	
Paper.....	14,752 72	
Militia.....	5,154 31	
State Board of Charities and Reform.....	2,418 20	
Investigation of State Prison.....	1,219 45	
Investigation of Institute of Deaf and Dumb.....	657 93	
Railroad commission.....	13,548 53	
Fuel.....	812 60	
Board of Lunacy.....	94 50	
Board Revising Statutes.....	1,655 00	
Capitol Park improvement.....	529 47	
Superior harbor protection.....	1,138 65	
Land protection.....	5,583 22	
Examiners of State teachers.....	147 45	
Centennial commission.....	54 75	
Fox and Wisconsin river improvement.....	2,200 00	
Publishing general laws.....	13,992 00	
Publishing private and local laws.....	1,256 25	
Advertising lands.....	1,191 40	
Publishing notices and proclamations.....	976 62	
County agricultural societies.....	4,200 00	
Real Estate Returns.....	1,068 79	
Bounty on wild animals.....	7,125 00	
Census.....	37,430 21	
Special appropriations.....	91,855 71	
Miscellaneous.....	23,008 97	
		345,805 99
Total receipts.....	\$1,136,483 67	
Total disbursements.....		\$1,260,163 39
Balance September 30, 1874.....	125,531 30	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		1,846 58
	\$1,262,014 97	\$1,262,014 97

The following statement exhibits the appropriations to the several state institutions made by the legislature of 1875, and the balances thereof remaining unexpended at the close of the fiscal year:

Appropriation to—	Balance due on appropriations, September 30, 1874.	Appropriations, 1875.	Paid up to September 30, 1875.	Remaining unexpended September 30, 1875.
State Prison		\$46,341 54	\$46,341 54	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	\$45,000 00	67,500 00	96,625 00	\$15,875 00
Northern Hospital for the Insane	44,857 62	187,281 00	188,208 43	43,930 19
Institute for the Blind.....	4,750 00	85,628 00	85,878 00	4,500 00
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	8,750 00	36,000 00	36,125 00	8,625 00
Industrial School for Boys.	12,000 00	42,000 00	43,000 00	11,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home..	4,000 00	7,500 00	7,750 00	3,750 00
	\$119,357 62	\$472,250 54	\$503,927 97	\$87,680 19

STATE DEBT.

The total debt of the state for which bonds and certificates of indebtedness have been issued, was on the 30th day of September, 1875, as follows:

State bonds outstanding.....	\$14,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness to trust-funds.....	2,238,000 00
Currency certificates.....	57 00
Total.....	\$2,252,057 00

The following table shows the amount of war and other bonds issued, and also those outstanding September 30, 1875:

Date of authorizing act.	For what purpose the debt was created.	AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS.		PRINCIPAL.
		Issued.	Outstand'g.	When payable.
April 16, 1861	War Loan.....	\$200,000	.....	Jan. 1, 1867
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1877
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1878
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1879
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	\$12,000	July 1, 1880
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1881
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1882
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1883
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1884
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1885
May 27, 1861	...do.....	100,000	1,000	July 1, 1886
April 7, 1862	General Fund.....	50,000	.....	April 1, 1867
April 7, 1862	War Loan.....	100,000	.....	July 1, 1887
April 7, 1862	...do.....	100,000	1,000	July 1, 1888
March 28, 1863	General Fund.....	50,000	.....	April 1, 1868
	Total.. ..	\$1,500,000	\$14,000	

In the report of this office for the year 1874, a brief history of the state debt was given. As this contains information frequently applied for, and there being but few copies of that report now on hand, it is thought advisable to include the same statement in the report for the present year, with such changes only as the transactions in that regard, during the year 1875, have rendered necessary.

The first formal indebtedness of the state was created under the provisions of chapter 20, of the general laws of 1858, in accordance with which bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures on the enlargement of the Capitol, erecting a Hospital for the Insane, and a House of Refuge. These bonds were issued in 1858, and redeemed from the general fund in 1863.

Chapter 239, general laws of 1861, as amended by chapter 307 of the same year, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000.

Chapter 13, general laws of 1861, extra session, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000.

Chapter 228, general laws of 1862, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000.

These bonds, authorized by the acts of 1861 and 1862, were issued for war purposes, which are fully set forth in the acts referred to.

Of the \$1,400,000 thus issued, bonds to the amount of \$1,297,000 were sold at various times, for which there was received \$1,029,209.69, which was placed to the credit of the war fund. The remaining bonds, amounting to \$103,000, were purchased with a portion of the school fund, as hereinafter stated.

Chapter 226, general laws of 1862, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures on the enlargement of the capitol, and erecting a Hospital for the Insane, and chapter 108, general laws of 1863, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000, for defraying extraordinary expenses on the enlargement of the Capitol. These bonds were sold at par, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the general fund.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AND INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

Chapter 89, general laws of 1862, authorized and directed the Commissioners of School and University Lands to invest the principal of the school fund in bonds of the State, issued under the acts of 1861 above cited, in preference to all other loans and investments, and chapter 100, of the general laws of 1863, amendatory of said act of 1862, authorized and directed the Commissioners of School and University Lands, to invest the principal of the school fund in any of the bonds of the state in preference to all other loans and investments.

Under the act of 1862, \$65,000 of the school fund was, in that year, invested in the purchase of state bonds, and in 1863 the sum of \$38,000 of said fund was so invested. Thus the bonds to the amount of 103,000, hereinbefore referred to as remaining unsold, were purchased with a portion of the school fund, to which certificates of indebtedness therefor were subsequently issued.

Chapter 157, general laws of 1863, authorized and directed the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer to negotiate a loan not exceeding \$350,000 for the purposes of organizing and bringing

into active service the volunteer militia of the state to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war; and the said commissioners were authorized and directed to issue coupon bonds for said amount, or, in their discretion, issue certificates of indebtedness to the school fund for such amount as the Commissioners of School and University Lands might see fit to invest in such loan. Under this law the commissioners invested, in the year 1863, the sum of \$220,000 of the principal of the school fund.

Chapter 360, general laws of 1864, authorized and directed the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, to negotiate a loan not exceeding \$350,000 for the same purpose as that stated in the act of 1863 last above referred to, and authorized them to issue coupon bonds, or, in their discretion, certificates of indebtedness for such amount as the Commissioners of School and University Lands might choose to invest. Under this law and that of 1863 above cited, there was invested in this loan the sum of \$385,000 in the year 1864. Chapter 478, general laws of 1865, authorized and directed the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer to negotiate a loan not exceeding \$850,000 for a purpose similar to that stated in the acts of 1863 and 1864, authorizing the negotiation of loans, and directed that certificates of indebtedness be issued for the same.

Under this law \$623,000 of the trust funds were invested in this loan, and \$700 in the purchase of outstanding bonds. Thus the total amount of trust funds used for state purposes up to the end of the fiscal year in 1865, in accordance with the foregoing laws, was \$1,331,700, of which \$103,700 had been used in the payment of state bonds, and \$1,228,000 was invested in the loans authorized by the acts of 1863, 1864 and 1865. During the same year, bonds to the amount of \$548,800 were redeemed under the provisions of chapter 282, of the general laws of 1865, leaving, at the close of the year, bonds outstanding to the amount of \$847,500.

From the close of the fiscal year in 1865, up to the first of June, 1866, the Commissioners of School and University Lands, in accordance with existing laws, invested in state bonds \$375,200, and in loans \$135,000. Thus the total amount of trust funds used for state purposes, up to the last named date was \$1,841,900, of which \$478,700 was for the purchase of bonds, and \$1,363,000 was invested in the loans authorized by the acts of 1863, 1864 and 1865;

and the total amount of bonds outstanding at that time was \$472,300.

By section 1, chapter 25, general laws of 1866, the Commissioners of School and University Lands were required to divide the amount belonging to the several trust funds which had been invested in bonds and certificates of indebtedness, and to set apart the amount belonging to each fund separately, and to compute the interest due to each fund up to and including the thirty-first day of May in that year, and to report to the Secretary of State the amount found belonging to each fund. Section 2 of said act provided that the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer should execute certificates of indebtedness for the amounts so found due the several funds, each of which certificates should be made payable to the proper fund, and provided that such certificates should not be negotiable or transferable for any purpose; and section 3 of the same act required the Commissioners of School and University Lands, upon the delivery to the Secretary of State of the certificates of indebtedness so to be issued, to cancel all bonds and certificates of indebtedness belonging to the trust funds, which were on file in the office of the State Treasurer or elsewhere.

In accordance with this law, certificates of indebtedness were issued to the several trust-funds for \$1,841,900, the amount due as stated above.

As already set forth, the amount of state bonds outstanding June 1, 1866, was \$472,300. Before the close of the fiscal year there was redeemed from the general fund, \$32,200 of these bonds, leaving the amount outstanding at that time, \$440,100. As authorized by existing laws, the Commissioners of School and University Lands continued to invest the trust-funds in the purchase of these bonds. In the year 1867 there was so invested \$35,500; in 1868, \$206,800; and during the same years there were taken up and canceled, under the provisions of chapter 144, general laws of 1868, and other laws, bonds to the amount of \$30,000, leaving the amount of bonds outstanding on the 30th day of September, 1868, \$167,800. In 1869 there was invested of the trust-funds for the same purpose, \$63,000; in 1870, \$36,600; in 1872, \$50,100; in 1874, \$1,000, and in 1875, \$3,100; making a total of \$153,800 since September 30, 1868, which leaves a balance still outstanding of \$14,000, as shown in the statement. It also appears from the foregoing that the total amount

of trust-funds used in payment of these bonds since June 1, 1866, and for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued to the funds from which the amounts so used were taken, is \$396,100, which, added to \$1,841,900, the amount so used at that date, gives \$2,238,000, the total amount of certificates issued to the several funds up to the present time. Of this amount, \$1,559,700 belongs to the school; \$111,000 to the university; \$50,600 to the agricultural college, and \$516,700 to the normal school fund.

The outstanding bonds bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York on the first days of January and July in each year.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 25, general laws of 1866, there is levied annually a tax sufficient to pay the interest on all the certificates of indebtedness issued by the state to the trust funds, which, when collected and paid into the treasury, is placed to the credit of the income of the several funds, according to the amount due to each.

As has been already substantially stated, it has not been intended to give here more than a brief outline of the transactions relating to the state debt. To give a detailed statement of all these, extending over so long a period of time, would require more space than would seem to be proper to occupy in this report, intended, mainly, to exhibit the transactions of the past year. It is hoped, however, that the statement given may be sufficient to convey a general idea respecting this debt, the laws under which it was created, and the present condition of the state in this regard.

SCHOOL FUND.

The school fund is composed of—

1. Proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States for the support of schools.
2. Moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat, and penalties for trespass on school lands.
3. All fines collected in the several counties for breaches of penal laws.
4. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty; and,
5. Five per cent. on sale of government lands.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land	\$6,531 52	
Dues on certificates	27,728 09	
Loans, payments on Mortgages	26,171 91	
Penalties and forfeitures	36 12	
Taxes	41 61	
Fines	1,685 95	
United States,—5 per cent. on sales of public lands in Wisconsin, for year ending Dec. 31, 1874.	5,278 03	
United States, on sales of land in Indian reservation. B. K. Miller, dividend on note of S. N. Small, bankrupt	35,615 79	
Transfer from Delinquent Tax Fund	96 47	
	4 58	
	\$103,190 07	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans		\$108,190 00
Frank H. How, joint resolution No. 2, 1873		287 63
Refunded for overpayments		294 76
	\$103,190 07	\$108,772 39
Balance September 30, 1874	38,320 32	
Balance September 30, 1875		32,738 00
	\$141,510 39	\$141,510 39

The amounts of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September, 1874 and 1875, respectively, were as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale	\$477,221 21	\$458,524 91
Amount due on loans	265,901 55	253,014 64
Certificates of indebtedness	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States bonds	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds	170,000 00	170,000 00
Iowa county loan	50,000 00	80,000 00
City of Madison loan		10,000 00
City and town of Mineral Point loan		50,000 00
	\$2,565,822 76	\$2,624,239 55

Showing an increase of \$58,416.79.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on School Fund investments and on the principal due for sales of school lands, constitute the School Fund income. The amount of this income is annually certified by the Secretary of State to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him apportioned to the several counties of the state in the manner provided by law.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on land.....	\$51,841 42	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	109,179 00	
Interest, per chapter 79, general laws, 1866.....	7,088 36	
Interest on U. S. Bonds.....	2,947 65	
Interest on Milwaukee bonds.....	11,900 00	
Interest on loan to Iowa county.....	1,586 62	
Interest on loan to Madison city.....	700 00	
Sales of Webster's dictionaries.....	816 00	
Transfer from general fund—interest on Mineral Point loan.....	350 00	
	\$186,409 05	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Apportionment by State Superintendent.....		\$185,362 69
P. Smith and J. Murray, appraising land.....		20 00
Refunded for overpayment.....		578 64
	\$186,409 05	\$185,961 33
Balance September 30, 1874.....	16,781 05	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		17,228 77
	\$203,190 10	\$203,190 10

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of sales of land granted to the state by congress for the support of a state university.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$1,616 61	
Dues on certificates.....	2,752 00	
Loans.....	1,918 17	
Taxes.....	1 27	
Penalties.....	81	
	\$6,288 86	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....		\$5,650 00
Balance September 30, 1874.....	954 48	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		1,593 34
	\$7,243 34	\$7,243 34

The amount of productive University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1874, and 1875, respectively, was as follows :

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$61,248 56	\$59,239 56
Amount due on loans.....	19,584 50	23,016 33
Amount due on certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Amount due on Dane county bonds.....	19,000 00	19,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	\$220,833 06	\$222,255 89

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the year of \$1,422 83.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This income is applied to the support of the State University. The various sources from which the income is derived will appear from an examination of the receipts in the following account:

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$5,641 65	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,770 00	
Interest on Dane County bonds.....	1,330 00	
Interest on Milwaukee bonds.....	700 00	
Interest on Medal fund.....	41 05	
General Fund, appropriation, chap. 82, general laws 1867.....	7,303 76	
General Fund, appropriation, chap. 100, general laws 1872.....	10,000 00	
Tuition fees of students.....	7,235 00	
Laboratory fees.....	1,051 03	
University Farm, products and diplomas.....	1,598 64	
	\$42,671 13	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer of State University.....		\$42,632 96
Refunded for overpayments.....		38 17
	\$42,671 13	\$42,671 13

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted to the state by congress for the support of an institution of learning for giving instruction in the principles of

agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$544 57	
Dues on certificates.....	3,451 00	
Loans.....	3,785 17	
Dane county bonds redeemed.....	1,500 00	
	\$9,280 74	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to school districts.....		\$7,880 00
Balance September 30, 1874.....	518 23	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		1,918 97
	\$9,798 97	\$9,798 97

The amount of productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th day of September, 1874 and 1875, respectively, was as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$146,421 40	\$143,826 40
Amount due on loans.....	18,112 67	22,207 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	51,600 00	51,600 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	4,500 00
United States bonds.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	\$236,134 07	\$236,133 90

Showing a decrease in the fund during the year of seventeen cents.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$11,177 44	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	3,670 33	
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	385 00	
Interest on United States bonds.....	274 20	
Interest on Milwaukee bonds.....	700 00	
	\$16,206 97	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer of State University.....		\$16,148 41
Refunded for overpayments.....		58 56
	\$16,206 97	\$16,206 97

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by the provisions of chapter 537, of the general laws of 1865.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales.....	\$20,083 28	
Dues.....	5,040 00	
Loans.....	16,924 00	
Penalties.....	15 51	
Town of River Falls, bonds Nos. 1 to 10 redeemed.	1,000 00	
	\$43,062 79	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....		\$26,000 00
State bonds.....		3,100 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		336,26
	\$43,062 79	\$29,436 26
Balance September 30, 1874.....	21,630 00	.....
Balance September 30, 1875.....		35,256 53
	\$64,692 79	\$64,692 79

The amounts of productive Normal School Fund, September 30, 1874 and 1875, respectively, were as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$50,602 29	\$45,484 29
Amount due on loans.....	137,604 05	113,180 05
Certificates of indebtedness.....	512,600 00	515,700 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	160,000 00	160,000 00
Town bonds.....	20,000 00	19,000 00
Iowa county loan.....	50,000 00	70,000 00
City of Madison.....		10,000 00
	\$973,806 34	\$976,364 34

Showing an increase of \$2,558.00 during the year.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The following statement exhibits the various sources from which this income was received during the past year, and the disbursements therefrom:

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$11,674 08	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	36,203 33	
Interest on United States bonds.....	2,947 65	
Interest on Milwaukee city bonds.....	11,200 00	
Interest on loan to city of Madison.....	700 00	
Interest on Clifton town bonds.....	210 00	
Interest on Kinnickinnic town bonds.....	210 00	
Interest on River Falls town bonds.....	700 00	
Interest on Troy town bonds.....	280 00	
Interest on loan to Iowa county.....	1,586 62	
Insurance premium refunded.....	53 35	
Tuition fees, Platteville Normal School.....	4,080 14	
Tuition fees, Whitewater Normal School.....	1,458 60	
Tuition fees, Oshkosh Normal School.....	4,690 52	
	\$75,994 29	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Expenses of Regents.....		\$379 14
Platteville Normal School.....		14,362 81
Whitewater Normal School.....		25,406 37
Oshkosh Normal School.....		21,296 95
River Falls Normal School.....		8,157 64
River Falls Normal School building.....		32,675 67
Institute expenses.....		5,310 54
Expenses.....		1,762 21
Refunded for overpayments.....		150 37
	\$75,994 29	\$109,501 70
Balance September 30, 1874.....	73,725 55	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		40,218 14
	\$149,719 84	\$149,719 84

The following is a statement of the amounts belonging respectively to each of the trust funds at the close of the fiscal year:

School fund.....	\$2,624,239 55
University fund.....	222,255 89
Agricultural college fund.....	236,133 90
Normal school fund.....	976,364 34
Total.....	\$4,058,993 68

DRAINAGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, laws of 1865, the amount

of which is to be annually apportioned to the several counties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest	\$988 33	
Sales	24,917 63	
Dues	1,151 00	
Penalties	22 02	
	\$27,078 98	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Apportionment to counties.....		\$29,269 62
Refunded for overpayments.....		285,99
	\$27,078 98	\$29,555 61
Balance September 30, 1874.....	14,170 76	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		11,694 13
	\$41,249 74	\$41,249 74

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

This fund consists of the taxes collected on state lands by the State Treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 538 of the general laws of 1865, and acts amendatory thereof. The amount of this fund is credited quarterly to the different counties in which the lands are situated.

RECEIPTS.		
Taxes on State lands.....	\$26,227 08	
Adams county, taxes refunded.....	13 30	
Richland county, taxes refunded.....	4 58	
Transfer from general fund.....	1 61	
	\$26,246 57	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid counties for taxes collected.....		\$25,943 56
Transfer to school Fund.....		4 58
Refunded for overpayments.....		184 01
	\$26,246 57	\$26,132 15
Balance September 30, 1874.....	3,165 03	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		3,279 45
	\$29,411 60	\$29,411 60

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

On the sale of land forfeited to the state, and the payment of the amount due the state, and all costs and penalties accrued, if any balance remain, the amount of such balance is deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the person entitled thereto, and is denominated the Deposit Account.

Receipts	\$3,764 56	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
P. W. Ackerman		\$165 00
C. L. Allen		49 40
Barney Anderson		27 50
John Boyle		50
John Barron		126 26
Charles Bowles		308 72
H. Borchenius		171 85
Geo. B. Burrows		79
John Davis		35 39
B. E. Edwards		31 07
E. F. Eldridge		1,685 32
Henry Hewett		45 72
R. H. Harrison		17 34
N. M. Juneau		131 35
W. J. Liddell		96 44
McCartney & Whalen		61 50
Samuel Pond		254 20
Henry Sherry		30 00
Andrew Sexton		21 77
B. Verhusen		30 55
	\$3,764 56	\$3,290 67
Balance September 30, 1874	7,129 85	.....
Balance September 30, 1875		7,603 74
	\$10,894 41	\$10,894 41

COMMISSIONERS' CONTINGENT FUND.

The legislatures of 1860 and 1861, made appropriations amounting to one thousand and fifty dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses referred to in the acts making the appropriations. This was the origin of the Commissioners' Contingent Fund. Since that time certain fees collected in the land office for miscellaneous services have been placed to the credit of this fund. The original appropriations having been exhausted, the balance on hand was transferred to the general fund at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.

Commissioners' Contingent Fund.

RECEIPTS.			
Land office fees		\$158 29	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
A. W. Potter, notarial seal for land office			\$8,00
Milwaukee Lithographing & Eng. Co., engraving maps.			100 00
		\$158 29	\$108 00
Balance September 30, 1875			50 29
		\$158 29	\$158 29

**ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS
FUND.**

This fund consists of moneys received under the provisions of chapter 46, of the general laws of 1869 and acts amendatory thereof.

RECEIPTS.			
German Exchange Bank, collections		\$19,004 93	
Lumberman's National Bank, collections		21,233 09	
Judgment against Sehon		1,995 00	
Judgment against Shullsberg		8,977 50	
Commissioner of land office, fees refunded		28 00	
		\$51,238 52	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
A. E. Angel, protecting lands			\$324 48
J. W. Bashford, protecting lands			1,080 00
E. B. Bundy, attorney fees			500 00
Baker & Spooner, attorney fees			500 00
S. Burdett, certified copies of lands			56 00
O. Brayton, scaling logs			1,075 75
Geo. W. Bird, expenses to St. Paul, witness			37 55
Daniel Beagle, scaling logs			55 50
E. E. Blanding, protecting lands			352 50
Chapman & Cooper, supplies for agents,			123 92
Jas. Chapman & Co., supplies for agents			27 43
Samuel Drakeley, protecting lands			1,100 00
Davis, O'Brien & Wilson, attorney fees			200 00
Samuel B. Dresser, protecting lands			1,000 00
E. W. Durant, assisting timber agent			100 00
E. L. Doolittle, scaling logs			150 00
Peter Doyle, expense to St. Paul, witness			37 55
Seth W. Eastman, examining windfall timber			60 00
R. W. French, chain for booming			20 25
John E. Glover, attorney fees			500 00
A. J. High, protecting lands			373 75

St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Trespass Fund—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.		
Thomas Holbrook, protecting lands.....		\$136 00
O. F. Jones, advertising.....		8 25
W. H. McDiermid, protecting lands.....		875 00
I. S. Moore, protecting lands.....		350 00
J. W. Moffitt, building boom.....		60 00
D. W. Mears, scaling logs.....		375 00
John McClure, protecting lands.....		177 00
New Erie Printing Company, advertising.....		13 25
Charles H. Pratt, surveying.....		5 00
Seth Pierce, protecting lands.....		85 00
Thomas Ryan, advertising.....		10 00
Thomas Ryan, services as clerk.....		25 00
Geo. L. Sharratts, printing and advertising.....		86 55
I. C. Sloan, expenses to Washington.....		75 00
John C. Spooner, attorney fees.....		1,100 00
Smith & Lamb, attorney fees.....		500 00
Patrick Sullivan, scaling logs.....		65 00
John K. Wetherby, advertising.....		50 00
Asaph Wittlesey, protecting lands.....		784 43
R. F. Wilson, protecting lands.....		800 00
Isaac Webb, surveying.....		22 00
W. W. Watson, expenses to St. Paul, witness.....		64 80
T. Winston, surveying.....		154 00
	\$51,238 52	\$13,495 96
Balance September 30, 1874.....	64,771 88	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		102,514 44
	\$116,010 40	\$116,010 40

It may be proper to add that in addition to the foregoing, certificates of deposit have been received from John W. Bashford, agent for the protection of these lands, payable in April and May, 1876, amounting to \$33,188 80. There are also some other items of a less amount in course of collection.

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

This fund consists of moneys to be used in the building of a normal school at River Falls, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 151, general laws of 1869, relating to normal schools.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Bryant & Stratton, contractors.....		\$9,375 17
Balance September 30, 1874.....	\$9,375 17	

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD DEPOSIT FUND.

This fund consists of money received into the state treasury under the provisions of chapter 126, of the laws of 1874. The present condition of this fund is shown by the following statement:

RECEIPTS.		
Settlers on lands.....	\$16,753 23	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
A. E. Jefferson, refunded on account of North Wisconsin Railroad lands.....		\$1,100 00
First National Bank, Hudson, refunded on account of North Wisconsin Railroad lands.....		100 00
	\$16,753 23	\$1,200 00
Balance September 30, 1875.....		15,553 23
	\$16,753 23	\$16,753 23

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD AID FUND.

This fund consists of money received into the state treasury under the provisions of chapter 24, of the general laws of 1870, and acts amendatory thereof, this being the only road to which said acts apply at the present time.

RECEIPTS.		
Town of Stanton.....	\$391 39	
Town of Richmond.....	642 47	
Town of Star Prairie.....	321 24	
	\$1,355 10	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
A. E. Jefferson, cashier First National Bank, Hudson—coupons.....		\$1,295 00
	\$1,355 10	\$1,295 00
Balance September 30, 1874.....	402 43	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		462 53
	\$1,757 53	\$1,757 53

REDEMPTION FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received for the redemption of school, university, and agricultural college lands, sold for the non-payment of interest on taxes, and that have been redeemed as provided by chapter 133, general laws of 1872.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest, penalty, advertising, fees and damages.....	\$201 16	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Barney Anderson.....		\$13 28
H. Borschenius.....		18 46
G. B. Burrows.....		7 48
B. E. Edwards.....		34 21
R. H. Harrison.....		23 18
Henry Hewitt.....		51 80
Abel Keyes.....		14 20
Andrew Sexton.....		24 16
Henry Shovey.....		37 57
	\$201 16	\$224 34
Balance September 30, 1874.....	23 18	
	\$224 34	\$224 34

STURGEON BAY CANAL LAND TRESPASS FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received on account of trespass committed on the lands granted by congress to the state to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan. See chapter 105, of the general law of 1868, and chapter 104, of the private and local laws of 1872.

RECEIPTS.		
Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal and Harbor Company trespass and materials sold.....	\$422 50	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal and Harbor Company expenses—see report.....		\$424 95
Balance September 30, 1874.....	2 45	
	\$424 95	\$424 95

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Section 3, of chapter 190, of the general laws of 1862, directed the State Treasurer to receive such sums of money as might be placed in his hands by any volunteer making an allotment, as provided by acts of congress existing at that time, and to dispose of the same in the manner directed by such volunteer.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
August Ott.....		\$120 00
Balance September 30, 1874.....	\$1,843 30	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		1,723 30
	<u>\$1,843 30</u>	<u>\$1,843 30</u>

GREEN BAY AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD AID FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Town of Arcadia	\$4,000 00	
Balance September 30, 1875.....		\$4,000 00

CLERK HIRE.

STATEMENT showing the names of the clerks employed in the office of Secretary of State, for the year ending September 30, 1875, with the amount paid each, and the particular service rendered by each.

CLERKS IN OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Michael Bohan, general clerk.....	\$1,500 00
Thos. Burke, recording marriages	233 33
T. J. Cunningham, mailing clerk.....	733 28
H. J. Hoffman, printing clerk	1,725 00
Geo. P. Harrington, book-keeper, trust funds.....	800 00
C. W. Kempf, insurance clerk	1,375 00
Thos. H. Nyhan, insurance clerk.....	625 00
D. H. Tullis, book-keeper.....	1,800 00
Charles H. Young, messenger (temporary)	35 00
Total.....	<u>\$8,826 61</u>

Peter Doyle, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing list contains the names of all the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of State during the year ending September 30, 1875, as he verily believes; and that the amount was actually paid to each clerk as stated.

PETER DOYLE,
Secretary of State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1875.

S. CADWALLADER,
Notary Public, Wisconsin.

STATE TAX.

The following statement shows the amount of state tax for the year 1875, and also the estimates for deficiencies as authorized by chapter 153 of the general laws of 1869:

1. State tax as provided by chapter 253, laws of 1875...	\$236,125 00
2. Interest on certificates of indebtedness and state bonds.....	157,500 00
3. Interest on school fund as per chapter 79, laws of 1866.....	7,088 36
4. Annual appropriation to the State University as per chapter 82, general laws of 1867.....	7,303 67
5. Annual appropriation to State University as per chapter 100, general laws of 1872.....	10,000 00
6. Estimated deficiency for last quarter of 1875, as per chapter 153, general laws of 1869.....	171,783 00
	<hr/>
	\$589,800 03

The deficiency was estimated as follows:

1. Appropriations to penal and benevolent institutions remaining unexpended September 30, 1875.....	\$107,080 00
2. Salaries of state officers and judges for the last quarter of 1875.....	19,774 00
3. Other appropriations remaining unexpended September 30, 1875...	18,035 50
4. Clerk hire, labor, printing, gas, postage and incidental expenses for the last quarter of 1875.....	28,740 08
	<hr/>
	\$173,629 58
Less balance in general fund September 30, 1875.....	1,846 58
	<hr/>
Total deficiency.....	\$171,783 00

In addition to the foregoing state tax, there has also been levied the following amounts for the purposes stated, in accordance with existing laws:

Due from counties to the Industrial School for Boys, chapter 66, general laws of 1870	\$8,910 00
Due from counties to Hospital for Insane, chapter 176, general laws of 1872	57,782 28
Due on loans to school districts, chapter 60, laws of 1873.....	53,617 27
Due from counties on state tax of 1874.....	1,166 18
Principal and interest due on loan to Iowa county, chapters 186, laws of 1874, and 128 of 1875.....	37,599 19

A detailed statement of these items is given in appendix "B."

The following statement exhibits the valuation of real and personal property, as determined by the state board of assessment, the amount of tax levied, and the rate per cent. thereof upon such valuation for the past five years:

YEAR.	Valuation.	State Tax.	Rate per cent.
1871.....	\$455,900,800	\$629,143 10	1 $\frac{38}{100}$ mills.
1872.....	390,454,875	765,291 55	1 $\frac{96}{100}$ mills.
1873.....	390,454,875	671,582 38	1 $\frac{72}{100}$ mills.
1874.....	421,285,359	526,606 35	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mills.
1875.....	421,285,359	589,799 33	1 $\frac{4}{10}$ mills.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

For the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1877.

The law relative to the duties of the Secretary of State as auditor, imposes on him the duty of submitting annually with his report, detailed estimates of expenditures to be defrayed from the state treasury for the ensuing year, and also estimates of the revenues from which the same are to be defrayed.

Estimates of expenditures for the year 1876 were submitted to the legislature of 1874, and provision was made for levying a state tax sufficient to meet so much of such expenditures as could not be met from revenues received under existing laws. This tax is to be certified to the clerks of the various counties on or before the second Monday of October, in the present year, and will be paid

into the state treasury during the months of January and February next.

The following estimates of expenditures for the year commencing January 1, 1877, are submitted for the consideration of the next legislature:

EXPENDITURES.		
<i>1. Salaries ana Permanent Appropriations.</i>		
Governor's office.....	\$6,600 00	
Lieutenant Governor.....	1,000 00	
Secretary of State's office.....	3,200 00	
State Treasurer's office.....	3,400 00	
Attorney General's office.....	2,600 00	
State Superintendent's office.....	5,700 00	
Superintendent of Public Property's office.....	2,000 00	
State Library and Librarian.....	2,100 00	
Supreme Court salaries.....	14,000 00	
Circuit Court salaries.....	35,000 00	
Supreme Court Reporter.....	1,000 00	
State Historical Society.....	6,300 00	
Supreme Court Reports.....	12,000 00	
State University.....	10,000 00	
Railroad Commissioners and clerk.....	9,500 00	
		\$114,400 00
<i>2. Legislative Expenses.</i>		
Salaries of members.....	\$46,975 00	
Mileage of members.....	3,400 00	
Officers and employes.....	18,000 00	
Printing and other incidentals, including paper....	20,000 00	
		88,375 00
<i>3. Interest.</i>		
Interest on state debt.....	\$157,500 00	
Interest on School Fund.....	7,088 36	
Interest on University Fund.....	7,303 76	
		171,892 12
<i>4. State Prisons and Charitable Institutions.</i>		
State Prison.....	\$25,000 00	
Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	60,000 00	
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	60,000 00	
Institute for the Blind.....	20,000 00	
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	35,000 00	
Industrial School for Boys.....	30,000 00	
Supporting orphans in Normal Schools.....	2,000 00	
Permanent Improvements—		
Addition to University.....	55,000 00	
		287,000 00

Estimates of Revenues and Expenditures—Continued.

EXPENDITURES—Continued.		
5. <i>Clerks and Employes.</i>		
Secretary of State's office.....	\$9,000 00	
Treasurer's office	6,000 00	
Land office.....	11,000 00	
Supreme court	700 00	
Janitors and messengers.....	6,500 00	
Laborers, engineers, and firemen	7,500 00	
Clerks protecting state lands	6,000 00	
Geological survey.....	13,000 00	
		59,700 00
6. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Printing under contract, and purchase of paper.	\$30,000 00	
Advertising and publishing laws.....	14,000 00	
Stationery	7,500 00	
County agricultural societies.....	4,000 00	
Gas and fuel.....	10,000 00	
Postage.....	4,000 00	
Bounties on wild animals.....	7,000 00	
Contingent expenses and appropriations.....	50,000 00	
		126,500 00
Total.....		\$847,867 12
REVENUES.		
Railway companies, licenses	\$375,000 00	
Insurance companies, taxes and licenses.....	65,000 00	
Telegraph and plank-roads.....	3,000 00	
Hawkers and peddlers' licenses	10,000 00	
Tax on suits	3,800 00	
Miscellaneous	20,000 00	
Total.....	\$476,800 00	
Taxes authorized by existing laws—		
Interest on the state debt.....	\$157,500 00	
Interest on the School Fund.....	7,088 36	
Interest on the University Fund... ..	7,303 76	
Annual appropriation to State University	10,000 00	
	181,892 12	
		658,692 12
To be provided for by the next legislature.....		\$189,175 00

It is thought that the foregoing estimates will be sufficient for all ordinary state expenses, including the necessary appropriations for penal and benevolent institutions.

The legislature of 1875 appropriated fifty-six thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting, on the site of the Institute for the Blind,

near Janesville, which was destroyed by fire in 1874, a building corresponding with the west wing of the old structure. There was also appropriated five thousand dollars for the erection of an engine-house, and the purchase of boilers and heating-apparatus. The report of the board of trustees will show what has been done during the present year, and a more accurate estimate as to any further amount, if any, that may be necessary, can be made after such report shall have been submitted than it is possible to give at the present time. It may also be added here that estimates for the various state institutions, especially those relating to expenditures for permanent improvements, should any be deemed necessary, can be made to much better advantage after the reports of the various state boards, and the Board of Charities and Reforms, shall have been completed than at present; and as the estimates submitted in the report of the Secretary of State are invariably received by the legislature, or a committee thereof, before a tax based on them is levied, it is not deemed advisable or necessary to submit estimates herewith relative to permanent improvements, except in cases where the legislature has already indicated that such improvements are to be made.

By chapter 61, of the laws of 1875, the Regents of the State University were authorized to build an additional edifice for scientific purposes, on the university grounds, and there was appropriated therefor the sum of eighty thousand dollars. It was provided, however, that not more than twenty-five thousand dollars should be drawn from the state treasury or levied and collected as a part of the state tax the present year. This leaves a balance of fifty-five thousand dollars, which is included in the foregoing estimates.

It is believed that the actual expenses of the different state institutions will not materially differ from the estimates herewith submitted, the amounts to be received by some of them under the provisions of existing laws being taken into consideration in making such estimates.

Chapter 176, of the general laws of 1872, provides that the county in which any patient that has been admitted to either of the state hospitals for the insane resided previous to such admission, shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for the support of such patient, and shall pay for all necessary clothing

when the same is not otherwise supplied. By the same act, it is made the duty of the superintendent of each of these institutions to certify to the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of October in each year, the amounts due under the provisions of that act, to the hospital of which he has charge. It is thereupon made the duty of the Secretary of State to notify the county clerk of each county, of the amount due, and it is provided that the board of supervisors shall add such amount to the state tax to be levied in such county, and that when such tax has been collected, it shall be paid into the state treasury.

Under the provisions of this law, the superintendent of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane has certified the sum of \$32,836.31; and the superintendent of the Northern Hospital the sum of \$24,945.97, which amounts will be collected with the state tax for the present year.

Under the provisions of chapter 66, of the general laws of 1870, the superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, has certified the sum of \$8,910, as being due from counties in accordance with that act. This has been added to the state tax of the proper counties, and will be collected and paid into the state treasury for the use of that institution. As already substantially stated, these amounts so to be obtained have been taken into account in making the estimates of current expenses for these institutions. Additional information to that now attainable relative to the current expenses of these institutions, will be afforded by the report of the State Board of Charities and Reform, which is not required by law to be made until December. It is, however, thought that the estimates herewith submitted approximate very nearly to the actual amounts that will be necessary for the purposes stated. The estimates for printing, clerical labor, and miscellaneous purposes, have been carefully prepared, all circumstances properly relating to such subjects having been taken into consideration. The amounts necessary to pay interest on the state debt and for permanent appropriations are, of course, fixed and determined by existing laws, and there can be no doubt as to what will be required for these purposes, so long as such laws remain in force.

The estimates of revenues have been carefully prepared and are believed to be reasonably correct.

Chapter 113, laws of 1875, provides that all railroad companies whose lines of roads are now incomplete or in process of construction, and to aid in the building of which the general government donated grants of land, and which are not exempt from taxation on said lands for the next five years, shall be exempt from the payment of the license fees now required by law to be paid by railway companies, for the term of five years; and chapter 278 exempts the Wisconsin Valley Railway Company from the payment of such license for the term of three years.

These exemptions will, of course, reduce to some extent the amount which would otherwise be received from railroad companies for license fees. The aggregate of such exemptions for the year for which these estimates are made will probably be almost twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. It is believed that the receipts from insurance companies and from other sources referred to in the estimates will not vary materially from the figures therein given.

STATE PRINTING.

The contract with Atwood & Culver for doing the printing of the state expired on the thirty-first day of December last, and on the following day E. B. Bolens became state printer, he having been the lowest bidder at the time the contract for such work was let in 1874.

Under the present law the system is somewhat different from that which had previously existed in the state, though it is similar to that practiced for some time past in some of our neighboring states. One of the principal features of the present system is the circumstance that the state furnishes the paper instead of this being done by the contractor, as had been the case before the passage of the present law on this subject. The experience thus far obtained would seem to indicate beyond any doubt that the present arrangement is very much superior to the preceding one. The state purchasing its paper, many persons are enabled to become bidders for doing the printing who would otherwise be unable to do so by reason of the outlay required in the purchase of the paper necessary to be used. There are also other reasons which are more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioners of Printing. The acts relating to the state printing at the present time are chapters 32, 230, and 243, of the laws of 1874. It is believed that under the

operation of these laws the expenses of the state printing will be very materially reduced. Such reduction the present year amounts to nearly forty thousand dollars.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

By the provisions of chapter 235, of the general laws of 1873, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General, are constituted a state board of assessment. The first meeting of this board was held on the third Wednesday in May, 1874, and the relative value of all property subject to taxation in each county in the state was assessed and determined as required by law. The assessment by this board being biennial, no change has been made in the valuations of 1874. This valuation will be found in Appendix "B,"

It is made the duty of the county clerks, by chapter 106 of the general laws of 1869, to return to the Secretary of State, on or before the second Monday in September, annually, abstracts of the statements of personal property required by said act to be made by assessors at the time of making the assessment each year. Returns have been received from all of the counties except Ashland, Barron, Portage, Racine and Shawano. A condensed statement of the returns thus made to this office, showing the aggregate for each county of each of the items of personal property named in said act, and the valuation thereof, is given in Appendix "C." From this it will be seen that the average value of the following items of property was: Horses, \$42.40 each; mules and asses, \$46.24; neat cattle, \$16.14; sheep and lambs, \$1.60; swine, \$2.57. The average assessed value of farming lands in the state is \$8.05 per acre.

From the returns made to this office by registers of deeds under the provisions of chapter 210, laws of 1873, as amended, it appears that the average value of real estate sold was \$15.60 per acre; and the average assessed value of the same lands according to the same returns was \$6.51 per acre. The average value of city and village lots sold, was \$731.49 each; and the average assessed value \$354.89.

The following tables exhibit the total valuation of personal property and real estate for the past six years, according to such abstracts; and also the number, total valuation, and average value of the different classes of property for the years 1874 and 1875.

YEARS.	Personal prop- erty.	REAL ESTATE.	
		City and vil- lage lots.	Lands.
1869	\$82,737,142	\$75,582,095	\$167,912,359
1870	79,218,533	77,885,389	169,661,316
1871	76,757,910	80,123,020	172,622,673
1872	81,201,828	83,279,220	173,516,806
1873	80,613,943	86,283,961	173,722,348
1874	81,786,089	88,989,509	175,700,866
1875	77,827,663	87,168,209	172,428,520

TABLE showing the Number, total Valuation and Average Value of Property for the years 1874 and 1875.

ARTICLES.	NUMBER.		INCREASE in 1875.	VALUE.		AVR'GE VALUE.		INCREASE in 1875.
	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	
Horses.....	291,461	291,815	354	\$12,902,719	\$12,374,928	\$41 27	\$42 40	*\$527,791
Cattle.....	831,576	805,881	*25,695	9,570,574	8,979,158	11 51	11 14	*591,416
Mules and asses.....	6,350	6,592	242	306,763	304,839	48 31	46 24	*1,924
Sheep and lambs.....	1,142,835	1,025,990	*116,845	1,800,569	1,640,967	1 57	1 60	*159,602
Swine.....	508,305	462,300	*46,005	1,070,287	1,188,564	2 11	2 57	118,277
Wagons, carriages, etc.....	172,669	177,401	4,732	3,942,119	3,888,222	.....	.....	*53,897
Shares of bank stock.....	186,669	41,000	*145,669	3,587,740	3,299,334	.....	.....	*288,406
Watches.....	19,462	19,950	488	434,331	422,681	.....	.....	*11,650
Pianos and melodeons.....	11,907	13,375	1,468	1,086,885	1,121,845	.....	.....	34,960
Merchants' and manufacturers' stock.....	.....	.....	.....	21,719,203	20,771,960	.....	.....	*947,243
Other personal property.....	.....	.....	.....	25,364,499	23,835,165	.....	.....	*1,529,334
Total value of personal property.....	.....	.....	.....	\$81,786,089	\$77,827,663	.....	.....	*3,958,426
Lands.....	21,979,970	22,647,004	667,034	175,700,866	172,428,520	7 99	8 05	*3,272,366
City and village lots.....	.....	.....	.....	88,989,509	87,168,209	.....	.....	*1,821,300
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	\$346,476,464	\$337,424,392	.....	.....	.....

*Decrease.

There having been no laws passed in the legislature of 1875 in relation to the assessment of property, the remarks thereon contained in the last report from this office are as pertinent to the subject now as then, and are therefore substantially given. In nearly all cases the returns of sales of real estate indicate that the assessed valuation was much too low. Personal property also would seem to be valued by assessors considerably below its actual worth.

There can be hardly any doubt that the property in the state has increased to a much greater extent during the past six years than the table showing the assessed valuation for that time, given on a preceding page, would indicate. It is also probable that a considerable portion of property not exempt by law escapes taxation. Assessors have, or should have, no difficulty in assessing property that comes under their observation, but there is also other property equally liable, but of such a character that it is not ordinarily visible to the assessor, and hence greater care becomes necessary on his part that such property may be assessed. The present law appears to give all necessary power to assessors to secure a full and complete assessment and valuation of the property of the state, but this result can only be attained by a strict compliance with its provisions.

For the purpose of assisting assessors in the discharge of their duties, a compilation of the assessment laws of the state, with such instructions and explanations as were thought proper, was prepared and distributed in April last.

RAILROADS.

Section 44, chapter 119, of the general laws of 1872, requires every railroad company in the state to make an annual report to its stockholders of its operations during the year ending on the 31st day of December; and to file a copy of said report in the office of the Secretary of State on or before the first of February next ensuing. Section 45 of the same chapter makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to arrange the information contained in such reports in tabular form, and prepare the same for the use of the legislature.

In view of the fact that a board of railroad commissioners was created by chapter 273 of the laws of 1874, and clothed with ample power to procure from the railroad companies in the state

any and all information desired by the commissioners for their own use, or for the information of the legislature, it was not thought necessary to give extended or detailed statements concerning railroads in the annual report from this office for 1874. Since that time the railroad commissioners have made a voluminous report, showing a wide range of investigation, and embracing much valuable information not required to be included in the report to this office by the law of 1872. There seems to be additional reasons therefore for omitting the detailed statements filed by railroad companies from the present report, inasmuch as the annual report of the railroad commissioners will contain substantially all that could be incorporated in this, and much in addition thereto.

The tables still required by law to be arranged by the Secretary of State are published as appendix "D."

The following railroad companies have been incorporated according to the provisions of chapter 119, of the general laws of 1872, since the date of the last report from this office:

Necedah & Camp Douglas Railroad Company.
 Fond du Lac & Whitewater Railway Company.
 Milwaukee & Dubuque Railroad Company.
 Grant County Railway Company.
 West Side Street Railway Company (Milwaukee.)

A summary compiled from the reports of the present year, (excepting reports from two or three companies which were not received in time to be inserted) is given as follows:

Length of roads operated in Wisconsin, miles.....	2,438 $\frac{2}{3}$
Paid up capital stock.....	\$83,873,997 82
Total cost of roads and equipments.....	146,747,251 88
Dividends paid.....	860,371 87

RECEIPTS.

Passengers.....	\$6,146,329 94
Mails.....	520,400 14
Express.....	487,186 17
Freights.....	17,765,990 80
Other sources.....	715,626 53
Total.....	\$25,635,532 88

Gross earnings in Wisconsin.....	\$11,770,741 37
Total operating expenses in Wisconsin and elsewhere.....	17,036,860 21
Other expenses, including interest, taxes, new construction, dividends, and for other purposes.....	13,058,985 13
Losses from casualties.....	79,577 76
Indebtedness.....	81,165,292 08
<hr/>	
Freight, in tons.....	5,019,388
Number of cattle and horses.....	196,742
Number of hogs and sheep.....	1,012,177
Number of through passengers.....	413,816
Number of way passengers.....	4,043,262
Number of persons killed.....	46
Number of persons injured.....	117
<hr/>	

STATISTICS OF TAXES.

By chapter 150, of the general laws of 1872, it is made the duty of each town, city, and village clerk, to make out and transmit annually to the county clerk of his county, a statement showing separately the amount of taxes levied therein, and the purposes for which the same were levied; and it is also by the same chapter made the duty of the county clerk to transmit an abstract of the same to the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of January next after having received such statement. The same law makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to make a condensed statement of the abstracts thus received, and include the same in his annual report.

According to the provisions of chapter 43, of the laws of 1874, if any town clerk fails to make the returns referred to, it becomes the duty of the county clerk to send a messenger to procure them at the expense of the town; and if any county clerk fails to send the abstract required to be sent by him, it becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to send a messenger to procure the same at the expense of the county. Under the operation of this law returns have been received from all the counties excepting Barron.

The total amount of taxes levied, and the various purposes for which the town and county taxes were collected, are shown by the following exhibits:

Amount of taxes levied, etc.

Purposes for which taxes were levied.	Amount of tax.	Per cent.
State tax	\$593,513	.1757
County tax.....	1,478,528	.4377
County school tax.....	288,584	.0854
Town taxes.....	3,038,637	.4126
School district taxes.....	1,393,863	.2677
Road district taxes	903,123	.8996
Totals.....	\$7,696,248	2.2787

Purposes for which county taxes were levied:

Support of poor.....	\$190,634
County buildings	89,571
Railroad aid or indebtedness.....	129,921
Roads and bridges.....	33,063
Salaries of county officers.....	238,185
Court expenses	143,316
Jail expenses, including sheriffs' salaries	80,941
All other county expenses	1,027,290
Total taxes.....	\$1,932,921

Purposes for which town taxes were levied:

Current expenses.....	\$1,098,620
School purposes.....	484,926
Support of poor.....	61,301
Other purposes.....	1,393,790
Total	\$3,038,637

From the foregoing statement it appears that the total tax levied in the state was \$7,696,248. The aggregate of local valuation, according to the returns, was \$337,758,068. The rate of tax, therefore, was 2 27-100 cents on the dollar. The details are given in Appendix "E."

STATISTICS OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Chapter 110, general laws of 1872, makes it the duty of each county, town, city, and village clerk in the state, whenever requested to do so by the Secretary of State, to make a full and complete statement of the financial condition of such county, town, city, or village, showing the bonded indebtedness thereof and the purposes for which the same was incurred, together with the accrued interest thereon remaining unpaid, and all other forms of indebtedness. Statements from such of the counties as have reported will be found in Appendix "F." Several counties have made no reports, and many others report no indebtedness.

The indebtedness of cities, towns, villages, and school-districts is shown by the following statement:

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Railroad aid.....	\$3,625,334
Roads and bridges.....	102,497
Other purposes.....	3,304,786
Interest unpaid.....	589,092
All other indebtedness.....	121,461
Indebtedness of school-districts.....	207,402
	<hr/>
Total indebtedness.....	\$7,950,572
	<hr/> <hr/>

INDEBTEDNESS OF COUNTIES.

Railroad aid.....	\$2,488,975
Roads and bridges.....	147,800
Interest unpaid.....	136,067
Other purposes.....	784,859
	<hr/>
Total bonded indebtedness.....	\$3,557,701
All other indebtedness.....	142,639
	<hr/>
Total indebtedness.....	\$3,700,340
	<hr/> <hr/>

The aggregate indebtedness is therefore \$11,650,912. Detailed statements showing the indebtedness of each county separately, and also the aggregate of the indebtedness of the cities, towns, and villages within such county, are given in Appendix "E."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

According to the provisions of chapter 38, of the laws of 1874, it is made the duty of each assessor at the time of making the annual assessment of property, to ascertain the whole number of acres of each kind of farm products, including wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, hops and tobacco, growing at the time such assessment is made, and file a certificate thereof with the county clerk, of his county. It is also made the duty of each county clerk, on or before the 15th of July, to forward to the Secretary of State a certificate of the aggregate number of acres of each of said products in his county.

Returns have been received from all the counties excepting Ashland, Barron, Bayfield and Oconto. The returns are generally complete, but a few were specially defective. The following statement will afford a comparison for the two years in which the law has been in operation:

Acres	1874.	1875.
Wheat	1,794,919	1,539,008
Oats.....	700,121	766,843
Corn	713,517	866,081
Barley.....	98,471	117,020
Rye.....	83,628	92,286
Hops.....	8,051	9,720
Tobacco.....	1,444	4,452

The returns show that the corn crop of 1875 exceeded that of 1874 by 152,564 acres, whilst the crop of wheat was 255,911 less than in the preceding year.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In appendix "K" is given a statement showing the detailed receipts and expenditures of the several agricultural societies that have reported to this office, and also the names of the officers of such societies. The total number thus reported was 39.

The receipts and disbursements, as shown by said reports, are given below:

RECEIPTS.		
From State.....	\$3,600 00	
Membership	9,751 45	
Admission fees.....	26,528 99	
Entries	3,310 31	
Subscriptions	5,838 10	
Other sources	12,769 00	
		<u>\$61,797 85</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Premiums.....	\$25,533 54	
Expenses of fairs.....	15,056 20	
Pay of secretaries.....	1,967 66	
Other expenses.....	14,068 23	
		<u>\$56,625 63</u>

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

All registers of deeds in the state are required by chapter 210, of the laws of 1873, as amended by chapter 311 of the laws of 1874, to make out and transmit to the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of September, in each year, a short detailed statement in tabular form, of all sales of real estate made and recorded in their respective counties during the preceding year, showing the date of the conveyance, the description of the land sold, the consideration stated in the deed, and the assessed value of the property as shown by the last assessment roll.

It is also provided by the same act that the Secretary of State shall compile the information contained in such statement for the use of the state board of assessors, and that he may, if he deems it proper to do so, include a condensed statement of the same in his annual report. The statement is therefore published in appendix 'H,' containing reports from all the counties excepting Barron, Bayfield, and Monroe.

EXEMPT PROPERTY.

Chapter 205 of the laws of 1873 provided that all the assessors throughout the state should, when making out the assessment rolls to be made next after the passage of that act, enter in books, or on

blanks, in regular order, a correct and pertinent description as near as could be ascertained, of all real and personal property not liable to taxation except such as was exempt by subdivisions eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve of section 2, chapter 130, of the general laws of 1868, together with the value thereof, and the reason of its exemption. The returns made under that law were very incomplete, none having been received from sixteen counties.

By chapter 299, of the laws of 1874, the law of 1873 was amended so as to require assessors to make similar returns of all exempt property except that exempted by subdivisions three, four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of said section 2, of the law of 1868, above referred to. Suitable blanks for such returns were sent to the county clerks as required by law, but returns were received from only forty-seven counties, and some of those received were so imperfect as to substantially fail to give the information contemplated by law.

Chapter 183, of the laws of 1875, provided for the collection of statistics concerning exempt property by specifying classes to be returned by all assessors in the State to their respective county clerks; declaring it a misdemeanor for any assessor to neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the act; making it the duty of the county clerk to send a special messenger to obtain it from the clerk of any town, city or village that was delinquent in making this return, within the time fixed by law, at the expense of such delinquent town, city or village. It was also made the duty of the Secretary of State to dispatch a messenger, at the expense of the county, to procure the duplicate return, whenever the county clerk of any county failed to transmit it as required by law. The stringent requirements of this law were expected to secure complete returns from all the counties within the time prescribed in the act; but the counties of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Iowa, Kenosha, Marquette, Outagamie, Portage, Shawano, Taylor, Waukesha, Winnebago, and Wood, have not made returns in time for this report. It is believed, however, that under the provisions of the act of 1875, returns from all of the counties can be procured before the meeting of the next legislature, in which case they will be compiled and submitted, in addition to those herein given.

The following statement shows the aggregate value of the differ-

ent classes of exempt property according to the returns, and a tabulated statement is also given in appendix "I":

United States property.....	\$609,015
State property.....	146,005
County property.....	1,073,513
Town, city, and village property.....	822,950
Common school property.....	1,655,349
Church property.....	3,951,783
Railroad property.....	4,301,753
Cemetery property.....	230,580
College and academy property.....	602,800
All other property.....	780,973
Total property.....	<u>14,174,721</u>
Miles of railroad.....	1,511

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The total number of marriages, births, and deaths reported to this office for the year ending December 31, 1874, were as follows:

Marriages.....	9,145
Births.....	5,919
Deaths.....	1,303

Partial reports have been received from fifty counties, but many of these were incomplete. Ten counties failed to make any report. A detailed statement is given in Appendix "L."

CORPORATIONS AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A list of corporations organized under the general laws of the state, during the year ending September 30, 1875, is given in Appendix "M;" and a list of religious societies organized during the same period, in Appendix "N."

ELECTIONS.

A tabular statement is given in Appendix "O," showing the whole number of votes polled at the general election held on the third day of november, 1874, for representatives in Congress; and also the vote for and against the constitutional amendment limiting the bonded indebtedness of counties, towns, cities, villages, school dis-

tricts, or other municipal corporations, to five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein.

Appendix "O," also shows the number of votes polled at an election held on the sixth day of April, 1875, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Luther S. Dixon, chief justice of the Supreme Court; for chief justice for the full term commencing on the first day of January, 1875, and expiring on the thirty-first day of December 1882; and for judges of the first and seventh judicial circuits, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Robert Harkness and George W. Cate; and in the second judicial circuit to elect a successor to David W. Small, whose term of office will expire on the thirty-first day of December, 1875.

INDEBTEDNESS OF OTHER STATES.

Thinking it might be of interest to many persons to know the indebtedness of other states, a circular was issued in August last to the Secretary of State of each state in the Union, requesting information as to the total indebtedness of their respective states. Satisfactory responses were received in nearly all instances, and the result is shown by a tabular statement in Appendix "Q."

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

Section 3, Article 1, of the constitution of the United States, provides that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers. It was provided that the first enumeration should be made within three years from the adoption of the federal constitution, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as the Congress of the United States might by law direct. In pursuance of this constitutional requirement, a law was enacted providing for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States in 1790, and every ten years thereafter. Under these constitutional and statutory provisions the first federal census of this state was taken in 1850, Wisconsin having been admitted into the Union in 1848.

Section 3, Article 4, of the constitution of Wisconsin, provided that the legislature should make the necessary provisions for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year 1855, and at the end of every ten years thereafter. It was also provided that

the legislature at its first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, should apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy. In compliance with this requirement of our state constitution, the inhabitants were enumerated in 1855, 1865, and again in 1875. The six enumerations alluded to are herewith submitted in tabular form, and contain information concerning the growth of the state which must be of general interest.

It is hardly within the province of this report to analyze the census returns, but the figures are given for public information. Those interested in such subjects can thus prepare compilations for their own use. The population of the various counties according to the reports of the state and national enumerations are given in appendix "R." A detailed exhibit by towns of the the census of 1875 is also given in appendix "R."

STATE FINANCES.

The general financial condition of the state is fully set forth in this report, and shows a balance in the general fund of \$1,846.58 at the close of the fiscal year. It need hardly be remarked that the fact of this balance being so small, is owing to the circumstance that appropriations were made by the last legislature for purposes which could not have been anticipated in levying the state tax for 1874. After the adjournment of the legislature of that year, the Institute for the Blind, at Janesville, was destroyed by fire. The legislature of 1875 appropriated the sum of sixty-one thousand dollars for the purpose of rebuilding this Institution, including an engine-house and heating apparatus, the appropriation being made payable within the year. There was also appropriated \$31,322.78 to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for taxes paid on property which was declared by the courts to be exempt from taxation under the laws of the state; \$12,500 to attorneys for legal services in the trial of railway cases arising under the provisions of chapter 273, laws of 1874; \$25,000 for building an addition to the State University for scientific purposes; \$6,500 for Capitol Park improvements, and some other appropriations of a less amount. It may be remarked that the total appropriation for building the

addition to the University was \$80,000, but only the sum above named was made payable the present year. Of this the sum of \$7,000 was paid previous to the close of the fiscal year. During the year there was loaned to the county of Iowa, the sum of Fifty thousand dollars from the trust funds of the state under the provisions of chapter 186, of the laws of 1874, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the city and town of Mineral Point, in accordance with chapter 128, of the laws of the present year. Both of these laws provide substantially that one-tenth of the amount loaned, together with the interest, shall be annually levied and collected in the county of Iowa, as a part of the state tax, and shall be paid into the state treasury.

Since the date of the last report the sum of \$47,720 has been loaned to school-districts under the provisions of chapter 42, of the general laws of 1871, and amendatory acts. The sum of \$3,100 of the normal school fund was used in the redemption of outstanding state bonds, and certificates of indebtedness for said amount have been issued in pursuance of existing laws. The various amounts loaned to school-districts are given in the accounts showing the disbursements of the several funds, and are also set forth in detail in the report of the Commissioners of School and University Lands.

The law requires that the Secretary of State, as auditor, shall suggest means for the improvement and management of the public revenues. Under this requirement there seems to be but little to be done at the present time. Independent of direct taxation, the principal sources of revenue to the state are license fees paid by railway companies and taxes and license fees paid by insurance companies. By chapter 315, of the laws of 1874, the license fees required to be paid by railway companies was increased from three to four per cent. This has resulted in a considerable increase of revenue from that source. In addition to the taxes and fees paid by railway and insurance companies, there are also received into the treasury comparatively small amounts from telegraph and plank-road companies, from licenses to hawkers and peddlers, and from other sources, which will be found in the proper place in this report.

In the last report of this office the attention of the legislature was invited to a consideration of the propriety of imposing a tax on

the gross earnings of telegraph and express companies. This being a subject that has, at various times, occupied legislative attention, it is not deemed necessary to any more than thus briefly refer to it here as a method by which the revenues of the state might be somewhat increased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the report of this office for 1874, reference was made to the fact that some of the returns required by law to be made by county clerks are not received in time to have the information which they contain included in the annual report of the Secretary of State. It is respectfully suggested that there should be legal provisions authorizing the Secretary of State to send a messenger to procure any returns from counties that are not received within the time fixed by law, and county clerks should have similar authority in procuring returns from towns. Such provisions now exist relating to returns required to be made in pursuance of chapter 150 of the laws of 1872, relating to statistics of taxes, and chapter 183 of the laws of 1875, relating to property exempt from taxation. It is believed that if these provisions were made applicable by a general act to all of the returns which the law requires to be sent to this office, the result would be that the annual report would contain much useful information that it is now impossible, as a rule, to give therein.

In the last report it was stated that the expenditures of the Commissioner of Immigration for the year 1873 exceeded the appropriation proper to be used for the payment thereof, and hence that there was an unpaid balance of \$1,188.87, for the payment of which provision should be made by the legislature. Nothing having been done relative thereto at the last session, it is thought proper to again refer to the matter here, and the remarks on that subject set forth in the report of 1874 are substantially given. On the twenty-ninth day of March, of the last named year, bills were sent to this office by the Commissioner of Immigration for documents that had been printed and distributed in Europe the year preceding.

These bills were as follows: Reed & Kaim, London, England, £298, 0s 4d.; Frederick M. Wallem, Bergen, Norway; 820 Norwegian specie daler; being \$1,636.00, and \$992.20, respectively, in

currency. It was found that there was not a sufficient amount of the appropriation for 1873 left to defray these expenses, there being only the sum of \$1,439.33 properly applicable thereto.

This was paid to Reed & Kaim, it appearing that they were entitled to priority of payment.

There, is therefore, still unpaid on these bills, so far as the record of this office shows, the sum above named, for which there should be an appropriation.

It may not be improper here to refer to the fact that by the provisions of chapter 238 of the laws of 1874, the office of Commissioner of Immigration will expire on the first Monday of January next.

The annual report of the Secretary of State is required to be made within ten days after the close of the fiscal year. This provision was enacted many years ago when the business of the state was comparatively small, and the labor involved in preparing such report correspondingly so. The circumstances are, however, different at present, and the time allowed for preparing the report is hardly sufficient for the purpose, considering the care that is requisite, and the fact that but little can be done towards the preparation of portions of it until after the fiscal year has closed. It is therefore recommended that an amendment be adopted requiring the report to be submitted within twenty days after the close of the fiscal year, instead of ten, as the law now requires.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER DOYLE,
Secretary of State.

APPENDIX "A."

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES.	<i>State Tax.</i>	<i>Suit Tax.</i>	
Adams	\$2,141 52	\$23,00	.....
Ashland	1,340 57	24 00	.....
Barron	932 03	.....	.....
Bayfield	808 46	5 37	.....
Brown	13,088 16	15 00	.....
Buffalo	3,217 16	19 00	.....
Burnett	546 74	.....	.....
Calumet	5,033 51	18 00	.....
Chippewa	12,998 40	106 00	.....
Clark	5,307 35	112 00	.....
Columbia	14,962 74	98 00	.....
Crawford	5,263 16	58 00	.....
Dane	35,956 71	413 00	.....
Dodge	24,006 49	.....	.....
Door	1,473 43	9 00	.....
Douglas	1,715 04	3 00	.....
Dunn	4,357 86	72 00	.....
Eau Claire	6,215 39	81 00	.....
Fond du Lac	25,985 72	82 00	.....
Grant	20,783 18	187 00	.....
Green	14,310 72	33 00	.....
Green Lake	7,576 36	.....	.....
Iowa	12,757 33	111 60	.....
Jackson	3,011 73	28 00	.....
Jefferson	16,381 85	64 00	.....
Juneau	3,988 78	43 00	.....
Kenosha	9,177 32	69 00	.....
Kewaunee	970 03	39 00	.....
La Crosse	9,853 52	55 00	.....
La Fayette	11,368 21	54 00	.....
Manitowoc	12,203 15	67 00	.....
Marathon	7,316 84	.....	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES—Continued.	Suit Tax.	State Tax.	
Marquette	\$2,465 45	\$28 00	.....
Milwaukee	70,862 05	421 00	.....
Monroe	6,246 00	46 00	.....
Oconto	7,898 66	29 00	.....
Outagamie	10,158 77		.....
Ozaukee	5,279 11	51 00	.....
Pepin	1,179 63	15 00	.....
Pierce	5,989 66	25 00	.....
Polk	2,343 63	37 00	.....
Portage.....	4,819 23	63 00	.....
Racine	15,468 96	106 00	.....
Richland	5,753 59	27 00	.....
Rock	29,360 54	122 00	.....
St. Croix	5,761 59		.....
Sauk.....	12,802 24	44 00	.....
Shawano	2,145 10		.....
Sheboygan.....	13,585 03	24 00	.....
Trempealeau.....	3,738 69	104 00	.....
Vernon	8,195 76	66 00	.....
Walworth.....	19,195 65	80 00	.....
Washington	10,222 73	76 00	.....
Waukesha	19,627 41	76 00	.....
Waupaca	5,477 83	33 00	.....
Waushara	2,945 59	18 00	.....
Winnebago	22,800 84	90 00	.....
Wood	2,696 55	63 00	.....
Total	\$592,069 75	\$3,532 97	.....
			\$595,602 72
RAILROADS.			
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.....	\$142,381 08		.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railway Company....	225,392 41		.....
Green Bay and Minnesota Railway Company.....	6,705 24		.....
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Co.....	3,042 56		.....
Mineral Point Railroad Company.....	4,791 85		.....
North Wisconsin Railroad Company.....	400 96		.....
Prairie du Chien & McGregor Railroad Company.....	1,675 40		.....
Western Union Railroad Company.....	17,417 74		.....
Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company.....	3,170 10		.....
West Wisconsin Railroad Company.....	31,437 12		.....
			436,414 46
PLANK AND OTHER ROADS.			
Fond du Lac Gravel Road Company.....	\$48 71		.....
Milwaukee and Janesville Plankroad Company.....	32 52		.....
Milwaukee and Green Bay Plankroad Company.....	10 25		.....
Milwaukee and Brookfield Turnpike Company.....	33 40		.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Plankroad Company.....	45 88		.....
Washington Plankroad Company.....	3 08		.....
			173 84
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Great Western Telegraph Company.....	\$42 00		.....
Northwestern Telegraph Company.....	2,002 00		.....
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	244 00		.....
			2,288 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

BONDS RECEIVABLE.		
Bank of Sheboygan.....	\$310 00	
Farmers' Bank of Fond du Lac.....	200 00	
		\$510 00
INSURANCE COMPANIES—TAXES AND LICENSES.		
<i>Fire.</i>		
American Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$500 00	
Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	2,534 78	
Atlas Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	265 58	
Atlantic Insurance Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	38 87	
Allemania Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.....	710 08	
American Central Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	224 81	
American Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Penn.....	48 96	
American Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.....	1,310 28	
Armenia Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	63 24	
Amazon Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	384 35	
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.	500 00	
Brewers' Insurance Co. of America, Milwaukee, Wis....	843 65	
Black River Insurance Co., Watertown, N. Y.....	106 41	
Buffalo Insurance Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	177 30	
British America Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	116 34	
Bangor Insurance Co., Bangor, Me.....	500 00	
Concordia Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis..	830 21	
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	148 32	
Commerce Insurance Co., New York.....	47 76	
Capital City Insurance Co., Albany, N. Y.....	26 27	
Commercial Union, Assurance Co., London, G. B.....	352 94	
Citizens' Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.....	500 00	
Continental Insurance Co., New York.....	1,621 48	
Clay Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Newport, Ky.....	156 74	
Dodge County Mutual Insurance Co., Waupun, Wis.....	945 18	
Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich...	283 25	
Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.	500 00	
Faneuil Hall Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.....	71 61	
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., San Francisco, Cal.....	284 97	
Farmers' and Drivers' Insurance Co.....	500 00	
Fairfield Insurance Co., South Norwalk, Conn.....	108 33	
Fire Association Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	563 67	
Franklin Insurance Company, Wheeling, W. Va.....	158 98	
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	543 49	
Germania Insurance Co., New Orleans, La.....	601 05	
Germantown Farmers' Mut. Ins. Co., Dheinsville, Wis..	611 43	
German Insurance Co., Freeport, Ill.....	183 80	
Germania Fire Insurance Co., New York.....	611 10	
Glens Falls Insurance Co., N. Y.....	103 37	
German American Insurance Co., New York.....	598 14	
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Philadelphia, Pa..	339 00	
Globe Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.....	444 75	
German American Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	500 00	
Hekla Insurance Co., Madison, Wis.....	484 11	
Hartford Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	1,672 24	
Home Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio.....	184 35	
Herman Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., Woodland, Wis.	90 90	
Hoffman Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.....	50 28	
Home Insurance Co., N. Y.....	2,398 98	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—Fire—Continued.		
Home Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.	\$500 00	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct.	83 71	.....
Hanover Fire Insurance Co. N. Y.	611 10	.....
Howard Insurance Co., N. Y.	106 88	.....
Humboldt Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.	120 49	.....
Hudson Insurance Co., Jersey City, N. J.	75 57	.....
Hamburg Brumen Insurance Co., Hamburg, Ger.	102 98	.....
Home Insurance and Banking Co., Galveston, Texas.	500 00	.....
Irving Insurance Co., N. Y.	81 22	.....
Imperial Fire Insurance Co., London, G. B.	196 41	.....
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.	500 00	.....
Kansas Insurance Co., Levanworth.	145 58	.....
Lorillard Insurance Co., N. Y.	68 74	.....
Lamar Insurance Co., N. Y.	73 33	.....
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.	111 22	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., G. B.	380 01	.....
Lancashire Insurance Co., Manchester, G. B.	253 01	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Co., Mil., Wis.	3,390 91	.....
Meriden Insurance Co., Meriden, Ct.	60 25	.....
Mercantile Insurance Co.; Cleveland, O.	204 28	.....
Madison Mutual Insurance Co., Madison, Wis.	2,093 95	.....
Merchants' Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.	77 94	.....
Mercantile Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	76 90	.....
Merchants and Traders' Insurance Co., N. Y.	294 69	.....
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Boston.	152 83	.....
Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	447 17	.....
Millville Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Millville, N. J.	311 92	.....
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., N. Y.	434 00	.....
Merchants' Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.	500 00	.....
North British and Mercantile Ins. Co., London, G. B.	785 07	.....
Northwestern National Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	3,413 62	.....
National Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.	247 33	.....
Niagara Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	511 06	.....
North America Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	1,250 63	.....
New Orleans Insurance Co., N. O.	769 72	.....
Orient Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.	153 50	.....
Orient Mutual Insurance Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	576 98	.....
Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.	1,112 61	.....
Phoenix Insurance Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	991 25	.....
Phoenix Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.	500 00	.....
Peoples' Insurance Co., Memphis, Tenn.	167 17	.....
Prescott Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.	38 40	.....
Penn Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	261 12	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	344 05	.....
Planters' Insurance Co., Memphis, Tenn.	60 56	.....
Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., N. Y.	224 12	.....
Providence Washington Insurance Co., Providence R. I.	31 48	.....
Queen's Insurance Co., Liverpool, Eng.	369 72	.....
Royal Canadian Insurance Co., Montreal, Can.	558 91	.....
Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool Eng.	612 72	.....
Roger Williams Insurance Co.; Providence, R. I.	500 00	.....
Reading Insurance Co., Reading, Pa.	500 00	.....
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.	254 18	.....
St Nicholas Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	18 00	.....
St Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn.	798 83	.....
Shoe and Leather Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.	84 30	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—Fire—Continued.

St. Joseph Fire and Marine Ins. Co., St. Joseph, Mo	\$122 14	.....
Star Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	45 85	.....
Standard Insurance Co., N. Y.	75 26	.....
Scottish Commercial Ins. Co., Glasgow, Scotland	65 75	.....
Standard Fire Insurance Co., N. J.	500 00	.....
Trader's Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	241 10	.....
Tradesmen's Insurance Co., N. Y.	146 92	.....
Union, Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Galveston, Texas	500 00	.....
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mut. Ins. Co., Chasburg, Wis.	3 30	.....
Westchester Ins. Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.	163 04	.....
Watertown Insurance Co., Watertown, N. Y.	260 67	.....
Williamsburg City Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	14 16	.....
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada	336 64	.....

Total Fire Insurance \$54,406 60

Life.

Etna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	\$300 00	.....
Berkshire Life Insurance Co., Pittsfield, Mass.	300 00	.....
Chicago Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	300 00	.....
Continental Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00	.....
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00	.....
Continental Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	150 00	.....
Equitable Life Assurance Company, New York	300 00	.....
Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Germania Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Hartford Accident Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00	.....
Home Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Life Assurance Co. of America, St. Louis, Mo.	362 50	.....
Missouri Valley Life Ins. Co., Leavenworth, Kansas	100 00	.....
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.	300 00	.....
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.	300 00	.....
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Northwestern Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	4,139 95	.....
National Life Ins. Co., of U. S. A., Washington, D. C.	300 00	.....
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.	300 00	.....
New York Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Protection Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	300 00	.....
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Phila., Penn.	300 00	.....
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00	.....
Railway Passenger Assurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00	.....
St. Louis Life Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo	300 00	.....
Traveler's Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00	.....
Teutonia Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	300 00	.....
United States Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Universal Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....
Washington Life Insurance Co., New York	300 00	.....

Total Life Insurance \$13,452 45

Total Insurance \$67,859 05

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

T. A. Aordson.....	\$12 50	C. Bruno.....	\$40 00
M. B. Arnold.....	40 00	Fred Baars.....	20 00
B. Aunschynsky.....	5 00	Brown & Co.....	80 00
H. H. Auer.....	3 59	E. T. Bunons.....	40 00
Jacob Anderson.....	20 00	F. Buckansky.....	20 00
L. Alberberg.....	15 00	W. Buckonsky.....	20 00
C. Apple.....	20 00	Rich Bowhan.....	20 00
Jos. Arson.....	15 00	J. Burnett.....	15 00
Sam. Arson.....	20 00	S. B. W. Brown.....	40 00
Adams & Lochlil.....	40 00	Ad. Brunhill.....	13 75
Fritz Albell.....	15 00	Aug. Bramen.....	20 00
Isaac Abramson.....	20 00	Burnett & Jarvis.....	40 00
Mars Anderson.....	40 00	James Brennen.....	20 00
Joseph Attschal.....	12 50	John Boughton.....	20 00
Wm. Alderson.....	40 00	Chas. Burbin.....	20 00
L. G. Algen.....	8 33	Henry Brooksher.....	20 00
Geo. Athrop.....	26 66	Henry Burns.....	20 00
G. M. Bailly.....	6 25	John Brookman.....	18 34
A. C. Bird.....	6 25	W. T. Burningham.....	15 00
G. M. Brundage.....	6 25	James Ball.....	36 66
Henry J. Becker.....	16 66	Van Burns.....	80 00
C. C. Brockman.....	20 00	Norman J. Bull.....	40 00
John Burns.....	8 75	Bartholomew & Warner.....	13 75
Thos. A. Burnett.....	5 83	Elijah Belding.....	12 50
H. S. Benjamin.....	13 32	Julius Beach.....	13 75
Brown & Co.....	40 00	John Bristol.....	15 00
Brown & Co.....	40 00	E. P. Blair.....	16 67
Billips & Son.....	33 33	M. W. Bowen.....	5 00
Chas. Burl.....	11 65	Brewer & Co.....	40 00
J. W. Bailey.....	26 67	Baldwin & Co.....	12 50
P. S. Barry.....	11 66	Leopold Black.....	12 50
E. P. Blair.....	10 00	C. C. Beach.....	16 67
Burnett & Son.....	20 00	G. J. Brush.....	11 25
G. Board.....	20 00	P. T. Barnum.....	100 00
Stephen Bembey.....	23 33	George Breckinridge.....	10 00
Richard Benney.....	10 00	S. E. Curtis.....	8 33
Marcus Bort.....	8 25	L. D. Chase.....	11 65
Bublitz & Ehlers.....	20 00	Campbell & Son.....	12 50
Brown & Co.....	20 00	G. Clinkofstein.....	11 67
H. Bowman.....	8 33	M. M. Colburn.....	5 00
H. Butthauer.....	7 50	James Crawford.....	7 50
Blair, Frisby & Co.....	8 33	A. Chapeck.....	10 00
Chas. Burns.....	6 66	C. T. Cunningham.....	10 00
John Back.....	5 00	D. W. Cheeny.....	20 00
Levi M. Breese.....	2 50	Israel Childs.....	10 00
James Burke.....	6 67	Mark Cawkins.....	10 00
Thos. Boyle.....	84	E. P. Cook.....	6 66
Boutton & Co.....	5 00	Geo. Crafton.....	6 67
Geo. Bening.....	5 00	Henry Crafton.....	6 67
Chs. Ballumkel.....	5 00	John M. Clark.....	1 67
W. B. Barns.....	1 67	N. L. Carr.....	13 33
G. H. Button.....	40 00	Charles Carlez.....	1 25
Stephen Bentley.....	16 67	James Coyle.....	3 33
Burnett & Son.....	40 00	W. W. Case.....	20 00
J. Blumenthal.....	15 00	C. Campbell.....	40 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS—Continued.

C. B. Cummings.....	\$40 00	Lewis Epsine	\$15 00
O. S. Carpenter.....	20 00	Lewis Epsstein	15 00
A. Cunningham	20 00	J. C. French	20 00
F. Cogswell	15 00	W. P. Fitzgerald	8 75
W. W. Case.....	20 00	Simon Frank.....	20 00
G. L. Cook	15 00	James Foley.....	6 67
D. Cohn.....	15 00	Joseph Fox	2 50
D. Conheim.....	15 00	R. Frank.....	2 50
John Campbell.....	15 00	Ol Freeman.....	20 00
P. J. Cunningham	20 00	J. C. French	20 00
G. Cramer	20 00	A. Faucher.....	20 00
H. D. Clark.....	15 00	J. Frienderfield.....	15 00
Henry Cohen.....	15 00	M. Frank	15 00
Samuel Cohen.....	13 75	Phil. Fink	15 00
Jacob Caswell.....	40 00	J. Frienderfield.....	15 00
W. R. Clark.....	40 00	A. Foelner & Co	20 00
Cushing & Earntwight..	18 33	J. Faust & Co.....	20 00
Thos. H. Carr.....	13 75	L. Z. Farwell.....	40 00
Julius Cohen	13 75	M. Farwell.....	20 00
S. R. Crosby.....	16 34	Thom Falvy & Bro.....	20 00
Alois Chapek.....	18 33	Frank & Morehouse....	18 34
Michael Connor.....	11 25	E. B. Foundmore	40 00
G. W. Coop.....	22 50	James Farley.....	20 00
E. P. Cook.....	16 67	Thos. Flecher	40 00
H. B. Chambers.....	13 33	Jacob Fortz.....	20 00
J. J. Cochran	10 00	Geo. W. Fletcher	15 00
John O'Connor.....	10 00	L. L. Farwell.....	40 00
P. W. Curtis.....	10 00	Frank Fisher.....	20 00
John Durner	8 75	Moritz Falk	15 00
H. Dobbins.....	40 00	Eugene Flynn.....	11 25
J. M. Doolittle.....	10 00	W. P. Fitzgerald.....	10 00
F. S. Delley & Co.....	20 00	Fisher & Co.....	10 00
W. K. Dair	23 33	J. Gooduhill.....	10 00
Dolsentson & Co	20 00	J. W. Granger	11 67
A. Davis.....	10 00	B. H. Grant.....	8 75
A. Davis.....	20 00	John Gary.....	8 75
Clinton Dunning	13 34	Robert Gustie.....	7 50
H. Dobbins.....	40 00	Felix Gallache.....	7 50
J. C. Duffy.....	15 00	Gurly & Shaffer.....	10 00
Jas. Decker	40 00	Wm. Goodnoer.....	8 75
B. Doty.....	15 00	J. Goodhard.....	10 00
A. L. Dahl.....	20 00	S. Gurner.....	20 00
F. Ditter.....	20 00	B. Goldberg.....	20 00
Michael Duffey	18 33	James Gurman.....	10 00
J. M. Doolittle	18 34	Gallagher & Kennedy ..	20 00
Thad Drake.....	8 33	G. W. Granger	10 00
Lorens Dow	15 00	Jas. Griffith.....	18 35
F. H. Dow.....	11 25	M. Gehl.....	20 00
Charles Drake.....	7 50	C. F. Griswold.....	26 66
N. B. Dresser.....	10 00	J. C. Gary & Co.....	6 66
John Ennes & Bro	16 66	Chs. Grimshan.....	6 67
P. Ebbenson.....	13 75	L. M. Garven.....	6 67
J. A. Evetts.....	5 00	M. N. Gunsoloen.....	6 67
S. R. Emmerson	40 00	J. M. Grace.....	6 66
D. Epsine.....	15 00	John Grail.....	6 66

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS—Continued.

Wm. Gallan	\$1 66	Hunting & Chesbro.....	\$40 00
H. H. Guernsey.....	83	James Heim.....	20 00
James Gowan.....	20 00	G. C. Hoyt.....	15 00
Adam Gibson.....	15 00	Jac. Harris.....	15 00
M. Greenwald.....	20 00	J. Hepner.....	15 00
R. Goldstein.....	20 00	Simon Herz.....	15 00
H. H. Guernsey.....	10 00	G. W. Haynes.....	20 00
Geo. Glaiser.....	20 00	H. Hayhalm.....	20 00
James Gleason.....	20 00	F. F. Higgins.....	40 00
A. Golding.....	15 00	S. Hoffman.....	20 00
Wm. Green.....	40 00	E. H. Hugasten.....	20 00
L. Grossman.....	15 00	John Hantle.....	15 00
J. M. Granger.....	40 00	N. B. Harwood.....	40 00
S. E. Gore.....	20 00	W. W. Houghton.....	15 00
N. J. Gallagher.....	20 00	— Hyde.....	15 00
B. Goldstein.....	15 00	E. H. Herman.....	18 33
Moses Goldstein.....	13 75	Harris' (circus).....	100 00
H. H. Gurney.....	9 13	Joel Hood.....	15 00
John Garahan.....	13 75	Anton Holub.....	18 33
M. Geiss.....	16 67	Patrick Harney.....	33 36
Griffin & Son.....	16 67	A. Hanks.....	12 50
W. Greenwald.....	13 34	Solomon Herz.....	15 00
Henry Greger.....	10 00	Fred. M. Hegan.....	18 33
E. W. Halloway.....	8 75	Chs. Heiden.....	15 00
T. S. Hoak.....	11 67	Jacob Hirz.....	11 25
Jabez Herz.....	8 75	Samuel Hopper.....	11 25
Herm Herman.....	20 00	N. R. Howard.....	11 25
M. Hahn.....	8 66	O. L. Hathaway.....	15 00
M. F. Hanson.....	10 00	C. Hagerty.....	10 00
Chs. Hoth.....	10 00	E. J. Jelling.....	15 00
Ulrich Herman.....	23 33	O. B. Judd.....	40 00
Hackett & Co.....	23 33	A. Jacobs.....	10 00
Hammond & Stevens..	23 33	Wm. Jones.....	8 33
F. C. Hutchinson.....	10 00	James Johnson.....	6 67
C. Hoagland.....	20 00	John Jordan.....	3 34
John Hisse.....	20 00	J. Johnson.....	3 37
— Huneman.....	20 00	J. Johnson.....	3 33
J. Hasbeaceck.....	10 00	T. A. Johnson.....	40 00
Hillikin & Rykman....	11 66	L. Jacobson.....	15 00
H. S. Hanan.....	16 67	R. Jenkinson.....	20 00
Jaach Hecht.....	8 34	Johnson & Howard....	40 00
Geo. C. Hewett.....	20 00	Johnson & Richards....	80 00
Myron Hawley.....	40 00	W. Jelinske.....	18 33
F. F. Higgins.....	20 00	Mrs. Jones.....	20 00
Simon Hunt.....	5 00	Rudolph Jacobs.....	11 25
Mary Huntley.....	5 00	Bernard Karsel.....	8 75
J. M. Hood.....	40 00	Joseph Kerns.....	7 50
Lyman Holcomb.....	3 75	A. T. Keyser.....	20 00
R. Helms.....	2 50	E. Kuschner.....	20 00
J. M. Hood.....	10 00	C. Kingsland.....	11 75
Oscar Hill.....	15 00	John Keller.....	20 00
J. W. Hurlburt.....	20 00	Uris Kyle.....	10 00
H. H. Huner.....	20 00	Bernard Karsel.....	2 92
A. J. Huff.....	20 00	Joseph Kellett.....	20 00
Robt. Helms.....	15 00	C. Koontz.....	20 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS—Continued.

B. Keller	\$16 67	Simon Lubinski.....	\$15 00
Wm. Klust.....	8 33	John Lynch.....	40 00
Phil. Kranse.....	10 00	H. Langlois.....	20 00
Florins Klauffer.....	6 25	Samuel Lazare.....	20 00
Ecter Kelley.....	6 66	M. Loescher.....	20 00
Abram Koffman.....	15 00	The. Long.....	15 00
Lewis Kutry.....	1 25	Jacob Let.....	15 00
M. H. Kuhne.....	1 25	Jacob Liberman.....	15 00
Kirby & Newbery.....	40 00	Lee Loeb.....	13 75
Kirby & Newbery.....	40 00	John Leuthe.....	12 50
W Klust.....	20 00	Isaac Lang.....	12 50
A. Y. Kayser.....	20 00	S. Lindley.....	12 50
A. Y. Kayser.....	20 00	C. D. Lockwood.....	16 67
D. Klein.....	15 00	Ign Langer.....	11 25
Julius Kohn.....	20 00	J. F. Suisch.....	13 33
Walcher Keys.....	40 00	C. Ladd & Bro.....	40 00
F. Kaufman.....	20 00	Lewis Lereque.....	13 33
F. Kariffn.....	15 00	Jac Lieser.....	13 33
A. S. Kahn & Co.....	20 00	John McGinley.....	8 75
A. S. Kahn & Co.....	20 00	Thos McShane.....	8 75
Lewis Kueger.....	15 00	Daniel McNellis.....	5 00
C. M. Kinney.....	20 00	— McGrail.....	6 66
Nathan Knapp.....	10 00	L. McGovern.....	40 00
T Kauffer.....	5 00	John McGail.....	40 00
— Koenenger.....	20 00	Wm. McGail.....	40 00
L. T. Kellogg.....	11 25	A. D. McLean & Son.....	40 00
F. Kimball.....	40 00	N. McIntire & Son.....	40 00
G. Lena. e Delsonno.....	15 00	Frank McCarty.....	15 00
John Lynch.....	30 00	McCoy & Pepper.....	33 34
Ladd & Co.....	20 00	Jas. McGovern.....	20 00
A. D. Larneroux.....	11 66	F. A. Mc Collow.....	7 50
J. Lunt.....	10 00	Wm. McGeogh.....	13 33
A. Lipsky.....	6 25	M. Mason.....	11 66
Isaac Loeb.....	8 33	John C. Morris.....	7 50
Henry Langlors.....	8 33	H. S. Mills.....	7 50
J. M. LaCounts & Co.....	40 00	C. A. Merrett.....	20 00
J. M. LaCounts & Co.....	16 66	Martin & Linkin.....	23 33
Franz Lurk.....	6 25	Robt. Mullinger.....	11 66
Peter Lee.....	5 00	A. D. Macgeleod.....	15 00
J. M. Lunnell.....	5 00	C. Mellench.....	20 00
Geo. Loomis.....	5 00	L. Meling.....	20 00
John Lubin.....	5 00	P. Mevorin.....	8 75
John Lynch.....	5 00	C. J. Medbury.....	30 00
Dan Leahy.....	6 66	M. L. Maxwell.....	40 00
Sam'l Lewis.....	6 66	H. D. Miner.....	40 00
P. Lusknosk.....	3 34	L. Moses.....	11 67
Matthew Lamphere.....	1 67	— Medbury.....	30 00
Mavritz Lefkarowitz.....	2 50	Oliver Murrin.....	16 66
J. Luser.....	1 25	J. T. Morrison.....	6 25
J. E. Lewis.....	20 00	John Meyer.....	3 75
G. Lohman.....	20 00	Mat Malenson.....	3 75
Daniel Lindy.....	40 00	Jas. O'Malley.....	6 67
P. Laskawski.....	40 00	Mapes & Ketchum.....	3 34
M. J. Loonie.....	20 00	A. H. Mahler.....	20 00
J. H. Lustin.....	15 00	Dennis Mennin.....	6 67

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS—Continued.

M. Malench.....	\$15 00	C. A. Peterson.....	\$8 75
Anna Malitz.....	13 75	J. Parccmi.....	7 50
Meadows & Bros.....	20 00	Ned Parker.....	8 75
Geo. Meyer.....	18 33	Pierce & Foger.....	23 33
C. D. Morse.....	15 00	C. Prandt.....	15 00
Dennis Manning.....	40 00	C. L. Parker.....	16 66
Marshall Morris.....	3 34	M. C. Pease.....	40 00
Jas. A. Manning.....	3 34	P. O. Poole.....	6 67
P. Mayer.....	1 25	W. L. Pierce.....	2 50
A. H. Mahler.....	40 00	Moses Perkins.....	2 50
J. E. Marrin.....	3 34	Parry & Mears.....	40 00
Chas. Missing.....	20 00	A. Pedley.....	40 00
Ole Murrin.....	40 00	Purdy & Murrle.....	40 00
Mott & Bautt.....	20 00	P. O. Poole.....	40 00
Mack & Co.....	40 00	Pullen & Welden.....	20 00
E. B. Manning.....	40 00	Thomas Payne.....	20 00
Mattley & Meare.....	40 00	Ned Parker.....	15 00
H. F. Marsin.....	40 00	C. D. Paul.....	20 00
F. D. Mead.....	40 00	S. Pelman.....	15 00
James O. Malky.....	40 00	Simeon Peck.....	15 00
Jos. Maletz.....	15 00	R. W. Patterson.....	20 00
J. Meyer.....	15 00	C. Pederman.....	20 00
Wm. Mullen.....	40 00	Winzel Papincal.....	20 00
G. H. Merry.....	20 00	Sam. Petger.....	20 00
Marsh Bros.....	20 00	R. K. Pruenberg.....	18 33
E. Menkers.....	20 00	James E. Payne.....	15 00
A. B. Maburz.....	40 00	A. P. Partridge.....	18 33
P. Moses.....	15 00	E. S. Partridge.....	8 33
A. Mayers.....	20 00	H. Popenheil.....	13 33
Domenico Maggenti.....	12 50	Potter & Veon.....	13 33
N. F. Meacham.....	7 50	S. E. Perry.....	10 00
Adam Maurer.....	16 67	S. Paziski.....	13 33
H. S. Mariam.....	13 33	John Quinn.....	8 75
Lewis Nathan.....	15 00	T. D. Remington.....	23 55
H. G. Nausse.....	20 00	C. D. Robinson.....	8 75
Northrop & Bandish.....	10 00	Austin Russell.....	23 33
F. Neorowzky.....	10 00	J. L. Russell.....	23 33
George Nueche.....	6 67	M. Rosenhals.....	8 75
W. Nutter.....	2 50	D. C. Rudd.....	20 00
C. H. North.....	2 50	R. Rose.....	23 33
H. Norman.....	15 00	H. Renke.....	8 33
M. Neuman.....	15 00	Pat. Riley.....	6 25
Joseph Nesbur.....	20 00	B. Robbins.....	100 00
W. Netter.....	12 50	Isidor Rantle.....	20 00
L. B. Nichols.....	16 34	E. B. Redfield.....	20 00
B. O. Null.....	16 66	James Rogers.....	15 00
James Nillens.....	11 25	Sam. Ross.....	20 00
O'Brien & Rink.....	20 00	Alex. Russell.....	20 00
Charles Osborn.....	6 66	O. P. Riteman.....	15 00
J. M. O'Hara.....	6 67	Austin Russell.....	40 00
James Osborn.....	20 00	J. Ruedy.....	40 00
John Outle.....	40 00	C. H. Rogers.....	40 00
Charles Obererch.....	20 00	John Ripple.....	20 00
Ole Oleson.....	20 00	S. Reeve.....	13 75
George L. Price.....	5 83	John Rose.....	20 00

'A.'—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS—Continued.

J. Rothstein.....	\$15 00	G. H. Shuppert.....	\$20 00
Valentine Relm.....	18 34	J. N. Shaefer.....	15 00
Yankee Robinson.....	100 00	James Speder.....	13 75
Anton Rengkjob.....	15 00	M. F. Stein.....	13 75
H. W. Rogers.....	16 67	Schröder & Co.....	20 00
Franz Ritztoff.....	11 25	F. C. Smith.....	13 75
Runger & Kinne.....	13 33	A. D. Simmons.....	20 00
John Rink.....	10 00	R. J. Schwab.....	10 00
William State.....	23 33	John Schundt.....	15 00
J. H. Scholl.....	10 00	W. A. Scott.....	9 17
S. G. Scheafer.....	20 00	Henry Shaw.....	20 00
Seleg Saabfield.....	11 67	P. Sawtel.....	10 00
G. H. Schuppert.....	11 67	T. Silverman.....	12 50
A. Salinges.....	8 75	Fred Schmidt.....	12 50
E. D. Scott & Glidden..	10 00	D. W. Sherman.....	11 25
Thomas Scollard.....	10 00	Franz Schröder.....	20 00
E. B. Smith.....	23 33	J. Schuner.....	15 00
Fred Schutte.....	20 00	Levi Straus.....	12 50
Wm. Schreoder.....	23 33	Smith & Co.....	9 17
M. L. Snow.....	23 33	Wm. Stuneman.....	20 00
A. J. Sherburne.....	23 33	James Soren.....	16 66
E. W. Sherman.....	23 33	Pat Sane.....	16 66
Shppard & Cole.....	10 00	Peter Steinkelner.....	15 00
M. Smith & Co.....	10 00	Henry Shea.....	11 25
Jake Shepere.....	7 50	Geo. Straka.....	15 00
Salmon Smith.....	16 67	J. F. Smith.....	7 50
L. Schimming.....	8 34	Stevens & Pratt.....	45 00
B. Singer & Co.....	20 00	U. Spaulding.....	10 00
J. C. Summons.....	15 00	Jno. Sullivan.....	10 00
Jacob Stewer.....	10 00	P. J. Smith.....	13 33
C. U. Sutton.....	6 67	P. Tourman.....	11 66
J. S. Stofer.....	5 00	Hudson Thomas.....	20 00
A. Stoner.....	2 50	H. Tubbs.....	6 25
L. L. Sanders.....	20 00	Hudson Thomas.....	20 00
M. Stanton.....	10 00	T. A. Timonson.....	2 50
Charles Schlechting....	20 00	D. N. Taylor.....	2 50
S. S. Sanders.....	200 00	Chs. Tizcinski.....	3 66
Menzel Staidner.....	20 00	D. C. Tredway.....	40 00
M. B. Stoddard.....	200 00	John Tratz.....	15 00
Squire & Munder.....	40 00	J. F. Trisdale.....	20 00
C. C. Shaler.....	20 00	Fred Traudt.....	20 00
Searson & Co.....	40 00	M. Thal.....	15 00
Wm. Struck.....	20 00	John Tulz.....	12 50
James Snow.....	20 00	W. A. Taylor.....	33 34
M. Schmidt.....	20 00	Thos. Toomy.....	11 25
Smith & Co.....	20 00	Jos. Tichy.....	11 25
Fred Sherwood.....	20 00	Mary A. Thurston.....	10 00
Morris Simmons.....	15 00	M. S. Taffe.....	12 50
D. C. Sullivan.....	20 00	Alvis Ulrick.....	20 00
Geo. Sharpf.....	20 00	Lyman Utter.....	12 50
A. P. Stephenson.....	40 00	Aug. Vick.....	12 50
J. S. Smith.....	40 00	Joseph Vanaugher.....	15 00
H. Sherman.....	20 00	Michael Van Ess.....	15 00
James Squires.....	20 00	S. N. Van Gorden.....	40 00
F. Stevens.....	20 00	Wilh Weber.....	16 66

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS—Continued.

George Wheeler.....	\$10 00	H. G. Woodmany....	20 00	.....
Ed. Warren.....	20 00	B. Witherill.....	20 00	.....
J. L. Wulls.....	8 75	Val. Wayne.....	15 00	.....
M. Weiner.....	8 75	H. R. Whitcomb....	15 00	.....
W. J. Wooster.....	11 67	G. R. Welsh.....	20 00	.....
S. White.....	10 00	Sig'd Werskopf....	15 00	.....
B. Werner.....	10 00	Adolph Weiss.....	15 00	.....
Whipple & Brown....	20 00	Wm. Winchell.....	20 00	.....
R. J. White.....	10 00	J. Weller.....	20 00	.....
Geo. Williamson....	10 00	F. Wirtz.....	13 75	.....
E. Whitney.....	10 00	R. Woolsey.....	18 33	.....
H. B. Williams.....	40 00	E. A. Warner.....	40 00	.....
Theodore Wahrey....	8 33	J. F. Wheelock....	13 75	.....
Mait H. Wilson.....	6 00	Frank Wooful.....	16 67	.....
Christ. Wolf.....	20 00	George Watson....	13 75	.....
Jascotz Weesskoff..	5 00	George Wilcox....	20 00	.....
H. N. Willis.....	20 00	Chs. Wallis.....	11 25	.....
J. Wagner.....	3 75	O. F. Weisme.....	11 25	.....
W. N. Webster.....	6 67	A. J. Wisner.....	30 00	.....
Fred. Wermer.....	6 67	W. J. Woaster.....	13 33	.....
W. W. Webster.....	5 00	A. J. West.....	15 00	.....
B. Wallenhaupt.....	2 50	J. L. Wells.....	10 00	.....
Weller & Co.....	20 00	J. L. Wells.....	10 00	.....
J. W. Wigginton....	20 00	Zeigler & Co.....	4 17	.....
Wheeler & Fallows..	40 00	Zeigler & Co.....	8 33	.....
B. Wallenhaupt.....	15 00	E. Zenner.....	6 67	.....
Michael Werner.....	15 00	Fred Zink.....	15 00	.....
W. H. Webster.....	40 00			
				\$13,061 76

MISCELLANEOUS.

United States, transportation on arms refunded.....	\$69 34	.....
Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, notary fees.....	1,604 00	.....
Peter Doyle, Sec. of State, insurance and other fees...	4,253 00	.....
W. R. Taylor, Governor, fees of commissioners of deeds in other states.....	300 00	.....
H. B. Lowe, double payment on real estate refunded..	12 40	.....
Marathon county land sales.....	399 35	.....
Supt. Public Property—sale of books.....	35 25	.....
State Bank—expense of printing reports.....	51 00	.....
First National Bank—amount deposited by E. B. Dean refunded.....	7,500 00	.....
Geo. D. Breed, refunded for double payment.....	52 28	.....
Richard Rolf, refunded for double payment.....	10 00	.....
Income penalty.....	4,745 53	.....
United States Marshals, boarding U. S. prisoners....	1,541 69	.....
		20,573 84
Total receipts.....		\$1,136,483 67

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SALARIES AND PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.			
<i>Governor's office—</i>			
Wm. R. Taylor, Governor, salary.....	\$5,000 00	.....	.....
Chas. D. Parker, Lieutenant Governor, salary.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Chas. D. Parker, acting Governor.....	65 00	.....	.....
Geo. W. Bird, Governor's Private Secretary, salary.....	1,600 00	.....	.....
		\$7,665 00	.....
<i>Secretary's office—</i>			
Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, salary.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....
S. Cadwallader, Assistant Secretary of State, salary.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
		3,200 00	.....
<i>State Treasurer's office—</i>			
Ferdinand Kuehn, State Treasurer, salary.....	\$1,400 00	.....	.....
Jeff. J. Kuehn, Assistant State Treasurer, salary.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
		3,400 00	.....
<i>Attorney General's office—</i>			
A. Scott Sloan, Attorney General, salary.....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....
W. A. P. Morris, Assistant Attorney General, salary.....	600 00	.....	.....
		2,600 00	.....
<i>State Superintendent's office—</i>			
Edward Searing, State Superintendent, salary.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....
Edward Searing, State Superintendent, traveling expenses.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Edward Searing, State Superintendent, clerk hire.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
John B. Pradt, Assistant State Superintendent.....	1,800 00	.....	.....
State Superintendent, annual appropriation for books.....	150 00	.....	.....
		5,650 00	.....
<i>Office of Superintendent of Public Property—</i>			
T. C. Lund, Superintendent of Public property, salary.....	\$200 00	.....	.....
T. C. Lund, Superintendent of Public Property, purchasing stationery.....	250 00	.....	.....
T. C. Lund, Assistant Superintendent Public Property, salary.....	539 96	.....	.....
J. G. Knight, Superintendent Public Property, salary.....	750 00	.....	.....
J. G. Knight, Superintendent Public Property, purchasing stationery.....	750 00	.....	.....
O. F. Blakely, Assistant Superintendent Public Property, salary.....	469 20	.....	.....
		2,959 16	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SALARIES AND PERM. APPR'NS—Cont'd.			
<i>State Library—</i>			
Francis Massing, Librarian, salary....	\$1,750 00	.....	.....
W. R. Taylor, Governor, annual appropriation.....	500 00	.....	.....
State Librarian, English law reports..	3,791 74	.....	.....
Callahan & Co., American law reports.	101 00	.....	.....
Stevens & Haynes, English law reports	207 26	.....	.....
		\$6,350 00	.....
<i>State Historical Society—</i>			
L. C. Draper, Secretary, salary.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....
D. S. Durrie, Librarian, salary.....	1,600 00	.....	.....
Isaac Lyon, services in library.....	300 00	.....	.....
Isaac L. Bradley, services in library...	280 00	.....	.....
Treasurer of His. Society, annual, appropriation.....	3,500 00	.....	.....
		6,880 00	.....
<i>Supreme Court—</i>			
E. G. Ryan, Chief Justice, Salary.....	\$5,000 00	.....	.....
Orsamus Cole, Associate Justice, salary.	5,000 00	.....	.....
Wm. P. Lyon, Associate Justice, salary.	4,000 00	.....	.....
O. M. Conover, Reporter, salary.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
L. F. Kellogg, Clerk, salary and costs..	842 75	.....	.....
C. H. Beyler, Crier, per diem.....	248 00	.....	.....
		16,090 75	.....
<i>Circuit Courts—</i>			
Robert Harkness, Judge 1st Circuit...	\$1,250 00	.....	.....
Ira C. Paine, Judge 1st Circuit.....	990 39	.....	.....
J. T. Wentworth, Judge 1st Circuit...	1,083 33	.....	.....
David Small, Judge 2d Circuit.....	2,500 00	.....	.....
D. J. Pulling, Judge 3d Circuit.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
Cambell McLean, Judge 4th Circuit...	2,875 00	.....	.....
Joseph T. Mills, Judge 5th Circuit....	2,500 00	.....	.....
Romanzo Bunn, Judge 6th Circuit....	2,875 00	.....	.....
Geo. W. Cate, Judge 7th Circuit.....	1,250 00	.....	.....
Gilbert Park, Judge 7th Circuit.....	1,759 61	.....	.....
H. L. Humphrey, Judge 8th Circuit....	2,500 00	.....	.....
Alva Stewart, Judge 9th Circuit.....	2,500 00	.....	.....
E. Holmes Ellis, Judge 10th Circuit...	3,000 00	.....	.....
Solon H. Clough, Judge 11th Circuit..	2,500 00	.....	.....
H. S. Conger, Judge 12th Circuit.....	2,500 00	.....	.....
		33,083 33	.....
<i>Interest on State Indebtedness—</i>			
On State Bonds.....	\$998 00	.....	.....
Certificates of indebtedness belonging to—			
School Fund.....	109,179 00	.....	.....
University Fund.....	7,770 00	.....	.....
Agricultural College Fund....	3,670 33	.....	.....
Normal School Fund.....	36,203 33	.....	.....
		157,820 66	.....
<i>Wisconsin Reports—</i>			
Callaghan & Co.....	\$9,562 50	.....	.....
O. M. Conover.....	7,425 00	.....	.....
		16,987 50	.....
Total.....			\$262,686 40

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.			
<i>Members of Senate.</i>	<i>Salaries.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	
Robert H. Baker.....	\$350 00	\$25 00	
Levi W. Barden.....	350 00	8 00	
John A. Barney.....	350 00	28 00	
Henry D. Barron.....	350 00	68 00	
John Black.....	350 00	20 00	
Adelbert E. Bleekman..	350 00	23 00	
George E. Bryant.....	350 00	1 00	
Francis Campbell.....	350 00	28 80	
Horatio N. Davis.....	350 00	10 00	
Romanzo E. Davis.....	350 00	1 60	
Enos Eastman.....	350 00	30 00	
Robert C. Field.....	350 00	35 00	
Hiram P. Graham.....	350 00	43 00	
William H. Hiner.....	350 00	23 60	
John C. Holloway.....	350 00	19 20	
W. H. Jacobs.....	350 00	20 00	
George Krouskopp.....	350 00	12 00	
David McFarland.....	350 00	11 40	
Harvey T. Moore.....	350 00	12 00	
S. L. Nevins.....	350 00	28 00	
R. L. D. Potter.....	350 00	45 00	
John B. Quimby.....	350 00	6 60	
John M. Read.....	350 00	39 40	
William W. Reed.....	350 00	11 00	
John A. Rice.....	350 00	17 60	
William P. Rounds.....	350 00	31 00	
Reinhard Schlichting..	350 00	33 20	
John Schuette.....	350 00	36 00	
Thomas B. Scott.....	350 00	30 00	
Willis C. Silverthorn..	350 00	50 00	
Joseph Wagner.....	350 00	27 60	
Thompson D. Weeks....	350 10	10 00	
J. Gilead Wilmot.....	350 00	27 00	
	\$11,550 00	\$812 00	\$12,362 00
<i>Senate Employes—</i>			
Fred A. Dennett, chief clerk.....		\$318 00	
Thomas B. Reed, assistant clerk.....		265 00	
Thomas St. George, book keeper.....		265 00	
James F. Spencer, enrolling clerk.....		212 00	
Wilbur Dodge, engrossing clerk.....		212 00	
Fred Heineman, transcribing clerk....		212 00	
O. U. Aikens, sergeant-at-arms.....		265 00	
Charles F. Fay, asst. sergeant-at-arms.		212 00	
Amaziah Strong, post master.....		212 00	
John B. Quimby, asst. post master....		185 50	
E. J. Cole, clk. com. engrossed bills..		212 00	
T. K. Dunn, clk. com. engrossed bills		212 00	
Thomas A. Dyson, clk. com. on claims.		212 00	
J. F. Johnson, clk. com. on railroads.		212 00	
A. P. Carman, clk. com. on judiciary..		212 00	
William R. Kent, doorkeeper.....		185 50	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Continued.				
<i>Senate Employes—Continued.</i>				
W. F. Bingham, doorkeeper.....		\$185 50		
H. H. Fields.....do.....		185 50		
Charles Early, gallery attendant.....		185 50		
F. H. Hanson.....do.....		185 50		
Chas. Scott, committee room attendant.		185 50		
H. H. Grace, night watch.....		185 50		
Michael Lynch, porter.....		185 50		
G. C. Richardson, messenger.....		106 00		
Waldo B. Stone.....do.....		106 00		
W. W. Paine.....do.....		80 00		
Harry B. Clise.....do.....		106 00		
Harry Cutler.....do.....		106 00		
Arthur A. Mills.....do.....		106 00		
G. Herbert Campbell.....do.....		106 00		
Wm. Klempell.....do.....		40 00		
Nelson C. Brownell.....do.....		106 00		
C. C. Aiken.....do.....		48 00		
Wm. H. Butler, extra clerk.....		51 50		
Alfred Clase.....do.....		66 00		
Georgia Clise.....do.....		125 00		
Mrs. H. M. Cannon.....do.....		36 00		
James E. Foster.....do.....		212 00		
Miss Sadie Francomb.....do.....		20 00		
William Hughs.....do.....		185 50		
Miss Belle Moody.....do.....		44 00		
Frank Norton.....do.....		4 00		
Edith O'Neil.....do.....		34 00		
W. H. Phipps.....do.....		5 50		
C. S. Parker.....do.....		3 50		
C. C. Rogers.....do.....		234 50		
Mrs. J. F. Spencer.....do.....		144 00		
Geo. W. Wheeler.....do.....		2 50		
J. H. Waggoner, organizing senate...		50 00		
Fred A. Dennett, transcribing senate journal.....		250 00		
F. A. Dennett, indexing senate journal.		200 00		
			\$7,480 50	
<i>Members of Assembly:</i>				
	<i>Salaries.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>		
Delos Abrams.....	\$350 00	\$22 00		
Isaac Adams.....	350 00	2 60		
John Anderson.....	350 00	28 00		
Ole Anderson.....	350 00	33 00		
Max Backhuber.....	250 00	31 00		
Thos. Baker.....	350 00	6 00		
Silas Barber.....	350 00	16 00		
Marcus Barden.....	350 00	10 80		
Andrew Barlas.....	350 00	9 40		
Zenas Beach.....	350 00	22 40		
Charles F. Bliss.....	350 00	25 00		
Phil Q. Boyden.....	350 00	63 20		
John Bradley.....	350 00	28 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXP'S—Con.				
<i>Members of Ass'ly—Con.</i>	<i>Salaries.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>		
Nathaniel M. Bunker...	\$350 00	\$14 00		
Zebulon P. Burdick....	350 00	8 80		
George H. Calkins.....	350 00	46 00		
Johathan G. Callahan...	350 00	40 00		
LaFayette Caskey.....	350 00	23 60		
Leroy S. Chase.....	350 00	31 40		
Ben. M. Coates.....	350 00	14 00		
Kearton Coates.....	350 00	15 60		
David M. Coleman.....	350 00	10 00		
Noah D. Comstock.....	350 00	36 40		
George H. Crosby.....	350 00	11 00		
William H. Dakin.....	350 00	20 00		
Charles R. Deniston....	350 00	16 00		
Richard Dewhurst.....	350 00	32 20		
Charles Dunlap.....	350 00	17 00		
John B. Dwinell.....	350 00	4 00		
Lemuel Ellsworth.....	350 00	20 00		
Peter Fagg.....	350 00	20 00		
Nathaniel C. Farnsworth	350 00	33 60		
Samuel S. Fifield.....	350 00	109 40		
William J. Fish.....	350 00	42 00		
Rock J. Flint.....	350 00	45 00		
David Ford.....	350 00	3 00		
P. Geraghty.....	350 00	37 80		
Gustav Goetze.....	350 00	26 00		
Job N. Grant.....	350 00	14 00		
Herman Grube.....	350 00	8 20		
George H. Guernsey....	350 00	36 20		
Thomas L. Halbert.....	350 00	42 40		
S. A. Harrison.....	350 00	20 00		
John Harsch.....	350 00	37 20		
Patrick Hobbins.....	350 00	42 00		
Manville S. Hodgson...	350 00	16 00		
Fred W. Horn.....	350 00	24 00		
Thomas R. Hudd.....	350 00	42 00		
George Hunter.....	350 00	20 00		
Wm. W. Jackson.....	350 00	24 00		
Norman L. James.....	350 00	13 00		
J. Jeffrey.....	350 00	38 00		
Michael Johnson.....	350 00	4 40		
Owen R. Jones.....	350 00	14 60		
Austin Kellogg.....	350 00	10 60		
W. J. Kershaw.....	350 00	20 00		
Owen King.....	350 00	8 00		
Charles H. Larkin.....	350 00	20 00		
Frank Leach.....	350 00	31 60		
Edward Lees.....	350 00	36 40		
John Leigh.....	350 00	49 60		
John Lloyd.....	350 00	10 00		
B. S. Lorigan.....	350 00	40 00		
George M. Marshall....	350 00	14 00		
Andrew Martin.....	350 00	26 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND, DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXP'S—Con.				
<i>Members of Ass'ly—Con.</i>		<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	
Chris. Mayer	\$350 00	\$8 00		
H. Merrill	350 00	8 00		
Robert Mitchell	350 00	9 40		
William M. Moore	350 00	28 60		
Frederick Moscovitt	350 00	21 00		
Herman Naber	350 00	39 60		
Thomas L. Nelson	350 00	64 00		
James E. Newell	350 00	20 00		
Thos. O'Neil	350 00	20 00		
Marion Osborn	350 00	5 40		
James W. Ostrander	350 00	11 00		
Silas U. Pinney	350 00			
William M. Plocker	350 00	21 60		
Daniel H. Richards	350 00	20 00		
George H. Richmond	350 00	31 00		
Bartholomew Ringle	350 00	50 00		
Nathan S. Robinson	350 00	31 00		
Asa Rogers	350 00	30 00		
John R. Rowlands	350 00	18 00		
Bernhard Schlichting	350 00	20 00		
Fred. Schmitz	350 00	38 00		
Philip Schneider	350 00	28 00		
Charles Scofield	350 00	46 00		
Michael Serwe	350 00	24 00		
Elijah M. Sharpe	350 00	15 00		
Rouse Simmons	350 00	25 00		
Reuben D. Smart	350 00	36 00		
John H. Thomas	350 00	28 00		
Benjamin F. Washburn	350 00	17 20		
Eli Waste	350 00	26 00		
Joseph Wedig	350 00	34 60		
David E. Welch	350 00	8 60		
Elias N. White	350 00	20 00		
J. W. Van Schaick	350 00	20 00		
Frederick T. Zettler	350 00	20 00		
	<u>\$35,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,479 40</u>		
			<u>\$37,479 40</u>	
<i>Assembly Employes—</i>				
Fred H. Horn, speaker		\$350 00		
R. M. Strong, chief clerk		318 00		
C. D. Long, assistant clerk		265 00		
R. A. Gillett, bookkeeper		265 00		
Julius Lasche, enrolling clerk		212 00		
Mrs. Fannie Vilas, engrossing clerk		212 00		
W. M. Fogo, transcribing clerk		212 00		
J. B. Stocking, clerk Judiciary Com.		212 00		
Robert Glover, clerk Railroad Com.		212 00		
C. H. Boynton, clerk com. eng. bills		186 00		
John Sherman, clerk com. enrolled bills		212 00		
J. W. Brackett, sergeant-at-arms		265 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Continued.			
<i>Assembly Employes—Continued.</i>			
Miles Burnham, asst. sergeant-at-arms.	\$212 00		
P. J. Clawson, postmaster.	212 00		
George S. Osgood, asst. postmaster.	115 50		
C. H. Boynton, do.	70 00		
J. F. Tinker, doorkeeper.	185 50		
N. F. Pierce, do.	185 50		
C. A. Sellers, do.	185 50		
Joseph Goss, do.	196 00		
W. L. Morrison, gallery attendant.	185 50		
Geo. C. Cain, do.	185 50		
Geo. H. Osgood, com. room attendant.	70 00		
W. H. Bell, do.	185 50		
H. R. Johnson, do.	185 50		
J. W. Grange, do.	185 50		
L. Woodward, do.	185 50		
F. O. Byrne, porter.	175 00		
J. A. Neville, fireman.	185 50		
A. L. Lund, watchman.	185 50		
W. D. Harshaw, . . do.	185 50		
L. E. Knox, messenger.	106 00		
Rufus Jenkins, . . do.	106 00		
W. Kanouse, . . . do.	106 00		
Willie Horn, . . . do.	106 00		
Ben. C. Baker, . . do.	106 00		
Charles Keough, . do.	106 00		
Willie Devine, . . do.	106 00		
Willie Stone, . . . do.	106 00		
Charles Roth, . . . do.	106 00		
Lucius Cannon, . . do.	106 00		
John Bruce, do.	106 00		
Wm. Gallagher, . do.	106 00		
Joseph Parish, . . do.	106 00		
Theod. Kupper, . . do.	106 00		
Marcus Moody, . . do.	106 00		
Willie O'Neil, . . do.	40 00		
Anna Beachland, extra clerk.	18 00		
C. E. Boles, do.	208 00		
L. Woodward do.	31 50		
Walter Cook, do.	203 50		
Miss L. N. Cammick, do.	110 00		
Louis Cutler, do.	48 00		
Mrs. H. N. Cannon, . do.	6 00		
W. G. Dunn, do.	82 00		
J. F. Devlin, do.	24 00		
H. O. Fifield, do.	212 00		
Miss Fannie Hopkins, do.	206 00		
F. S. Huntington, . do.	11 00		
W. H. Holt, do.	32 00		
Louis Hopkins, . . . do.	120 00		
J. T. Huntington, . do.	12 00		
N. F. Lund, do.	21 00		
James Lewis, do.	92 00		
Miss Carrie McCord, do.	60 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Continued.			
<i>Assembly Employes—Continued.</i>			
Mrs. P. Moody, extra clerk.....	\$48 00		
Miss Belle Moody,..... do.....	33 00		
A. H. Noyes,..... do.....	16 00		
Anna Norton,..... do.....	45 00		
Frank Norton,..... do.....	48 00		
W. H. Phipps,..... do.....	15 00		
Mrs. J. R. Perkins,..... do.....	28 25		
Fannie M. Russell,..... do.....	88 00		
F. P. Roth,..... do.....	60 50		
P. F. Stone,..... do.....	25 50		
J. B. Sanborn,..... do.....	24 00		
H. Sylvester,..... do.....	20 00		
M. Sellers,..... do.....	212 00		
E. St. John,..... do.....	40 00		
Geo. W. Wheeler,..... do.....	212 00		
Minnie Waltzinger,..... do.....	10 00		
L. Larkin,..... do 1874.....	5 00		
George W. Peck, organizing Assembly..	50 00		
R. M. Strong, trans'g Ass'y Journal..	275 00		
..... do..... indexing..... do	250 00		
		\$10,829 75	
<i>Printing for Legislature—</i>			
Atwood & Culver, miscellaneous.....	\$26 25		
<i>E. B. Bolens—</i>			
Printing senate bills.....	489 14		
Assembly bills.....	1,160 25		
Journals and ayes and noes	102 54		
Supreme Court R. R. re-			
port.....	3 80		
Memorials to Congress....	4 62		
Senate slips.....	454 55		
Assembly slips.....	492 97		
And binding sen. journal.	391 43		
And binding ass'bly journ.	505 78		
Miscellaneous.....	459 72		
		4,091 05	
<i>Legislative Manual—</i>			
R. M. Bashford, compiling.....	\$400 00		
Atwood & Culver, printing.....	1,473 15		
Milwaukee Lith. and Eng. Co., litho-			
graphing.....	275 00		
R. M. Bashford, 990 copies extra....	1,980 00		
		4,128 15	
<i>Postage for Legislature—</i>			
Madison post office.....		3,780 00	
<i>Gas for Legislature—</i>			
Madison gas company.....		1,381 13	
<i>Stationery for Legislature—</i>			
Supt. Public Property—employes.....	\$890 00		
Supt. Public Property—employes 1874.	740 00		
		1,630 00	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Continued.			
<i>Newspapers for Legislature—</i>			
Atwood & Culver	\$1,106 55		
Allen & Hicks	4 10		
D. W. Ballou	2 00		
Banner & Volksfreund Printing Co.	66 50		
Boynton & Cunningham	3 00		
D. Blumenfeld	3 00		
Brannan & Turner	1 00		
J. N. Brundage	50		
J. R. Bohan	4 75		
Ed. Borchardt	2 00		
Crucius & Kleinpel	4 50		
S. D. Carpenter	24 15		
Carr & Bullock	1 50		
George D. Clise	3 50		
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer	42 00		
Concordia	32 00		
Ed E. Coe	10 00		
W. W. Coleman	48 90		
P. V. Deuster	68 50		
Democrat Co	258 35		
Fred Driscoll	5 00		
Carl De Haas & Son	4 00		
H. L. Divereux	2 50		
L. M. Fay	40 50		
Flint & Weber	2 75		
D. W. Fernandez	2 50		
Free Press Co	6 00		
Sam S. Fifield	1 50		
German Publishing Co	43 75		
Geo. C. Ginty	1 50		
Gazette Printing Co	2 00		
E. F. Holmes	10 50		
Hughs & Allen	5 00		
Hoskinson & Follett	4 50		
Husher, Johnson & Gjilde	1 00		
John Hotchkiss	1 00		
W. D. Hoard	1 00		
Inter-Ocean	56 55		
Griff O. Jones	50		
R. H. Johnson	50		
Johnson, Anderson & Larson	1 00		
J. G. Knight	2 00		
Chas. Kohlman	18 00		
J. H. Keyes	1 00		
La Crosse Printing Co	17 15		
Frank Lowth	3 00		
Lock & Jones	1 00		
McConnell & Smith	89 45		
McBride & Son	50		
Milwaukee News Co	112 90		
Alfred Marschner	17 00		
William D. Merrill	4 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Continued.			
<i>Newspapers for Legislature—Continued.</i>			
Millwaukee Sentinel.....	\$106 50		
Morrow & Bro.....	6 15		
Mosely & Bro.....	169 85		
Moore & Son.....	2 00		
J. A. Noonan.....	6 50		
T. G. Olmsted.....	2 50		
Oliver Bros.....	3 00		
George W. Peck.....	75 35		
W. J. Park.....	22 00		
B. F. Perry.....	4 00		
George Pinney.....	1 00		
P. R. Proctor.....	1 00		
R. Porsch.....	4 00		
C. J. Pratt.....	1 00		
J. T. Rilling & Co.....	1 00		
Robinson Bros. & Clark.....	2 50		
Ryan & Bro.....	2 50		
H. N. Ross.....	2 00		
J. M. Reed.....	1 00		
W. H. Seymour.....	1 00		
Alex Sanborn.....	1 20		
G. L. Sharratt.....	2 00		
Star Printing Co.....	3 00		
Sherman & Growdy.....	2 00		
Carl H. Schmidt.....	2 50		
H. A. Taylor & Co.....	2 50		
A. M. Thompson.....	6 00		
John Turner.....	50		
Tribune Co.....	16 00		
A. E. Vanderpool.....	11 00		
Watkins & Crawford.....	9 50		
M. Wissenberg.....	5 80		
Wisconsin Publishing Co.....	65 75		
Weirick & Woodman.....	1 00		
Watrous & Kutchin.....	2 00		
		\$2,691 95	
<i>Impeachment Case—</i>			
J. W. Brackett, expense subpoenaing witnesses.....	\$228 10		
Roby, Burk & Co., phonographers.....	296 19		
P. Connelly, witness.....	19 96		
J. G. Flanders, witness.....	11 96		
C. M. French, do.....	11 96		
S. W. Granger, do.....	14 96		
Edwin Hurlbut, do.....	12 96		
Rufus Hathaway, do.....	11 36		
C. M. Harwell, do.....	11 36		
D. N. Kasson, do.....	12 96		
Thos. C. Martin, do.....	13 40		
John E. Mann, do.....	12 96		
Newton S. Murphy, do.....	26 96		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES—Continued.			
<i>Impeachment Case—Continued.</i>			
Timothy O'Brien, witness.....	\$14 96		
Warham Park.....do.....	11 36		
W. H. Roberts.....do.....	17 96		
Emiel Schandain.....do.....	13 96		
Winfield Smith.....do.....	12 96		
J. C. Starkweather do.....	10 36		
A. L. Smith.....do.....	12 96		
A. Weller.....do.....	11 96		
Total legislative expenses		\$791 57	
			\$86,645 50
STATE PRISON AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.			
<i>State Prison—</i>			
Warden, expenses.....	\$30,000 00		
Warden, deficiency in expenses to March 31, 1875.....	15,000 00		
Warden, indebtedness.....	1,341 54		
		\$46,341 54	
<i>Hospital for the Insane, (Madison)—</i>			
Treasurer, expenses.....	\$62,625 00		
Treasurer, assessed on counties.....	29,929 76		
Treasurer, enlargement.....	33,000 00		
Treasurer, machinery.....	1,000 00		
		126,554 76	
<i>Northern Hospital for Insane—</i>			
Treasurer, expenses.....	\$56,250 00		
Treasurer, assessed on counties.....	22,373 73		
Treasurer, furniture.....	21,750 00		
Treasurer, farm and garden.....	3,000 00		
Treasurer, apparatus.....	2,000 00		
Treasurer, machinery.....	1,200 00		
Treasurer, deficiency for 1873.....	5,000 00		
Fellenz, Bentley & Co., building con- tractors.....	28,111 20		
John Bentley & Son, building contrac- tors.....	49,124 70		
H. C. Koch, architect.....	3,831 07		
Goodman & Mooers, heating apparatus.....	16,200 00		
Stephens & Sorrenson, appropriation, chapter 346, 1874.....	631 00		
Thomas D. Grimmer, building commit- tee.....	45 77		
D. W. Maxon, building committee.....	456 44		
Allen & Hicks, advertising.....	29 25		
D. W. Fernandez, printing.....	63 50		
Democrat Company, advertising.....	22 00		
Ed. Keogh, printing.....	3 20		
Wisconsin Publishing Co., advertising and printing.....	41 00		
W. Kempster, traveling expenses.....	43 30		
		210,582 16	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.			
<i>Institute for the Blind—</i>			
Treasurer, expenses.....	\$18,250 00	.....	.....
Treasurer, building.....	61,000 00	.....	.....
Treasurer, indebtedness.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Carl Busach, building.....	2,628 00	.....	.....
		\$85,878 00	.....
<i>Institute for Deaf and Dumb—</i>			
Treasurer, expenses.....	\$34,625 00	.....	.....
Smoke-stack.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
		36,125 00	.....
<i>Industrial School for Boys—</i>			
Treasurer expenses.....	\$33,000 00	.....	.....
Treasurer, assessed on counties.....	8,750 00	.....	.....
Treasurer, building.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
		51,750 00	.....
<i>Soldiers' Orphan's Home—</i>			
Treasurer, expenses and bounties.....	\$7,750 00	.....	.....
James Bintliff trustee, expenses.....	32 04	.....	.....
C. K. Pier, trustee, expenses.....	17 00	.....	.....
		7,799 04	.....
			\$565,030 50
MISCELLANEOUS.			
<i>Clerk Hire.</i>			
<i>Secretary's Office—</i>			
Michael Bohan.....	\$1,500 00	.....	.....
Thomas Burke.....	233 33	.....	.....
T. J. Cunningham.....	733 28	.....	.....
G. P. Harrington.....	800 00	.....	.....
C. W. Kempf.....	1,375 00	.....	.....
H. J. Hoffman.....	1,725 00	.....	.....
Thomas H. Nyhan.....	625 00	.....	.....
D. H. Tullis.....	1,800 00	.....	.....
Chas Young, messenger.....	35 00	.....	.....
		\$8,826 61	.....
<i>Treasurer's Office—</i>			
W. D. Carr.....	\$1,500 00	.....	.....
A. Menges.....	1,800 00	.....	.....
C. E. W. Struve.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
E. G. Linderman.....	940 00	.....	.....
Ed Rullman, watch.....	335 00	.....	.....
		6,075 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.			
<i>Land Office—</i>			
John A. Byrne.....	\$1,000 00		
Irving Bath.....	700 00		
B. F. Cram.....	1,045 00		
C. M. Foresman.....	1,700 00		
G. Erickson.....	1,459 00		
H. L. Hyde.....	1,299 00		
A. W. Potter.....	2,000 00		
Otto Peemiller.....	1,459 00		
Chas. H. Young, messenger.....	540 00		
		\$11,202 00	\$26,103 61
LABOR ABOUT CAPITOL.			
John Benson.....		\$583 28	
Ellen Daley.....		173 50	
Barnard Higgins.....		583 28	
John Matthews.....		593 28	
Mary Smith.....		206 62	
Thomas Welsh.....		641 00	
Mary Baker.....		24 12	
Bridget McMullen.....		44 82	
A. A. Prescott.....		36 00	
George Speckner.....		66 20	
B. Hilligan.....		162 48	
Mary Schwenk.....		2 00	
			3,116 58
HEATING APPARATUS.			
Edwin Culver, engineer.....		\$845 00	
Wm. Askew, engineer.....		392 50	
E. C. Abby, engineer.....		32 50	
P. Dewitt, fireman.....		646 00	
			1,916 00
STATE CARPENTERS.			
M. Cosgrove.....		\$861 00	
D. M. Kanouse.....		715 00	
			1,576 00
WATCHMEN.			
Eugene Bowen.....		\$660 00	
George W. Baker.....		583 28	
B. Coyne.....		660 00	
Peter Delmar.....		660 00	
E. L. Keyes.....		420 80	
			2,984 08

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

JANITOR AND MESSENGER SERVICES.		
T. C. Hacker, Governor's office	\$753 26	
C. H. Beylor, Supreme Court room	583 28	
Andrew Daubner, Attorney General's office	583 28	
P. Kessenick, Agricultural rooms	583 28	
G. T. Long, State Treasurer's office	583 28	
H. W. Lovejoy, Land office	583 28	
Hugh Lewis, office of Supt. Public Property	893 26	
R. Regan, office of Supt. Public Property	603 28	
Thowold Olson, Historical rooms	583 28	
Eugene Roberts, Secretary's Office	583 28	
James Shortall, State Superintendent's office	733 26	
O. F. Blakeley, Railroad Commissioner's rooms	66 66	
Thomas Burke, Railroad Commissioner's rooms	90 26	
		\$7,222 94
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
American Express Co., charges	\$541 95	
C. & J. Askew, iron-work	29 00	
J. D. Bird, lumber	158 75	
Valentine Beck, freight and drayage	37 01	
Bunker & Vroman, lumber	512 99	
J. L. D. Baker, grass-seed	1 43	
Bugbee & Ogilvee, oil-cloth	7 80	
C. A. Belden, clocks and repairs	25 25	
O. F. Blakeley, press and seal	7 00	
Bunker & Vroman, carpet-felt	7 68	
O. F. Blakeley, map of Wisconsin	4 50	
John Cory, weather-strips	120 96	
John H. Clark, drugs, paints, and oils	272 18	
Darwin Clark, repairing stools	4 20	
S. Cadwallader, seal for Secretary's office	8 00	
Dunning & Sumner, drugs, paints, and oils	423 15	
Peter Doyle, expense—commissioner public printing ..	21 00	
Andrew Daubner, embalming eagle	5 00	
J. H. De Parcq, painting and glazing	877 50	
J. H. De Parcq, sash for senate chamber	175 00	
Dean & Co., storm-windows for senate chamber	150 00	
Dean & Co., sash	3 75	
D. L. Delaney, brooms	25 58	
Jacob Denge, soap	45 00	
Davidson & Warner, brackets for supreme court-room ..	11 91	
Frank & Mason, hardware	82 04	
Alexander Findley, glycerine soap	4 50	
Fahy & Lynch, mason-work	488 74	
James Fisher, furniture and upholstering	46 66	
Alexander Gill, grading	703 09	
Alexander Gill, drawing water	25 50	
G. Grimm, envelopes	11 50	
Bernard Higgins, labor with team	95 00	
C. H. Hamilton, paper and twine	125 80	
Dennis Haggerty, soap	5 00	
C. W. Heyl, repairing park lamps	2 50	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.		
B. Hallegan, cutting and hemming towels	\$3 60	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., insuring boilers	78 75	.....
John N. Jones, hardware and labor	986 18	.....
W. W. Jones, toilet soap	24 00	.....
D. R. Jones, plans for window-sash	5 00	.....
Bridget Kearney, soap	10 00	.....
Klauber & Adler, awnings and toweling	195 84	.....
J. J. Kuehn, stamp-ribbon—Treasurer's office	4 00	.....
L. Kessler, bottoming chairs	3 00	.....
Klauber & Adler, oil-cloth and carpeting	125 47	.....
Keyser Bros., repairing pails	2 00	.....
D. M. Kanouse, washing curtains	6 00	.....
Keyser Bros., tin boxes for Treasurer's office	65 00	.....
J. H. Lewis, merchandise	165 79	.....
McConnel & Smith, merchandise	108 75	.....
A. McGovern, locks and keys	53 75	.....
Madison Manufacturing Co., grates and castings	191 45	.....
Carl Miller, repairing clocks	9 50	.....
Moseley & Bro., frames and cord	7 85	.....
Northwestern Telegraph Co., telegrams	43 45	.....
Naset & Venors, pails	17 50	.....
H. Niedecken & Co., paper and twines	25 35	.....
Newton & Slater, repairing boilers	18 50	.....
W. J. Park & Co., marble cloth	3 00	.....
Eugene Roberts, rubber for stamp	1 00	.....
Thomas Regan, plumbing and gas fitting	691 24	.....
Carl Schmid, locks and repairs	147 76	.....
J. W. Summer & Co., glass ware and matches	96 40	.....
J. M. Summer, hardware	7 35	.....
Jos. Schweinum, ice	135 00	.....
Edward Searing, telegraphing	3 10	.....
A. Scott, hauling paper	10 00	.....
Sorrenson & Frederickson, lumber	7 39	.....
Mrs. Smith, soap	5 00	.....
Edward Searing, Webster's Dictionaries	16 00	.....
Geo. Spechner, cleaning and laying carpets	26 87	.....
United States Express Co., charges	629 85	.....
Vroman & Frank, hardware	17 96	.....
J. H. Wilson, Mitchel's maps	12 00	.....
E. Warden, cistern pump	6 50	.....
John Wenzler, rags	8 00	.....
Thomas Welsh, soap	5 00	.....
Hannah Welsh, soap	5 00	.....
		\$9,052 07
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
I. A. Lapham	\$5,500 00	.....
O. W. Wight	8,000 00	.....
		13,500 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

MACADAMIZING STREETS AROUND PARK.		
Treasurer of the city of Madison.....	\$1,210 75	.....
Tim Purcell.....	4,598 90	.....
		\$5,809 65
FISH CULTURE.		
A. Palmer, express charges on eggs.....	\$315 25	.....
P. R. Hoy, disbursements.....	45 25	.....
Wm. Welsh, commissioner.....	143 00	.....
Fish Commissioners.....	75 00	.....
		578 50
PRINTING.		
Atwood & Culver—		
Printing blanks for Governor.....	\$8 75	.....
Secretary of State.....	87 40	.....
State Treasurer.....	30 63	.....
Attorney General.....	2 62	.....
State Superintendent.....	25 69	.....
Supreme Court.....	130 90	.....
Commissioners of S. & U. Lands.....	100 73	.....
State Board Charities and Reform.....	42 00	.....
Railroad Commissioners.....	103 99	.....
Insurance Commissioner.....	115 43	.....
Superintendent Public Property.....	37 34	.....
Treasury Agent.....	5 08	.....
State Library.....	33 39	.....
Historical Society.....	18 37	.....
Printing Reports for Secretary of State.....	623 45	.....
State Treasurer.....	254 28	.....
Commissioners of S. & U. Lands.....	93 77	.....
State Board Charities and Reform.....	1,285 58	.....
Wisconsin Hospital for Insane.....	191 77	.....
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	254 35	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	115 67	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	212 28	.....
Regents State University.....	384 26	.....
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	126 38	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	123 45	.....
Printing Commissioners.....	69 82	.....
State Superintendent.....	3,577 88	.....
State Prison.....	233 28	.....
Commissioner of Immigration.....	69 82	.....
Adjutant and Quartermaster General.....	116 51	.....
Railroad Commissioners.....	2,191 15	.....
Printing Governor's Message and Documents.....	1,489 88	.....
Binding British Patent Office Reports.....	166 60	.....
E. B. Bolens—		
Printing blanks for Governor.....	35 88	.....
Secretary of State.....	774 67	.....
Attorney General.....	27 16	.....
Treasury Agent.....	77 39	.....
State Historical Society.....	30 69	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

PRINTING—Continued.		
E. B. Bolens—		
Printing blanks for Superintendent Public Property	\$57 85	.....
State Treasurer	138 87	.....
Land Department	206 75	.....
State Superintendent	474 68	.....
Railroad Commissioners	69 52	.....
State Board Charities and Reform	112 75	.....
Supreme Court	70 17	.....
Adjutant General	6 24	.....
State Prison	6 63	.....
Insurance Commissioner	80 30	.....
Blanks for Revising Board	1 95	.....
Blanks for State Librarian	40 40	.....
Report of Fish Commissioner	34 30	.....
Governor's Message and Documents	329 36	.....
Laws of 1875	4,013 01	.....
Transactions of State Agricultural Society	2,214 87	.....
Insurance Commissioners' Report	422 69	.....
Election Registers	826 64	.....
Pamphlets for State Superintendent	75 70	.....
Binding books for State Library	133 65	.....
		\$22,584 62
POSTAGE.		
<i>Madison Post-office—</i>		
Stamps for Governor	\$360 70	.....
Secretary of State	685 90	.....
State Treasurer	93 39	.....
Attorney-General	79 18	.....
State Superintendent	632 65	.....
Superintendent of Public Property	215 75	.....
Land Department	249 70	.....
Supreme Court	211 06	.....
State Historical Society	598 75	.....
Treasury Agent	263 45	.....
Adjutant General	28 11	.....
State Board Charities and Reform	102 00	.....
Insurance Commissioner	198 19	.....
Railroad Commissioners	525 00	.....
Box rent and unpaid postage	20 28	.....
S. Cadwallader, stamps for Secretary of State	1 00	.....
Jeff J. Kuehn, stamps for State Treasurer	20 60	.....
		4,290 71
STATIONERY.		
Superintendent of Public Property, annual appropriation	\$7,500 00	.....
Superintendent of Public Property, balance of appropriation for 1874	925 43	.....
John R. Barratt	7 80	.....
Democrat Co	19 75	.....
Western Bank Note and Engraving Co	60 00	.....
Darwin Clark	30 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATIONERY—Continued.		
H. Niedecken & Co.....	\$1,856 22	
James Fisher	21 00	
John N. Jones	4 00	
McConnell & Smith.....	59 25	
Milwaukee Lithograph Co.....	392 50	
C. H. Hamilton.....	885 45	
Mosely & Bro.....	1,638 08	
W. J. Park & Co.....	38 82	
West & Co.....	1,561 20	
		\$14,999 50
PAPER.		
West & Co.....	\$6,318 94	
Cleveland Paper Co.....	8,401 78	
E. B. Bolens.....	32 00	
		14,752 72
MILITIA.		
J. F. Antisdel, inspecting militia.....	\$26 25	
J. M. Arnold, boxing and carting arms.....	4 50	
Geo. W. Bird, Military Secretary.....	400 00	
Valentine Beck, freight and drayage on arms	127 68	
Black Yagers, armory rent.....	100 00	
Bayfield Rifles, armory rent.....	100 00	
C. D. Bradford, firing salutes.....	23 00	
Bay City Light Guards, armory rent.....	300 00	
S. Cadwallader, inspecting militia.....	5 76	
Cream City Guards, armory rent.....	100 00	
S. Cadwallader, Upton's Tactics.....	39 40	
Emmett Zouaves (M), armory rent.....	100 00	
Emmett Zouaves (H), armory rent.....	100 00	
J. H. Elmore, freight and cartage on arms.....	10 86	
H. L. Farr, inspecting militia.....	5 74	
Germania Guards, armory rent	100 00	
Governor's Guards, (L. C.), armory rent.....	200 00	
G. C. Goff, hauling cannon	6 00	
Governor's Guards, (M.)	300 00	
A. C. Hitchcock, inspecting militia.....	9 18	
C. H. Horn, repairing military property.....	368 00	
C. H. Horn, moving Milwaukee Light Artillery.....	60 00	
H. Herfurth, cartridges.....	50 00	
Juneau Guards, armory rent.....	100 00	
Conard Krez, inspecting militia.....	5 00	
Kosciusko Guards, armory rent.....	100 00	
Conrad Krez, general staff expenses	8 50	
H. W. Lovejoy, repairing flags.....	1 25	
Milwaukee Light Artillery, armory rent	100 00	
Milwaukee Light Guards, armory rent	100 00	
Mauston Light Guards, armory rent	100 00	
Monroe Guards, armory rent.....	100 00	
A. B. Parkinson, inspecting militia.....	211 75	
Sam. Ryan, Jr., inspecting militia	9 27	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

MILITIA—Continued.		
Richland County Light Guards, armory rent	\$100 00	
H. Relitz, freight on arms	21 87	
Manitowoc Volunteer Militia, armory rent	100 00	
Wm. A. Opell, food for eagle	21 17	
Prairie City Battery, armory rent	100 00	
Thos. Priestley, transporting arms	9 92	
J. E. Rhodes, food for eagle	15 74	
John Stock, state armorer	957 76	
John Stock, inspecting militia	202 18	
Sheridan Guards, armory rent	100 00	
Sorenson & Frederickson, flag poles	6 83	
S. E. Shepherd, freight on arms	28 45	
A. Speerling, hauling arms	2 00	
Vernon County Light Guards, armory rent	100 00	
Chas. R. Wertz, cleaning carbines	15 50	
Thos. Welsh, carting arms	75	
		\$5,154 31
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.		
E. E. Chapin, expenses, member of board	\$196 69	
A. E. Elmore expenses, member of board	132 50	
H. H. Giles expenses, member of board	169 05	
Mrs. M. E. Lynde, expense, member of board	43 24	
A. C. Parkinson, secretary of board, salary	1,500 00	
A. C. Parkinson, expense of secretary	312 61	
A. C. Parkinson, expense of board	64 11	
		2,418 20
INVESTIGATION OF STATE PRISON.		
E. E. Chapin, state prison investigation	\$195 00	
Andrew E. Elmore, state prison investigation	96 00	
H. H. Giles, state prison investigation	165 00	
Mrs. M. E. Lynde, state prison investigation	35 00	
Edwin Foot, assisting secretary	212 05	
A. C. Jennings, expense secretary	20 00	
T. Z. Mickalowski, assisting secretary	22 50	
W. W. Reed, state prison investigation	129 93	
B. M. Worthington	343 97	
		1,219 45
INVESTIGATION OF INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB.		
E. E. Chapin	\$166 95	
H. H. Giles	131 20	
A. E. Elmore	76 30	
Mrs. M. E. Lynde	55 70	
A. J. Reed	61 80	
A. C. Parkinson	36 63	
A. L. Spooner	91 02	
J. H. W. Wigman	10 00	
Wm. C. Allen	4 32	
Benj. Bosler	13 95	
L. Eddy	10 06	
		657 93

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.		
John W. Hoyt, Railroad Commissioner, salary.....	\$3,541 66	.....
J. H. Osborn, Railroad Commissioner, salary.....	3,541 66	.....
Geo. H. Paul, Railroad Commissioner, salary.....	3,541 66	.....
H. A. Tenney, clerk Railroad Commissioners, salary..	1,700 00	.....
John W. Hoyt, Railroad Commissioner, expenses.....	186 00	.....
J. H. Osborn, Railroad Commissioner, expenses.....	92 65	.....
Geo. H. Paul, Railroad Commissioner, expenses.....	118 55	.....
H. A. Tenney, expenses for Railroad Commissioners..	27 05	.....
H. A. Tenney, subscription for Railroad Gazette.....	4 00	.....
Geo. H. Paul, paid clerk hire.....	30 00	.....
C. E. Bowles, list railroad mortgage aid.....	48 25	.....
D. B. Benedict, list railroad mortgage aid.....	25 00	.....
T. C. Best, list railroad mortgage aid.....	12 00	.....
C. A. Capron, list railroad mortgage aid.....	10 00	.....
Ernest Clarenback, list railroad mortgage aid.....	15 00	.....
H. Colonius, list railroad mortgage aid.....	49 50	.....
L. J. Grinde, list railroad mortgage aid.....	21 00	.....
Wm. Gredden, list railroad mortgage aid.....	15 00	.....
W. G. Hyde, list railroad mortgage aid.....	30 00	.....
L. Kromer, list railroad mortgage aid.....	6 00	.....
Edward Kintz, list railroad mortgage aid.....	22 50	.....
H. B. Lowe, list railroad mortgage aid.....	31 00	.....
T. C. L. Mackay, list railroad mortgage aid.....	8 00	.....
John Mullens, list railroad mortgage aid.....	36 75	.....
C. A. Noyes, list railroad mortgage aid.....	30 00	.....
M. Pointon, list railroad mortgage aid.....	12 00	.....
John Patzer, list railroad mortgage aid.....	10 00	.....
C. E. Tamber, list railroad mortgage aid.....	46 45	.....
W. A. Vaughn, list railroad mortgage aid.....	8 00	.....
James Woodhouse, list railroad mortgage aid.....	4 00	.....
Thomas Yule, list railroad mortgage aid.....	15 00	.....
Wackenheimer, list railroad mortgage aid.....	11 25	.....
Albert Tennant, list railroad mortgage aid.....	5 00	.....
J. C. Schuet, list railroad mortgage aid.....	20 00	.....
F. A. Noll, list railroad mortgage aid.....	35 70	.....
Richard Hertz, list railroad mortgage aid.....	73 65	.....
Chicago Railway Review, subscription.....	3 00	.....
Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., engravings..	35 00	.....
Gottlieb Grimm, tablets for railroad reports.....	10 00	.....
W. S. Noland, clerking for Railroad Commissioners..	105 00	.....
Gottlieb Grimm, binding.....	11 25	.....
		\$13,548 53
FUEL.		
Conklin, Gray & Co., coal.....	\$731 25	.....
Ernst Rusop, wood.....	67 85	.....
Tim Purcell.....	13 50	.....
		812 60
BOARD OF LUNACY.		
John Favil, services and expenses.....	\$29 00	.....
W. E. Hallock, services and expenses.....	28 00	.....
A. W. Van Nostrand, services and expenses.....	37 50	.....
		94 50

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

BOARD REVISING STATUTES.		
David Taylor, member of revising board.....	\$1,005 00	.....
E. A. Spencer, clerk of revising board.....	650 00	.....
		\$1,655 00
CAPITOL PARK IMPROVEMENT.		
James Quirk, superintending work.....	\$156 60	.....
Valentine Beck, freight and cartage on trees.....	19 07	.....
Fahy & Lynch, repairing walks.....	126 50	.....
Greenman, McGraw & Day, trees for park.....	56 30	.....
M. Roth, trees for park.....	171 00	.....
		529 47
SUPERIOR HARBOR PROTECTION.		
I. A. Lapham, expenses to Superior.....	\$58 65	.....
John Steele, maps.....	5 00	.....
I. C. Sloan, expenses to Washington, Supreme Court.	75 00	.....
W. R. Taylor, expenses.....	500 00	.....
J. I. Moore, services.....	350 00	.....
I. C. Sloan, attorney fees.....	150 00	.....
		1,138 65
LAND PROTECTION.		
James Burgess, timber clerk.....	\$1,000 00	.....
R. W. Treese, timber clerk.....	1,999 92	.....
J. W. Leffingwell.....	1,083 30	.....
Patrick Walsh.....	1,000 00	.....
D. L. Plummer.....	500 00	.....
		5,583 22
EXAMINERS OF STATE TEACHERS.		
George Beck.....	\$56 00	.....
S. S. Rockwood.....	39 45	.....
C. F. Veibahn.....	52 00	.....
		147 45
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.		
E. A. Calkins, expenses, manager.....	\$23 00	.....
Charles H. Clark, seal for manager.....	6 00	.....
Eli Stilson, expenses—manager.....	25 75	.....
		54 75
FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS IMPROVEMENT.		
W. J. Abernathy, services.....	\$600 00	.....
Charles Robinson, commissioner, expenses.....	1,100 00	.....
Wm. R. Taylor, expenses.....	500 00	.....
		2,200 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

PUBLISHING GENERAL LAWS.		
Atwood & Culver, publishing in state paper	\$1,632 00	.....
Atwood & Culver.....	60 00	.....
Frank Allen	60 00	.....
Allen & Hicks	60 00	.....
Henry Arnold	60 00	.....
T. C. Ankeny.....	60 00	.....
Burnett & Son.....	60 00	.....
S. E. Bronson	60 00	.....
D. Blumenfeld	60 00	.....
John R. Bohan.....	60 00	.....
Brannan & Turner.....	60 00	.....
E. B. Bolens	60 00	.....
H. D. Bath.....	60 00	.....
G. S. Bradley.....	60 00	.....
C. M. Bright.....	60 00	.....
C. A. Booth	60 00	.....
J. E. Benton.....	60 00	.....
H. W. Bailhache.....	60 00	.....
D. W. Ballou	60 00	.....
Banner and Volksfreund Printing Co	60 00	.....
Ed. Borchardt.....	60 00	.....
Boynton & Cunningham.....	60 00	.....
Fred. Burkhard.....	60 00	.....
Bowen Bros.....	60 00	.....
J. N. Brundage	60 00	.....
Beckwith, Kenney & Tubbs.....	60 00	.....
Joseph Bucher.....	60 00	.....
Bryan J. Castle.....	60 00	.....
Crucius & Kleinpel	60 00	.....
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer.....	120 00	.....
Carr & Bullock.....	60 00	.....
F. W. Coon	60 00	.....
John Cover.....	60 00	.....
E. D. Coe.....	60 00	.....
E. F. Conklin	60 00	.....
Clark & McKay.....	60 00	.....
M. F. Carney	60 00	.....
Geo. D. Cline	60 00	.....
Geo. W. Cook.....	60 00	.....
N. V. Chandler	60 00	.....
Frank Cooper.....	60 00	.....
C. W. Carpenter.....	60 00	.....
Democrat Co	60 00	.....
J. D. Devoe.....	60 00	.....
J. W. De Groff & Son	60 00	.....
O. P. Dow.....	60 00	.....
H. L. Devereux.....	60 00	.....
J. R. Decker.....	60 00	.....
Douglas & Pryor.....	60 00	.....
P. V. Deuster.....	60 00	.....
Carl De Hass & Son.....	60 00	.....
Eau Claire Free Press.....	60 00	.....
Theo. Friedlander.....	60 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

PUBLISHING GENERAL LAWS—Continued.		
Flint & Weber.....	\$60 00	
D. W. Fernandez.....	60 00	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	60 00	
Fogo & Laws.....	60 00	
Geo. C. Ginty.....	60 00	
Wm. George.....	60 00	
Glazen & Darlington.....	60 00	
Gazette Printing Co.....	60 00	
Galesville Printing Co.....	60 00	
E. E. Gordon.....	60 00	
Goodell & Cogan.....	60 00	
German Printing Co.....	120 00	
Cyrus S. Hart.....	60 00	
H. J. Hoffman.....	60 00	
J. W. Hall.....	60 00	
C. N. Holford.....	60 00	
W. D. Hoard.....	60 00	
Hersch & Bear.....	60 00	
J. L. Hausen & Co.....	60 00	
N. H. Huntington.....	60 00	
J. W. Hotchkiss.....	60 00	
A. Heidkamp.....	60 00	
Hoskinson & Follett.....	60 00	
Hughs & Allen.....	60 00	
T. F. Hollister.....	60 00	
A. D. Harger.....	60 00	
John P. Hume.....	60 00	
A. S. Hearn.....	60 00	
J. A. Hoxie.....	60 00	
Ingersoll & Hobert.....	60 00	
J. E. Ingraham & Co.....	60 00	
H. G. Ingersol.....	60 00	
Griff O. Jones.....	60 00	
C. W. Jones.....	60 00	
Charles Jonas.....	60 00	
R. H. Johnson.....	60 00	
D. Juner.....	60 00	
James G. Knight.....	60 00	
Chas. Kohlman & Bro.....	60 00	
Main & Livermore.....	60 00	
J. H. Keyes.....	60 00	
J. C. Kenney.....	60 00	
John Klinker.....	60 00	
M. P. Kimball.....	60 00	
G. W. Kimball.....	60 00	
A. N. Kellogg.....	60 00	
Frank Leland.....	60 00	
Frank Lowth.....	60 00	
C. A. Leicht.....	60 00	
J. L. Lightner.....	60 00	
La Crosse Printing Co.....	60 00	
D. T. Lindley.....	60 00	
H. N. Looner.....	60 00	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

PUBLISHING GENERAL LAWS—Continued.		
Jos. Leicht	\$60 00	.....
Frank Long	60 00	.....
David McCartney	60 00	.....
Hays McKinley	60 00	.....
E. S. McBride & Son	60 00	.....
H. M. McCord	60 00	.....
Ed McGachlin	60 00	.....
Miffert & Peary	60 00	.....
George B. Merrick	60 00	.....
C. M. Morse	60 00	.....
Milwaukee News Co.	60 00	.....
Wm. D. Merrell	60 00	.....
H. W. Meyer	60 00	.....
J. L. & Geo. Marsh	60 00	.....
A. Morse & Son	120 00	.....
W. S. Munroe	60 00	.....
J. H. Montefiere	60 00	.....
Geo. O. Mills	60 00	.....
C. E. Mears	60 00	.....
A. Marshner	60 00	.....
Wm. Menge	60 00	.....
J. G. Miner	60 00	.....
Wm. Nelson	60 00	.....
Luther B. Noyes	60 00	.....
Oliver Bros	60 00	.....
John A. Ogden	60 00	.....
F. G. O'Bryan	60 00	.....
T. G. Olmsted	60 00	.....
George Pinney	60 00	.....
R. Porch	60 00	.....
C. A. Pratt	60 00	.....
Geo. W. Peck	60 00	.....
P. R. Proctor	60 00	.....
H. S. Pierpout	60 00	.....
P. M. Pryor	60 00	.....
C. A. Pettibone	60 00	.....
S. W. Pierce	60 00	.....
Root & Kimball	60 00	.....
J. W. Reynolds	60 00	.....
Robinson Bro & Clark	60 00	.....
A. J. Reed	60 00	.....
M. J. Rindlaub	60 00	.....
Thos. B. Reed	60 00	.....
Ryan and Bro.	60 00	.....
Valentine Ringle	120 00	.....
H. N. Ross	60 00	.....
Bruno Retter	60 00	.....
J. M. Reed	60 00	.....
A. Sanborn	120 00	.....
F. W. Sackett	60 00	.....
W. H. Seymour	60 00	.....
Stocking & Cooper	60 00	.....
C. G. Starks	60 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

PUBLISHING GENERAL LAWS—Continued.		
I. N. Stone.....	\$60 00	.....
E. W. Stevens.....	60 00	.....
G. L. Sharratts.....	60 00	.....
F. W. Starbuck.....	60 00	.....
Gustav Selback.....	60 00	.....
J. L. Stuart.....	60 00	.....
Stone and Cramer.....	60 00	.....
M. C. Short.....	60 00	.....
Star Printing Co.....	60 00	.....
Sentinel Co.....	60 00	.....
Ed. L. Spence.....	60 00	.....
Symes and Usher.....	60 00	.....
Sherman and Gowdy.....	60 00	.....
C. Swayze.....	60 00	.....
Schutte and Son.....	60 00	.....
J. C. Thompson.....	60 00	.....
Twining and Farnum.....	60 00	.....
H. A. Taylor and Co.....	60 00	.....
John Twiner.....	60 00	.....
W. F. and F. E. Towsly.....	60 00	.....
John Ulrick.....	60 00	.....
A. E. Vanderpool.....	60 00	.....
A. C. Van Meter.....	60 00	.....
Vedder and Loonard.....	60 00	.....
M. Wessenberg.....	60 00	.....
Watrous and Kutchins.....	60 00	.....
Wisconsin Publishing Co.....	120 00	.....
Weirick and Woodman.....	60 00	.....
Z. C. Wentworth.....	60 00	.....
I. W. Webster.....	60 00	.....
C. Wedelstadt.....	60 00	.....
Frank O. Wisner.....	60 00	.....
W. J. Wigglesworth.....	60 00	.....
Marian Wescott.....	60 00	.....
C. D. Wells.....	60 00	.....
J. A. Wells.....	60 00	.....
Whitman and Treat.....	60 00	.....
Watkins and Crawford.....	60 00	.....
A. O. Wilson.....	60 00	.....
D. W. C. Wilson.....	60 00	.....
H. M. Yeomans.....	60 00	.....
Carl Gillier.....	60 00	.....
		\$13,992 00
PUBLISHING PRIVATE AND LOCAL LAWS.		
T. C. Ankenv.....	\$4 80	.....
Beckwith Kenney and Tubbs.....	2 40	.....
Boynton and Cunningham.....	31 20	.....
W. H. Bailhache.....	4 20	.....
C. M. Bright.....	162 00	.....
H. D. Bath.....	15 60	.....
D. W. Ballou.....	4 80	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

PUBLISHING PRIVATE ANE LOCAL LAWS—Continued.		
J. N. Brundage	.....	\$2 40
Carr and Bullock	.....	1 80
Democrat Co.	.....	23 40
Douglas and Pryor	.....	1 80
Fogo and Laws	.....	1 80
D. W. Fernandez	.....	13 20
Sam. S. Fifield	.....	10 80
Galesville Printing Co.	.....	1 20
C. L. Hart	.....	1 80
W. H. Huntington	.....	8 40
T. F. Hollister	.....	22 20
C. N. Holford	.....	3 60
A. D. Harger	.....	153 00
John P. Hume	.....	8 40
H. J. Hoffman	.....	10 45
Husch and Bear	.....	1 20
D. Junor	.....	7 20
J. G. Knight	.....	7 20
John Klinder	.....	13 80
G. W. Kimball	.....	2 40
H. M. Loomer	.....	10 20
James Liecht	.....	6 60
H. M. McCord	.....	10 20
David McCartney	.....	3 00
Milwaukee News Co.	.....	119 20
W. D. Merrill	.....	16 20
A. Morse and Son	.....	82 80
Geo. O. Mills	.....	8 40
Chas. E. Mears	.....	33 60
T. G. Olmstead	.....	30 60
Geo. Pinney	.....	8 40
Geo. W. Peck	.....	3 60
P. R. Proctor	.....	4 20
Robinson and Bro	.....	193 20
Robinson, Bro. and Clark	.....	14 40
Ryan and Bro.	.....	11 40
Valentine Ringle	.....	9 60
J. M. Reed	.....	7 20
I. L. Stuart	.....	30 00
Alex Sanborn	.....	4 20
F. W. Sackett	.....	3 60
Symes and Usher	.....	13 60
Stone and Cramer	.....	1 80
Star Printing Co	.....	19 80
G. L. Sharrotts	.....	29 40
Ed L. Spencer	.....	2 40
C. Swayze	.....	3 60
A. O. Wilson	.....	9 00
Webster and Harrison	.....	1 80
C. D. Wells	.....	8 40
Weirick and Woodman	.....	2 40
Watkins and Crawford	.....	3 60
Z. C. Wentworth	.....	1 20
Marian Wescott	.....	5 40
Carl Zillier	.....	22 20
		\$1,256 25

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

ADVERTISING LANDS.		
H. Ankeney	.....	\$24 50
C. W. Andrews, Jr.	.....	11 75
Atwood and Culver	.....	9 65
H. D. Bath	.....	14 10
I. N. Brundage	.....	22 00
Cooper and Son	.....	19 50
M. F. Carney	.....	19 05
C. W. Carpenter	.....	32 00
Clark and Adams	.....	21 15
De Groff and Edes	.....	16 45
Democrat Co.	.....	27 70
Flint and Weber	.....	27 10
S. S. Fifield	.....	67 00
Fogo and Laws	.....	10 00
Goodell and Cogan	.....	34 50
Hall and Mariarty	.....	39 50
T. F. Hollister	.....	30 50
W. Huntington	.....	11 75
H. J. Hoffman	.....	31 00
Hirsch and Bean	.....	13 60
O. F. Jones	.....	42 00
James G. Knight	.....	27 70
G. W. Kimball	.....	23 50
William D. Merrill	.....	34 75
W. S. Monroe	.....	30 05
George O. Mills	.....	24 10
Chas. E. Mears	.....	31 00
T. G. Olmstead	.....	34 75
S. W. Pierce	.....	23 00
Geo. Pinney	.....	20 00
Peak & Crawford	.....	27 70
Robinson & Bro.	.....	9 40
Ryan & Bro.	.....	13 50
Valentine Ringle	.....	80 10
Sam. Ryan, Jr.	.....	13 60
John M. Reed	.....	32 40
Shawano Printing Co.	.....	52 00
C. Swayze	.....	14 50
Sherman & Gowdy	.....	9 40
John Symes	.....	28 10
F. W. Sackett	.....	9 00
Strong & Russell	.....	13 60
D. W. C. Wilson	.....	40 50
Weirick & Woodman	.....	18 80
J. W. Webster	.....	11 75
C. D. Wells	.....	23 00
A. O. Wilson	.....	20 40
		\$1,191 40
PUBLISHING NOTICES AND PROCLAMATIONS.		
Atwood & Culver	.....	\$308 80
D. W. Ballou	.....	12 00
Chicago Times	.....	144 80

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

PUBLISHING NOTICES AND PROCLAMATIONS—Cont'd.

W. W. Coleman	\$36 95	.....
Democrat Co	40 75	.....
P. V. Deuster	21 85	.....
Milwaukee Commercial Times.....	4 00	.....
Milwaukee News.....	24 75	.....
New York World.....	173 60	.....
New York Staats Zeitung.....	103 80	.....
New York Tribune.....	43 20	.....
Tribune Co.....	37 12	.....
H. S. Wicks.....	25 00	.....
		976 62

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Adams	\$100 00	.....
Buffalo.....	100 00	.....
Clark	100 00	.....
Columbia.....	100 00	.....
Crawford	100 00	.....
Dane.....	100 00	.....
Door.....	100 00	.....
Fond du Lac.....	100 00	.....
Green.....	200 00	.....
Grant	100 00	.....
Green Lake.....	100 00	.....
Jackson	100 00	.....
Jefferson	100 00	.....
Juneau	100 00	.....
Kenosha.....	100 00	.....
Kewaunee	200 00	.....
La Fayette.....	100 00	.....
La Crosse.....	200 00	.....
Manitowoc.....	100 00	.....
Marquette	100 00	.....
Monroe	100 00	.....
Oconto and Shawano.....	100 00	.....
Outagamie.....	100 00	.....
Ozaukee.....	100 00	.....
Pierce.....	100 00	.....
Portage	100 00	.....
Racine.....	100 00	.....
Richland.....	100 00	.....
Rock.....	100 00	.....
St. Croix.....	100 00	.....
Sauk	100 00	.....
Sheboygan.....	100 00	.....
Trempealeau.....	100 00	.....
Vernon.....	200 00	.....
Waupaca	100 00	.....
Washington.....	100 00	.....
Walworth	100 00	.....
Waukesha.....	100 00	.....
		\$4,200 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE RETURNS.		
C. W. Brown.....		\$20 48
H. L. Burn.....		18 40
Henry Beachman.....		12 24
B. M. Bearanson.....		11 12
J. A. Bertschey.....		42 80
F. C. Best.....		47 04
John W. Bell.....		3 00
D. W. Benedict.....		30 40
W. W. Crandall.....		31 20
Ernst Clarenbaugh.....		15 60
Arthur Connelly.....		3 60
Richard Dunstan.....		10 80
J. L. Eyclesheimer.....		26 48
John Garland.....		16 20
L. G. Grinde.....		24 00
William Gudden.....		43 20
Robert Hass.....		26 80
T. J. Hinton.....		10 48
C. H. Hemmy.....		36 00
J. J. Harroley.....		13 60
W. G. Hydes.....		14 56
W. T. Hutchinson.....		39 25
W. B. Jeffers.....		18 61
John Kelley.....		6 88
A. Kimball.....		2 16
J. Keogh.....		15 95
L. Kromer.....		12 64
Edward Lind.....		17 92
P. McNalley.....		28 00
Jas. McDonough.....		16 00
T. L. L. McKay.....		28 40
D. Geo. Morrison.....		68 00
A. Mero.....		4 00
Vitalles Miller.....		11 20
John Muehler.....		10 10
John Olson.....		2 00
O. R. Olson.....		28 80
C. H. Pierce.....		6 40
L. S. Perkins.....		5 20
Geo. H. Perkins.....		6 24
C. L. Pierce.....		32 56
D. B. Richardson.....		18 17
Jos. Schaeffer.....		19 60
Andrew Schmidt.....		9 36
A. L. Sanborn.....		11 52
D. B. Sommers.....		25 36
John M. True.....		17 20
C. E. Tamberg.....		8 08
B. S. Valentine.....		20 00
L. Wachenheimer.....		20 64
O. O. Wogsland.....		14 32
Jas. Woodhouse.....		14 00
V. R. Willard.....		28 80
D. E. Wescott.....		26 80
Thomas Yule.....		16 63
		\$1,068 79

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS.			
J. Adams	\$3 00	N. Brown	\$15 00
J. A. Anderson	3 00	J. J. Bovee	25 00
J. Andrews	8 00	Chas. Baker	5 00
John Ayotte	10 00	Jas. Brown	5 00
Geo. W. Allen	29 00	Peter Beaver	14 00
J. Anderson	6 00	Adriel Bean	3 00
A. Armbuser	3 00	D. Blanchard	5 00
J. P. Agnew	5 00	H. Brannan	3 00
John F. Arnold	5 00	A. Baker	3 00
E. F. Anderson	3 00	F. A. Brown	5 00
E. Anderson	5 00	Sheff. Burns	3 00
A. Anderson	5 00	Alva Ballou	3 00
H. W. Adams	5 00	W. Baker	3 00
A. L. Anderson	12 00	Aug. Boudre	5 00
Ole Alstad	5 00	John Basner	15 00
G. W. Allen	3 00	Henry Berg	5 00
A. G. Albert	3 00	Sam'l Batty	25 00
Josiah Adams	5 00	Nathan Brown	5 00
M. F. Adams	11 00	Wm. B. Barnard	5 00
The. Arntz	5 00	W. E. Beckmore	15 00
C. G. Ball	5 00	J. F. Barrum	5 00
David Bestor	15 00	F. S. Berray	5 00
D. F. Bestor	5 00	M. S. Burns	45 00
John Beckness	5 00	Wm. L. Burke	10 00
Wm. Bear	5 00	N. Biery	90 00
C. P. Bennett	3 00	J. N. Borah	65 00
N. Brown	20 00	J. E. Borah	126 00
Geo. B. Bailey	5 00	Jas. Brown	10 00
J. L. Breese	10 00	Alex. Bigger	30 00
Peter Britts	5 00	E. Bernster	25 00
J. W. Britts	5 00	V. G. Baker	20 00
H. Belmont	3 00	John E. Bestor	5 00
F. S. Brown	5 00	D. F. Bestor	15 00
A. E. Bentley	9 00	Herman Bishop	15 00
Jos. Black	5 00	S. M. Badger	15 00
J. E. Borah	3 00	A. Bowman	5 00
C. R. Brown	3 00	Charles Berth	5 00
M. Bickerman	3 00	C. S. Barlow	10 00
David Bristor	5 00	Oliver Bender	3 00
Henry Berg	10 00	H. J. Borah	3 00
Fred Brecker	5 00	Wm. Claridge	5 00
F. J. Blanding	6 00	C. Charrott	3 00
G. W. Barlow	22 00	S. B. Chamberlin	5 00
V. G. Barker	5 00	Harry Coals	5 00
P. N. Butts	3 00	Wm. Cannon	5 00
John Bradley	3 00	Geo. W. Cowler	5 00
M. Berderman	3 00	J. B. Cook	3 00
Daniel Butts	3 00	C. L. Clark	5 00
A. Bakeman	5 00	H. F. Crawford	5 00
P. W. Baker	10 00	Thcs. N. Canon	5 00
John Bowles	20 00	W. L. Clark	5 00
James B. By	5 00	Henry Coats	14 00
R. I. T. Burcham	3 00	H. Christoferson	3 00
Ed. Besecker	5 00	Wm. Claridge	3 00
J. Barnes	3 00	M. Chitwood	6 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS—Continued.

Frank Calkins.....	\$15 00	J. J. Dahlen.....	\$3 00
John Conners.....	5 00	Wm. Deitz.....	10 00
John Crow.....	10 00	John Deitz.....	5 00
J. A. Cook.....	5 00	Jas. Donahue.....	5 00
G. A. Christ.....	9 00	Elias Davis.....	3 00
J. R. Coudry.....	3 00	Amos Devoe.....	13 00
Wm. Copp.....	5 00	John Dahl.....	3 00
L. R. Crum.....	3 00	John Davis.....	3 00
Lewis Colby.....	5 00	Elias Dawson.....	8 00
Charles (Indian).....	8 00	Wm. Dusher.....	5 00
F. Calkins.....	15 00	Jos. Dixon.....	3 00
C. S. Cheeney.....	8 00	C. Dunham.....	3 00
J. R. Coats.....	5 00	Da. Ma Shell.....	3 00
D. W. Currin.....	5 00	Lucean Dewey.....	57 00
Antonine Corle.....	5 00	Benj. Deamond.....	10 00
B. Collitte.....	10 00	M. Dreewonwski.....	5 00
J. Cantwell.....	5 00	C. P. Derrickson.....	10 00
Albert Cook.....	5 00	J. W. Davis.....	5 00
Wm. Copp.....	3 00	Obil Denel.....	20 00
Wm. Cannon.....	10 00	John Dowd.....	30 00
J. O. Collins.....	15 00	D. W. Day.....	5 00
Wm. Clark.....	55 00	Elias Dean.....	15 00
Geo. W. Chase.....	5 00	Robt. Damby.....	20 00
A. Christopherson.....	3 00	Amos Devoe.....	53 00
John B. Coyle.....	20 00	C. C. Derrickson.....	5 00
B. Cullen.....	5 00	Lucian Dewey.....	15 00
Wm. R. Campbell.....	5 00	Robert Demly.....	45 00
J. W. Clayson.....	5 00	John Davolt.....	3 00
Hyatt Crosby.....	10 00	A. B. Day.....	6 00
Wallace Clark.....	30 00	Andrew Everson.....	5 00
P. V. Casey.....	3 00	Luke Elam.....	10 00
Jos. Curren.....	10 00	White Eagle.....	5 00
M. D. Cottingham.....	10 00	G. W. Emerson.....	10 00
N. Crocker.....	5 00	John Emerson.....	3 00
Wm. Cragg.....	5 00	M. Everson.....	3 00
Perry Curtis.....	3 00	Henry Evans.....	3 00
Peter Crook.....	3 00	Geo. Edge.....	5 00
Celipta Cicat.....	5 00	L. D. Eggleston.....	5 00
Geo Dennis.....	3 00	Geo. H. Eachor.....	3 00
Stewart Daniels.....	10 00	A. K. Enny.....	3 00
Gardner Dodge.....	10 00	Henry Evin.....	3 00
Thos. De Witte.....	3 00	H. Ellifson.....	5 00
D. Daines.....	3 00	Thomas Erickson.....	10 00
A. Davidson.....	5 00	A. Everson.....	5 00
Michall Delany.....	5 00	G. Erickson.....	5 00
D. W. Day.....	5 00	Wm. Erchhorse.....	3 00
C. C. Derrickson.....	13 00	Matthew Elgie.....	5 00
Wm. H. Davis.....	5 00	Edward Ereckson.....	3 00
E. Dunston.....	3 00	Nelson Empey.....	5 00
C. C. Derrickson.....	10 00	L. D. Eggleston.....	5 00
Wm. Doasher.....	8 00	S. Emmhey.....	5 00
Albert Durkee.....	9 00	C. Errickson.....	5 00
Geo. Dennis.....	3 00	Henry Evans.....	115 00
E. Dickey.....	10 00	Isaac Elliott.....	5 00
J. R. Davis.....	3 00	August Eggert.....	3 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS—Continued.

W. W. Earl.....	\$20 00	John Given.....	\$5 00
G. Errickson.....	5 00	Henry Gore.....	5 00
Henry Evans.....	10 00	John Gell.....	85 00
Ole Everson.....	10 00	Geo. Gessler.....	5 00
Patrick Fay.....	15 00	Geo. W. Gillman....	5 00
C. W. Freeman.....	3 00	C. R. Green.....	15 00
V. E. Furgason.....	11 00	Thos. Gill.....	20 00
G. B. Filler.....	5 00	W. Gregory.....	3 00
John Flaherty.....	5 00	F. W. Gomber.....	10 00
L. D. Flitcroft.....	5 00	W. George.....	5 00
R. M. Fellows.....	5 00	R. B. Gillespie.....	40 00
John Farrell.....	5 00	B. Gillman.....	3 00
Peter Fisterer.....	3 00	M. Gotchy.....	5 00
Francis Frank.....	3 00	S. F. Gordon.....	10 00
F. Flieschauer.....	5 00	Silas Hardison.....	5 00
C. W. Freeman.....	3 00	W. S. Hamilton.....	3 00
H. B. Farnham.....	5 00	John Holm.....	5 00
Edwin France.....	180 00	E. Hinkson.....	5 00
Russel Fulp.....	45 00	H. Hannah.....	5 00
C. M. Fuller.....	5 00	D. W. Holbrook.....	5 00
Simon Franta.....	5 00	Jas. Hazen.....	5 00
R. B. Forest.....	3 00	Hazen Hicks.....	3 00
David Fraleck.....	20 00	Mark Hasley.....	5 00
Wm. Francis.....	20 00	A. J. Hart.....	3 00
Fanny Fleek.....	5 00	Henry Hertzt.....	5 00
Belle Fleek.....	5 00	R. H. Hall.....	10 00
Geo. Fulds.....	5 00	J. Hamilton.....	5 00
Ralph Frazer.....	25 00	Chas. Homuth.....	5 00
C. Fennesan.....	5 00	M. A. Holbrook.....	15 00
Edwin France.....	10 00	John Henderson.....	3 00
Jas. Giberson.....	5 00	C. Haskell.....	3 00
D. R. Goodwin.....	10 00	B. B. Huntington....	15 00
Fred Geisler.....	5 00	David Henry.....	3 00
B. Gilman.....	12 00	Chas. Heinze.....	3 00
F. Galiwinkle.....	3 00	James Hunter.....	5 00
John Gray.....	5 00	Isaac P. Hart.....	20 00
D. R. Goodwin.....	10 00	M. C. Hills.....	6 00
Wm. Gilman.....	5 00	Ole Hanson.....	5 00
H. C. Gleason.....	3 00	Thos. Halbut.....	8 00
Benj. Graves.....	3 00	A. A. Hanson.....	5 00
N. Gulumire.....	3 00	A. Hohman.....	3 00
A. Goben.....	19 00	Elijah Hinkson.....	10 00
H. W. Gulliford....	5 00	R. Hicks.....	3 00
Jos. Germain.....	30 00	P. R. Hill.....	3 00
Elias Grimes.....	8 00	W. H. Hill.....	3 00
Ed. Gordon.....	5 00	C. J. Hopkins.....	3 00
F. P. Grundle.....	3 00	S. H. Hewitt.....	3 00
John Gill.....	5 00	H. W. Halbut.....	3 00
George (Indian)....	5 00	Joseph Hall.....	3 00
F. D. Goodrich.....	15 00	C. W. Hayden.....	5 00
C. Goodnough.....	3 00	Conrad Humber.....	5 00
J. Grulforle.....	3 00	C. H. Hayden.....	15 00
G. Gummansan.....	3 00	Thos. Hill.....	3 00
H. Gregory.....	3 00	A. W. Huych.....	3 00
B. Gillman.....	25 00	John Hurley.....	3 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS—Continued.			
B. B. Huntington.....	\$5 00	S. Johnson	\$5 00
W. R. Heath	8 00	K. Johnson	40 00
C. H. Hayden	5 00	R. A. Jones	5 00
Martin Holbrook	5 00	M. R. Johnson	15 00
C. Ham	3 00	C. H. Jordan	15 00
M. E. Helland	35 00	D. H. Johnson	5 00
Robt. Hemman	3 00	J. L. Jenson	3 00
Julius Higby	5 00	Wm. Kitto	5 00
J. E. Horsington.....	5 00	James Kennedy	15 00
Tallack Haine.....	3 00	David Karr	5 00
Robert Helm.....	45 00	Alex. King	9 00
C. Haskell.....	6 00	Narcessi King.....	5 00
W. F. Hampton.....	15 00	O. O. Kjise.....	5 00
Ole J. Holt.....	45 00	Aaron Kellogg	5 00
Peter Holt.....	5 00	S. Knudson.....	5 00
Wm. Hunter.....	5 00	Henry Kinney	5 00
Hall and Arnt.....	35 00	A. Kingsley	10 00
H. Horsely.....	25 00	Thos. Kerns	3 00
Heath and Kitchen....	35 00	Alex. King.....	3 00
David Henry.....	25 00	Jac. Knudson.....	3 00
C. Halverson.....	5 00	S. Kanouse	5 00
W. T. Hampton.....	10 00	H. Knudson.....	30 00
Wm. Higgins.....	5 00	D. B. King.....	30 00
C. Hinge.....	30 00	Jas. Kitchen.....	30 00
J. B. Howard.....	15 00	M. Kirchburg.....	10 00
Horace Hayden.....	15 00	Jas. Kain.....	10 00
H. Huntz.....	12 00	L. E. Lewis.....	5 00
H. T. Haskin.....	20 00	John Laboy.....	5 00
Seth Heith.....	5 00	W. Lindsey.....	5 00
Wm. R. Heath.....	5 00	Adam Leglu	5 00
Chas. H. Hall.....	5 00	Geo. Lindsley.....	5 00
S. B. Hewett.....	8 00	Hans Larson.....	3 00
C. H. Hayden.....	35 00	Jos. Lang	8 00
Hans Halstenson.....	5 00	S. C. Lowe.....	9 00
David Heath.....	5 00	M. Lamphere.....	10 00
Andrew Heath.....	5 00	Wm. Langdon.....	3 00
J. Inglehartz.....	10 00	O. S. Lyon.....	5 00
C. M. Isham	5 00	J. W. C. Lang	12 00
Louis January.....	9 00	R. Lutzow	5 00
Indian John.....	5 00	A. Lundgreen.....	3 00
A. D. Jenks	5 00	Charles Low.....	3 00
A. W. Johnson.....	30 00	Benj. Lamere.....	10 00
E. Johnson.....	10 00	Jos. Levegree.....	20 00
A. W. Jenks	5 00	J. H. Linderman	10 00
R. L. Joiner.....	10 00	Thos. Liddell.....	3 00
Crist Jacobs.....	3 00	A. J. Livingston.....	3 00
Thos. Jennings.....	3 00	H. C. A. Listel.....	3 00
B. C. Jones	3 00	R. Larogue.....	3 00
M. Johnson.....	10 00	James Laird	3 00
P. T. Jennings.....	3 00	Geo. Lynes.....	15 00
Thos. Johnson.....	3 00	Jos. Lineville.....	5 00
Thos. Jones.....	6 00	Peter Long.....	17 00
Andrew Joy.....	5 00	A. Lanback.....	5 00
John (Indian).....	5 00	G. Lueloff.....	5 00
A. Johnson.....	5 00	M. Lamphere.....	8 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS—Continued.

O. L. Lyon.....	\$5 00	E. Morey.....	\$5 00
Charles Lowe.....	25 00	John P. Meach.....	5 00
C. Langlois.....	5 00	D. Muhlradt.....	5 00
Jonas Love.....	40 00	M. Mullen.....	5 00
Henry Larsen.....	5 00	Peter Mathew.....	3 00
Abram Looney.....	20 00	Argalus Monroe.....	5 00
John Lanke.....	6 00	C. C. Monroe.....	5 00
Little Bay (Indian)....	5 00	Edwin Miller.....	3 00
Wm. McMillan.....	10 00	Warren Marks.....	5 00
Thomas McCarty.....	5 00	Wm. Newton.....	3 00
Isaac McLean.....	3 00	A. S. Noble.....	5 00
John McBoyle.....	6 00	B. H. Nichols.....	3 00
G. E. McIntosh.....	9 00	Nesaukie, (Indian)....	5 00
D. McNamar.....	5 00	John Nelson.....	3 00
Jas. McEvoy.....	5 00	Wm. Nickolson.....	5 00
J. P. McKinney.....	40 00	I. Newcomb.....	5 00
M. McLaughlin.....	5 00	Wm. Ness.....	5 00
Ed. Mathew.....	3 00	Nels E. Nelson.....	3 00
Peter Mathew.....	5 00	Henry Nold.....	3 00
M. E. Morrill.....	3 00	Lyman Norton.....	3 00
J. Morrison.....	6 00	C. M. Nally.....	10 00
Thomas Mayer.....	3 00	Isaac Nelson.....	5 00
M. Mitchell.....	3 00	Geo. Nicholson.....	15 00
Manisu (Indian).....	10 00	John Nesbit.....	5 00
J. W. Mason.....	5 00	M. Nelson.....	3 00
P. D. Minor.....	5 00	Thos. Nolan.....	3 00
Eddie Moore.....	5 00	Wm. Newcomb.....	5 00
A. Monroe.....	5 00	Ole Oleson.....	5 00
Alanson Moon.....	5 00	Thomas Oleson.....	10 00
F. Maguire.....	5 00	Lyman Ormsby.....	9 00
Isaac Miller.....	5 00	Peter Oleson.....	5 00
Wilson Muzzy.....	8 00	A. Oleson.....	5 00
A. M. Mabbott.....	3 00	Henry Owen.....	3 00
Fred Mash.....	3 00	J. P. Oleson.....	45 00
Marcel Mitchel.....	5 00	H. Peterson.....	5 00
C. A. Miller.....	5 00	W. E. Parks.....	5 00
Otto Meitge.....	9 00	Geo. Potter.....	5 00
James O. Moore.....	3 00	Elijah Powell.....	6 00
A. J. Mathews.....	3 00	D. Paggi.....	6 00
Lucius Moore.....	3 00	L. M. Putnam.....	5 00
J. B. Marshall.....	5 00	Jos. Paschen.....	3 00
M. Merrill.....	10 00	Edward Prime.....	3 00
John Murphy.....	5 00	W. Pischel.....	5 00
Geo. Merrill.....	5 00	John Paschen.....	6 00
T. E. Manley.....	5 00	Ole Peterson.....	3 00
John O. Meach.....	10 00	C. Palschawker.....	9 00
Robert Maxwell.....	6 00	J. H. Patterson.....	5 00
James Moore.....	5 00	L. F. Parkhill.....	3 00
Felix Maguire.....	15 00	Geo. Pierring.....	5 00
M. Mitchell.....	23 00	David Powell.....	5 00
P. Murphy.....	5 00	L. J. Palm.....	10 00
John Miller.....	35 00	H. Pumpkin.....	5 00
D. Mulcahy.....	5 00	G. Peterson.....	3 00
Manisee (Indian).....	5 00	Geo. Paine.....	5 00
F. Maring.....	3 00	Henry Plott.....	5 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS—Continued.

B. Perrussel.....	\$5 00	L. Richardson.....	\$40 00
Sam'l Phillips.....	3 00	Sam. Robb.....	5 00
J. M. Postwait.....	5 00	E. Robinson.....	10 00
J. H. Peterson.....	5 00	A. Reed.....	10 00
Wm. Pate.....	5 00	A. Robinson.....	30 00
S. Powell.....	30 00	H. Roberts.....	3 00
John Perickel.....	5 00	J. F. Rist.....	5 00
Wisley Price.....	15 00	John Roth.....	5 00
John Pearsall.....	5 00	Robert Ray.....	20 00
J. Petingill.....	5 00	Cossett Riley.....	35 00
Warren Peppers.....	15 00	J. Robinson.....	20 00
W. A. Peppers.....	5 00	F. Raatz.....	3 00
Gilbert Paulson.....	5 00	Philip Roberts.....	30 00
Julius A. Parr.....	15 00	Jos. Remsh.....	10 00
Ira Pickett.....	5 00	Michael Ryan.....	5 00
John Plimpston.....	65 00	Thos. Roddy.....	5 00
John Quandt.....	3 00	James Springer.....	5 00
L. B. Ripley.....	5 00	Herman Stone.....	20 00
Abram Rood.....	15 00	L. Sherman.....	5 00
Cossett Riley.....	15 00	Benj. Seeley.....	3 00
Jos. Rinkerston.....	3 00	Wm. Scott.....	5 00
Sam. Reed.....	5 00	D. F. Sergeant.....	5 00
Henzel Robejsek.....	5 00	Geo. Stowell.....	5 00
H. L. Reckman.....	6 00	W. A. Shotts.....	6 00
H. P. Rundal.....	5 00	J. Simons.....	6 00
Jas. Roshott.....	3 00	Wm. Sires.....	5 00
Chester Radcliff.....	3 00	M. Stingle.....	5 00
J. B. Robinson.....	3 00	H. S. Sly.....	5 00
S. G. Rogers.....	5 00	Thos. Studley.....	15 00
R. O. Recharadson.....	5 00	J. N. Schmitz.....	5 00
Wm. Ross.....	5 00	Bailey Stevens.....	3 00
Chas. Rogers.....	8 00	Leonard Stiles.....	3 00
N. Rivord.....	5 00	Peter Smith.....	6 00
C. E. Randall.....	3 00	V. Schwaller.....	6 00
Henry Rumsey.....	9 00	Jac. Stough.....	5 00
J. L. Radell.....	6 00	E. R. Shaw.....	3 00
H. Robinson.....	10 00	Thos. Sutcliff.....	5 00
H. Rapp.....	5 00	Chas A. Scott.....	10 00
J. S. Remy.....	6 00	A. H. Smiley.....	5 00
D. Rinville.....	3 00	Horace Stiles.....	6 00
P. Robertson.....	5 00	Saw J. Wa.....	21 00
Jos. Renier.....	5 00	Nathan Skeel.....	3 00
R. C. Richardson.....	5 00	Benj. Slaumer.....	5 00
A. E. Robbins.....	10 00	John Smith.....	12 00
Jas. S. Reed.....	5 00	Chas. Sibbitts.....	5 00
L. W. Rodman.....	3 00	J. L. Sherbundy.....	5 00
John Redwood.....	5 00	Geo. Schluck.....	10 00
Andrew Reed.....	16 00	H. F. Smith.....	3 00
Geo. Randles.....	3 00	Peter Stein.....	3 00
Jesse Russell.....	5 00	Thos. Seeley.....	6 00
Levi Reber.....	3 00	Jessie Scott.....	3 00
S. Riddle.....	3 00	F. Sutherland.....	5 00
M. Rowen.....	5 00	R. Stephenson.....	10 00
J. F. Ryan.....	5 00	Evin Stockset.....	3 00
Harry Rickerts.....	5 00	Jac. Steward.....	3 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS—Continued.

John Smith.....	\$3 00	C. T. Turner.....	\$15 00
Matthew Sivert.....	5 00	Jos. Tomlinson.....	46 00
J. D. Schrader.....	3 00	F. Teelshorn.....	30 00
Chs. Spaulding.....	3 00	John W. Thomas.....	5 00
N. M. Southworth.....	3 00	O. Tollerson.....	5 00
F. S. Sanderson.....	3 00	E. Thompson.....	6 00
Thos. Storks.....	5 00	Chas. Tauba.....	5 00
John Scarth.....	3 00	B. F. Taylor.....	15 00
Joseph Schuster.....	5 00	H. L. Utley.....	5 00
Jesse Scott.....	3 00	Jac. Ulrich.....	8 00
Thos. Stocks.....	5 00	Alex. Urgerhart.....	5 00
Egbert Slocum.....	5 00	H. K. Underhill.....	40 00
Bailey Stevens.....	3 00	S. Vertz.....	10 00
Thos. Swanson.....	3 00	A. Vanyle.....	5 00
Wm. Sestor.....	5 00	Corlis Verbeck.....	15 00
Thos. Sutcliff.....	5 00	A. Vennes.....	3 00
P. Steinebeck.....	5 00	C. Vanhatten.....	5 00
Clay Sterling.....	30 00	S. H. Vanderbilt.....	3 00
John Schwartz.....	25 00	D. Wilson.....	5 00
Thos. Studley.....	5 00	White Swan (Indian) ..	5 00
J. P. Smith.....	40 00	Frank Wheeler.....	5 00
Henry Stokes.....	45 00	C. Woodworth.....	3 00
H. Schutz.....	30 00	John Webb.....	5 00
L. T. Staples.....	5 00	Frank Worthing.....	5 00
L. S. Sullivan.....	5 00	Moses Wilcox.....	5 00
L. Y. Staples.....	15 00	Aug. Wagner.....	5 00
Jac. Starry.....	15 00	Jos. Wilkinson.....	3 00
E. Stevens.....	5 00	Moses Wilcox.....	5 00
A. Smith.....	5 00	J. N. Wayne.....	11 00
Jacob Starry.....	30 00	C. H. Williams.....	3 00
Elias Scott.....	5 00	E. Woodard.....	5 00
Benj. Smith.....	15 00	Benj. Wightman.....	15 00
Chas. E. Smith.....	3 00	Wm. Woodford.....	3 00
Herman Stone.....	10 00	Isaac Wayne.....	6 00
Elaph Torgerson.....	3 00	J. Waupekum.....	5 00
John True.....	9 00	White Cloud (Indian) ..	8 00
K. Turner.....	9 00	Udney Wolcott.....	5 00
Earl Tullar.....	5 00	Henry Wold.....	6 00
Jos. Tomlinson.....	48 00	John Weber.....	5 00
Edw. Timblin.....	5 00	Albert Webb.....	3 00
Eld. Torgerson.....	3 00	Michael Whalen.....	5 00
Thomas Thomas.....	5 00	Sidney Welsh.....	3 00
C. A. Toynble.....	5 00	P. W. White.....	10 00
Geo. B. Thompson.....	5 00	John Webb.....	5 00
Chas. Tubbs, Jr.....	3 00	F. Werner.....	5 00
Wm. E. Thomas.....	5 00	John Wayne.....	93 00
J. W. Thomas.....	3 00	Geo. W. Wilcox.....	40 00
A. A. Taintor.....	3 00	Jesse Walker.....	5 00
K. Turner.....	5 00	Yellow Sun (Indian) ..	5 00
J. Thompson.....	5 00	E. Young.....	20 00
Wm. Taylor.....	5 00	G. O. Younglove.....	3 00
S. W. Tewatt.....	5 00	Alvin L. Young.....	5 00
J. Tiemonson.....	25 00	Oliver Yorton.....	5 00
A. Torgerson.....	3 00	Chas. F. Young.....	10 00
G. R. Twining.....	5 00		
			\$7,125 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
ADAMS.			
G. W. Walerman	Adams	\$11 94	.....
F. M. Rous	Big Flats	4 62	.....
C. R. Sickle	Dell Prairie	13 95	.....
George M. Wilbur	Easton	9 51	.....
John M. Graham	Jackson	13 83	.....
George B. Sperry	Leola	6 51	.....
S. S. Philips	Lincoln	11 91	.....
H. Nelson	Monroe	14 07	.....
E. B. Hartson	New Chester	9 00	.....
E. P. Richardson	New Haven	25 41	.....
L. H. Bowen	Preston	4 08	.....
Albert Wood	Quincey	7 32	.....
J. Demick	Richfield	6 60	.....
J. W. Guernsey	Rome	9 90	.....
Thomas Ackerman	Springville	11 13	.....
Henry O. Harris	Strong's Prairie	28 02	.....
Wm. H. Twist	White Creek	7 26	.....
A. O. Holm	Duplicate enumeration	26 50	.....
ASHLAND.			
W. M. Tompkins	Ashland	22 40	.....
Joseph Reil	La Pointe	14 10	.....
J. H. Sackett	Duplicate enumeration	10 00	.....
BARRON.			
Wm. Hooker	Barron	31 40	.....
H. Pelton	Dallas	21 30	.....
Fred Filk	Prairie Farm	34 15	.....
Wm. T. Fay	Rice Lake	10 30	.....
H. J. Yeomans	Sumner	19 80	.....
W. L. Morrison	Shetac	42 80	.....
Frank Donnelly	Stafford	27 10	.....
W. L. Grover	Duplicate enumeration	18 21	.....
BAYFIELD.			
J. D. Crittenden	Bayfield	51 60	.....
Wm. Knight	Duplicate enumeration	10 00	.....
BROWN.			
John Mitchel	Ashwabanon	11 55	.....
G. E. T. Kyber	Allouez	8 27	.....
L. Vandegram	Bellevue	21 33	.....
Andrew Sherlock	Depere town	23 04	.....
Geo. F. Merrill	Depere Village	28 65	.....
James Miller	Depere West	28 84	.....
Patrick Burns	Eaton	14 97	.....
Chas. A. Sellers	Fort Howard	54 15	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
BROWN—Continued.			
B. P. Brennan	Glenmore	\$32 19	.....
Henry Reubens	Green Bay	33 69	.....
Chas. L. Wheelock	Green Bay city	120 55	.....
Michael Finerty	Holland	44 67	.....
John Holzer	Howard	37 98	.....
M. Horckman	Humboldt	29 58	.....
C. R. Clough	Lawrence	27 27	.....
D. H. Martin	Morrison	41 94	.....
Andrew Peterson	New Denmark	34 35	.....
Clark Ames	Pittsfield	21 57	.....
F. G. Roudon	Preble	49 26	.....
John Milan	Rockland	24 18	.....
Peter Morrison	Scott	44 10	.....
Henry Cook	Suamico	27 87	.....
Aug. Greefentrog,	Wrightstown	68 85	.....
M. J. Mead	Duplicate enumeration	113 11	.....
BUFFALO.			
John Leonhard	Alma	16 65	.....
John W. De Groff	Alma village	13 29	.....
B. Keller	Belvidere	19 11	.....
Martin Schutte	Buffalo	17 58	.....
Joseph Schneider	Buffalo city	4 12	.....
James M. Thompson	Canton	21 36	.....
Leonhard Field	Cross	20 70	.....
G. M. Cooke	Dover	17 22	.....
A. Houstman	Fountain city, village	14 91	.....
J. C. Cochman	Gilmantown	15 12	.....
J. J. Shanney	Glencoe	23 55	.....
F. Belefield	Lincoln	19 44	.....
J. B. Mace	Maxville	15 45	.....
Joseph Grossell	Milton	12 81	.....
G. R. Frary	Modina	23 55	.....
F. Theisen	Montana	19 41	.....
J. S. Bond	Naples	41 64	.....
John Burges	Nelson	46 89	.....
Geo. Harper	Waumandee	31 59	.....
John Moser	Duplicate enumeration	49 65	.....
BURNETT.			
Arna Higans	Grantsburg	41 35	.....
J. E. Anderson	Trade Lake	21 70	.....
P. L. Westland	Wood Lake	9 75	.....
A. Ashlstrom	Duplicate enumeration	11 36	.....
CALUMET.			
C. E. Forman	Brillion	35 19	.....
J. H. Haight	Brothertown	50 76	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
CALUMET—Continued.			
Ansel Watrous.....	Charlestown.....	\$38 01	.....
Wm. Mahoney.....	Chilton.....	62 82	.....
Wm. Speel.....	Harrison.....	56 70	.....
H. P. Jensen.....	New Holstein.....	58 95	.....
Wm. Malcahey.....	Rantoul.....	47 70	.....
G. S. Prentis.....	Stockbridge.....	62 88	.....
Wilburt Kemper.....	Woodville.....	39 87	.....
Geo. D. Breed.....	Duplicate enumeration....	104 56	.....
CHIPPEWA.			
J. W. Devers.....	Anson.....	18 90	.....
C. E. Smith.....	Auburn.....	27 24	.....
A. Jackson.....	Bloomer.....	37 80	.....
Louis Cordere.....	Chippewa Falls.....	75 99	.....
Matthias Malay.....	Eagle Point.....	73 02	.....
Chas. H. Hodge.....	Edson.....	18 51	.....
Thomas Grady.....	La Fayette.....	50 64	.....
A. M. Flint.....	Sigel.....	17 25	.....
Curtis Craft.....	Wheaton.....	24 27	.....
J. P. Hubbard.....	Duplicate enumeration....	48 98	.....
CLARK.			
John G. Allen.....	Beaver.....	9 85	.....
Geo. T. Dailey.....	Colby.....	25 65	.....
A. S. Eaton.....	Eaton.....	16 25	.....
Henry Towns.....	Freemont.....	5 20	.....
August Shultz.....	Grant.....	33 15	.....
C. E. Lawrence.....	Hewet.....	5 05	.....
John McCarty.....	Hixon.....	16 40	.....
George W. Davis.....	Levis.....	13 20	.....
Thomas B. Philpot.....	Loyal.....	24 95	.....
C. Sternitzke.....	Lynn.....	7 75	.....
A. M. Blaesdell.....	Mayville.....	13 00	.....
D. B. Travis.....	Mentor.....	32 70	.....
B. Pickering.....	Perkins.....	3 65	.....
W. T. Hendren.....	Pine Valley.....	76 25	.....
D. H. Whiting.....	Sherman.....	12 60	.....
F. L. West.....	Unity.....	11 95	.....
J. M. Winters.....	Washburn.....	6 90	.....
H. M. Root.....	Warner.....	15 35	.....
J. Acker.....	Weston.....	18 95	.....
H. S. Chase.....	York.....	15 30	.....
J. F. Cannon.....	Duplicate enumeration....	28 84	.....
COLUMBIA.			
L. M. Smith.....	Arlington.....	30 27	.....
R. S. Marshall.....	Caledonia.....	36 69	.....
E. Bowen.....	Columbus.....	26 43	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
COLUMBIA—Continued.			
E. V. Bruson.....	Columbus City.....	\$29 55	.....
R. J. Rowland.....	Courtland.....	39 27	.....
S. L. Scofield.....	Decorra.....	38 40	.....
John R. Dee.....	Fort Winnebago.....	21 81	.....
B. A. Sage.....	Fountain Prairie.....	43 83	.....
Stewart C. Bell.....	Hampden.....	30 36	.....
S. L. Phinney.....	Leeds.....	33 09	.....
B. H. Wilinsen.....	Lewiston.....	31 38	.....
H. M. Ayers.....	Lodi.....	43 44	.....
James Price.....	Lowville.....	26 58	.....
Henry Neff.....	Marcellon.....	25 74	.....
M. Griffin.....	Newport.....	51 63	.....
O. A. Rustad.....	Otsego.....	44 88	.....
W. S. Flower.....	Pacific.....	7 47	.....
Bernhard Doherty.....	Portage City.....	65 05	.....
J. Chamberlin.....	Randolph.....	35 58	.....
M. Wilson.....	Randolph Village.....	1 00	.....
L. Woodland.....	Scott.....	23 49	.....
M. J. Rowland.....	Springvale.....	23 10	.....
W. B. Smith.....	West Point.....	27 84	.....
J. D. Schackley.....	Wycocena.....	33 60	.....
L. S. Robeson.....	Duplicate enumeration..	93 40	.....
CRAWFORD.			
Theo. Shelver.....	Bridgeport.....	10 89	.....
Thomas Garrety.....	Clayton.....	49 02	.....
S. C. McClure.....	Eastman.....	42 69	.....
John Tower.....	Freeman.....	46 92	.....
Jos. Bowling.....	Haney.....	17 13	.....
Dexter Sanderson.....	Marietta.....	27 42	.....
M. E. Norriss.....	Prairie du Chien.....	21 69	.....
W. W. Seeley.....	Prairie du Chien, city....	44 58	.....
Alonzo Young.....	Scott.....	28 50	.....
A. B. Withee.....	Seneca.....	41 67	.....
Benton Packard.....	Utica.....	44 10	.....
W. L. Oswald.....	Wauzeka.....	32 82	.....
J. E. Campbell.....	Duplicate enumeration....	52 10	.....
DANE.			
C. R. Green.....	Albion.....	37 83	.....
Otto Kerl.....	Berry.....	34 05	.....
Justin Holden.....	Black Earth.....	26 91	.....
Albert Parker.....	Blooming Grove.....	30 90	.....
G. Halstenson.....	Blue Mound.....	32 70	.....
R. P. Smith.....	Bristol.....	34 11	.....
J. Douglas.....	Burke.....	33 63	.....
J. H. Stewart.....	Christiana.....	47 82	.....
A. B. Emerson.....	Cottage Grove.....	33 90	.....
Henry Winkle.....	Cross Plains.....	42 90	.....
W. T. Leicht.....	Dane.....	35 04	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
DANE—Continued.			
J. A. Quammen.....	Deerfield.....	\$27 18	.....
L. D. Webb.....	Dunkirk.....	37 59	.....
Samuel Manson.....	Dunn.....	35 19	.....
A. E. McManus.....	Fitchburg.....	31 53	.....
Geo. W. Horton.....	Madison.....	23 64	.....
John Corscott.....	Madison City.....	151 40	.....
H. Z. Moreton.....	Mazomanie.....	49 05	.....
Geo. H. Norton.....	Medina.....	42 51	.....
A. B. Parmenter.....	Middleton.....	51 51	.....
H. S. Utley.....	Montrose.....	32 37	.....
D. C. Salisbury.....	Oregon.....	40 77	.....
C. E. Kittleson.....	Perry.....	29 22	.....
O. G. Stamin.....	Primrose.....	27 57	.....
Oliver Johnson.....	Pleasant Springs.....	31 71	.....
Christian Rulers.....	Roxbury.....	34 53	.....
Wm. H. Dudley.....	Rutland.....	31 71	.....
J. P. McPherson.....	Springdale.....	30 54	.....
John Esser.....	Springfield.....	41 76	.....
F. E. Parkinson.....	Stoughton Village.....	18 10	.....
Geo. C. Pierce.....	Sun Prairie.....	29 16	.....
Wm. Reives.....	Sun Prairie Village.....	8 80	.....
O. O. Torsenel.....	Vermont.....	33 57	.....
J. H. Sherman.....	Verona.....	31 17	.....
Jos. Demming.....	Vienna.....	30 78	.....
Jacob Ruhlman.....	Westport.....	48 63	.....
B. Mowry.....	Windsor.....	35 73	.....
Wm. Brown.....	York.....	30 09	.....
Philip Barry.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	165 39	.....
DODGE.			
A. Deise.....	Ashippun.....	43 26	.....
John H. Sawyer.....	Burnett.....	32 73	.....
Isaac Grace.....	Beaver Dam.....	45 03	.....
D. C. Gowdy.....	Beaver Dam city.....	51 82	.....
Thomas V. Dunn.....	Calamus.....	33 36	.....
A. F. Clark.....	Chester.....	25 62	.....
James F. Walsh.....	Clyman.....	39 90	.....
John S. Bean.....	Elba.....	42 06	.....
Charles Kerr.....	Emmett.....	40 68	.....
Aric Banta.....	Fox Lake, town and village.....	55 95	.....
Wm. Rusch.....	Herman.....	56 88	.....
Christian Stuesser.....	Hubbard and vil. Horicon.....	102 90	.....
A. K. Delany.....	Hustisford.....	52 44	.....
Wm. Schwefel.....	Lebanon.....	49 11	.....
S. B. Myrick.....	Le Roy.....	47 91	.....
M. Schultz.....	Lomira.....	58 29	.....
Frank Reuse.....	Lowell.....	76 59	.....
A. M. Grout.....	Oak Grove.....	68 04	.....
T. S. Hayhurst.....	Portland.....	39 63	.....
M. Wilson.....	Randolph village.....	4 77	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
DODGE—Continued.			
Wm. Dunkel	Rubicon	\$56 04	.....
Thos. F. Solon	Shields	31 96	.....
Valentine Miller	Theresa	62 94	.....
Ed. McLaughlin	Trenton	52 86	.....
Emil Hartwig	Watertown city	44 32	.....
C. W. Henning	Waupun	16 05	.....
George R. Davis	Westford	34 35	.....
Wm. Schwartz	Williamstown	69 05	.....
Warren Marston	Duplicate enumeration	152 18	.....
DOOR.			
Thos. McCullough	Bailey's Harbor	19 80	.....
James Englebert	Brussels	33 75	.....
W. Nelson	Clay Banks	31 15	.....
L. D. Mowry	Egg Harbor	22 75	.....
Wm. Durre	Forestville	40 05	.....
Joseph Delespe	Gardner	20 70	.....
John Brown	Gibraltar	35 05	.....
R. S. Erskine	Jacksonport	13 65	.....
Edward Kenney	Nassewaupee	20 90	.....
James Nuesse	Sevastopol	23 95	.....
Wm. K. Dresser	Sturgeon Bay	27 45	.....
John Garland	Sturgeon Bay village	9 93	.....
Jos. Delfosse	Union	26 55	.....
Robert Severs	Washington	20 70	.....
C. A. Masse	Duplicate enumeration	31 06	.....
DOUGLAS.			
H. E. Laffite	Superior	37 05	.....
Richard Relf	Duplicate enumeration	20 00	.....
DUNN.			
David Monteith	Colfax	10 44	.....
A. J. Tibbetts	Dunn	31 08	.....
E. H. Drake	Eau Galla	32 01	.....
T. E. Tillison	Elk Mound	14 76	.....
Peter Peterson	Grant	28 62	.....
George Thum	Lucas	12 87	.....
Thos. S. Heller	Meanomonie	102 99	.....
S. T. Best	New Haven	7 62	.....
D. King	Peru	7 35	.....
C. M. Bonnell	Red Cedar	19 86	.....
J. N. Clark	Rock Creek	15 93	.....
Ingersol George	Sheridan	9 06	.....
George Shoefer	Sherman	20 61	.....
Wm. Witcher	Springbrook	35 28	.....
Lucian Beebe	Stanton	15 09	.....
C. F. Fields	Taintor	19 89	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
DUNN—Continued.			
Abel Kaye	Tiffany	\$7 35	.....
Simon Stratton	Weston	12 00	.....
W. H. Langdon	Duplicate enumeration	47 28	.....
EAU CLAIRE.			
M. B. Hubbard	Bridge Creek	41 16	.....
W. Churchill	Brunswick	21 18	.....
C. R. Gleason	Eau Claire City	126 00	.....
James Hobert	Fairchild	12 00	.....
Joseph Hurst	Lincoln	37 62	.....
Alonzo Puse	Lant	9 63	.....
Ira G. Bells	Otter Creek	28 77	.....
George Dickinson	Pleasant Valley	15 00	.....
John Molded	Seymour	5 13	.....
Roderick Elwell	Union	18 51	.....
John Hobbs	Washington	21 60	.....
Mathias Arnstad	Duplicate enumeration	54 97	.....
FOND DU LAC.			
W. H. Smithers	Alto	42 33	.....
P. J. Marul	Ashford	60 18	.....
J. V. Harter	Auburn	50 28	.....
Delos Allen	Byron	40 38	.....
L. Manderscheid	Calumet	41 16	.....
Peter Heraty	Eden	44 28	.....
W. S. Hall	Eldorado	47 61	.....
J. Campbell	Empire	30 87	.....
S. B. Staunehfield	Fon du Lac	43 35	.....
Edward Delany	Fond du Lac City	229 62	.....
Julius Tapp	Forest	44 37	.....
Hall McCourt	Friendship	33 21	.....
George H. Ferris	Lamertine	45 39	.....
M. J. Miesen	Marshfield	58 56	.....
Wm. Plocker	Metomen	55 14	.....
John A. Steen	Oakfield	42 63	.....
A. A. Gaffney	Osceola	40 53	.....
J. F. Stickle	Ripon	36 33	.....
G. F. Harmer	Ripon City	52 51	.....
John Wilson	Rosendale	36 00	.....
Frank Bowe	Springvale	36 66	.....
Jos. Ditter	Taycheedah	45 00	.....
M. B. Fairbanks	Waupun	39 33	.....
C. W. Hemming	Waupun village	14 69	.....
H. J. Davidson	Duplicate enumeration	157 72	.....
GRANT.			
Samuel Newick	Beetown	51 51	.....
J. W. Victory	Blue River	24 78	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
GRANT—Continued.			
Jesse Brooks.....	Bloomington	\$36 27	.....
J. M. Laughlin.....	Boscobel.....	59 34	.....
Henry Bings.....	Cassville	41 58	.....
Andrew Brown.....	Clifton.....	29 97	.....
J. C. Orton.....	Ellenboro	24 27	.....
M. P. Smith.....	Fennimore	53 10	.....
Wm. Tate.....	Glen Haven.....	34 32	.....
Thomas A. Bowen.....	Harrison.....	31 47	.....
Thomas H. Mayor.....	Hazel Green.....	63 63	.....
B. F. Davison.....	Hickory Grove.....	25 29	.....
R. M. Henderson.....	Jamestown.....	35 82	.....
Aug. Michaelas.....	Lancaster	82 26	.....
John Wayner.....	Liberty	26 46	.....
Henry C. Haskell.....	Lima.....	30 60	.....
A. E. Moore.....	Little Grant.....	21 09	.....
G. Tuffley.....	Marion	21 78	.....
A. H. Munford.....	Millville	6 18	.....
Chris. Storm.....	Mount Hope.....	23 43	.....
P. J. Schaefer.....	Muscada	38 25	.....
Thos. Longbotham.....	Paris	28 20	.....
J. A. Curtis.....	Patch Grove.....	25 65	.....
C. W. Hill.....	Platteville	121 80	.....
Ed. M. Wilmatte.....	Potosi	79 32	.....
John Brandon.....	Smelser.....	39 90	.....
S. A. Cash.....	Waterloo	28 65	.....
R. M. Tuler.....	Watertown	18 12	.....
J. A. Thomas.....	Wingville	30 51	.....
Fred E. Fitch.....	Woodman	16 86	.....
David Prøtte.....	Wyalusing	22 02	.....
F. S. Kidd.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	124 25	.....
GREEN.			
Henry Gilligan.....	Adams	27 39	.....
J. B. Perry.....	Albany	34 50	.....
Henry Kimberly.....	Broadhead village.....	21 45	.....
W. W. McLaughlin.....	Brooklyn	34 14	.....
B. C. Curtis.....	Cadiz.....	40 59	.....
Sam'l Wagner.....	Clarno	45 30	.....
Henry Kimberly.....	Decatur	21 01	.....
Volney Ross.....	Exeter	26 49	.....
J. A. Patterson.....	Jefferson.....	51 42	.....
Jacob Deets.....	Jordan	30 81	.....
Lewis Rote.....	Monroe.....	27 09	.....
Wm. Gray.....	Monroe village	48 40	.....
David Sears.....	Mont Pleasant.....	33 60	.....
Thos. Lucksinger.....	New Glarus.....	29 25	.....
Andrew Bayles.....	Spring Grove.....	37 17	.....
B. Bowell.....	Sylvester.....	26 31	.....
Benedict Miller.....	Washington	26 10	.....
J. A. Kitterson.....	York	30 48	.....
L. Lettzer.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	70 13	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
GREEN LAKE.			
A. A. Spencer	Berlin	\$33 06	.....
E. M. Wadsworth	Berlin city	50 10	.....
John D. Brooks	Brooklyn	42 06	.....
Albert A. Lee	Green Lake	42 00	.....
Charles Parrott	Kingston	26 88	.....
Chas. Lambert	Mackford	42 62	.....
M. E. Millard	Manchester	38 61	.....
C. L. Sergeant	Marquette	31 74	.....
A. H. Myers	Princetown	62 73	.....
Henry Kellogg	St. Marie	22 08	.....
M. Kelley	Seneca	13 74	.....
O. F. Silver	Duplicate enumeration.	52 52	.....
IOWA.			
D. W. Inman	Arena	57 90	.....
Paul Johnson	Clyde	22 71	.....
Joseph E. Higgins	Dodgeville	111 75	.....
S. H. Fish	Highland	90 72	.....
Wm. Hopper	Linden	61 77	.....
C. C. Bainbridge	Mifflin	45 78	.....
Henry Kendall	Mineral Point	45 81	.....
John Teasdale	Mineral Point city	45 81	.....
F. H. Demmock	Pulaski	44 91	.....
David Lloyd	Ridgeway	74 19	.....
Joseph Beecher	Waldwick	27 42	.....
Henry Dunstan	Wyoming	21 60	.....
John Moore	Duplicate enumeration	79 39	.....
JACKSON.			
Abel Cheney	Albion	83 04	.....
J. H. Aikens	Alma	39 57	.....
Chas. Gansel	Garden Valley	30 78	.....
J. W. Sly	Hixton	38 04	.....
Henry C. Davis	Irving	37 71	.....
J. R. Barnum	Manchester	12 69	.....
W. H. Richards	Melrose	34 77	.....
R. A. Pratt	Millston	6 30	.....
R. H. Humphrey	Northfield	26 31	.....
L. Hjerlied	Springfield	30 96	.....
W. S. Darrow	Duplicate enumeration	41 00	.....
JEFFERSON.			
C. F. Greenwood	Aztalan	39 30	.....
J. P. Stoddard	Cold Springs	22 02	.....
J. T. Vanderveear	Concord	45 72	.....
Robert Potter	Farmington	72 45	.....
Mark Curtis	Hebron	38 19	.....
D. Rutledge	Ixonia	53 31	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
JEFFERSON—Continued.			
H. Colonius	Jefferson	\$121 23	.....
A. E. Baldwin	Koskonong	106 83	.....
G. W. Black	Lake Mills	45 03	.....
M. R. Clapp	Milford	46 71	.....
Robert Robertson	Oakland	32 58	.....
A. S. Potter	Palmyra	36 24	.....
C. J. Collier	Sullivan	44 49	.....
Gustav Medberg	Summer	15 09	.....
Carl Rosenberg	Waterloo	30 75	.....
T. A. Williams	Waterloo village	12 22	.....
Thomas Skimick	Watertown	65 40	.....
August Tank	Watertown city	98 68	.....
W. H. Hake	Duplicate enumeration	111 79	.....
JUNEAU.			
John W. Joslin	Armenia	7 08	.....
John Farley	Clearfield	7 50	.....
George L. Heath	Fountain	22 20	.....
Wm. Schlicht	Germantown	21 66	.....
Patrick Smyth	Kildare	16 74	.....
Wm. Cram	Lemonweir	32 16	.....
George Curtis	Lindinia	31 98	.....
Elias Boynton	Lisbon	15 42	.....
John Griffin	Lyndon	14 49	.....
Barnard Cook	Marion	10 14	.....
J. F. Sprague	Mauston village	16 75	.....
E. D. Rogers	Neceda	55 95	.....
Elnathan Boynton	New Lisbon village	17 00	.....
John D. Ross	Orange	15 48	.....
D. A. Clemens	Plymouth	43 14	.....
G. J. Hays	Seven Mile Creek	23 88	.....
I. S. Breese	Summit	29 10	.....
T. K. Dunn	Wonewoc	44 85	.....
C. F. Cutler	Duplicate enumeration	52 90	.....
KENOSHA.			
J. W. Evans	Brighton	31 98	.....
Ebenezer Mead	Bristol	34 23	.....
Peter Olker	Kenosha city	74 70	.....
Peter Harmon	Paris	30 54	.....
J. W. Lynch	Pleasant Prairie	44 01	.....
John G. Fleming	Randall	16 47	.....
L. L. Owens	Salem	40 98	.....
Peter Ozanne	Somers	43 80	.....
Wm. Speeglehof	Wheatland	26 01	.....
E. G. Tirnme	Duplicate enumeration	48 72	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
KEWAUNEE.			
Wm. H. Seamon.....	Ahnepee.....	\$39 57	.....
J. L. V. Yates.....	Ahnepee village.....	15 57	.....
Thos. Hlawacek.....	Carlton.....	42 36	.....
F. Hawers.....	Casco.....	41 97	.....
Patrick Corbett.....	Franklin.....	44 19	.....
L. A. Balluring.....	Kewaunee.....	77 10	.....
Frank Gregor.....	Lincoln.....	28 11	.....
Thos. Haney.....	Montpelier.....	34 71	.....
J. Dressen.....	Pierce.....	50 91	.....
J. A. Brabrint.....	Red River, part of.....	26 49	.....
H. Constant.....	Red River, part of.....	15 57	.....
S. Brummer.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	50 21	.....
LA CROSSE.			
O. S. Barlow.....	Barre.....	21 42	.....
Chas. Smith.....	Bangor.....	38 13	.....
L. A. Viets.....	Burns.....	29 73	.....
Wm. Malone.....	Campbell.....	27 18	.....
L. F. Crandall.....	Farmington.....	55 86	.....
John Becker.....	Greenfield.....	24 18	.....
R. Goodrich.....	Hamilton.....	51 15	.....
Thos. B. Rand.....	Holland.....	25 89	.....
John C. Miller.....	La Crosse city.....	165 18	.....
J. W. Dalton.....	Onalaska.....	41 34	.....
J. E. North.....	Onalaska village.....	10 20	.....
Peter Henkolz.....	Shelby.....	25 11	.....
Frank Leodore.....	Washington.....	27 66	.....
J. S. Petingil.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	78 83	.....
LA FAYETTE.			
Joseph Brown.....	Argyle.....	34 62	.....
G. W. Mills.....	Belmont.....	37 53	.....
Thomas Gray.....	Benton.....	50 43	.....
John P. Baker.....	Blanchard.....	15 87	.....
John Meehan.....	Darlington.....	80 13	.....
Ed. Campbell.....	Elk Grove.....	27 99	.....
Riley S. Scott.....	Fayette.....	35 91	.....
James Campbell.....	Gratiot.....	51 63	.....
Bernard McCarty.....	Kendell.....	26 64	.....
Wm. F. Allen.....	Monticello.....	14 07	.....
John F. Butcher.....	New Diggings.....	54 15	.....
Michael Fleming.....	Seymour.....	28 14	.....
Wm. Ahren.....	Shullsburg.....	76 20	.....
Frank Higgins.....	Viola.....	54 03	.....
F. E. Pease.....	Wayne.....	32 43	.....
Aug. Blackstone.....	White Oak Springs.....	13 38	.....
Thos. Brocker.....	Willow Springs.....	31 92	.....
Neil Fisher.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	73 50	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
	LINCOLN.		
Chas. O'Neil.....	Jenny.....	\$44 75	.....
Z. Space.....	Duplicate enumeration ...	10 00	.....
	MANITOWOC.		
C. W. Butler.....	Cato.....	57 18	.....
Thomas Gollogly.....	Centerville.....	48 12	.....
Thomas Juranck.....	Cooperstown.....	51 42	.....
John Broill.....	Eaton.....	46 92	.....
Jere Fabra.....	Franklin.....	54 66	.....
Chas. Kind.....	Gibson.....	54 27	.....
John Emtinger.....	Kossuth.....	67 50	.....
Nels Knudson.....	Liberty.....	42 60	.....
Hubert Folge.....	Manitowoc.....	37 02	.....
F. W. Borchedt.....	Manitowoc City.....	100 86	.....
Bernard Bømer.....	Manitowoc Rapids.....	62 22	.....
John Hickey.....	Maple Grove.....	42 51	.....
P. J. Conway.....	Meeme.....	52 62	.....
A. Brasch.....	Mishicott.....	49 56	.....
C. Schmitz.....	Newton.....	62 19	.....
C. F. Hagenow.....	Richland.....	34 29	.....
Chs. Tweederman.....	Schleswig.....	58 74	.....
Ferdinand Vogel.....	Two Creeks.....	19 68	.....
Felix Wash.....	Two Rivers T. and V.....	109 93	.....
John P. Wickerts.....	Duplicate enumeration ..	122 36	.....
	MARATHON.		
Frank Whipple.....	Brighton.....	28 90	.....
Lars Larson.....	Bergen.....	7 95	.....
Fred. Sellers.....	Berlin.....	56 20	.....
Chas. F. Grow.....	Hull.....	33 55	.....
Daniel Maher.....	Knowlton.....	13 25	.....
William Zegler.....	Maine.....	39 25	.....
Jac. Hornung.....	Marathon.....	23 35	.....
H. A. Bean.....	Mosinee.....	27 25	.....
Henry Wilde.....	Slittin.....	45 45	.....
Adam Paff.....	Texas.....	13 90	.....
Albert Zamke.....	Wausau.....	41 20	.....
Henry Miller.....	Wausau City.....	42 30	.....
Jac. Durrstun.....	Wein.....	11 20	.....
S. E. Graver.....	Weston.....	23 95	.....
John Ringle.....	Duplicate enumeration...	37 33	.....
	MARQUETTE.		
George Reid.....	Buffalo.....	22 02	.....
Chs. E. King.....	Crystal Lake.....	21 42	.....
J. W. Murphy.....	Douglas.....	21 57	.....
M. J. Farmington.....	Harris.....	15 93	.....
Titus Jepson.....	Mecan.....	21 39	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
MARQUETTE—Continued.			
John Barry	Montello	\$26 52	.....
Sylvester Wade	Moundville	11 94	.....
Nich. Gernon	Neshkoro	15 90	.....
William Furcke	Newton	20 07	.....
B. R. Johnson	Oxford	16 26	.....
E. Wessing	Packwaukee	20 07	.....
Hugh Kane	Shields	19 50	.....
R. B. Porter	Springfield	9 27	.....
Wm. Phillips	Westfield	19 26	.....
A. H. German	Duplicate enumeration	33 09	.....
MILWAUKEE.			
Wm. Finnerlore	Franklin	54 69	.....
W. Boorse	Granville	72 93	.....
Edwin Johnson	Greenfield	79 38	.....
Hubert Jocerres	Lake	157 38	.....
Anson B. Buttles	Milwaukee	107 01	.....
Edward Mahoney	Milwaukee city	1,511 62	.....
Peter Joerge	Oak Creek	66 18	.....
Jesse Hart	Wauwatosa	126 99	.....
John Sarr	Duplicate enumeration	375 78	.....
MONROE.			
F. A. Thompson	Adrian	20 43	.....
Wm. A. Delong	Angelo	15 90	.....
Wesley Prothero	Byron	9 93	.....
Wm. Swanets	Clifton	23 61	.....
Walter Barter	Glendale	38 91	.....
Joseph Lincoln	Greenfield	21 45	.....
Adolph Huser	Jefferson	28 98	.....
Ira C. Greenlee	La Fayette	13 20	.....
A. T. Baldwin	La Grange	26 58	.....
C. Morgan	Leon	22 26	.....
O. Phillips	Lincoln	25 29	.....
C. M. Johnson	Little Falls	18 39	.....
A. G. Potter	New Lynne	4 65	.....
H. V. Helz	Oak Dale	21 30	.....
John B. Skinner	Portland	26 58	.....
Wm. Munz	Ridgeville	34 38	.....
Wm. Critchett	Sheldon	22 26	.....
A. H. Holdenn	Sparta	112 50	.....
C. W. Kellogg	Tomah	66 93	.....
T. J. Marsden	Wellington	25 71	.....
J. L. Wolcott	Wells	18 87	.....
Hamilton La Rue	Wilton	32 61	.....
W. P. Palmer	Duplicate enumeration	70 07	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
OCONTO.			
M. Finnegan.....	Gillett.....	\$11 25	.....
Ernst Kuntz.....	Little Suamico.....	27 36	.....
Lorenzo Lord.....	Maple Valley.....	7 80	.....
H. O. Fanchild.....	Marinette.....	76 02	.....
Stephen S. Way.....	Oconto.....	30 51	.....
James E. Parker.....	Oconto City.....	66 85	.....
E. C. Whiting.....	Pensaukee.....	38 43	.....
W. L. Shepherd.....	Peshtigo.....	75 60	.....
Thos. Duffy.....	Stiles.....	13 56	.....
Robert Ellis.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	48 42	.....
OUTAGAMIE.			
John W. Carhart.....	Appleton City.....	101 04	.....
Henry Peters.....	Black Creek.....	30 27	.....
E. D. Babbitt.....	Bovina.....	28 92	.....
Evert Sanders.....	Buchanan.....	27 93	.....
John Whittlim.....	Center.....	46 77	.....
David Sherman.....	Cicero.....	12 51	.....
D. H. Balliet.....	Dale.....	31 56	.....
H. B. McDonough.....	Deer Creek.....	9 30	.....
S. Spencer.....	Ellington.....	40 80	.....
W. R. Penn.....	Freedom.....	47 43	.....
Tim. Heenan.....	Grand Chute.....	49 59	.....
E. M. Lowell.....	Greenville.....	41 91	.....
A. F. Redeout.....	Hortonia.....	32 79	.....
J. S. Fuller.....	Kaukauna.....	57 48	.....
S. A. Reynolds.....	Liberty.....	14 97	.....
Jos. F. Lawrence.....	Maine.....	6 09	.....
Robt. Hutchinson.....	Maple Creek.....	22 38	.....
Jarvis Mullart.....	Osborn.....	16 11	.....
Fred Hommel.....	Seymour.....	41 43	.....
W. H. Lamphere.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	83 76	.....
OZAUKEE.			
Peter Jones.....	Belgium.....	61 56	.....
A. M. Boeling.....	Cedarburg.....	79 32	.....
James Tollith.....	Fredonia.....	57 48	.....
John Ahlers.....	Grafton.....	52 50	.....
Wm. Carbys.....	Mequeon.....	94 17	.....
Ulrick Landott.....	Port Washington.....	89 10	.....
Daniel McGinley.....	Saukville.....	61 80	.....
J. C. Schroeling.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	56 63	.....
PEPIN.			
A. D. Silvernail.....	Albany.....	18 75	.....
Christian Bruem.....	Durand.....	48 75	.....
S. N. Gilbert.....	Frankfort.....	25 20	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
PEPIN—Continued.			
A. F. Spooner.....	Lima.....	\$29 25	.....
Amos Gray.....	Pepin.....	70 30	.....
Paul Sanquest.....	Stockholm.....	30 30	.....
Wm. Steel.....	Waterville.....	56 40	.....
Wm. F. Gloss.....	Waubeck.....	11 85	.....
Wm. Boyd, Jr.....	Duplicate enumeration....	24 44	.....
PIERCE.			
John Barrett.....	Clifton.....	21 36	.....
Enoch Quimby.....	Diamond Bluffs.....	16 71	.....
C. B. Wood.....	Ellsworth.....	36 00	.....
Edward Fitzgerald.....	El Paso.....	16 05	.....
U. F. Halz.....	Gilman.....	21 69	.....
K. W. Lewis.....	Hartland.....	35 10	.....
R. H. Dodge.....	Isabel.....	6 75	.....
F. B. White.....	Maiden Rock.....	30 72	.....
C. G. N. Hayerdahl.....	Martell.....	32 10	.....
B. H. Corcoran.....	Oak Grove.....	26 97	.....
B. R. Burrett.....	Prescott.....	16 98	.....
John Green.....	River Falls.....	57 48	.....
David Scott.....	Rock Elm.....	23 97	.....
John F. Davis.....	Salem.....	9 24	.....
Thomas P. Kelley.....	Spring Lake.....	21 90	.....
C. H. Collier.....	Trenton.....	16 47	.....
D. W. Kume.....	Trimbelle.....	29 19	.....
J. Oplinger.....	Union.....	17 37	.....
Hans B. Warner.....	Duplicate enumeration....	52 30	.....
POLK.			
A. B. Peabody.....	Alden.....	47 70	.....
C. W. Haskins.....	Balsam Lake.....	27 75	.....
W. H. Slusser.....	Black Brook.....	34 70	.....
E. H. Hoover.....	Eureka.....	19 15	.....
D. Kennedy.....	Farmington.....	38 85	.....
Andrew Hermmings.....	Laketown.....	15 85	.....
V. B. Johnson.....	Lorraine.....	5 30	.....
D. W. Johnson.....	Lincoln.....	36 05	.....
Nelson Lawson.....	Luck.....	22 65	.....
N. A. Davidson.....	Milltown.....	10 45	.....
Samuel F. Catlin.....	Osceola.....	45 70	.....
A. Gunderson.....	St. Croix Falls.....	20 30	.....
D. D. Sallie.....	Sterling.....	12 20	.....
Wm. J. Vincent.....	Duplicate enumeration....	29 90	.....
PORTAGE.			
G. H. Guernsey.....	Almond.....	21 63	.....
Hazen Harney.....	Amhurst.....	36 75	.....
Luman Taylor.....	Belmont.....	14 34	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
PORTAGE—Continued.			
James Delaney.....	Buena Vista.....	\$21 78	.....
Ed. McHugh.....	Eau Pleine.....	15 27	.....
J. M. Gilman.....	Hull.....	30 57	.....
A. H. Gray.....	Lanark.....	18 12	.....
L. N. Anson.....	Linwood.....	13 29	.....
J. G. Holden.....	New Hope.....	31 11	.....
A. L. Anderson.....	Pine Grove.....	8 13	.....
Chas. A. Lane.....	Plover.....	32 55	.....
Nicholas Nice.....	Sharon.....	44 82	.....
Almon Tassell.....	Stevens Point.....	11 04	.....
John Stumph.....	Stevens Point city.....	50 44	.....
E. Van Heck.....	Stockton.....	38 01	.....
J. B. Carpenter.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	51 56	.....
RACINE.			
John Reynolds.....	Burlington.....	84 81	.....
Henry Weber.....	Caledonia.....	85 41	.....
Batie Gleason.....	Dover.....	29 79	.....
James M. Foster.....	Mount Pleasant.....	70 23	.....
Jacob Anderson.....	Norway.....	28 89	.....
M. Clany.....	Racine city.....	199 11	.....
J. T. Jacobson.....	Raymond.....	46 02	.....
Reuben North.....	Rochester.....	25 32	.....
Alfred Harden.....	Waterford.....	45 42	.....
John McBeth.....	Yorkville.....	46 95	.....
James Tinker.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	93 10	.....
RICHLAND.			
James Brady.....	Akan.....	22 32	.....
M. Henderson.....	Bloom.....	38 97	.....
Geo. E. Bennett.....	Buena Vista.....	32 58	.....
E. Davis.....	Dayton.....	32 94	.....
Reuben Sutton.....	Eagle.....	35 55	.....
J. Turner.....	Forest.....	27 36	.....
W. H. Renick.....	Henrietta.....	27 33	.....
Samuel Stofer.....	Ithica.....	36 57	.....
J. H. Hutton.....	Marshall.....	27 09	.....
Levi Houts.....	Orion.....	20 61	.....
Gaylord Freeman.....	Richland.....	56 10	.....
H. J. Clark.....	Richwood.....	43 20	.....
H. R. Larnard.....	Rockbridge.....	35 76	.....
James Watt.....	Sylvan.....	30 30	.....
Benedict Adelman.....	Westford.....	30 12	.....
J. J. Anderson.....	Willow.....	25 53	.....
A. G. Burwell.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	59 05	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
ROCK.			
John Huntley	Avon	\$26 34	.....
James E. Ross	Beloit	21 69	.....
J. B. Dow	Beloit city	69 08	.....
Wm. Palmerton	Bradford	29 43	.....
C. F. Fockler	Center	31 23	.....
Stephen Conley	Clinton	57 66	.....
Z. H. Bowen	Fulton	60 33	.....
Addison Moore	Harmony	34 18	.....
E. Evans	Janesville	29 89	.....
Joseph Wallace	Janesville City	151 72	.....
C. A. Carter	Johnstown	35 73	.....
Henry Tarrant	La Prairie	24 66	.....
M. A. Child	Lima	33 93	.....
J. C. Acherson	Magnolia	32 37	.....
W. P. Clark	Milton	56 31	.....
Frank Curtis	Newark	28 62	.....
Henry Austin	Plymouth	37 26	.....
E. R. Squires	Porter	34 65	.....
S. Dayton	Rock	30 57	.....
C. F. Dickey	Spring Valley	34 14	.....
C. H. Culver	Turtle	33 93	.....
Jas. H. Haskins	Union	60 75	.....
E. L. Carpenter	Duplicate enumeration	124 11	.....
ST. CROIX.			
Wm. Schultz	Baldwin	8 37	.....
T. W. Glaspool	Baldwin Village	9 03	.....
Allen Gray	Cady	9 81	.....
Matthew Lapham	Cylon	13 41	.....
James Crogan	Eau Gala	15 87	.....
Wm. McNally	Emerald	9 09	.....
Bernard Nilland	Erin Prairie	36 09	.....
James Ross	Hammond	36 60	.....
John Kelley	Hudson	19 32	.....
J. A. Bunker	Hudson City	29 65	.....
Chas. D. Smith	Kinnickinnic	21 75	.....
Peter E. Lomo	Pleasant Valley	18 63	.....
J. B. Hicks	Richmond	34 20	.....
H. G. Schœn	Rush River	19 35	.....
S. G. Bowen	St. Joseph	9 90	.....
J. T. Combacker	Summerset	16 14	.....
W. W. Hopkins	Springfield	20 40	.....
Robert Dinsmore	Stanton	14 46	.....
T. Jewell	Star Prairie	20 16	.....
A. M. Rosenquist	Troy	27 48	.....
I. S. Ingerson	Warren	20 49	.....
W. L. Perrin	Duplicate enumeration	51 84	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
SAUK.			
D. Munson.....	Barraboo	\$119 28	.....
Andrew Devier.....	Bear Creek	24 24	.....
Thomas Sweeney.....	Dellona.....	17 79	.....
T. J. Huntington.....	Delton.....	24 78	.....
Francis N. Peck.....	Excelsion	31 59	.....
G. W. Barns.....	Fairfield.....	21 72	.....
T. J. Morgan.....	Franklin.....	27 81	.....
E. Maxham.....	Freedom.....	31 71	.....
Benj. Simons.....	Greenfield.....	22 98	.....
C. Sprecker.....	Honey Creek.....	38 10	.....
F. M. Groat.....	Ironton.....	39 33	.....
Asa Gale.....	Levalle.....	34 59	.....
John D. Jones.....	Merrimack.....	26 58	.....
J. S. Tripp.....	Prairie du Sac.....	59 97	.....
W. A. Wyse.....	Reedsburg.....	67 26	.....
Alfred Gill.....	Spring Green.....	31 47	.....
W. A. Johnson.....	Sumter.....	23 19	.....
C. C. Kuntz.....	Troy.....	31 85	.....
H. W. Reeve.....	Washington.....	32 79	.....
H. E. Stewart.....	Westfield.....	39 60	.....
N. Darrow.....	Winfield.....	24 81	.....
J. H. McNees.....	Woodland.....	36 60	.....
Anton Fisher.....	Duplicate enumeration	87 79	.....
SHAWANO.			
Wilhelm Gutt.....	Alman.....	4 15	.....
Samuel Howard.....	Angelica.....	16 80	.....
Daniel Noble.....	Belle Plaine.....	35 40	.....
Hans C. Halla.....	Green Valley.....	13 20	.....
Wm. Dumke.....	Grant.....	23 50	.....
Françot Lemon.....	Hartland.....	45 90	.....
Fred Haigle.....	Herman.....	14 10	.....
Geo. H. Frazer.....	Lesser.....	8 95	.....
J. J. Jagu.....	Maple Grove.....	21 95	.....
Wm. Hollister.....	Navarino.....	7 40	.....
Julius Schulling.....	Pella.....	23 30	.....
J. L. Whitehouse.....	Richmond.....	15 00	.....
C. H. Newton.....	Shawano.....	11 20	.....
C. H. Durrin.....	Shawano Valley.....	11 50	.....
Hiram L. Lock.....	Seneca.....	6 60	.....
J. Hanneman.....	Washington.....	22 75	.....
A. P. Chase.....	Waukechon.....	20 75	.....
J. M. Schweers.....	Duplicate enumeration	26 78	.....
SHEBOYGAN.			
H. M. Stratton.....	Greenbush.....	59 19	.....
Fred Bodenstadt.....	Herman.....	67 11	.....
A. Stokdyke.....	Holland.....	88 11	.....
Robert Hayck.....	Lima.....	69 48	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
SHEBOYGAN—Continued.			
Geo. W. Peterson	Lyndon	\$49 74	.....
John J. Roeley	Mitchel	35 43	.....
Fred Festuling	Moselle	32 79	.....
Geo. W. Bradford	Plymouth	80 22	.....
L. C. Singlaub	Rhine	47 07	.....
Theodore Wolf	Russell	16 50	.....
F. S. Hazelton	Scott	45 12	.....
Joseph Schubert	Sheboygan	45 18	.....
Charles Adolph	Sheboygan city	102 42	.....
John Hestner	Sheboygan Falls	57 30	.....
Chas. Chamberlain	Sheboygan Falls, village	17 62	.....
Fred Milcher	Sherman	50 61	.....
C. Zimmerman	Wilson	36 66	.....
Carl Zillier	Duplicate enumeration	109 06	.....
TAYLOR.			
A. E. Hardén	Medford	42 45	.....
Alfred Dodge	Duplicate enumeration	10 00	.....
TREMPEALEAU.			
Edward Bowell	Albion	11 10	.....
Jordan Shuttis	Arcadia	84 96	.....
Chester Beswick	Burnsides	31 20	.....
William Krebbs	Caledonia	15 30	.....
R. Baumgartner	Dodge	17 28	.....
Cornelius Lynch	Ettrick	45 45	.....
H. L. Bunn	Gale	52 35	.....
D. S. Watson	Hale	30 60	.....
L. H. Whiting	Lincoln	22 35	.....
G. P. Dressmore	Pigeon	18 57	.....
J. L. De Bow	Preston	43 92	.....
Henry Hotchkiss	Sumner	26 34	.....
M. E. Ladd	Trempealeau	50 34	.....
A. R. Wyman	Duplicate enumeration	51 97	.....
VERNON.			
Chs. Weile	Bergen	28 08	.....
P. J. Dale	Christiana	41 22	.....
Wm. B. Slade	Clinton	28 17	.....
John Nepesude	Coon	28 71	.....
B. F. Harris	Forest	24 36	.....
H. D. Williams	Franklin	40 23	.....
Mathew Morte	Genoa	21 51	.....
M. H. Fitz Patrick	Greenwood	26 55	.....
Ole Johnson	Hamburg	36 57	.....
J. M. Bennett, Jr.	Harmony	30 18	.....
Carl Ludwig	Hillsborough	33 24	.....
J. F. Thorpe	Jefferson	35 82	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
VERNON—Continued.			
Thos. Flanagan.....	Kickapoo	\$33 45	.....
Joseph Grandstaff.....	Liberty	14 31	.....
Thomas M. Smith.....	Stark	26 97	.....
A. D. Chase.....	Sterling	38 40	.....
Robert Butcher.....	Union	18 69	.....
P. J. Layne.....	Viroqua	60 48	.....
Josiah Glenn.....	Webster	29 88	.....
Bryan J. Castle.....	Wheatland.....	26 49	.....
Van S. Bennett.....	Whitestown	22 41	.....
John R. Casson.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	71 57	.....
WALWORTH.			
Fred Fernald.....	Bloomfield	33 21	.....
H. E. Searen.....	Darien	43 26	.....
J. P. Larnard.....	Delavan	76 47	.....
W. S. Keats.....	East Troy.....	41 67	.....
Ed. M. Latham.....	Elk Horn.....	32 97	.....
John B. Simons.....	Geneva	80 67	.....
M. B. Ranney.....	La Fayette.....	30 27	.....
J. H. Hawton.....	La Grange.....	28 65	.....
A. H. Button.....	Linn	26 10	.....
Z. B. Burke.....	Lyons	42 00	.....
S. H. Smith.....	Richmond	27 75	.....
Wm. P. Allen.....	Sharon	59 67	.....
B. F. Vaughn.....	Spring Prairie.....	35 40	.....
T. C. Weaver.....	Sugar Creek.....	29 34	.....
L. J. Smith.....	Troy	30 33	.....
A. H. Hitchcock.....	Walworth.....	38 10	.....
W. L. R. Stuart.....	Whitewater	131 85	.....
D. S. Cowdry.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	85 77	.....
WASHINGTON.			
Hugh Keeman.....	Adison	54 24	.....
P. C. Schmidt.....	Barton.....	40 62	.....
James Kenealy.....	Erin	35 22	.....
Carl Wittig.....	Farmington	51 51	.....
Martin Schottler.....	Germantown	59 55	.....
C. H. Coxe.....	Hartford.....	82 02	.....
John J. Frank.....	Jackson	61 26	.....
M. Altokoffler.....	Kewaskum.....	43 56	.....
George Ott.....	Polk	52 68	.....
P. Scharnyer.....	Richfield	51 90	.....
John Theel.....	Schleisingerville	5 70	.....
Jacob Simon.....	Trenton.....	57 48	.....
C. Scheecker.....	Wayne	51 30	.....
Stephen Webber.....	West Bend.....	26 78	.....
A. L. Bear.....	West Bend village	18 37	.....
Joseph Ott.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	75 62	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
WAUKESHA.			
Wm. R. Blodgett.....	Brookfield	\$66 84	.....
J. D. Roberts.....	Delafield.....	45 24	.....
Wm. B. Regan.....	Eagle	36 72	.....
Wm. E. Swan.....	Genesee	41 28	.....
G McKerron.....	Lisbon	44 13	.....
Wm. Flanagan.....	Menominee	70 44	.....
Thomas Holt.....	Merton	45 66	.....
D. W. Labana.....	Mukwonago.....	34 05	.....
Peter J. Veean.....	Muskegon	43 50	.....
A. E. Gilbert.....	New Berlin.....	51 21	.....
J. J. Waterson.....	Oconomowoc	44 70	.....
J. R. Carpenter.....	Oconomowoc village.....	31 78	.....
Roelif Etting.....	Ottawa	26 64	.....
John A. Griswald.....	Pewaukee.....	62 34	.....
Daniel Williams.....	Summit.....	34 77	.....
Henry Daniels.....	Vernon.....	37 35	.....
J. L. Gasper.....	Waukesha	136 26	.....
T. C. Martin.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	95 27	.....
WAUPACA.			
A. F. Shoepke.....	Bear Creek.....	23 31	.....
Edwin Morgan.....	Caledonia.....	27 87	.....
J. D. Holman.....	Dayton	24 51	.....
W. R. Burkelman.....	Dupont	7 50	.....
Neil McArthur.....	Farmington.....	23 22	.....
Henry Spindler.....	Freemont	25 74	.....
J. H. Leathold.....	Helvetia	6 39	.....
C. Forbinson.....	Iola	27 51	.....
C. A. Bishop.....	Larabee	22 92	.....
And. Murphy.....	Lebanon	23 13	.....
C. P. Sibley.....	Lind	31 11	.....
A. P. Jones.....	Little Wolf.....	33 54	.....
F. C. Webster.....	Matteson.....	11 16	.....
Geo. B. Marvin.....	Mukwa	29 04	.....
E. D. Peasley.....	New London.....	25 23	.....
Abner Lewis.....	Royaltown.....	30 18	.....
Wm. F. Williams.....	St. Lawrence	25 35	.....
Thomas Knopp.....	Scandinavia	32 34	.....
O. C. Johnson.....	Union	11 67	.....
John Pinkerton.....	Waupaca	23 46	.....
F. F. Wheeler.....	Waupaca city.....	29 64	.....
C. G. Tousley.....	Weyauwega	14 94	.....
W. F. Waterhouse.....	Weyauwega village.....	12 23	.....
A. J. Perkins.....	Duplicate enumeration.....	65 93	.....
WAUSHARA.			
S. S. Halter.....	Aurora	30 60	.....
S. R. Clark.....	Bloomfield	40 74	.....
J. T. King.....	Coloma	8 52	.....
A. B. Prentice.....	Dakota	15 00	.....
P. Leddick.....	Deerfield.....	7 08	.....
C. W. Moors.....	Hancock.....	14 37	.....
Truman Sears.....	Leon	25 23	.....
J. R. Heffeman.....	Marion	17 07	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Census.	Counties and towns.	Amount.	Total.
	WAUSHARA—Continued.		
G. P. Gunderson.....	Mount Morris.....	\$17 64	.....
James Plocher.....	Oasis.....	18 24	.....
Irving Ham.....	Plainfield.....	27 30	.....
D. S. Sweet.....	Poysippi.....	25 68	.....
Geo. H. Harris.....	Richford.....	10 98	.....
John Thomas.....	Rose.....	11 34	.....
P. Cosgrove.....	Saxville.....	21 09	.....
John Clark.....	Springwater.....	14 13	.....
Theo. S. Shipman.....	Warren.....	19 41	.....
A. H. Walker.....	Wautoma.....	21 24	.....
George Sexton.....	Duplicate enumeration ..	41 56	.....
	WINNEBAGO.		
Elihu Hall.....	Algoma.....	23 67	.....
Oser Geeger.....	Black Wolf.....	26 91	.....
Chs. Dredeman.....	Clayton.....	39 00	.....
James D. Harris.....	Menasha.....	21 60	.....
C. Colbourne.....	Menasha City.....	47 55	.....
C. A. Fuller.....	Neenah.....	16 02	.....
C. J. Kraby.....	Neenah City.....	60 34	.....
Evan Jones.....	Nekime.....	38 31	.....
J. H. Foster.....	Nepeuskun.....	33 69	.....
M. G. Bradt.....	Omro.....	39 87	.....
do.....	Omro Village.....	29 74	.....
J. B. Olcot.....	Oshkosh.....	33 60	.....
M. A. Olcott.....	Oshkosh City, 1st & 5th wds	74 14	.....
B. Haskell.....	Oshkosh City, 2d & 4th wds	97 15	.....
Wm. Klotsch.....	Oshkosh city, 3d & 6th wds	83 92	.....
Thos. Brogden.....	Poygan.....	26 04	.....
J. D. Chamberlin.....	Rushford.....	62 37	.....
T. L. Newell.....	Utica.....	32 34	.....
A. T. Cronkrite.....	Vinland.....	34 23	.....
Albert Newschaffer.....	Wolf River.....	26 31	.....
Thomas Hough.....	Winchester.....	33 93	.....
Julius Ulrick.....	Winneconne, T. & V.....	53 61	.....
A. Chase.....	Duplicate enumeration ..	142 09	.....
	WOOD.		
R. Cannon.....	Auburndale.....	8 80	.....
L. O. Garrison.....	Centralia.....	12 00	.....
W. H. Clark.....	Dexter.....	15 25	.....
Wm. Yetter.....	Grand Rapids.....	33 85	.....
C. O. Baker.....	Grand Rapids City.....	21 25	.....
P. N. Christianson.....	Lincoln.....	21 25	.....
E. Mennett.....	Port Edward.....	15 50	.....
J. B. Handler.....	Remington.....	7 60	.....
Philo Hicox.....	Rudolph.....	23 60	.....
Thos. McCormick.....	Saratoga.....	15 15	.....
Owen Gray.....	Seneca.....	17 40	.....
Chs. Johnson.....	Sigel.....	21 65	.....
Thos. Pitts.....	Wood.....	11 45	.....
C. O. Baker.....	Duplicate enumeration ..	25 14	.....
			\$37,430 21

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
James Simmons, chapter 193, laws 1874	\$1,375 00	
Caddle Home, chapter 215, laws 1875	500 00	
L. S. Dixon, chapter 246, laws 1875	5,000 00	
L. S. Dixon, chapter 157, laws 1875	526 61	
Home of the Friendless, chapter 213, laws 1875	500 00	
Milwaukee Orphans' Asylum, chapter 160, laws 1875	1,000 00	
G. & C. Meriam, chapter 36, laws 1875	2,000 00	
H. S. Orton, chapter 273, laws 1875	2,500 00	
Caroline D. Pettit, chapter 40, laws 1875	750 00	
H. L. Palmer, chapter 156, laws 1875	861 54	
St. Ameleanus Orphans' Asylum, chapter 214, laws 1875	1,000 00	
St. Joseph's Orphans' Asylum, chapter 161, laws 1875	500 00	
St. Rose, Orphans' Asylum, chapter 158, laws 1875	1,000 00	
Woman's Centennial Commis'n, chapter 216, laws 1875	1,000 00	
State Agricultural Society, annual appropriation	2,000 00	
Welsh and Botkin, chapter 193, laws 1875	420 00	
School Fund Income, chapter 79, laws 1866	7,088 36	
University Fund Income, chapter 82, laws 1867	7,303 76	
University Fund Income, chapter 100, laws 1873	10,000 00	
Chicago, Mil. and St. P. R. R. Co., chap. 312, laws 1875	31,322 78	
Michael Gough, chapter 257, laws 1875	539 00	
North Wis. Agr. and Mech. Assoc. chap. 102, laws 1875	1,000 00	
I. C. Sloan, chapter 273, laws 1875	5,000 00	
Lena Zwight, administratrix, chapter 26, laws 1875	420 21	
Dean & Co., shelving Hist. Rooms, chap. 251, laws 1875	545 00	
St. Luke's Hospital, Racine, chapter 212, laws 1875	500 00	
Treas. State University building, chapter 61, laws 1875	7,000 00	
Burr W. Jones, chapter 273, laws 1875	203 45	
		\$91,855 71
MISCELLANEOUS.		
M. J. Argard, Commissioner of Immigration	\$2,500 00	
Atwood & Culver, stereotype	413 25	
Levi Alden, computing S. D. Carpenter's claim	80 00	
Charles A. Ebert, Treasury Agent	4,454 63	
Chas. A. Ebert, overpayment of peddler's license ref'd'd	70 00	
Gould, Bros. & Dibble, repairing statuary at park gate	41 80	
Madison Gas Co., gas consumed	6,612 19	
Treasurer Soldier's Orphan's Home, Soldier's Orphans in Normal School	2,200 00	
Transf'd to school f'd inc., int. on Mineral Point loan	350 00	
John Lynch, refunded for peddler's license	15 00	
W. R. Taylor, Governor's contingent fund	1,000 00	
Warden of State Prison, boarding United States prisoners	1,541 69	
Refunded income penalty	12 44	
Richard Bottrill, taking census in 1855	16 90	
A. J. Lockwood, statistical returns	20	
Alfred Miller, refunded for peddler's license	20 25	
F. M. Stewart, clk. U. S. Court, copy of complaint	15 00	
Transferred to delinquent tax fund	1 61	
Clark County, for illegal assessment	580 04	
Marder, Luce & Co. stereotype blocks	38 75	
John O'Gary, refunded for peddler's license	4 00	
O. R. Smith, normal institutes	105 90	
John E. Davis, geodetic survey	360 00	
Volunteer aid	2,575 32	
		23,008 97
Total disbursements		\$1,260,168 39

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$6,531 52	.....
Dues on certificates.....	27,728 09	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	26,171 91	.....
Penalties and forfeitures.....	36 12	.....
Taxes.....	41 61	.....
Fines.....	1,685 95	.....
United States,—5 per cent. on sales of public lands in Wisconsin, for year ending Dec. 31, 1874.....	5,278 03	.....
United States, on sales of land in Indian reservation.	35,615 79	.....
B. K. Miller, dividend on note of S. N. Small, bankrupt.....	96 47	.....
Transfer from Delinquent Tax Fund.....	4 58	.....
Total receipts.....		\$103,190 07
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Loans.</i>		
School District—		
No 1. New Diggins, Iowa county.....	\$1,500 00	.....
1. Grand Rapids, Wood county.....	10,000 00	.....
1. Plover, Wood county.....	1,000 00	.....
3. Brighton, Marathon county.....	1,990 00	.....
3. Center and Plymouth, Rock county.....	1,000 00	.....
3. Hull, Marathon county.....	200 00	.....
3. Medford, Taylor county.....	2,000 00	.....
8. Otter Creek, Eau Claire Co.....	500 00	.....
1. City and town, Beloit, Rock county.....	10,000 00	.....
Mineral Point, city and town.....	50,000 00	.....
Iowa county, board of supervisors.....	30,000 00	.....
		\$108,190 00
Frank IV. How, Joint Res. No 2, 1873.....		287 63
Refunded for overpayment.....		294 76
Total disbursements.....		\$108,772 39

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on land.....	\$51,841 42	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	109,179 00	.....
Interest, per chapter 79, general laws, 1866.....	7,088 36	.....
Interest on U. S. Bonds.....	2,947 65	.....
Interest on Milwaukee bonds.....	11,900 00	.....
Interest on loan to Iowa county.....	1,586 62	.....
Interest on loan to Madison city.....	700 00	.....
Sales of Webster's dictionaries.....	816 00	.....
Transfer from general fund—interest on Mineral Point loan.....	350 00	.....
		\$186,409 05

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>School apportionment to counties.</i>		
Adams		\$1,033 20
Ashland		95 53
Barron		314 88
Bayfield		77 90
Brown		5,165 59
Buffalo		2,142 66
Burnett		149 24
Calumet		2,396 69
Chippewa		1,271 82
Clark		763 42
Columbia		4,536 65
Crawford		2,316 91
Dane		8,423 45
Dodge		7,780 98
Door		1,048 78
Douglas		132 84
Dunn		1,831 47
Eau Claire		1,768 33
Fond du Lac		8,001 15
Grant		6,366 07
Green		3,625 63
Green Lake		2,211 95
Iowa		4,143 46
Jackson		1,514 13
Jefferson		5,661 28
Juneau		2,342 74
Kenosha		2,139 79
Kewaunee		2,359 96
La Crosse		3,336 58
La Fayette		3,778 15
Manitowoc		6,625 85
Marathon		1,291 09
Marquette		1,446 48
Milwaukee		17,020 33
Monroe		3,146 75
Oconto		1,545 29
Outagamie		3,945 84
Ozaukee		3,018 01
Pepin		848 70
Pierce		2,211 95
Polk		873 30
Portage		1,924 13
Racine		4,100 82
Richland		2,758 45
Rock		5,500 15
St. Croix		2,116 83
Sauk		4,061 46
Shawano		690 44
Sheboygan		5,675 63
Trempeleau		2,105 35
Vernon		3,465 32

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>School Apportionment—Continued.</i>		
Walworth.....	\$3,833 50	.....
Washington.....	4,216 85	.....
Waukesha.....	4,509 18	.....
Waupaca.....	2,806 04	.....
Waushara.....	1,911 42	.....
Winnebago.....	6,284 07	.....
Wood.....	698 23	.....
		\$185,362 69
P. Smith & J. Murry, appraising lands.....		20 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		578 64
Total disbursements.....		\$185,961 33

UNIVERSITY FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$1,616 61	.....
Dues on certificates.....	2,752 00	.....
Loans.....	1,918 17	.....
Taxes.....	1 27	.....
Penalties.....	81	.....
Total receipts.....		\$6,288 86
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Loans.</i>		
School District—		
No. 2, Hudson, St. Croix county.....	\$250 00	.....
No. 11, Highland, Iowa county.....	800 00	.....
No. 2, Martall, Pierce county.....	500 00	.....
No. 2, Sparta, Monroe county.....	400 00	.....
No. 1, Springfield, Dane county.....	200 00	.....
No. 1, Whitestown, Vernon county.....	250 00	.....
No. 3, Seymour, La Crosse county.....	200 00	.....
No. 3, Deerfield, Dane county.....	450 00	.....
No. 3, Middleton, Polk county.....	450 00	.....
No. 6, Aurora & Warren, Waukesha county...	400 00	.....
No. 2, Medford, Taylor county.....	400 00	.....
No. 4, Brighton, Marathon county.....	125 00	.....
No. 4, Burnside, Trempeleau county.....	350 00	.....
No. 5, Northfield, Jackson county.....	100 00	.....
No. 3, Woodville and Rantoul, Columbia county	775 00	.....
Total disbursements.....		\$5,650 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$5,641 65	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,770 00	.....
Interest on Dane County bonds.....	1,330 00	.....
Interest on Milwaukee bonds.....	700 00	.....
Interest on Medal fund.....	41 05	.....
General Fund, appropriation, chap. 82, general laws 1867.....	7,303 76	.....
General Fund, appropriation, chap. 100, general laws 1872.....	10,000 00	.....
Tuition fees of students.....	7,235 00	.....
Laboratory fees.....	1,051 03	.....
University Farm, products and diplomas.....	1,598 64	.....
Total receipts.....		\$42,671 13
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer of State University.....	\$42,632 96	.....
Refunded for overpayments.....	38 17	.....
Total disbursements.....		\$42,671 13

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$544 57	.....
Dues on certificates.....	3,451 00	.....
Loans.....	3,785 17	.....
Dane county bonds redeemed.....	1,500 00	.....
Total receipts.....		\$9,280 74
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Loans.</i>		
School district—		
No. 3, Jefferson, Vernon county.....	\$200 00	.....
No. 8, Washington, Green county.....	200 00	.....
Joint No. 11, Darlington and Gratiot, LaFayette Co	600 00	.....
No. 6, Hamilton, La Crosse county.....	2,000 00	.....
Joint No. 1, Unity and Hull, Clark and Marathon counties.....	1,500 00	.....
No. 8, Meriden, Rock county.....	280 00	.....
No. 3, Watertown, Grant county.....	600 00	.....
No. 13, Lincoln, Monroe county.....	200 00	.....
No. 5, Stanton, St. Croix county.....	500 00	.....
No. 5, Brighton, Marathon county.....	1,000 00	.....
No. 3, Fairchild, Eau Claire county.....	800 00	.....
Total disbursements.....		\$7,880 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$11,177 44	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	3,670 33	.....
Interest on United States bonds.....	274 20	.....
Interest on Milwaukee bonds.....	700 00	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	385 00	.....
		<u>\$16,206 97</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer of the State University.....	\$16,148 41	.....
Refunded for overpayment.....	58 56	.....
		<u>\$16,206 97</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales.....	\$20,083 28	.....
Dues.....	5,040 00	.....
Loans.....	16,924 00	.....
Penalties.....	15 51	.....
Town of River Falls, bonds Nos. 1 to 10 redeemed.	1,000 00	.....
Total receipts.....		<u>\$43,062 79</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Loans.</i>		
Iowa county, Board of Supervisors.....	\$20,000 00	.....
School District No. 2, Kaukauna, Outagamie Co..	1,200 00	.....
School District No. 5, Lincoln, Trempealeau Co....	1,400 00	.....
School District No. 1, Arcadia, Trempealeau Co....	3,400 00	.....
		<u>\$26,000 00</u>
State Treasurer, State bonds.....		3,100 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		336 26
Total disbursements.....		<u>\$29,436 26</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$11,674 08	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	36,203 33	.....
Interest on United States bonds.....	2,947 65	.....
Interest on Milwaukee city bonds.....	11,200 00	.....
Interest on loan to city of Madison.....	700 00	.....
Interest on Clifton town bonds.....	210 00	.....
Interest on Kinnickinnic town bonds.....	210 00	.....
Interest on River Falls town bonds.....	700 00	.....
Interest on Troy town bonds.....	280 00	.....
Interest on loan to Iowa county.....	1,586 62	.....
Insurance premium refunded to S. P. Gary.....	53 35	.....
Tuition fees, Platteville Normal School.....	4,080 14	.....
Tuition fees, Whitewater Normal School.....	1,458 60	.....
Tuition fees, Oshkosh Normal School.....	4,690 52	.....
		<u>\$75,994 29</u>

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Expense of Regents.</i>		
W. H. Chandler.....	\$20 84	
F. W. Cotzhausen.....	16 00	
J. H. Evans.....	62 00	
J. I. Lyndes.....	28 25	
Wm. Starr.....	46 80	
Wm. E. Smith.....	36 00	
W. C. Whitford.....	16 35	
C. H. Weisbrod.....	45 20	
A. H. Weld.....	76 95	
S. A. White.....	30 75	
		\$379 14
PLATTVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.		
A. H. Andrews.....	\$84 00	
Geo. Beck, books.....	62 50	
T. H. Colburn, work and lumber.....	134 00	
Edward Cook, books.....	123 17	
J. H. Evans, teachers' salaries.....	11,813 75	
J. H. Evans, bills paid.....	1,232 53	
J. H. Evans, supplies.....	95 35	
J. H. Evans, lumber.....	63 67	
S. R. Edgar, work on building.....	75 50	
F. M. Holland, visitor.....	22 90	
A. E. Howard, visitor.....	29 85	
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., dictionaries.....	225 00	
W. W. Kimball, organ.....	100 00	
Edward Searing, examiner.....	36 78	
Charles Stevens, janitor.....	50 00	
H. J. Tabor, painting and glazing.....	166 31	
N. C. Twining, visitor.....	47 50	
		14,362 81
WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.		
Oliver A rey, postage.....	\$26 35	
M. W. Chase, furniture.....	71 50	
H. E. Copeland, zo-ological specimens.....	75 00	
Edward Cook, books.....	154 65	
William DeWolf, hardware.....	24 28	
Day & O'Connor, stationery and chemicals.....	237 00	
J. H. Evans, visitor.....	37 80	
J. Q. Emery, visitor.....	9 75	
J. H. Goodearl, printing and supplies.....	157 55	
Hoffman & Billings, apparatus.....	35 10	
D. R. Jones, plans and specifications for enlarging building.....	400 00	
Alexander Kerr, visitor.....	10 80	
N. M. Littlejohn, lumber.....	53 96	
Milwaukee News Co., advertising.....	11 00	
C. M. Sikes, carpenter work.....	67 21	
Sentinel Co., advertising.....	12 00	
David Stephens, contractor enlarging building.....	10,525 75	
J. H. Terry, visitor.....	19 65	
J. D. Vincent, janitor.....	100 00	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.		
S. A. White, teachers salaries.....	\$12,007 50	.....
L. C. Wooster, teacher.....	100 00	.....
S. A. White, supplies.....	1,245 02	.....
Winchester & Partridge, castings.....	24 50	.....
		\$25,406 37
OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.		
G. S. Albee, supplies.....	\$84 42	.....
C. Arfirt, repairs.....	41 38	.....
A. H. Andrews, furniture.....	368 02	.....
G. S. Albee, expenses.....	32 11	.....
G. S. Albee, books and postage.....	29 24	.....
D. Appleton & Co., books.....	23 76	.....
Allen & Hicks, printing.....	11 00	.....
F. S. Belden, books.....	41 60	.....
Bliss & Wells, furnace.....	1,600 00	.....
W. J. Button, books.....	24 15	.....
Bell & Rogers, work.....	94 78	.....
R. L. Bigger, supplies.....	242 13	.....
Bell, Rogers & Murray, supplies and work.....	1,239 49	.....
J. Baughman & Co., chemicals.....	160 54	.....
Edward Baker, labor and supplies.....	21 20	.....
A. S. Barnes & Co., books.....	101 99	.....
A. Chappel, drayage.....	18 29	.....
W. H. Crawford, hardware and labor.....	30 30	.....
Edward Cook, books.....	111 66	.....
W. Colvin, coal.....	36 00	.....
Cowperthwait & Co., books.....	20 15	.....
W. B. Davis, chandelier.....	31 00	.....
J. F. D. Decker, supplies.....	20 83	.....
K. Deckman & Co., oil and matches.....	10 95	.....
L. Dempsey, labor and supplies.....	35 92	.....
L. Dempsey, apparatus.....	10 00	.....
Joseph Entress, wood.....	41 00	.....
J. H. Evans, supplies.....	1,302 27	.....
J. H. Evans, postage and check book.....	5 50	.....
J. H. Evans, visitor.....	40 10	.....
G. L. & L. M. Easton, stationery.....	123 42	.....
Eldridge & Son, books.....	8 00	.....
Fletcher & Everett, iron pillars.....	134 04	.....
R. Graham, sheet music.....	8 00	.....
F. & O. Geiger, wood.....	79 00	.....
S. P. Gary, freight.....	5 08	.....
Hadley Bros. & Kane, maps.....	42 80	.....
S. M. Hay & Bro., hardware.....	26 11	.....
R. M. Hutchinson, hardware.....	28 16	.....
A. E. Howard, visitor.....	28 40	.....
Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., books.....	399 93	.....
A. S. Kissell, books.....	64 50	.....
M. Kirevan, visitor.....	14 70	.....
J. B. Lippencott & Co., charts and books.....	19 00	.....
Charles Lipkee, wood.....	42 00	.....
McKee Bros. & Co., supplies.....	48 15	.....
John Magill, janitor.....	70 79	.....
A. F. North, visitor.....	30 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.		
C. A. Paine & Co., Lumber	\$32 10	
Casper Puffer, wood	60 00	
Aug. Prunsnering, wood	40 00	
Simon Potts & Co., books	22 68	
Root & Son, books	36 00	
S. Ripley, sawdust	16 30	
Ira Rogers, brooms	10 50	
Asa Rogers, visitor	5 00	
A. Sanford, iron work	19 00	
George F. Strand, supplies	6 21	
Amos Stevens, books	27 00	
Chas. Silvernail, repairs	5 50	
R. L. Sutton, clerk	20 00	
Charles Schultz, wood	42 00	
Henry Schuller, wood	40 00	
Saren & Weidner, books and slates	18 75	
Samuel Shaw, visitor	5 09	
George F. Stround, glass and putty	2 07	
Charles Stevens, janitor	50 00	
Saren & Weidner, printing	109 25	
Henry Schneider, examiner	5 00	
H. B. Thayer, visitor	33 71	
Geo. Williamson & Co., wood	432 50	
C. A. Wersbroad, teachers' salaries	12,790 00	
Wilson, Hinkle & Co., books	71 51	
J. D. Widder, blackboard slating	53 10	
R. J. Weisbrod, furniture	40 75	
Geo. Wayner, painting	133 20	
C. A. Weisbrod, repairs and supplies	20 87	
W. Walers, examiner	10 00	
Henry Zweifel, wood	36 00	
John Zentnor	101 00	
		\$21,296 95
RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.		
Bliss & Wall, furnace	\$4,663 00	
Weel & Farnum, insurance	1,150 00	
A. H. Weld, wood	591 87	
A. S. Barnes & Co., books	60 00	
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., books	341 20	
Keen, Cook & Co., books	122 13	
Mason & Hamlin, organ	80 93	
National School Furniture Co., apparatus	218 09	
W. D. Parker, supplies	176 29	
Reed & Son, piano	360 00	
A. H. Weld, labor	394 13	
		8,157 64
RIVER FALLS NORMAL-BUILDING.		
Bryant & Bingham, contractors	\$31,322 72	
D. R. Jones, architect	1,077 95	
Wilder & Osgood, slating	275 00	
		32,675 67

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

INSTITUTE EXPENSES.		
G. S. Albee.....	\$15 00	
Jas. D. Butler.....	30 54	
P. S. Ballard.....	20 00	
Geo. Beck.....	164 00	
Hosea Barns.....	62 22	
W. H. Chandler.....	101 47	
W. A. De La Matyr.....	50 00	
A. Earthman.....	140 40	
M. S. Frawley.....	15 00	
P. Flanagan.....	45 85	
J. H. French.....	100 00	
R. Graham.....	818 55	
D. E. Gardner.....	37 20	
T. O'Herrin.....	10 00	
J. M. Higbee.....	5 00	
F. M. Hollard.....	21 60	
Henry Jane.....	67 00	
W. S. Johnson.....	104 50	
M. Kerwan.....	53 35	
M. Lynch.....	48 00	
L. G. Lovell.....	51 00	
D. McGregor.....	798 58	
Charles E. Mears.....	37 00	
Thomas Malone.....	10 00	
N. F. North.....	235 00	
C. H. Nye.....	91 00	
H. M. Older.....	7 50	
W. D. Parker.....	199 83	
C. L. Powers.....	50 00	
S. S. Rockwood.....	4 50	
Mrs. Rechygl.....	5 00	
Edward Searing.....	52 05	
Albert Salesbury.....	752 45	
W. G. Spencer.....	30 00	
O. R. Smith.....	20 00	
I. N. Stewart.....	35 53	
R. J. Sawyer.....	15 00	
Geo. Skewes.....	114 90	
E. H. Sprague.....	89 95	
J. B. Thompson.....	13 00	
J. B. Thayer.....	208 30	
J. B. Tracy.....	12 50	
J. H. Terry.....	195 00	
N. C. Twining.....	80 52	
C. F. Viebalm.....	122 50	
A. O. Wright.....	169 75	
		\$5,310 54
EXPENSES.		
Oliver Arey, expense attending meeting of regents....	\$11 70	
G. S. Albee, expense attending meeting of regents....	17 60	
Atwood & Culver, printing.....	39 50	
E. E. Charlton, expense attending meeting of regents....	26 00	
W. H. Chandler, postage and committee work.....	93 87	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

INSTITUTE EXPENSES—Continued.		
E. A. Chapman, engraving diplomas.....	\$275 00	.....
Democrat Co., printing.....	17 00	.....
Thure Kumlien, ornithological cabinet.....	250 00	.....
Thure Kumlien, repairing cabinet.....	268 50	.....
W. J. Park & Co., pass-books.....	95 43	.....
Edward Searing, secretary of board.....	300 00	.....
Edward Searing, dictionaries.....	18 70	.....
Edward Searing, services on committee.....	9 45	.....
Edward Searing, expense on examining committee.....	24 51	.....
Edward Searing, telegrams.....	4 25	.....
William Starr, services on committee.....	63 96	.....
S. A. White, services on committee.....	47 24	.....
A. H. Weld, examiner.....	142 00	.....
Western Bank Note Co., diplomas.....	20 00	.....
Wisconsin Journal of Education, advertising.....	37 50	.....
		\$1,762 21
Refunded for overpayments.....		150 37
Total disbursements.....		\$109,501 70

DRAINAGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest.....	\$988 33	.....
Sales.....	24,917 63	.....
Dues.....	1,151 00	.....
Penalties.....	22 02	.....
		\$27,078 98
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Apportionment to counties.</i>		
Adams.....	\$794 72	.....
Ashland.....	804 46	.....
Brown.....	6 30	.....
Buffalo.....	266 20	.....
Burnett.....	1,613 59	.....
Calumet.....	60 00	.....
Chippewa.....	1,270 00	.....
Clark.....	421 73	.....
Columbia.....	139 66	.....
Dane.....	336 88	.....
Dodge.....	210 74	.....
Door.....	1,828 94	.....
Dunn.....	452 63	.....
Eau Claire.....	190 25	.....
Grant.....	10 50	.....
Green.....	2 80	.....
Green Lake.....	364 95	.....
Jackson.....	1,931 10	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

DRAINAGE FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Apportionment to counties—Continued.</i>		
Jefferson	\$135 12	
Juneau	2,796 70	
Kewaunee	312 54	
La Crosse	517 41	
Lincoln	3,788 50	
Manitowoc	182 49	
Marathon	1,169 01	
Marquette	429 32	
Monroe	625 22	
Oconto	4,266 58	
Pepin	78 36	
Pierce	45 74	
Polk	421 23	
Portage	350 56	
Richland	60 00	
Rock	50 89	
St. Croix	6 86	
Sauk	14 63	
Shawano	431 90	
Taylor	948 00	
Trempealeau	124 33	
Waukesha	120 00	
Waupaca	491 05	
Waushara	585 08	
Winnebago	185 97	
Wood	422 68	
Refunded for overpayment		\$29,269 62
		285 99
Total disbursements		\$29,555 61

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Taxes on state lands	\$26,227 08	
Adams county, taxes refunded	13 30	
Transfer from general fund	1 61	
Richland county, taxes refunded	4 58	
Total receipts		\$26,246 57
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Apportionment to counties.</i>		
Adams	\$157 40	
Ashland	654 14	
Barron	939 79	
Bayfield	820 43	
Brown	159 68	
Buffalo	229 91	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—Cont'd.

DELINQUENT TAX FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Apportionment to counties—Continued.</i>		
Burnett		\$207 70
Calumet		49 02
Chippewa	1,058	93
Clark	450	70
Columbia	27	82
Crawford	45	57
Dane	100	77
Dodge	14	12
Door	767	09
Douglas	46	65
Dunn	365	84
Eau Claire	246	52
Fond du Lac	6	12
Grant	19	97
Green	17	50
Green Lake	25	63
Iowa	249	24
Jackson	274	16
Jefferson	17	58
Juneau	283	82
Kewaunee	227	86
La Crosse	43	28
La Fayette	89	02
Lincoln	1,220	25
Manitowoc	357	28
Marathon	900	28
Marquette	76	99
Milwaukee	232	98
Monroe	329	34
Oconto	754	86
Outagamie	481	13
Pepin	53	81
Pierce	1,143	85
Polk	5,277	54
Portage	345	71
Richland	460	31
Rock	205	20
St. Croix	1,425	14
Sauk	91	91
Shawano	1,566	02
Shebogan	53	80
Taylor	2,086	11
Trempealeau	121	46
Vernon	323	25
Waukesha	1	12
Waupaca	284	69
Waushara	167	19
Winnebago	22	69
Wood	364	39
Refunded for overpayments		\$25,943 56
Transferred to school fund		184 01
		4 58
Total disbursements		\$26,132 15

APPENDIX "B."

STATEMENT of the valuation of the Taxable Property of the several Counties of the State of Wisconsin, as determined by the State Board of Assessors for the year 1874, and the Apportionment of the State Tax to be levied for the year 1875.

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1874.	STATE TAX FOR 1875.				Total tax.	Due on loans to school districts.
		Per cent. on valuation $1\frac{4}{10}$ mills.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.		
Adams.....	\$1,392,931	\$1,950 10	\$370 92		\$26 00	\$2,347 02	\$282 39
Ashland.....	1,072,461	1,501 44				1,501 44	
Barron.....	732,361	1,025 31	155 74			1,181 05	
Bayfield.....	646,667	905 33				905 33	513 16
Brown.....	5,905,753	9,638 06		\$1,789 89	588 00	12,045 95	7,161 66
Buffalo.....	2,315,948	3,242 33	113 91			3,356 24	630 74
Burnett.....	339,169	474 84	146 54			621 38	
Calumet.....	3,386,736	4,741 43		813 64	244 00	5,799 07	610 25
Chippewa.....	10,208,786	14,292 30	503 68			14,795 98	177 00
Clark.....	3,596,647	5,035 31	310 74			5,346 05	1,585 96
Columbia.....	10,821,338	15,149 87	1,477 85		303 00	16,930 72	1,462 99
Crawford.....	3,403,079	4,764 31	798 64		70 50	5,633 45	444 75
Dane.....	25,741,848	36,038 58	3,347 70		459 50	39,845 78	740 63
Dodge.....	17,254,771	24,156 68		2,415 36	261 00	26,833 04	
Door.....	845,485	1,183 68		322 91	52 00	1,558 59	570 00
Douglas.....	1,292,745	1,809 84	90 28			1,900 12	
Dunn.....	3,144,944	4,402 92	508 08		38 00	4,949 00	70 00
Eau Claire.....	4,418,432	6,185 81	803 57		137 50	7,126 88	3,002 50
Fond du Lac.....	17,449,574	24,429 40		2,763 36	1,087 50	28,280 26	299 60

"B."—Valuation of the Taxable Property of the several Counties of the State—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1874.	STATE TAX FOR 1875.				Total tax.	Due on loans to school districts.
		Per cent. on valuation $1\frac{1}{10}$ mills.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.		
Grant.....	14,896,516	20,855 13	2,270 19	.....	247 50	23,372 82	2,472 20
Green.....	10,370,773	14,519 08	1,011 90	.....	233 50	15,764 48	1,528 00
Green Lake.....	5,194,309	7,272 03	.....	964,99	93 50	8,330 52	1,650 00
Iowa ¹	9,239,099	12,934 74	1,328 40	.....	52 00	14,315 14	775 85
Jackson.....	2,253,575	3,155 01	195 51	.....	.....	3,350 52	2,481 25
Jefferson.....	11,788,298	16,503 63	.....	1,491 49	162,00	18,157 12	1,692 16
Juneau.....	2,616,010	3,662 41	755 63	.....	52 00	4,470 04	390 00
Kenosha.....	6,774,669	9,484 53	541 77	.....	168 50	10,194 80	.....
Kewaunee.....	628,440	879 81	.....	514 27	.....	1,394 08	390 00
La Crosse.....	6,869,420	9,617 19	929 44	.....	550 00	11,096 63	1,140 00
La Fayette.....	8,292,775	11,609 88	749 52	.....	208 00	12,567 40	1,274 80
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419 00
Manitowoc.....	7,972,691	11,161 77	.....	1,766 24	35 00	12,963 01	1,381 00
Marathon.....	4,255,193	5,957 27	.....	416,22	.....	6,373 49	1,821 84
Marquette.....	1,461,042	22,045 46	.....	582,28	50 50	2,678 24	302 81
Milwaukee.....	53,282,565	74,595 59	4,494 51	.....	640 00	79,730 10	2,069 07
Monroe.....	4,600,119	6,440 16	565 48	.....	.....	7,005 64	788 40
Oconto.....	5,824,391	8,154 14	.....	811 86	104 00	9,070 00	.....
Outagamie.....	7,125,466	9,975 65	.....	965 66	371 00	11,312 31	1,297 83
Ozaukee.....	3,779,310	5,291 04	.....	510 22	26 00	5,827 26	.....
Pepin.....	812,201	1,137 08	202 50	.....	.....	1,339 58	.....
Pierce.....	4,351,673	6,092 34	424 44	.....	16 00	6,532 78	511 68
Polk.....	1,516,699	2,123,37	486 80	.....	33 00	2,643 17	285 00
Portage.....	3,386,860	4,741 61	.....	461 12	31 00	5,233 73	177,00

Racine.....	11,197,350	15,676 29	1,171 69	.....	332 50	17,180 48	.....
Richland	4,085,839	5,720 17	599 80	.....	21 00	6,340 97	648 96
Rock	21,556,252	30,178 75	2,220 45	.....	482 50	32,881 70	1,654 00
St. Croix ¹	4,533,524	6,346,94	785 34	.....	.....	7,132 28	484 50
Sauk	9,033,763	12,647 27	1,160 73	.....	119 00	13,927 00	2,795 25
Shawano	1,565,741	2,192 03	.....	209 84	.....	2,401 87	250 53
Sheboygan	9,131,458	12,784 04	.....	2,042 27	205 50	15,031 81	2,280 00
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461 00
Trempealeau.....	2,637,610	3,692 66	485 55	.....	500 00	4,183 21	1,084 70
Vernon	5,833,379	8,166 73	983 76	.....	.....	9,150 49	1,486 56
Walworth	14,602,251	20,443 15	884 42	.....	295 50	21,623 07	.....
Washington	7,004,528	9,806 34	.....	1,603 66	.....	11,410 00	.....
Waukesha.....	14,244,401	19,942 16	1,881 44	.....	223 00	22,046 60	149 00
Waupaca	3,809,432	5,333 20	.....	881 69	167 00	6,881 89	.....
Waushara.....	2,119,546	2,967 36	.....	319 89	156 00	3,443 25	293 25
Winnebago	15,841,681	22,178 35	79 39	2,933 61	443 50	25,634 85	.....
Wood ¹	1,826,735	2,557 43	.....	365 50	119 00	3,041 93	1,630 00
Total.....	\$421,285,359	\$589,799,33	32,836 31	\$24,945 97	\$8,910 00	\$656,491 61	\$53,617 27

1. St. Croix county is in arrears \$473.06, and Wood county \$693.77, which amounts were added to the taxes of these counties, and certified to the county clerks. There was also assessed against Iowa county \$37,599.19, for interest on loan and ten per cent. of principal sum loaned. See chapter 186, of 1874, and 128, of 1875,

APPENDIX "C."

ABSTRACT from the Assessment Rolls of the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, as returned to the Secretary of State, for the year 1875, under the provisions of Chapter 106, of the General Laws of 1869, giving also the average value of stock and real estate by counties, and for the state at large.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.			MULES AND ASSES.		
	No.	Value.	Average value.	No.	Value.	Average value.	No.	Value.	Average
Adams	1,789	\$46,138	\$25 78	7,318	\$63,052	\$8 76	118	\$3,010	\$25 50
Ashland ¹									
Barron, ¹									
Bayfield	40	2,560	64 00	28	1,160	41 43	2	200	100 00
Brown	4,414	72,973	16 53	9,056	63,650	7 02	42	775	18 45
Buffalo	4,190	138,587	33 07	15,218	122,186	8 03	198	6,181	31 22
Burnett	156	3,933	25 27	2,127	15,920	7 50	2	50	25 00
Calumet	3,780	102,902	27 22	10,893	84,434	7 75	75	1,309	18 78
Chippewa	2,036	79,193	38 88	5,828	64,709	11 10	74	3,510	47 43
Clark	1,074	46,748	43 53	4,794	71,716	14 75	70	3,415	48 78
Columbia	9,929	395,329	39 08	26,524	271,359	10 23	120	4,674	38 95
Crawford	4,349	148,347	34 11	10,442	115,672	10 12	71	2,711	38 18
Dane	18,260	877,820	48 07	45,406	542,126	11 94	285	14,361	50 39
Dodge	13,346	563,945	42 25	34,786	400,920	11 52	176	7,985	45 37
Door	1,028	34,668	33 72	2,964	34,209	11 54	44	1,869	42 48
Douglas	51	1,850	36 27	70	843	12 43			
Dunn	3,063	161,509	52 72	11,464	147,481	12 86	240	16,097	67 08
Eau Claire	3,283	251,950	76 73	7,679	107,633	14 02	81	6,925	85 49
Fond du Lac	11,102	532,940	44 04	29,244	334,731	11 10	156	6,466	41 45

Grant	15,521	654,354	42 15	41,081	465,986	11 34	441	19,905	45 13
Green	8,937	338,267	37 85	29,346	307,622	10 13	203	8,666	42 70
Green Lake	4,373	188,412	43 08	10,602	107,060	10 09	59	2,627	44 52
Iowa	9,331	356,786	38 24	29,957	311,404	10 39	224	10,469	46 74
Jackson	2,789	107,632	35 00	8,502	84,238	9 91	95	4,920	51 79
Jefferson	8,420	330,459	39 23	24,069	332,734	13 82	192	9,871	51 41
Juneau	3,497	145,116	41 50	9,708	109,997	11 33	82	3,696	45 07
Kenosha	4,361	200,876	46 06	13,870	190,527	13 73	44	2,088	47 45
Kewaunee	1,651	30,120	18 24	6,513	36,079	5 54	20	536	26 80
La Crosse	4,749	239,482	50 43	11,627	125,894	10 83	161	9,635	59 85
La Fayette	9,875	337,869	34 22	40,001	303,833	7 59	382	14,494	37 94
Lincoln	134	2,926	21 83	481	3,967	8 24			
Manitowoc	6,522	136,086	20 86	17,947	131,247	7 31	43	698	16 23
Marathon	1,118	30,965	27 69	5,602	46,242	8 25	23	845	36 74
Marquette	2,637	86,168	32 67	10,399	92,110	8 85	39	1,405	36 00
Milwaukee	9,536	552,281	58 96	12,052	220,284	18 28	110	6,118	55 62
Monroe	5,304	173,819	32 77	14,712	138,410	9 41	215	7,640	35 53
Oconto	1,573	52,003	32 85	2,787	41,334	14 83	72	1,535	21 32
Outagamie	4,639	146,239	31 52	13,581	116,059	8 84	93	3,648	39 22
Ozaukee	4,165	109,394	23 83	11,206	87,939	7 85	30	890	29 66
Pepin	1,454	74,024	50 72	4,600	56,459	12 27	45	2,445	54 33
Pierce	3,962	203,084	51 26	12,291	152,709	13 24	143	9,445	66 05
Polk	992	40,499	40 83	5,436	78,652	14 47	30	1,495	49 83
Portage 1									
Racine 1									
Richland	5,308	202,121	38 07	15,612	147,632	9 45	225	8,777	39 00
Rock	14,179	710,633	50 12	29,677	401,277	13 52	280	15,243	61 58
St. Croix	4,677	217,781	46 56	10,761	115,638	10 75	171	8,793	51 42
Sauk	8,042	327,328	40 70	22,874	233,828	10 22	201	8,483	42 20
Shawano 1									
Sheboygan	7,631	330,313	43 28	27,063	339,555	12 51	115	5,291	46 00
Taylor	32	2,380	74 37	70	2,075	29 64			
Trempealeau	4,466	235,346	52 70	15,118	185,881	12 22	218	12,464	57 17
Vernon	6,601	295,019	44 69	19,184	205,864	10 73	152	6,796	44 71
Walworth	10,101	573,609	56 78	21,759	349,463	16 00	149	9,075	60 90
Washington	7,160	250,690	35 00	18,719	170,096	9 17	115	4,024	35 00
Waukesha	9,471	567,490	59 99	20,464	357,623	17 47	129	9,563	74 13

"C."—Abstract from the Assessment Rolls of the several Counties—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.			MULES AND ASSES.		
	No.	Value.	Average value.	No.	Value.	Average value.	No.	Value.	Average value.
Waupaca	3,435	\$115,969	\$33 75	11,983	\$117,626	\$9 82	62	\$1,970	\$31 77
Waushara	3,423	109,187	31 89	11,360	102,401	9 01	141	5,243	37 18
Winnebago	8,119	419,496	51 66	18,533	242,816	13 10	122	6,290	51 56
Wood	740	19,313	26 10	2,493	24,796	10 00	12	218	18 16
Total	291,815	\$12,374,928	\$42 40	805,881	\$8,979,158	\$11 14	6,592	\$304,839	\$46 24

¹No returns.

"C."—Abstract from the Assessment Rolls of the several Counties—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.			SWINE.			WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.	
	Number.	Value.	Average value.	Number.	Value.	Average value.	Number.	Value.
Adams	6,179	\$6,350	\$1 03	3,125	\$4,519	\$1 41	998	\$12,932
Ashland								
Barron							28	680
Bayfield							3,614	38,191
Brown	5,163	3,199	62	3,836	3,888	1 00	2,217	26,045
Buffalo	8,252	8,344	1 01	6,389	8,601	1 34	145	1,317
Burnett	214	146	68	393	426	1 08	2,848	23,216
Calumet	9,727	6,388	65	5,507	6,121	1 09	1,635	25,870
Chippewa	1,703	1,964	1 15	2,407	3,516	1 46	1,287	23,510
Clark	1,734	2,554	1 47	1,033	2,733	2 64	4,433	93,701
Columbia	57,052	79,338	1 39	11,884	33,046	2 77	1,695	38,309
Crawford	8,049	8,897	1 10	8,193	13,510	1 65	9,332	228,699
Dane	64,313	113,583	1 77	29,179	104,127	3 57	8,235	167,226
Dodge	59,231	80,926	1 37	16,438	39,634	2 41	1,214	14,774
Door	939	1,042	1 11	1,301	2,066	1 58	21	260
Douglas							2,202	51,617
Dunn	5,787	9,276	1 63	4,826	11,090	2 30	2,153	81,358
Eau Claire	2,448	4,795	1 96	2,211	9,432	4 26	7,041	174,868
Fond du Lac	71,271	112,534	1 56	10,921	29,055	2 66	7,661	177,582
Grant	19,747	34,219	1 73	44,663	120,242	2 69	3,830	82,803
Green	26,733	51,767	2 31	30,024	60,645	2 02	2,670	59,401
Green Lake	37,511	53,551	1 42	4,818	12,177	2 53	4,825	102,479
Iowa	12,640	20,278	1 60	22,797	60,009	2 63	1,366	27,734
Jackson	4,233	4,669	1 10	2,286	5,492	2 40	4,653	110,838
Jefferson	43,745	76,602	1 75	13,670	42,349	3 10	2,243	44,451
Juneau	7,874	9,742	1 24	5,553	11,194	2 02		

"C."—Abstract from the Assessment Rolls of the several Counties—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.			SWINE.			WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.	
	Number.	Value.	Average value.	Number.	Value.	Average value.	Number.	Value.
Kenosha	53,519	\$100,559	\$1 88	5,463	\$18,185	\$3 33	2,138	\$58,541
Kewaunee	2,176	1,430	65	2,371	1,569	66	2,007	16,562
La Crosse	8,257	10,013	1 21	4,726	11,757	2 48	2,279	64,884
La Fayette.....	14,531	21,209	1 46	33,480	79,348	2 37	4,034	83,620
Lincoln.....	218	165	75	103	106	1 03	.....	.....
Manitowoc	14,701	10,007	68	6,707	9,115	1 34	5,746	51,365
Marathon.....	2,452	1,750	71	1,825	1,967	1 07	1,322	12,759
Marquette.....	18,937	21,495	1 13	5,272	9,441	1 78	1,552	20,750
Milwaukee.....	6,279	12,145	1 95	5,764	19,903	3 45	8,469	374,013
Monroe.....	14,188	14,220	1 00	7,312	13,412	1 83	3,150	52,315
Oconto.....	486	588	1 21	683	1,612	2 36	1,529	25,092
Outagamie.....	13,713	13,318	98	5,811	7,522	1 29	3,702	48,500
Ozaukee.....	5,571	6,437	1 15	4,593	7,995	1 74	2,804	33,750
Pepin.....	2,212	3,615	1 63	1,805	4,359	2 41	1,179	22,952
Pierce.....	6,708	11,008	1 64	4,849	10,292	2 12	2,227	50,964
Polk.....	1,173	1,881	1 60	1,301	2,472	1 90	894	13,974
Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	23,634	27,911	1 18	13,681	28,577	2 09	2,292	52,105
Rock.....	44,648	90,280	2 09	22,626	89,587	3 96	7,891	239,144
St. Croix.....	2,308	2,957	1 28	3,437	9,299	2 70	2,587	54,163
Sauk.....	22,109	27,579	1 25	16,015	33,619	2 09	5,193	104,902
Shawano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	29,582	34,991	1 18	8,385	22,526	2 57	5,645	109,219
Taylor.....	3	3	1 00	7	46	6 57	30	1,020
Trempealeau.....	11,699	19,693	1 68	3,623	12,779	3 52	2,692	62,596

Vernon	21,584	27,203	1 26	13,833	24,732	1 79	3,731	58,886
Walworth	98,270	226,053	2 30	15,277	72,984	4 77	5,291	192,452
Washington	2,168	24,032	1 19	10,869	20,466	1 88	4,740	64,229
Waukesha	81,905	152,913	1 86	14,326	51,738	3 61	6,791	187,577
Waupaca	14,098	13,251	94	4,730	8,175	1 73	2,972	41,269
Waushara	16,703	17,908	1 07	4,950	9,775	1 83	1,777	25,514
Winnebago	36,885	55,632	1 51	6,418	21,087	3 28	5,638	147,029
Wood	728	557	76	604	947	1 57	753	10,215
Total	1,025,990	\$1,640,967	\$1 60	462,300	\$1,188,564	\$2 57	177,401	\$3,888,222

"C."—Abstract from the Assessment Rolls of the several Counties—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WATCHES.		PIANOS AND MELO- DEONS.		SHARES OF BANK STOCK.		Value of mer- chants' and manufactur- ers' stock.	Value of all other person- al property-	Total value of all per- sonal prop- erty afore- said.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
Adams	90	\$632	77	\$2,238			\$11,650	\$29,209	\$179,730
Ashland									
Barron									
Bayfield.....	40	1,594	14	1,750			13,850	7,975	29,769
Brown	335	6,441	238	15,700	1,400	\$54,840	278,768	111,917	650,342
Buffalo	144	881	54	1,328	3	100	42,048	89,266	443,567
Burnett	5	29	1	10		620	1,540	2,994	26,985
Calumet	188	864	47	1,867			43,044	67,541	337,686
Chippewa	107	2,089	45	2,460	750	75,000	199,513	58,982	516,806
Clark	158	3,313	60	4,187			93,015	48,171	299,362
Columbia	701	13,070	515	34,771	750	65,362	382,349	517,751	1,890,750
Crawford	238	4,686	112	8,578		500	115,490	158,535	615,235
Dane	1,174	27,065	656	58,109	2,514	271,332	667,428	1,600,586	4,505,236
Dodge	620	11,818	612	39,652	135	9,880	426,069	894,145	2,642,200
Door	100	1,335	24	2,095		888	45,100	29,184	167,230
Douglas	20	365	11	410			2,080	8,000	13,808
Dunn	241	5,340	117	10,295			456,460	221,871	1,091,036
Eau Claire.....	424	12,618	204	29,585	600	60,000	779,583	328,016	1,671,895
Fond du Lac....	866	19,646	815	61,883	2,010	78,500	652,363	964,023	2,967,009
Grant	790	11,223	441	29,785	500	32,500	375,886	757,607	2,679,289
Green	426	7,534	314	23,407	1,400	90,200	223,088	605,877	1,799,876
Green Lake.....	404	7,054	242	16,505			149,102	352,517	948,406
Iowa	395	6,069	199	12,555		803	197,186	331,137	1,409,175
Jackson	187	4,227	100	6,747	1	3,635	115,373	111,721	476,388
Jefferson	468	7,204	452	28,837	3,065	211,871	354,678	462,237	1,967,680
Juneau	362	6,944	193	15,265	1	500	158,097	177,965	682,967
Kenosha	420	10,337	259	21,844	500	37,500	199,304	489,669	1,329,430

Kewaunee	20	333	15	1,240	.....	.....	69,513	9,760	167,142
La Crosse	287	8,832	249	24,990	.....	75,000	435,025	459,117	1,464,629
La Fayette	343	5,044	296	15,938	.....	14,230	109,597	290,397	1,275,579
Lincoln	11	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,180	1,724	14,168
Manitowoc	79	730	61	4,405	500	12,500	295,161	99,865	751,179
Marathon	206	2,860	82	3,820	200	4,450	134,705	48,866	289,229
Marquette	80	641	71	3,145	1	1,500	18,360	47,890	302,905
Milwaukee	2,041	75,099	1,793	279,628	14,001	1,159,631	9,176,005	4,598,830	16,473,937
Monroe	344	5,733	191	10,951	501	25,747	155,641	160,846	758,734
Oconto	142	2,677	92	6,095	5	615	291,315	109,304	532,170
Outagamie	148	2,820	132	7,938	1,250	62,500	155,130	86,505	650,179
Ozaukee	49	531	78	3,369	.....	.....	52,095	100,243	402,643
Pepin	116	1,387	68	4,664	.....	.....	29,527	49,214	248,646
Pierce	324	4,577	150	10,588	1	100	100,356	226,315	779,438
Polk	66	653	47	2,161	.....	1,409	19,204	37,232	199,682
Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	295	3,223	127	4,744	.....	.....	74,590	147,117	696,797
Rock	1,640	41,054	932	80,765	2,750	282,900	819,861	1,889,613	4,660,357
St. Croix	307	6,154	197	15,267	750	42,700	126,403	211,565	810,720
Sauk	736	11,629	358	22,104	500	31,000	224,863	426,370	1,451,705
Shawano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	516	8,309	274	24,394	1,000	58,000	310,020	578,761	1,821,379
Taylor	10	151	1	100	.....	.....	27,408	13,958	47,141
Trempealeau	200	2,579	107	6,540	.....	.....	84,270	229,097	851,245
Vernon	329	3,230	110	5,370	.....	3,219	82,628	296,005	1,008,952
Walworth	916	21,178	652	46,774	2,400	165,532	423,231	1,283,615	3,363,966
Washington	162	3,239	117	7,370	.....	.....	126,467	423,407	1,094,070
Waukesha	621	16,737	472	38,680	251	70,070	315,257	1,682,086	3,449,734
Waupaca	308	4,079	205	10,301	9	2,545	134,848	524,806	974,839
Waushara	130	1,615	81	3,201	.....	750	28,226	49,963	353,083
Winnebago	548	13,966	554	44,193	3,252	278,725	893,270	1,305,309	3,427,813
Wood	73	1,093	61	3,247	.....	12,180	70,740	20,439	163,745
Totals	19,950	\$422,631	13,375	\$1,121,845	41,000	\$3,299,334	\$20,771,960	\$23,835,165	\$77,827,663

"C."—Abstract of the Assessment Rolls of the several Counties—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of city and village lots.	Total value of all real estate.	Total value of all property.
	Number of acres.	Value.	Average value.			
Adams	297,128	\$601,141	\$2 02	\$19,088	\$620,229	\$799,959
Ashland						
Barron						
Bayfield	153,756	459,829	3 00	68,232	528,061	557,830
Brown	299,188	942,942	3 18	1,781,587	2,724,529	3,374,871
Buffalo	311,846	704,323	2 26	137,850	842,173	1,285,740
Burnett	213,262	453,688	2 12		453,688	480,673
Calumet	200,013	1,659,723	8 25	111,739	1,771,462	2,109,148
Chippewa	1,775,395	4,444,744	2 50	343,468	4,788,212	5,305,018
Clark	520,947	2,297,543	4 22	25,295	2,322,838	2,622,200
Columbia	488,728	5,676,921	11 62	1,470,169	7,147,090	9,037,840
Crawford	334,557	1,072,875	3 20	426,227	1,499,102	2,114,337
Dane	754,934	11,073,327	14 67	3,794,148	14,867,475	19,372,711
Dodge	546,691	9,818,354	17 96	1,508,638	11,326,992	13,969,192
Door	243,387	675,256	2 77	73,835	749,091	916,321
Douglas	176,212	224,360	1 27	265,416	489,776	503,584
Dunn	334,585	1,496,785	4 47	272,422	1,769,207	2,860,243
Eau Claire	247,160	1,836,022	7 43	2,592,355	4,428,377	6,100,272
Fond du Lac	450,000	7,748,727	17 22	4,063,792	11,812,519	14,779,528
Grant	728,299	6,140,733	8 57	1,329,646	7,470,379	10,149,668
Green	365,379	5,160,179	14 12	1,387,352	6,547,531	8,347,407
Green Lake	219,981	2,953,778	13 43	697,545	3,651,323	4,599,729
Iowa	481,146	3,670,457	7 63	718,142	4,388,599	5,797,774
Jackson	335,625	780,175	2 32	184,312	964,487	1,440,875
Jefferson	340,081	5,860,318	17 23	1,978,829	7,839,147	9,806,827
Juneau	332,516	1,062,556	3 20	506,195	1,568,751	2,251,718

Kenosha.....	171,940	3,467,569	20 16	809,949	4,277,518	5,606,948
Kewaunee.....	211,783	517,625	2 44	101,646	619,271	786,413
La Crosse.....	273,809	1,827,331	6 68	2,137,804	3,965,135	5,429,764
La Fayette.....	394,560	4,486,541	11 37	322,111	4,808,652	6,084,231
Lincoln.....	622,328	753,806	1 21	11,070	764,876	779,044
Manitowoc.....	369,310	2,623,084	7 10	1,575,316	4,198,400	4,949,579
Marathon.....	780,318	1,098,056	1 39	220,128	1,318,184	1,607,413
Marquette.....	266,262	758,223	2 81	62,817	821,040	1,123,945
Milwaukee.....	141,150	6,269,817	14 42	37,275,220	43,545,037	60,018,974
Monroe.....	459,751	1,621,279	3 52	536,038	2,157,317	2,916,051
Oconto.....	1,723,946	3,131,434	1 82	737,426	3,868,860	4,401,030
Outagamie.....	353,815	2,306,136	6 52	1,514,179	3,820,315	4,470,494
Ozaukee.....	146,843	2,544,197	17 32	294,867	2,839,064	3,241,707
Pepin.....	130,746	501,169	3 83	100,657	601,826	850,472
Pierce.....	351,013	1,979,993	5 64	376,353	2,356,346	3,135,784
Polk.....	406,001	991,267	2 44	50,366	1,041,633	1,241,315
Portage.....						
Racine.....						
Richland.....	366,199	1,741,474	4 75	187,698	1,929,172	2,625,969
Rock.....	452,423	10,289,008	22 74	3,912,798	14,201,806	18,862,163
St. Croix.....	424,168	2,422,886	5 71	622,621	3,045,507	3,856,227
Sauk.....	501,240	3,397,430	6 65	896,130	4,293,560	5,745,265
Shawano.....						
Sheboygan.....	320,422	5,704,541	17 80	1,773,776	7,478,317	9,299,696
Taylor.....	282,336	1,125,021	3 98	12,795	1,137,816	1,184,957
Trempealeau.....	354,424	1,453,210	4 10	195,404	1,648,614	2,499,859
Vernon.....	480,932	2,129,302	4,43	146,761	2,276,063	3,235,015
Walworth.....	349,717	8,717,678	24 92	1,903,310	10,620,988	13,984,954
Washington.....	271,815	4,392,737	15 79	478,273	4,871,010	5,965,080
Waukesha.....	348,423	10,393,348	29 83	1,617,275	12,010,623	15,460,357
Waupaca.....	454,906	1,632,334	3 59	571,871	2,204,205	3,179,044
Wausara.....	361,883	1,241,453	3 43	75,417	1,316,870	1,669,953
Winnebago.....	271,877	5,304,926	23 19	4,727,757	10,032,683	13,460,496
Wood.....	451,848	790,889	1 75	164,094	954,983	1,118,728
Total.....	22,647,004	\$172,428,520	\$8 05	\$87,168,269	\$259,596,729	\$337,424,392

APPENDIX "D."

ABSTRACT from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in the year 1874, made in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 119, Laws of 1872.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Capital stock subscribed.	Capital stock paid.	Length of road operated in Wisconsin.	Length of road operated elsewhere.	Whole length of road.	Total cost of road and equipment.	Dividends declared.
Chicago and Northwestern.....	\$36,478,253 82	\$36,478,253 82	564.52	1,455.36	2,019.88	\$56,592,841 64	³ \$371 87
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul..	27,672,744 00	27,673,744 00	724.00	734.00	1,458.00	54,591,871 34	860,000 00
Green Bay and Minnesota.....	927,300 00	748,000 00	213.50	.....	213.50	6,309,066 61	.....
Madison and Portage ⁵.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....	39.00	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	.....	3,000,000 00	126.60	.....	126.60	.....	.....
Mineral Point.....	.....	1,200,000 00	49.00	2.00	51.00	1,200,000 00	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor....	100,000 00	100,000 00	1.75	.25	2.00	99,610 00	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	1,267,000 00	1,267,000 00	78.40	.....	78.40	2,839,099 65	.....
Superior and St. Croix.....	734,000 00	407,000 00	15.75	9.00	24.75	39,657 18	.....
West Wisconsin.....	9,000,000 00	9,000,000 00	217.50	19.50	237.00	10,409,914 83	.....
Western Union.....	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00	85.20	134.55	219.75	7,982,543 96	.....
Wisconsin Central ⁹.....	.....	.....	323.00	.....	323.00	6,682,646 67	.....
Wisconsin Valley ¹⁰.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$80,180,297 82	\$83,873,997 82	2,438.22	2,354.66	4,792.88	\$146,747,251 88	\$860,371 87

¹Whole road.

²To December 31, 1873.

³Adjustment of old dividends.

⁴Cost of 1,399 miles owned by Company in Wis. and elsewhere.

⁹Operated by the "Phillips and Colby Construction Co."

¹⁰Not reported in time required by law, nor in time for this report.

⁵Operated by the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.

⁶Issued on construction.

⁷Engine and cars furnished by the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.

⁸Of this amount \$7,000,000 was by purchase.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1874—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RECEIPTS.					
	Passengers.	Mails.	Express.	Freights.	Other sources.	Total.
Chicago and Northwestern. ¹	\$3,323,731 99	\$298,322 69	\$274,904 57	\$9,351,314 70	\$113,416 51	\$13,361,690 46
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul....	1,933,664 98	142,484 68	168,461 46	6,137,151 84	571,254 15	8,953,017 11
Green Bay and Minnesota.....	88,514 16	9,789 08	1,682 96	235,275 96	.....	335,262 16
Madison and Portage.....	12,050 57	1,743 75	497 09	17,827 70	55 50	32,174 61
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western	67,699 23	7,047 37	2,061 98	74,797 65	522 13	152,128 36
Mineral Point ²	17,685 92	2,585 24	1,200 00	103,214 83	.....	124,685 29
Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	1,856 00	600 00	600 00	44,812 25	.....	47,868 25
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	43,285 17	4,605 37	396 72	66,039 51	3774 62	115,101 39
Superior and St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Wisconsin.....	251,756 22	21,790 65	20,846 70	497,604 91	1,948 53	793,947 01
Western Union.....	216,514 16	14,777 90	12,000 00	858,953 95	20,861 80	1,123,107 81
Wisconsin Central.....	189,571 54	16,653 41	4,534 69	378,997 50	6,793 29	596,550 43
Totals.....	\$6,146,329 94	\$520,400 14	\$487,186 17	\$17,765,990 80	\$715,626 53	\$25,635,532 88

¹C. N. R. R. proper.

²Includes earnings of Dub., Plattville & M. R. R.

³Car service.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1874—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross earnings in Wisconsin.	Amount due company.	EXPENDITURES.				
			Repairs.	Buildings.	Engines.	Cars.	Fuel.
Chicago and Northwest'n.	\$3,559,526 93	.....	\$2,083,473 62	\$109,049 70	\$643,624 12	\$1,238,217 56	\$1,105,968 12
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	5,588,925 56	\$1,645,521 13	1,507,098 80	93,135 31	348,343 30	493,829 14	800,818 68
Green Bay and Minn.	335,262 16	141,276 86	87,655 09	.....	.....	.....	42,848 66
Madison and Portage.	32,174 61	.....	5,969 00	9 93	1,125 57	360 89	5,501 00
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western	152,128 36	.....	25,863 88	53 94	6,749 45	5,459 19	11,423 19
Mineral Point	119,796 35	.....	41,246 97	1,541 26	.....	20,087 56	8,809 33
Prairie du Chien and Mc- Gregor	241,884 72	.....	2,240 00	.....	.....	.....	4,621 00
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac	115,101 39	71,445 06	28,175 94	3,136 07	10,034 18	7,377 88	12,500 87
Superior and St. Croix. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Wisconsin	793,947 01	.....	161,953 69	22,332 17	39,488 14	72,259 11	67,525 60
Western Union	435,443 85	74,828 14	154,169 82	21,629 46	68,456 88	67,359 84	87,738 65
Wisconsin Central.	596,550 43	.....	81,862 72	4,061 86	17,488 22	25,830 11	55,218 50
	\$11,770,741 37	\$1,933,071 19	\$4,189,709 53	\$254,949 70	\$1,135,309 86	\$1,930,781 28	\$2,202,973 60

¹ Interest owned in other roads.

² Main line.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1874—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	EXPENDITURES—Continued.						
	Wages of employees.	Salaries of officers.	Total operating expenses.	Taxes.	Interest.	New construction.	Dividends.
Chicago & Northwestern ..	\$2,405,579 90	\$106,676 98	\$8,156,983 23	\$419,712 88	\$2,266,005 13	\$2,008,716 98	¹ \$371 87
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul..	² 3,104,347 60	.....	6,346,572 83	270,690 42	2,076,326 36	³ 318,173 36	860,000 00
Green Bay & Minnesota ..	154,744 28	247,000 00	532,248 03	4,657 58	301,910 47	.....	.....
Madison and Portage.....	13,630 25	.....	27,512 09	915 50	.....	.....	.....
Mil. L. Shore & West'n ..	34,669 85	10,700 00	94,919 50	2,723 11	.....	45,627 55	.....
Mineral Point	18,479 18	11,300 00	101,464 30	3,737 89	32,000 00	.....	.....
Pr. du Chien and McG....	13,200 00	8,400 00	28,461 00	530 50	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan & F. du Lac...	11,561 06	8,377 97	81,163 97	5,517 30	2,514 70	.....	.....
Superior and St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Wisconsin.....	146,605 23	54,872 50	564,996 44	30,829 58	.....	.....	.....
Western Union	⁴ 379,838 74	¹ 11,525 00	790,718 39	41,045 47	256,807 42	³ 77,297 78	.....
Wisconsin Central.....	¹ 127,369 02	.....	311,820 43	22,547 25	373 05	.....	.....
Totals	\$6,410,025 11	\$458,852 45	\$17,036,860 21	\$802,907 48	\$4,935,937 13	\$2,449,815 67	\$860,371 87

¹ Adjustment of old dividends.
² Included in other items.

³ With equipment.
⁴ Includes wages of employes and officers.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1874—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	EXPENDITURES—Continued.		Losses from casualties.	Indebtedness.	FREIGHT IN TONS.			
	Other purposes.	Total.			Lumber.	Wheat.	Oats, rye, and barley	Corn
Chicago and Northwestern.....	\$1,109,262 70	\$13,961,052 79	.....	\$29,668,500 00	257,346	323,069	165,489	97,376
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	2,219,568 48	9,297,170 30	\$58,212 12	27,563,830 80	281,166	615,223	20,034	10,483
Green Bay and Minnesota	154,140 83	460,708 88	.....	5,451,689 49	30,347	30,769	365	504
Madison and Portage.....	1,955 99	29,468 08	641 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, L. Shore and West'n	24,037 13	167,307 29	344 36	3,700,000 00	3,951	5,815	140	288
Mineral Point.....	7,086 80	144,468 99	.....	320,000 00	4,902	10,842	9,422	84
Prairie du Chien and McGregor.	.....	28,991 50	5,300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac....	27,266 86	116,462 83	.....	1,663,555 66	12,928	9,649	1,030	71
Superior and St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	2,596 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Wisconsin	84,320 73	680,146 75	6,960 79	8,956,641 50	12,234	41,841	1,154	875
Western Union.....	343,387 57	1,117,892 89	8,118 94	3,838,477 93	53,764	133,993	17,556	30,558
Wisconsin Central	38,925 89	373,676 62	.....	.....	85,114	16,856	1,329	665
Totals	\$4,009,952 98	\$26,377,346 92	\$79,577 76	\$81,165,292 08	741,752	1,188,057	216,519	140,904

¹For "Rental of leased roads," \$1,055,142.70; "Sinking fund," \$54,120. ²Included in "Operating expenses." ³Included in report of C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1874. —Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	FREIGHTS (IN TONS)—Continued.								No. of horses and cattle.	No. of hogs and sheep.
	Flour.	Farm imp'ts.	Lead.	Iron.	Coal.	Merchandise.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
Chicago and Northwestern.....	107,610	32,999	.....	511,542	187,532	.....	.....	1,682,963	150,164	588,184
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul....	153,777	17,451	408	64,689	58,393	179,617	297,609	1,698,850	28,992	233,779
Green Bay and Minnesota.....	4,618	361	4	545	4,714	3,535	30,178	105,940	159	219
Madison and Portage ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.	1,269	328	.....	.....	628	5,619	25,616	43,654	154	63
Mineral Point.....	428	410	1,539	.....	2,977	6,398	21,713	58,715	5,780	36,792
Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640,000	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	1,160	322	.....	.....	3,387	3,667	10,832	43,045	414	2,356
Superior and St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Wisconsin.....	30,880	2,016	100	716	1,000	41,021	36,423	168,260	449	329
Western Union.....	4,254	8,704	.....	5,857	50,441	17,993	68,126	391,245	7,229	140,554
Wisconsin Central.....	12,222	611	6	2,718	410	18,542	48,243	186,716	3,401	9,901
Totals.....	316,218	63,202	2,057	6,067	309,482	276,392	538,740	5,019,388	196,742	1,012,177

¹ Freight included in report of C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1874—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Number of through passengers.	Number of way passengers.	Total.	Rate per mile for through passengers.	Rate per mile for way passengers.	Number of passengers and others killed.	Number of employes killed.	Total.
Chicago and Northwestern	357,192	2,390,564	2,747,756	.....	.....	2	7	9
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	29,468	1,022,059	1,051,527	.....	.....	12	11	23
Green Bay and Minnesota	842	53,946	54,788	.04	.04	.....	2	2
Madison and Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western ¹ .....	.....	56,262	56,262	.03 $\frac{60}{100}$	.03 $\frac{60}{100}$	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Point	9,230	15,456	24,686	.04	.04	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor	14,400	6,000	20,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac	30	12,641	12,671	.03 $\frac{40}{100}$	.03 $\frac{40}{100}$	1	.....	1
Superior and St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Wisconsin ¹ .....	.....	126,860	126,860	.03 $\frac{98}{100}$	.03 $\frac{98}{100}$	.....	1	3
Western Union	2,654	210,866	213,520	.03 $\frac{69}{100}$	.03 $\frac{69}{100}$	.....	2	2
Wisconsin Central ¹ .....	.....	148,608	148,608	.04	.04	3	3	6
Totals	413,816	4,043,262	4,457,078	.....	.....	18	28	46

¹ Includes "Through passengers," also.

"D."—Abstracts from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin in 1874—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Number of passengers and others injured.	Number of employes injured.	Total.	Total number killed and injured.	CAUSES OF DEATHS AND INJURIES.								
					Lying on track.	Getting on train.	Getting off train.	Crossing track.	Falling off train.	Coupling cars.	Trains running off track.	Walking on track.	Other causes.
Chicago and Northwestern	13	26	39	48	3	2	1	1	2	17	7	5	10
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	14	32	46	69	1	15	.....	10	3	15	2	10	13
Green Bay and Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Madison and Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western .....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien and McGregor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac	1	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Superior and St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Wisconsin	3	2	5	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Western Union	6	4	10	12	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2
Wisconsin Central .....	.....	12	12	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	9
Totals	37	80	117	163	5	19	8	11	6	42	15	15	42

TABLE I.—APPENDIX “E.”

TABULAR STATEMENT Showing the Valuation of all Property, as valued by the Town Assessors, together with all Taxes levied thereon, as returned to the Secretary of State for the year 1874, as provided by Chapters 110 and 150, General Laws 1872.

COUNTIES.	Assessed value of all property.	State tax.	County tax.	County school tax.	TOWN TAXES. ¹				Total town taxes	School district taxes.	Road district taxes.	Total taxes.
					Current ex-penses.	School pur-poses.	Support of poor.	Other pur-poses.				
Adams	\$816,884	\$2,183	\$9,124	\$1,074	\$2,200	\$100	\$611	\$801	\$3,712	\$8,201	\$4,494	\$28,788
Ashland.....	1,033,920	1,598	19,533	1,033	5,813	3,282	1,291	847	11,233	.....	9,490	42,887
Bayfield.....	638,318	808	5,112	.....	1,000	3,681	500	1,500	6,681	.....	7,143	19,746
Brown	3,939,405	13,117	103,822	4,831	72,012	35,527	.....	20,880	128,419	20,527	14,754	283,470
Buffalo	1,309,732	3,217	9,280	3,799	8,146	.....	150	250	8,546	18,652	11,807	55,301
Burnett.....	342,021	546	9,747	344	.....	.....	384	.....	384	2,550	1,710	15,281
Calumet.....	2,212,403	5,146	8,309	2,334	5,222	.....	825	8,024	14,071	16,127	12,287	58,274
Chippewa	5,157,172	12,999	49,333	2,162	19,242	24,618	3,113	13,668	60,646	17,329	24,069	166,538
Clark	3,306,741	5,205	6,531	5,920	5,848	2,829	1,975	12,474	23,126	24,966	8,492	74,240
Columbia.....	8,995,169	14,962	27,125	5,677	13,877	12,369	.....	36,240	62,486	34,034	20,992	165,276
Crawford	2,053,949	4,530	17,990	2,390	7,737	400	1,800	2,382	12,319	16,979	7,062	61,270
Dane.....	19,719,574	35,956	53,272	9,090	36,039	19,086	20	40,092	95,237	50,619	50,690	294,864
Dodge.....	14,158,412	24,010	16,776	7,961	21,037	7,022	2,228	8,328	38,615	47,100	42,804	177,266
Door.....	718,219	2,383	5,179	1,285	5,480	1,288	640	3,424	10,832	10,020	5,259	34,953
Douglas.....	1,125,437	1,715	9,000	143	3,000	.....	2,500	3,000	8,500	.....	.....	22,358
Dunn	2,749,554	4,357	19,794	1,787	4,369	800	432	4,656	10,257	29,147	13,433	78,775
Eau Claire.....	5,743,029	6,268	22,100	1,865	29,215	.....	640	3,045	32,900	38,865	14,605	116,603
Fond du Lac.....	14,802,206	25,985	91,475	8,059	11,408	650	.....	104,125	116,183	89,942	32,002	363,646

Grant	10,201,922	20,383	18,990	6,566	14,689	21,000	2,277	21,052	39,018	63,738	22,411	171,106
Green	8,216,074	14,360	12,453	3,722	8,806	500	.....	2,287	11,593	33,191	32,373	107,692
Green Lake	4,622,352	7,576	9,773	3,163	4,135	7,000	2,570	17,314	31,019	13,947	10,825	76,303
Iowa	5,754,300	16,320	17,060	5,233	8,670	6,100	.....	4,305	19,075	26,489	14,076	98,303
Jackson	1,587,935	3,044	6,756	1,775	3,936	1,985	1,000	5,014	11,935	19,749	10,778	54,037
Jefferson	9,749,427	16,384	40,813	5,757	8,189	2,924	.....	19,590	30,703	33,674	27,823	155,154
Juneau	2,263,425	3,988	11,540	2,959	3,828	591	2,615	2,858	19,892	23,407	11,075	62,861
Kenosha	5,762,880	9,177	13,354	6,309	9,577	5,531	2,000	10,255	27,363	14,361	13,062	83,626
Kewaunee	846,885	970	5,000	2,223	4,062	1,200	420	5,324	11,006	10,427	10,001	39,627
La Crosse	5,300,139	9,853	18,743	4,092	3,718	25,071	9,050	37,830	75,669	18,234	12,524	139,115
La Fayette	6,158,423	11,400	19,090	3,862	9,649	5,921	1,651	2,626	19,847	38,997	19,977	113,173
Manitowoc	5,024,427	12,203	43,583	15,028	34,370	400	2,167	11,992	48,929	39,353	32,453	191,549
Marathon	1,571,296	4,668	15,712	2,187	11,971	2,086	.....	6,512	20,569	26,203	15,051	84,390
Marquette	909,278	2,701	6,735	2,111	2,514	360	927	870	4,671	8,303	5,349	29,870
Milwaukee	58,597,320	71,306	294,901	60,225	353,876	163,613	.....	608,341	1,125,830	21,579	23,372	1,597,213
Monroe	2,912,576	6,246	20,000	3,129	1,600	395	.....	15,245	17,240	32,405	15,825	94,602
Oconto	3,988,127	7,840	28,575	1,542	32,039	9,123	1,550	38,059	80,777	13,798	11,775	144,307
Outagamie	3,796,522	8,681	21,330	4,758	28,482	16,750	3,130	26,696	75,058	19,924	8,962	138,713
Ozaukee	3,180,109	5,179	14,567	3,115	8,178	2,250	.....	10,884	21,312	13,260	13,758	71,191
Pepin	859,624	1,265	6,058	849	2,888	200	400	514	3,502	9,639	4,108	25,421
Pierce	3,044,580	5,989	13,000	2,069	6,257	105	.....	6,145	12,507	28,888	14,118	76,571
Polk	1,254,676	2,343	4,633	1,761	4,611	1,470	800	2,962	9,843	15,632	14,901	49,113
Portage	2,138,217	4,753	24,236	2,132	10,237	4,721	1,400	2,768	19,126	13,709	11,412	75,368
Racine	10,133,934	15,468	26,724	7,515	29,371	15,000	1,950	63,013	109,334	21,543	9,738	190,322
Richland	2,442,814	5,753	9,350	3,625	4,173	507	1,680	2,619	8,979	19,441	17,195	64,344
Rock	19,192,870	30,251	35,073	11,250	32,371	24,496	50	31,713	88,630	43,128	18,874	227,206
St. Croix	3,804,704	6,197	13,187	2,483	12,655	4,585	.....	6,579	23,819	27,114	11,985	84,785
Sauk	5,713,721	12,802	15,552	3,927	10,619	736	.....	14,401	25,756	45,031	25,497	128,565
Shawano	1,199,817	2,305	6,777	1,928	9,968	5,277	.....	1,542	16,787	9,754	5,217	42,768
Sheboygan	8,030,906	13,585	50,449	5,741	13,012	10,689	3,560	50,199	77,460	26,775	31,158	205,168
Trempealeau	2,293,714	3,738	9,922	2,328	3,769	50	593	6,804	11,216	24,984	12,904	65,092
Vernon	3,271,247	8,195	13,025	3,513	6,149	2,795	.....	4,060	13,004	24,234	17,326	79,297
Walworth	13,926,296	19,195	28,093	3,877	11,793	100	100	9,744	21,737	49,855	24,984	147,741
Washington	6,212,681	10,222	14,000	6,000	7,091	4,512	225	8,330	20,158	20,994	16,964	88,338
Waukesha	14,486,085	19,627	26,081	4,461	18,374	.....	.....	446	18,820	34,123	25,990	129,102
Waupaca	2,382,618	5,479	18,031	3,317	9,279	300	.....	16,488	26,067	25,062	14,006	91,962
Waushara	1,705,665	2,950	6,413	3,206	4,265	.....	2,409	857	7,531	16,044	9,668	45,812

"E."—Statement showing the valuation of all Property as valued by the Town Assessors.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Assessed Value of all property.	State tax.	County tax.	County school tax.	TOWN TAXES.				Total town taxes.	School district taxes.	Road district taxes.	Total taxes.
					Current ex-penses.	School pur-poses.	Support of poor.	Other pur-poses.				
Winnebago.....	15,165,849	22,800	45,315	21,933	84,559	40,629	563	45,963	171,714	28,845	21,834	312,441
Wood.....	1,277,496	3,232	10,132	1,109	13,745	4,296	1,100	7,853	26,994	9,971	2,922	54,460
Total	337,758,068	593,513	1,478,528	288,584	1,098,620	484,926	61,301	1,393,790	3,038,637	1,393,863	903,123	7,696,248

¹ Many of the counties are incomplete in their reports of these taxes. ² Includes salary of County Superintendents. ³ Includes taxes levied per chapter 71, laws of 1874. No report was received from Barron county, as required by chapters 110 and 150, laws of 1872. No reports were due from Lincoln and Taylor counties.

TABLE No. II.—APPENDIX “E.”—Continued.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the purposes for which County Taxes in the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, were Levied, as returned to the Secretary of State for the year 1874, as provided by Chapters 110 and 150, General Laws of 1872.

COUNTIES.	Support of poor.	Co. build-ings.	R a i l r o a d aid or in-debtedness.	Roads and bridges.	Salaries of county officers.	Court ex-penses.	Jail expen-ses, inclu-ding sher-iff's acc'ts.	All other Co. expenses.	Total taxes levied.
Adams	\$2,476							¹ \$6,689	\$9,165
Ashland			\$7,000					¹ 12,533	19,533
Bayfield		\$2,187			\$1,925	\$500	\$500		5,112
Brown	11,000		37,930	\$9,000				56,655	¹ 14,585
Buffalo	1,000	100		200	2,800	1,200	980	6,013	12,293
Burnett		4,104		513	1,200	300	600	3,030	9,747
Calumet		700			3,900	800	1,500	1,409	8,309
Chippewa	3,350	14,600			6,800	5,000	5,619	13,964	49,333
Clark					3,200			70,114	73,314
Columbia	7,500			650	5,600	568	2,084	10,723	27,125
Crawford	500				4,150	4,500	3,000	7,237	19,387
Dane	12,500				9,350	9,200	6,400	² 12,550	50,000
Dodge	6,509			1,300	9,300	5,000	3,481	11,910	37,500
Door								³ 6,800	6,800
Douglas				3,000				6,000	9,000
Dunn		5,000			3,900	1,500	3,000	6,394	19,794
Eau Claire					6,200	4,500	1,500	⁴ 18,033	30,233
Fond du Lac	10,000	470	42,271		7,260	9,904	2,929	290,815	363,649
Grant	600	1,035		3,000	4,800	3,000	2,439	⁵ 32,709	47,583
Green	4,195				4,200	3,195	600	263	12,453
Green Lake					2,300	1,600	2,636	2,675	9,211
Iowa	2,500	250			4,250	4,000	1,000	5,000	17,000

"E."—Statement showing the purposes for which County Taxes were levied for the year 1874—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Support of poor.	Co. build-ings.	Ra i l road aid or in-debtedness.	Roads and bridges.	Salaries of county offica.o.	Court ex-penses.	Jail expen-ses, includ-ing sher-iff's acc'ts.	All other Co. expenses.	Total taxes levied.
Jackson								36,756	6,756
Jefferson	7,500	10,000			4,000	3,000	4,047	17,858	46,405
Juneau	1,995	1,775			4,500			3,982	12,252
Kewaunee								35,000	5,000
La Crosse	2,500			3,000	5,200	3,000	3,500	850	18,050
La Fayette	1,500			1,150	5,300	3,000	1,000	5,965	17,915
Manitowoc	2,045		15,120		5,800	2,500	4,830	13,279	43,574
Marathon					4,650	1,000	1,000	9,062	15,712
Marquette	500	250			2,500	600	550	1,600	6,000
Milwaukee	50,000	10,000			30,000	27,000		177,800	294,800
Monroe	4,310				5,250	2,500		7,182	19,242
Oconto								328,575	28,575
Outagamie				6,500	4,450	3,000	4,000	6,550	24,500
Ozaukee	1,600	500			5,100	1,800	1,000	4,000	14,000
Pepin								6,000	6,000
Pierce	2,000			750	4,800	1,500	1,500	2,450	13,000
Polk					3,700	1,058			4,758
Portage	2,000		8,000		4,300	3,000	1,500	4,966	23,766
Racine	3,684				4,800	3,691	2,930	5,387	20,492
Richland				1,400	3,150			4,800	9,350
Rock	8,000	10,000			6,100	8,000	2,500	11,773	46,373
St. Croix		200			4,050	2,000	2,000	4,750	13,000
Sauk	5,000				4,950	2,000	2,500	5,500	19,950
Shawano					3,000			6,771	9,771
Sheboygan	5,174	1,000	19,600		5,600	2,400	2,213	14,461	50,448
Trempealeau					2,950			6,550	9,500
Vernon	1,650	750		400	5,000	1,500	1,500	2,225	13,025

Walworth	5,000	12,500	.....	.....	4,300	3,000	1,700	24,665	51,165
Washington.....	1,400	150	.....	.....	3,900	1,500	1,500	24,322	32,772
Waukesha	7,396	.....	.....	.....	4,900	2,500	2,360	8,925	26,081
Waupaca	4,000	500	.....	2,000	5,200	1,800	.....	4,500	18,000
Waushara	1,250	.....	.....	.....	2,800	1,200	543	620	6,413
Winnebago	10,000	13,500	.....	200	6,800	6,000	.....	8,650	45,150
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310,000	10,000
Totals	\$190,634	\$89,571	\$129,921	\$33,063	\$238,185	\$143,316	\$80,941	\$1,027,290	\$1,932,921

¹Includes salaries of officers, court and jail expenses. ²Includes interest on agricultural bonds. ³Includes all county expenses.

⁴Includes state tax and county school-tax.

⁵Includes state tax.

⁶Includes sheriff's accounts and jail expenses.

Counties not given have not reported any tax for above purposes.

TABLE No. I.—APPENDIX “F.”

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Bonded and other Indebtedness of the Towns, Cities and Villages in the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, as returned to the Secretary of State, for the year 1874, as provided by Chapter 110, General Laws of 1872.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				All other indebtedness.	Indebtedness of school districts.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads and bridges.	Other purposes.	Interest unpaid.			
Adams.....						\$700	\$700
Ashland.....	\$200,000						200,000
Brown.....	135,430	\$7,498	\$21,974	\$187	\$9,134	29,610	213,833
Buffalo.....		2,275		227	300	2,425	5,227
Calumet.....	75,000					1,100	76,100
Chippewa.....	25,000	15,000	26,700	15,089	935		82,724
Columbia.....	43,325		13,875	1,218	7,625	3,790	69,833
Crawford.....						950	950
Dane.....		800	230,000			1,150	231,950
Dodge.....					3,295		3,295
Douglas.....	1350,000				9,670		359,670
Dunn.....						172	172
Eau Claire.....		15,000	6,500		472	13,000	34,972
Fond du Lac.....	236,475		200	4,280	29,849	29,132	299,936
Grant.....	95,000	3,000		5,550		200	103,750
Green.....			1,400			500	1,900
Green Lake.....	71,737		6,000	1,556		400	79,693
Iowa.....	46,000		28,660	43,000	5,001		122,661
Jackson.....	30,000			1,200		10,893	42,093
Jefferson.....	563,000	23,000	56,389	1,730		900	645,019
Juneau.....	30,000			105	537	100	30,792
Kenosha.....	3 4 200,000	35	4100,058	4450,000		300	750,393

Kewaunee.....					300		300
La Crosse.....	35,000		600			199	35,799
La Fayette.....					1,000	12,800	13,800
Manitowoc.....	128,000	470			1,253	18,600	148,323
Marathon.....	8,000	1,500		1,571	5,587	13,100	29,758
Milwaukee.....	200,000		2,234,849			4,000	2,438,849
Monroe.....	50,400		2,148	3,612		635	56,795
Outagamie.....	79,000	4,000	27,000	1,710			111,710
Ozaukee.....	11,200	2,435	7,000	1,304	100		22,039
Pierce.....			13,000	210	858	1,976	16,044
Portage.....	30,000		20,000	1,500	4,040	225	55,765
Racine.....	18,999	1,000	253,559		22,634		296,192
Richland.....					45	2,098	2,143
Rock.....	189,800	7,980	28,000	4,310	440	34,100	264,630
St. Croix.....	25,000		19,575	1,320		750	46,645
Sauk.....	125,000			8,684	1,500	10,664	145,848
Shawano.....					1,023	500	1,523
Sheboygan.....	93,500		201,655	1,200	2,645		299,000
Trempealeau.....	75,000		220	2,316		6,014	83,550
Vernon.....					627	4,709	5,336
Walworth.....	102,100			8,800			110,900
Washington.....	15,600	1,531	624		35	46	17,836
Waukesha.....		973				800	1,773
Waupaca.....	165,000			1,000	1,579	64	167,643
Waushara.....					316	800	1,116
Winnebago.....	152,768	16,000		23,253	10,111		202,132
Wood.....	20,000		4,800	4,160	500		29,460
Totals.....	\$3,625,334	\$102,497	\$3,304,786	\$589,092	\$121,461	\$207,402	\$7,950,572

1 Contested. 2 A portion of which belongs to the city of Watertown, in the county of Dodge. 3 Estimated. 4 Taken from county clerk's report of 1873.
 Counties not given have not reported any indebtedness.

TABLE No. II—APPENDIX “F.”

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Bonded and other Indebtedness of the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, as returned to the Secretary of State, for the year 1874, as provided by Chapter 110, General Laws of 1872:

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				Total bonded indebtedness.	All other indebtedness.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Interest unpaid.	Other purposes.			
Ashland	\$200,000				\$200,000		\$200,000
Brown	254,000			\$10,000	264,000		264,000
Calumet				1,322	1,322		1,322
Chippewa	25,000	\$15,000	\$26,700		66,700		66,700
Dane		800		230,000	230,800	\$26,150	256,950
Douglas	350,000		56,000		406,000	9,670	415,670
Dunn				1,600	1,600		1,600
Eau Claire				55,000	55,000		55,000
Fond du Lac	236,475		4,280		240,755	59,181	299,936
Green						950	950
Iowa	³ 160,000	⁴ 100,000	3,173		263,173		263,173
Jackson	¹ 35,000		14,700		49,700		49,700
Jefferson	563,100	23,000	1,730	56,389	⁵ 644,219		644,219
Juneau						9,582	9,582
Manitowoc	116,000				116,000		116,000
Marathon		9,000			9,000	12,000	21,000
Milwaukee			872	400,390	401,262		401,262
Monroe	50,400		3,612	2,148	56,160	635	56,795
Oconto						⁶ 15,000	15,000
Pierce				13,210	13,210	2,835	16,045
Portage	100,000				100,000		100,000
Rock			1,000	10,000	11,000		11,000

Sheboygan	174,000				174,000		174,000
Vernon						5,336	5,336
Washington.....	25,000				25,000		25,000
Waukesha.....						800	800
Wood.....	200,000		24,000	4,800	228,800	500	229,300
Total	\$2,488,975	\$147,800	\$136,067	\$784,859	\$3,557,701	\$142,639	\$3,700,340

¹ Contested.

² Includes county school districts and agricultural bonds indebtedness.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Loan from State.

⁵ See bonded indebtedness, city of Watertown.

⁶ Outstanding orders.

Counties not given have not reported bonded indebtedness.

APPENDIX "G"

STATEMENT of Crops Growing at the Time of making Annual Assessment, as required by Chapter 38, laws of 1874.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.								
	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Flax.	Total of county.
Adams	6,976	2,779 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,638	9	5,720	634 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		27,759
Bayfield		19	25						44
Brown	9,990	8,992	1,125 $\frac{1}{2}$	829 $\frac{1}{4}$	776 $\frac{3}{4}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$		21,715
Buffalo	41,334	10,532	8,125	791 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	14 $\frac{1}{2}$			61,151
Burnett	680 $\frac{3}{4}$	418 $\frac{1}{4}$	158 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	50 $\frac{1}{4}$				1,326
Calumet	24,422	6,936	4,131	1,547	149	29			37,214
Chippewa	9,290	10,118	3,435	719	60	8	2		23,632
Clark	800	1,428 $\frac{1}{2}$	633 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	9	11	$\frac{1}{2}$		2,890 $\frac{3}{4}$
Columbia	74,947 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,041	35,056	4,231	5,069	689 $\frac{3}{4}$			140,034 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crawford	25,517	9,137	13,908	832	209	24			49,627
Dane	112,431	63,431	71,592	13,507	2,997	274	1,929		266,161
Dodge	126,230	24,713	25,447	5,652	991	154 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		183,195
Door	2,534	1,563	273	149	228				4,747
Douglas		45					$\frac{1}{4}$		45 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunn	20,087	11,898 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,617	544 $\frac{1}{2}$	354	63 $\frac{1}{4}$			41,564 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eau Claire	20,023	11,057 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,881	571	347	11			38,890 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fond du Lac	90,802	21,966	16,755	4,494	234	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$		134,301
Grant	66,292	52,002	76,899	3,743	739	201		3,094	202,970
Green	14,317	32,848	63,171	932	2,856	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	131		114,316 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green Lake	31,572	7,541	14,391	997	2,776	95			57,372
Iowa	38,187	33,019	40,773	2,968 $\frac{1}{2}$	633	191	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		115,774
Jackson	20,952	11,501 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,986	811 $\frac{1}{2}$	356	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	1		42,689 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jefferson	41,188	17,210	27,159	5,436	3,646	717	38		95,394
Juneau	11,541	8,210 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,371	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,709	701			30,688

Kenosha	5,724	13,597	15,113	1,262	493	.....	.....	.....	36,189
Kewaunee	11,734	6,036	319	847	1,811	.....	7	.....	20,754
La Crosse	39,248	10,651	11,553	1,534	2,072	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	65,267 $\frac{1}{4}$
La Fayette	24,203	47,212	59,643	6,280	685	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	3,130	141,173 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln	319	698	20	29	27	.....	.....	.....	1,102
Manitowoc	40,805	20,912 $\frac{1}{2}$	891 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,772	3,771	2	.....	.....	69,154
Marathon	3,356	4,204	181	384	59	2	.....	.....	8,186
Marquette	11,149	3,388	12,017	148	10,153	162	.....	.....	37,017
Milwaukee	12,517	10,171 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,580 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,279 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,686 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	35,329 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monroe	29,506	11,308	11,155	456	313	352 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	53,090 $\frac{3}{4}$
Outagamie	14,970	6,355 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,715 $\frac{1}{2}$	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	281 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	25,764 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ozaukee	26,481	10,788	3,110 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,682	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	43,304 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepin	9,201	2,936	5,957 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	326	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	18,582
Pierce	36,106	8,678	7,558	681	128	.....	.....	.....	53,151
Polk	5,225	3,131 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	.....	.....	.....	10,386 $\frac{1}{4}$
Portage	12,128	5,067 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,827 $\frac{1}{2}$	305 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,413	379	.....	.....	30,850 $\frac{1}{2}$
Racine	19,285 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,668	15,863	2,063	683	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....	54,601
Richland	18,645 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,795	19,584 $\frac{1}{4}$	195	981	552 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	47,755
Rock	34,449	52,238 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,990 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,820 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,158	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,210 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	181,923 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Croix	12,305	3,435	1,304	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,527
Sauk	35,500 $\frac{3}{4}$	20,408 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,226 $\frac{1}{2}$	809	3,159 $\frac{1}{3}$	2,537 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	19,642 $\frac{1}{3}$
Shawano	4,231 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,770	1,463 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	505 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	10,043
Sheboygan	41,377	15,297	7,539	4,177	4,061	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	72,511
Trempealeau	45,851	12,482 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,079 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,200 $\frac{1}{8}$	243	33	.....	.....	72,888 $\frac{7}{8}$
Vernon	46,662	18,273	16,915	1,444 $\frac{3}{4}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	83,613 $\frac{3}{4}$
Walworth	31,285	27,649	40,172 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,507 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,806 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	.....	110,609 $\frac{3}{4}$
Washington	62,508	14,127	13,578	2,523	3,138	19	.....	.....	95,893
Waukesha	42,819	19,596	24,303 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,086	3,759	202	6	.....	96,771 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waupaca	15,300	5,904	8,276	461	2,255	209	.....	.....	32,405
Waushara	14,658	4,195 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,693 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	9,229	312 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	30,295 $\frac{3}{4}$
Winnebago	41,346	11,963	13,108	692	603	91	.....	.....	67,803
Totals	1,539,008 $\frac{3}{4}$	766,343 $\frac{1}{2}$	866,081 $\frac{7}{8}$	117,020 $\frac{5}{8}$	97,286 $\frac{1}{3}$	9,720 $\frac{5}{8}$	4,399 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,224	3,406,085 $\frac{5}{12}$

Report from Bayfield county received after text of this report had gone to press.

Counties not given have not reported.

APPENDIX "H."

STATEMENT Showing Sales of Real Estate, as required by Chapter 311, Laws of 1874.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Consideration in deed.	Average per acre.	Assessed value.	Average per acre.	Ratio of consideration to assessment.	No. of city and village lots.	Consideration in deed.	Average per lot.	Assessed value.	Average per lot.	Ratio.
Adams	13,002	\$121,220	\$9 32	\$24,902	\$1 91	.20	6	\$400	\$66 66			
Ashland	4,117	17,941	4 36	11,609	2 82	.65	125	18,832	150 66	\$235	\$39 16	.59
Brown	12,174	116,871	9 60	22,707	1 87	.20	373	151,000	404 23	6,995	56 00	.37
Buffalo	19,568	189,521	9 70	38,836	2 00	.20	110	56,424	513 00	51,387	137 77	.34
Burnett	15,219	38,114	2 50	21,602	1 42	.57				13,577	123 43	.24
Calumet	8,873	202,113	22 78	71,980	8 11	.36						
Chippewa	104,557	1,136,328	10 87	224,511	2 14	.20	33	10,440	316 36	2,061	62 45	.20
Clark	25,521	343,413	9 54	83,687	3 28	.34	179	166,113	648 68	47,950	267 88	.29
Columbia	14,695	315,578	20 47	157,661	10 32	.50	31	29,969	966 74	12,044	388 52	.41
Crawford	15,952	154,037	9 10	51,559	3 23	.33	247	84,698	302 42	50,807	205 70	.60
Dane	29,577	676,515	22 87	394,702	13 34	.58	80	14,168	177 10	6,523	81 54	.46
Dodge	34,042	1,302,915	38 27	592,586	17 41	.45	405	231 135	570 70	168,118	415 10	.74
Door	14,839	105,633	7 12	45,123	3 04	.43	276	187,184	641 96	95,487	345 97	.51
Douglas	4,981	34,339	6 90	13,559	2 72	.40	31	12,225	391 34	7,622	245 90	.62
Dunn	13,003	107,216	8 25	47,536	3 65	.44	420	16,854	40 13	3,821	9 30	.23
Eau Claire	4,541	71,608	15 77	27,328	6 02	.38	64	20,374	318 34	10,859	169 67	.53
Fond du Lac	20,813	823,434	39 56	327,253	10 92	.40	132	87,502	662 90	65,140	493 49	.76
Grant	28,420	371,233	13 06	210,811	7 42	.57	742	706,213	951 77	301,145	405 86	.43
Green	11,765	261,232	22 20	138,886	11 80	.53	153	68,543	448 00	41,912	274 00	.61
Green Lake	11,587	210,104	18 13	118,674	10 24	.57	157	70,943	451 87	48,137	306 60	.68
Iowa	18,483	268,724	14 00	142,477	7 71	.77	129	34,241	265 43	17,727	137 42	.52
Jackson	20,272	155,807	7 69	52,090	2 57	.33	110	41,805	380 05	21,324	193 90	.54
Jefferson	9,827	470,567	47 89	207,997	21 17	.44	112	43,640	389 64	19,956	178 18	.46
Juneau	18,088	177,223	9 80	62,686	3 46	.35	405	197,553	487 78	100,329	247 73	.51
Kenosha	6,697	256,731	38 34	127,878	19 01	.50	251	72,844	290 21	33,634	134 00	.46
							136	152,479	1,121 17	65,841	484 13	.43

Kewaunee ...	14,692	169,793	11 56	32,668	2 22	.19	102	20,249	198 52	6,294	61 71	.31
La Crosse....	16,337	239,386	14 65	87,340	5 35	.37	280	318,795	1,138 55	141,151	504 11	.44
La Fayette...	21,332	589,662	27 64	239,761	11 24	.40	228	77,713	340 85	33,942	148 87	.44
Lincoln.....	52,349	193,909	3 70	59,840	1 14	.31	6	1,290	215 00	750	125 00	.58
Manitowoc...	14,204	354,639	24 90	69,025	4 86	.20	122	89,741	735 58	37,513	307 48	.42
Marathon....	32,837	212,354	6 47	46,088	1 40	.21	152	48,205	317 14	14,361	94 48	.30
Marquette...	11,824	88,237	7 46	29,645	2 50	.34	70	19,740	282 00	6,783	96 90	.34
Milwaukee...	5,079	652,123	128 40	312,320	61 49	.48	1 950	3,538,509	1,814 62	1,640 744	841 40	.46
Monroe 1.....	34,644	353,306	10 20	109,432	3 16	.31	286	110,737	387 20	49,885	174 42	.45
Oconto.....	76,420	417,907	5 47	184,210	2 41	.44	192	81,297	423 42	30,610	159 43	.38
Otagamie....	33,472	541,206	16 17	221,126	6 61	.41	350	358,568	1,024 48	190,373	543 92	.55
Ozaukee.....	8,041	375,956	46 75	134,392	16 71	.36	54	49,534	917 30	13,689	253 50	.27
Pepin.....	5,890	57,808	9 82	25,543	4 34	.44	57	12,197	214 00	5,955	104 47	.49
Pierce.....	17,586	188,699	10 73	72,265	4 11	.38	89	33,873	380 48	16,981	179 50	.50
Polk.....	12,635	71,964	5 70	40,869	3 23	.57	28	2,260	80 71	1,092	39 00	.48
Portage.....	21,377	183,874	8 60	52,023	2 43	.28	297	66,619	224 30	29,551	99 50	.44
Racine.....	5,866	270,397	48 00	124,371	21 20	.46	357	258,048	722 82	123,433	345 75	.48
Richland....	20,958	225,206	10 75	93,286	4 21	.39	204	35,510	174 07	13,839	67 84	.39
Rock.....	15,930	505,262	31 72	324,577	20 40	.64	327	273,458	836 26	173,424	530 35	.64
St. Croix....	28,680	406,877	14 19	163,329	5 65	.40	305	131,599	431 47	69,282	227 15	.53
Sauk.....	20,722	341,080	16 46	140,150	6 76	.41	171	67,704	395 94	34,485	201 67	.51
Shawano....	18,367	79,530	4 33	22,938	1 25	.29	33	5,729	173 61	3,351	101 55	.58
Sheboygan...	13,667	465,829	34 08	183,722	13 44	.40	224	195,260	871 70	105,810	472 37	.54
Taylor.....	12,472	122,456	9 90	51,635	4 14	.42	5	4,895	979 00	1,605	321 00	.33
Trempealeau .	5,470	90,415	16 53	32,361	5 93	.36	60	13,605	226 75	6,009	100 15	.44
Vernon.....	17,277	202,310	11 71	80,922	4 68	.40	107	19,867	185 67	6,556	61 27	.33
Walworth....	13,899	501,235	36 06	338,282	24 34	.67	128	109,792	857 75	56,153	438 77	.51
Washington..	10,500	387,616	36 92	158,054	15 05	.41	97	75,737	780 80	31,292	322 60	.41
Waukesha...	11,871	575,892	48 51	323,324	27 24	.56	86	109,593	1,274 34	62,468	726 37	.57
Waupaca....	8,326	68,054	8 17	20,538	2 47	.30	303	101,683	305 90	41,674	137 54	.40
Waushara....	21,170	231,498	10 93	76,119	3 60	.33	99	16,695	168 64	7,510	75 85	.45
Winnebago...	9,015	324,490	36 00	168,574	18 70	.52	791	660,340	833 55	363,831	460 00	.55
Wood.....	24,793	132,293	5 34	39,733	1 60	.30	50	17,482	349 68	6,523	130 46	.37
Total.....	1,118,315	\$17,449,681	\$15 60	\$7,277,093	\$6 51	.42	13,004	\$9,512,299	\$731 49	\$4,614,813	\$354 89	.49

APPENDIX "I."

STATEMENT showing Exempt Property in the State, as required by Chapter 183, Laws of 1875.

COUNTIES.	United States property.	State property.	County property.	Town, city and village property.	Common sch ^l property.	Church property.	Railroad property.	Cemet'y property.	College and academy property.	All other property.	Total property.	Miles of railroad.
Adams			\$6,145		\$9,900	\$4,550		\$163		\$400	\$21,158	
Brown	\$320		14,600	\$28,725	102,635	74,470	\$94,025	9,399		2,460	326,634	38
Buffalo			4,200	11,100	27,787	28,610	150	1,150		900	73,897	11
Burnett					1,500	3,000					4,500	
Calumet				1,100		12,735	73	485			14,393	46
Chippewa					5,160	54,006		1,008			60,174	
Clark	\$1,340		3,350		3,000	1,300	175,885				184,875	
Columbia			27,220	2,565	115,605	83,059	64,095	9,063		10,421	312,028	75
Crawford					11,000	4,100	110,000			100	125,200	23
Dane			7,200			347,585	89,800	1,785		252,987	699,357	96
Dodge			44,600	1,200	60,630	113,325	34,400	7,750	\$20,000	14,400	296,305	108
Fond du Lac			9,320	37,500		259,400	95,450		60,500	16,780	478,950	104
Grant			40,830	11,675	151,405	99,810	2,000	9,595	46,000	23,245	384,520	
Green			23,150	2,500	66,875	47,750		29,245		500	170,020	16
Green Lake	560	180				23,840	61,500			1,990	88,070	
Jackson			600			15,075	237,915				253,590	63
Jefferson				12,600	31,200	172,300	120,000		35,000	31,200	402,300	19
Juneau						19,280	51,800			6,275	77,355	60
Kewaunee	50	40	10,300	450	17,720	13,487		5,034		2,435	49,516	
La Crosse			22,500	9,500		110,643	102,600		3,500	15,300	264,043	59
La Fayette					55,930	65,060		6,550		74,800	202,340	47
Lincoln	400				9,640						10,440	
Manitowoc	830	2,345	3,600	24,610	21,248	51,654	146,901	3,220		420	254,828	20

Marathon			11,000	4,700	27,202	16,825	50,653			95,200	110,380	
Milwaukee	587,600		703,550	614,950	616,465	1,155,700	1,271,600	56,690	155,800	95,200	5,257,555	92
Monroe	1,190		3,993	1,375	13,200	32,440	17,585	718		1,150	71,651	76
Oconto						38,100	76,720				114,820	
Ozaukee	2,000		2,280	3,000	18,415	30,590	136,000	2,335		1,470	196,090	48
Pepin	9,430	100		25	8,247	3,840	22,026	280		305	44,253	
Pierce			12,500	1,450	23,675	24,299		1,816	50,000	1,000	114,740	
Polk	4,785				10,940	3,832		1,440		1,050	22,047	6
Racine			19,400	3,300	84,625	186,800	250,975	49,200	130,000	120,950	845,250	52
Richland			525			37,915					38,440	
Rock			5,000	23,000		242,650	751,950		50,000	34,650	1,107,250	116
St. Croix	1,850		2,400	9,000		41,100	68,720	270		4,000	127,340	33
Sauk			1,000	800		86,270	22,500	1,400		1,150	113,120	38
Sheboygan			1,200	9,725	4,125	123,895	55,830				194,775	73
Trempealeau			350			24,300	8,300		2,000	775	35,725	52
Vernon			1,500			23,250				1,300	26,050	
Walworth	140,000		63,500	6,700	101,200	110,000	180,000	19,310	50,000		670,710	64
Washington			7,500			115,328		5,350		60,035	188,213	35
Waupaca			250		34,940	34,410	2,300			2,325	74,225	41
Waushara		2,000	19,950	1,400	21,080	15,200		7,324		1,000	67,954	
Total	\$609,015	\$146,005	\$1,073,513	\$822,950	\$1,655,349	\$3,951,733	\$4,301,753	\$230,580	\$602,800	\$780,973	\$14,174,721	1,511

¹ Includes rolling stock, \$125,000.

² Includes value of six miles of track. Counties not given failed to make returns in time for this report.

APPENDIX "K."

SYNOPSIS of the Annual Reports of County Agricultural Societies for the year 1874.

COUNTIES.	When Fair was held	Where held.	RECEIPTS.						Totals.
			From State.	Members-hip.	Admission fees.	Entries.	Subscrip-tions.	Other sources.	
	1874.								
Adams	Sept. 29-30	Friendship	\$100 00	\$36 00					
Buffalo	Sept. 16-18	Lincoln	100 00	307 00			\$42 93	\$125 00	\$303 93
Clark	Sept. 15-18	Pine Valley	100 00	169 00	\$92 30	\$130 75	4 00	47 00	681 05
Columbia	Sept. 29-O.1	Portage city	100 00	355 00	225 00	147 15	13 00	1,257 75	1,911 90
Crawford	Sept. 23-25	Seneca	100 00	157 00	342 76		200 00	14 00	1,011 76
Dane	Sept. 22-25	Madison	100 00	1,277 00	129 45	68 05	370 00	35 00	843 50
Dodge	Oct. 5-7	Beaver Dam	100 00		2,546 77	52 00	190 00	696 03	4,877 80
Door	Sept. 19-20	Sturgeon Bay	100 00	35 00	741 40	80 00		89 00	1,010 40
Fond du Lac ..	Sept. 22-24	Fond du Lac	100 00		33 25		31 75	54 95	254 95
Grant	Sept. 2-4	Lancaster	100 00		2,076 05	455 00		441 00	3,072 05
Green	Sept. 23-26	Monroe	100 00		841 75	161 50	74 00	347 63	1,524 88
Green Lake...	Oct. 6-8	Berlin	100 00	702 00	469 70	38 70	71 50	184 95	1,466 85
Iowa	Sept. 23-26	Dodgeville	100 00		806 33	95 50	70 35	264 66	1,336 84
Jackson	Sept. 24-26	Black River Falls...	100 00	200 00	692 24	186 00	184 00	237 75	1,700 99
Jefferson	Sept. 23-25	Jefferson	100 00	682 00	169 50	75 70	420 00	69 50	1,034 70
Juneau	Sept. 17-19	Mauston	100 00	318 00	1,100 85	88 50		146 65	2,118 00
Kenosha	Sept. 15-17	Kenosha	100 00	467 00	153 00	43 00	80 00	432 52	1,126 52
Kewaunee	Sept. 24-26	Kewaunee	100 00	120 00	1,105 00	155 00		470 50	2,297 50
La Crosse	Sept. 15-17	Salem ..	100 00	622 50	87 90	46 70		104 18	458 78
La Fayette	Sept. 17-19	Darlington			265 75	37 00	12 00	548 49	1,585 74
Marathon	Sept. 24-26	Grounds of society...	100 00	35 00	205 25	214 43		323 98	743 66
Marquette	Oct. 1-2	Montello	100 00	94 00	258 50	5 32		500 00	898 82
Monroe	Jan. 22-24	Sparta	100 00	187 00	10 25				204,25
					281 30	75 00		338 00	981 30

Oconto	Sep. 29-O.1	Oconto.....	100 00	8 00	297 80	76 50	.....	482 30
Outagamie	Sept. 22-24	Grounds of Stock Ass.		1757 20	.....	.....	207 64	964 84
Ozaukee	Sept. 29-30	Cedarburg..	100 00	128 00	70 33	.....	10 00	308 33
Pierce	Sept. 17-18	Prescott.....	100 00	109 00	70 90	.....	60 00	389 90
Portage	Sept. 23-25	Amherst	100 00	82 75	339 50	40 00	155 00	214 25
Racine	Sept. 23-25	Burlington	100 00	.....	2,104 37	43 50	520 07	780 50
Richland	Sept. 16-18	Richland Center	100 00	34 00	480 48	181 00	.....	510 82
Rock	Sep. 29-O.2	Janesville	100 00	.....	3,436 15	114 97	1,954 50	674 39
St. Croix.....	Sept. 22-23	New Richmond	100 00	217 00	331 15	70 00	1,150 00	85 25
Sauk	Sept. 15-17	Baraboo	100 00	80 00	670 44	30 00	25 00	162 40
Shawano.....	Oct. 14-16	Shawano .....	.....	.....	302 27	129 54	.....	600 00
Sheboygan	Sept. 16-18	Sheboygan Falls.....	100 00	409 00	131 25	24 90	.....	121 00
Trempealeau ..	Sept. 23-24	Grounds of society ..	100 00	254 00	150 95	.....	.....	147 25
Vernon	Sep. 30-O.2	Grounds of society ..	100 00	.....	718 50	64 35	.....	246 50
Walworth.....	Sep 29-O.2	Elkhorn	100 00	899 00	2,070 60	73 00	10 00	1,095 18
Washington ...	Sep. 30-O.2	West Bend	100 00	9 00	281 95	57 25	29 00	864 55
Waukesha.....	Oct. 7-9	Waukesha	100 00	195 00	1,155 53	250 00	.....	248 30
Waupaca	Sept. 15-17	Waupaca .....	.....	505 00	1,282 52	.....	171 00	22 43
Totals .....	.....	.....	\$3,600 00	\$9,751 45	\$26,528 99	\$3,310 31	\$5,838 10	\$12,769 00
								\$61,797 85

¹ Commission fees and membership.

"K."—*Synopsis of the Annual Reports of County Agricultural Societies*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.					On hand.
	Premiums.	Expenses of Fair.	Secretary's office.	Other expenses.	Total.	
Adams	\$110 25	\$14 50	\$10 00	\$150 06	\$284 81	\$19 12
Buffalo	252 50	246 64	55 50	287 47	842 11	.....
Clark	503 30	815 48	24 20	417 50	1,760 48	151 42
Columbia	577 00	234 01	81 70	32 00	924 71	87 05
Crawford	176 75	97 90	35 00	533 85	843 50	.....
Dane	1,698 87	1,128 74	150 00	1,506 13	4,483 74	394 06
Dodge	679 25	175 00	25 00	28 10	907 35	103 05
Door	185 25	47 13	6 83	.....	239 21	15 74
Fond du Lac	1,995 00	566 24	220 50	.....	2,781 74	290 31
Grant	708 25	583 73	25 00	220 00	1,536 98	.....
Green	749 00	596 92	25 00	95 93	1,466 85	.....
Green Lake	972 50	185 84	25 00	50 50	1,233 84	103 00
Iowa	1,029 00	317 00	200 70	152 29	1,698 99	2 00
Jackson	515 75	114 10	6 00	466 05	1,101 90	.....
Jefferson	862 50	632 82	184 18	358 08	2,037 58	80 42
Juneau	692 00	107 53	30 70	223 68	1,053 91	72 61
Kenosha	1,176 00	399 34	172 14	116 59	1,864 07	433 43
Kewaunee	91 00	121 88	.....	245 90	458 78	.....
La Crosse	530 50	511 04	29 00	50 00	1,120 54	465 20
La Fayette .....	.....	383 81	.....	212 00	595 81	147 85
Marathon	517 50	50 75	36 00	149 92	754 17	144 65
Marquette	156 25	25 07	10 00	35 25	226 57	.....
Monroe	436 50	55 75	9 17	349 46	850 88	130 42
Oconto ¹	214 16	167 44	66 12	26 47	474 19	8 11
Outagamie	602 00	225 56	25 00	.....	942 56	22 28
Ozaukee	210 50	23 33	30 00	39 00	302 83	5 50

Pierce	184 00	17 25	12 30	152 00	365 55	24 35
Portage	443 00	130 00	35 50	323 00	931 50	.....
Racine	1,789 71	1,215 15	.....	.....	3,004 86	543 58
Richland	221 00	759 69	.....	224 65	1,205 34	100 96
Rock	1,589 74	1,596 43	82 00	2,915 99	6,184 16	95 85
St. Croix	387 50	205 40	21 20	1,150 00	1,764 10	189 30
Sauk	540 50	70 00	8 00	435 70	1,054 20	13 64
Shawano ²	277 61	91 90	23 75	761 55	1,154 81	.....
Sheboygan	381 75	129 50	22 17	416 20	949 62	.....
Trempealeau	271 50	77 45	27 50	226 24	602 69	49 51
Vernon	336 75	168 00	30 00	56 29	591 04	538 31
Walworth	1,488 00	1,956 63	165 00	30 00	3,639 63	608 15
Washington	246 50	231 62	.....	852 00	1,330 12	11 63
Waukesha	818 50	477 40	25 00	75 00	1,395 90	552 93
Waupaca	915 90	102 13	32 50	613 48	1,664 01	316 94
Total	\$25,533 54	\$15,056 20	\$1,967 66	\$14,068 23	\$56,625 63	\$5,721 37

1 Associated with Shawano.

2 Associated with Oconto.

"K."—*Annual Reports of County Agricultural Societies.*—Cont'd.

COUNTIES.	OFFICERS.		
	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
Adams	J. M. Higbee.....	David Scofield.....	A. F. Hill.
Buffalo	Geo. Schwaebel....	J. W. DeGroof.....	J. J. Senn.
Clark	D. Gates.....	Wm. C. Campbell ..	Wm. T. Hutchinson.
Columbia	L. W. Barden.....	L. H. Doyle.....	J. Q. Adams.
Fond du Lac...	Geo. Keyes.....	David Lamb.....	H. G. Halsted.
Green	A. Ludlow	William Gray.....	James Van Dyke.
Jackson	Sidney Houghton...	John Parsons	S. W. Bowman.
Kenosha	Henry Blackman ..	H. H. Tarbell	L. W. Tarbell.
Kewaunee.....	Wensel Seyk	R. L. Wing	Wensel Sidell.
La Crosse.....	Alex. McMillan...	C. M. Palmer.....	F. W. Stiles.
Manitowoc.....	Wm. Cary.....	Daniel F. Robinson.	S. A. Newell.
Oconto	Rodney Gillett.....	E. F. Paramore....	Matt. Finnegan.
Portage.....	Jerome Nelson	J. H. Felch	W. H. Loring.
Trempealeau ..	John Rhodes	Chas. E. Perkins...	John B. Ogden.
Walworth.....	Charles Martin.....	S. G. West	Hollis Latham.
Waupaca	J. M. Baxter.....	F. M. Sackett.....	W. A. Springer.

APPENDIX "L."

ABSTRACT of Marriages, Births and Deaths Reported, Recorded and Indexed in the office of the Secretary of State, for the year ending December 31, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Adams	27		
Barron	18		
Bayfield	3		
Brown	433	2,564	504
Buffalo	86	137	1
Burnett	65	57	18
Calumet	54	3	4
Chippewa	63		
Clark	51		
Crawford	184		
Dane	378		
Dodge	323		
Door	36	5	
Dunn	91		
Eau Claire	220		
Fond du Lac	350	7	1
Grant	340		
Green	186		
Green Lake	125		
Iowa	145		
Jackson	85		
Jefferson	303	49	15
Juneau	138		
Kenosha	155		
Kewaunee	96	128	12
La Crosse	282		
La Fayette	163		
Manitowoc	130	317	10
Marathon	77		
Marquette	55		
Milwaukee	1,214	1,503	665
Monroe	158		
Outagamie	142		
Ozaukee	77		
Pierce	114		
Pepin	50		
Polk	62	23	5
Portage	80		
Racine	54		
Richland	74		
Rock	336	125	41
St. Croix	103		
Sauk	201		
Shawano	59		
Sheboygan	232	912	8
Trempealeau	114		

“L.”—*Abstract of Marriages, Births and Deaths*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Vernon	191	.....	.....
Walworth	220	263	9
Washington	205	26	.....
Waukesha	178	.....	.....
Waupaca	131	.....	.....
Waushara	79	.....	.....
Winnebago	378	.....	.....
Wood	31	.....	.....
Total	9,145	5,919	1,303

APPENDIX “M.”

LIST OF CORPORATIONS Organized under the General Laws of the State, during the Year ending September 30, 1875.

Janesville Shoe Manufacturing Company.
 Necedah and Camp Douglas Railroad Company.
 Eureka Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company.
 Mihills Manufacturing Company.
 Black River Falls Cranberry Company.
 Wyocena Cheese Association.
 Fond du Lac Threshing Machine Company.
 Daniel Shaw Lumber Company.
 Webster and Lawson Manufacturing Company.
 Patrons of Husbandry.
 Star Printing Company.
 Fond du Lac and Whitewater Railway Company.
 Little Bear Creek Mill Company.
 Cazenovia Iron Company.
 Northwestern Gas Company.
 Wisconsin Publishing Company.
 Wisconsin Valley Cranberry Company.
 Dane County Co-operative Association of Patrons of Husbandry.
 Dane Cheese Factory.
 Hancock Cranberry Company.
 Waunakee Cheese Factory.
 Geneva Lake Crawford Manufacturing Company.
 Milwaukee and Dubuque Railroad Company.

"M."—*List of Corporations organized, etc.*—Continued.

Appleton Gas Company.
Appleton Manufacturing Company.
Soulerin, Jones & Co. Bridge Building Company.
Badger State Manufacturing Company.
Dairyman's Association of the town of Clayton.
United States Boiler Covering Company.
Alma Manufacturing Company.
Southern Minnesota Transfer Company.
Farmers' Mercantile Company.
Appleton Cotton Mills.
Eau Claire Gas Light and Coke Company.
New Lisbon Packing Company.
Tomah Butter, Cheese and Pickle Company.
Mauston Butter and Cheese Factory.
Janesville Pickling and Preserving Company,
Milwaukee Industrial School.
Big Suamico Lumber Company.
Jewett and Sherman Company.
Post Publishing Company.
Arlington Cheese Factory.
Janesville Boot Company.
West Point Dairy Association.
Mauston Pickling and Canning Association,
Grant County Railway Company.
Savannah Lumber Company.
Summit Cheese Company.
Alma and Winona Telegraph Company.
Phoenix Chair Company.
Cunningham Boot Company.
Janesville Woolen Manufacturing Company.
Iodo Magnesian Spring Company, of Beloit.
Cockle Separator Manufacturing Company.
Richland Iron Company.
Sheridan Mineral Springs Company.
Appleton Water Power Company.
Wisconsin Cranberry Company.
Parker and Stone Reaper Company.
Morton's Medical and Surgical Dental Company.
Eagle Coffin and Casket Manufacturing Company.
West Side Street Railway Company.
Pierce Manufacturing Company.

“M.”—*List of Corporations organized, etc.*—Continued.

Oconto Cranberry Company.
Elwood Iron Mining Company.
Sheboygan Carriage Factory.
Manitowoc Citizens' Association.

APPENDIX “N.”

*LIST OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES organized under the General Laws of
this State during the year ending September 30, 1875.*

Algoma St. M. E. Church, Oshkosh.
Trustees of the M. E. Church of Seymour, Outagamie County.
Trustees of the Diocese of Fond du Lac (Episcopal.)

APPENDIX "O."

TABULAR STATEMENT of votes polled for Members of Congress in the several Congressional Districts of the State at the general election held on the Third day of November, 1874.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Nicholas D. Fratt.	Charles G. Williams.
Kenosha	1,247	1,170
Racine	2,559	2,316
Rock	1,537	4,164
Walworth	1,550	2,658
Waukesha	2,639	2,260
Totals	9,532	12,568

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Amasa G. Cook.	Lucien B. Caswell.
Columbia	2,175	2,580
Dane	4,906	4,340
Jefferson	2,927	2,646
Sauk	1,451	2,110
Totals	11,459	11,676

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Charles F. Thompson.	Henry S. Magoon.
Crawford	1,233	1,028
Grant	2,583	3,198
Green	1,649	1,926
Iowa	1,929	1,874
La Fayette	1,843	1,985
Richland	1,106	1,524
Totals	10,343	11,535

"O."—Statement of Votes polled, etc—Continued.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Wm. Pitt Lynde.	Harrison Ludington.
Milwaukee	8,641	7,231
Ozaukee	882	1,386
Washington.....	2,523	928
Totals	12,046	9,545

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Samuel D. Burchard.	Hiram Barber.
Dodge	5,054	2,376
Fond du Lac.....	4,327	3,512
Manitowoc.....	3,157	1,923
Sheboygan.....	3,246	2,078
Totals	15,784	9,889

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Gabriel Bouck.	A. M. Kim- ball.
Brown	2,661	2,498
Calumet	1,202	1,247
Door	339	808
Green Lake.....	1,082	1,392
Kewaunee	825	893
Outagamie	2,470	1,312
Waupaca	1,544	1,496
Waushara	596	1,496
Winnebago	3,922	3,591
Totals	14,641	14,733

“O.”—*Statement of Votes polled, etc*—Continued.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	David C. Fulton.	J. M. Rusk
Buffalo	729	607
Clark	680	609
Eau Claire	1,384	1,982
Jackson	467	631
La Crosse	1,710	2,068
Monroe	1,403	1,821
Pepin	288	556
Pierce	1,044	1,088
St. Croix	1,448	1,199
Trempealeau	326	1,160
Vernon	654	1,916
Totals	10,133	13,637

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Geo. W. Cate.	A. S. Mc- Dill.
Adams	367	654
Ashland	4	214
Barron	335	219
Bayfield		155
Burnett	4	146
Chippewa	1,202	1,014
Douglas	40	109
Dunn	696	1,115
Juneau	1,369	1,278
Lincoln	19	67
Marathon	1,021	560
Marquette	892	538
Oconto	866	848
Polk	224	547
Portage	1,062	1,388
Shawano	792	235
Wood	655	457
Totals	9,546	9,544

APPENDIX "O."

STATEMENT of votes given on the question of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution for limiting the Bonded Indebtedness of Counties, Towns, Cities, and Villages, to five per cent., at a general election held in the several towns, wards, and election precincts in the several counties of the State of Wisconsin, on Tuesday, the Third day of November, A. D. 1874.

COUNTIES.	For Amend- ment	Against Amendment.
Adams.....	853	51
Ashland.....	136	7
Bayfield.....	2	126
Brown.....	1,305	10
Buffalo.....	1,238	43
Burnett.....	148	.....
Calumet.....	122	16
Chippewa.....	131	.....
Clark.....	147	.....
Columbia.....	2,783	7
Dane.....	1,618	7
Dodge.....	3,484	3
Door.....	80	73
Douglas.....	104	3
Dunn.....	935	1
Eau Claire.....	62	3
Fond du Lac.....	1,963	56
Grant.....	3,593	25
Green.....	2,212	2
Green Lake.....	921	42
Iowa.....	1,471	4
Jackson.....	834	1
Jefferson.....	3,491	1
Juneau.....	401	1
Kenosha.....	1,190	53
La Crosse.....	1,701	1
La Fayette.....	698	1
Lincoln.....	1	78
Manitowoc.....	758	2
Marathon.....	307	9
Marquette.....	1,184	14
Milwaukee.....	3,508	358
Monroe.....	578	8
Oconto.....	311	.....
Outagamie.....	1,010	53
Ozaukee.....	194	.....
Pepin.....	467	2
Pierce.....	746	20
Polk.....	678	35
Portage.....	348	1
Racine.....	735	25
Richland.....	703	35
Rock.....	2,444	208

"O."—*Votes given for Amendment, etc.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	For Amend-ment.	Against Amendment
St. Croix.....	1,310	6
Sauk.....	2,522	7
Shawano.....	640	3
Sheboygan.....	1,418	2
Trempealeau.....	1,501	.....
Vernon.....	2,297	1
Walworth.....	2,397	14
Washington.....	428	.....
Waukesha.....	1,672	2
Waupaca.....	1,633	48
Waushara.....	1,734	37
Winnebago.....	2,734	4
Wood.....	210	.....
Total.....	66,061	1,509

APPENDIX "O"—Continued.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the votes polled for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, at an election held in the several Towns, Wards, and Election Precincts in said State, on Tuesday, the sixth day of April, 1875.

COUNTIES.	TO FILL VACANCY.		FOR FULL TERM.	
	E.G.Ryan.	Scatter- ing.	E.G.Ryan.	Scatter- ing.
Adams.....	750	.....	1,072	.....
Ashland.....	128	.....	76	52
Barron.....	77	.....	79	.....
Bayfield.....	51	.....	51	.....
Brown.....	5,452	.....	5,452	.....
Buffalo.....	1,412	.....	1,350	.....
Burnett.....	67	.....	67	.....
Calumet.....	1,305	1	1,305	14
Chippewa.....	2,125	.....	2,125	.....
Clark.....	371	46	371	46
Columbia.....	2,881	3	2,881	3
Crawford.....	1,294	.....	1,293	.....
Dane.....	4,639	5	4,520	4
Dodge.....	4,133	24	4,120	63

"O."—*Votes polled for Chief Justice, etc.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TO FILL VACANCY.		FOR FULL TERM.	
	E.G.Ryan.	Scatter- ing.	E.G.Ryan.	Scatter- ing.
Door.....	264	3	264	3
Douglass.....	78	.....	78	.....
Dunn.....	918	.....	914	.....
Eau Claire.....	1,077	.....	1,044	.....
Fond du Lac.....	3,391	.....	3,385	2
Grant.....	555	26	759	64
Green.....	1,238	5	1,238	6
Green Lake.....	723	1	722	3
Iowa.....	1,518	.....	1,518	.....
Jackson.....	144	.....	144	.....
Jefferson.....	1,765	.....	1,763	.....
Juneau.....	2,158	.....	2,158	.....
Kenosha.....	1,872	.....	1,873	.....
Kewaunee.....	1,029	.....	1,038	.....
La Crosse.....	1,915	.....	1,913	.....
La Fayette.....	1,297	3	1,447	3
Lincoln.....	181	.....	181	.....
Manitowoc.....	3,269	.....	3,269	.....
Marathon.....	1,522	.....	1,664	.....
Marquette.....	940	.....	1,047	8
Milwaukee.....	12,177	3	12,174	3
Monroe.....	1,353	.....	1,445	.....
Oconto.....	426	.....	427	.....
Outagamie.....	1,973	.....	2,024	.....
Ozaukee.....	996	.....	996	.....
Pepin.....	232	.....	226	1
Pierce.....	664	62	672	62
Polk.....	570	18	549	18
Portage.....	2,514	.....	2,553	.....
Racine.....	3,722	.....	3,713	.....
Richland.....	1,294	5	1,310	11
Rock.....	3,213	2	3,365	2
St. Croix.....	1,072	69	1,033	69
Sauk.....	1,640	.....	1,640	.....
Shawano.....	910	.....	910	.....
Sheboygan.....	2,312	2	2,318	1
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	469	.....	462	.....
Vernon.....	1,158	.....	1,151	177
Walworth.....	3,568	.....	3,544	.....
Washington.....	2,763	.....	2,760	.....
Waukesha.....	4,336	.....	4,336	.....
Waupaca.....	2,504	.....	2,569	.....
Waushara.....	1,911	.....	1,914	.....
Winnebago.....	2,734	.....	2,737	.....
Wood.....	504	.....	1,073	.....
Total.....	105,554	278	107,085	587

APPENDIX "O."—Continued.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the votes polled for Judges of the Circuit Court, of the First, Second, and Seventh Judicial Circuits in the State of Wisconsin, at a General Election held in the several Towns, Wards, and Election Precincts in the several Counties comprising said Judicial Circuits, on Tuesday, the Sixth day of April, A. D. 1875.

COUNTIES.	FIRST CIRCUIT.			SECOND CIRCUIT.			SEVENTH CIRCUIT.		
	Ir. C. Paine.	Jno. T. Wentworth.	Scattering.	David W. Small.	Joshua Stark.	Scattering.	Gilbert L. Park.	J. O. Raymond.	Scattering.
Kenosha.....	888	984	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	3,054	503	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	454	3,215	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	6,940	5,419	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	.....	.....	.....	2,640	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	704	377	3
Juneau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,598	580	.....
Marathon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,307	411	.....
Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,241	1,391	.....
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	133	.....
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,357	1,237	.....
Waushara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	1,390	.....
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	835	420	.....
Totals.....	4,396	4,702	4	9,580	7,164	.....	7,657	5,939	3

APPENDIX "P."

Enumeration by Counties—State and Federal Census.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams		187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland				515	256	221	750
Barron				13		538	3,737
Bayfield				353	269	344	1,032
Brown	2,107	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373
Buffalo			832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219
Burnett				12	171	706	1,456
Calumet.....	275	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065
Chippewa		615	838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,995
Clark			232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282
Columbia		9,565	17,965	24,441	26,112	28,802	28,803
Crawford	1,502	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035
Dane.....	314	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798
Dodge	67	19,138	34,540	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394
Door			739	2,948	3,098	4,919	8,020
Douglas			385	812	532	1,122	741
Dunn			1,796	2,704	5,170	9,488	13,427
Eau Claire				3,162	5,281	10,769	15,991
Fond du Lac.....	139	14,510	24,784	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241
Grant	926	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086
Green	933	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027
Green Lake.....				12,663	12,596	13,195	15,274
Iowa	3,978	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133
Jackson			1,098	4,170	5,631	7,687	11,339
Jefferson.....	914	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,597	34,050	34,908
Juneau				8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300
Kenosha.....		10,734	12,397	13,900	12,676	13,177	13,907
Kewaunee			1,109	5,530	7,039	10,281	14,405

La Crosse			3,904	12,186	14,834	20,295	23,945
La Fayette		11,531	16,064	18,134	20,358	22,667	22,169
Lincoln							895
Manitowoc	235	3,702	13,048	22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Marathon		489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111
Marquette	18	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Milwaukee	5,605	31,077	46,265	62,518	72,320	89,936	122,927
Monroe			2,407	8,410	11,652	16,552	21,026
Oconto			1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812
Outagamie			4,914	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,558
Ozaukee			12,973	15,682	14,882	15,579	16,545
Pepin				2,392	3,002	4,659	5,816
Pierce			1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101
Polk			547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736
Portage	1,623	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine	3,475	14,973	20,673	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland		963	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353
Rock	1,701	20,750	31,364	36,690	36,033	39,030	39,039
St. Croix	809	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,039	14,956
Sauk	102	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,932
Shawano			254	829	1,369	3,165	6,635
Sheboygan	133	8,370	20,391	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021
Taylor							849
Trempealeau			493	2,560	5,199	10,728	14,992
Vernon			4,823	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,524
Walworth	2,611	17,862	22,662	26,496	25,773	25,992	26,259
Washington	343	19,485	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,905	23,862
Waukesha		19,258	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	29,425
Waupaca			4,437	8,851	11,208	15,533	19,646
Waushara			5,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	11,523
Winnebago	135	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,325	45,033
Wood				2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Total	30,945	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729

APPENDIX "Q."

Indebtedness of other States.

States.	Date.	Amount.
Alabama	Sept. 30, 1874	\$25,503,593
Arkansas ¹ .....	.....	12,800,000
California	June 30, 1875	3,318,500
Connecticut.....	April 1, 1875	5,014,500
Delaware.....	Aug. 31, 1875	641,950
Florida	Jan'y 1, 1875	1,580,513
Georgia ¹.....	.....	19,500,000
Illinois.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	1,480,970
Indiana	Dec. 1, 1874	5,077,538
Iowa.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	843,056
Kansas.....	Nov. 30, 1875	980,975
Kentucky.....	July 1, 1875	1,813,274
Louisiana.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	23,296,305
Maine.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	5,574,378
Maryland.....	Sept. 30, 1875	6,625,236
Massachusetts.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	29,465,204
Michigan.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	1,561,085
Minnesota	Dec. 1, 1874	480,000
Mississippi.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	3,747,314
Missouri.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	17,839,000
Nebraska.....	Dec. 15, 1874	130,793
Nevada	Jan'y 1, 1875	189,802
New Hampshire	June 1, 1875	3,719,100
New Jersey.....	Oct. 31, 1874	2,596,300
New York.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	17,491,809
North Carolina.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	24,500,000
Ohio.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	7,987,205
Oregon ¹ .....	.....	246,000
Pennsylvania	Sept. 1, 1875	23,633,629
Rhode Island.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	2,563,500
South Carolina.....	Oct. 31, 1874	9,540,750
Tennessee	Dec. 19, 1874	22,908,400
Texas.....	Jan'y 1, 1875	4,012,421
Vermont.....	Aug. 1, 1875	328,524
Virginia ²	Sept. 30, 1874	29,957,010
West Virginia ².....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Sept. 30, 1875	2,238,057

¹ Figures given by Financial Chronicle.² \$15,239,370 claimed by the State of Virginia to be the portion of the debt (previous to 1861) to be settled by the State of West Virginia.

APPENDIX "R."

POPULATION of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards, as shown by Census of 1875.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
ADAMS.								
Adams	200	198	.....	.....	398	.....	.....	.....
Big Flats	77	71	2	4	154	.....	.....	.....
Dell Prairie	244	221	.....	.....	465	.....	.....	.....
Easton	164	153	.....	.....	317	.....	2	.....
Jackson	261	200	.....	.....	461	1	.....	5
Leola	117	100	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	204	193	.....	.....	397	1	.....	.....
Monroe	240	229	.....	.....	469	.....	.....	.....
New Chester	163	137	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
New Haven	444	403	.....	.....	847	.....	.....	.....
Preston	74	62	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
Quincy	126	118	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....
Richfield	121	99	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....
Rome	199	131	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....
Springville	189	182	.....	.....	371	.....	1	.....
Strong's Prairie	501	433	.....	.....	934	.....	.....	.....
White Creek	127	115	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,451	3,045	2	4	6,502	2	3	5
ASHLAND.								
Ashland	268	180	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	141	141	.....	.....	282	1	.....	.....
Total	409	321	.....	.....	730	1	.....	.....
BARRON.								
Barron	343	285	.....	.....	628	.....	.....	.....
Chetae	459	397	.....	.....	856	.....	.....	.....
Prairie Farm	364	319	.....	.....	683	.....	.....	.....
Stanford	326	216	.....	.....	542	.....	.....	.....
Sumner	214	182	.....	.....	396	.....	.....	.....
Rice Lake	122	84	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	240	186	.....	.....	426	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,068	1,669	.....	.....	3,737	.....	.....	.....

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
BAYFIELD.								
Bayfield	538	493	1	.....	1,032	.....	.....	.....
BROWN.								
Aswabanon.....	210	175	.....	.....	385	.....	1	1
Allouez	143	136	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....
Bellevue	371	337	3	.....	711	.....	.....	.....
Depere	410	358	.....	.....	768	.....	.....	.....
De Pere village.....	943	956	5	7	1,911	2	.....	1
Eaton	291	208	.....	.....	499	.....	.....	.....
Fort Howard city.....	1,889	1,721	.....	.....	3,610	.....	2	.....
Glenmore	591	482	.....	.....	1,073	.....	.....	1
Green Bay city	3,966	4,017	29	25	8,037	3	2	10
Green Bay	581	542	.....	.....	1,123	10	6	1
Holland	784	705	.....	.....	1,489	.....	2	.....
Howard	687	579	.....	.....	1,266	1	.....	.....
Humbolt.....	519	467	.....	.....	986	6	1	1
Lawrence	499	408	2	.....	909	1	.....	.....
Morrison.....	765	633	.....	.....	1,398	.....	.....	1
New Denmark.....	616	529	.....	.....	1,145	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield.....	384	335	.....	.....	719	1	.....	.....
Preble.....	838	792	6	6	1,642	1	1	1
Rockland	434	372	.....	.....	806	2	1	.....
Scott	774	696	.....	.....	1,470	.....	1	.....
Suamico	477	452	.....	.....	929	.....	1	1
West Depere village.....	982	941	.....	.....	1,923	3	.....	.....
Wrighttown.....	1,222	1,058	8	7	2,295	3	2	2
Total	18,376	16,899	53	45	35,373	33	20	20
BUFFALO.								
Alma	296	254	2	3	550	.....	.....	1
Belvidere	34	293	.....	.....	637	.....	.....	3
Buffalo.....	307	279	.....	.....	586	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City.....	138	137	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....
Canton	376	336	.....	.....	712	.....	.....	.....
Cross	369	321	.....	.....	690	.....	.....	.....
Door	292	282	.....	.....	574	1	.....	.....
Gilmanton	277	227	.....	.....	504	.....	.....	.....
Glencoe	413	372	.....	.....	785	.....	1	.....
Lincoln	339	309	.....	.....	648	2	.....	.....
Manville.....	275	240	.....	.....	515	.....	1	.....
Milton	215	212	.....	.....	427	.....	.....	.....
Modena.....	402	383	.....	.....	785	1	.....	1

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
BUFFALO—Continued.								
Montana	341	306	.....	.....	647	1	.....	.....
Naples	717	671	.....	.....	1,388	1	.....	.....
Nelson	899	664	.....	.....	1,563	1	.....	.....
Waumandee	552	501	.....	.....	1,053	.....	.....	.....
Alma village	465	421	.....	.....	886	.....	.....	.....
Fountain City village	500	494	.....	.....	994	1	.....	.....
Total	7,517	6,702	2	3	14,219	8	2	5
BURNETT.								
Grantsburg	433	379	11	4	827	.....	.....	.....
Trade Lake	231	191	5	7	434	1	1	.....
Wood Lake	87	82	12	14	195	.....	1	.....
Total	751	652	28	25	1,456	1	2	.....
CALUMET.								
Brothertown	864	809	12	7	1,692	1	1	1
Brillion	666	507	.....	.....	1,173	.....	.....	.....
Chilton	1,061	1,000	16	16	2,093	1	.....	.....
Charlestown	668	592	3	4	1,267	.....	2	.....
Harrison	1,008	875	1	.....	1,884	.....	.....	.....
New Holstein	1,016	949	.....	.....	1,965	.....	.....	.....
Rantoul	837	753	.....	.....	1,590	1	1	1
Stockbridge	910	865	161	156	2,092	1	1	2
Woodville	690	639	.....	.....	1,329	.....	.....	1
Total	7,720	6,989	193	183	15,085	4	5	5
CHIPPEWA.								
Anson	361	269	.....	.....	630	.....	.....	.....
Auburn	488	420	.....	.....	908	.....	.....	1
Bloomer	654	606	.....	.....	1,260	.....	.....	1
Chippewa Falls city	3,286	1,755	6	3	5,050	.....	.....	1
Edson	329	288	.....	.....	617	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Point	1,360	1,074	.....	.....	2,434	1	.....	1
La Fayette	1,046	638	.....	4	1,688	1	.....	.....
Sigel	346	252	.....	.....	598	.....	.....	.....
Wheaton	442	368	.....	.....	810	1	1	.....
Total	8,312	5,670	6	7	13,995	3	1	4

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
CLARK.								
Beaver	106	91	.....	.....	197	.....	.....	.....
Colby	303	210	.....	.....	513	.....	.....	.....
Eaton	183	142	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	57	47	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....
Grant	353	310	.....	.....	663	.....	.....	.....
Hewet	58	43	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....
Hixon.....	205	123	.....	.....	328	.....	.....	.....
Loyal	262	237	.....	.....	499	.....	.....	.....
Lynn	84	71	.....	.....	155	1	.....	.....
Levis.....	151	113	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....
Mentor.....	347	307	.....	.....	654	.....	.....	.....
Mayville.....	137	123	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....
Pine Valley.....	789	736	.....	.....	1,525	.....	.....	.....
Perkins.....	36	37	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	132	120	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	.....
Unity	132	107	.....	.....	239	4	.....	.....
Warner.....	186	121	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	.....
Weston.....	226	153	.....	.....	379	.....	.....	.....
Washburn.....	70	68	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....
York	171	135	.....	.....	306	2	.....	.....
Total.....	3,988	3,294	.....	.....	7,282	7	.....	.....
COLUMBIA.								
Arlington	512	497	.....	.....	1,009	.....	1	.....
Caledonia	639	584	.....	.....	1,223	.....	3	.....
Columbus town	481	400	.....	.....	881	.....	.....	1
Columbus city.....	912	991	.....	.....	1,903	.....	.....	.....
Courtland	662	647	.....	.....	1,309	.....	.....	.....
Dekorra	662	618	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....
Fort Winnebago.....	376	351	.....	.....	727	.....	.....	.....
Fountain Prairie.....	749	712	.....	.....	1,461	.....	.....	.....
Hampden	515	497	.....	.....	1,012	2	1	.....
Leeds	596	506	1	.....	1,103	.....	1	.....
Lewiston.....	541	505	.....	.....	1,046	.....	3	.....
Lodi	705	743	.....	.....	1,448	1	1	1
Lowville	449	437	.....	.....	886	.....	1	.....
Marcellon	444	409	4	1	858	.....	1	.....
Newport	853	862	3	3	1,721	6	1	1
Otsego	759	737	.....	.....	1,496	2	.....	.....
Pacific.....	130	119	.....	.....	249	.....	1	.....
Portage City.....	2,164	2,161	7	5	4,337	1	3	5
Randolph	630	556	.....	.....	1,186	2	.....	1
Scott	409	374	.....	.....	783	1	.....	.....
Spring Vale.....	423	347	.....	.....	770	.....	.....	1

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
COLUMBIA—Continued.								
West Point.....	486	442	....	....	928	2	....	....
Wyoceua.....	580	540	....	....	1,120	1	4	13
West w. Vil. of Randolph..	33	34	....	....	67	....	....	....
Total.....	14,710	14,069	15	9	28,803	18	21	25
CRAWFORD.								
Bridgeport.....	177	186	....	....	363	....	....	....
Clayton.....	851	765	....	....	1,616	....	....	....
Eastman.....	755	688	....	....	1,443	1	....	....
Freeman.....	798	766	....	....	1,564	1	....	3
Haney.....	313	258	....	....	571	1	....	....
Marietta.....	498	404	4	3	902	....	....	....
Prairie du Chien town.....	394	326	....	....	720	1	1	2
Prairie du Chien city—								
First ward.....	411	352	....	....	763	....	....	....
Second ward	429	535	2	3	964	1	....	1
Third ward.....	404	424	....	....	828	....	....	....
Fourth ward.....	184	209	12	5	393	....	....	....
Scott.....	485	468	....	....	953	....	....	....
Seneca.....	704	687	....	....	1,391	....	....	....
Utica.....	773	697	....	....	1,470	....	....	1
Wauzeka.....	583	511	....	....	1,094	1	....	....
Total.....	7,759	7,276	18	11	15,035	6	1	7
DANE.								
Albion.....	679	582	....	....	1,261	....	....	1
Berry.....	592	543	....	....	1,135	....	....	2
Black Earth.....	451	446	....	....	897	....	....	....
Blooming Grove.....	555	474	1	....	1,030	....	....	....
Blue Mounds.....	559	531	....	....	1,090	....	....	2
Bristol.....	579	558	....	....	1,137	....	....	....
Burke.....	575	546	....	....	1,121	1	....	....
Christiana.....	853	740	....	....	1,593	....	....	....
Cottage Grove.....	580	549	1	....	1,130	....	1	....
Cross Plains.....	703	727	....	....	1,430	....	....	....
Dane.....	597	571	....	....	1,168	....	....	....
Deerfield.....	493	413	....	....	906	....	....	....
Dunkirk.....	677	575	1	....	1,253	2	....	....
Dunn.....	586	587	....	....	1,173	1	1	....
Fitchburg.....	576	475	....	....	1,051	1	....	....
Madison, town.....	419	361	4	4	788	....	....	....

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.						Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
DANE—Continued.									
Madison, city.....	4,858	5,174	41	20	10,093	4	6	7	
Mazomanie.....	813	818	3	1	1,635	6	1	.....
Medina.....	726	691	.....	.....	1,417	1	.....	1	
Middleton.....	866	850	2	.....	1,718	.....	1	.....
Montrose.....	540	538	1	.....	1,079	1	2	.....
Oregon.....	655	704	.....	.....	1,359	4	.....	1	
Perry.....	530	444	.....	.....	974	2	1	.....
Primrose.....	470	448	1	.....	919	3	1	2	
Pleasant Springs.....	569	487	1	.....	1,057	1	3	6	
Roxbury.....	592	559	.....	.....	1,151	.....	.....	2	
Rutland.....	553	504	.....	.....	1,057	.....	1	.....
Springdale.....	522	495	.....	.....	1,018	.....	.....	3	
Springfeld.....	728	664	.....	.....	1,392	.....	.....	2	
Stoughton, village.....	585	622	.....	.....	1,207	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie.....	515	457	.....	.....	972	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie, village.....	283	306	.....	.....	589	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	547	479	.....	.....	1,026	1	.....	.....
Verona.....	546	491	2	.....	1,039	1	7	21	
Vermont.....	562	555	.....	1	1,118	1	.....	.....
Westport.....	813	808	.....	.....	1,621	.....	.....	366	
Windsor.....	629	558	3	1	1,191	.....	.....	.....
York.....	518	484	1	.....	1,003	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	26,894	25,814	60	30	52,798	30	26	417	
DODGE.									
Ashippun.....	742	700	.....	.....	1,442	1	2	1	
Beaver Dam, town.....	794	707	.....	.....	1,501	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Dam, city.....	1,656	1,795	4	.....	3,455	1	4	5	
Burnett.....	567	524	.....	.....	1,091	.....	.....	1	
Calamus.....	593	519	.....	.....	1,112	1	.....	.....
Chester.....	451	403	.....	.....	854	.....	.....	1	
Clyman.....	694	636	.....	.....	1,330	.....	.....	.....
Elba.....	701	701	.....	.....	1,402	.....	1	5	
Emmet.....	724	632	.....	.....	1,356	1	.....	1	
Fox Lake, town.....	471	381	.....	.....	853	.....	.....	.....
Fox Lake, village.....	451	508	25	1	1,012	.....	2	.....
Herman.....	985	911	.....	28	1,896	2	.....	.....
Hubbard.....	1,143	1,097	.....	.....	2,240	1	1	1	
Horicon, village.....	591	599	.....	.....	1,190	.....	1	.....
Hustisford.....	907	841	.....	.....	1,748	.....	.....	.....
Juneau village.....	156	154	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	833	804	.....	.....	1,637	3	3	2	
Le Roy.....	832	759	3	.....	1,597	.....	1	.....
Lomira.....	1,014	929	.....	3	1,943	1	.....	3	

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
DODGE—Continued.								
Lowell.....	1,318	1,245	.....	.....	2,563	.....	.....	.....
Mayville village.....	532	537	.....	.....	1,069	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove.....	1,006	951	.....	1	1,958	1	2	*16
Portland.....	668	653	.....	.....	1,321	3	2	.....
Rubicon.....	956	912	.....	.....	1,868	.....	1	1
Randolph village, E. ward..	149	168	1	.....	318	.....	1	1
Sheilds.....	559	506	.....	.....	1,065	.....	.....	1
Theresa.....	1,072	1,026	.....	.....	2,098	1	1	1
Trenton.....	956	806	.....	.....	1,762	.....	.....	1
Westford.....	586	558	1	.....	1,145	.....	.....	.....
Williamstown.....	615	618	.....	.....	1,233	.....	.....	.....
Watertown city, 5th & 6th W.	1,435	1,520	.....	.....	2,955	.....	.....	2
Waupun village, 1st ward...	628	441	1	.....	1,070	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	24,785	23,541	35	33	48,394	16	22	43
DOOR.								
Bailey's Harbor.....	210	186	.....	.....	396	.....	.....	.....
Brussels.....	359	316	.....	.....	675	.....	.....	.....
Clay Banks.....	344	279	.....	.....	623	.....	.....	.....
Egg Harbor.....	244	210	.....	.....	454	.....	.....	.....
Forestville.....	420	382	.....	.....	802	.....	.....	.....
Gardner.....	208	206	.....	.....	414	2	1	1
Gibraltar.....	377	325	.....	.....	702	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonport.....	166	107	.....	.....	273	.....	1	1
Liberty Grove.....	394	278	.....	.....	672	.....	.....	.....
Nasewaupee.....	226	192	.....	.....	418	.....	.....	.....
Sevastopol.....	268	211	.....	.....	479	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Bay.....	290	259	.....	.....	549	1	.....	.....
Sturgeon Bay village.....	331	301	.....	.....	632	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	286	244	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	220	181	.....	.....	401	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,343	3,677	.....	.....	8,020	3	2	2
DOUGLAS.								
Superior.....	386	346	3	6	741	.....	.....	.....

* Poor House.

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
DUNN.								
Colfax	178	170	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	578	458	.....	.....	1,036	4	.....	.....
Eau Galle	577	490	.....	.....	1,067	2	.....	.....
Elk Mound	261	231	.....	.....	492	.....	.....	.....
Grant	490	463	.....	1	954	1	2	1
Lucas	239	190	.....	.....	429	.....	.....	.....
Menomence	1,959	1,467	5	2	3,433	.....	.....	.....
New Haven	130	124	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	.....
Pew	130	115	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....
Red Cedar	349	313	.....	.....	662	.....	1	.....
Rock Creek	327	203	1	.....	531	.....	.....	1
Sheridan	156	146	.....	.....	302	.....	.....	.....
Sherman	379	308	.....	.....	687	.....	1	.....
Spring Brook	628	548	.....	.....	1,176	1	.....	.....
Stanton	271	229	1	2	503	.....	.....	1
Tainter	400	263	.....	.....	663	.....	.....	.....
Tiffany	128	117	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....
Weston	212	188	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,394	6,021	7	5	13,427	8	4	3
EAU CLAIRE.								
Augusta village	549	507	.....	.....	1,056	.....	.....	.....
Bridge Creek	461	383	.....	.....	844	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick	419	287	.....	.....	706	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire city	4,646	3,777	13	4	8,440	1	3	1
Fairechild	221	179	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Lant	158	163	.....	.....	321	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	701	553	.....	.....	1,254	.....	1	.....
Otter Creek	496	463	.....	.....	959	.....	.....	1
Pleasant Valley	260	243	.....	.....	503	.....	.....	.....
Seymour	93	78	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....
Union	327	290	.....	.....	617	1	1	.....
Washington	393	327	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,724	7,250	13	4	15,991	2	5	2
FOND DU LAC.								
Ashford	1,064	938	4	.....	2,006	.....	.....	.....
Auburn	877	799	.....	.....	1,676	.....	1	1
Alto	725	686	.....	.....	1,411	.....	1	.....
Byron	685	661	.....	.....	1,346	.....	1	.....

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
FOND DU LAC—Continued.								
Calumet	723	649	.....	.....	1,372	.....	.....	2
Eden	763	713	.....	.....	1,476	.....	2	3
Empire	527	490	7	5	1,029	.....	2	.....
Eldorado	840	747	.....	.....	1,587	1	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	768	676	1	.....	1,445	1	.....	7
Forest	793	686	.....	.....	1,479	.....	1	1
Friendship	582	524	1	.....	1,107	1	1	.....
Fond du Lac city—								
First ward	1,109	1,175	5	11	2,300	.....	1	3
Second ward	1,156	1,248	3	2	2,409	.....	.....	.....
Third ward	1,085	1,204	3	3	2,295	3	2	.....
Fourth ward	1,374	1,393	1	1	2,774	.....	.....	.....
Fifth ward	594	563	.....	.....	1,157	2	.....	.....
Sixth ward	739	727	8	7	1,481	1	3	.....
Seventh ward	655	659	28	27	1,369	1	.....	.....
Eighth ward	726	753	23	21	1,523	.....	.....	1
Lamartine	780	731	1	1	1,513	.....	2	.....
Metomen	918	919	1	.....	1,838	.....	.....	1
Marshfield	1,055	891	2	4	1,952	.....	.....	.....
Oakfield	748	673	.....	.....	1,421	1	.....	.....
Osceola	684	667	.....	.....	1,351	.....	2	.....
Ripon	630	581	.....	.....	1,211	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale	611	584	4	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Ripon city—								
First ward	872	981	.....	1	1,854	.....	.....	.....
Second ward	777	862	3	5	1,647	1	.....	.....
Springvale	642	580	.....	.....	1,222	.....	2	1
Taycheedah	783	717	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	7
Waupun	666	644	1	.....	1,311	.....	2	1
Waupun village, N. ward	498	478	2	1	979	.....	.....	.....
Total	25,449	24,604	98	80	50,241	12	23	28
GRANT.								
Beetown	865	805	27	20	1,717	1	1	3
Blue River	413	413	.....	.....	826	.....	.....	.....
Boscobel	974	996	5	3	1,978	3	.....	1
Bloomington	607	599	2	1	1,209	.....	3	1
Clifton	487	512	.....	.....	999	1	.....	.....
Cassville	709	677	.....	.....	1,386	1	1	1
Ellenboro	425	384	.....	.....	809	.....	1	1
Fennimore	935	835	.....	.....	1,770	.....	1	3
Glen Haven	611	531	2	.....	1,144	2	3	.....
Hickory Grove	446	397	.....	.....	843	1	.....	1
Hazel Green	1,047	1,074	.....	.....	2,121	.....	.....	2
Harrison	558	491	.....	.....	1,049	.....	.....	.....

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
GRANT—Continued.								
Jamestown	636	557	....	1	1,194	....	....	....
Lima	539	481	....	....	1,020	1	....	....
Liberty	458	423	1	....	882	1	1	1
Lancaster	1,376	1,358	6	2	2,742	....	2	6
Little Grant	359	349	....	....	708	....	....	....
Muscoda	671	604	....	....	1,275	....	1	....
Marion	369	357	....	....	726	....	....	1
Millville	109	97	....	....	206	....	....	....
Mount Hope	400	381	....	....	781	....	....	....
Paris	500	440	....	....	940	1	1	....
Plattville	2,000	2,054	3	3	4,060	2	1	2
Potosi	1,373	1,268	2	1	2,644	....	1	....
Patch Grove	429	401	16	9	855	....	1	1
Smelser	716	613	1	....	1,330	....	....	....
Waterloo	486	469	....	....	955	....	....	....
Watterstown	330	274	..	....	604	1	2	....
Wingville	536	481	....	....	1,017	....	....	....
Wyalusing	380	354	....	....	734	....	....	....
Woodman	293	269	....	....	562	....	....	....
Total	20,037	18,944	65	40	39,086	15	20	24
GREEN.								
Adams	476	437	....	....	913	....	....	....
Albany	565	585	....	....	1,150	1	....	....
Brooklyn	584	554	....	....	1,138	....	....	....
Broadhead village	669	750	4	5	1,428	2	....	....
Cadiz	695	654	....	....	1,349	....	2	2
Clarno	759	751	....	....	1,510	....	....	....
Decatur	348	350	1	2	701	....	....	....
Exeter	450	433	....	....	883	....	....	....
Jefferson	867	847	....	....	1,714	....	....	....
Jordan	540	486	....	....	1,026	....	1	1
Monroe	462	441	....	....	903	....	....	....
Monroe village	1,525	1,693	6	3	3,227	....	....	2
Mount Pleasant	550	558	2	....	1,110	2	....	8
New Glarus	530	445	....	....	975	1	....	....
Spring Grove	639	597	1	1	1,238	1	....	....
Sylvester	446	430	....	....	876	1	....	....
Washington	477	393	....	....	870	....	1	2
York	520	496	....	....	1,016	1	2	3
Total	11,102	10,900	14	11	22,027	9	6	18

“R.”—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued,

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
GREEN LAKE.								
Berlin	548	554	.....	.....	1,102	.....	.....	.....
Berlin City	1,586	1,755	.....	.....	3,341	1	1	4
Brooklyn	707	691	1	.....	1,399	.....	1	1
Green Lake	729	759	6	6	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	452	442	1	.....	895	1	.....	1
Manchester	630	654	.....	.....	1,285	1	.....	.....
Mackford	737	682	.....	.....	1,419	1	.....	.....
Marquette	537	521	.....	.....	1,058	.....	.....	.....
Princeton	1,076	1,015	.....	.....	2,091	1	1	2
St. Marie	390	336	.....	.....	726	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	232	225	1	.....	458	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,632	7,642	9	6	15,274	5	3	8
IOWA.								
Arena	1,004	924	2	.....	1,930	.....	.....	.....
Clyde	390	367	.....	.....	757	1	.....	.....
Dodgeville	1,854	1,870	1	.....	3,725	.....	.....	.....
Highland	1,565	1,459	.....	.....	3,024	.....	.....	.....
Linden	1,079	972	5	3	2,059	8	1	8
Mifflin	818	705	3	.....	1,526	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Point	806	715	4	2	1,527	1	1	2
Mineral Point, city	1,458	1,581	11	4	3,054	.....	.....	.....
Moscow	484	443	.....	.....	927	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	785	712	.....	.....	1,497	.....	1	3
Ridgeway	1,299	1,174	.....	.....	2,473	.....	.....	.....
Waldwick	480	434	.....	.....	914	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	362	358	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,384	11,714	26	9	24,133	10	3	13
JACKSON.								
Albion	1,428	1,334	5	1	2,768	2	.....	1
Alma	699	620	.....	.....	1,319	1	.....	.....
Garden Valley	549	477	.....	.....	1,026	1	1	.....
Hixton	714	554	.....	.....	1,268	.....	.....	1
Irving	669	588	.....	.....	1,257	2	.....	.....
Manchester	226	197	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	.....
Melrose	613	546	.....	.....	1,159	1	.....	2
Millston	128	82	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....
Northfield	448	429	.....	.....	877	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	565	467	.....	.....	1,032	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,039	5,294	5	1	11,339	7	1	4

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
JEFFERSON.								
Aztalan.....	669	635	4	4	1,312			
Concord.....	770	747	2	3	1,522			
Cold Spring.....	375	350	6	3	734			
Farmington.....	1,215	1,192	3	5	2,415			
Hebron.....	665	608			1,273			
Ixonia.....	920	857			1,777			
Jefferson.....	2,081	1,958	2		4,041	3	3	25
Koshkonong.....	1,744	1,810	1	1	3,556	1	3	1
Lake Mills.....	745	720	21	13	1,499			
Milford.....	799	752			1,551	3	1	2
Oakland.....	571	515			1,086			
Palmyra.....	798	778			1,576			
Sullivan.....	757	726			1,483			
Sumner.....	248	255			503		1	
Waterloo.....	526	489	1		1,016			
Waterloo village.....	418	397			815			
Watertown town.....	1,115	1,065			2,180			
City, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, & 7th wards.....	3,286	3,283			6,569	2		8
Total.....	17,702	17,137	40	29	34,908	9	8	36
JUNEAU.								
Armenia.....	117	119			236			1
Clearfield.....	135	115			250			
Fountain.....	397	343			740		1	1
Germantown.....	390	322			712		1	
Kildare.....	309	249			558	1	2	2
Lemonweir.....	553	519			1,072			1
Lindina.....	556	510			1,066	2	1	1
Lisbon.....	274	240			514			2
Lyndon.....	259	224			483			1
Marion.....	178	160			338			
Mauston village.....	548	569		1	1,118			4
Necedah.....	1,001	864			1,865	1	2	
New Lisbon village.....	558	573	1	1	1,133			1
Orange.....	267	248		1	516		1	
Plymouth.....	748	690			1,438			
Seven Mile Creek.....	419	377			796			2
Summit.....	510	460			970			2
Wonewoc.....	774	719	2		1,495			
Total.....	7,993	7,301	3	3	15,300	4	8	18

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.							
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
KENOSHA.								
Brighton.....	561	505	.....	.....	1,066	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	585	552	2	2	1,137	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha city.....	2,426	2,533	7	7	4,959	1	.....	6
Paris.....	539	479	.....	.....	1,018	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Prairie.....	734	723	5	5	1,457	.....	.....	.....
Randall.....	297	252	.....	.....	549	.....	.....	.....
Somers.....	793	657	5	5	1,450	1	1	2
Salem.....	697	669	.....	.....	1,366	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland.....	434	433	.....	.....	867	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,066	6,803	19	19	13,907	2	1	8
KEWAUNEE.								
Ahnapee town.....	687	632	.....	.....	1,319	.....	.....	2
Ahnapee village.....	532	506	.....	.....	1,038	.....	1	2
Carlton.....	706	706	.....	.....	1,412	.....	.....	8
Casco.....	742	657	.....	.....	1,399	.....	2	.....
Franklin.....	747	726	.....	.....	1,473	2	1	2
Kewaunee town and village.....	1,337	1,233	.....	.....	2,570	1	.....	1
Lincoln.....	497	440	.....	.....	937	1	1	3
Montpelier.....	623	534	.....	.....	1,157	2	.....	3
Pierce.....	917	780	.....	.....	1,697	2	.....	.....
Red River.....	718	685	.....	.....	1,403	.....	.....	3
Total.....	7,506	6,899	.....	.....	14,405	8	5	24
LA CROSSE.								
Barre.....	366	348	.....	.....	714	.....	.....	.....
Bangor.....	667	604	.....	.....	1,271	.....	.....	1
Burns.....	516	475	.....	.....	991	.....	.....	.....
Campbell.....	528	375	2	1	906	2	.....	.....
Farmington.....	919	940	2	1	1,862	1	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	426	380	.....	.....	806	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	863	839	1	.....	1,703	2	1	3
Holland.....	461	402	.....	.....	863	.....	.....	1
La Crosse city—								
First ward.....	1,131	1,205	33	23	2,392	1	.....	.....
Second ward.....	725	640	6	2	1,373	2	1	1
Third ward.....	1,784	1,916	5	6	3,711	.....	1	1
Fourth ward.....	596	753	3	2	1,354	1	.....	.....
Fifth ward.....	1,195	982	3	2	2,182	3	1	.....
Onalaska town.....	712	666	.....	.....	1,378	2	.....	.....
Onalaska village.....	393	287	.....	.....	680	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	482	355	.....	.....	837	.....	.....	3
Washington.....	499	423	.....	.....	922	.....	1	.....
Total.....	12,263	11,590	55	37	23,945	14	5	10

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.						Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
LA FAYETTE.									
Argyle	583	571	.....	.....	1,154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont	660	591	.....	1	1,251	1	.....	.....	.....
Benton	886	795	.....	.....	1,681	.....	.....	1	.....
Blanchard	273	256	.....	.....	529	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darlington	1,330	1,341	.....	2	2,671	1	3	7	.....
Elk Grove	510	423	.....	.....	933	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	602	595	.....	.....	1,197	.....	3	.....	.....
Gratiot	866	855	.....	.....	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	468	420	.....	.....	888	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello	238	231	.....	1	469	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Diggings	922	883	.....	.....	1,805	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seymour	522	416	.....	.....	938	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shullsburg	1,253	1,287	1	.....	2,540	.....	.....	5	.....
Wayne	554	527	.....	.....	1,081	.....	.....	2	.....
White Oak Springs	231	215	.....	.....	446	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow Springs	555	509	.....	.....	1,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiota	935	866	1	.....	1,801	1	3	.....	.....
Total	11,388	10,781	2	4	22,169	3	9	15	.....
LINCOLN.									
Jenny	523	372	.....	.....	895	1	.....	.....	.....
MANITOWOC.									
Cato	951	955	.....	.....	1,906	1	.....	.....	.....
Centerville	824	780	.....	.....	1,604	2	.....	.....	.....
Cooperstown	881	883	.....	.....	1,714	2	.....	1	.....
Eaton	773	791	.....	.....	1,564	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	935	887	.....	.....	1,822	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson	934	875	.....	.....	1,809	1	1	1	.....
Kossuth	1,176	1,084	.....	.....	2,260	.....	.....	3	.....
Liberty	728	692	.....	.....	1,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc city	3,226	3,498	1	.....	5,724	3	.....	14	.....
Manitowoc town	606	528	.....	.....	1,234	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mishicott	885	767	.....	.....	1,652	1	.....	2	.....
Meeme	901	853	.....	.....	1,754	2	1	1	.....
Manitowoc Rapids	1,060	1,014	.....	.....	2,074	.....	1	2	.....
Maple Grove	779	644	.....	.....	1,423	4	.....	.....	.....
Newton	1,057	1,016	.....	.....	2,073	3	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	594	549	.....	.....	1,143	.....	.....	1	.....
Schleswig	1,005	953	.....	.....	1,958	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Rivers village	1,019	932	.....	.....	1,951	4	.....	3	.....
Two Rivers town	858	857	.....	.....	1,715	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Creeks	343	313	.....	.....	656	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19,535	18,921	1	.....	38,456	23	3	28	.....

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
MARATHON.								
Bergen.....	109	50	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	585	539	.....	.....	1,124	1	.....	.....
Brighton.....	359	223	.....	.....	582	.....	1	.....
Hull.....	373	298	.....	.....	671	.....	.....	1
Knowlton.....	135	129	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	414	351	.....	.....	765	1	.....	.....
Marathon.....	232	235	.....	.....	467	3	.....	.....
Mosinee.....	307	238	.....	.....	545	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	479	430	.....	.....	909	4	.....	1
Texas.....	159	119	.....	.....	278	.....	.....	.....
Wausau.....	439	385	.....	.....	824	.....	.....	.....
Wausau city.....	1,560	1,260	.....	.....	2,820	1	1	1
Wein.....	110	114	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....
Weston.....	263	215	.....	1	479	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,524	4,586	.....	1	10,111	10	2	3
MARQUETTE.								
Buffalo.....	362	370	1	.....	732	.....	.....	1
Crystal Lake.....	384	330	.....	.....	714	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	381	338	.....	.....	719	.....	2	.....
Harris.....	260	271	.....	.....	531	.....	.....	.....
Montello.....	459	425	.....	.....	884	1	.....	1
Mecan.....	356	352	.....	.....	708	.....	.....	.....
Moundville.....	219	179	.....	.....	398	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	331	338	.....	.....	669	.....	.....	.....
Neskoro.....	277	253	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	.....
Oxford.....	274	268	.....	.....	542	.....	.....	1
Packwaukee.....	343	326	.....	.....	669	.....	.....	.....
Sheild.....	343	307	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	163	146	.....	.....	309	1	.....	.....
Westfield.....	338	304	.....	.....	642	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,490	4,207	1	.....	8,697	2	2	3
MILWAUKEE.								
Milwaukee City—								
First ward.....	4,427	5,101	1	3	9,532	3	6	10
Second ward.....	6,874	6,617	.....	.....	13,491	2	1	3
Third ward.....	3,693	3,483	8	6	7,190	7	6	1
Fourth ward.....	5,025	5,491	70	70	10,656	6	9	5
Fifth ward.....	4,315	3,978	7	10	8,310	9	2	1
Sixth ward.....	3,929	3,995	.....	.....	7,924	1	.....	.....

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
MILWAUKEE—Continued.								
<i>Milwaukee City—Continued.</i>								
Seventh ward	3,289	3,774	7	2	7,072	3	.....	.....
Eighth ward	3,332	3,336	.....	.....	6,668	1	.....	3
Ninth ward	4,330	4,328	.....	.....	8,658	11	.....	2
Tenth ward	3,584	3,577	.....	.....	7,161	1	1	2
Eleventh ward.....	3,397	3,250	.....	.....	6,647	4	.....	2
Twelfth ward.....	2,026	1,988	.....	.....	4,014	2	.....	.....
Thirteenth ward	1,758	1,694	.....	.....	3,452	7	.....	.....
Franklin	945	878	.....	.....	1,823	1	.....	.....
Greenfield	1,343	1,299	2	2	2,646	.....	1	.....
Wauwatosa.....	2,416	1,815	1	1	4,233	9	25	48
Granville	1,232	1,199	.....	.....	2,431	5	1	1
Oak Creek	1,155	1,051	.....	.....	2,206	1	.....	.....
Lake	2,876	2,370	.....	.....	5,246	4	1	3
Milwaukee, town.....	1,812	1,755	.....	.....	3,567	.....	1	2
Total	61,758	60,979	96	94	122,927	77	54	84
MONROE.								
Adrian	373	308	.....	.....	681	.....	1	4
Angelo.....	274	256	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	1
Byron.....	193	138	.....	.....	331	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	408	381	.....	.....	789	.....	.....	.....
Glendale	706	591	.....	.....	1,297	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield	387	328	.....	.....	715	2	.....	.....
Jefferson	507	459	.....	.....	966	.....	.....	1
La Fayette.....	234	206	.....	.....	440	1	.....	.....
La Grange	422	396	33	35	886	.....	2	.....
Leon.....	404	338	.....	.....	742	.....	.....	1
Little Falls.....	333	277	2	1	613	.....	1	3
Lincoln	462	381	.....	.....	843	.....	.....	.....
New Lyme	81	74	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....
Oak Dale	370	323	6	11	710	1	.....	.....
Portland	478	408	.....	.....	886	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeville	630	516	.....	.....	1,146	.....	.....	1
Sheldon	400	342	.....	.....	742	3	.....	.....
Sparta	1,814	1,923	6	7	3,750	1	.....	.....
Tomah	1,154	1,077	.....	.....	2,231	.....	.....	1
Wellington	460	397	.....	.....	857	.....	.....	.....
Wilton	575	512	.....	.....	1,087	.....	.....	.....
Wells.....	335	294	.....	.....	629	.....	1	.....
Total	11,000	9,925	47	54	21,026	8	5	12

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
OCONTO.								
Gillett	196	179	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....
Little Suamico.....	551	361	.....	.....	912	.....	.....	.....
Maple Valley	152	108	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....
Marinette	1,446	1,086	3	2	2,537	.....	.....	.....
Oconto town.....	563	453	1	.....	1,017	2	.....	1
Oconto city.....	2,371	2,086	.....	.....	4,457	.....	.....	.....
Peshigo	1,495	1,022	2	1	2,520	.....	.....	.....
Pensaukee	744	537	.....	.....	1,281	.....	.....	.....
Stiles	268	185	.....	.....	453	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,786	6,017	6	3	13,812	2	.....	1
OUTAGAMIE.								
Appleton city.....	3,307	3,403	11	9	6,730	2	1	2
Buchanan.....	489	492	.....	.....	981	.....	.....	.....
Bovina.....	538	429	4	3	974	.....	1	1
Black Creek.....	546	463	.....	.....	1,009	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	836	718	4	1	1,559	.....	.....	.....
Cicero.....	238	179	.....	.....	417	.....	.....	.....
Dale.....	536	516	.....	.....	1,052	.....	.....	.....
Deer Creek.....	170	140	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....
Ellington.....	689	655	2	7	1,353	1	2	2
Freedom.....	850	731	.....	.....	1,581	.....	.....	.....
Grand Chute.....	842	811	.....	.....	1,653	.....	.....	2
Greenville.....	719	669	.....	.....	1,388	.....	.....	.....
Hortonia	562	533	.....	.....	1,095	3	1	.....
Kaukauna	980	937	.....	.....	1,917	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	263	236	.....	.....	499	.....	.....	.....
Maple Creek.....	408	338	.....	.....	746	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	111	92	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....
New London, 3d ward.....	100	100	.....	.....	200	2	.....	.....
Osborn.....	290	247	.....	.....	537	.....	1	.....
Seymour.....	759	624	1	.....	1,384	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13,233	12,313	22	20	25,558	8	6	7
OZAUKEE.								
Cedarburg	1,376	1,268	.....	.....	2,644	2	.....	1
Belgium.....	1,043	1,009	.....	.....	2,052	1	2	1
Fredonia.....	992	924	.....	.....	1,916	.....	.....	.....
Grafton.....	910	844	1	1	1,756	2	2	.....
Mequon	1,617	1,522	.....	.....	3,139	1	2	3
Port Washington.....	1,497	1,481	.....	.....	2,978	1	.....	2
Saukville.....	1,081	979	.....	.....	2,060	4	1	7
Total	8,516	8,029	1	1	16,545	11	7	14

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
PEPIN.								
Albany	194	181	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....
Durand	497	478	.....	.....	975	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort	271	233	.....	.....	504	.....	1	.....
Lima	311	274	.....	.....	585	.....	.....	.....
Pepin	759	644	2	.....	1,406	1	.....	.....
Stockholm	315	288	.....	.....	606	1	.....	2
Waterville	593	535	.....	.....	1,128	4	1	.....
Waubeek	120	117	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,060	2,750	2	.....	5,816	6	2	2
PIERCE.								
Clifton	388	324	.....	.....	712	.....	.....	.....
Diamond Bluff	307	250	.....	.....	557	.....	.....	2
Ellsworth	645	554	1	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
El Paso	287	248	.....	.....	535	.....	.....	.....
Gilman	380	343	.....	.....	723	.....	1	.....
Hartland	628	542	.....	.....	1,170	.....	1	.....
Isabella	124	101	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....
Martell	556	514	.....	.....	1,070	.....	.....	.....
Maiden Rock	544	480	.....	.....	1,024	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove	484	415	.....	.....	899	1	.....	1
Prescott city	535	544	29	24	1,132	.....	.....	.....
River Falls	963	934	10	9	1,916	.....	.....	.....
Rock Elm	430	369	.....	.....	799	.....	.....	.....
Salem	167	141	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	.....
Spring Lake	403	327	.....	.....	730	.....	.....	.....
Trimbelle	513	454	4	2	973	2	.....	.....
Trenton	297	252	.....	.....	549	.....	1	.....
Union	326	253	.....	.....	579	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,977	7,045	44	35	15,101	3	3	3
POLK.								
Alden	510	447	.....	.....	957	.....	.....	.....
Black Brook	376	318	.....	.....	694	.....	.....	.....
Balsam Lake	266	268	12	9	555	.....	1	.....
Eureka	209	174	.....	.....	383	.....	.....	.....
Farmington	425	352	.....	.....	777	1	.....	.....
Lincoln	399	322	.....	.....	721	.....	.....	2
Luck	209	141	56	47	453	.....	1	.....
Lorain	61	45	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....
Laketown	160	157	.....	.....	317	.....	.....	.....

“R.”—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
POLK—Continued.								
Milltown.....	105	85	10	9	209	.....	.....	.....
Osceola.....	486	428	.....	.....	914	1	.....	1
St. Croix Falls.....	208	198	.....	.....	406	.....	.....	1
Sterling.....	134	110	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,548	3,045	78	65	6,736	2	2	4
PORTAGE.								
Amherst.....	650	575	.....	.....	1,225	2	1	.....
Almond.....	376	345	.....	.....	721	.....	.....	.....
Belmont.....	248	230	.....	.....	478	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	394	332	.....	.....	726	.....	.....	.....
Eau Pleine.....	277	232	.....	.....	509	1	.....	.....
Grant.....	126	120	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....
Hull.....	522	497	.....	.....	1,019	.....	.....	.....
Lanark.....	309	295	.....	.....	604	.....	.....	.....
Linwood.....	244	199	.....	.....	443	.....	1	.....
New Hope.....	541	496	.....	.....	1,037	2	.....	.....
Plover.....	571	514	.....	.....	1,085	.....	.....	.....
Pine Grove.....	141	130	.....	.....	271	2	.....	.....
Stockton.....	651	616	.....	.....	1,267	.....	.....	1
Sharon.....	783	711	.....	.....	1,494	2	.....	1
Stevens Point town.....	234	134	.....	.....	368	.....	1	1
Stevens Point, city—								
First ward.....	719	612	1	.....	1,331	4	1	.....
Second ward.....	741	687	.....	.....	1,428	2	.....	1
Third ward.....	315	289	.....	.....	604	1	.....	.....
Total.....	7,842	7,014	1	.....	14,856	16	4	4
RACINE.								
Burlington.....	1,403	1,424	1	.....	2,827	1	1	3
Caledonia.....	1,502	1,345	.....	.....	2,847	1	.....	2
Dover.....	538	455	1	.....	993	.....	.....	1
Mt. Pleasant.....	1,237	1,104	.....	.....	2,341	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	506	457	4	2	963	.....	.....	.....
Racine city.....	6,571	6,590	62	51	13,274	6	1	1
Raymond.....	824	710	.....	.....	1,534	.....	.....	2
Rochester.....	436	408	1	.....	844	.....	.....	.....
Waterford.....	789	725	.....	.....	1,514	.....	1	1
Yorkville.....	810	755	.....	.....	1,565	.....	3	4
Total.....	14,616	13,973	69	53	28,702	8	6	14

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
RICHLAND.								
Akan.....	361	381	.....	.....	742	.....	.....	.....
Bloom.....	685	614	.....	.....	1,299	.....	.....	.....
Beuna Vista.....	560	526	.....	.....	1,086	2	.....	.....
Dayton.....	573	525	.....	.....	1,098	3	.....	1
Eagle.....	598	587	.....	.....	1,185	.....	1	1
Forest.....	490	422	.....	.....	912	.....	1	.....
Henrietta.....	463	448	.....	.....	911	1	.....	.....
Ithaca.....	622	597	.....	.....	1,219	.....	.....	.....
Marshall.....	463	440	.....	.....	903	.....	1	1
Orion.....	353	334	.....	.....	687	.....	1	1
Richland.....	902	965	5	2	1,874	.....	2	.....
Richwood.....	749	690	1	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....
Rockbridge.....	588	544	.....	.....	1,132	3	2	.....
Sylvan.....	527	483	.....	.....	1,010	.....	1	1
Westford.....	527	477	.....	.....	1,004	2	1	1
Willow.....	435	403	10	3	851	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,896	8,436	16	5	17,353	11	10	6
ROCK.								
Avon.....	445	433	.....	.....	878	2	.....	1
Beloit town.....	377	344	2	.....	723	.....	1	.....
Beloit City.....	2,162	2,371	39	33	4,605	.....	.....	3
Bradford.....	506	473	2	.....	981	.....	2	1
Center.....	542	498	.....	1	1,041	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	966	952	2	2	1,922	.....	2	1
Fulton.....	1,060	950	1	.....	2,011	.....	1	1
Harmony.....	613	523	.....	.....	1,136	.....	.....	.....
Janesville town.....	463	400	.....	.....	853	1	.....	.....
Janesville city.....	5,040	5,015	34	26	10,115	4	59	.....
Johnstown.....	611	576	4	.....	1,191	1	2	12
La Prairie.....	434	387	1	.....	822	2	1	.....
Lima.....	598	533	.....	.....	1,131	.....	2	1
Magnolia.....	562	515	1	1	1,079	.....	3	.....
Milton.....	945	930	1	1	1,877	1	2	.....
Newark.....	483	471	.....	.....	954	1	1	2
Plymouth.....	639	603	.....	.....	1,242	.....	.....	.....
Porter.....	609	546	.....	.....	1,155	.....	1	1
Rock.....	522	497	.....	.....	1,019	2	1	1
Spring Valley.....	580	558	.....	.....	1,138	.....	4	1
Turtle.....	592	537	2	.....	1,131	1	.....	.....
Union.....	1,009	1,015	1	.....	2,025	2	.....	1
Total.....	19,758	19,127	90	64	39,039	17	82	26

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued,

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
ST. CROIX.								
Baldwin	160	119	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....
Baldwin village	355	247	.....	.....	602	.....	.....	.....
Cady	184	145	.....	.....	331	.....	.....	2
Cylon	235	209	.....	.....	447	1	.....	2
Elm Prairie	636	567	.....	.....	1,203	.....	.....	.....
Emerald	173	128	.....	.....	303	1	.....	1
Eau Galla	277	250	.....	.....	529	.....	1	1
Hammond	648	572	.....	.....	1,220	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	346	297	.....	.....	643	.....	.....	2
Hudson city	979	993	4	1	1,977	.....	.....	.....
Kinnikinnick	394	331	.....	.....	725	.....	.....	2
Pleasant Valley	361	260	.....	.....	621	.....	.....	.....
Rush River	329	316	.....	.....	645	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	604	535	1	.....	1,140	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	277	261	.....	.....	538	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	372	308	.....	.....	680	.....	.....	.....
Stanton	259	223	.....	.....	482	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie	358	314	.....	.....	672	.....	1	1
St. Joseph	164	166	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....
Troy	520	396	.....	.....	916	1	.....	.....
Warren	378	304	1	.....	683	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,009	6,941	6	1	14,966	3	2	11
SAUK.								
Baraboo	2,026	1,931	11	8	3,976	.....	.....	.....
Bear Creek	406	402	.....	.....	808	.....	.....	.....
Delton	416	413	.....	.....	829	.....	.....	.....
Dellona	311	281	.....	.....	592	1	.....	2
Excelsior	567	485	.....	1	1,053	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	382	342	.....	.....	724	.....	2	1
Franklin	483	449	.....	.....	932	2	.....	3
Freedom	560	497	.....	.....	1,057	.....	.....	1
Greenfield	391	374	1	.....	766	.....	.....	.....
Honey Creek	648	622	.....	.....	1,270	3	.....	1
Ironton	678	633	.....	.....	1,311	1	2	2
La Valle	604	549	.....	.....	1,153	1	.....	.....
Merrimack	456	430	.....	.....	886	.....	1	1
Prairie du Sac	954	1,045	.....	.....	1,999	.....	.....	.....
Reedsburg	1,114	1,126	2	.....	2,242	1	.....	10
Spring Creek	533	516	.....	.....	1,049	.....	1	.....
Sumpter	392	381	.....	.....	773	.....	.....	.....
Troy	551	501	.....	.....	1,052	.....	.....	.....
Washington	567	526	.....	.....	1,093	1	1	.....
Westfield	683	632	3	2	1,320	1	.....	1

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
SAUK—Continued.								
Winfield	449	378	.....	.....	827	.....	.....	.....
Woodland	645	575	.....	.....	1,220	.....	.....	.....
Total	13,816	13,088	17	11	26,932	11	7	22
SHAWANO.								
Almund	53	30	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....
Angelico	206	130	.....	.....	236	1	.....	.....
Belle Plaine	363	345	.....	.....	708	.....	1	.....
Grant	272	198	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	.....
Green Valley	150	124	*14	* 3	291	.....	.....	.....
Hartland	477	441	.....	.....	918	2	.....	.....
Herman	147	135	.....	.....	282	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove	243	196	.....	.....	439	.....	.....	.....
Nevereno	80	68	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
Palla	238	228	.....	.....	466	1	.....	.....
Richmond	164	136	.....	.....	300	.....	1	.....
Sessor	90	89	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	72	60	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....
Shawano town	131	93	.....	.....	224	1	.....	.....
Shawano city	405	362	*12	*10	789	.....	.....	.....
Washington	239	216	.....	.....	455	.....	.....	.....
Waukechan	218	197	.....	.....	415	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,548	3,048	26	13	6,635	5	2	.....
SHEBOYGAN.								
Greenbush	1,004	969	.....	.....	1,973	1	.....	.....
Herman	1,152	1,085	.....	.....	2,237	.....	.....	4
Holland	1,535	1,402	.....	.....	2,937	.....	1	.....
Lima	1,167	1,149	.....	.....	2,316	2	.....	2
Lyndon	864	793	1	.....	1,658	1	.....	2
Mitchell	637	544	.....	.....	1,181	.....	1	1
Mosel	552	541	.....	.....	1,093	1	.....	2
Plymouth	1,369	1,306	.....	.....	2,675	4	2	2
Rhine	793	776	.....	.....	1,569	.....	.....	1
Russell	283	267	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....
Scott	754	750	.....	.....	1,504	.....	.....	1
Sheboygan town	796	710	.....	.....	1,506	.....	.....	8
Sheboygan city—								
First ward	565	631	.....	.....	1,196	1	.....	3
Second ward	1,150	1,192	.....	.....	2,342	2	1	.....
Third ward	736	683	.....	.....	1,419	1	.....	1
Fourth ward	918	953	.....	.....	1,871	1	1	3

*Stockbridge Indians.

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind. <small>per cent.</small>	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
SHEBOYGAN—Continued.								
Sheboygan Falls.....	993	917	.....	.....	1,910	1	3	.....
Sheboygan Falls village....	612	563	.....	.....	1,175	1	.....	1
Sherman.....	872	815	.....	.....	1,687	2	1	.....
Wilson.....	616	606	.....	.....	1,222	1	.....	1
Total.....	17,368	16,652	1	.....	34,021	19	10	32
TREMPEALEAU.								
Arcadia.....	1,464	1,368	.....	.....	2,832	1	.....	.....
Albion.....	201	169	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....
Burnside.....	547	493	.....	.....	1,040	.....	.....	1
Caledonia.....	298	212	.....	.....	510	.....	1	.....
Dodge.....	285	291	.....	.....	576	1	.....	1
Eitrick.....	774	741	.....	.....	1,515	3	.....	1
Gale.....	889	856	.....	.....	1,745	.....	.....	.....
Hale.....	557	463	.....	.....	1,020	1	.....	3
Lincoln.....	410	335	.....	.....	745	1	.....	.....
Preston.....	755	706	3	.....	1,464	.....	1	.....
Pigeon.....	316	303	.....	.....	619	.....	.....	.....
Summer.....	466	412	.....	.....	878	2	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	882	795	1	.....	1,678	.....	.....	2
Total.....	7,844	7,144	4	.....	14,992	9	2	8
TAYLOR.								
Medford.....	542	297	7	3	849	.....	.....	.....
VERNON.								
Bergen.....	476	458	1	1	936	.....	.....	.....
Christiana.....	734	640	.....	.....	1,374	.....	2	4
Clinton.....	483	456	.....	.....	939	.....	2	.....
Coon.....	506	451	.....	.....	957	1	.....	1
Forest.....	361	343	55	53	812	1	1	1
Franklin.....	703	638	.....	.....	1,341	.....	2	1
Genoa.....	358	359	.....	.....	717	2	.....	.....
Greenwood.....	451	434	.....	.....	885	3	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	650	569	.....	.....	1,219	1	.....	.....
Harmony.....	519	487	.....	.....	1,006	.....	1	.....
Hillsborough.....	584	524	.....	.....	1,108	.....	.....	4
Jefferson.....	642	552	.....	.....	1,194	.....	1	.....
Kickapoo.....	554	561	.....	.....	1,115	.....	.....	1

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
VERNON—Continued.								
Liberty	254	223	.....	.....	447	1	.....	1
Stark	464	435	.....	.....	899	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	659	621	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....
Union	355	266	1	1	623	.....	1	1
Viroqua	1,046	970	.....	.....	2,016	1	1	12
Webster	522	473	1	.....	996	2	.....	.....
Wheatland	442	441	.....	.....	883	.....	.....	1
Whitestown	403	344	.....	.....	747	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,166	10,245	58	55	21,524	12	11	27
WALWORTH.								
Bloomfield	591	516	.....	.....	1,107	1	.....	.....
Darien	713	729	.....	.....	1,442	.....	.....	.....
Delavan, village	836	933	7	9	1,785	136	2	.....
Delavan, town	385	379	.....	.....	764	1	.....	.....
East Troy	704	685	.....	.....	1,389	.....	1	.....
Elkhorn	510	589	.....	.....	1,099	.....	1	.....
Geneva, village	836	844	.....	.....	1,680	.....	.....	.....
Geneva, town	541	468	1	.....	1,010	1	.....	24
La Fayette	514	495	.....	.....	1,009	.....	1	.....
La Grange	506	449	.....	.....	955	1	.....	1
Linn	443	427	.....	.....	870	.....	.....	.....
Lyons	736	664	.....	.....	1,400	1	.....	.....
Richmond	490	435	1	.....	926	.....	.....	.....
Sharon	1,001	973	7	8	1,989	.....	.....	.....
Spring Prairie	596	584	.....	.....	1,180	.....	.....	1
Sugar Creek	502	476	.....	.....	978	.....	.....	.....
Troy	530	481	.....	.....	1,011	3	.....	.....
Walworth	655	616	.....	.....	1,270	.....	.....	.....
Whitewater	2,060	2,325	2	8	4,395	2	4	3
Total	13,149	13,067	18	25	26,259	146	9	29
WASHINGTON.								
Addison	951	857	.....	.....	1,808	1	1	.....
Barton	660	689	1	.....	1,350	1	1	1
Erin	612	571	.....	.....	1,183	.....	.....	.....
Farmington	878	839	.....	.....	1,717	.....	1	1
Germantown	1,030	955	.....	.....	1,985	.....	1	.....
Hartford	1,403	1,321	3	.....	2,727	4	.....	1
Jackson	1,028	1,014	.....	.....	2,042	1	3	7
Kewaskum	731	703	.....	.....	1,434	.....	.....	.....
Polk	936	820	.....	.....	1,756	.....	.....	1

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
WASHINGTON—Continued.								
Richfield	921	819	.....	.....	1,740	.....	.....	1
Schleisingerville	220	160	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	1,005	907	.....	.....	1,912	3	3	1
Wayne	855	855	.....	.....	1,710	3	3	1
West Bend town	451	444	.....	.....	893	.....	.....	.....
West Bend village	601	624	.....	.....	1,225	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,282	11,576	4	.....	23,862	13	13	14
WAUKESHA.								
Brookfield	1,128	1,095	.....	.....	2,228	5	.....	.....
Delafield	792	716	.....	1	1,509	.....	.....	.....
Eagle	617	605	.....	.....	1,224	.....	.....	2
Genesee	746	629	.....	.....	1,376	.....	.....	1
Lisbon	761	658	.....	.....	1,421	1	.....	1
Menomonee	1,205	1,143	.....	.....	2,348	.....	.....	.....
Merton	778	736	.....	.....	1,522	3	2	3
Mukwonago	562	573	.....	.....	1,135	.....	.....	.....
Muskego	766	684	.....	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....
New Berlin	887	820	.....	.....	1,707	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	464	419	.....	.....	893	.....	.....	.....
Oconomowoc, town	759	710	.....	.....	1,474	2	.....	3
Oconomowoc, city	996	1,115	4	4	2,121	.....	2	.....
Pewaukee	1,054	1,016	4	5	2,080	.....	1	.....
Summit	619	540	.....	.....	1,159	.....	.....	2
Vernon	657	588	.....	.....	1,247	.....	1	10
Waukesha, town	1,031	700	4	.....	1,735	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha, village	1,318	1,449	21	16	2,807	.....	.....	3
Total	15,140	14,196	33	26	29,425	11	6	25
WAUPACA.								
Bear Creek	393	384	.....	.....	777	1	.....	.....
Caledonia	478	451	.....	.....	929	.....	1	1
Dayton	426	390	1	.....	817	1	2	1
Dupont	131	119	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
Farmington	411	363	.....	.....	774	.....	.....	1
Fremont	456	402	.....	.....	858	.....	.....	.....
Helvetia	111	112	.....	.....	223	1	.....	.....
Iola	478	439	.....	.....	917	.....	.....	.....
Larrabee	388	376	.....	.....	764	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	408	363	.....	.....	771	.....	.....	1
Lind	534	503	.....	.....	1,037	2	1	2
Little Wolf	588	532	.....	.....	1,120	.....	1	.....

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
WAUPACA—Continued.								
Matteson.....	192	182	.....	.....	372	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	510	456	.....	.....	966	.....	.....	.....
New London.....	875	801	2	4	1,682	.....	.....	1
Royalton.....	511	495	.....	.....	1,006	.....	1	.....
Scandinavia.....	566	512	.....	.....	1,078	4	2	.....
St. Lawrence.....	448	397	.....	.....	845	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	205	184	.....	.....	389	.....	.....	1
Waupaca city.....	938	1,036	2	.....	1,976	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	413	369	.....	.....	782	.....	.....	.....
Weyauwega.....	261	237	.....	.....	498	3	.....	.....
Weyauwega village.....	427	388	.....	.....	815	2	.....	.....
Total.....	10,146	9,451	5	4	19,646	14	8	8
WAUSHARA.								
Aurora.....	537	473	4	6	1,020	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield.....	692	666	.....	.....	1,358	1	.....	.....
Coloma.....	137	147	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	256	244	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield.....	122	114	.....	.....	236	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	223	256	.....	.....	479	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	443	399	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	.....
Mount Morris.....	309	279	.....	.....	588	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	300	369	.....	.....	569	.....	.....	.....
Oasis.....	331	277	.....	.....	608	.....	1	.....
Poysippi.....	459	397	.....	.....	856	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield.....	473	437	.....	.....	910	.....	1	.....
Rose.....	193	185	.....	.....	378	.....	.....	.....
Richford.....	180	186	.....	.....	366	.....	.....	.....
Saxville.....	384	319	.....	.....	703	.....	1	.....
Springwater.....	245	226	.....	.....	471	1	.....	.....
Warren.....	322	325	.....	.....	647	1	.....	.....
Wautoma.....	347	361	.....	.....	708	2	.....	1
Total.....	5,953	5,560	4	6	11,523	5	3	1
WINNEBAGO.								
Algoma.....	393	396	.....	.....	789	.....	.....	.....
Black Wolf.....	459	438	.....	.....	897	1	.....	.....
Clayton.....	691	609	.....	.....	1,300	4	.....	2
Menasha.....	389	331	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	.....
Menasha city.....	1,579	1,961	.....	.....	3,170	6	.....	2
Neenah.....	276	252	3	3	534	.....	.....	1

"R."—Population of Wisconsin by Towns and Wards—Continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
WINNEBAGO—Continued.								
Nekimi	697	578	.....	.....	1,275	1	.....	1
Nepeuskin	573	550	.....	.....	1,123	.....	1	.....
Neenah city	2,062	1,961	.....	.....	4,023	3	1	4
Oshkosh	610	510	1	3	1,124	.....	.....	257
Omro	1,622	1,690	.....	.....	3,312	1	2	2
Oshkosh city	8,672	8,263	31	41	17,015	9	3	6
Poygan	463	405	.....	.....	868	.....	.....	.....
Rushford	1,055	1,018	3	3	2,079	1	2	1
Utica	579	499	.....	.....	1,078	.....	.....	.....
Vinland	588	553	.....	.....	1,141	.....	.....	.....
Winchester	596	535	.....	.....	1,131	.....	.....	.....
Winneconne	1,342	1,230	4	1	2,577	.....	2	.....
Wolf River	460	417	.....	.....	877	.....	.....	2
Total	23,106	21,825	51	51	45,033	26	11	278
WOOD.								
Aburndale	102	74	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....
Centralia city	429	371	1	.....	800	2	2	1
Dexter	191	113	.....	.....	304	.....	1	.....
Grand Rapids city	737	680	1	.....	1,418	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	376	297	3	1	677	.....	.....	1
Lincoln	231	194	.....	.....	425	.....	1	.....
Port Edwards	193	117	.....	.....	310	.....	1	.....
Rudolph	255	217	.....	.....	472	.....	.....	.....
Remington	79	73	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	159	144	.....	.....	303	.....	.....	.....
Sigel	231	201	1	.....	433	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	183	165	.....	.....	349	.....	.....	.....
Wood	125	104	.....	.....	229	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,291	2,750	6	1	6,048	2	5	2

APPENDIX "S."

ACCOUNTS audited under Section 4, Chapter 48, of the General Laws of 1866, during the year ending September 30, 1875, except ordinary labor about the Capitol.

Date.	To whom audited.	For what audited.	Amount.
1874.			
Oct. 1	McConnell & Smith.....	Repairing seals, ledger, &c.....	\$35 60
Oct. 1	U. S. Express Company	Express	113 80
Oct. 2	American Express Co...	Express.....	13 00
Oct. 2	John N. Jones.....	Galvanized iron pipes, tin gutters	319 81
Oct. 2	Dunning & Sumner.....	Matches, candles, paints, oils, &c.	79 64
Oct. 7	Chicago Tribune Co. ...	Advertising proposals.....	37 12
Oct. 7	New York World.....	Advertising proposals.....	34 40
Oct. 9	E. Worden	One cistern pump.....	6 50
Oct. 13	Chicago Times Co.....	Advertising proposals.....	36 80
Oct. 19	Bridget Kerney.....	Two barrels soft soap.....	10 00
Oct. 21	Alex. Gill.....	Grading, paving, &c.....	479 59
Oct. 22	James D. Bird	2,350 feet lumber.....	58 75
Oct. 23	Frank & Mason.....	Locks, brass bolts, glue, &c.....	60 62
Oct. 26	Andrew Daubner.....	Embalming eagle	5 00
Oct. 26	Western Bank Note Co.	Engraving letter-headings.....	35 00
Oct. 28	Madison Manufac'ng Co.	Grate castings.....	191 45
Oct. 29	T. Percell	Two cords of wood.....	11 00
Oct. 29	John Cory	Weather-strips.....	60 90
Oct. 30	Carl Schmidt.....	Repairing vaults, locks, &c.....	39 65
Oct. 30	Hannah Welch.....	One barrel soft soap.....	5 00
Nov. 2	J. D. Bird	5,000 feet common lumber.....	100 00
Nov. 6	J. W. Sumner & Co....	Soap, lanterns, and matches....	33 74
Nov. 11	W. J. Jones.....	One box toilet soap.....	12 00
Nov. 11	S. V. Shipman	Repairing statue.....	41 80
Nov. 11	Alex. Findlay	Soap	4 50
Nov. 20	Evening Times, Mil ...	Advertising proposals	25 00
Nov. 20	Klauber & Adler.....	Awnings, frames and toweling ...	182 54
Nov. 25	John Cory	Weather-strips.....	16 66
Nov. 30	Eugene Roberts.....	Rubber wheel	1 00
Nov. 30	B. Higgins.....	Two days labor with team.....	6 00
Nov. 30	Jeff Kuehn.....	Stamp ribbon	4 00
Nov. 30	Carl Schmidt.....	Repairing locks, making keys ...	19 56
Dec. 1	J. H. D. Baker.....	Red-top and cerce.....	1 43
Dec. 2	A. McGovern	Repairing locks, making keys ...	53 75
Dec. 3	Earnest Rurop.....	Four cords of wood.....	20 00
Dec. 5	John M. Sumner.....	Hardware	7 35
Dec. 7	Naset & Venoss.....	Tin ware	17 50
Dec. 7	Thomas Regan	Steam and gas-fixtures.....	111 76
Dec. 7	J. H. DeParcq	Painting, glazing	217 10
Dec. 8	Fahy & Lynch	Mason work, brick, &c	149 01
Dec. 16	J. H. Lewis	Candle-wicking, muslin, &c	6 49
Dec. 17	Dean & Co	Storm-windows	150 00
Dec. 17	Dean & Co	Planing and mortising.....	3 75
Dec. 18	Bunker & Vroman	Lumber	437 68
Dec. 21	Valentine Beck.....	Freight, wrapping-paper and twine	4 96
Dec. 21	Sorrenton & Frederickson	Mouldings, flag-pole and turning..	6 83
Dec. 21	D. R. Jones	Making plans	5 00
Dec. 22	H. Niedecken & Co.....	Wrapping-paper, twine, &c.....	25 35

"S."—Accounts audited, etc.—Continued.

Date.	To whom audited.	For what audited.	Amount.
1874			
Dec. 22	C. H. Hamilton & Co....	Wrapping-paper, twine, &c.....	\$125 80
Dec. 23	Wm. J. Park & Co.....	Marble-cloth	3 00
Dec. 24	Edwin Culver	Three days' labor	7 50
Dec. 26	New York Tribune Co....	Advertising proposals	43 20
Dec. 28	John N. Jones	Hardware.....	162 96
Dec. 28	L. Kessler.....	Bottoming chairs.....	3 00
Dec. 31	McConnell & Smith.....	Blank records.....	15 95
Dec. 31	A. A. Prescott.....	Eighteen days' labor.....	36 00
Dec. 31	John H. Clark.....	Glass, paints, oils, etc.....	109 38
Dec. 31	Klauber & Alder.....	Oil cloth.....	31 50
Dec. 31	Dunning & Sumner.....	Paints, oils, glass, acid, etc.....	116 55
Dec. 31	J. H. DeParcq.....	Painting, glazing, etc.....	296 50
1875.			
Jan. 6	Joseph Schweinam.....	Ice.....	101 25
Jan. 6	John Cory.....	Weather strips	3 92
Jan. 9	James E. Fisher.....	Bill-holders, castors, etc.....	26 10
Jan. 14	Newton & Slawter.....	Repairing boilers.....	18 50
Jan. 18	John Cory.....	Weather strips.....	39 48
Jan. 22	Kayser Bros.....	Repairing pails.....	2 00
Jan. 23	Fahy & Lynch.....	Mason work, brick, cement, etc..	42 62
Jan. 28	C. W. Heyl.....	Repairing park lamps.....	2 50
Jan. 29	Geo. Speckna.....	Sewing and laying carpets.....	66 20
Jan. 29	J. H. Lewis.....	118 yards carpet.....	159 30
Feb. 1	B. Higgins.....	Four and one-quarter days labor with team.	12 75
Feb. 1	Democrat Company.....	Advertising proposals.....	14 00
Feb. 1	Thos. Regan.....	Gas fixtures, fittings, repairing ..	357 44
Feb. 1	J. W. Sumner & Co....	Lamps, shades, bowls, tumblers &c.	62 66
Feb. 1	Earnest Rurap.....	Seven and one-half cords of wood	37 50
Feb. 2	Frank & Mason.....	Hardware.....	21 42
Feb. 4	Gottlieb Grimm.....	Binding envelopes.....	11 50
Feb. 8	J. H. DeParcq.....	Painting, varnishing and lettering	175 40
Feb. 23	D. L. Delany.....	Three and one-third dozen brooms	13 33
Feb. 24	Jacob Dengal.....	Two barrels soft-soap.....	9 00
Feb. 24	Carl Schmidt.....	Repairing locks and making keys.	59 55
Feb. 26	Bugbee & Ogilvie.....	Oil-cloth.....	7 80
Feb. 27	D. Clark.....	Covering stool.....	4 20
Feb. 27	B. Higgins.....	Hauling ashes.....	12 75
Mar. 3	James E. Fisher.....	Stools and wash-stands.....	14 50
Mar. 8	Dunning & Sumner.....	Paints, oils, feather-dusters, etc..	178 96
Mar. 8	John H. Clark.....	Dusters, oils, etc.....	54 85
Mar. 8	Klauber & Adler.....	Oil-cloth, carpet-trimmings, etc.	93 97
Mar. 8	McConnell & Smith.....	Scrap-books, blank-books, etc....	52 50
Mar. 9	C. & J. Askew.....	Iron, and iron-work.....	29 00
Mar. 15	Edward Searing.....	Dictionary.....	8 00
Mar. 19	Earnest Rurap.....	Wood.....	10 35
Mar. 20	Jacob Dengal.....	Two barrels of soft soap.....	9 00
Mar. 22	T. Purcell.....	One-half cord of wood.....	2 50
Mar. 24	Fahy & Lynch.....	Mason-work, cement, etc.....	22 50
Mar. 29	B. Higgins.....	3½ days labor with team.....	10 50
Apr. 7	Joseph Schweinem.....	Ice.....	33 75
Apr. 17	John N. Jones.....	Hardware and repairing.....	145 95
Apr. 17	Jacob Dengal.....	Two barrels of soft soap.....	9 00
Apr. 23	B. Halligan.....	Cutting and hemming towels....	3 60
Apr. 24	Conklin & Gray.....	Fifty tons egg coal.....	487 50

"S."—Accounts audited, etc.—Continued.

Date.	To whom audited.	For whom audited.	Amount
1875.			
Apr. 24	W. J. Jones.....	One gross toilet soap.....	\$12 00
Apr. 26	S. Cadwallader.....	One press and seal.....	8 00
Apr. 29	Kayser Bros.....	Eighty tin boxes.....	40 00
Apr. 30	B. Higgins.....	Labor with team.....	27 75
Apr. 30	C. A. Belden.....	Repairing clocks.....	25 25
May 4	John Wentzler.....	One hundred pounds rags.....	8 00
May 7	Sorrenson & Frederickson	Lumber.....	7 39
May 13	Valentine Beck.....	Freight and drayage.....	12 85
May 21	Conklin & Gray.....	Coal delivered.....	243 75
May 28	J. H. De Parcq.....	Painting.....	101 75
May 28	Fahy & Lynch.....	Repairing side-walk.....	126 50
May 29	B. Higgins.....	Labor with team.....	11 25
June 1	Mrs. Ellen Daly.....	One barrel soft soap.....	4 50
June 1	Carl Schmidt.....	Repairing locks.....	29 00
June 2	John N. Jones.....	Bill hardware aud labor.....	357 50
June 2	Dunning & Sumner.....	Merchandise.....	48 00
June 2	Sorensen & Fredrickson..	Lumber.....	7 39
June 8	Hartford Steam Boiler, Inspection and Ins. Co.	Insurance.....	78,75
June 16	Thos. Regan.....	Gas fixtures and repairs.....	106 77
June 17	Keyser Bros.....	Fifty tin boxes.....	25 00
June 23	Mrs. Swink.....	One barrel soft soap.....	5 00
June 28	D. M. Kanouse.....	Washing lace curtains.....	6 00
June 29	Valentine Beck.....	Freight and drayage.....	19 20
June 30	J. H. De Parcq.....	Painting and glazing.....	61 50
July 1	Klauber & Adler.....	Merchandise.....	13 30
July 2	Jas. E. Fisher.....	Merchandise.....	6 06
July 2	Vroman & Frank.....	Merchandise.....	17 96
July 6	Bunker & Vroman.....	128 pounds of carpet rags.....	7 68
July 6	Bunker & Vroman.....	Lumber.....	75 31
July 21	Jacob Dengall.....	Two barrels soft soap.....	9 00
July 22	A. Scott.....	Hauling paper.....	3 50
July 30	B. Higgins.....	Teaming.....	12 00
Aug. 3	McConnel & Smith.....	Merchandise.....	3 75
Aug. 3	J. H. DePancy.....	Painting Supreme Court room..	200 25
Aug. 3	N. W. Telegraph Co.....	Services.....	1 45
Aug. 6	John H. Clark.....	Merchandise.....	81 49
Aug. 7	Thomas Welsh.....	One barrel soft soap.....	5 00
Aug. 7	Fay & Lynch.....	Mason-work, plastering &c.....	274 61
Aug. 9	Geo. Speckna.....	Sewing and laying carpets.....	26 87
Aug. 12	O. F. Blakely.....	One copy map of Wisconsin.....	4 50
Aug. 17	D. L. Delaney.....	Brooms.....	12 25
Aug. 17	Thomas Regan.....	Laber and material.....	115 27
Aug. 28	Alex. Gill.....	Thirty-four loads water.....	25 50
Aug. 28	Davidson & Warner.....	Brackets and labor.....	11 91
Sept. 2	J. H. D. Baker.....	Seeds and corn.....	3 70
Sept. 3	N. W. Telegraph Co.....	Services.....	1 30
Sept. 8	Jacob Dengall.....	Two barrels soft soap.....	9 00
Sept. 20	Harvy Lovejoy.....	Mending flags.....	1 25
			\$8,973 34

JAMES G. KNIGHT,
Sup't. Public Property.

DOCUMENT 2.

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

AS

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

JUNE 15, 1875.

Part I.--Fire and Marine Insurance.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
AS
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART I.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE,
MADISON, June 15, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of chapter 210, laws of 1874, I have the honor to submit the Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of State as Commissioner of Insurance. By the provisions of this act the report of the Insurance Department may be published separately or it may be included in the annual report of the Secretary of State.

The former method was adopted last year, for reasons then set forth, and it has been thought advisable to pursue the same course

in this regard the present year. By so doing, the Insurance Report can be published at a much earlier date than otherwise, and it is thought that the advantage to be derived from this circumstance is more than sufficient to offset the comparatively small additional expense of separate binding. It may also be added that the method adopted last year appears to have been generally satisfactory, and hence that it has seemed unnecessary to adopt a different one at the present time.

For reasons which are also set forth in the report of last year, the detailed statements filed in this office under the provisions of chapters 56 and 59, of the general laws of 1870, are not included in this report, with the exception of those filed by companies of this state. All essential items which such statements contain are, however, given in a tabulated form; and great care has been taken to make such tables so full and comprehensive that all information ordinarily necessary to determine the standing and character of companies transacting business in the state can be found in them. It is believed that these tables are more convenient for reference than the detailed statements from which they have been compiled; and by omitting the latter, the size of the report is, of course, very materially reduced from what it would be were such statements included.

It having been thought desirable that the public should be acquainted as early as possible with the condition of companies licensed for the current year, an abstract showing the paid capital, total assets, liabilities, income, and expenditures, and also the risks written, premiums received, and losses paid in this state, during the year 1874, was prepared by this department and distributed in the month of March last.

In the general supervision of insurance companies since the last report was issued, the same course therein stated has been followed, and such additional means have been used to secure the interests of the state and of policy-holders as time and experience have suggested; and in the preparation of this report the same general plan adopted last year has been followed, such additions being made, and such new topics introduced, as have seemed to be proper and advisable. In November last, circulars were sent to the secretaries of all companies then transacting business in the state, requesting that statements be sent in as early as practicable after the close of the year, which request was, in general, cheerfully complied with, thus

enabling this department to be in possession of a knowledge of the condition of such companies at an early day the present year.

COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE IN 1874.

During the year 1874, one hundred and nine Fire and Marine companies, including those of this state, were licensed by this department. Of this number, the following eight were admitted after the publication of the last report and before the close of the calendar year:

Name of company.	Location.	Date of admission.	Capital.
American	Philadelphia	Nov. 21, 1874	\$400,000
British America	Toronto	Sept. 15, 1874	212,602
Buffalo	Buffalo	Sept. 14, 1874	200,000
Germania	New Orleans	Dec. 31, 1874	200,000
Hudson	Jersey City, N. J.	July 7, 1874	200,400
Mercantile	Chicago	July 13, 1874	214,000
New Orleans Ins. Association.	New Orleans	Aug. 13, 1874	257,580
Royal Canadian	Montreal	Nov. 2, 1874	299,691

The following companies which did not transact business in the state in 1874, have been admitted the present year:

Name of company.	Location.	Date of admission.	Capital.
Citizens	Newark, N. J.	Feb. 15, 1875	\$200,000
Insurance Co. of State of Pa..	Philadelphia, Pa....	Mar. 31, 1875	200,000
Merchants	Newark, N. J.	Mar. 13, 1875	200,000
Reading	Reading, Pa.	April 5, 1875	200,000
Roger Williams	Providence, R. I., ...	April 9, 1875	200,000
Union Marine and Fire	Galveston, Texas. ...	April 14, 1875	200,000
Home Ins. and Banking Co. ...	.....do.....	April 17, 1875	205,000
Bangor	Bangor, Me.,	May 15, 1875	200,520
Equitable Fire and Marine ...	Providence, R. I., ..	June 5, 1875	200,000

COMPANIES WITHDRAWN.

The following companies that transacted business in the state, in 1874, have not complied with the laws of the state, and have not been licensed for the current year:

Alemannia, Cleveland.
 Atlantic and Pacific, Chicago.
 Brewers and Malsters, New York.
 German, Erie, Pa.
 National, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Narragansett Fire and Marine, Rhode Island.

COMPANIES NOW TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE.

During the present year, up to date of this report, one hundred and twelve companies have been licensed. Of these, ten are Wisconsin companies, eighty-nine those of other states of the Union, and thirteen those of foreign countries. They may be classified as follows:

Wisconsin joint-stock companies.....	3
Wisconsin mutual companies.....	7
Companies of other states.....	89
Joint-stock companies of other countries.....	13

The paid capital, net assets, and re-insurance reserve, and also the risks written, premiums received, and losses paid of the different classes of companies enumerated are given in the following tables:

Companies.	Paid capital.	Net assets.	Re-insurance reserve.
Wisconsin joint-stock companies.....	\$969,743	\$1,534,559	\$386,060
Wisconsin mutual companies.....	879,945	1,716,656	590,844
Companies of other states.....	34,338,395	73,243,849	27,211,033
Companies of foreign countries.....	15,134,113	13,778,609	6,242,246
Total.....	51,322,196	90,273,673	34,430,183

Companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
Wisconsin joint-stock companies.....	\$64,258,847	\$948,266	\$561,560
Wisconsin mutual companies.....	32,771,135	473,057	312,291
Companies of other states.....	4,390,202,160	47,297,515	23,279,548
Companies of foreign countries.....	1,149,932,915	11,565,893	4,897,827
Total.....	5,637,165,057	60,284,731	29,051,226

For a more detailed account of the standing and business operations of the different classes of companies enumerated, reference is made to the tables given herein.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The increase of capital of joint-stock companies during the past year, is given in the following table:

Name of company.	Paid capital, in 1873.	Paid capital, in 1874.	Increase.
WISCONSIN COMPANIES.			
Hekla	\$60,635	\$76,943	\$16,308
Northwestern National	300,000	600,000	300,000
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.			
Allemania, Pa.....	150,000	200,000	50,000
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspec. & Ins. Co. .	150,000	200,000	50,000
Insurance Company of North America ..	500,000	1,000,000	500,000
Mercantile, Ill.	214,000	236,500	24,500
COMPANIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.			
British America, Canada.....	212,602	238,340	25,738
Royal Canadian, Canada.....	299,691	536,930	237,239
Western Assurance, Canada	222,696	374,181	151,485

The capital of the Brewers' Insurance Company, of America, was increased in the year 1874, which increase is set forth in the report of last year. The capital of the Franklin Insurance Company, of West Virginia, has been reduced from \$200,000 to \$150,000.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN IN 1874.

With the exception of a fire which occurred at Oshkosh in the month of July, which destroyed property to the amount of about half a million of dollars, on which there was insurance for somewhat more than half that sum, the year 1874 was reasonably free from losses by fire in this state, and was a comparatively favorable one for insurance companies transacting business therein. The risks in that city were well divided, and no company suffered a very severe loss, the largest amount held by any one company in the burnt district being about twenty-five thousand dollars. Many

of the same companies, however, suffered heavily by the fire which occurred in Chicago at the same time.

The companies that transacted business in the state in 1874, and that have reported to this department, represented a paid capital of about forty-five millions of dollars. The total amount of risks written on property issued in the state during that year was \$154,795,630; premiums received thereon, \$2,271,059; losses paid, \$1,010,023. The risks written in 1873 amounted to \$157,406,089; premiums received, \$2,174,931; losses paid, \$993,281. In 1872 the risks written were \$142,351,376; premiums received, \$1,910,677; losses paid, \$922,637. It therefore appears that the ratio of losses to risks written in 1874 was 65 per cent.; in 1873, 63 per cent.; and in 1872, 65 per cent. The proportions of this business transacted by the different classes of companies named, during the years stated, are shown in the following table:

Companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
1874.			
Wisconsin joint-stock companies.....	\$17,918,006	\$260,186	\$105,590
Wisconsin mutual companies.....	28,282,467	450,557	278,587
Companies of other states.....	95,739,674	1,373,236	582,845
Companies of foreign countries.....	12,855,483	187,080	43,001
Total.....	154,795,630	2,271,059	1,010,023
1873.			
Wisconsin joint-stock companies.....	18,274,028	236,050	119,177
Wisconsin mutual companies.....	26,481,816	409,366	208,702
Companies of other states.....	98,564,529	1,332,712	573,510
Companies of foreign countries.....	14,085,716	196,803	91,892
Total.....	157,406,089	2,174,931	993,281
1872.			
Wisconsin joint-stock companies.....	17,530,664	210,433	63,516
Wisconsin mutual companies.....	25,204,801	366,394	262,983
Companies of other states.....	84,478,871	1,129,565	496,392
Companies of foreign countries.....	15,137,040	204,285	99,746
Total.....	142,351,376	1,910,677	922,637

WISCONSIN COMPANIES.

As the business of these companies is set forth in detail in their annual statements for the year 1874, printed in this report, and is summarized in the tables, it is deemed unnecessary to refer to the same specially here. It is, however, thought advisable and proper to give a brief history of the organization of these companies, and a list of the states in which they are now transacting business. All insurance companies organized or incorporated in the state previous to the year 1870, were, by chapter 56, of the general laws of that year, made subject to the provisions of that act, retaining, however, all privileges and powers granted by their charters.

BREWERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

This company was organized in August 1868, under the provisions of chapter 72, of the revised statutes and acts amendatory thereof, by the name of the "Brewers' Protective Insurance Company of the West." By chapter 20, of the private and local laws of 1871, its name was changed to that of the "Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of America." It is now transacting business in this state, and also in the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota.

HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Hekla Fire Insurance Company was incorporated by chapter 429, of the private and local laws of 1871. By chapter 119, of the laws of 1873, the time for holding the annual meeting of its stockholders was changed from the first Monday to the second Wednesday of January. It transacts business in this state only.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE.

This company was incorporated by chapter 63, of the private and local laws of 1869. It transacts business in the State of Wisconsin and also in the States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota, also in the Territories of Colorado and Dacotah. It is the only Wisconsin company that does a marine business.

CONCORDIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated by chapter 165, of the private and local laws of 1870, and commenced business the same year. Its principal office is in Milwaukee, and its business is confined to this state.

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated by chapter 416, of the private and local laws of 1852. Its charter was amended by chapter 58, of the private and local laws of 1858. It transacts no business outside of this state.

GERMANTOWN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated by chapter 278, of the private and local laws of 1854. Its charter was amended by chapter 331, private and local laws of 1857, (supplement,) and by chapters 351, 275, 2, 300, and 215, of 1863, 1866, 1867, 1869, and 1870, respectively. It transacts business in this state only.

HERMAN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated by chapter 372, of the private and local laws of 1856, under the name of the Herman Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company. By chapter 33, of the private and local laws of 1862, its name was changed to that of the Herman Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. Its business is confined to this state.

MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated by chapter 394, of the private and local laws of 1851. Its charter was amended by chapter 213, private and local laws of 1859, and again by chapter 321, of the private and local laws of 1865, (supplement.) It transacts no business outside of this state.

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated by chapter 43, of the general laws of 1852. Its charter was amended by chapter 80, of the private and local laws of 1855, and again by chapter 337, private and local laws

of 1864, (supplement,) and chapter 321, private and local laws of 1865. By chapter 359, private and local laws of 1868, the number of its directors was increased to fifteen, and its charter was again amended by chapter 430, private and local laws of 1871. It transacts business in this state and also in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

VERNON COUNTY SCANDINAVIAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated by chapter 309, of the private and local laws of 1867, and commenced business in 1870. It is located at Chaseburg, in Vernon county, and transacts no business outside of that county.

MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF WISCONSIN.

This company was incorporated by chapter 122, of the private and local laws of 1870, for the purpose of affording insurance of growing crops and fruits against losses by hail. Its operations were by this act limited to the county of Calumet. By chapter 131, of the private and local laws of 1871, its charter was amended so as to give it authority to operate anywhere in the state. It now transacts business in Wisconsin and also in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS OF WISCONSIN COMPANIES.

The aggregate business of Wisconsin companies for the year 1874 was as follows: Net risks in force December 31, 1873, \$126,240,897; risks written during the year, \$97,029,982; mean amount at risk, \$127,869,052; re-insurance reserve, \$976,904; net assets, \$3,251,215; premiums received, \$1,421,323; expenses, \$468,529; losses paid, \$873,851. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received, was 61.48 per cent; and the ratio of net assets to mean amount at risk, 2.55, per cent. The cash income of each of the joint-stock companies exceeded the expenditures, the total excess being \$154,969. The income of each of the mutual companies except one, the Madison Mutual, exceeded the expenditures, the total excess being \$79,269. The excess of expenditures over income in the case of the company named, was \$63,763.

The following table shows the mean amount at risk, net assets,

re-insurance reserve, and ratio of net assets to mean amount at risk, of Wisconsin companies for the past six years:

Number of companies.	Year.	Mean amount at risk.	Net assets.	Re-insurance reserve.	Ratio of net assets to mean am't at risk.
Ten.....	1874	\$127,869,052	\$3,251,215	\$906,974	\$2 54
Ten.....	1873	119,766,105	2,795,551	881,860	2 33
Ten.....	1872	105,163,495	2,644,103	780,942	2 52
Eleven.....	1871	113,659,436	2,472,392	618,641	2 17
Ten.....	1870	114,986,469	2,911,012	569,899	2 53
Eight.....	1869	108,704,782	2,744,425	265,539	2 52
Total.....	.....	690,149,339	16,818,698	4,023,855	2 43

For other items of interest relative to the standing and business operations of Wisconsin companies, reference is made to the tables.

ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS.

The aggregate assets of Wisconsin joint-stock companies, as shown by the last statements, is \$1,582,133, an increase from the previous year of \$483,357. The total amount of assets of the mutual companies is \$1,656,726, a decrease from that shown by the statements of 1873 of \$145,996. These assets are described in detail in the statements referred to.

The following is a summary of the different classes of assets for the last four years:

Stock companies.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Real estate				
Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$237,086	\$ 64,301	\$ 53,981	\$21,418
Stocks and bonds.....	913,748	679,359	570,397	411,034
Loans on collaterals, and other loans.....	56,323	29,853	3,600	1,451
Cash	234,504	204,358	108,464	95,507
Interest due and accrued	4,200	6,600	5,658	1,900
Unpaid premiums	115,802	95,151	104,591	25,300
Miscellaneous	21,208	19,254	26,089	18,190
Total.....	1,582,871	1,098,876	872,780	574,800
Doubtful assets.....	738	100	955	1,200
Total.....	1,582,133	1,098,776	871,825	573,600

Summary of assets for the last four years—Continued.

Mutual companies.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Real estate.....	\$37,690	\$33,603	\$35,966	\$28,889
Loans on bonds and mortgages	103,854	86,836	62,604	56,517
Stocks and bonds.....	354,161	352,321	306,064	238,077
Loans on collaterals, and other loans.....	26,652	18,357	13,909	15,726
Cash.....	92,519	88,582	68,032	146,716
Interest due and accrued	9,549	10,354	8,694	9,211
Unpaid premiums	165,028	163,931	175,584	203,269
Premium notes.....	869,542	1,041,751	1,180,894	1,340,322
Miscellaneous	6,922	7,071	7,438	69,088
Total.....	1,665,517	1,802,806	1,859,185	2,107,815
Doubtful assets.....	8,791	104	3,950	55,962
Total.....	1,656,726	1,802,702	1,855,235	2,051,853

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

During the past year many inquiries have been addressed to this department relative to the laws regulating town insurance companies. It is therefore thought proper to refer to them here. Such companies are not required to make reports to this office, and are not considered subject to the provisions of chapter 56, of the general laws of 1870, and other acts relating to the business of insurance in general. Hence, they are governed entirely by the laws relating to their organization, and prescribing their rights and duties.

The first law of the state on this subject was chapter 46, of the general laws of 1859. By this act it was provided that any number of persons, not less than twenty-five, residing in any town in the state, and owning property to an amount of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, might form themselves into a company for mutual insurance against loss or damage by fire; and provided that such company so formed should possess the usual powers and be subject to the usual duties of corporations. This act was amended by chapter 67, of the general laws of 1860, so that residents of any four adjoining towns might form such a company. In 1872 a general

law was passed on the subject of the organization of town insurance companies, which, so far as the formation of such companies was concerned, embodied substantially the provisions of the law of 1859, as amended by that of 1860.

This act was amended by chapter 215, of the laws of 1873, and again by chapter 185, of the laws of 1874. By the last-named act it was provided that any number of persons not less than twenty-five residing in adjoining towns in any county in the state, and owning property to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars might form a town insurance company. By this provision it was understood that the towns referred to should be in the same county. This, however, was changed by chapter 240, of the laws of 1875. In the last-named year four acts were passed on the subject of town insurance companies, and it is thought proper to give them herein:

CHAPTER 240.

AN ACT authorizing adjoining towns, not exceeding fifteen in number, to form insurance companies.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any number of persons not less than twenty-five residing in adjoining towns in this state, who shall own collectively property of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars in value which they desire to have insured, to form themselves into a company for mutual insurance against loss or damage by fire or lightning, which corporation shall possess the usual powers and be subject to the usual duties of corporations, and the corporate name thereof shall embrace the name of the town in which the business office of said company shall be located; *provided, however,* that the adjoining towns in which the said persons reside and in which they shall have authority to do a business of mutual insurance, shall not exceed fifteen in number.

SECTION 2. The company thus formed shall have all the rights and be subject to all the duties either conferred or imposed upon town insurance companies, by chapter 103, of the laws of 1872, and the acts amendatory thereof.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 4, 1875.

CHAPTER 260.

AN ACT to amend section 5, of chapter 103, of the general laws of 1872, entitled, "An act authorizing the formation of town insurance companies," approved March 23, 1872, and the act amendatory thereto, approved March 17, 1873.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section (5), of chapter one hundred and three (103), of the general

laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two (1872), and the acts amendatory thereof, are hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section five (5). Every person so insured shall give his undertaking, bearing even date with the policy so issued to him, binding himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay his pro rata share to the company of all losses or damages by fire or lightning, which may be sustained by any member thereof; and every such undertaking shall, within ten days after the acceptance by the said company of said undertaking, be filed in the office of the secretary of such company, and shall remain on file in such office except when required to be produced in court as evidence. He shall also at the time of effecting such insurance, pay such percentage in cash, and such reasonable sums for a policy as may be required by the rules or by-laws of the company."

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 5, 1875.

CHAPTER 304.

AN ACT to permit town insurance companies to insure the real and personal property of the inhabitants of any adjoining towns in the same county where such town insurance companies may be located, without reorganization, in conformity with the present town insurance law.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any organized town insurance companies in this state, without reorganization, to insure the real and personal property of the inhabitants of any adjoining towns in the same county where such town insurance company may be located, in the same manner and at the same rates of insurance as said town insurance companies are now or may be hereafter permitted to do under the present town insurance laws, and their own corporate by-laws.

SECTION 2. It shall be lawful for such organized town insurance companies, from time to time, as occasion requires, to choose any of their officers from such adjoining towns as they would be permitted to do if such adjoining towns had been embraced in their territory at its organization.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1875.

CHAPTER 335.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and eighty-five (185), of the general laws of 1874, entitled, "An act to amend chapter one hundred and three (103), of the general laws of 1872, entitled, 'an act authorizing the formation of town insurance companies,'" approved March 23, 1872, and the act amendatory thereto, approved March 17, 1873.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two (2), of chapter one hundred and eighty-five (185), of the

general laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four (1874), is hereby repealed, and section three (3), of chapter two hundred and fifteen (215), of the general laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three (1873), is hereby restored, the same to be and read as follows: Section three (3). Section ten (10), of said chapter, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No company founded under this act shall insure any property out of the town or towns in which the said company is located, nor shall they insure any property other than detached dwellings and their contents, and farm-buildings and their contents, and live stock while on the premises, or running at large, and hay and grain in the bin or stack; *provided, however*, that if the majority of the directors of such company deem it proper to insure school-houses and churches, and the furniture in said school-houses and churches, it shall be lawful for them to insure the same, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars(\$1,500) in any one risk, but they shall not insure any property within the limits of any incorporated village or city in this state.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 5, 1875.

It has been thought that to give all of the existing laws of the state relating to town insurance companies would require more space than it would be proper to occupy in this report. The foregoing, however, contain the most important and essential provisions, and references are given to all others that relate to the subject. Besides town insurance companies, there are a few others in the state that were organized prior to the passage of chapter 56, of the general laws of 1870, and that by the provisions of their charters are not subject to its provisions. These are all local in their character and do a limited business. As they are not required to report to this department, no details can be given.

OSHKOSH FIRE, APRIL 28, 1875.

On the 28th of April last, a fire broke out at Oshkosh, by which property to the amount of about one million five hundred thousand dollars was destroyed.

On the 15th of May a circular was sent from this office to each of the companies having an agency in that city, inquiring as to the loss sustained by such company. Responses were duly received and from them it appears that, as a rule, losses were adjusted and paid with reasonable promptness.

The list given below has been compiled from the statements received from the companies, showing the losses sustained. In some cases, the matter of adjusting was not completed at the time statements were made, and hence the figures given are only approximately correct. It is believed, however, that in most instances they will vary but little from the actual amounts.

Statement of Losses.

Name of company.	Location.	Amount of loss.
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.		
Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of America.	Milwaukee	\$11,718 86
Northwestern National.....	.....do.....	43,500 00
WISCONSIN MUTUAL COMPANIES.		
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	Milwaukee	6,517 40
Dodge County Mutual.....	Waupun	2,845 65
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	Germantown	6,307 00
Madison Mutual.....	Madison	28,472 05
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	Milwaukee	21,243 61
Total losses of Wisconsin companies ..	.....	120,604 57
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.		
Ætna	Hartford, Conn	65,000 00
Atlas .....	.....do.....	9,501 40
American.....	Chicago, Ill	3,734 02
American Central.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	800 00
Allemannia	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	31,115 01
Amazon	Cincinnati, Ohio....	2,500 00
Armenia	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3,130 54
American.....	Philadelphia, Pa....	2,206 30
Black River	Watertown, N. Y....	2,042 00
Continental	New York, N. Y....	35,000 00
Clay Fire and Marine.....	Newport, Ky	400 00
Connecticut Fire.....	Hartford, Conn	10,000 00
Citizens	Newark, N. J.....	1,933 37
Detroit Fire and Marine.....	Detroit, Mich	1,700 00
Franklin Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa....	9,000 00
Fire Association.....	.....do.....	16,781 51

Statement of Losses—Continued.

Name of company.	Location.	Amount of loss.
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Continued.		
Fairfield Fire.....	South Norwalk, Conn.	\$4,280 50
Fireman's Fund.....	San Francisco, Cal ..	3,749 79
Franklin	Wheeling, W. Va....	6,000 00
Faneuil Hall.....	Boston, Mass	3,100 00
German American.....	New York, N. Y	14,540 00
Germania	New York, N. Y....	16,186 27
German	Freeport, Ill.....	117 12
Globe	Chicago, Ill	3,288 30
Home.....	New York, N. Y....	75,000 00
Hanover Fire	New York, N. Y....	16,186 27
Hartford Fire.....	Hartford, Conn	36,800 00
Humboldt	Newark, N. J.....	2,439 44
Home.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	6,875 00
Hudson.....	Jersey City, N. J....	2,212 50
Insurance Company of North America.....	Philadelphia, Pa....	57,192 31
Kansas.....	Leavenworth, Kan...	1,718 00
Manhattan.....	New York, N. Y....	6,350 00
Merchants'	Newark, N. J.....	2,308 78
Milville Mutual.....	Milville, N. J	6,848 50
Mercantile.....	Chicago, Ill	150 00
National Fire.....	Hartford, Conn	7,813 22
Niagara	New York, N. Y....	13,863 52
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans, La....	5,789 15
Orient.....	Hartford, Conn	15,704 32
Phoenix.....	Hartford, Conn	70,000 00
Peoples	Memphis, Tenn.....	17,926 06
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa....	8,829 81
Penn Fire .....	..... do.....	17,496 80
Phenix... ..	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	25,000 00
Planters'	Memphis, Tenn.....	2,700 00
St. Paul Fire and Marine	St. Paul, Minn.....	5,939 86
St. Joseph Fire and Marine.....	St. Joseph, Mo	2,752 11
Springfield Fire and Marine	Springfield, Mass ...	40,000 00
Traders'	Chicago, Ill	3,912 61
Watertown Fire.....	Watertown, N. Y....	3,352 00
Total losses of companies of other states .....	.....	701,166 39

Statement of Losses—Continued.

Name of company.	Location.	Amount of loss.
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
Commercial Union, (U. S. branch).....	London, G. B.....	\$6,937 21
Lancashire, (U. S. branch).....	Manchester, G. B...	17,555 36
Liverpool and London and Globe, (U. S. b'ch)	Liverpool, G. B.....	48,900 00
North British Mercantile, (U. S. branch)	London, G. B.....	24,500 00
Royal Canadian	Montreal, Canada...	775 00
Total losses of foreign companies.....	.....	98,667 57
Aggregate amount of losses.....	.....	920,438 53

LEGISLATION.

The laws of the state relating to fire and marine insurance companies transacting a general business are the following:

Chapter 100, general laws of 1866, which makes it the duty of the State Treasurer to receive and hold in trust for the policy-holders of any insurance company incorporated by the laws of the state, such bonds or other securities as may be offered by such company; chapter 56, general laws of 1870, which provides for the organization of insurance companies and defines and prescribes the rights and duties of all companies transacting a general business in the state; chapter 126, general laws of 1870, defining the term "fire-department;" chapter 13, general laws of 1871, relating to the protection of the public against unauthorized insurance agents; chapter 64, general laws of 1872, relating to the change of venue or removal of suits from State to Federal courts; chapter 95, general laws of 1872, providing for a lien on boats and vessels for premiums due for fire or marine insurance thereon; chapter 299, laws of 1873, amendatory of chapter 56, general laws of 1870; chapter 60, laws of 1874, prohibiting certain conditions and provisions in policies; chapter 347, of the laws of the same year, providing that the amount named in a policy shall be the measure of damages in case of a total loss; chapter 164, laws of 1875, authorizing fire insurance companies to amend their charters or articles of association so as to provide for the election of a board of managers, in lieu of directors

or trustees; chapter 205, laws of 1875, relative to the service of process on insurance companies of other states or on those of foreign governments transacting business in this state; and chapter 314, of the laws of the same year, providing against extraordinary conflagrations, and for the creation of safety-funds.

The laws passed previous to the session of 1875, have been referred to in previous reports. Chapter 164, of the laws of this year, provides that any fire insurance company organized or created by any general or special law of the state, may, at any meeting of its members or stockholders duly called, amend its charter or articles of association, so as to provide for the election of a board of managers, consisting of a president, secretary, and not less than three nor more than five stockholders or members, to act in lieu of its board of directors or trustees. It provides further, that the mode and manner of electing such board of managers shall be regulated by the by-laws of the company, and that said board when duly elected, shall exercise the corporate powers of the company and manage its affairs, and shall be vested with the powers and subject to the duties imposed upon the directors and executive committee of such company, unless the stockholders shall by their by-laws or articles of association direct differently. Chapter 205, provides that any summons or process in any action in a court in this state against any company not organized under the laws of the state, but transacting business therein, may be served on any agent of such company, and that such service shall be deemed a valid personal service on such company. It defines the term agent as used in said act to be a regularly appointed agent, or a surveyor, broker, or any person who shall receive an application or make any contract for insurance, or collect or receive premiums or deliver policies. Chapter 314, containing new and important provisions, it is thought proper to give it in full:

CHAPTER 314.

AN ACT to provide against extraordinary conflagrations, and for the creation of safety-funds by fire insurance companies.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Hereafter [hereafter] it shall be lawful for any fire insurance company organized under the laws of this state to create the funds herein provided for, to be

known and designated as the quarterly [guaranty] surplus fund and the special reserve fund, and to avail itself of the provisions of this act, upon complying with the requirements thereof.

SECTION 2. Any fire insurance company desiring to create such funds shall, and it is hereby authorized to do so upon the adoption of a resolution by its board of directors at a regular meeting thereof, and filing with the Secretary of State a copy thereof, declaring the desire and intention of such company to create such funds and to do business under the provisions of this act; and as soon after the filing of such copy of the resolution as convenient, the Secretary of State shall make, or cause to be made, an examination of such company, and he shall make a certificate of the result thereof, which shall particularly set forth the amount of surplus funds held by such company at the date of such examination, which under the provisions of this act are to, and may be equally divided between and be set apart to constitute said guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, which certificate shall be recorded in the insurance department; and from and after the date of the recording of said certificate, all the policies and renewals of policies issued by said company shall have printed thereon by said company a notice that the same are issued under and in pursuance of this act, referring to the same by its chapter, date, and title, and such policies and renewals shall be deemed to have been issued and received subject to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. After the date mentioned in any such resolution so passed and filed it shall not be lawful for such company to make, declare, or pay in any form, any dividend upon its capital stock exceeding seven (7) per cent. per annum thereupon and upon the surplus funds to be formed hereunder, until after its guaranty surplus fund and its special reserve fund shall [have] together accumulated to an amount equal to its said capital stock; and the entire surplus profits of such company above such annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. shall be equally divided between, and be set apart to constitute the said guaranty surplus fund and the said special reserve fund, which said funds shall be held and used as hereinafter provided, and not otherwise; and any company doing business under this act, which shall declare or pay any dividend contrary to the provisions herein contained, shall be liable to be proceeded against by the Attorney-General for the [its] dissolution.

SECTION 4. Said guaranty surplus fund shall be held and invested by such company the same as its capital stock and surplus accumulation, and shall be liable and applicable in the same manner as the capital stock to the payment generally of the losses of such company.

SECTION 5. Said special reserve fund shall be invested according to existing laws relating to investments of capital by fire insurance companies, and shall be deposited from time to time as the same shall accumulate, and be invested with the State Treasurer, who shall permit the company depositing the same to change such deposits by substituting for those withdrawn others of equal amount and value to, and collect and receive the interests or dividends upon such securities as the same may accrue; and such special reserve fund shall be deemed a fund contributed by the stockholders to protect such company and its policy-holders other than claimants for losses already existing, or then incurred, in case of such extraordinary conflagration or conflagrations as hereinafter mentioned; and said fund shall not be regarded as any part

or portion of the assets in possession of said company so as to be or render the same liable for any claim or claims for loss by fire or otherwise except as herein provided.

SECTION 6. In estimating the profit of any such company for the purpose of making a division thereof between said guaranty surplus fund and such special reserve fund, there shall be deducted from the gross assets of the company, including for this purpose the amount of the special reserve fund, the sum of the following items: First, the amount of all outstanding claims; second, an amount sufficient to meet the liability of such company for the unearned premiums received on policies having less than one year to run from date of policy, and a pro rata proportion of the premiums received on the policies having more than one year to run from date of policy, and shall be known as the re-insurance liability; third, the amount of its guaranty surplus fund and of its special reserve fund; fourth, the amount of the capital of the company, and fifth, interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum upon the amount of the capital and of the said funds for whatever time shall have elapsed since the last preceding cash dividend; and the balance shall constitute the net surplus of the company subject to an equal division between the said funds as herein provided.

SECTION 7. In the event of any extensive conflagration or conflagrations, whereby the claims upon such company shall exceed the amount of its capital stock and the guaranty surplus fund provided for by this act, the said company shall notify the Secretary of State of the fact, who shall then make, or cause to be made, an examination of said company, and shall issue his certificate of the result, showing the amounts of capital, of guaranty surplus fund, of special reserve fund, of re-insurance liability, and of other assets, and upon his issuing such certificate in duplicate, one copy to be given to the company and one to be recorded in the insurance department, the said special reserve fund shall be immediately held to protect all policy-holders of said company other than such as are claimants upon it at the time or such as became such claimants in consequence of such conflagration, or conflagrations; and the amount of said special reserve fund and an amount equal to the unearned premiums of such company, to be ascertained as hereinbefore provided, shall constitute the capital and assets of such company for the protection of policy-holders other than such claimants, and for the further conduct of its business; and such official certificate of the Secretary of State shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties interested in such company, whether as stockholders, creditors, or policy-holders, and upon the payment to the claimants, for losses or otherwise, existing at the time of or caused by such general conflagration or conflagrations, of the amount to which they are respectively entitled in proportion to their several claims, of the full sum of the capital of such company, and of its guaranty surplus fund, and of its assets, excepting only such special reserve fund and an amount of its assets equal to the liability of the company for unearned premiums as so certified by the Secretary of State, such company shall be forever discharged from any and all further liability to such claimants and to each of them; and the said superintendent shall, after issuing his said certificate, upon the demand of such company, transfer to it all such securities as shall have been deposited with him by such company as such special reserve fund; and if the amount of such special reserve fund be less than fifty per cent. of the full amount of the capital of the company, a requisition shall be issued by the said Secretary of State upon the stockholders to make up such capital to that proportion of its full amount, in

the manner now provided by law in the case of companies with impaired capital; *and provided further*, that any capital so impaired shall be made up to at least the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000); and in case said company, after such requisition, shall fail to make its capital to at least said amount of \$200,000, as therein directed, said special reserve fund shall still be held as security and liable for any and all losses occurring upon policies of such company after such conflagration or conflagrations. Such company shall, in its annual statement to the Insurance Department of this state, set forth the amount of such special reserve fund and of its guaranty surplus fund.

SECTION 8. If at any time after said special reserve fund shall have been accumulated by any company, it shall appear, upon examination by the said Secretary of State, that the capital of such company has in the absence of any such extensive conflagration, become impaired so as to cause him to order a call upon the stockholders to make up such impairment, the board of directors of such company may either comply with such order and require the necessary payment by the stockholders, or, at their option, they may apply for that purpose so much of said special reserve fund as will make such impairment good. No company doing business under this act shall insure any larger amount upon any single risk than is permitted by law to a company possessing the same amount of capital irrespective of the funds hereby provided for.

SECTION 9. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 5, 1875.

A bill was introduced at the last session of the legislature for the repeal of chapter 347 of the laws of 1874, but it failed to pass. The merits of this law were briefly discussed in the report of this department for last year, and to this report for such discussion reference is made. The experience of the past season has not been such as to afford any additional information as to the advisability of having this law retained on the statute book. I am not aware that any case has arisen under it, and practically it seems to have had but little effect on the business of insurance. That there are objections that can be urged against the law is doubtless true, and yet the question which it involves, that of providing a remedy for the evils of over-insurance, is one that is difficult of solution. The legislature having considered the matter, and no change having been made in the law, it is not deemed necessary to enter into any extended discussion of its merits here.

No company of the state has yet declared its intention of complying with the provisions of chapter 314, of the laws of 1875, in the manner provided in said act. It is thought hardly probable that any company will do so the present year. As the act is given

herein, it is not thought necessary to refer to it at length, but to its provisions the attention of those concerned is respectfully invited.

The legislature of 1874 passed an act, chapter 307, which, though not relating directly and exclusively to insurance companies, may be of interest to them. It provides that any incorporated company or society organized or created by any general or special law of the state, may by a vote of a majority of its stockholders, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, increase or decrease the number of its directors or trustees, and may change the time and manner of their elections; *provided, however*, that the number shall not be less than three. It also authorizes any such company or society, by a majority vote of all its stockholders, to change its corporate name and adopt such other name as the stockholders may designate by vote or resolution, and provides that in the event of any such change of name being made, there shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State a copy of the resolution making such change, which copy shall be certified by the secretary of the company, and have its seal thereto affixed. The change of name takes place from the time of filing such resolution, but the same is required to be published for at least one week in the official state paper. This act also repeals all laws authorizing or allowing the directors of any company organized or created under the laws of the state, to increase or decrease the amount of capital stock or number of shares of such company, and provides that no change in the capital stock shall be made, unless by and with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the owners of all outstanding stock, at a meeting of the stockholders specially called for that purpose.

It has been thought proper and advisable to thus refer at some length to the laws of the state relating to the business of insurance, for the reason that inquiries are frequently addressed to this office relative to such matters, by policy-holders, as well as insurance agents and others having a special interest in the business.

The subject of taxation was discussed in the report for last year, and as it is believed that no very material changes in legislation relative to the matter have been made since that time, in any considerable number of the states, it is not deemed necessary to refer to it here again.

APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY, AND FILING AGREEMENT THAT CASES
WILL NOT BE REMOVED FROM STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS.

Section 22, chapter 56, of the general laws of 1870, provides that any company organized under the laws of any other state of the United States or any foreign government shall, before being licensed to transact business in this state, appoint an attorney on whom process of law can be served, and file an agreement that such company will not remove suits for trial into the United States circuit court or Federal courts; and chapter 64, general laws of 1872, provides that in case any insurance company shall make application to change the venue or remove any suit or action commenced in any court of the State of Wisconsin to the United States circuit or district court, or to any Federal court contrary to the provisions of any law of the state, or contrary to said agreement, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State or other proper officer to revoke the license issued to such company to transact business in this state.

In a case involving, in part, the validity of the agreement referred to, and of the law requiring it, taken by the Home Insurance Company, of New York, to the Supreme Court of the United States, on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of this state, which had sustained the law, (30 Wis., 496,) it was held that such an agreement and the law requiring it are invalid, being repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. 20 Wallace 445.

It seems, however, to have been admitted that the state may entirely exclude such companies, or impose terms that are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, as a condition to their transacting business in the state, the point decided being that the law requiring the agreement referred to is not in accordance with the Federal Constitution.

Since this decision was rendered, some of the companies of other states, transacting business in Wisconsin, have claimed the right to remove suits to the Federal courts and disregard such agreements and still continue to do business in the state. Thus far, however, the requirements of the state law have been complied with in this regard, and such compliance has been insisted on by this department; but in view of the circumstances stated, and of the decision referred to, it is thought proper to invite the attention of the legislature to a consideration of the question whether any additional

legislation is necessary to secure the object contemplated by the law requiring such agreement to be filed, which evidently was to have the trial of insurance cases as near as practicable to the homes of policy-holders, and thus prevent, as far as possible, legislation which would otherwise be more inconvenient and expensive.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER DOYLE,
Secretary of State, and ex-officio
Commissioner of Insurance.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

LIST OF FIRE AND FIRE-MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN IN 1874.

TABLE No. I.—Officers.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Commenc'd business.
		President.	Secretary.		
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.					
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America	Milwaukee	Jacob Obermann	Joseph Schlitz		April, 1869
Hekla Fire	Madison	J. A. Johnson	Halle Steensland		June, 1871
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	Alexander Mitchell	Frank H. Whipp		July, 1869
WISCONSIN MUTUAL COMPANIES.					
Concordia Mutual Fire	Milwaukee	C. Eissfeldt	Gustav Wollaeger		Mar., 1870
Dodge County Mutual	Waupun	Wm. Hobkirk	J. A. Baker		Nov. 1852
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	Germantown	Louis C. Wagner	Henry Fleischer .....		..... 1854
Herman Farmers' Mutual	Woodland	John Zirbel	John Steiner .....		..... 1857
Madison Mutual	Madison	David Atwood	B. E. Hutchinson		April, 1851
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	Milwaukee	Christian Preusser	Adolph J. Cramer		Mar. 1852
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mut. Fire	Chaseburg	E. Nelson	Ole Johnson .....		..... 1870
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.					
Ætna	Hartford, Conn.	Lucius J. Hendee	Jotham Goodnow	Charles W. Potter, Milwaukee	Aug., 1819
Allemania	Pittsburg, Pa.	Robert C. Schmertz	Charles F. Herrosee	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee	July, 1868
Amazon	Cincinnati, Ohio	Gazzam Gano	Byron D. West	W. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Oct., 1871
American	Chicago, Ill.	H. Z. Culver	Chas. L. Currier	Whitford & Hefron, Beloit	April, 1859
American	Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas R. Morris	Albert C. L. Crawford	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Mar., 1810
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.	George T. Cram	James Newman	Samuel P. Gary, Oshkosh	Feb., 1852
Armenia	Pittsburg, Pa.	S. S. D. Thompson	James L. Butler	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee	June, 1872
Atlantic	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John D. Cocks	William D. Cornell	Charles J. Cary, Milwaukee	Jan., 1872
Atlas	Hartford, Conn.	J. H. Sprague	E. B. Huntington	David S. Ordway, Milwaukee	July, 1873
Bangor	Bangor, Me.	Samuel F. Humphrey	Oliver B. Plummer	Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee	May, 1872
Black River	Watertown, N. Y.	Geo. F. Paddock	A. H. Wray	Charles J. Cary, Milwaukee	Mar., 1872
Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y.	Pascal P. Pratt	Edward B. Smith	Frank H. Whipp, Milwaukee	July, 1874

Capital City.....	Albany, N. Y.....	Frank Chamberlain.....	James F. Crosby.....	A. W. Hatch, Milwaukee.....	Feb., 1865
Citizens'.....	Newark, N. J.....	James G. Darling.....	A. Paul Scharpf.....	Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee.....	May, 1869
Clay Fire and Marine.....	Newport, Ky.....	Daniel Wolf.....	E. H. Morin.....	B. H. Edgerton, Milwaukee.....	July, 1856
Commerce.....	Albany, N. Y.....	Adam Van Allen.....	Richard V. De Witt.....	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.....	June, 1859
Connecticut Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	M. Bennett, jr.....	Charles R. Burt.....	F. W. Jacobi, Milwaukee.....	July, 1850
Continental.....	New York, N. Y.....	Geo. T. Hope.....	Cyrus Peck.....	Jno. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1853
Detroit Fire and Marine.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Caleb Van Husan.....	James J. Clark.....	Jos. W. Hobbins, Madison.....	Mar., 1866
Equitable Fire and Marine.....	Providence, R. I.....	Fred W. Arnold.....	Jas. E. Tillinghast.....	David M. Belden, Milwaukee.....	Sept., 1860
Fairfield Fire.....	South Norwalk, Conn.....	Winfield S. Hanford.....	Henry R. Turner.....	James H. Dodge, Milwaukee.....	May, 1870
Faneuil Hall.....	Boston, Mass.....	K. S. Chaffee.....	J. W. Kinsley.....	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1872
Fire Association.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	William T. Butler.....	Jacob H. Lex.....	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1820
Fireman's Fund.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	David J. Staples.....	George D. Dornin.....	Alex. Cohen, Milwaukee.....	June, 1863
Franklin Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Alfred G. Baker.....	Theodore M. Reger.....	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	June, 1829
Franklin.....	Wheeling, West Va.....	George Mendel.....	John Bishop.....	Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1863
German.....	Freeport, Ill.....	M. Hettinger.....	F. Gund.....	Theodore F. Rodolph, La Crosse.....	Oct., 1866
German-American.....	New York, N. Y.....	Emil Olbermann.....	James A. Silvey.....	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1872
Germania Fire.....	do.....	Rudolph Garrigue.....	Hugo Schuman.....	George E. Redfield, Beaver Dam.....	Mar., 1859
Germania.....	New Orleans, La.....	H. Zuberbarier.....	Emil Maier.....	Frederick Mohr, Madison.....	Mar., 1866
Girard Fire and Marine.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Thomas Craven.....	James B. Alvord.....	E. S. McBride, Madison.....	May, 1853
Glens Falls.....	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	Russell M. Little.....	John L. Cunningham.....	J. W. Hobbins, Madison.....	May, 1850
Globe.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Geo. F. Harding.....	S. P. Walker.....	Addison B. Myers, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1871
Hanover Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	Benj. S. Wolcott.....	J. Rensom Lane.....	George E. Redfield, Beaver Dam.....	April, 1852
Hartford Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	George L. Chase.....	J. D. Browne.....	D. M. Belden, Milwaukee.....	Aug., 1810
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.....	Hartford, Conn.....	I. M. Allen.....	J. B. Purie.....	S. M. Ogden, Milwaukee.....	Oct., 1866
Hoffman Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	Marcus F. Hodges.....	John D. Macintyre.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	May, 1864
Home.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	J. B. Hall.....	L. C. Butler.....	John B. Williams, Janesville.....	Jan., 1864
Home.....	New York, N. Y.....	Charles J. Martin.....	John H. Washburn.....	H. L. Durand, Racine.....	April, 1872
Home Insurance and Banking Co.....	Galveston, Texas.....	J. H. Burnett.....	W. B. Sorley.....	Alex. Cohen, Milwaukee.....	April, 1853
Howard.....	New York, N. Y.....	Samuel T. Suidmore.....	Theodore Keeler.....	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1825
Hudson.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	James Gopsill.....	John F. Jenne.....	W. T. Durand, Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1842
Humboldt.....	Newark, N. J.....	Geo. Brown.....	J. Griswold.....	Hy. C. Payne, Milwaukee.....	May, 1870
Insurance Co. of North America.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Arthur G. Coffin.....	Mathias Morris.....	A. H. Main, Madison.....	..... 1792
Insurance Co. of the State of Pa.....	do.....	Henry D. Sherrerd.....	Jos. H. Hollinshead.....	E. C. Hubbard, Milwaukee.....	Nov., 1794
Irving.....	New York, N. Y.....	Martin L. Crowell.....	James N. Wilson.....	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee.....	April, 1872
Kansas.....	Leavenworth, Kans.....	E. Hensley.....	Ed. Russell.....	A. B. Myers, Milwaukee.....	July, 1864
Lamar.....	New York, N. Y.....	Isaac R. St. John.....	Wm. R. McDiarmid.....	Wm. F. Durand, Milwaukee.....	April 1872
Lorillard.....	do.....	Carlisle Norwood.....	John C. Mills.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1872
Manhattan.....	do.....	Andrew J. Smith.....	John H. Bedell.....	H. S. Durand, Racine.....	Mar., 1872
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine.....	Boston, Mass.....	Samuel Gould.....	James J. Goodrich.....	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1873

TABLE NO. I.—Officers—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Commenc'd business.
		President.	Secretary.		
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Cont'd.					
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire	New York, N. Y.....	James R. Lott.....	John M. Tompkin.....	W. B. & E. C. Hibbard, Mil	April, 1853
Mercantile	Chicago, Ill.....	W. M. Brewer.....	W. S. Babcock.....	A. R. Mosher, Madison.....	Jan., 1874
Mercantile	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Wm. J. Gordon.....	Geo. A. Tisdale.....	Wm. P. McLaren, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1871
Mercantile Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	Elwood Walter.....	C. J. Despard.....	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	April, 1842
Merchants'	Newark, N. J.....	Silas Merchant.....	Henry Bowles.....	Alexander Cohen, Milwaukee.....	April, 1858
Merchants'	Providence, R. I.....	Walter Paine.....	Charles Foster.....	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee.....	June, 1851
Meriden.....	Meriden, Conn.....	L. W. Clarke.....	E. B. Cowles.....	W. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	Feb., 1872
Millville Mutual Marine and Fire.....	Millville, N. J.....	Nathaniel Stratton.....	F. L. Mulford	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1867
National Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Mark Howard.....	James Nichols.....	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1871
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans, La.....	Michael Musson.....	George Lanoux.....	David M. Belden, Milwaukee.....	Aug., 1869
New Orleans.....	do.....	J. Tuye.....	J. W. Hincks.....	Helfenstein & Durand, Milwaukee.....	Oct., 1859
Niagara.....	New York, N. Y.....	Henry A. Howe.....	Peter Notman.....	Geo. E. Redfield, Beaver Dam.....	Aug., 1850
Orient.....	Hartford, Conn.....	S. C. Preston.....	Geo. W. Lester.....	C. H. Vilas, Madison.....	Jan., 1872
Orient Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	Eugene Dutilh.....	Charles Irving.....	Alfred Church, Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1854
Pacific Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	John K. Myers.....	Thomas Hale.....	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee	Jan., 1855
Penn Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Thomas F. Blakeman.....	J. R. Warner.....	H. C. Payne, Milwaukee.....	Aug., 1872
Pennsylvania Fire.....	do.....	John Devereux.....	Wm. G. Crowell	P. C. Hale, Milwaukee.....	April, 1825
Peoples'	Memphis, Tenn.....	Wm. B. Greenlaw.....	J. A. Simmons.....	A. B. Myers, Milwaukee.....	April, 1867
Phenix.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Stephen Crowell.....	Philander Shaw.....	Main & Spooner, Madison.....	Sept., 1853
Phoenix	Hartford, Conn.....	H. Kellogg.....	D. W. C. Kilton.....	Phil. Spooner, Madison.....	June, 1854
Planters'	Memphis, Tenn.....	D. T. Porter.....	W. A. Goodman.....	Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee.....	Aug., 1869
Prescott.....	Boston, Mass.....	Franklin Greene.....	Francis H. Stevens.....	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1873
Providence Washington.....	Providence, R. I.....	J. H. Dewolf.....	Warren S. Greene.....	H. S. Durand, Racine.....	1799
Reading.....	Reading, Pa.....	Wm. A. Arnold.....	B. F. Walker.....	Elisha C. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	July, 1867
Roger Williams.....	Rrovidence, R. I.....	J. W. Davenport.....	W. H. Fredericks	D. M. Belden, Milwaukee.....	Aug., 1848
St. Joseph Fire and Marine.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	A. P. Goff.....	J. H. Rice.....	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1868
St. Nicholas.....	New York, N. Y.....	William Winslow.....	Jacob DuBois.....	Jacob O. Myers, Milwaukee.....	July, 1852
St. Paul Fire and Marine.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	J. C. Burbank.....	C. H. Bigelow.....	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	May, 1865
Shoe and Leather.....	Boston, Mass.....	John C. Abbott.....	Henry B. White.....	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1873

Springfield Fire and Marine.....	Springfield, Mass.....	Dwight R. Smith.....	Sanford J. Hall.....	J. H. Crampton, Milwaukee.....	..... 1851
Standard Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	William Cripps.....	William M. St. John.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1859
Star Fire.....	do.....	Nicholas C. Miller.....	James M. Hodges.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1864
Traders'.....	Chicago, Ill.....	S. A. Kent.....	R. J. Smith.....	D. M. Belden, Milwaukee.....	Feb., 1865
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	David B. Keeler.....	Timothy Y. Brown.....	F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1858
Union Marine and Fire.....	Galveston, Texas.....	I. Dyer.....	Wm. F. Beers.....	D. M. Belden, Milwaukee.....	July, 1854
Watertown Fire.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	Norris Winslow.....	J. M. Adams.....	Edwin Hurlbut, Oconomowoc.....	Dec., 1867
Westchester.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.....	George I. Penfield.....	Geo. R. Crawford.....	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1870
Williamsburg City.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Edmund Driggs.....	N. W. Meserole.....	F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1853
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.					
British America Assurance Company.....	Toronto, Canada.....	P. Patterson, Gov.....	F. A. Ball, Manager.....	Jno. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	..... 1833
Commercial Union, U. S. branch.....	New York, N. Y.....	E. Alliger, Gen. Agent and Attorney.....	.....	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1871
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. branch.....	do.....	S. V. Dorrien, Man'gr.....	.....	Harlow Pease, Watertown.....	Jan., 1855
Imperial Fire, U. S. branch.....	do.....	E. W. Crowell, Man'gr.....	.....	J. G. Ott, Madison.....	..... 1803
London Assurance Corporat'n, U. S. B.....	do.....	.....	B. Lockwood, Secre- tary U. S.....	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee.....	U. S., 1872
Lancashire, U. S. branch.....	New York, N. Y.....	Jos. L. Lord, Manag'r.....	.....	Magdeburg & Cohen, Milwaukee.....	.....
Liverpool, & London & Globe, U. S. B.....	do.....	.....	James E. Pulsford.....	Robert Eliot, Milwaukee.....	U. S., 1851
North British and Mercantile, U. S. B.....	do.....	C. E. White, Ass. M.....	.....	J. H. Crampton, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1866
Queen, U. S. branch.....	do.....	W. H. Ross, Manager.....	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	May, 1866
Royal, U. S. branch.....	N. W. States, Chi. Ill.....	Chas. H. Case, Man'gr.....	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	..... 1845
Royal Canadian.....	Montreal, Canada.....	John Young.....	Arthur Gagnon.....	Charles G. Mayers, Madison.....	..... 1873
Scottish Commercial, U. S. branch.....	New York, N. Y.....	J. M. Rankin, Man'gr.....	.....	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	U. S., 1873
Western Assurance.....	Toronto, Canada.....	John McMurrich.....	Fred G. C. Lovelace.....	Wm. B. Hibbard & D. Vance, Mil.....	..... 1851

TABLE No. II.—Assets.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Stocks, bonds, and securities.	Loans on collaterals & other loans.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest due and accrued.	Premiums unpaid.	Miscellaneous.	Deductions for doubtful assets.	Total assets.
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK.										
Brewers' Fire Insurance Company, of America.....		\$2,000	\$393,175	\$52,000	\$114,552	\$100	\$14,037		\$538	\$575,326
Hekla Fire.....		85,086		4,323	9,839	1,600	9,897	\$783	200	111,328
Northwestern National.....		150,000	520,573		110,113	2,500	91,868	20,425		895,479
Totals.....		237,086	913,748	56,323	\$234,504	4,200	115,802	21,208	738	1,582,133
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.										
Concordia Mutual-Fire.....		32,325	9,720		\$17,088	733	8,287	12,212		70,365
Dodge County Mutual.....		2,832			15,443	581	73,096	233,089		125,041
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$6,500	42,674		15,395	1,196	4,612	17,212	3151,816		239,405
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....		10,934		4,123	1,213	862	3,423	427,159	39	47,675
Madison Mutual.....	19,119	3,512	59,000		12,879	2,254	47,026	5365,708	8,752	500,746
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	12,071	11,177	285,441	5,736	44,600	407	15,984	6296,480		671,896
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....				1,398	100	100				1,598
Totals.....	37,690	103,854	354,161	26,652	\$92,519	9,549	165,028	876,464	8,791	1,656,726
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.										
Etna, Conn.....	365,000	82,250	4,937,768	24,347	\$561,169	3,222	614,313			6,588,069
Allemania, Pa.....		306,858			87,687	10,092	69,038			473,675
Amazon, Ohio.....	228,944	201,360	248,096	57,947	63,705	15,423	111,332	8,690		935,497
American, Ill.....	8,000	375,930		171,140	24,314	7,992	74,602	11,467		673,445
American, Pa.....	150,100	422,739	190,759	203,292	73,697	15,114	30,307	837		1,086,845
American Central, Mo.....			588,000		25,730		63,858	7,500		685,088
Armenia, Pa.....		255,035	28,375		35,945	8,354	6,254			333,963
Atlantic, N. Y.....		83,000	247,400	55,100	59,013	1,211	18,237			463,961
Atlas, Conn.....		159,063	152,072	44,000	70,357	6,853	73,521	5,775		511,641
Bangor, Me.....		228,400		23,500	19,865	14,641	32,568			318,974
Black River, N. Y.....	18,000	185,921	48,400	19,800	48,352	7,978	15,086	318		343,855

Buffalo, N. Y.			203,400			35,014	1,680	13,141		253,235
Capital City, N. Y.			176,481	4,000		4,506	4,787	1,898		191,672
Citizens', N. J.		198,611	75,272	17,900		40,029	7,055	54,266		393,133
Clay, Fire and Marine, Ky.	11,200	163,090	95,150	5,187		982	10,549	56,806	1,666	344,630
Commerce, N. Y.	45,000		311,730	13,900		26,334	529	6,486	416	404,395
Connecticut Fire, Conn.			706,447			127,147		44,000		877,594
Continental, N. Y.	694,000	588,800	767,261	63,670		337,000	19,977	125,389	10,137	2,606,234
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.		241,850	64,350			51,288	3,303	30,639	2,026	393,456
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	112,835		172,850			22,199		14,095		321,979
Fairfield Fire, Conn.	28,700	163,200	53,000	25,796		44,472	5,887	18,356	964	340,375
Faneuil Hall, Mass.		124,500	147,483	39,673		8,104	3,393	38,828		361,981
Fire Association, Pa.	55,020	1,520,862	1,289,808			127,305	9,095	133,643		3,135,733
Firemans' Fund, Cal.	165,000	120,572	208,345	63,073		31,806	1,341	71,420	5,911	667,468
Franklin Fire, Pa.	110,000	2,412,146	452,730	52,150		178,497	38,705	64,270	356	3,308,854
Franklin, W. Va.	20,000	84,824	125,650	737		15,962	5,989	81,712	5,248	340,122
German, Ill.	10,000	203,303	13,363	400		58,046	2,341	20,451	1,267	309,171
German American, N. Y.			1,149,225	387,300		258,493	1,963	69,392	757	1,867,130
Germania Fire, N. Y.	41,245	666,130	637,091	29,500		46,664	16,750	101,156		1,538,536
Germania, La.		36,222	90,517	35,200		48,986	4,550	27,494	4,000	246,969
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.	193,800	237,850	281,500	12,500		55,124	5,795	43,794	2,900	833,263
Glens Falls, N. Y.	10,000	191,299	378,481	2,200		98,045	1,251	22,633	1,200	704,775
Globe, Ill.	3,000	320,225	168,229	25,000		31,082	23,285	86,788	2,346	659,935
Hanover, N. Y.	12,151	331,000	739,337	93,700		125,046	4,787	120,933		1,426,954
Hartford Fire, Conn.,	398,175	586,750	1,169,623	15,880		279,912	27,275	271,649	8,641	2,757,905
Hartford Steam B'r. Insp'n & Insurance Co. Conn.		57,800	136,346			22,263	4,804	14,470	2,400	238,083
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.,		158,993	186,819	19,450		21,574	1,126	15,639		403,601
Home, N. Y.,		2,033,853	2,677,786	295,900		369,876	68,477	167,673	13,878	5,627,443
Home, Ohio.	16,727	195,454	121,850	26,247		44,674	25,775	75,359	13,212	519,298
Home Insurance and Banking Company, Texas?		101,825	18,514	44,948		31,028		55,493	6,651	258,459
Howard, N. Y.,	125,000	63,450	514,167	20,900		21,855	6,266	15,531	866	768,035
Hudson, N. J.,	16,000	58,500	122,334	50,522		34,025	1,180	20,769		303,330
Humboldt, N. J.,		246,998	9,760			36,407	7,854	25,270		326,289
Insurance Company of North America, Pa.,	74,316	966,690	2,329,250	42,368		462,557	18,237	761,981	31,410	4,686,809
Insurance Company of the State of Pa., Pa.,		150,850	206,655	110,000		39,396	6,995	90,180		604,076
Irving, N. Y.,		89,700	189,337	7,175		2,224	850	14,961		304,247
Kansas, Kan.,	5,224	138,967	69,215	38,822		23,898	11,684	18,520	1,341	307,671
Lamar, N. Y.,		33,900	316,480	8,500		15,534		13,291		387,705
Lorillard, N. Y.,	10,000	229,250	229,250	54,500		34,907	7,196	20,064	2,333	446,550
Manhattan, N. Y.,		201,098	299,500	60,000		81,216	3,331	48,363	7,375	700,883
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.,	100,000	74,500	301,230	267,588		165,183	6,037	190,297		1,104,835

TABLE No. II.—Assets—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Stocks, bonds, and securities.	Loans on collaterals & other loans.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest due and accrued.	Premiums unpaid.	Miscellaneous.	Deductions for doubtful assets.	Total assets.
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Cont'd.										
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y.,.....		337,100	153,862	17,500	87,637	2,406	42,005	12,871		653,381
Merchantile, Ill.,.....		232,397	5,750	2,800	16,161	12,125	22,334	2,000		293,567
Merchantile, Ohio.....		120,400	167,300	6,000	48,761	5,852	41,422	12,972		402,707
Merchantile Mutual, N. Y.,.....			367,130	39,650	82,737	5,963	463,839	38,242		997,561
Merchants', N. J.,.....	86,500	378,405	220,300	30,150	28,857	12,995	37,153	1,565		795,925
Merchants', R. I.,.....		269,881			88,318	5,977	16,092			380,268
Meriden, Conn.,.....		6,950	157,176	99,900	31,273	5,616	16,017	3,305		320,237
Millville Mutual Marine and Fire, N. J.,.....	16,000	4,000	35,000	\$1086,977	20,393	1,999	138,781	6,638		\$1,309,788
National Fire, Conn.,.....		344,200	464,820	19,887	67,063	14,234	33,147			943,351
New Orleans Insurance Association, La.,.....	5,135	147,542	47,030	20,733	81,428	16,058	109,015	40,500		467,441
New Orleans, La.,.....	113,706	145,547	134,150	66,312	65,050	2,641	116,077	7,280	5,199	645,564
Niagara, N. Y.,.....	11,000	124,000	10,950	954,410	238,600	19,812	116,625			1,475,397
Orient, Conn.,.....	7,740	133,167	365,007	65,810	73,721	10,618	43,277			719,340
Orient Mutual, N. Y.,.....			157,000		316,692	7,735	274,315	9528,922		92,047,570
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.,.....			469,499	193,300	155,071	2,403	10112,222	87,872		101 020,367
Penn Fire, Pa.,.....	17,400	159,687	120,370	21,064	22,572	7,068	64,517			412,678
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.,.....	60,000	462,257	693,633	98,500	187,504	7,087	70,131			1,579,112
People's Tenn.....	55,009	126,335	185,344	30,783	17,844	10,707	15,017	6,321	1,000	446,351
Phenix, N. Y.,.....	225,000	334,175	1,199,402	130,800	158,855	15,125	62,650	57,947		2,183,954
Phenix, Conn.,.....	153,716	1,000	1,300,643		236,845	1,038	208,345			1,901,587
Planters' Tenn.....	71,804	81,500	22,256	78,742	25,055	5,200	19,878	1,775		306,210
Prescott, Mass.,.....		69,000	179,931	26,000	35,691	2,370	10,317			323,309
Providence Washington, R. I.,.....			60,500	173,536	23,247	2,450	9,809	125	633	269,034
Reading, Pa.,.....	40,000	146,548	41,998	10,915	22,913	2,171	1,140	2,380	395	267,670
Roger Williams, R. I.,.....			209,536	35,696	73,088	917	35,764			355,001
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.,.....		163,857	98,577	28,159	44,845	3,777	28,041	3,697		370,953
St. Nicholas, N. Y.,.....	25,000	52,311	188,500		9,990	2,109	12,196	3,301		293,407
Star Fire, N. Y.,.....		182,625	84,100	87,900	31,059	3,985	12,311			401,980
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.,.....	103,794	104,709	106,400	341,558	63,937	19,634	68,636	7,624		816,292
Shoe and Leather, Mass.,.....		30,000	360,093	38,000	14,556	4,513	25,407			472,569
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.,.....	100,600	311,283	572,001	123,215	83,727	20,032	54,653	1,233		1,266,144

Standard Fire, N. Y.....	87,400	280,000	15,500	6,227	619	8,110			377,856	
Traders', Ill.....	21,111	648,928	6,500	24,859	526	30,332	6,159		738,415	
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	140,200	203,947	19,000	13,071	5,575	13,515		20	395,108	
Union Marine and Fire, Texas.....	17,500	108,734	83,943	21,906		12,255			244,338	
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	5,500	363,312	78,800	55,859	9,258	61,907			648,938	
Westchester, N. Y.....	28,500	202,300	402,815	6,250	33,289	4,474			750,306	
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	74,433	350,700	174,704	51,300	36,955	6,165		50	736,074	
Totals.....	4,227,665	20,534,186	34,578,659	6,752,404	7,154,285	711,693	6,665,345	994,667	7,761	81,717,576
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.										
British America Assurance Company, Canada.....	16,750	30,657	350,934		60,531	7,423	62,210	4,868		533,873
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.....			578,000		46,013		124,761	1,500		750,274
Hamburg Bremen Fire (U. S. B.), Germany.....			359,625		65,019		33,304			457,948
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.....			781,522		76,029		64,406	666		922,623
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.....		7,044	590,550		69,268					666,862
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.....			462,000		37,135		54,308			553,443
Liverpool and London and Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.....	442,000	1,237,400	1,600,868	2,223	133,339	18,431	334,376	2,893		3,771,530
North British and Merchantile (U. S. B.), G. B.....			1,369,848		264,134		49,817			1,683,799
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.....			1,032,775		88,626		19,886			1,141,287
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.....			1,740,593		246,697	37,620	113,007	773	121	2,138,589
Royal Canadian, Canada.....		20,000	660,675	287	142,148		91,929			915,039
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.....			444,150		10,936		29,322			484,408
Western Assurance, Canada.....	26,689	80,473	636,703		62,362	4,594	90,021		5,300	895,542
Totals.....	485,439	1,375,574	10,608,243	2,510	1,302,237	68,068	1,067,347	10,700	5,421	14,914,697

- 1 Including \$1,512, premium notes.
2 Including \$31,740, premium notes.
3 Including \$151,016 premium notes.

- 4 Including \$26,859, premium notes.
5 Including \$363,129, premium notes.
6 Including \$295,291, premium notes.
10 Including \$95,125 premium notes.

- 7 Banking business discontinued January 15, 1875.
8 Including \$1,072,197 premium notes.
9 Including \$147,520 premium notes.

TABLE No. III.—*Liabilities.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Claims for losses.	REINSURANCE FUND.		Divi- dends.	Borrowed money.	All other claims.	Total liabilities.	Capital stock.	Surplus over cap- ital or de- ficiency therein.
		Fire and Inland.	Marine.						
WISCONSIN JOINT STOCK.									
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America.....	\$35,762	\$195,764	.....	.....	.....	\$2,113	\$233,639	\$292,800	\$48,885
Heckla Fire.....	235	29,764	.....	.....	.....	1,231	31,230	76,943	3,156
Northwestern National.....	59,056	155,146	\$5,386	.....	.....	8,176	227,764	600,000	67,714
Totals.....	95,053	380,674	5,386	.....	.....	11,520	492,633	969,743	119,755
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.									
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	.....	41,521	.....	.....	.....	938	42,459	11,910	115,996
Dodge County Mutual.....	7,316	59,324	.....	.....	.....	3,993	70,633	231,740	322,667
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	2,500	58,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,001	2151,016	327,389
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	.....	11,079	.....	.....	.....	520	11,599	226,859	39,218
Madison Mutual.....	10,311	190,181	.....	.....	.....	1,012	201,504	2363,129	4—63,977
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	7,814	229,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,637	2295,291	3198,970
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....	.....	415	.....	.....	.....	61	476	.....	1,221
Totals.....	27,941	590,844	.....	.....	.....	6,524	625,309	879,945	211,484
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.									
Ætna, Conn.....	244,616	1,904,940	5,430	.....	.....	91,295	2,246,281	3,000,000	1,341,788
Allemania, Pa.....	13,496	188,627	.....	.....	.....	23,757	230,880	200,000	42,796
Amazon, Ohio.....	76,475	274,765	.....	.....	.....	27,471	378,711	500,000	56,789
American, Ill.....	78,165	359,060	.....	.....	.....	27,185	464,410	200,000	9,035
American, Pa.....	16,201	204,723	\$237,520	\$1,012	.....	9,921	499,377	400,000	187,469
American Central, Mo.....	39,928	274,884	.....	.....	.....	9,049	323,861	275,000	86,226
Armenia, Pa.....	3,932	47,730	.....	350	\$300	329	52,641	250,000	31,321
Atlantic, N. Y.....	36,661	118,483	.....	.....	.....	2,179	157,323	200,000	106,636
Atlas, Conn.....	36,937	230,754	.....	.....	.....	11,600	279,291	200,000	32,350
Bangor, Maine.....	15,586	53,195	9,500	.....	711,000	3,217	92,498	200,520	25,956

Black River, N. Y.....	15,047	64,104				79,151	250,000	14,708
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2,000	27,562	900			1,328	200,000	21,445
Capital City, N. Y.....	2,000	14,977				921	150,000	23,775
Citizens' N. J.....	18,780	128,207		300		13,866	200,000	31,981
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.....	19,225	97,815			7,764	8,400	200,000	11,428
Commerce, N. Y.....	12,200	77,246				1,578	200,000	113,373
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	17,000	173,591				6,600	500,000	180,403
Continental, N. Y.....	155,328	981,229		40,204		21,873	1,000,000	407,601
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	4,854	71,209	10,660			213	150,000	156,522
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	6,727	65,328		1,200		2,734	200,000	45,989
Fairfield Fire, Conn.....	13,568	72,707				4,689	200,000	49,412
Faneuil Hall, Mass.....	16,806	103,624		385		5,601	200,000	35,566
Fire Association, Pa.....	69,145	539,533	51,498,595	1,798		39,925	500,000	486,437
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	33,996	228,410	35,509	481		6,976	300,000	62,095
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	82,466	909,765	51,358,377	96	6114,500	11,950	400,000	431,700
Franklin, W. Va.....	55,807	64,676	39,358	55		3,998	150,000	26,229
German, Ill.....	8,011	82,552		1,750		1,196	200,000	15,662
German American, N. Y.....	65,024	467,354				12,195	1,000,000	322,558
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	77,592	562,196					500,000	398,750
Germania, La.....	2,500	32,855		72			200,000	11,544
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	22,062	263,609	578,743			12,673	300,000	156,176
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	23,337	307,050				3,395	200,000	170,993
Globe, Ill.....	47,868	243,935	4,972			11,438	300,000	51,722
Hanover, N. Y.....	74,949	604,075				18,832	400,000	329,096
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	171,694	1,071,338		1,525		29,100	1,000,000	484,249
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., Conn.....	3,502	30,943					200,000	3,639
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	11,095	100,393				1,470	200,000	90,643
Home, N. Y.....	289,534	1,951,239		1,390		2,242,163	2,500,000	885,281
Home, Ohio.....	26,500	183,800					250,000	59,001
Home Ins. and Banking Co., Texas.....	16,505	15,376		64	615,334		205,000	6,181
Howard, N. Y.....	6,753	117,670	225			227	500,000	143,161
Hudson, N. J.....	2,000	91,214				1,602	200,000	8,514
Humboldt, N. J.....	13,745	99,697				2,050	200,000	10,797
Insurance Company of North America, Pa.....	257,000	1,377,800	440,719	1,448	5334,752	2,411,719	1,000,000	1,275,091
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....	22,853	79,597	81,205	424	574,569	7,262	200,000	138,166
Irving, N. Y.....	14,911	65,636		6,245		2,565	200,000	14,860
Kansas, Kan.....	7,781	71,584			5,000	2,934	200,000	20,373
Lamar, N. Y.....	21,700	78,428	3,013			1,119	200,000	83,444
Lorillard, N. Y.....	3,750	71,147				4,416	300,000	67,237
Manhattan, N. Y.....	19,700	239,369				4,056	250,000	187,759

AS COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

TABLE NO. III.—Liabilities—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net claims for losses.	REINSURANCE FUND.		Dividends.	Borrowed money.	All other claims.	Total liabilities.	Capital stock.	Surplus over capital or deficiency therein.
		Fire and Inland.	Marine.						
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Cont'd.									
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	44,000	204,841	142,449	185			391,475	500,000	213,360
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	25,900	103,261	6,744			1,725	137,630	200,000	315,752
Mercantile, Ill.....	17,925	57,745				7,560	83,230	236,500	4-26,165
Mercantile, Ohio.....	34,840	39,262	13,957			3,590	91,649	200,000	111,057
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.....	89,012	224,717		14,457			328,186	500,000	169,375
Merchants', N. J.....	23,596	202,393	5,570	13,085		6,329	245,973	200,000	349,951
Merchants', R. I.....	12,276	91,795				4,023	108,094	200,000	72,174
Meriden, Conn.....	10,357	70,325				3,500	84,182	200,000	36,055
Millville Mutual Marine & Fire, N. J.....	25,850	68,542	45,971		3,908	1,224	142,495	21,072,197	395,095
National Fire, Conn.....	28,054	218,753					246,807	500,000	196,544
New Orleans Insurance Association, La.....	17,941	104,845	4,920	3,012		2,863	133,581	257,580	76,278
New Orleans, La.....	11,588	149,274	12,956	6,737			180,555	500,000	4-35,022
Niagara, N. Y.....	95,100	438,391		32		15,350	548,873	500,000	426,524
Orient, Conn.....	17,925	190,160					208,085	350,000	161,255
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	170,900	247,017		89,205		17,957	445,079	21,046,580	3555,911
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.....	104,700		88,973	821,402		44,841	259,916		9760,451
Penn Fire, Pa.....	28,881	154,816	695			14,966	198,758	200,000	13,921
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	46,803	398,577	5379,156			15,125	839,661	400,000	339,451
People's, Tenn.....	16,392	83,747				1,346	101,485	300,000	44,868
Phenix, N. Y.....	54,183	572,576	15,472			5,501	647,732	1,000,000	536,222
Phenix, Conn.....	98,401	873,111				49,286	1,020,798	600,000	280,789
Planters', Tenn.....	15,659	88,935					104,594	200,000	1,617
Prescott, Mass.....	4,637	78,752				1,211	84,600	200,000	38,710
Providence Washington, R. I.....	305	51,405				1,200	53,010	200,000	16,027
Reading, Pa.....	7,023	33,836	55,321	602		5,060	51,842	200,000	15,828
Roger Williams, N. J.....	10,025	88,038	17,433	376		3,737	119,609	200,000	35,391
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.....	11,577	95,204		237		5,163	112,181	200,000	58,774
St. Nicholas, N. Y.....	8,100	69,508				1,396	79,004	150,000	64,403
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	24,243	248,127	3,088			3,148	283,606	400,000	132,685
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	6,100	94,278	9,614			1,388	111,380	300,000	61,189

Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass	48,294	427,731				8,250	484,275	500,000	281,869
Standard Fire, N. Y.	5,366	47,510				3,471	56,347	200,000	121,508
Star Fire, N. Y.	15,616	105,130				2,333	123,079	200,000	78,900
Traders', Ill.	7,479	135,179	794			1,968	145,420	500,000	92,997
Tradesman's Fire, N. Y.	2,548	82,718	1,372	100		4,403	91,141	150,000	153,966
Union Marine and Fire, Texas	750	20,063	1,985	1,450		4,758	29,006	200,000	15,331
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	8,000	420,364					428,364	200,000	20,576
Westchester, N. Y.	27,600	355,006		125		5,015	387,746	200,000	162,560
Williamsburg City, N. Y.	17,004	202,767	390	18		9,206	229,385	250,000	256,690
Totals	3,492,062	22,624,700	4,586,233	129,750	564,127	719,206	31,962,112	34,338,395	16,636,824
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.									
British America Assurance Co., Canada.....	21,594	129,745	32,999	14,465		8,062	206,865	238,340	88,169
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B	30,967	324,919				11,167	367,053	1,250,000	9383,221
Hamburg Bremen Fire (U. S. B.), Germany	4,000	169,375				384	173,759	323,400	9284,189
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B	51,046	318,647				11,778	381,471	3,850,000	9541,151
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B	8,600	248,526					257,126	2,467,987	9409,736
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.	42,941	239,519				8,000	290,460	780,700	9262,983
Liverpool, and London and Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.	240,255	1,342,731	5292,044	10109,408		63,940	2,048,378	1,228,200	91,723,152
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B	81,761	789,839					871,600	1,250,000	9812,199
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B	46,095	528,569				2,750	577,414	988,900	9563,873
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B	106,642	1,177,546	516,059	10117,750		27,996	1,445,993	1,445,475	9692,576
Royal Canadian, Canada	36,637	313,311	3,573			2,874	356,395	536,930	21,713
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B	15,453	104,079				8,120	127,652	400,000	9356,756
Western Assurance, Canada.....	27,222	199,733	11,032	1,214		2,860	242,061	374,181	279,300
Totals	713,213	5,886,539	355,707	15,679	227,158	147,931	7,346,227	15,134,113	6,437,018

¹Includes \$1,512 premium notes.

²Premium notes.

³Surplus over premium notes.

⁴Indicates deficiency.

⁵Reclaimable on perpetual risks.

⁶On deposit.

¹⁰Liabilities of other departments.

⁷Since paid.

⁸Outstanding scrip.

⁹Over liabilities.

TABLE No. IV.—Income.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net cash premiums.	Interest and dividends.	From all other sources.	Total cash income.	Cash income over expenditures.	Expenditures over cash income.	Bills and notes rec'd for premiums unpd.	Received from stockholders.
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK.								
Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of America.....	\$335,654	\$35,103		\$370,757		\$55,644		\$92,800
Hekla Fire.....	17,896	7,958	\$13	25,867	\$11,328			10,482
Northwestern National.....	594,716	38,652		633,368	166,285		26,049	228,000
Totals.....	948,266	81,713	13	1,029,992	177,613	55,644	26,049	331,212
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.								
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	\$40,111	\$2,913		43,024	15,692			315
Dodge County Mutual.....	57,218	126	200	57,544	133		32,400	
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	33,911	4,055		37,966	5,429		47,441	
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	3,647	1,179		4,826	2,135		5,640	
Madison Mutual.....	100,084	12,951	2,696	115,731		63,763	14,203	11,898
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	237,939	17,909	675	256,523	55,722			
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....	147	77		224	164			
Totals.....	\$473,057	39,210	3,571	515,838	79,275	63,763	99,684	2,213
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.								
Ætna, Conn.....	\$4,165,352	\$332,690	10,611	4,508,653	745,056			
Allemannia, Pa.....	383,068	26,435		409,503		9,730		50,000
Amazon, Ohio.....	583,908	68,351	2,693	654,952	76,001		12,868	
American, Ill.....	725,099	25,249	297,028	847,376	111,324		889,003	
American, Pa.....	378,125	44,760	7,783	430,668	116,706			37,079
American Central, Mo.....	552,964	29,760		582,724	80,176			
Armenia, Pa.....	94,016	28,312		122,328	12,458			
Atlantic, N. Y.....	331,307	21,628		352,935	92,238			
Atlas, Conn.....	446,125	22,624	374	469,123	150,276			
Bangor, Me.....	118,701	24,490	19	143,210	37,043		12,618	

Black River, N. Y.....	152,164	22,141	294	174,599	10,870		
Buffalo, N. Y.....	76,925	3,150	2,894	82,969	38,123	13,141	
Capital City, N. Y.....	30,487	10,662		41,149	1,493		
Citizens', N. J.....	284,960	19,064	1,126	305,150	33,634		40,000
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.....	209,711	15,723	335	225,769	12,351		
Commerce, N. Y.....	128,642	17,061	2,709	148,412	24,256		
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	363,023	51,065		414,088	114,850		
Continental, N. Y.....	1,677,665	85,718	38,157	1,801,570	368,854		
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	207,405	26,656	4,545	238,606	68,924	17,352	
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	122,373	14,824	1,123	138,320	24,023		
Fairfield Fire, Conn.....	175,964	19,558	1,575	197,097	31,856		
Faneuil Hall, Mass.....	193,798	20,482		214,280	86,840		
Fire Association, Pa.....	1,000,955	165,252	202,696	1,368,903	618,494		396,274
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	578,927	26,067	18,702	623,696	85,547	22,239	
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	1,147,848	170,865	9,018	1,327,731	144,333		394,708
Franklin, W. V.....	310,111	11,312	266	321,689	46,571		
German, Ill.....	149,676	6,307	544	156,527	35,044		
German-American, N. Y.....	981,363	61,603		1,062,966	218,915		
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	1,037,546	67,502	17,123	1,122,171	352,899		
Germania, La.....	75,532	11,276		86,808	28,249	1,865	
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	441,666	33,942	10,453	486,061	34,922		36,413
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	297,642	38,215	738	336,595	67,754		
Globe, Ill.....	535,314	22,043		557,357	27,431	10,531	146,918
Hanover, N. Y.....	994,441	65,007		1,059,448	295,522		
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	2,099,542	126,956	17,520	2,244,018	426,162		
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., Conn.....	121,180	14,062	55,071	190,313	15,673		10,000
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	224,711	22,874		247,585	55,993		
Home, N. Y.....	3,249,213	269,440	10,090	3,528,743	273,653		
Home, Ohio.....	349,438	27,972	1,273	378,683	18,132		
Home Insurance and Banking Company, Texas.....	96,330	30,568		126,898	38,064		
Howard, N. Y.....	240,374	32,803	5,200	278,377	75,651		
Hudson, N. J.....	163,469	8,304		171,773	24,545		
Humboldt, N. J.....	219,999	14,374	705	235,078	10,017		40,000
Insurance Company of North America, Pa.....	3,554,955	158,474		3,713,429	844,106	424,795	4520,166
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....	249,729	29,827	2,604	282,160	22,671	43,182	34,544
Irving, N. Y.....	135,860	16,992	4,795	157,647	23,271		
Kansas, Kan.....	145,577	6,219		151,796	13,921		22,170
Lamar, N. Y.....	209,353	17,789		227,142	79,155	5,834	
Lorillard, N. Y.....	171,767	30,627		202,394	35,734		
Manhattan, N. Y.....	646,965	27,000		673,965	102,053		

TABLE No. IV.—Income—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net cash premiums.	Interest and dividends.	From all other sources.	Total cash income.	Cash income over expenditures.	Expenditures over cash income.	Bills and notes rec'd for premiums unpd.	Received from stockholders.
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Cont'd.								
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	498,667	47,956	6,264	552,887	186,882			
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y.	307,189	31,590	500	339,279	50,850		24,950	
Mercantile, Ill.	136,517		1,312	137,829	36,741			
Mercantile, Ohio.	204,432	22,210		226,642	45,802		33,322	
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.	1,066,120	23,257	6,365	1,095,742	72,446		304,644	
Merchants', N. J.	370,013	37,325	4,053	411,391	84,443			
Merchants', R. I.	188,278	21,355		209,633	35,071			
Meriden, Conn.	142,758	19,536		162,294	18,537			
Millville Mutual Marine and Fire, N. J.	204,922	4,203	412	209,537	53,471		92,240	
National Fire, Conn.	389,900	62,751		452,651	100,923			
New Orleans Insurance Association, La.	469,398	16,248	4,847	490,493	215,205		1,526	
New Orleans, La.	421,113	27,582	3,559	452,254	41,181		9,981	
Niagara, N. Y.	830,595	72,190	2,448	905,233	174,091			
Orient, Conn.	349,225	50,003		399,228	57,300			
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	1,311,108	44,704		1,355,812	127,138			
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.	460,452	51,782		512,234				
Penn Fire, Pa.	344,150	13,011		357,161	67,964			
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.	677,336	65,267	1,767	744,370	130,320	17,456		
People's, Tenn.	183,102	26,196	20,096	229,394	53,249			
Phenix, N. Y.	1,544,746	73,421	12,752	1,630,919	328,358		29,665	
Phoenix, Conn.	1,512,714	88,258	991	1,601,963	254,807			
Planters', Tenn.	208,898	9,375	6,271	224,544	12,965		19,878	
Prescott, Mass.	98,845	21,909	2,015	122,769	29,599			
Providence Washington, R. I.	84,442	12,727	193	97,362	4,379			
Reading, Pa.	43,519	15,060	4,138	62,717		3,078	3,290	43,530
Roger Williams, N. J.	257,918	18,853	1,241	278,012	50,383		4,553	
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.	223,895	29,597	1,388	254,880	20,268			
St. Nicholas, N. Y.	165,973	11,964		177,937	50,914			
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	535,872	57,043	7,678	600,593	98,133		3,858	
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	179,932	25,418		205,350	79,621			

Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass	634,333	61,011	3,250	698,594	201,125			
Standard Fire, N. Y.	143,176	18,344		161,520	38,957			
Star Fire, N. Y.	198,376	20,103	75	218,554	45,155			
Traders', Ill.	366,696	34,966		401,662	8,575			
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	183,208	18,351		201,559	70,514	3,181		
Union Marine and Fire, Texas.....	54,514	22,947	420	77,881	24,332			
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	340,093	32,455		372,548	85,864			
Westchester, N. Y.	650,526	27,389	225	678,140	100,809			
Williamsburg City, N. Y.	483,270	32,868	793	516,931	68,060			
Totals.....	47,297,616	3,723,300	621,117	51,651,933	8,987,506	419,024	1,981,516	1,081,796
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
British America Assurance Company, Canada.....	428,598	16,267	402	445,267	161,308		16,645	533,340
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.	756,353			756,353	186,854			
Hamburg Bremen (U. S. B.), Germ.....	373,666	19,515		393,181	131,602			
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.	502,866	1,167	468	504,501	40,147			518,090
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.....	410,557	10,569		421,126	99,076			
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.	558,497			558,497	256,706			
Liverpool and London and Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.....	2,708,532	132,251	48,049	2,888,832	991,506			610,461
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.....	1,326,472	46,894	3,134	1,376,500	444,337			
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.	1,113,115	1,208		1,114,323	339,427			
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.	1,841,852	84,374	3,068	1,929,294	684,981			338
Royal Canadian, Canada.....	738,467	33,569		772,036	327,514	49,432		
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.....	211,431	24,014		235,445	53,167			
Western Assurance, Canada.....	595,487	39,202	359	635,048	171,390			118,485
Totals.....	11,565,893	409,030	55,480	12,030,103	3,888,015		66,077	185,414

¹Assesment of premium notes.
²Installment notes.

³Deposit premiums.
⁴Including \$20,162 deposit premiums.

⁵Received from home office.
⁶Deposit premiums on perpetual fire-risks.

AS COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

TABLE No. V.—Expenditures.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses paid.	Dividends.	Commissions and brokerage.	Salaries of officers and employes.	Taxes, state and national.	All other payments.	Total expenditures.
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK.							
Brewers' Fire Insurance Company, of North America.....	\$235,940		\$59,872	\$36,154	\$9,830	\$21,605	\$363,401
Hekla Fire.....	4,909	2,213	3,741	2,076	433	1,167	14,539
Northwestern National.....	320,711	30,000	70,065	32,319	12,066	31,922	497,083
Totals	561,560	32,213	133,678	70,549	22,329	54,694	875,023
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.							
Concordia Mutual Fire	14,294	735	7,308	2,506	931	1,563	27,337
Dodge County Mutual	29,502		14,319	5,309	1,145	7,136	57,411
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	23,501			8,424	612		32,537
Herman Farmers' Mutual	1,616		520	243	120	192	2,691
Madison Mutual.....	125,291		28,359	17,445	2,506	5,893	179,494
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	118,087		47,428	16,380	6,319	12,587	200,801
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual				55		6	61
Totals.....	312,291	735	97,934	50,362	11,633	27,377	500,332
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.							
Etna, Conn.....	1,961,154	780,000	607,395	166,934	76,369	171,746	3,763,598
Allemania, Pa.....	221,382	70,000	71,728	20,905	8,333	26,884	419,232
Amazon, Ohio.....	352,263		99,701	35,688	10,802	80,497	578,951
American, Ill.....	232,177	14,028	277,152	155,528	13,855	43,312	736,052
American, Pa.....	177,743	30,988	261	93,922	14,735	6,313	323,962
American Central, Mo.....	289,137	11,985	99,266	40,541	12,362	49,257	502,548
Armenia, Pa.....	42,950	27,500	13,389	10,407	5,352	10,272	109,870
Atlantic, N. Y.....	155,656	20,000	37,815	19,616	7,628	19,982	260,697
Atlas, Conn.....	156,764	12,000	67,222	76,149	6,713		318,848
Bangor, Me.....	68,043		20,690	4,978	2,413	10,043	106,167

Black River, N. Y.....	126,785		24,173	17,299	8,740	8,472	185,469
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24,088		10,154	5,466	1,004	4,134	44,846
Capital City, N. Y.....	15,101	15,000	4,443	4,300	148	3,651	42,643
Citizens', N., J.....	138,111	30,524	64,419	9,179	7,057	22,226	271,516
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.....	143,322	20,000	46,512	5,584	8,245	14,457	238,120
Commerce, N. Y.....	61,760	20,000	18,846	11,618	6,213	5,719	124,156
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	142,003	60,000	55,421	15,556	8,780	17,478	299,238
Continental, N. Y.....	701,999	103,373	253,149	197,282	41,059	135,853	1,432,715
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	97,855	15,000	22,617	16,707	2,884	12,619	167,682
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	54,681	19,949	17,533	18,338	3,796		114,297
Fairfield Fire, Conn.....	85,304	30,000	28,688	9,342	3,206	8,701	165,241
Faneuil Hall, Mass.....	52,452	9,615	37,170	22,363	5,840		127,440
Fire Association, Pa.....	349,464	118,201	221,097	39,806	20,573	1,268	750,409
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	279,809	63,272	77,359	38,336	11,137	68,236	538,149
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	578,726	128,288	199,400	97,954	40,920	138,110	1,183,398
Franklin, W. V.....	248,632	20,000	61,543	7,699	5,403	24,983	368,260
German, Ill.....	56,108	11,010	33,175	13,785	3,049	4,356	121,483
German American, N. Y.....	425,567	100,000	144,852	67,805	23,145	82,622	844,051
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	304,150	50,000	153,712	76,518	13,108	198,784	796,272
Germania, La.....	33,037			12,080	6,212	7,330	58,659
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	231,303	63,000	75,374	37,368	17,511	26,583	451,139
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	161,877	20,000	52,584	16,213	3,856		268,841
Globe, Ill.....	358,075		113,167	16,072	9,107	33,505	529,926
Hanover, N. Y.....	336,563	40,000	154,564	57,990	15,334	159,478	763,929
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	1,045,542	173,975	304,005	118,016	41,671	134,647	1,817,856
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., Conn.....	5,536	156,250	48,097	10,825	2,559	82,719	205,986
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	93,586	20,000	31,807	21,100	2,729	22,370	191,592
Home, N. Y.....	1,524,282	249,135	558,395	230,628	70,813	169,143	2,802,396
Home, Ohio.....	213,811	50,000	57,990	29,527	11,482	34,005	396,815
Home Ins. & Bkg. Comp., Texas.....	45,152		16,715	23,366	3,601		88,834
Howard, N. Y.....	70,188	50,000	26,173	28,870	9,757	17,738	202,726
Hudson, N. J.....	57,002	21,000	27,619	15,384	1,441	24,782	147,228
Humboldt, N. J.....	147,718	19,166	50,270	6,800	5,223	15,918	245,095
Insurance Company of North America, Pa.....	1,979,953	150,051	432,447	215,963	90,909		2,869,323
Insurance Company of the State of Pa.....	201,525	7,792	27,981	18,060	3,080	1,051	259,489
Irving, N. Y.....	57,699	27,265	19,604	14,425	3,584	11,799	134,376
Kansas, Kan.....	83,638		25,212	9,783		219,242	137,875
Lamar, N. Y.....	72,285	20,000	22,159	15,550	2,349	15,644	147,987
Lorrillard, N. Y.....	56,964	30,000	26,630	25,715	13,523		166,660
Manhattan, N. Y.....	328,535	25,000	106,577	47,500	12,591	51,709	571,912

AS COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

TABLE No V.—Expenditures—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses paid.	Dividends.	Commissions and brokerage.	Salaries of officers and employes.	Taxes, state and national.	All other payments.	Total expenditures.
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Continued.							
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	\$252,742	\$24,815	\$38,475	\$22,700	\$12,508	\$14,765	\$366,005
Mechanics' & Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	173,482	40,000	36,086	22,684	7,561	8,616	288,429
Mercantile, Ill.....	34,874	.....	24,852	18,167	1,086	22,109	101,088
Mercantile, Ohio.....	118,470	20,000	15,585	14,162	3,945	8,678	180,840
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.....	820,582	345,000	66,483	73,346	17,886	.....	1,023,297
Merchants', N. J.....	139,218	39,865	57,715	22,917	1,091	66,142	326,948
Merchants', R. I.....	93,121	24,000	37,465	13,506	5,657	813	174,562
Meriden, Conn.....	67,543	24,000	21,600	7,884	3,441	9,289	133,757
Millville Mutual Marine & Fire, N. J.....	111,067	.....	28,067	5,820	411,112	.....	156,066
National Fire, Conn.....	149,225	90,000	58,581	25,449	8,764	19,709	351,728
New Orleans Insurance Association, La.....	211,505	.....	21,904	436,869	5,010	.....	275,288
New Orleans, La.....	270,004	29,370	36,450	39,675	25,534	10,040	411,073
Niagara, N. Y.....	323,097	50,795	125,699	79,796	14,330	137,425	731,142
Orient, Conn.....	183,572	52,500	53,748	21,072	8,873	22,163	341,928
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	1,046,826	2,084	86,461	56,013	16,929	20,361	1,228,674
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.....	203,526	582,030	30,762	66,686	12,920	48,344	444,268
Penn Fire, Pa.....	220,472	12,653	87,975	14,886	11,942	26,689	374,617
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	322,634	.....	94,759	79,461	17,196	.....	514,050
People's Tenn.....	53,208	60,000	33,222	24,137	5,578	.....	176,145
Phenix, N. Y.....	726,899	100,000	205,800	123,390	26,560	119,912	1,302,561
Phenix, Conn.....	760,255	150,000	224,634	56,897	40,640	114,730	1,347,156
Planters', Tenn.....	122,826	10,000	33,963	30,442	7,129	7,219	211,579
Prescott, Mass.....	50,798	10,000	11,537	8,478	3,094	9,263	93,170
Providence Washington, R. I.....	32,645	30,000	10,841	15,862	3,635	.....	92,983
Reading, Pa.....	31,025	17,117	6,478	5,641	382	5,132	65,795
Roger Williams, N. J.....	135,302	40,738	36,754	12,544	2,291	.....	227,629
St. Joseph Fire & Marine, Mo.....	131,326	29,887	36,647	9,800	19,439	7,513	234,612
St. Nicholas, N. Y.....	57,354	16,500	23,553	16,940	2,415	10,261	127,023
St. Paul Fire & Marine, Minn.....	305,807	48,000	86,848	23,710	12,125	25,970	502,460
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	50,065	30,000	19,142	13,160	3,562	9,800	125,729

Springfield Fire & Marine, Mass	265,448	55,000	95,090	26,049	19,810	36,072	497,469
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	37,583	30,000	14,966	20,449	3,207	16,358	122,563
Star Fire, N. Y.....	79,862	20,000	13,075	17,464	7,107	35,891	173,399
Traders' Ill.....	233,538	60,000	39,674	20,410	3,968	35,497	393,087
Tradesmens' Fire, N. Y.....	54,865	14,900	17,995	27,415	3,043	12,827	131,045
Union Marine & Fire, Texas.....	10,120	22,550	1,948	14,642	4,289	.....	53,549
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	150,652	20,000	57,870	30,799	10,478	16,885	286,684
Westchester, N. Y.....	338,930	19,979	115,455	22,321	14,833	65,813	577,331
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	261,623	29,982	72,168	37,645	7,294	40,159	448,871
Totals.....	23,279,548	4,155,132	7,026,579	3,450,188	1,086,865	3,010,242	42,008,554

COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

British America Assurance Comp., Canada.....	172,164	18,832	53,079	39,205	679	.....	283,959
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.....	379,798	.....	113,452	56,508	19,741	.....	569,499
Hamburg Bremen (U. S. B.), Germany.....	158,248	.....	67,984	11,672	4,962	18,713	261,579
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	282,117	.....	69,162	53,297	21,214	38,564	464,354
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.....	194,688	.....	48,173	26,394	17,254	35,541	322,050
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	166,770	.....	111,474	.....	7,504	16,043	301,791
Liverpool and London and Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.....	1,127,292	.....	385,633	187,353	46,966	6150,082	1,897,326
North British and Merchantile (U. S. B.), G. B.....	557,382	.....	171,547	99,155	28,125	75,954	932,163
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.....	497,668	.....	167,728	35,481	24,294	46,834	772,005
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.....	750,677	.....	293,350	70,706	46,111	83,469	1,244,313
Royal Canadian, Canada.....	223,704	.....	86,369	2134,449	.....	.....	444,522
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.....	101,341	.....	39,650	21,303	6,242	13,742	182,278
Western Assurance, Canada.....	285,980	33,386	86,388	257,904	.....	.....	463,658
Totals.....	4,897,827	52,218	1,693,989	793,427	223,092	478,942	8,139,497

¹ 40,000 applied on capital stock.
² Including taxes.

³ Interest to stockholders.
⁴ Including all other expenses.

⁵ Interest to scripholders and scrip redeemed.
⁶ Including \$13,908 life expenses.

TABLE No. VI.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1873.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1874.	Losses incurred during the year.	BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.		
					Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK.							
Brewers' Fire Insurance Company, of America	\$20,838,980	\$19,738,103	\$18,805,903	\$244,255	\$2,364,906	\$50,438	\$29,263
Hekla Fire.....	2,843,612	1,214,136	3,787,887	4,909	1,214,136	19,478	4,909
Northwestern National.....	11,786,882	43,306,608	17,904,936	325,688	14,338,964	190,270	71,418
Totals	35,469,474	64,258,847	40,498,726	574,852	17,918,006	260,186	105,590
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.							
Concordia Mutual Fire	3,128,503	2,771,916	4,484,487	14,294	2,771,916	44,412	14,294
Dodge County Mutual	9,314,444	4,083,913	7,880,366	29,852	4,083,913	64,879	29,852
Germanatown Farmers' Mutual	7,406,415	1,999,480	7,472,610	23,501	1,999,480	34,940	23,501
Herman Farmers' Mutual	1,494,202	424,860	1,765,703	1,616	424,860	5,125	1,616
Madison Mutual.....	43,054,748	9,090,807	39,675,262	115,608	9,090,807	122,123	125,291
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	26,303,704	14,360,177	27,643,829	115,400	9,871,509	178,931	84,033
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....	69,404	39,982	76,229	.....	39,982	147	.....
Totals.....	90,771,423	32,771,135	88,998,486	300,269	28,282,467	450,557	278,587
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.							
Ætna, Conn.....	304,103,286	343,747,826	277,841,706	1,991,394	8,215,035	126,739	51,817
Allemania, Pa.....	32,179,842	34,254,138	27,278,974	219,671	1,230,170	23,669	12,381
Amazon, Ohio	23,419,083	49,379,403	30,634,195	340,115	1,886,238	19,215	5,782
American, Ill.....	117,258,529	147,577,581	146,708,165	266,830	3,808,050	65,518	34,533
American, Pa.....	33,539,587	39,262,662	44,929,910	179,110	95,614	1,631	.....
American Central, Mo.....	33,032,503	39,958,673	32,170,666	283,143	593,166	11,240	4,285
Armenia, Pa.....	6,093,676	8,464,367	6,061,173	44,526	191,310	2,537	425
Atlantic, N. Y	19,963,092	32,013,730	23,453,682	176,634	134,000	1,943	314
Atlas, Conn	7,628,539	29,640,778	24,722,876	179,170	786,127	13,278	3,765
Bangor, Me	3,470,208	5,696,220	5,414,341	43,348	.....	.....	.....

Black River, N. Y	9,572,233	10,961,614	7,954,775	115,828	234,325	5,320	4,263
Buffalo, N. Y	14,264,784	14,264,784	4,050,147	26,088	655,250	8,864	191
Capital City, N. Y	2,711,160	3,196,465	2,682,815	15,427	116,225	1,313	.....
Citizens', N. J	12,812,392	21,078,657	15,646,350	140,436	.....	.....	.....
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky	10,581,316	16,618,196	11,830,119	152,048	7,948	6,269	1,500
Commerce, N. Y	17,109,975	13,257,801	13,239,908	55,970	183,200	2,388	81
Connecticut Fire, Conn	23,180,500	23,245,000	25,372,400	145,677	678,900	7,415	2,611
Continental, N. Y	193,293,619	224,594,370	198,241,466	722,893	10,819,605	81,074	49,827
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich	11,165,942	14,570,101	10,812,588	80,724	943,585	9,441	625
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	8,316,013	10,114,367	8,556,644	50,637	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield Fire, Conn	10,999,825	14,777,991	10,035,674	92,214	233,344	5,416	1,520
Faneuil Hall, Mass	6,810,523	14,276,028	12,142,665	66,108	218,475	3,580	.....
Fire Association, Pa	120,489,153	67,893,415	129,454,837	391,910	1,155,208	20,630	10,493
Fireman's Fund, Cal	21,823,254	39,790,133	30,079,134	293,857	897,092	14,248	6,207
Franklin Fire, Pa	167,063,021	96,339,553	164,553,811	578,726	1,518,165	27,174	21,531
Franklin, W. V	11,054,196	14,119,813	13,027,845	217,153	525,770	5,296	563
German, Ill	10,618,662	9,392,147	12,920,509	57,117	478,872	9,190	11,311
German American, N. Y	64,367,709	100,574,875	74,424,770	452,515	1,743,484	29,907	11,458
Germania Fire, N. Y	81,139,824	101,331,334	92,104,522	350,487	1,621,075	30,555	9,562
Germania, La	3,165,688	6,896,210	3,576,189	33,037	3,100	103	.....
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa	40,630,465	45,297,282	48,075,249	220,748	840,068	11,300	344
Glens Falls, N. Y	64,407,259	33,567,305	66,600,779	179,821	269,125	5,168	4,059
Globe, Ill	14,861,943	35,592,576	22,167,624	379,839	816,362	22,237	11,222
Hanover, N. Y	79,698,081	100,122,163	95,475,065	334,190	1,621,075	30,555	9,562
Hartford Fire, Conn	153,828,819	154,170,889	147,260,542	1,030,277	5,030,656	83,611	34,497
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., Conn	13,281,143	15,194,812	14,682,443	8,654	336,850	4,185	87
Hoffman Fire, N. Y	17,138,916	21,446,736	16,746,430	94,430	120,100	2,513	858
Home, N. Y	338,449,030	362,245,388	347,393,978	1,597,652	6,600,672	119,948	48,677
Home, Ohio	29,913,750	26,253,377	25,416,808	168,100	518,855	9,217	10,580
Home Ins. & Bkg. Comp., Texas	1,435,333	3,844,667	1,947,735	46,050	.....	.....	.....
Howard, N. Y	25,285,913	31,189,219	25,085,098	64,798	358,250	5,343	184
Hudson, N. J	18,299,477	16,195,265	19,941,676	43,883	183,300	3,778	1,590
Humboldt, N. J	9,932,932	18,143,106	12,817,291	147,718	288,428	6,024	2,328
Insurance Company of North America, Pa	195,979,070	301,768,392	195,014,808	2,165,025	3,137,582	62,531	21,239
Insurance Company of the State of Pa	13,638,714	11,054,048	17,420,307	191,441	.....	.....	.....
Irving, N. Y	8,867,033	13,445,851	10,236,594	68,800	326,250	4,061	.....
Kansas, Kan	3,831,613	8,055,783	5,878,650	75,097	263,122	7,279	375
Lamar, N. Y	10,533,170	25,513,923	12,074,600	87,795	297,250	3,666	6
Lorrillard, N. Y	14,254,780	22,734,567	11,648,352	60,714	277,800	3,437	1,484
Manhattan, N. Y	31,292,990	57,086,375	32,134,893	333,235	2,185,991	22,358	1,872

TABLE NO. VI.—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1873.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1874.	Losses incurred during the year.	BUSINESS OF WISCONSIN.		
					Risks written.	Premiums received	Losses paid.
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Continued.							
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	25,907,400	39,257,437	30,171,556	252,742	640,000	7,641	8
Mechanics' & Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	25,682,374	39,057,463	23,556,730	124,734	990,094	14,734	1,327
Mercantile, Ill.....		7,122,090	4,477,955	52,800	178,500	3,844	
Mercantile, Ohio.....	5,998,098	16,558,730	6,113,524	119,423	199,628	10,213	235
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.....	10,292,988	67,222,612	5,738,534	888,380	3,116,782	21,699	748
Merchants', N. J.....	31,000,876	41,352,696	35,717,948	144,441			
Merchants', R. I.....	12,213,844	14,245,054	11,875,596	86,978	282,183	3,896	4
Meriden, Conn.....	8,128,063	10,169,934	8,742,896	66,828	177,206	3,012	1,326
Millville Mutual Marine & Fire, N. J.....	8,279,197	9,836,793	10,040,346	111,067	849,208	15,596	14,623
National Fire, Conn.....	28,491,151	28,946,466	28,812,370	154,859	973,100	12,366	98
New Orleans Insurance Association, La.....		49,681,958	12,744,305	147,043	124,600	3,827	5,133
New Orleans, La.....	19,320,089	49,083,410	22,627,223	266,642	807,341	7,280	2,545
Niagara, N. Y.....	64,867,316	83,132,115	73,432,726	338,500	1,345,082	25,553	9,652
Orient, Conn.....	26,121,723	26,867,095	25,238,169	169,432	465,765	7,674	2,130
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	25,877,078	130,933,183	22,859,117	1,046,826	3,605,359	28,849	5,778
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.....	5,770,198	64,196,148	5,680,272	209,726	1,435,498	11,206	645
Penn Fire, Pa.....	15,171,586	21,580,842	18,979,007	239,711	472,018	8,370	3,992
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	47,887,782	53,252,427	64,973,259	259,800	959,615	17,202	4,302
People's, Tenn.....	279,270	12,791,859	9,595,673	65,210	284,392	6,686	1,619
Phenix, N. Y.....	107,097,086	157,729,382	105,639,887	606,297	3,581,294	49,562	19,613
Phenix, Conn.....	113,433,887	105,367,675	119,953,589	720,978	3,301,259	55,630	65,994
Planters', Tenn.....	8,022,060	14,857,591	9,420,674	125,829	94,603	2,422	
Prescott, Mass.....	5,842,803	8,471,942	8,345,946	55,436	134,700	1,919	
Providence Washington, R. I.....	6,879,328	8,633,352	7,167,028	26,275	90,100	1,574	37
Reading, Pa.....	5,878,149	4,191,602	5,658,461	22,890			
Roger Williams, N. J.....	7,314,196	40,332,622	10,734,232	137,466			
St. Joseph Fire & Marine, Mo.....	11,656,751	15,966,005	12,187,764	94,412	312,850	6,107	3,772
St. Nicholas, N. Y.....	15,837,185	15,231,785	15,144,527	56,854	112,500	900	35
St. Paul Fire & Marine, Minn.....	23,513,374	44,026,845	25,223,098	288,653	2,975,084	39,941	25,889
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	7,482,610	14,453,019	10,602,400	56,165	227,400	4,214	

Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass	63,329,973	59,955,673	62,518,304	263,075	1,030,971	12,708	10,050
Standard Fire, N. Y.	13,040,722	19,277,084	10,137,416	40,147	309,575	3,762	1,155
Star Fire, N. Y.	21,156,976	21,974,128	18,799,679	84,521	127,750	2,292	400
Traders', Ill.	16,720,219	36,784,094	17,331,146	204,258	1,408,086	12,055	37
Tradesman's Fire, N. Y.	24,420,568	26,833,587	20,339,694	49,730	527,090	7,346	20
Union Marine and Fire, Texas	1,819,085	4,790,200	2,515,662	11,620	7,000	98	.....
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	77,739,757	48,468,085	102,375,401	151,573	1,416,950	13,033	7,636
Westchester, N. Y.	53,043,416	63,959,155	58,572,137	339,614	650,000	8,151	33
Williamsburg City, N. Y.	52,684,577	57,396,066	50,063,317	246,637	74,422	708	.....
Totals	3,450,765,536	4,390,202,160	3,682,049,346	23,388,632	95,739,674	1,373,236	582,845
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
British America Assurance Co., Canada	15,122,866	47,260,121	23,689,828	146,601	396,068	5,816	69
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.	39,371,320	69,879,512	48,428,112	417,478	1,204,474	17,647	2,007
Hamburg Bremen Fire (U. S. B.), Germany	23,001,364	37,829,382	28,746,730	174,474	501,300	5,149	110
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.	81,404,232	64,566,489	60,839,724	258,954	1,034,250	9,820	2,819
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.	38,315,294	50,256,385	42,093,017	195,288	575,750	5,560	26
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.	37,361,323	57,952,317	39,712,121	188,207	912,612	12,650	956
Liverpool, and London and Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.	203,402,874	310,406,506	195,072,604	1,136,262	1,484,422	19,000	7,112
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.	111,938,987	112,338,772	109,807,746	582,213	2,070,011	39,253	11,557
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.	80,516,893	96,984,561	78,846,051	490,300	1,123,220	18,486	3,897
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.	151,275,042	159,300,570	156,284,617	683,132	2,007,388	30,636	7,776
Royal Canadian, Canada	13,740,838	72,292,434	56,840,505	270,798	194,021	2,945	.....
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.	13,401,752	26,882,111	17,282,974	113,111	357,800	3,287	93
Western Assurance, Canada	23,000,169	43,983,755	28,517,423	284,087	994,167	16,831	6,579
Totals	831,852,954	1,149,932,915	886,161,652	4,940,905	12,855,483	187,080	43,001

AS COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

TABLE No. VII.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount at risk Dec. 31, 1874.	Net assets.	Percentage net assets to amount at risk.	Gross assets.	Gross liabilities.	Surplus as regards policy-holders.	Net surplus or impairment of capital.	Percentage. ¹
WISCONSIN JOINT STOCK.								
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America	\$18,805,903	\$537,451	2.85	\$575,326	\$233,639	\$341,685	\$48,885	16.73
Heckla Fire	3,787,887	108,861	2.90	111,328	31,230	80,099	3,156	4.09
Northwestern National	17,904,936	888,247	4.96	895,479	227,764	676,714	67,714	11.28
Totals	40,498,726	1,534,559	3.78	1,582,133	492,633	1,089,498	119,755	.....
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.								
Concordia Mutual Fire	4,484,487	269,427	1.56	270,365	42,459	27,906	314,483	121.60
Dodge County Mutual	7,880,366	2113,732	1.44	2125,041	70,633	54,407	422,687	71.41
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	7,472,610	2236,905	3.17	2239,405	61,001	178,405	427,389	18.14
Herman Farmers' Mutual	1,765,703	241,550	2.37	247,675	11,599	36,087	49,218	34.27
Madison Mutual	39,675,262	2589,423	1.48	2500,746	201,504	299,152	5-63,977	17.70
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	27,643,829	2664,082	2.40	2671,896	237,637	494,261	4198,970	67.38
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire	76,229	21,537	2.01	21,598	476	1,121	1,121	.....
Totals	88,998,486	1,716,656	1.93	1,656,726	625,309	1,091,339	209,971	.....
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.								
Ætna, Conn	277,841,706	6,252,160	2.25	6,588,069	2,246,281	4,341,788	1,341,788	44.72
Allemania, Pa	27,278,974	431,424	1.59	473,675	230,880	242,796	42,796	21.40
Amazon, Ohio	30,634,195	831,754	2.72	935,497	378,711	556,789	56,789	11.36
American, Ill	146,708,165	568,125	.39	673,445	464,410	209,035	9,035	4.52
American, Pa	44,929,910	792,191	1.76	1,086,845	499,377	587,469	187,469	46.87
American Central, Mo	32,170,666	636,111	1.98	685,088	323,861	356,226	86,226	31.32
Armenia, Pa	6,061,173	329,052	5.43	333,963	52,641	281,321	31,321	12.53
Atlantic, N. Y	23,453,682	425,121	1.81	463,961	157,323	306,636	106,636	53.32
Atlas, Conn	24,722,876	463,104	1.87	511,641	279,291	232,350	32,350	16.12
Bangor, Maine	5,414,341	303,388	5.60	318,974	92,498	326,477	25,957	12.97

Black River, N. Y	7,954,775	328,808	4.13	343,855	79,151	264,706	14,706	5.88
Buffalo, N. Y	4,050,147	249,007	6.15	253,235	31,790	221,445	21,445	10.72
Capital City, N. Y	2,682,815	188,751	7.03	191,672	17,898	173,775	23,775	15.85
Citizens' N. J	15,646,550	360,187	2.30	393,133	161,153	231,981	31,981	15.99
Clay Fire and Marine, Ky	11,830,119	309,241	2.61	344,630	133,204	211,428	11,428	5.71
Commerce, N. Y	13,239,908	390,617	2.95	404,395	91,024	313,373	113,373	56.69
Connecticut Fire, Conn	25,372,400	853,994	3.37	877,594	197,191	680,403	180,403	36.08
Continental, N. Y	198,241,466	2,388,829	1.21	2,606,234	1,198,634	1,407,601	407,601	40.76
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich	10,812,588	388,389	3.59	393,456	86,936	306,522	156,522	104.35
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I	8,556,644	256,651	3.00	321,979	75,989	245,989	45,989	22.99
Fairfield Fire, Conn	10,035,674	322,118	5.21	340,375	90,964	249,412	49,412	24.71
Faneuil Hall, Mass	12,142,665	339,189	2.79	361,981	126,416	235,566	35,566	17.77
Fire Association, Pa	129,454,837	1,526,270	1.18	3,135,733	2,148,996	986,437	486,437	97.29
Fireman's Fund, Cal	30,079,134	626,015	2.08	667,468	305,372	362,095	62,095	20.70
Franklin Fire, Pa	164,553,811	1,741,465	1.06	3,308,854	2,477,154	831,700	431,700	107.93
Franklin, W. Va	13,027,845	380,262	2.92	340,122	163,894	176,229	26,229	17.49
German, Ill	12,920,509	298,214	2.31	309,171	93,509	215,662	15,662	7.83
German American, N. Y	74,424,770	1,789,911	2.40	1,867,130	544,573	1,322,558	322,558	32.26
Germania Fire, N. Y	92,104,522	1,460,944	1.59	1,538,536	639,788	898,750	398,750	79.75
Germania, La	3,576,189	244,469	6.83	246,969	35,427	211,544	11,544	5.77
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa	48,075,249	719,785	1.49	833,263	377,087	456,176	156,176	52.06
Glens Falls, N. Y	66,600,779	678,043	1.02	704,775	333,782	370,992	170,993	85.50
Globe, Ill	22,167,624	600,629	2.71	659,935	308,213	351,722	51,722	17.24
Hanover, N. Y	95,475,065	1,333,173	1.40	1,426,954	697,856	729,096	329,096	82.27
Hartford Fire, Conn	147,260,542	2,555,586	1.73	2,757,905	1,273,657	1,484,249	484,249	48.42
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., Conn	14,682,443	234,581	1.59	238,083	34,445	203,639	3,639	1.82
Hoffman Fire, N. Y	16,746,430	391,036	2.32	403,601	112,958	290,643	90,643	45.32
Home, N. Y	347,393,978	5,336,519	1.54	5,627,443	2,242,163	3,385,281	885,281	35.41
Home, Ohio	25,416,808	492,798	1.94	519,298	210,300	309,001	59,001	23.60
Home Ins. and Banking Co., Texas	1,947,735	226,556	11.73	258,459	47,279	211,181	6,181	3.00
Howard, N. Y	25,085,098	761,055	3.04	768,035	124,875	643,161	143,161	28.63
Hudson, N. J	19,941,679	300,728	1.51	303,330	94,816	208,514	8,514	4.25
Humboldt, N. J	12,817,291	310,494	2.42	324,289	115,492	210,797	10,797	5.40
Insurance Company of North America, Pa	195,014,808	4,093,609	2.10	4,686,809	2,411,719	2,275,091	1,275,091	127.51
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	17,420,307	498,968	2.88	604,076	265,910	338,166	138,166	69.80
Irving, N. Y	10,236,594	280,496	2.74	304,247	89,387	214,860	14,860	7.43
Kansas, Kan	5,878,650	291,956	4.96	307,671	87,299	220,373	20,373	10.18
Lamar, N. Y	12,074,600	364,886	3.02	387,705	104,260	283,444	83,444	41.22
Lorillard, N. Y	11,648,352	438,384	3.07	446,550	79,313	367,237	67,237	22.41
Manhattan, N. Y	32,134,893	677,127	2.00	700,883	263,125	437,759	187,759	75.10

AS COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

TABLE No. VII.—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount at risk Dec. 31, 1874	Net assets.	Percentage net assets to amount at risk.	Gross as- sets.	Gross lia- bilities.	Surplus as regards policy- holders.	Net surplus or impair- ment of capital.	Percent- age.
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Cont'd.								
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass	30,171,556	1,060,650	3.42	1,104,835	391,475	713,316	213,316	46.66
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y	23,556,730	625,756	2.70	653,381	137,630	515,752	315,752	157.87
Mercantile, Ill	4,477,955	268,082	6.03	293,567	83,230	236,500	5—26,165	11.09
Mercantile, Ohio	6,113,524	364,277	5.95	402,707	91,649	311,057	111,057	55.52
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y	5,738,534	894,092	15.78	997,561	328,186	669,375	169,375	33.86
Merchants', N. J	35,717,948	742,345	2.07	795,925	245,973	549,951	349,951	174.97
Merchants', R. I	11,875,596	363,969	3.06	380,268	108,094	272,174	72,174	36.08
Meriden, Conn	8,742,896	306,380	3.50	320,237	84,182	236,055	36,055	18.00
Millville Mutual Marine & Fire, N. J	10,040,346	2-1,271,806	12.66	2-1,309,788	142,495	1,167,292	495,095	8.87
National Fire, Conn	28,812,370	915,297	3.18	943,351	246,807	696,544	196,544	30.31
New Orleans Insurance Association, La	12,744,305	438,705	3.44	467,441	133,581	333,858	76,278	29.57
New Orleans, La	22,627,223	627,239	2.77	645,564	180,556	464,978	5—35,022	7.00
Niagara, N. Y	73,432,726	1,364,915	1.88	1,475,397	548,873	926,524	462,524	85.30
Orient, Conn	25,238,169	701,415	2.78	719,340	208,085	511,255	161,255	46.00
Orient Mutual, N. Y	22,859,117	1,849,508	8.31	2,047,570	445,079	1,602,491	6-555,911	53.01
Pacific Mutual, N. Y	5,680,272	849,424	14.90	1,020,367	259,916	760,451	7-760,451	.....
Penn Fire, Pa	18,979,007	368,736	1.92	412,678	198,758	213,921	13,921	6.96
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa	64,973,259	1,138,028	1.75	1,579,112	839,661	739,451	339,451	84.86
People's, Tenn	9,595,673	428,613	2.46	446,351	101,485	344,868	44,868	17.97
Phenix, N. Y	105,639,887	2,124,270	2.10	2,183,954	647,732	1,536,222	536,222	53.62
Phoenix, Conn	119,953,589	1,753,900	1.46	1,901,587	1,020,798	880,789	280,789	46.80
Planters', Tenn	9,420,674	290,551	3.08	306,210	104,594	201,617	1,617	0.80
Prescott, Mass	8,345,946	317,361	3.01	323,309	84,600	238,710	38,710	19.35
Providence Washington, R. I	7,167,028	267,429	3.73	269,034	53,010	216,027	16,027	8.00
Reading, Pa	5,658,461	249,664	6.13	267,670	51,842	215,828	15,828	7.91
Roger Williams, N. J	10,734,232	246,553	3.23	355,001	119,609	235,391	35,391	17.69
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo	12,187,764	353,976	2.90	370,953	121,181	258,774	58,774	29.38
St. Nicholas, N. Y	15,144,527	283,911	1.87	293,407	79,004	214,403	64,403	42.93
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn	25,223,098	783,901	3.11	816,292	283,606	532,685	132,685	33.17
Shoe and Leather, Mass	10,602,400	465,081	4.39	472,569	111,380	361,189	61,189	20.39

Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass	62,513,304	1,209,600	1.93	1,266,144	484,275	781,869	281,869	56.37
Standard Fire, N. Y.	10,137,416	369,019	3.64	377,856	56,347	321,508	121,508	60.75
Star Fire, N. Y.	18,799,679	384,031	2.04	401,980	123,079	278,900	78,900	39.45
Traders', Ill.	17,331,146	728,968	4.21	738,415	145,420	592,997	92,997	18.60
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	20,339,694	388,057	1.91	395,108	91,141	303,966	153,966	102.62
Union Marine and Fire, Texas.....	2,515,662	237,280	9.43	244,338	29,006	215,331	15,331	7.66
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	102,375,401	640,938	0.63	648,938	428,364	220,576	20,576	10.29
Westchester, N. Y.	58,572,137	717,566	1.22	750,306	387,746	362,560	162,560	54.52
Williamsburg City, N. Y.	50,063,317	709,846	1.42	736,074	229,385	556,690	256,690	85.56
Totals.....	3,682,049,346	73,243,849	1.98	81,717,576	32,116,105	49,671,291	15,237,936	44.77
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
British America Assurance Company, Canada.....	23,689,828	489,252	2.06	533,373	206,865	326,509	88,169	27.04
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.	48,428,112	708,140	1.46	750,274	367,053	383,221	383,221	.....
Hamburg Bremen (U. S. B.), Germ.....	28,746,730	453,564	1.58	457,948	173,759	284,189	284,189	.....
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.	68,839,724	859,809	1.24	922,623	381,471	541,152	541,152	.....
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.....	42,093,017	658,262	1.56	666,862	257,126	409,736	409,736	.....
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.	39,712,121	502,503	1.26	553,443	290,460	262,983	262,983	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.	195,072,604	3,357,927	1.72	3,771,530	2,048,378	1,723,152	1,723,152	.....
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.	109,807,746	1,602,038	1.46	1,683,799	871,600	812,199	812,199	.....
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.	78,846,051	1,092,442	1.38	1,141,287	577,414	563,873	563,873	.....
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.	156,284,617	1,854,063	.....	2,138,569	1,445,993	692,576	692,576	.....
Royal Canadian, Canada.....	56,840,505	875,528	1.18	915,039	356,359	558,643	21,713	3.88
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.	17,282,974	460,835	2.66	484,408	127,652	356,756	356,756	.....
Western Assurance, Canada.....	28,517,423	864,246	3.03	895,542	242,061	653,481	279,300	42.77
Totals.....	894,161,452	13,778,609	.....	14,914,697	7,346,227	7,568,470	6,419,018	.....

¹Percentage of net surplus, or impairment of capital, to capital.

⁴Over premium notes.

²Including premium notes.

⁵Indicates impairment of capital.

⁷Over liabilities.

³Over premium notes and capital.

⁶Over outstanding scrip.

TABLE No. VIII.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Mean am't at risk.	Premiums received.	Cash in- come.	Expenses.	Losses paid.	PERCENTAGE OF		
						Expenses to income.	Losses to	
							Mean am't at risk.	Prem. received.
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK.								
Brewers' Fire Insurance Company, of America.....	\$19,822,441	\$335,654	\$370,757	\$127,461	\$235,940	34.36	1.19	70.22
Hekla Fire.....	3,315,749	17,896	25,867	7,390	4,909	28.53	0.15	27.42
Northwestern National.....	14,845,909	594,716	633,368	146,372	320,711	23.12	2.16	53.89
Totals.....	37,984,099	948,266	1,029,992	281,223	561,560	27.30	1.48	59.23
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.								
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	3,806,495	40,111	43,024	12,308	14,294	28.67	0.37	35.73
Dodge County Mutual.....	8,597,405	57,218	57,544	27,909	29,502	48.50	0.34	71.75
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	7,439,514	33,911	37,966	9,036	23,501	23.78	0.32	69.12
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	1,629,952	3,647	4,826	1,075	1,616	22.39	0.09	44.28
Mason Mutual.....	41,365,005	100,084	115,731	54,203	125,291	46.72	0.30	125.29
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	26,973,766	237,939	256,523	82,714	118,087	32.31	0.44	49.61
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....	72,816	147	224	61	.....	27.11	.....	.....
Totals.....	89,884,953	473,057	515,838	187,306	312,291	36.30	0.35	62.02
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.								
Ætna, Conn.....	290,972,496	4,165,352	4,508,653	1,022,444	1,961,154	22.69	0.67	47.11
Allemania, Pa.....	29,729,408	383,068	409,503	127,850	221,382	31.18	0.74	57.80
Amazon, Ohio.....	27,026,639	583,908	654,952	226,688	352,263	34.60	1.30	63.20
American, Ill.....	131,983,347	725,099	847,376	489,847	232,177	57.85	0.25	45.83
American, Pa.....	39,234,748	378,125	430,668	115,231	177,743	26.73	0.45	47.02
American Central, Mo.....	32,801,584	552,964	582,724	201,426	289,137	34.55	0.88	52.28
Armenia, Pa.....	6,047,424	94,016	122,328	39,420	42,950	32.31	0.71	45.90

Atlantic, N. Y.....	21,708,387	331,307	352,935	785,041	155,656	24.09	0.72	47.03
Atlas, Conn.....	16,175,707	446,125	469,123	150,848	156,764	32.16	0.91	35.10
Bangor, Me.....	4,442,274	118,700	143,209	38,124	68,043	32.04	1.53	58.02
Black River, N. Y.....	8,763,504	152,164	174,599	58,684	126,785	33.53	1.44	83.40
Buffalo, N. Y.....	76,925	76,925	82,969	20,758	24,088	25.00		31.25
Capital City, N. Y.....	2,696,987	30,487	41,149	12,542	15,101	30.49	0.51	15.30
Citizens', N. J.....	14,229,371	284,960	305,150	102,881	138,111	33.73	0.97	48.45
Clay, Fire and Marine, Ky.....	11,205,717	209,711	225,769	108,194	143,322	47.96	1.27	68.15
Commerce, N. Y.....	15,174,941	128,642	148,412	42,396	61,760	28.45	0.41	47.87
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	24,276,450	363,023	414,088	97,235	142,003	32.48	0.58	39.12
Continental, N. Y.....	195,752,542	1,677,695	1,801,570	627,343	701,999	34.75	0.36	41.23
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	10,989,265	207,405	238,606	54,827	97,855	23.13	0.89	47.27
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	8,436,328	122,373	138,320	39,667	54,681	28.75	0.65	44.82
Fairfield Fire, Conn.....	15,517,749	175,964	197,097	49,937	85,304	25.38	0.55	48.47
Faneuil Hall, Mass.....	9,476,594	193,798	214,280	65,373	52,452	35.46	0.56	27.04
Fire Association, Pa.....	125,471,995	1,000,955	1,368,903	282,744	349,464	20.65	0.28	34.91
Firemans' Fund, Cal.....	25,951,194	578,927	623,696	195,068	279,809	31.26	1.07	48.33
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	165,808,416	1,147,848	1,327,731	476,384	578,726	35.86	0.35	52.12
Franklin, W. Va.....	12,041,020	310,111	321,689	99,628	248,632	30.93	2.06	80.20
German, Ill.....	11,769,585	149,676	156,527	54,365	56,108	34.63	0.47	37.41
German American, N. Y.....	69,396,239	981,363	1,062,966	318,484	425,567	29.96	0.61	43.38
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	86,622,173	1,037,546	1,122,171	442,122	304,150	39.40	0.35	29.30
Germania, La.....	3,370,938	75,532	86,808	25,622	33,037	29.46	0.98	43.47
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	44,352,857	441,666	486,061	156,836	231,303	32.26	0.54	52.33
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	65,504,019	297,642	336,595	86,904	161,877	25.83	0.25	54.32
Globe, Ill.....	18,514,783	535,314	557,357	171,851	358,075	38.54	0.19	66.93
Hanover, N. Y.....	87,586,523	994,441	1,059,448	387,366	336,563	36.54	0.38	33.84
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	150,544,680	2,099,542	2,244,018	598,339	1,045,542	26.66	0.69	49.79
Hartford Steam B'r. Insp'n & Insurance Co. Conn.....	13,981,793	121,180	190,313	144,200	5,536	75.89	0.03	4.40
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	16,942,673	224,711	247,585	78,006	93,586	31.45	0.55	41.60
Home, N. Y.....	342,921,504	3,249,213	3,528,743	2,028,979	1,524,282	57.49	0.44	46.94
Home, Ohio.....	27,665,279	349,438	378,683	133,004	213,811	35.92	0.77	61.26
Home Insurance and Banking Company, Texas.....	1,691,534	96,330	126,898	43,682	45,152	34.40	2.67	43.03
Howard, N. Y.....	25,180,505	240,374	278,377	82,538	70,188	29.68	0.28	29.25
Hudson, N. J.....	19,120,576	163,469	171,773	69,226	57,002	40.25	0.29	34.90
Humboldt, N. J.....	11,375,111	219,999	235,078	76,211	147,718	32.42	1.29	67.15
Insurance Company of North America, Pa.....	195,496,939	3,554,955	3,713,429	739,319	1,979,953	19.91	1.01	56.26
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Pa.....	15,529,510	249,729	282,160	50,172	201,525	17.79	1.29	80.61
Irving, N. Y.....	9,551,813	135,860	157,647	49,412	57,699	31.27	0.60	42.43

TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Mean am't at risk.	Premiums received.	Cash in- come.	Expenses.	Losses paid.	PERCENTAGE OF		
						Expenses to income.	Losses to	
							Mean am't at risk.	Prem. received.
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Continued.								
Kansas, Kan.....	7,355,131	145,577	151,796	54,237	83,638	35.68	0.11	57.67
Lamar, N. Y.....	11,303,885	209,353	227,142	55,702	72,285	24.54	0.64	34.58
Lorillard, N. Y.....	12,951,566	171,767	202,394	79,696	56,964	39.45	0.44	33.11
Manhattan, N. Y.....	31,713,941	646,965	673,965	218,377	328,535	32.40	1.03	50.78
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	28,039,478	498,667	552,887	88,448	252,742	16.00	0.90	50.65
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	24,619,552	307,189	339,279	75,429	173,482	22.25	0.70	56.50
Mercantile, Ill.....	.....	136,517	137,829	66,214	34,874	47.97	.....	25.64
Mercantile, Ohio.....	6,055,811	204,432	226,642	42,370	118,470	18.66	1.95	58.07
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.....	8,015,766	1,066,120	1,095,742	157,715	820,582	14.39	10.23	76.97
Merchants', N. J.....	33,359,412	370,013	411,391	146,865	139,218	33.30	0.41	37.62
Merchants', R. I.....	17,044,720	188,278	209,633	57,441	93,121	27.35	0.56	49.52
Meriden, Conn.....	8,435,479	142,758	162,294	52,214	67,543	32.22	0.80	47.24
Millville Mutual Marine and Fire, N. J.....	9,159,771	204,922	209,537	44,999	111,067	21.43	1.21	54.18
National Fire, Conn.....	28,651,760	389,900	452,651	112,503	149,225	24.65	0.52	36.26
New Orleans Insurance Association, La.....	.....	469,398	490,493	63,783	211,505	13.01	.....	45.09
New Orleans, La.....	20,973,656	421,113	452,254	111,699	270,004	24.71	1.28	64.37
Niagara, N. Y.....	68,650,021	830,595	905,233	357,249	323,097	39.47	0.47	38.92
Orient, Conn.....	25,679,946	349,225	399,228	105,856	183,572	26.54	0.71	52.60
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	24,368,097	1,311,108	1,355,812	179,764	1,046,826	13.25	4.29	79.85
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.....	5,725,235	460,452	512,234	158,712	203,526	39.08	3.55	44.20
Penn Fire, Pa.....	17,075,296	344,150	357,161	141,492	220,472	39.63	1.29	64.09
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	56,430,520	677,336	744,370	191,416	322,634	25.72	0.57	47.65
People's Tenn.....	4,937,471	183,102	229,394	62,937	53,208	27.48	1.08	29.62
Phoenix, N. Y.....	106,368,486	1,544,746	1,630,919	475,662	726,899	29.16	0.68	47.48
Phoenix, Conn.....	116,693,738	1,512,714	1,601,963	436,901	760,255	27.27	0.65	50.24
Planters', Tenn.....	8,721,367	208,898	224,544	78,753	122,826	35.15	1.41	58.77

Prescott, Mass.....	7,094,374	98,845	122,769	32,372	50,798	26.32	0.71	51.31
Providence Washington, R. I.....	7,023,178	84,442	97,362	30,338	32,645	31.27	0.46	38.84
Reading, Pa.....	5,768,305	43,519	62,717	17,653	31,025	28.03	0.53	70.52
Roger Williams, R. I.....	9,024,214	257,918	278,012	51,589	135,302	18.57	1.49	52.44
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.....	11,922,257	223,895	254,880	73,399	131,326	28.78	1.10	58.63
St. Nicholas, N. Y.....	15,490,856	165,973	177,937	53,169	37,374	29.87	0.24	22.55
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	24,368,236	535,872	600,593	148,653	305,807	24.77	1.25	57.05
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	9,542,505	179,932	205,350	45,664	50,065	22.27	0.52	27.82
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	62,924,138	634,333	698,594	177,021	265,448	25.32	0.42	41.87
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	11,589,069	143,176	161,520	54,980	37,583	34.16	0.33	26.28
Star Fire, N. Y.....	19,978,327	198,376	218,554	73,537	79,862	33.89	0.39	40.33
Traders', Ill.....	17,017,682	366,696	401,662	99,549	233,538	24.76	1.34	63.62
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	22,380,131	183,208	201,559	61,280	54,865	30.48	0.24	29.98
Union Marine and Fire, Texas.....	2,167,873	54,514	77,881	20,879	10,120	26.77	0.46	18.74
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	90,057,679	340,093	372,548	116,032	150,652	31.46	0.16	44.31
Westchester, N., Y.....	55,807,776	650,526	678,140	218,442	338,930	32.21	0.61	52.14
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	51,373,947	483,270	516,931	167,266	261,623	32.33	0.51	58.30
Totals.....	3,552,693,773	47,297,515	51,651,932	15,625,535	23,257,548	30.25	10.58	43.45
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
British America Assurance Company, Canada.....	19,406,347	428,598	445,267	92,963	172,164	20.89	0.88	42.24
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.....	43,899,716	756,353	756,353	189,701	379,798	26.41	0.86	52.38
Hamburg Bremen Fire (U. S. B.), Germany.....	25,874,047	373,666	393,181	103,331	158,248	26.29	0.61	42.31
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	71,121,978	502,866	504,501	182,237	282,117	36.15	0.39	56.08
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.....	40,204,155	410,557	421,126	127,362	194,688	30.25	0.48	47.48
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	38,536,722	558,497	558,497	135,021	166,770	26.00	0.43	29.88
Liverpool and London and Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.....	199,237,739	2,708,532	2,888,832	770,034	1,127,292	26.65	0.56	41.62
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.....	110,873,366	1,326,472	1,376,500	365,781	557,382	26.57	0.50	42.03
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.....	79,681,472	1,113,115	1,111,432	274,337	497,668	24.69	0.62	44.71
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.....	153,779,929	1,841,852	1,929,294	493,636	750,677	25.64	0.49	40.75
Royal Canadian, Canada.....	35,290,671	738,467	772,036	220,818	223,704	28.62	0.63	29.92
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.....	15,342,363	211,431	235,445	80,937	101,341	34.43	0.66	48.02
Western Assurance, Canada.....	25,758,796	595,487	635,048	319,366	285,980	50.29	1.19	48.06
Totals.....	859,007,301	11,565,893	12,027,512	3,355,524	4,897,829	27.90	0.57	42.45

1 Omitting Buffalo, Mercantile and New Orleans Insurance Association companies.

TABLE No IX.—Showing the Premiums received and Losses paid by the Companies named, from their Organization to date.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK.			COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Cont'd.		
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America	\$1,179,427	\$845,154	Black River, N. Y.	460,774	346,525
Hekla Fire.....	63,447	10,618	Buffalo, N. Y.	90,066	24,088
Northwestern National.....	1,761,763	984,700	Capital City, N. Y.	382,889	316,945
Totals.....	3,904,637	1,840,472	Citizens', N. J.	734,997	299,094
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.			Clay Fire and Marine, Ky.....	582,843	210,354
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	101,659	23,235	Commerce, N. Y.	2,588,158	1,916,672
Dodge County Mutual	705,657	286,143	Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	1,051,090	475,346
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	26,956	8,926	Continental, N. Y.	13,119,320	7,348,870
Herman Farmers' Mutual			Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	1,581,092	987,453
Madison Mutual			Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	1,060,355	933,859
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	1,268,433	536,630	Fairfield Fire, Conn.....	564,425	340,681
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mutual.....	1,913	415	Faneuil Hall, Mass.....	347,935	220,357
Totals.....	2,104,618	855,349	Fire Association, Pa.....	3,754,816	1,314,949
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.			Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	3,428,564	2,403,023
Ætna, Conn.....	66,980,399	42,587,905	Franklin Fire, Pa.....	16,020,221	9,310,920
Allemannia, Pa.....	1,157,601	409,856	Franklin, W Va.....	1,370,151	769,888
Amazoa, Ohio.....	2,840,318	1,450,472	German, Ill.....	464,061	126,880
American, Ill.....	1,992,294	619,670	German-American, N. Y.....	2,549,081	1,021,829
American, Pa.....	4,619,081	3,311,657	Germania Fire, N. Y.....	7,580,801	3,815,560
American Central, Mo.....	3,219,855	1,947,326	Germania, La.....	1,538,669	706,702
Armenia, Pa.....	266,461	82,567	Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	3,122,740	1,432,480
Atlantic, N. Y.....	889,998	364,682	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	2,354,414	1,367,278
Atlas, Conn.....	610,820	165,299	Globe, Ill.....	1,058,813	486,505
Bangor, Maine.....	327,882	223,218	Hanover, N. Y.....	6,386,008	3,438,212
			Hartford Fire, Conn.....	27,379,125	18,277,422
			Hartford Steam 'Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co., Conn....	771,800	42,880
			Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	1,240,520	849,738
			Home, N. Y.....	34,805,890	22,448,708
			Home, Ohio.....	2,797,923	2,080,169
			Home Insurance and Banking Company, Texas	207,594	78,757

Howard, N. Y.....	5,658,448	4,057,696
Hudson, N. J.....	488,187	148,182
Humboldt, N. J.....	566,399	248,949
Insurance Company of North America, Pa.....	60,000,000	36,000,000
Insurance Company of the State of Penn.....		12,000,000
Irving, N. Y.....	295,007	199,112
Kansas, Kan.....	420,430	174,662
Lamar, N. Y.....	522,650	278,347
Lorillard, N. Y.....	555,193	292,692
Manhattan, N. Y.....	1,626,833	772,916
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	897,462	460,582
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	2,666,275	1,429,345
Mercantile, Ill.....	169,208	34,874
Mercantile, Ohio.....	712,438	336,352
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y.....	35,283,178	26,866,529
Merchants', N. J.....	1,656,899	590,029
Merchants', R. I.....	3,212,058	2,407,118
Meriden, Conn.....	389,712	158,422
Millville Mutual Marine and Fire, N. J.....	608,217	203,411
National Fire, Conn.....	1,249,387	540,349
New Orleans Insurance Association, La.....	556,701	211,505
New Orleans, La.....	5,636,034	2,346,635
Niagara, N. Y.....	8,196,003	4,613,572
Orient, Conn.....	1,179,410	626,472
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....		
Pacific Mutual, N. Y.....	13,752,168	8,077,766
Penn Fire, Pa.....	882,609	360,870
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	4,902,381	4,094,828
People's, Tenn.....	566,687	140,203
Phenix, N. Y.....	18,976,224	10,575,241
Phoenix, Conn.....	16,341,227	10,286,475
Planters', Tenn.....	719,059	297,324
Prescott, Mass.....	237,528	62,015
Providence Washington, R. I.....		

Reading, Pa.....	281,204	139,516
Roger Williams, N. J.....	2,354,595	1,736,233
St. Joseph Fire and Marine, Mo.....	791,687	391,977
St. Nicholas, N. Y.....	1,911,524	1,124,090
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	1,820,179	1,101,352
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	299,378	85,874
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	7,629,634	5,596,459
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	1,747,873	1,106,287
Star Fire, N. Y.....	1,518,422	863,391
Traders', Ill.....	1,179,410	647,258
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	2,116,294	1,395,722
Union Marine and Fire, Texas.....	600,458	371,049
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	1,071,082	373,435
Westchester, N. Y.....	3,831,595	2,019,316
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	4,082,407	2,389,515
Totals.....	442,459,698	282,789,640

COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

British America Assurance Company, Canada.....		
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.....	2,242,530	1,325,690
Hamburg Bremen Fire (U. S. B.), Germ.....	3,196,345	1,661,223
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	5,552,817	4,137,118
London Assurance Corporat'n (U. S. B.), G. B.....		
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	1,361,354	596,371
Liverpool, & London & Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.....	31,510,543	20,122,648
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.....	9,201,420	7,176,352
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.....	5,018,513	3,292,613
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.....	46,821,074	29,988,546
Royal Canadian, Canada.....	964,981	240,615
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.....	392,408	109,240
Western Assurance Canada.....		
Totals.....	106,261,985	68,650,416

TABLE NO. X.—Comparative Table showing Assets and Liabilities for the Years 1872, 1873, and 1874.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	1872.		1873.		1874.	
		Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK.							
Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of America	Milwaukee	\$420,547	\$181,196	\$486,230	\$239,590	\$575,326	\$233,639
Hekla Fire	Madison	67,993	24,097	88,527	31,183	111,328	31,230
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	383,285	90,251	524,019	149,835	895,479	227,764
Totals		871,825	295,544	1,098,776	420,608	1,582,133	492,633
WISCONSIN MUTUAL.							
Concordia Mutual Fire	Milwaukee	49,118	19,350	59,788	31,052	70,365	42,459
Dodge County Mutual	Waupun	157,244	76,024	139,808	62,882	125,041	70,633
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	Germantown	213,490	49,300	232,301	56,916	239,405	61,001
Herman Farmers' Mutual	Woodland	36,174	6,243	38,457	5,997	47,675	11,599
Madison Mutual	Madison	832,680	233,650	703,828	206,861	500,746	201,504
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	Milwaukee	565,242	183,221	626,969	222,985	671,896	237,637
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....	Chaseburg	1,287	567	1,551	485	1,598	476
Totals		1,855,235	568,355	1,802,702	587,178	1,656,726	625,309
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.							
Ætna	Hartford, Conn.....	5,396,381	3,383,633	5,845,802	2,354,016	6,588,069	2,246,281
Allemannia.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	253,970	59,952	429,403	223,955	473,675	230,880
Amazon.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1,070,280	611,818	847,480	342,297	935,497	378,711
American.....	Chicago, Ill.....	538,328	289,838	677,615	352,716	673,445	464,410
American.....	Philadelphia, Pa					1,086,845	499,377
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.....	544,944	234,889	634,855	335,835	685,088	323,861
Armenia	Pittsburg, Pa.....			323,206	53,142	333,963	52,641
Atlantic.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	303,264	88,841	372,844	123,076	463,961	157,323
Atlas	Hartford, Conn.....			319,002	98,877	511,641	279,291
Bangor.....	Bangor, Me					318,973	92,497

Black River.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	377,622	133,525	379,622	127,037	343,855	79,151
Buffalo.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....					253,235	31,790
Capital City.....	Albany, N. Y.....	183,711	16,842	191,601	18,174	191,672	17,898
Citizens'.....	Newark, N. J.....					393,133	161,153
Clay Fire and Marine.....	Newport, Ky.....			310,884	103,684	344,630	133,204
Commerce.....	Albany, N. Y.....	400,158	182,401	370,609	123,374	404,395	91,024
Connecticut Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	728,635	215,900	765,234	178,252	877,594	197,191
Continental.....	New York, N. Y.....	2,284,252	1,231,094	2,255,937	1,117,963	2,606,234	1,198,634
Detroit Fire and Marine.....	Detroit, Mich.....	267,849	96,772	320,950	110,183	393,456	86,936
Equitable Fire and Marine.....	Providence, R. I.....					321,979	75,989
Fairfield Fire.....	South Norwalk, Conn.....	297,318	95,946	312,325	82,008	340,375	90,964
Faneuil Hall.....	Boston, Mass.....			276,124	62,760	361,981	126,416
Fire Association.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....			2,640,185	1,929,720	3,135,733	2,148,996
Fireman's Fund.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	619,221	324,801	582,632	241,499	667,468	305,372
Franklin Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,363,671	2,638,991	3,200,719	2,589,132	3,308,854	2,477,154
Franklin.....	Wheeling, West Va.....			394,146	167,948	340,122	163,894
German.....	Freeport, Ill.....	258,394	30,829	285,856	52,530	309,171	93,509
German-American.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,379,090	344,329	1,672,363	484,115	1,867,130	544,573
Germania Fire.....	do.....	1,313,378	739,125	1,250,102	492,980	1,538,536	639,788
Germania.....	New Orleans, La.....					246,969	35,427
Girard Fire and Marine.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	653,321	219,060	798,208	336,471	833,263	377,087
Glens Falls.....	Glens Falls, N. Y.....			630,327	311,786	704,775	333,782
Globe.....	Chicago, Ill.....	341,634	65,940	460,207	189,037	659,935	308,213
Hanover Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	886,540	62,367	1,085,338	547,794	1,426,954	697,856
Hartford Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	2,204,397	1,348,278	2,418,707	1,217,311	2,757,905	1,273,657
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co.,.....	Hartford, Conn.....	173,998	25,788	550,918	29,495	238,083	34,445
Hoffman Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	288,355	192,613	345,546	112,217	403,601	112,958
Home.....	New York, N. Y.....	4,446,859	2,277,158	4,852,698	2,113,710	5,627,443	2,242,163
Home.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	800,734	503,221	517,709	246,330	519,298	210,300
Home Insurance and Banking Co.....	Galveston, Texas.....					258,459	47,279
Howard.....	New York, N. Y.....	608,964	105,919	695,500	133,312	768,035	124,875
Hudson.....	Jersey City, N. J.....					303,330	94,816
Humboldt.....	Newark, N. J.....			311,112	89,508	326,289	115,492
Insurance Co. of North America.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,276,739	2,446,010	3,307,832	2,302,547	4,686,809	2,411,719
Insurance Co. of the State of Pa.....	do.....					604,076	265,910
Irving.....	New York, N. Y.....			280,889	76,369	304,247	89,387
Kansas.....	Leavenworth, Kan.....			235,048	60,313	307,671	87,299
Lamar.....	New York, N. Y.....			299,240	76,702	387,705	104,260
Lorillard.....	do.....	397,433	86,054	424,097	88,659	446,550	79,313
Manhattan.....	do.....	493,769	193,475	586,451	251,364	700,383	263,125

TABLE NO. X.—*Assets and Liabilities*—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	1872.		1873.		1874.	
		Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Continued.							
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine.....	Boston, Mass.....			889,649	330,018	1,104,835	391,475
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire	New York, N. Y.....	539,735	155,243	604,278	143,573	653,381	137,630
Mercantile	Chicago, Ill.....					293,587	83,230
Mercantile	Cleveland, Ohio.....	295,304	78,205	364,827	89,202	402,707	91,649
Mercantile Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,408,565	640,408	1,002,387	328,395	997,561	328,186
Merchants'.....	Newark, N. J.....					795,925	245,973
Merchants'.....	Providence, R. I.....	485,729	293,336	346,127	130,820	380,268	108,094
Meriden.....	Meriden, Conn.....	253,137	63,472	300,474	78,204	320,237	84,182
Millville Mutual Marine and Fire.....	Millville, N. J.....			1,188,943	96,660	1,309,788	142,495
National Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	742,166	232,686	831,850	241,552	943,351	246,807
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans, La.....					467,441	133,581
New Orleans.....	do.....			676,945	169,295	645,564	180,555
Niagara.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,264,538	632,735	1,301,211	473,626	1,475,397	548,873
Orient.....	Hartford, Conn.....	705,520	272,492	672,059	259,065	719,340	208,085
Orient Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	2,035,681	857,056	2,044,547	525,572	2,047,570	445,079
Pacific Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,021,092	299,044	998,229	262,186	1,020,367	259,916
Penn Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	238,053	87,083	413,299	187,145	412,678	198,758
Pennsylvania Fire.....	do.....	1,189,325	922,467	1,386,748	865,210	1,579,112	839,661
Peoples'.....	Memphis, Tenn.....			408,060	46,265	446,351	101,485
Phenix.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2,001,313	941,405	2,008,947	825,739	2,183,954	647,732
Phenix.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1,582,647	1,070,626	1,678,614	912,282	1,901,587	1,020,798
Planters'.....	Memphis, Tenn.....			304,750	93,100	306,210	104,594
Prescott.....	Boston, Mass.....			280,476	58,808	323,309	84,600
Providence Washington.....	Providence, R. I.....	250,854	47,709	261,664	61,603	269,034	53,010
Reading.....	Reading, Pa.....					267,670	51,842
Roger Williams.....	Providence, R. I.....					355,001	119,600
St. Joseph Fire and Marine.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	299,705	63,163	372,469	134,488	370,953	112,181
St. Nicholas.....	New York, N. Y.....					293,407	79,004
St. Paul Fire and Marine.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	626,123	201,952	729,472	274,617	816,292	283,606
Shoe and Leather.....	Boston, Mass.....			387,976	68,337	472,569	111,380

Springfield Fire and Marine.....	Springfield, Mass.....	1,070,742	570,199	1,067,134	486,569	1,266,144	484,275
Standard Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	458,612	255,173	336,377	70,098	377,856	56,347
Star Fire.....	do.....	360,418	158,451	361,696	128,803	401,980	123,079
Traders'.....	Chicago, Ill.....	588,342	78,200	748,260	120,169	738,415	145,420
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York, N. Y.....	357,500	186,604	328,578	116,392	395,108	91,141
Union Marine and Fire.....	Galveston, Texas.....					244,338	29,006
Watertown Fire.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	444,891	123,581	556,850	216,105	648,938	428,364
Westchester.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.....			655,787	373,428	750,306	387,746
Williamsburg City.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	595,333	320,183	700,050	291,422	736,074	229,385
Totals.....		52,968,534	27,356,882	66,668,050	28,406,746	81,717,575	32,117,295
COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
British America Assurance Company.....	Toronto, Canada.....					533,373	206,865
Commercial Union (U. S. B.), G. B.....	New York, N. Y.....	515,909	305,643	552,125	322,884	750,274	367,053
Hamburg Bremen (U. S. B.), Germany.....	do.....	781,126	469,943	340,721	173,078	457,948	173,759
Imperial Fire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	do.....	1,348,507	1,070,081	904,497	579,063	922,623	381,471
London Assurance Corporation (U. S. B.), G. B.....	do.....	472,421	211,294	561,138	425,457	666,862	257,126
Lancashire (U. S. B.), G. B.....	New York, N. Y.....	353,207	250,265	425,457	225,658	553,443	290,460
Liverpool and London and Globe (U. S. B.), G. B.....	do.....	4,195,772	2,923,700	3,383,469	2,272,246	3,771,530	2,048,378
North British and Mercantile (U. S. B.), G. B.....	do.....	1,701,447	1,228,757	1,647,808	876,375	1,683,799	871,600
Queen (U. S. B.), G. B.....	do.....	659,078	301,752	924,068	596,225	1,141,287	577,414
Royal (U. S. B.), G. B.....	N. W. States, Chi. Ill.....			1,827,984	1,451,604	2,138,569	1,445,993
Royal Canadian.....	Montreal, Canada.....					915,039	356,395
Scottish Commercial (U. S. B.), G. B.....	New York, N. Y.....			415,956	90,257	484,408	127,652
Western Assurance.....	Toronto, Canada.....	533,543	305,110	562,955	225,868	895,542	242,061
Totals.....		10,561,010	7,066,545	11,546,178	7,208,715	14,924,497	7,346,227

STATEMENTS

OF

Fire & Marine Insurance Companies.

WISCONSIN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

BREWERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, *MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.*

(Incorporated in 1868. Commenced business in 1869.)

JACOB OBERMANN, *President.*

JOSEPH SCHLITZ, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$1,000,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash	292,800.00

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens)	\$2,000 00
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans	100 00
Stocks and bonds owned by company; market value	393,175 00
Cash loans secured by collaterals.....	52,000 00
Cash in company's principal office and in bank.....	114,552 08
Gross premiums in due course of collection	11,099 27
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine, and inland risks.....	2,938 32

Gross amount of all the assets of the company	575,864 67
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets, on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities	538 32

Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.. 575,326 35

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	\$8,114 22	.....
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses	17,713 51	.....
Losses resisted, including interest, costs, and expenses.....	9,935 00	.....
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims	<u>35,762 73</u>	
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	154,935 06	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year ...	40,829 31	.....
Amount required to insure all outstanding risks	<u>195,764 37</u>	
Due and accrued for salaries, rent and other expenses.. ..	448 78	
All other demands against the company viz: commission due to agents	<u>1,664 88</u>	
 Total liabilities, except capital stock.....	 233,640 76	
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....	292,800 00	
Surplus beyond capital stock.....	<u>48,885 59</u>	
 Aggregate of all liabilities, including capital stock and net surplus	 <u>575,326 35</u>	

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash.....	\$370,665 68	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, and returned premiums	35,011 12	.....
Net cash received for premiums	<u>335,654 56</u>	
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages	200 00	
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, and from all other sources	34,903 77	
Received for increased capital	<u>92,800 00</u>	
 Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash	 <u>370,758 33</u>	

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses	235,940 52
Paid for commissions and brokerage	59,872 56
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes	36,154 18
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	9,830 23
Printing, stationary, advertising, and all other incidental expenses.....	<u>21,605 56</u>
 Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash	 <u>363,403 05</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.	
In force December 31, 1873	\$20,838,980 00	\$412,408 36	.....
Written during 1874.....	19,738,103 00	363,695 96	.....
 Total	 40,577,083 00	 776,104 32	.....
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	21,771,180 00	411,795 12	.....
 Net amount in force December 31, 1874.....	 18,805,903 00	 364,309 20	.....
In force, having not more than one year to run	15,452,883 00	309,870 12	.....
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	2,953,645 00	46,350 52

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Having more than three years to run.....	399,375 00	8,088 56
Net amount in force	18,805,903 00	364,309 20

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$1,179,427 55
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	845,154 55
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business	6,699 06
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	244,255 28
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value.....	133,800 00
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers	2,000 00

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN DURING THE YEAR 1874.

	Fire.
Risks taken	\$2,364,906 00
Premiums received	50,438 24
Losses paid on risks taken	29,263 68
Losses incurred during the year, in Wisconsin	27,303 51
Tax on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin.....	1,359 83
Taxes on premiums, paid to fire departments in Wisconsin	892 91

HEKLA INSURANCE COMPANY,
MADISON, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1871. Commenced business in 1871.)

J. A. JOHNSON, *President.*

HALLE STEENSLAND, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	76,943 37
Capital subscribed and unpaid.....	23,056 63

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgages (first liens)	85,086 75
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans	1,350 00
Cash loans secured by collaterals and endorsements.....	4,323 53
Cash in the company's principal office, and in bank	9,839 65
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....	250 00
Net premiums in due course of collection.....	1,723 87

Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks and due from agents.....	8,173 88
All other property belonging to the company, viz: due from individuals \$298.31; office furniture, safe, etc. \$485.50.....	783 81
	<hr/>
Gross amount of all the assets of the company	111,531 19
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities.....	200 00
	<hr/>
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value...	111,331 19
	<hr/> <hr/>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses	\$235 25
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	\$1,528 44
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year..	28,236 00
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks	29,764 44
All other demands against the company, viz: commissions due to agents and brokers, \$1,229 32; due to others, \$2 00.....	1,231 32
	<hr/>
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....	31,231 01
Capital stock actually paid up in cash	76,943 37
Surplus beyond capital stock	3,156 81
	<hr/>
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and surplus..	111,331 19
	<hr/> <hr/>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross cash received for premiums	\$18,864 10	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums	867 83	.....
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$17,996 27
Received for interest and bonds and mortgages and bills receivable		7,958 36
Income received from all other sources, viz: recording fees.....		13 50
Volunteer payments, \$10,482.69.....		<hr/>
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash		25,868 13
		<hr/> <hr/>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses, fire.....	\$4,909 68
Cash dividends paid.....	2,213 61
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....	3,741 72
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes..	2,076 72
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	433 55
All other payments, viz: postage, \$231.95; exchange, 28.89; traveling expenses, \$201.70; sundry expenses, \$327.13; stationery, \$377.70. Total.....	1,167 37
	<hr/>
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	14,542 65
	<hr/> <hr/>

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1873.....	\$2,843,611	\$39,028 27
Written during 1874	1,214,136	19,477 77
Total.....	4,057,747	58,506 04
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	269,860	1,554 16
Net amount in force December 31, 1874.....	3,787,887	56,951 88
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	578,265	4,559 51
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run..	1,335,514	21,121 99
Having more than three years to run	1,874,108	31,270 38
Net amount in force.....	3,787,887	56,951 88

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$63,447 79
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	10,618 86
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business.....	2,213 61
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	4,909 68
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value.....	43,600 00
Total dividends payable in stock.....	11,546 78
Total amount loaned to officers and directors	590 00
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers	6,800 00
Amount deposited in the state of Wisconsin for the security of policy-holders..	24,790 00
Taxes on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin.....	424 24
Taxes on premiums, paid to fire departments in Wisconsin	9 31

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1869. Commenced business in 1869.)

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, *President.* FRANK H. WHIPP, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$1,000,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	600,000 00

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....		\$150,000 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....		2,000 00
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$269,000 00	.....
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$107,800 00)	155,000 00	.....
	<hr/>	
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	424,000 00	.....
	<hr/>	
Stock and bonds owned by the company, market value.....		520,573 75
Cash in the company's principal office, and in bank.....		110,113 90
Interest due and accrued, not included in market value.....		500 000
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....		61,149 32
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks.....		27,340 01
Bills receivable, taken for fire, marine and inland risks, past due.....		3,379 34
All other property belonging to the company, viz: salvage property and claims, \$8,989.17; office furniture, \$2,500.00; due from other companies for re-insur- ance on losses already paid, \$8,935.85.....		20,425 02
	<hr/>	
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value...		895,481 34
	<hr/>	

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid.....	\$2,987 58	.....
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses....	47,469 36	.....
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and expenses.....	11,600 00	.....
	<hr/>	
Total gross amount of claims for losses.....	62,056 94	.....
Deduct re-insurance thereon.....	3,000 00	.....
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims.....		\$59,056 94
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	133,995 66	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year..	21,150.84	.....
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium on inland navigation risks.....	5,386 70	.....
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks...	<hr/>	160,533 20
All other demands against the company, viz.: brokerage on premiums paid in course of collection.....		8,176 47
	<hr/>	
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		227,766 61
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....		600,000 00
Surplus beyond capital stock.....		67,714 73
	<hr/>	
Aggregate amount of liabilities, including capital stock and net surplus..		895,481 34
	<hr/>	

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	Marine and inland.	
Gross premiums received in cash.....	\$438,475 39	\$145,395 86	.....
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for pre- miums.....	12,424 89	68,862 85	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Gross cash received for premiums.....	450,900 28	214,258 71	.....

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums	41,244 42	29,197 86	.....
Net cash received for premiums.....	409,655 86	185,060 85	.....
			\$594,716 71
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums remaining unpaid.....		26,049 73	.....
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....			2,754 90
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, and from all other sources.....			35,897 75
Received for increased capital.....		228,000 00	
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....			633,369 36

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	Marine and inland.	
Gross amount paid for losses.....	\$192,753 66	\$149,529 96	.....
Deduct salvage and re-insurance.....		21,572 12	.....
Net amount paid during the year for losses...	192,753 66	127,957 84	.....
			\$320,711 50
Cash dividends paid.....			30,000 00
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....			70,065 90
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes			32,319 29
Paid for State, National and local taxes.....			12,066 62
All other payments, viz: postage and exchange, \$2,416.07; office rents, \$2,000.00; traveling expenses, \$6,868.39; stationery, \$5,402.94; advertising, \$3,917.90; adjusting and incidental expenses, \$11,317.47; total.....			31,922 77
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....			497,086 08

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks,	Premiums thereon.	Marine and inland risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1873.....	\$11,593,682 00	\$206,647 73	\$193,200 00	\$13,525 00
Written during 1874.....	26,477,225 00	450,900 28	16,829,383 00	214,258 71
Total.....	38,070,907 00	657,548 01	17,022,583 00	227,783 71
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	20,025,471 00	351,716 21	16,870,083 00	215,850 31
In force December 31, 1874.....	18,045,436 00	305,831 80	152,500 00	11,933 40
Deduct amount re-insured.....	280,000 00	2,340 50	13,000 00	1,160 00
Net amount in force Dec. 31, 1874..	17,765,436 00	303,491 30	139,500 00	10,773 40
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	15,312,607 00	267,991 33	.....	.....
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run.....	1,845,304 00	25,671 08	.....	.....
Having more than three years to run..	607,525 00	9,828 89	.....	.....
Net amount in force.	17,765,436 00	303,491 30	139,500 00	10,773 40

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$1,761,763 44
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	984,700 37
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business.....	30,000 00
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	325,688 03
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value.....	353,600 00
Total dividends payable in stock.....	174,000 00
Total amount loaned to officers and directors.....	4,000 00

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, DURING THE YEAR 1874.

	Fire.	Marine and inland.	Aggregate
Risks taken.....	\$7,482,664 00	\$6,856,300 00	\$14,338,964 00
Premiums received	116,348 49	73,921 94	190,270 43
Losses paid on risks taken	60,766 37	10,652 04	71,418 41
Losses incurred during the year, in Wisconsin.....			76,213 34
Taxes on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin.....			2,916 74
Taxes on premiums, paid to fire departments in Wisconsin.....			1,119 38

WISCONSIN MUTUAL COMPANIES.

CONCORDIA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1870. Commenced business in 1870.)

C. EISSFELDT, *President.*

GUSTAVE WOLLAEGER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	11,910 00
Capital subscribed and unpaid.....	67,490 00

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....		\$32,325 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....		31 50
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....		702 41
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$58,300 00	.....
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$14,800).....	49,000 00	.....
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	<u>107,300 00</u>	.....
Stocks and bonds, market value.....		9,720 00
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....		588 38
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....		16,500 00
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....		8,287 12
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire risks.....		1,512 65
All other property belonging to the company, viz; office furniture.....		700 00
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value...		<u>70,367 06</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	9,309 27	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks, running more than one year	32,212 57	.....
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks...		<u>41,521 84</u>
All other demands against the company, viz: brokerage on premiums paid and in course of collection.....		938 98
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		42,460 82
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....		11,910 00
Surplus beyond capital stock.....		14,483 59
Premium notes.....		1,512 65
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including capital stock, net surplus, and premium notes.....		<u>70,367 06</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash.....	\$41,856 98	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums.....	1,745 05	.....
Net cash received for premiums		<u>40,111 93</u>
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages dividends on stocks and bonds		2,913 91
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		<u>43,025 84</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses	14,294 84
Interest paid to stockholder.....	735 97
Paid for commissions to agents.....	7,308 37
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes	2,506 50
Paid for State, National and local taxes.....	931 02
All other payments, viz: office rents, traveling expenses, postage, printing, stationary, advertising and all other incidental expenses.....	1,563 98
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	<u>27,340 68</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1873	\$3,128,503 00	\$51,025 01
Written during 1874.....	2,771,916 00	44,412 29
Total	5,900,419 00	95,437 30
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	1,415,932 00	21,673 10
In force December 31, 1874.....	4,484,487 00	73,764 20
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	1,662,710 00	29,486 87
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run.....	2,518,622 00	39,642 50
Having more than three years to run.....	303,155 00	4,634 83
Net amount in force.....	4,484,487 00	73,764 20

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$101,659 99
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	23,235 13
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	3,710 00
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value.....	17,300 00
Total dividends payable in stock.....	3,710 00
Total amount loaned to officers, and directors, secured by mortgage	5,000 00
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers secured by mortgage.....	6,700 00

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WAUPUN, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1852. Commenced business in 1852.)

WILLIAM HOBKIRK, *President.*J. A. BAKER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized..... Mutual.

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens)	\$1,000 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens), upon which more than one year's in- terest is due	1,832 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans	491 80
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....	90 83

Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$5,350 00	.....
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$1,250.00).....	1,800 00	.....
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	7,150 00	.....
Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....		3,289 10
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....		12,154 39
Gross premiums in due course of collection		5,334 48
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire-risks		32,400 00
Bills receivable, taken for fire risks, past due		35,361 59
Premium notes subject to assessment.....		31,740 68
All other property belonging to the company, viz: Office furniture, \$998.57, horse, carriage, and cutter, \$350.00		1,348 57
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value ..		125,043 44

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	4,831 72	.....
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses....	2,184 50	.....
Losses resisted, including interest, cost, and expenses.....	300 00	.....
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims.....		7,316 22
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium on fire-risks, under one year	4,174 17	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire-risks running more than one year,	55,150 43	.....
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks...		59,324 60
Due and accrued for salaries, rent, and other expenses.....		753 08
All other demands against the company, viz: brokerage on premiums paid and in course of collection.....		3,240 00
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		70,633 90
Premium notes.....		31,740 68
Surplus beyond premium notes		22,668 86
Aggregate of all assets of the company, stated at their actual value		125,043 44

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	Marine and inland.	
Gross premiums received in cash	\$7,985 93		.....
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for pre- miums.....	54,733 34		.....
Gross cash received for premiums.....	62,719 27		.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, and return premiums	5,501 12		.....
Net cash received for premiums			57,218 15
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums remaining unpaid.....		\$32,400 00	.....
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....			126 00
Income received from all other sources, viz: on mortgage			200 00
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash			57,544 15

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses	29,502 91
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....	14,319 46
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes	5,309 00
Paid for state, national, and local taxes	1,145 13
All other payments, viz: postage, 829.72; express, exchange, and collections, 504.99; traveling expenses, agents expenses, printing, stationary, advertising, and all other incidental expenses 5,795.49; lost by mail, 6.00	7,136 20
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash	<u>57,412 60</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.	
In force December 31, 1873.....	\$9,314,444 00	123,076 06	.....
Written during 1874	4,083,913 00	64,879 54	.....
Total	13,398,357 00	187,955 60	.....
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	5,517,991 00	82,779 86	.....
In force December 31, 1874	7,880,366 00	105,186 74	.....
In force having not more than one year to run	3,134,303 00	42,558 39	.....
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	2,632,421 00	30,643 72	.....
Having more than three years to run.....	2,113,642 00	31,984 63	.....
Net amount in force.....	<u>7,880,366 00</u>	<u>105,186 74</u>	.....

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	705,657 24
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	286,143 39
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	29,852 43
Taxes on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin.....	1,145 13

GERMANTOWN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

GERMANTOWN, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1854. Commenced business in 1854.)

LOUIS C. WAGNER, *President.*HENRY FLEISCHER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	<u>Mutual.</u>
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II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances	\$6,500 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens)	38,424 69
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens), upon which more than one year's interest is due.....	4,250 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	1,812 32
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans	1,600 00
Cash loans secured by collaterals, well secured	15,395 32
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....	1,196 54
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....	1,200 00
Net premiums in due course of collection	17,212 08
All other property belonging to the company, viz: office furniture.....	800 00
Premium notes subject to assessment.....	151,016 11
	<hr/>
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	\$239,407 06
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III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses resisted, including interest, costs and expenses.....	2,500 00
Re-insurance at 50 per cent, of premium, on fire risks, under one year	1,901 10
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	56,600 73
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.....	58,501 83
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Total liabilities, except capital stock	61,001 83
Premium notes.....	151,016 11
Surplus beyond premium notes.....	27,389 12
	<hr/>
Aggregate amount of all liabilities including premium notes and net surplus.....	239,407 06
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IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash	34,940
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums	1,029
Net cash received for premiums		33,911 02
Received for interest and bonds, mortgages and notes.....		4,055 65
		<hr/>
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		37,966 67
		<hr/> <hr/>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses	23,501 78
Paid for commissions and brokerage, salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes.....	8,424 00
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	612 37
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Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	32,538 15
	<hr/> <hr/>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1873.....	7,406,418	84,598 54
Written during 1874.....	1,999,480	34,940 02
Total.....	9,405,898	119,538 19
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	1,933,288	15,940 37
In force December 31, 1874.....	7,426,611	103,598 19
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	1,875,014	18,907 63
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	3,996,209	49,155 95
Having more than three years to run.....	1,601,387	35,534 61
Net amount in force	7,472,610	103,598 19

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total amount of loss incurred during the year.....	23,501 78
Taxes on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin.....	513 00
Taxes on premiums, paid to fire departments in Wisconsin.....	175 00

HERMAN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
WOODLAND, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1856. Commenced business in 1857.)

JOHN ZIRBEL, *President.*

JOHN STEINER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	Mutual.
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II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....	\$10,934 36
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....	634 24
Value of lands mortgaged.....	33,900
Value of buildings mortgaged.....	7,600
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	41,500 00
Personal notes, with sufficient securities.....	4,123 64
Cash in the company's principal office in currency.....	1,213 61
Premium notes in force.....	26,859 65
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans	228 41

Gross premiums in due course of collection.....	2,568 84
Bills receivable, taken for fire, marine and inland risks, past due.....	855 03
All other property belonging to the company, viz: office furniture.....	300 00
	<hr/>
Gross amount of all the assets of the company.....	47,717 78
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets, on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities.....	39 25
	<hr/>
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value..	47,678 53
	<hr/> <hr/>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year.....	\$146 00	.....
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	10,933 80	.....
	<hr/>	11,079 80
Due and accrued for salaries, rent and other expenses.....		7 00
All other demands against the company, viz: brokerage on premiums unpaid and in course of collection.....		513 75
		<hr/>
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		11,600 55
Premium notes.....		26,859 65
Surplus beyond capital stock.....		9,218 33
		<hr/>
Aggregate amount of liabilities including premium notes and net surplus		47,678 53
		<hr/> <hr/>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received in cash.....	\$2,556 55	.....
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for premiums	1,234 97	.....
	<hr/>	
Gross cash received for premiums.....	3,791 52	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and return premium.....	144 34	.....
Net cash received for premiums.....	<hr/>	3,647 18
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums remaining unpaid, \$72.21		.....
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages		965 00
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, and from all other sources		214 64
Income received from all other sources, viz: premium notes,	\$5,568.22	.....
		<hr/>
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		4,826 42
		<hr/> <hr/>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$1,616 70
Paid for commissions and brokerage	520 95
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes	243 68
Paid for state, national, and local taxes and fees	120 44
All other payments, viz: postage, \$22.45; printing, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses, \$74.49; lost on notes given for premiums, \$95.47	192 41
	<hr/>
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	2,694 18
	<hr/> <hr/>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1873	\$1,494,202	\$14,649 93
Written during 1874.....	424,860	4,937 98
Total	1,919,062	19,587 91
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	153,359	1,234 00
In force December 31, 1874	1,765,703	18,353 91
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	364,812	2,750 43
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	768,336	8,280 37
Having more than three years to run	632,555	7,323 11
Net amount in force	1,765,703	18,353 91

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$26,956 83
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	8,926 52
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	1,616 70
Total amount loaned to officers and directors	6,678 00
Taxes on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin.....	99 44

MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1851. Commenced business in 1851.)

DAVID ATWOOD, *President*,B. E. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized Mutual

II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances.....	\$19,119 98
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens)	2,132 91
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens), upon which more than one year's interest is due.....	1,380 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	245 34
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....	180 37
United States bonds owned by the company.....	59,000 00
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....	3,140 66
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....	9,739 03

Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....	1,829 19
Net premiums in due course of collection.....	32,822 56
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire risks.....	14,203 54
All other property belonging to the company, viz: furniture and fixtures, \$2- 132.53; rents due and accrued, \$118.87; due from other sources, \$327.65.....	2,579 05
Premium or assessment notes.....	363,129 53
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Gross amount of all the assets of the company.....	509,502 16
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets, on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities.....	8,752 51
<hr/>	
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value	500,749 65

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid.....	\$250 00	.....
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses.....	5,344 05
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and expenses.....	4,716 97
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Total net amount of claims for losses.....		10,311 02
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	7,562 97
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	182,618 91	.....
<hr/>		
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.....		190,181 88
Due and accrued for salaries, rent and other expenses.....		834 75
All other demands against the company, viz: commissions due to agents on pre- miums in course of collection.....		178 12
<hr/>		
Total liabilities, except premium notes.....		201,505 77
Premium notes.....		363,129 53
<hr/>		
Aggregate amount of liabilities including premium notes.....		564,635 30

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	Marine and inland.	
Gross premiums received in cash.....	\$98,160 37	.....	.....
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for pre- miums.....	9,224 66	.....	.....
<hr/>			
Gross cash received for premiums.....	107,385 03	.....	.....
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums	7,300 66	.....	.....
<hr/>			
Net cash received for premiums.....			\$100,084 37
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums, remain- ing, unpaid.....		\$14,203 54	.....
Received for interest and premiums on bonds sold.....			12,951 03
Income received from all other sources, viz: rents, \$634.83; record- ing fees, \$162.75.....			797 58
Received assessment on premium notes collected.....			1,898 57
Received premium or assessment notes.....		40,506.90	.....
<hr/>			
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....			115,731 55

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$125,291 49
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....	28,359 30
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes	17,445 75
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	2,506 78
All other payments, postage, \$657.47; office expenses, \$693.73; traveling expenses \$2,512.73; printing, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses, \$2,039.25	5,893 18
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	<u>179,496 50</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1873.....	\$43,054,748	\$485,098 16
Written during 1874	9,090,807	122,123 15
Total.....	<u>52,145,555</u>	<u>607,221 31</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	12,470,293	134,972 06
In force December 31, 1874.....	39,675,262	472,249 25
In force having not more than one year to run.....	13,943,228	129,156 32
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	15,306,796	190,852 00
Having more than three years to run.....	10,425,238	152,240 93
Net amount in force.....	<u>39,675,262</u>	<u>472,249 25</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	\$115,606 28
Taxes on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin.....	2,045 64
Taxes on premiums, paid to fire departments in Wisconsin	192 13

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1852. Commenced business in 1852.)

CHRISTIAN PREUSSER, *President.* ADOLPH J. CRAMER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized Mutual.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances.....		\$12,071 25
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....		8,883 33
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens), upon which more than one year's interest is due		2,293 99
Interest accrued on bond and mortgage loans.....		407 00
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$18,000	
Value of buildings mortgaged, (insured for \$7,100).....	8,000	
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	26,000	
<hr/>		
Stocks and bonds owned by the company		285,441 41
Cash loans secured by collaterals.....		5,736 52
Cash in the company's office, in currency.....		101 77
Cash belonging to company, deposited in bank		44,498 92
Net premiums in due course of collection		15,984 04
Premium notes on policies in force.....		295,291 76
All other property belonging to the company, viz: office furniture and fixtures		1,189 00
<hr/>		
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value..		671,898 99

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses..	\$2,614 00	
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and expenses.....	4,200 00	
Total gross amount of claims for losses.....		\$7,814 00
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year.....	76,899 79	
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year	152,923 29	
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.....		229,823 08
Total liabilities, except premium notes.....		237,637 08
Premium notes on policies in force.....		295,291 76
Surplus beyond notes.....		138,970 15
<hr/>		
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including premium notes and net surplus.....		671,898 99

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire.	
Gross premiums received in cash	\$235,777 43	
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for premiums	12,277 57	
<hr/>		
Gross cash received for premiums.....	248,053 00	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate and returned premiums.....	10,113 29	
Net cash received for premiums		237,939 71
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....		17,909 31
Income received from all other sources, viz: rent.....		675 00
<hr/>		
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		256,524 02

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$118,087 01
Paid for commissions and brokerage	47,428 73

Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes	16,380 98
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	6,319 44
All other payments, viz: interest on borrowed money, \$544 17; rent, traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, and all other incidental expenses, \$12,043 34 total	12,587 51
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	200,803 67

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1873	\$26,303,704	\$419,981 92
Written during 1874	14,360,177	241,646 18
Total.....	40,663,881	661,628 10
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	13,020,052	205,576 80
In force December 31, 1874	27,643,829	456,051 30
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	8,625,580	153,799 58
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	9,217,586	175,120 77
Having more than three years to run.....	9,800,663	127,130 95
Net amount in force.....	27,643,829	456,051 30

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	1,268,433 73
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	536,630 66
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	115,400 00

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, DURING THE YEAR 1874.

	Fire.	
Risks taken	9,871,509 00	.....
Premiums received.....	178,931 73	.....
Losses paid on risks taken	84,033 82	.....
Taxes on premiums, paid to the State of Wisconsin.....		3,153 15
Taxes on premiums, paid to fire departments in Wisconsin.....		1,621 34

VERNON COUNTY SCANDINAVIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHASEBURG, WISCONSIN,

(Incorporated in 1867. Commenced business in 1870.)

E. NELSON, *President.*OLE JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	Mutual.
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II.—ASSETS.

Cash loans on personal property.....	\$1,398 15
Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....	100 00
Interest due and accrued on loans.....	100 00
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value...	1,598 15

III.—LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year.....	\$146 19
Re-insurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year.....	268 82
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.....	\$415 01
Due and accrued for salaries, rent and other expenses.....	61 74
Total liabilities, except premium notes.....	476 75
Surplus beyond liabilities.....	1,121 40
Aggregate liabilities including surplus.....	1,598 15

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Net cash received for premiums.....	\$147 21
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, and from all other sources.....	77 94
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....	225 15

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and other all employes..	\$55 42
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	6 32
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	61 74

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risk.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1873.....	\$69,404 00	\$460 00
Written during 1874.....	39,982 00	147 21
Total.....	109,386 00	607 21
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	33,157 00	192 20
In force December 31, 1874.....	76,229 00	415 01
In force, having not more than one year to run.....	23,385 00	146 19
Having more than one year and not more than three years to run	37,913 00	173 32

Having more than three years to run	14,931 00	95 50
Net amount in force.....	76,229 00	415 01

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$1,913 05
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	415 55
Total amount loaned to officers and directors.....	200 00
Total amount loaned to policy-holders, not officers.....	1,198 15

MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

SAMUEL RINDSKOPF, *President.*CARL MIEDING, *Secretary.*

Net assets January 1, 1874 \$16,543 28

RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR 1874.

Cash premiums	\$32,280 65	.....
Premium notes	6,286 19	.....
Advanced by directors	6,000 00	.....
From other sources.....	3,566 99	.....
		48,133 83
Total		64,677 11

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE YEAR 1874.

Losses by hail paid	32,280 65	.....
Cash premiums refunded	25 06	.....
Premium notes canceled	4,289 93	.....
Commissions to agents.....	4,578 80	.....
Salaries to officers	3,553 35	.....
Traveling expenses.....	1,530 32	.....
Appraisers' fees and expenses	637 78	.....
Postal and revenue stamps	327 41	.....
General expenses.....	2,448 87	.....
Loss by bad notes.....	25 14	.....
Due to directors.....	6,000 00	.....
		47,156 66

Net assets January 1, 1875..... 17,520 45

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

CONSISTING OF:

Premium notes.....	11,148 29	.....
Office furniture.....	322 20	.....
Mortgages.....	1,152 77	.....
Cash on hand and in bank	310 13	.....
Due from agents.....	10,587 06	.....
	<hr/>	23,520 45
Less liabilities due to directors.....		6,000 00
		<hr/>
		17,520 45
		<hr/> <hr/>
Number of policies issued in 1874.....		6,483
Amount of risks written thereon		\$3,996,801 07

SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

AS
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

JUNE 15, 1875.

Part II.--Life and Accident Insurance.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

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WISCONSIN COMPANY.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

AS

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART II.

Life and Accident Insurance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE,
MADISON, June 15, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In compliance with the provisions of chapter 210, laws of 1874, I have the honor to submit the Sixth Annual Report of this department relative to Life and Accident insurance companies transacting business in the state. For convenience, and in accordance with the established practice of the department, these two classes of companies are treated of together instead of separately, and are included in the same tables. It will, of course, be necessary in examining the ratios and other items of information therein given, to bear in mind the difference in the character of the business done

by these different classes respectively. There are only two companies transacting business in the state that issue accident policies exclusively, viz: the Railway Passengers' and Hartford Accident, both Connecticut companies. The Travelers' Insurance Company, also of that state, issues both life and accident policies, its business, however, being confined mainly to the latter. In Part I of this report such information is given respecting fire and marine insurance companies as it was thought proper, in contemplation of law, to have included therein. In Part II similar information is given respecting the life and accident insurance companies transacting business in the state.

With one exception, the detailed statements filed by these companies, under the provisions of chapter 59, of the general laws of 1870, are not printed herein for reasons already stated in referring to the omission of the statements filed by fire and marine companies. The exception referred to is that of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, the only life company incorporated by the laws of this State. The statement of this company is given in full. All important and essential items of information which the statements contain are, however, given in a tabulated form, and care has been taken to make the tables as full and complete as possible, so that everything ordinarily necessary to determine the standing and condition of the life and accident companies doing business in the state may be found therein.

COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE IN 1874.

During the year 1874 twenty-nine life and three accident insurance companies were licensed by this department. Among the latter is included the Travelers' Insurance Company, already referred to. Of these companies, the Hartford Accident and Life Association of America were admitted after the date of the last report and before the close of the calendar year. The former company was incorporated in June, 1874, and commenced business in July of that year. The latter transacted business in the state in 1872, but withdrew in 1873, and was again licensed in 1874, as stated.

COMPANIES ADMITTED IN 1875.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, and the Home of the same place, are the only ones admitted in 1875, up

to the date of this report, which were not in the state in 1874. The former company transacted business in the state in 1873, but did not do so in 1874. The latter withdrew in 1873.

COMPANIES WITHDRAWN.

The following companies that transacted business in the state in 1874 have not thus far complied with the requirements of law and have not been licensed for the current year:

New Jersey Mutual, Newark,
Republic, Chicago.

The New Jersey Mutual filed its annual statement on the third day of March last, but has not complied with the remaining provisions of law.

COMPANIES NOW TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE.

Thirty-one companies have been licensed for the current year up to the date of this report. The following table shows the amount of paid capital of each and the date of commencing business:

Name of company.	Location.	Paid capital.	Commenced business
Northwestern Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	Mutual....	1858
Ætna.....	Hartford.....	\$150,000	1850
Berkshire.....	Pittsfield, Mass....	25,500	1851
Charter Oak.....	Hartford.....	200,000	1850
Chicago.....	Chicago.....	125,000	1867
Connecticut Mutual.....	Hartford.....	Mutual....	1846
Continental.....	New York.....	100,000	1866
Equitable Life Assurance Society..	...do.....	100,000	1859
Germania.....	...do.....	200,000	1860
Globe Mutual.....	...do.....	100,000	1864
Hartford Accident.....	Hartford.....	200,000	1874
Home.....	New York.....	125,000	1860
Life Association of America.....	St. Louis.....	Mutual....	1868
Manhattan.....	New York.....	100,000	1850
Massachusetts Mutual.....	Springfield, Mass..	Mutual....	1851

Paid Capital and date of Commencing Business—Continued.

Name of company.	Location.	Paid capital.	Commenced business
Metropolitan	New York .....	...do.....	1867
Mutual Benefit.....	Newark.....	...do.....	1845
Mutual	New York .....	...do.....	1843
National of U. S. A.....	Chicago.....	1,000,000	1868
New England Mutual	Boston.....	Mutual ...	1843
New York	New York .....	...do.....	1845
Penn Mutual	Philadelphia .....	...do.....	1847
Phoenix Mutual.....	Hartford.....	16,000	1851
Protection	Chicago	199,300	1871
Railway Passengers' Assurance....	Hartford.....	300,000	1866
St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	1,000,000	1868
Teutonia.....	Chicago	200,000	1869
Travelers'.....	Hartford.....	500,000	1866
United States.....	New York	250,000	1850
Universal.....	...do.....	200,000	1865
Washington .....	...do.....	125,000	1860

These companies had, on the thirty-first day of December, 1874, according to the statements filed in this office, admitted assets to the amount of \$347,736,532. Their liabilities exclusive of capital was \$295,240,426; capital stock \$5,215,800; net surplus of twenty-five companies, \$48,231,673; deficiency of six others, \$951,367; total income, \$104,350,934; total expenditures, \$73,555,632. Of the income, \$73,128,065 was cash premiums; \$23,929,648, interests, dividends, rents and from other sources, and the balance premium notes. The total amount of cash expenditures was \$65,640,116; of which there was paid for death losses, \$22,774,164; dividends to policy holders, \$12,520,587; lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies, \$15,520,587; dividends to stockholders, \$427,514; commissions and salaries to agents, \$6,340,652; taxes, \$1,126,609; salaries to officers and employes, \$2,018,152; medical examiners' fees, \$470,476; other payments, \$4,419,735; total note disbursements, \$7,915,516. The excess of income over expenditures was \$30,795,302. The total

number of policies issued by the companies during the year was 162,858; amount insured thereby, \$430,071,856; number of policies in force at the end of the year, 714,374; amount insured, \$1,846,007,585. The number of policies that terminated during the year was 150,755; amount insured thereby, \$418,818,252. The policies of the Railway Passengers' Assurance and Hartford Accident Insurance Companies are not included in the foregoing. For further information relative to the business of these companies, reference is made to the tables given herein.

The total admitted assets, total liabilities exclusive of capital, surplus as regards policy-holders, capital stock, net surplus, cash and note income, cash and note disbursements and premium reserve of life and accident companies transacting business in the state for the past three years, are given in the following table:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Total admitted assets.....	\$285,087,195	\$300,969,559	\$347,736,532
Total liabilities exclusive of capital.	253,549,044	265,459,036	295,240,426
Surplus as regards policy-holders...	31,538,151	35,510,523	52,496,106
Capital stock	6,021,123	4,783,456	5,215,800
Net surplus	25,517,028	30,726,770	48,231,673
Cash income	88,563,314	91,885,923	97,057,713
Note income	8,672,583	7,063,330	7,293,221
Cash expenditures	57,367,773	62,245,839	65,640,116
Note disbursements	6,763,859	7,254,950	7,915,516
Net premium reserve.....	244,293,331	255,800,768	288,159,560

The following table exhibits the character of the assets of life and accident companies that have transacted business in the state for the last three years:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Loans on bond and mortgage.....	\$144,264,455	\$166,027,049	\$192,873,321
Loans on collaterals.....	5,523,930	5,088,566	5,039,734
Premium notes, and loans on policies	48,793,287	41,391,959	46,090,501
Real estate.....	11,448,400	13,155,330	16,700,639
Stocks and loans.....	45,807,642	47,838,769	59,111,799

Character of Assets—Continued.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cash in office and bank.....	10,880,680	11,852,195	12,087,248
Interest and rents	5,001,805	5,687,852	6,623,457
Unpaid and deferred premiums....	12,955,800	9,558,975	8,631,264
All other admitted assets	401,196	368,864	578,569
Total admitted assets.....	285,087,195	300,969,559	347,736,532
Total unadmitted assets.....	3,225,831	3,026,427	2,497,801

The following comparative table shows the total admitted assets, total liabilities, and premium reserve, of the life and accident companies transacting business in the state from 1870, to the present time:

Year.	Total admitted assets.	Total liabilities.	Premium reserve.
1870	\$226,637,546	\$193,340,109	\$177,164,402
1871	267,418,057	241,861,705	226,787,726
1872	285,087,195	259,570,167	244,293,331
1873	300,969,559	270,242,792	255,800,768
1874	347,736,532	300,456,226	288,159,560

The total income and expenditures, and cash premiums received and losses paid during the same time, were as follows:

Year.	Income.	Expenditures.	Prem. rec'd.	Losses paid.
1870	\$89,302,536	\$53,044,440	\$62,148,290	\$14,282,090
1871	98,061,903	66,090,925	70,640,758	19,077,690
1872	97,235,897	64,131,632	72,023,110	20,663,181
1873	98,949,253	69,500,788	72,656,572	21,351,785
1874	104,350,934	73,555,632	73,128,065	22,774,164

The following comparative tables exhibit the different sources of income and the different classes of expenditures of companies transacting business in the state for the last three years:

Income.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Cash premiums.....	\$72,023,110	\$72,656,572	\$73,128,065
Interest, dividends, and rents.....	16,238,241	18,499,635	23,804,784
Cash from other sources.....	301,963	729,720	124,864
Note income.....	8,672,583	7,063,330	7,293,221
Total.....	97,235,897	98,949,257	104,350,934

Expenditures.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Cash for losses and claims.....	\$20,663,181	\$21,351,785	\$22,774,164
Lapsed, surrendered, and purchased policies.....	7,206,927	8,659,934	15,542,227
Dividends to policy-holders.....	14,845,173	18,062,645	12,520,587
Dividends to stockholders.....	367,797	350,705	427,514
Commissions and salaries to agents.	6,937,935	6,173,508	6,340,652
Medical examiners' fees.....	557,718	530,980	470,476
Salaries of officers, etc.....	1,886,543	1,785,285	2,018,152
National, state, and local taxes.....	1,070,059	1,080,885	1,126,609
All other cash payments.....	3,832,440	4,250,112	4,419,735
Note disbursements.....	6,763,859	7,254,950	7,915,516
Total.....	64,131,632	69,500,789	73,555,632

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

The Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago, continues to be the only one organized on this plan that transacts business in the state. Its annual statement filed in this department showed its condition to be such as to be within the requirements of the law relating to life insurance, and hence it was licensed for the current

year. A statement was also received from the Auditor of Public Accounts of the state of Illinois, who acts as Commissioner of Insurance in that state, setting forth that an examination had been made for the purpose of verifying the company's annual report, and that the same had been proved to be as therein stated.

Some general views respecting such companies were referred to in the last report of this department, and a brief history given of legislative action in this state relative thereto. As no further action of that character has since been taken, it is not deemed necessary to refer to the subject here at length.

PREMIUM RESERVE.

The law of this state regulating the business of life insurance, provides that all companies transacting such business therein, shall keep a reserve fund equal to the net value of all their outstanding policies according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with interest at four and one-half per cent. The amount of this reserve is exhibited in the tables. A few of the companies have also filed official certificates showing their reserve according to the Actuaries' or Combined Experience Table of Mortality with interest at four per cent. This has been the case mainly with the companies of those states in which the last named standard is that required by law. Some other companies have, however, filed similar certificates, or have stated the amount of such reserve in their annual statement. The reserve of companies giving the same at four per cent. is set forth in table No. III.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN IN 1874.

The total number of life policies issued in the state during the year 1874, was 3,574; amount insured, \$5,312,064. The total number of accident policies was 1,531; amount insured, \$4,615,000. The number of life policies in force at the close of the year was 24,422; amount insured, \$37,386,280; number of accident policies in force at same time 1,656; amount insured thereby, \$5,061,500. The total amount of premiums received was \$1,437,153; losses paid \$482,269.

In 1873 the number of life policies issued was 3,824; amount insured thereby, \$5,888,107; total number of accident policies, 1,759; amount insured, \$5,461,500; number of life policies in force at the close of the year, 25,161; amount insured, \$37,258,730; number of

accident policies in force at the same time, 1,533; amount insured, \$5,461,500; total amount of premiums received, \$1,535,662; losses paid, \$420,332. The foregoing exhibit does not include the policies issued by the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, the character of the business done by this company being such as to render it impracticable to give exact information in this respect.

The following table shows the premiums received and losses paid by companies transacting the business of life and accident insurance in the state from 1870 to the present time:

Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage.
1870	\$1,770,050	\$268,755	15.18
1871	1,834,838	315,337	17.18
1872	1,669,252	349,557	20.94
1873	1,535,662	430,322	28.02
1874	1,437,153	482,269	33.55

It appears from the foregoing that the amount of premiums received in the state since 1870 has been less each year than the preceding, with the exception of the year 1871, while the amount of losses paid has increased. The number of companies transacting business each of the years named was as follows: In 1870, thirty-six; 1871, thirty-nine; 1872, thirty-seven; 1873, thirty-seven; 1874, thirty-two.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In accordance with the course adopted in Part I, in giving a brief history of the organization of the fire and marine companies incorporated by the laws of this state, it is thought proper to give herein references to the laws that relate to the organization and government of this company. By chapter 129, of the private and local laws of 1857, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the State of Wisconsin, was incorporated, and it commenced business the following year. Its charter was amended by chapter 169, private and local laws of 1858, and again by chapter 35, of 1859, and chapter 323, of 1863, (supplement). By chapter 1, of the private and local laws of 1865, its name was changed to that of the Northwestern

Mutual Life Insurance Company, by which name it has since transacted business. The charter was again amended by chapter 371, private and local laws of 1869, and chapter 329, of 1870.

This company is transacting business the present year in this State, and also in the states of Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, in the territory of Dakota, and in the District of Columbia; also in several provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It has within a comparatively recent period, withdrawn from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Mississippi, Oregon, Tennessee, and Nevada.

The management of the affairs of the company has been characterized by honesty, energy and ability, and has been such that its business has steadily and rapidly increased. At the present time it ranks among the leading life insurance companies of the United States and justly possesses the confidence of the insuring public in a high degree.

Its general condition at the close of the year 1874, is shown by the annual statement presented herein. From this it appears the total admitted assets at that time was \$15,465,347. In 1873 the amount was \$14,005,702; and in 1872, \$12,340,181. The premium reserve on the thirty-first day of December last, was \$13,360,042 according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality with interest at four per cent., and \$12,381,147 according to the American Experience Table with interest at four and one-half per cent., the latter being the standard of reserve required by the laws of this state. The total income in 1874 was \$3,992,660, of which \$3,118,279 was in cash, and the balance in premium notes. The total expenditures amounted to \$2,466,356, of which \$1,534,787 was cash. The number of policies in force at the close of the year 1873, was 35,226, by which there was insured the sum of \$64,692,003; number of policies written during the year 1874, including old policies revived and increased, 5,185; amount insured thereby, \$11,798,029; number in force at the close of the year 1874, 35,402; insured thereby, \$65,301,021. The total number of policies issued in the state during the year was 507, by which there was insured the sum of \$844,691. The total number of policies in force in Wisconsin at the close of the

year, was 9,531; amount insured thereby, \$12,894,830. The ratio of expenses to total income, was 14.21 per cent.

For more detailed information, reference is made to the tables and the annual statement printed herein.

LEGISLATION.

During the past year there has been no legislation in this state relating directly to the subject of life insurance. A law was enacted at the last session of the legislature applicable equally to life and fire companies, providing that any summons or process in any action or proceeding in any of the courts of this state against any insurance company doing business in the state, but not incorporated under the laws thereof, may be served on any agent of such company; and that the same shall be deemed a valid personal service. This was referred to and its provisions more fully set forth in Part I.

The general provisions of law relating to the business of life and accident insurance are contained in chapter 59, of the general laws of 1870, in which act the rights and duties of such companies are specifically defined, and as there have been many inquiries addressed to this office during the year relative to the laws governing this subject, it is thought proper to refer herein to the most important and essential features of the act named.

It is therein provided that before any life or accident insurance company shall be allowed to transact business in the state, it shall have a guaranteed capital of at least one hundred thousand dollars paid in money invested as required by said act, or it shall have actual assets of at least that amount invested in stocks of the United States or of this state, or in mortgages on real estate, with at least twice the amount of money loaned thereon. No such company is allowed to transact any business in the state until the requirements of law have been complied with and a license obtained. Nor is any agent authorized to act without a certificate of authority, which can be given only when the company has been duly licensed. All such companies are required to file annually in the office of the Secretary of State, before the first day of March, a statement showing their general condition and their business for the preceding year.

Life insurance companies are also required to keep the reserve fund referred to on a preceding page. It is also provided that each

life and accident company shall, before being licensed to do business, appoint an attorney upon whom all lawful process against such company may be served; and that every such company not organized under the laws of the state shall file a copy of its charter in the office of the Secretary of State. It is further provided that it shall be unlawful for any company against which a final judgment may be rendered by any court of competent jurisdiction in the state, after sixty days from the rendition of such judgment, and while the same shall remain unpaid, to issue any new policy of insurance, unless execution be stayed as provided by law.

Life and accident companies of other states transacting business in Wisconsin are required to pay an annual license-fee of three hundred dollars into the state treasury in lieu of all taxes; and companies incorporated by the laws of this state are required to pay annually into the state treasury one per cent. on their cash receipts for premiums the preceding year, and also to pay taxes on any real estate owned by them in the same manner that taxes on such property are paid by individuals. The law is also reciprocal.

The subject of taxation was referred to in the report for last year, and as there has been no change in the law, in this regard, since that time in this state, nor to any great extent in any of the states, it is not deemed necessary to refer to the matter at length herein.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER DOYLE,

Secretary of State, and ex-officio

Commissioner of Insurance.

LIST OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

TABLE NO. I.—Officers.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.
		President.	Secretary.	
WISCONSIN COMPANY.				
Northwestern Mutual.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	H. L. Palmer.....	Willard Merrill.....	.....
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.				
Etna.....	Hartford, Conn.....	T. O. Enders.....	J. L. English.....	F. T. & T. C. Day, Milwaukee.
Berkshire.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	Thomas F. Plunkett...	James W. Hull.....	Henry Marshall, Milwaukee.
Charter Oak.....	Hartford, Conn.....	James C. Walkley.....	Halsey Stevens.....	Wilson Graham, Milwaukee.
Chicago.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Wm. F. Tucker.....	Jno. W. Clapp.....	Samuel L. Parish, Delavan.
Connecticut Mutual.....	Hartford, Conn.....	James Goodwin.....	Jacob L. Greene.....	Nathan Pereles, Milwaukee.
Continental.....	New York, N. Y.....	L. W. Frost.....	Seth C. Chandler, Jr..	L. R. Roeder, Milwaukee.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.....	New York, N. Y.....	Henry B. Hyde.....	Samuel Burrowe.....	Jos. Hamilton, Milwaukee.
Germania.....	New York, N. Y.....	Hugo Wesendonck.....	Cornelius Doremus...	Lonis Auer, Milwaukee.
Globe Mutual.....	New York, N. Y.....	Pliny Freeman.....	James M. Freeman.....	Conrad Mather, Brodhead.
Hartford Accident.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Richard D. Hubbard...	Geo. B. Lester.....	H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee.
Home.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	George C. Ripley.....	Wm. J. Coffin.....	E. H. Kellogg, Milwaukee.
Life Association of America.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Henry W. Hough.....	John S. Pierce.....	J. L. Hayes, Depere.
Manhattan.....	New York, N. Y.....	Henry Stokes.....	Jacob L. Halsey.....	Robt. A. Baker, Fond du Lac.
Massachusetts Mutual.....	Springfield, Mass.....	E. W. Bond.....	Avery J. Smith.....	C. P. Huntington, Milwaukee.
Metropolitan.....	New York, N. Y.....	Joseph F. Knapp.....	Robert A. Grannis.....	Frederick Furthman, Milwaukee.
Mutual Benefit.....	Newark, N. J.....	Lewis C. Grover.....	Edward A. Strong.....	Hy. C. Payne, Milwaukee.
Mutual of N. Y.....	New York, N. Y.....	F. S. Winston.....	J. M. Stuart.....	Samuel M. Ogden, Milwaukee.
National.....	Chicago, Ill.....	J. V. Farwell.....	J. F. Crank.....	L. S. Hanks, Madison.
New England Mutual.....	Boston, Mass.....	Benj. F. Stevens.....	Joseph M. Gibbons....	E. O. Ladd, Milwaukee.
New York.....	New York, N. Y.....	Morris Franklin.....	.....	L. S. Kellogg, Fort Atkinson.
Penn Mutual.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Samuel C. Huey.....	Henry Austie.....	Albert J. Peabody, Milwaukee.
Phoenix Mutual.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Edson Fessenden.....	J. F. Burns.....	John H. Walrath, Milwaukee.
Protection.....	Chicago, Ill.....	L. P. Hilliard.....	A. W. Edwards.....	Calvin C. Barnes, Manitowoc.

AS COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

TABLE No I.—Officers—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.
		President,	Secretary.	
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—Continued.				
Railway Passenger Assurance.....	Hartford, Conn	J. G. Batterson.....	Charles E. Willard.....	Harry Bradford, Milwaukee. E. Williams, Milwaukee.
St. Louis.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Jas. B. Eads.....	S. W. Lomax.....	
Teutonia	Chicago, Ill.....	C. Hirsch.....	H. Dilger.....	Edward Vogel, Milwaukee. D. M. Belden, Milwaukee.
Travelers.....	Hartford, Conn	Jas. G. Batterson.....	Rodney Dennis.....	
United States	New York, N. Y.....	John E. DeWitt.....	Charles E. Pease.....	Geo. Capron, Madison. M. L. Youngs, Milwaukee.
Universal	New York, N. Y.....	William Walker.....	John H. Bewley.....	
Washington	New York, N. Y.....	Cyrus Curtiss.....	William Haxtun.....	S. L. Fuller, Milwaukee.

TABLE NO. II.—Ratio of Net Assets to Computed Premium Reserve at 4 1-2 per cent., December 31, 1874 and 1873.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Computed premium reserve.	Net assets.	Net assets less capital.	PERCENTAGE TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE OF			
				Net assets.		Net assets less capital.	
				1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.							
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$12,388,147	\$15,357,567	\$15,357,567	123.97	122.98	123.97	122.98
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.							
Ætna, Conn.....	16,817,486	19,907,226	19,757,226	118.37	114.03	117.47	113.38
Berkshire, Mass.....	2,342,278	2,776,100	2,750,600	118.53	116.45	117.44	115.27
Charter Oak, Conn.....	11,686,206	12,988,750	12,788,750	111.05	110.24	109.34	108.25
Chicago, Ill.....	272,459	327,230	202,030	120.30	116.37	74.24	65.57
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	32,956,917	39,663,769	39,663,769	120.35	.....	120.35	.....
Continental, N. Y.....	5,552,617	6,278,371	6,178,371	113.06	111.32	111.26	107.79
Equitable Life Ass. Soc., N. Y	21,677,293	25,110,039	25,010,039	115.83	114.68	115.37	114.16
Germania, N. Y.....	5,668,819	6,490,174	6,290,174	114.48	111.73	110.95	107.86
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	3,469,438	4,012,736	3,912,736	115.64	108.09	112.75	105.36
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	1 6,253	191,329	189,329	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home, N. Y.....	3,391,975	4,065,155	3,940,155	119.82	.....	116.13	.....
Life Associat'n of Amer., Mo.	4,151,769	4,564,586	4,564,586	109.93	.....	109.93	.....
Manhattan, N. Y.....	7,291,025	9,249,067	9,149,067	126.85	.....	125.48	.....
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	4,502,688	5,378,637	5,378,637	119.44	.....	119.44	.....
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,559,587	1,792,720	1,792,720	114.92	115.51	114.92	115.51
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	24,075,479	29,781,212	29,781,212	123.70	117.51	123.70	117.51
Mutual, N. Y.....	63,084,559	71,427,665	71,427,665	113.22	111.58	113.22	111.58
National, Ill.....	2,449,363	3,403,728	2,403,728	139.00	136.35	98.14	92.98
New England Mutual, Mass..	11,086,843	13,294,618	13,294,618	119.91	.....	119.91	.....
New York, N. Y.....	22,135,088	26,725,571	26,725,571	120.74	117.37	120.74	117.37
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	3,628,293	4,496,698	4,496,698	123.94	111.15	123.94	111.15
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	8,797,338	9,783,543	9,767,543	111.21	109.82	111.03	109.65
Protection, Ill.....	79,852	173,080	.....	216.35	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	6,136,690	6,572,238	5,272,238	107.09	.....	70.79	.....
Teutonia, Ill.....	255,788	329,551	229,551	128.73	150.32	89.66	63.43
Travelers', Conn.....	1,718,287	3,013,242	2,513,242	176.55	.....	146.17	.....
United States, N. Y.....	3,445,410	4,272,084	3,947,084	124.00	128.71	114.57	120.79
Universal, N. Y.....	3,873,083	4,547,955	4,347,955	117.45	125.99	112.26	113.01
Washington, N. Y.....	3,648,530	4,338,100	4,213,100	118.81	115.94	115.54	112.17
Totals.....	288,159,560	340,312,741	335,645,961	118.03	114.73	116.45	112.87

1 Computed at 5 per cent. Company commenced business July 29, 1874.

TABLE NO. III.—*Ratio of Net Assets to Computed Premium Reserve at 4 per cent., December 31, 1874 and 1873.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Computed premium reserve.	Net assets.	Net assets less capital.	PERCENTAGE TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE OF			
				Net assets.		Net assets less capital.	
				1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.							
Northwestern Mutual	¹ \$13,360,042	\$15,357,567	\$15,357,567	114.95	113.82	114.95	113.82
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.							
Ætna, Conn	¹ 18,158,524	19,907,226	19,757,226	109.63	105.74	108.80	105.15
Berkshire, Mass	¹ 2,516,555	2,776,100	2,750,600	110.29	108.24	109.28	107.15
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	¹ 35,832,186	39,663,769	39,663,769	110.69	106.16	110.69	106.16
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	4,882,479	5,378,637	5,378,637	110.17	109.27	110.17	109.27
Mutual, N. Y	¹ 67,911,199	71,427,665	71,427,665	105.18	105.36	105.18	105.36
New England Mutual, Mass..	11,926,243	13,294,618	13,294,618	111.47	112.09	111.47	112.09
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	¹ 3,890,460	4,490,698	4,496,698	115.59	.....	115.59	.....
Totals	145,117,646	156,944,713	156,769,213	108.15	109.85	107.96	109.06

¹Valuation computed by company.

TABLE NO. IV.—Ratio of Premium Notes and Loans, to Net Assets.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net assets.	Premium notes and loans.	PERCENTAGE	
			1874.	1873.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.				
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$15,357,567	4,294,285	\$27.96	\$31.46
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.				
Ætna, Conn.....	19,907,226	4,664,483	23.43	28.71
Berkshire, Mass.....	2,776,100	198,830	7.16	8.17
Charter Oak, Conn.....	12,988,750	3,759,668	28.95	29.00
Chicago, Ill.....	327,230			5.94
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	39,663,769	7,189,793	18.12	21.78
Continental, N. Y.....	6,278,371	2,140,142	34.09	35.62
Equitable Life Assurace. Soc. of U. S., N. Y.....	25,110,039			
Germania, N. Y.....	6,490,174			
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	4,012,736			.97
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	191,329			
Home, N. Y.....	4,065,155	1,064,869	26.19	
Life Association of America, Mo.....	4,564,586	1,398,161	30.62	
Manhattan, N. Y.....	9,249,067	2,279,736	24.64	
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	5,378,637	988,447	18.33	20.43
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,792,720	461,177	25.72	23.61
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	29,781,212	6,967,097	23.39	26.73
Mutual, N. Y.....	71,427,665			
National, Ill.....	3,403,728	67,382	1.98	2.28
New England Mutual, Mass.....	13,294,618	2,494,334	18.76	18.42
New York, N. Y.....	26,725,571	610,049	3.40	4.05
Penn. Mutual, Pa.....	4,496,698	646,552	14.37	16.29
Phœnix Mutual, Conn.....	9,783,543	3,639,330	37.20	41.93
Protection, Ill.....	173,080			3.10
Railway Passenger Assurance., Conn.....	450,326			
St. Louis, Mo.....	6,572,238	2,061,141	31.36	19.50
Teutonia, Ill.....	329,551	42,043	12.78	11.10
Travelers', Conn.....	3,013,242			
United States, N. Y.....	4,272,084			5.53
Universal, N. Y.....	4,547,955	861,438	18.94	30.93
Washington, N. Y.....	4,338,100			
Totals.....	325,405,500	41,834,672	120.34	121.52

1Average of companies reporting premium notes and loans.

TABLE NO. V.—Ratio of Deferred and Uncollected Premiums to Net Assets.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net assets.	Deferred premiums.	Uncollected premiums.	PERCENTAGE TO NET ASSETS OF	
				Defer'd prem's.	Uncol'd prem's.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.					
Northwestern Mutual	\$15,357,567	\$206,541	\$374,412	1.34	2.43
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.					
Ætna, Conn.....	19,907,226	155,148	119,062	0.78	0.60
Berkshire, Mass.....	2,776,100	35,478	31,755	1.28	1.14
Charter Oak, Conn.....	12,988,750	114,670	162,322	0.88	1.25
Chicago, Ill.....	327,230	17,690	10,306	5.41	3.15
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	39,663,769	34,096	1,104	0.08	0.00
Continental, N. Y.....	6,278,371	535,327	235,945	8.52	3.76
Eq. Life Ass. Soc. of the U. S., N. Y..	25,110,039	615,821	115,742	2.45	0.46
Germania, N. Y.....	6,490,174	342,873	98,102	5.28	1.51
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	4,012,736	135,296	63,638	3.37	1.58
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	191,329				
Home, N. Y.....	4,065,155	25,730	73,626	0.63	1.81
Life Association of America, Mo.....	4,564,586	54,614	72,138	1.19	1.58
Manhattan, N. Y.....	9,249,067	97,555	338,499	1.05	3.65
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	5,378,637	118,171	83,268	2.19	1.54
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,792,720	225,177	203,794	12.55	11.32
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	29,781,212	60,020	113,246	0.20	0.38
Mutual, N. Y.....	71,427,665	821,754	90,169	1.15	0.12
National, Ill.....	3,403,728	83,363	83,841	2.45	2.46
New England Mutual, Mass.....	13,294,618	274,082	373,555	2.06	2.83
New York, N. Y.....	26,725,571	460,073	170,661	1.72	0.40
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	4,496,698	34,122	51,121	0.76	1.14
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	9,783,543	104,840	410,640	1.07	4.19
Protection, Ill.....	173,080	19,753	11,132	11.41	6.43
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.	450,326		8,000		1.77
St. Louis, Mo.....	6,572,238	92,575	271,034	1.41	4.12
Teutonia, Ill.....	329,551	38,430	20,738	11.69	6.30
Travelers', Conn.....	3,013,242	53,549	63,686	1.77	2.11
United States, N. Y.....	4,272,084	104,052	37,296	2.43	0.87
Universal, N. Y.....	4,547,955	113,916	48,795	2.50	1.07
Washington, N. Y.....	4,358,100	165,000	52,798	3.80	1.22
Totals	325,405,500	4,933,175	3,415,993	1.51	1.05

TABLE NO. VI.—Ratio of Deferred and Uncollected Premiums to Premium Receipts.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total premium receipts.	Deferred premiums.	Uncollected premiums.	PERCENTAGE OF	
				Deferred premiums to premium receipts	Uncollected premiums to prem. rec'ts
WISCONSIN COMPANY.					
Northwestern Mutual	\$2,839,269	\$206,541	\$374,412	7.27	13.19
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.					
Ætna, Conn.....	4,607,641	155,148	119,062	3.36	2.58
Berkshire, Mass	509,665	35,478	31,755	6.98	6.22
Charter Oak, Conn	3,226,907	114,670	162,322	3.58	5.03
Chicago, Ill.....	170,128	17,690	10,306	10.40	6.06
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	7,512,154	34,096	1,104	0.45	0.02
Continental, N. Y	2,396,935	535,327	235,945	22.33	9.86
Eq. Life Ass'ce Soc. of the U. S., N. Y	8,227,299	615,821	115,742	7.48	1.40
Germania, N. Y	1,561,408	342,873	98,102	21.96	6.28
Globe Mutual, N. Y	916,503	135,296	63,638	14.76	6.94
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	14,596				
Home, N. Y.....	841,127	25,730	73,626	3.06	8.75
Life Association of America, Mo.....	1,750,516	54,614	72,138	3.11	4.12
Manhattan, N. Y	1,531,264	97,555	338,499	6.37	22.10
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	1,207,079	118,171	83,268	9.79	6.90
Metropolitan, N. Y	1,004,297	225,177	203,794	22.42	20.29
Mutual Benefit, N. J	4,913,008	60,020	113,246	1.43	2.31
Mutual, N. Y.....	15,651,078	821,754	90,169	5.25	0.57
National, Ill.....	861,118	83,363	83,841	9.68	9.73
New England Mutual, Mass.....	2,397,447	274,082	373,555	11.43	15.58
New York, N. Y.....	6,414,454	460,073	170,661	7.17	2.66
Penn Mutual, Pa	829,648	31,122	51,121	3.75	6.16
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	2,725,257	104,840	410,640	4.59	3.84
Protection, Ill.....	671,004	19,753	11,132	2.94	1.66
R'y Pass. Ass'nce, Conn.....	104,318		8,000		7.69
St. Louis, Mo.....	2,149,351	92,575	271,034	4.35	12.61
Teutonia, Ill.....	122,323	38,430	20,738	31.50	17.00
Travelers', Conn.....	1,166,511	53,549	63,666	4.59	5.45
United States, N. Y	982,662	104,052	37,296	15.86	3.79
Universal, N. Y	2,030,918	113,916	48,795	5.61	5.61
Washington, N. Y	1,007,129	165,000	52,798	16.38	5.24
Totals.....	77,503,845	4,930,175	3,415,993	6.36	4.41

TABLE NO. VII.—*Ratio of Expenses, Excluding Dividends to Stockholders, to Premium Receipts.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross premium receipts.	Expenses.	PERCENTAGE	
			1874.	1873.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.				
Northwestern Mutual	\$2,839,269	\$567,499	\$19.98	\$15.95
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.				
Ætna, Conn.....	4,607,641	713,130	15.47	15.75
Berkshire, Mass.....	509,665	91,664	17.97	17.50
Charter Oak, Conn.....	3,226,907	510,292	15.81	14.94
Chicago, Ill.....	170,123	56,931	33.48	35.41
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	7,512,154	1,049,390	13.97	13.16
Continental, N. Y.....	2,396,935	622,032	25.95	25.06
Equitable, Life Assurance Soc. of the U. S., N. Y.....	8,227,299	1,755,367	21.33	17.73
Germania, N. Y.....	1,561,408	282,941	17.09	18.11
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	916,503	240,694	26.27	26.99
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	14,596	27,182	181.20	.....
Home, N. Y.....	841,127	137,623	15.88	.....
Life Association of America, Mo.....	1,750,616	602,911	34.43	.....
Manhattan, N. Y.....	1,531,264	302,508	19.75	.....
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	1,207,079	229,625	19.02	28.83
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,004,297	272,149	27.10	33.16
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	4,913,008	646,346	13.15	13.17
Mutual, N. Y.....	15,651,078	1,593,190	10.18	10.66
National, Ill.....	861,118	248,749	29.89	27.54
New England Mutual, Mass.....	2,397,447	383,822	16.01	14.54
New York, N. Y.....	6,414,454	742,870	11.58	14.11
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	829,648	186,515	22.47	19.61
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	2,725,257	483,274	17.73	19.25
Protection, Ill.....	671,004	111,717	16.64	87.38
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.....	104,318	72,595	69.79	65.64
St. Louis, Mo.....	2,149,351	910,992	43.39	50.12
Teutonia, Ill.....	122,323	73,861	65.41	62.16
Travelers', Conn.....	1,166,511	502,744	43.08	41.95
United States, N. Y.....	982,662	327,111	33.28	26.44
Universal, N. Y.....	2,030,918	394,669	19.43	35.25
Washington, N. Y.....	1,007,129	193,911	19.25	20.98
Totals.....	77,503,845	13,766,805	17.76	17.34

¹Average of companies doing business in the state during 1873.

TABLE NO. VIII.—*Ratio of Expenses, Including Dividends to Stockholders, to Total Income.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total income.	Expenses.	PERCENTAGE	
			1874.	1873.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.				
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$3,992,660	\$567,499	14.21	12.03
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.				
Ætna, Conn.....	6,068,698	713,130	11.75	12.91
Berkshire, Mass.....	678,047	91,664	13.52	13.94
Charter Oak, Conn.....	3,926,591	510,292	12.99	13.37
Chicago, Ill.....	189,409	56,931	30.12	35.85
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	10,049,013	1,049,390	10.44	10.18
Continental, N. Y.....	2,712,627	622,032	22.99	22.75
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., N. Y.....	9,650,737	1,755,367	18.19	15.54
Germania, N. Y.....	1,942,940	282,941	14.56	16.29
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	1,131,059	240,694	21.28	23.79
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	15,018	27,182	180.99	.....
Home, N. Y.....	1,030,578	137,623	13.34	.....
Life Association of America, Mo.....	2,091,589	602,911	28.82	.....
Manhattan, N. Y.....	2,115,702	302,508	14.29	.....
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	1,543,129	229,625	14.88	16.98
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,239,253	272,149	21.96	30.82
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	6,740,761	646,346	9.59	9.92
Mutual, N. Y.....	19,857,153	1,593,190	8.03	8.77
National, Ill.....	1,058,175	248,749	23.51	22.34
New England Mutual, Mass.....	3,267,536	383,822	11.74	10.79
New York, N. Y.....	8,059,561	742,870	9.22	11.46
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1,056,517	186,515	17.64	15.48
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	3,376,354	483,274	14.31	16.23
Protection, Ill.....	695,841	111,717	16.09	35.49
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.....	135,711	72,595	53.38	69.98
St. Louis, Mo.....	5,016,881	910,992	16.16	42.72
Teutonia, Ill.....	144,832	73,861	59.38	52.09
Travelers', Conn.....	1,386,452	502,744	36.27	40.79
United States, N. Y.....	1,256,087	327,111	26.04	22.82
Universal, N. Y.....	5,101,252	394,669	7.73	34.45
Washington, N. Y.....	1,246,540	193,911	15.55	18.22
Totals.....	102,784,043	13,766,805	13.39	14.32

TABLE No. IX.—*Ratio of Dividends to Policy-Holders, to Net Surplus and to Premium Receipts.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net surplus Dec. 31, 1873	Total pre'm receipts.	Dividends to policy- holders.	PERCENTAGE OF DIVI- DENDS TO			
				Net surplus.		Pre'm rec'ts	
				1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.							
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$2,603,523	\$2,839,269	\$694,015	26.65	25.18	24.44	18.97
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.							
Ætna, Conn.....	2,119,189	4,607,641	393,872	18.53	89.08	8.54	12.89
Berkshire, Mass.....	324,659	509,665	77,344	23.80	87.39	15.16	12.33
Charter Oak, Conn.....	1,169,749	3,226,907	373,420	1.....	.....	11.59	9.85
Chicago, Ill.....	184,726	170,128	20,854	1.....	.....	12.27	8.96
Connecticut Mutual, Conn....	4,118,403	7,512,154	3,037,872	73.77	61.30	44.40	40.71
Continental, N. Y.....	540,092	2,396,935	174,783	32.37	47.88	7.29	7.94
Eq. Life Ass. Soc. U. S., N. Y	2,721,604	8,227,299	1,585,370	58.24	94.38	19.27	21.59
Germania, N. Y.....	406,708	1,561,408	101,175	24.88	44.64	6.48	9.94
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	196,551	916,503	10,951	5.56	.....	1.19	9.49
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	.....	14,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home, N. Y.....	.....	841,127	163,874	.....	.....	19.48	.....
Life Ass'n of America, Mo ...	.....	1,750,616	53,531	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Manhattan, N. Y.....	.....	1,531,264	316,752	.....	.....	20.68	.....
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	410,023	1,207,079	230,810	56.19	52.12	19.12	16.55
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	214,203	1,004,297	83,659	39.09	.....	8.33	8.22
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	3,910,949	4,913,008	1,589,400	46.63	99.42	32.35	33.29
Mutual, N. Y.....	6,683,615	15,651,078	2,992,410	43.27	137.21	19.12	47.12
National, Ill.....	161,843	861,118	.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....
New England Mutual, Mass..	1,342,123	2,397,447	460,383	34.31	12.73	19.29	16.78
New York, N. Y.....	3,514,132	6,414,454	1,486,630	42.33	29.44	23.17	13.63
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	363,697	829,648	274,389	75.38	63.66	33.06	37.32
Phœnix Mutual, Conn.....	141,474	2,725,257	929,970	659.55	18.85	34.12	36.09
Protection, Ill.....	1,103,879	671,004	.....	1.....	.....	.....	1.38
Railway Pass. Ass'nce, Conn..	87,774	104,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	351,195	2,149,351	11,495	3.27	.....	0.53	.....
Teutonia, Ill.....	84,164	122,323	4,748	5.64	.....	3.88	2.98
Travelers', Conn.....	225,273	1,166,511	.....	.....	.19	.....	.02
United States, N. Y.....	656,559	982,662	148,731	22.65	.....	15.14	26.06
Universal, N. Y.....	26,217	2,030,918	47,577	181.47	.....	2.34	.....
Washington, N. Y.....	402,518	1,007,129	142,654	35.54	45.26	14.16	13.09
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Deficiency.

TABLE No. X.—Ratio of Losses and Claims Paid, to Mean Amount at Risk.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Commenced business.	Mean amount at risk.	Losses and claims paid	PERCENTAGE	
				1874.	1873.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.					
Northwestern Mutual.....	1858	\$64,996,512	\$654,162	1.00	1.09
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.					
Ætna, Conn.....	1850	96,685,520	1,382,235	1.43	1.67
Berkshire, Mass.....	1851	10,718,598	119,509	1.11	1.19
Charter Oak, Conn.....	1850	62,016,527	825,820	1.33	1.21
Chicago, Ill.....	1867	3,610,331	28,600	.79	1.08
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	1846	183,584,631	2,600,203	1.42	1.31
Continental, N. Y.....	1866	55,626,010	628,549	1.13	1.19
Equitable Life Ass ce Socy. of the U. S., N. Y	1859	182,655,565	1,962,342	1.07	1.19
Germania, N. Y.....	1860	34,466,456	551,817	1.60	1.68
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	1864	26,046,946	460,354	1.76	1.40
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	1874	1,218,500	114	.09	.....
Home, N. Y.....	1860	21,352,747	228,307	1.06	.....
Life Association of America, Mo.....	1868	45,973,771	536,607	1.17	.....
Manhattan, N. Y.....	1850	41,771,097	594,234	1.42	.....
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	1851	33,058,541	314,692	.95	.88
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1867	26,884,505	238,069	.89	.84
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	1845	131,703,232	1,976,407	1.50	1.49
Mutual, N. Y.....	1843	283,717,696	3,499,021	1.23	1.22
National, Ill.....	1868	27,590,724	281,785	1.02	1.19
New England Mutual, Mass.....	1843	63,462,384	938,334	1.47	1.16
New York, N. Y.....	1845	123,253,755	1,532,815	1.27	1.23
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1847	24,154,973	273,188	1.13	1.27
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	1851	72,458,733	872,812	1.20	1.26
Protection, Ill.....	1871	8,256,500	645,164	7.81	4.04
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.....	1866	.....	27,520	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	1868	240,423,383	901,258	.....	1.76
Teutonia, Ill.....	1869	3,420,883	23,079	.67	1.69
Travelers, Conn.....	1866	116,803,968	320,360	.27	.29
United States, N. Y.....	1850	22,592,730	354,916	1.57	1.11
Universal, N. Y.....	1865	19,145,757	378,614	1.97	1.31
Washington, N.....	1860	25,502,109	322,261	1.26	1.25
Totals.....		1,788,156,572	22,791,466	1.27	31.24

¹Including annuities and endowments.

²Amount at risk on Dec. 31st, 1874.

³Average of companies doing business in the state during 1873.

TABLE NO. XI.—Ratio of Various Items Composing the Total Expenditures, to Total Income.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total income.	Amount for losses and claims.	Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy-holders.	Expenses, including dividends to stock-holders.	Total expenditures.	Excess of Income.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL INCOME OF			
								Amount paid for losses and claims.	Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy-holders.	Expenses, including dividends to stockholders.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.											
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$3,992,660	\$654,162	1,550,678	\$694,015	\$567,499	\$2,466,356	\$1,526,304	16.38	13.79	17.38	14.21
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.											
Etna, Conn.....	6,068,698	1,382,235	21,994,574	393,872	758,130	4,638,813	1,429,785	22.77	32.86	6.49	12.49
Berkshire, Mass.....	678,047	119,509	486,585	77,344	98,449	376,889	301,158	17.62	12.77	11.41	13.90
Charter Oak, Conn.....	3,926,591	5825,820	1958,535	373,420	526,292	2,684,068	1,242,523	21.03	24.41	9.51	13.40
Chicago, Ill.....	189,409	528,600	35,648	20,854	69,446	154,549	34,860	15.18	18.85	11.03	36.75
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	10,049,390	2,600,203	1790,072	3,037,872	1,049,398	7,477,547	2,571,843	25.87	7.86	30.23	10.44
Continental, N. Y.....	2,712,627	5628,549	11,074,676	174,783	629,032	2,507,042	205,585	23.16	39.61	6.44	23.18
Equitable Life Ass. Soc. U. S., N. Y.....	9,650,737	51,962,342	1,268,689	1,585,370	1,763,164	6,579,566	3,071,171	20.33	13.14	16.42	18.27
Germania, N. Y.....	1,942,940	5551,817	279,083	101,175	306,941	1,239,018	703,922	28.40	14.36	5.20	15.79
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	1,131,059	460,354	375,385	10,951	254,417	1,101,109	29,950	40.70	33.19	0.97	22.49
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	15,018	114	.....	.....	27,182	27,290	312,272	0.73	.....	.....	181.20
Home, N. Y.....	1,030,578	5228,307	110,140	163,874	152,623	654,944	375,632	21.97	10.69	15.91	14.81
Life Association of America, Mo.....	2,091,589	5536,607	1756,748	53,531	602,911	1,949,798	141,791	20.87	36.17	2.56	28.82
Manhattan, N. Y.....	2,115,702	5594,234	1145,438	316,752	345,508	1,401,933	713,769	28.08	6.96	14.97	16.33
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	1,543,129	314,692	1174,066	230,810	229,625	949,194	593,035	23.94	11.32	14.96	14.88
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,239,253	238,069	206,827	83,659	271,149	800,705	433,548	19.37	16.69	6.75	21.88
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	6,740,761	51,976,407	225,374	1,589,400	646,346	4,812,894	192,867	29.32	3.34	23.57	9.59
Mutual, N. Y.....	19,857,153	53,499,021	4,978,276	2,992,410	1,593,190	13,062,899	6,794,254	17.62	25.07	15.07	8.02

National, Ill.....	1,058,175	5281,785	1237,104	460,383	278,749	797,639	260,536	26.63	22.41	26.34
New England Mutual, Mass.....	3,267,536	5938,334	1571,116	1,486,630	383,822	2,353,656	1,013,880	28.71	17.47	11.74
New York, N. Y.....	8,059,561	51,532,815	11,539,975	1,486,630	742,870	5,344,662	2,714,899	19.02	19.11	9.21
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1,056,517	273,188	187,867	274,389	186,515	822,090	234,427	25.84	8.32	17.64
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	3,376,354	872,812	431,986	929,970	484,234	2,319,003	1,057,351	25.85	40.94	14.34
Protection, Ill.....	695,841	645,164	.....	.....	121,888	782,789	386,948	9.27	.....	17.51
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn...	135,711	27,520	.....	.....	102,595	130,115	5,596	20.23	.....	75.29
St. Louis, Mo.....	5,016,881	901,258	11,703,683	11,495	960,992	2,883,392	2,133,489	17.96	33.96	19.15
Teutonia, Ill.....	144,832	23,079	110,441	4,748	87,046	123,415	21,417	15.91	7.20	60.03
Travelers', Conn.....	1,386,452	5320,360	25,223	.....	562,744	908,328	478,124	23.11	1.82	46.02
United States, N. Y.....	1,256,087	5354,916	238,426	148,731	348,086	1,090,159	165,928	28.25	18.98	28.58
Universal, N. Y.....	5,101,252	5378,614	842,704	47,577	411,496	1,680,367	3,420,885	7.42	16.52	8.07
Washington, N. Y.....	1,246,540	5322,261	97,795	142,654	203,515	766,227	480,313	25.84	7.84	16.29
Totals.....	102,784,043	22,818,986	18,846,636	14,712,654	14,193,355	70,420,100	30,815,966	22.20	18.48	13.81

¹ Including premium notes voided by lapse of policies.

² Including premium notes voided by lapse of policies and redeemed in cash.

³ Excess of expenditures over income.

⁴ Amount of premium notes voided by lapse of policies, omitted.

⁵ Including matured endowments or annuities, paid in cash, or both.

TABLE NO. XII.—Assets.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Loans on bond and mortgage.	Loans on collaterals.	Premium notes and loans on policies.	Real estate.	Stocks and bonds.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest and rents.	Unpaid and deferred premiums.	All other admitted assets.	Total admitted assets.	Unadmitted assets.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.											
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$9,498,388	.....	\$4,294,285	\$853,750	\$344,699	\$119,799	\$480,011	\$374,412	.....	\$15,465,344	\$62,184
COMP'S OF OTHER STATES.											
Ætna, Conn.....	6,657,976	\$345,256	4,664,483	113,602	6,428,660	1,227,706	655,754	274,209	\$50,100	20,417,746	148,450
Berkshire, Mass.....	1,580,014	43,512	198,830	180,000	664,280	62,641	46,444	67,233	.....	2,842,954	10,500
Charter Oak, Conn.....	5,161,060	1,290,956	3,761,981	1,065,680	393,590	882,000	353,694	276,991	.....	13,185,952	70,484
Chicago, Ill.....	214,836	56,550	16,684	.....	.....	12,950	4,162	27,995	50	333,227	.....
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	24,579,080	282,383	7,189,793	1,403,683	4,097,636	1,213,932	1,262,852	35,199	379,133	40,443,691	.....
Continental, N. Y.....	1,352,925	320,909	2,140,142	810,000	585,884	379,338	107,686	771,272	5,000	6,473,156	89,169
Eq. L. A. Soc. U. S., N. Y.	16,624,511	105,070	.....	3,931,451	3,495,641	533,837	184,761	731,573	.....	25,606,844	192,016
Germania, N. Y.....	4,905,697	4,000	.....	.....	1,143,501	156,237	87,694	342,873	.....	6,640,002	.....
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	1,911,577	32,000	33,671	291,000	1,364,701	215,355	67,995	198,934	.....	4,115,233	36,518
Hartford Accident, Conn..	96,000	.....	.....	.....	66,116	26,863	3,423	.....	.....	192,402	3,760
Home, N. Y.....	1,308,550	89,100	1,064,869	188,400	1,216,840	131,682	15,358	99,355	.....	4,114,154	.....
Life Assoc. of America, Mo	2,231,789	113,562	1,398,161	249,317	359,995	131,124	125,609	126,753	.....	4,736,310	121,479
Manhattan, N. Y.....	5,303,502	644,080	2,279,736	.....	708,356	60,320	154,964	436,053	38	9,587,049	26,747
Massachusetts Mut'l, Mass	3,138,999	210,790	988,447	157,230	579,865	90,244	150,594	201,438	5,606	5,532,213	33,720
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	503,750	71,124	461,177	.....	341,160	33,743	33,394	428,972	.....	1,873,320	144,099
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	12,415,657	.....	6,967,097	170,491	9,756,715	501,419	640,478	173,266	.....	30,625,123	104,540
Mutual, N. Y.....	56,916,056	.....	.....	2,767,273	8,023,375	2,425,882	1,085,982	911,923	.....	72,130,491	12,502
National, Ill.....	2,119,562	40,767	67,382	400,000	549,854	95,950	51,193	167,203	.....	3,491,911	88,311
New England Mut'l, Mass.	2,464,760	470,884	2,203,004	980,140	6,272,764	233,800	268,737	647,457	.....	13,541,546	.....
New York, N. Y.....	16,828,955	.....	910,049	1,768,174	5,173,026	1,751,133	187,402	630,734	.....	27,249,473	29,109
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1,926,898	67,344	646,552	251,075	1,492,381	90,501	67,882	85,242	.....	4,628,875	234,506

Phoenix Mutual, Pa	4,586,211	97,691	3,639,330	.....	590,235	404,749	178,077	515,480	.....	10,011,873	93,737
Protection, Ill	108,000	31,100	.....	15,650	1,444	32,877	3,240	30,884	26,900	250,095	45,853
Railway Pass, As., Conn.....	55,500	1,170	.....	.....	377,822	31,233	625	8,000	.....	474,350	8,000
St. Louis, Mo	1,620,739	405,894	2,061,141	1,389,253	611,335	183,706	167,777	363,609	5,458	6,808,912	597,937
Teutonia, Ill	67,117	1,000	43,041	70,125	69,005	21,784	5,809	59,167	.....	337,048	308,852
Travelers; Conn	1,648,081	.....	.....	78,861	1,154,003	113,464	55,930	117,213	.....	3,167,552	.....
United States, N. Y	2,874,407	69,800	199,208	7,119	875,854	189,629	44,883	141,317	.....	4,402,217	20,418
Universal, N. Y.....	2,128,461	234,945	861,438	.....	497,512	558,127	98,371	168,710	106,284	4,653,848	.....
Washington, N. Y	2,044,263	9,847	.....	58,365	1,874,450	175,223	23,676	217,797	.....	4,403,621	15,000
Totals	192,873,321	5,039,734	46,090,501	16,700,639	59,111,799	12,087,248	6,623,457	8,631,264	578,569	347,736,532	2,497,801

AS COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

TABLE NO. XIII.—Liabilities.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses and policy claims.	Net premium reserve at 4% per cent.	Dividends to policy holders.	All other claims.	Total liabilities, except capital.	Surplus as to policy-holders.	Capital stock.	Net surplus.	Deficiency.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.									
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$80,850	\$12,386,147	\$5,000	\$21,930	\$12,493,927	\$2,971,417		\$2,971,417	
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.									
Etna, Conn.....	495,193	16,817,486		15,329	17,328,008	3,089,738	\$150,000	2,939,738	
Berkshire, Mass.....	48,000	2,342,278	5,954	12,904	2,409,136	433,818	25,500	408,318	
Charter Oak, Conn.....	229,200	11,696,206	38,490		11,963,896	1,222,056	200,000	1,022,056	
Chicago, Ill.....	6,000	272,459			278,459	54,763	125,000		70,232
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	693,117	32,956,917	86,809		33,736,843	6,706,848		6,706,848	
Continental, N. Y.....	176,488	5,552,617		18,300	5,747,405	725,751	100,000	625,751	
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., N. Y.....	336,960	21,677,293	69,849	90,000	22,174,102	3,432,742	100,000	3,332,742	
Germania, N. Y.....	111,844	5,668,819	25,715	12,269	5,818,647	821,355	200,000	621,355	
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	87,150	3,469,438		15,350	3,571,938	543,295	100,000	443,295	
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	75	26,253		1,000	7,328	185,074	200,000		14,926
Home, N. Y.....	49,000	3,391,975			3,440,975	673,179	125,000	548,179	
Life Association of America, Mo.....	148,978	4,151,769	38	22,749	4,323,534	412,776		412,776	
Manhattan, N. Y.....	239,980	7,291,025	95,805	2,200	7,629,010	1,958,039	100,000	1,858,039	
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	132,900	4,502,688	20,680		4,656,268	875,945		875,945	
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	35,144	1,559,587	5,950	39,507	1,640,188	233,132		233,132	
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	565,427	24,075,479	278,487		24,919,393	5,705,730		5,705,730	
Mutual, N. Y.....	649,806	63,084,559	28,830	24,191	63,787,386	8,343,105		8,343,105	
National, Ill.....	79,992	2,449,363		8,192	2,537,547	954,364	1,000,000		45,636
New England Mutual, Mass.....	102,200	11,086,843	144,730		11,333,773	2,207,773		2,207,773	
New York, N. Y.....	370,955	22,135,088	152,948		22,658,991	4,590,482		4,590,482	
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	92,500	3,628,293	39,680		3,760,473	868,402		868,402	
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	228,333	8,797,338			9,025,671	986,202	16,000	970,202	
Protection, Ill.....	50,000	79,852		49,753	179,605	70,490	199,300		128,810

Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.....	23,500	15,000	.....	525	39,025	435,325	300,000	135,325	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	200,166	6,136,690	.....	36,510	6,373,366	435,546	1,000,000	.....	564,454
Tentonia, Ill.....	7,500	255,788	555	514	264,357	72,691	200,000	.....	127,309
Travelers', Conn.....	149,312	1,718,287	.....	5,000	1,872,599	1,294,953	500,000	794,953	.....
United States, N. Y.....	105,120	3,445,410	.....	25,014	3,575,544	826,673	250,000	576,673	.....
Universal, N. Y.....	105,895	3,873,083	.....	.....	3,978,978	674,870	200,000	474,870	.....
Washington, N. Y.....	57,500	3,648,530	127	7,897	3,714,054	689,567	125,000	564,567	.....
Totals.....	5,659,085	288,172,560	999,647	409,134	295,240,426	52,496,106	5,215,800	48,231,673	951,367

¹The reserve actually held by this company computed on the Actuaries' Life Table at 4 per cent interest, is \$13,360,042.

²Company's own calculation.

TABLE No. XIV.—Income.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash premiums.	Interest, dividends and rents.	Cash from other sources.	Note income.	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.						
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$1,964,888	\$1,153,390		\$874,381	\$3,992,659	\$1,526,310
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.						
Aetna, Conn.....	3,923,474	1,438,676	22,380	684,166	6,068,696	1,439,889
Berkshire, Mass.....	471,826	168,382		37,839	678,047	301,163
Charter Oak, Conn.....	2,101,815	699,684		1,125,092	3,926,591	1,242,526
Chicago, Ill.....	170,128	19,281			189,409	34,863
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	7,435,891	2,531,844	5,013	76,263	10,049,011	2,571,469
Continental, N. Y.....	1,967,931	310,692	5,000	429,004	2,712,627	205,590
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., N. Y.....	8,227,299	1,423,437			9,650,736	3,071,173
Germania, N. Y.....	1,561,408	381,339	192		1,942,939	703,953
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	916,503	214,555			1,131,058	29,953
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	14,596	421			15,017	211,276
Home, N. Y.....	547,834	249,451		233,292	1,030,577	375,636
Life Association of America, Mo.....	1,458,006	329,289	11,683	292,610	2,091,588	141,794
Manhattan, N. Y.....	1,376,375	580,070	4,367	154,888	2,115,700	1,713,772
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	946,736	336,050		260,342	1,543,128	593,938
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,004,297	96,775		138,180	1,239,252	438,552
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	4,280,350	1,827,753		632,657	6,740,760	1,927,871
Mutual, N. Y.....	15,651,078	4,206,074			19,857,152	6,794,257
National, Ill.....	823,574	196,384	672	37,544	1,058,174	260,539
New England Mutual, Mass.....	1,654,372	870,089		743,074	3,267,535	913,884
New York, N. Y.....	6,209,664	1,645,106		204,790	8,059,560	2,714,903
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	631,252	221,868	5,000	198,396	1,056,516	234,431
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	2,372,775	651,097		352,482	3,376,354	1,057,355
Protection, Ill.....	655,885	10,375	14,461	15,119	695,840	271,211

Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn	104,318	27,890	3,502	.....	135,710	5,598
St. Louis, Mo. ¹	1,983,948	420,835	20,955	165,402	2,591,140	2986,285
Teutonia, Ill	112,426	22,356	152	9,897	144,831	19,424
Travelers', Conn.....	1,166,511	200,905	19,035	.....	1,386,451	478,126
United States, N. Y.....	982,662	273,425	.....	.....	1,256,087	165,930
Universal, N. Y	1,403,114	3,057,881	12,452	627,803	5,101,250	3,420,888
Washington, N. Y.....	1,007,129	239,410	.....	.....	1,246,539	480,315
Totals.....	73,128,065	23,804,784	124,864	7,293,221	104,350,934	32,864,102

¹Received from increase of capital, \$500,000; from St. Louis and Missouri Mutual, for re-insurance, \$4,017,196; from same, on premium notes, \$2,463,749.

²Excess of expenses over income.

TABLE No. XV.—Cash Expenditures.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash for losses and claims.	Cash for lapses, surrendered and purchase policies.	Cash dividends to policy-holders.	Dividends to stock-holders.	Commissions and salaries to agents.	Medical examiners' fees.	Salaries of officers etc.	National, state and local taxes.	All other payments.	Total cash expenditures.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.										
Northwestern Mutual	\$599,189	\$207,780	\$160,317	.....	\$279,778	\$18,258	\$84,307	\$38,681	\$146,473	\$1,534,783
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.										
Aetna, Conn.....	1,273,284	1,186,244	204,798	\$45,000	378,723	24,487	67,400	119,264	123,254	3,422,454
Berkshire, Mass.....	117,667	65,835	65,891	1,785	43,287	2,338	12,818	5,557	27,662	342,840
Charter Oak, Conn.....	825,820	542,418	186,057	16,000	374,197	11,387	48,418	76,289	.....	2,080,586
Chicago, Ill.....	28,600	35,648	20,854	12,515	30,480	3,057	14,841	1,686	6,865	154,546
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	2,540,439	512,501	2,534,558	.....	615,100	20,925	68,088	239,353	105,930	6,636,894
Continental, N. Y.....	608,682	667,446	70,862	7,000	244,528	27,035	88,934	27,641	233,893	1,976,021
Equitable Life Ass. Soc. U. S., N. Y.....	1,962,342	1,268,689	1,585,370	7,797	418,668	61,768	261,360	99,151	914,418	6,579,563
Germania, N. Y.....	551,817	279,083	101,175	24,000	148,819	10,337	57,136	16,726	49,921	1,239,014
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	460,354	375,385	10,951	13,723	108,120	9,985	34,357	13,433	74,797	1,101,105
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	114	.....	.....	.....	7,549	.....	4,773	1,662	12,195	26,293
Home, N. Y.....	212,892	62,356	32,356	15,000	77,333	3,834	30,679	4,220	21,555	460,225
Life Association of America, Mo.....	515,551	368,226	12,462	.....	235,440	14,430	64,587	28,175	260,277	1,499,148
Manhattan, N. Y.....	546,169	54,628	305,438	43,000	164,188	10,323	65,917	12,298	49,780	1,251,741
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	299,969	69,288	93,941	.....	130,523	5,291	40,648	10,779	42,382	692,821
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	230,551	164,883	79,243	.....	132,204	25,964	40,916	11,974	61,089	746,824
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	1,833,359	413,056	1,250,606	.....	379,113	24,064	70,302	74,299	98,566	4,143,365
Mutual, N. Y.....	3,499,021	4,978,278	2,992,410	.....	451,182	50,054	300,138	134,112	637,702	13,062,895
National, Ill.....	281,785	233,421	.....	30,000	114,292	7,090	45,676	9,214	72,475	793,953
New England Mutual, Mass.....	871,709	372,801	309,238	.....	144,691	11,601	62,609	17,579	147,340	1,937,568
New York, N. Y.....	1,503,026	1,471,181	1,349,830	.....	283,668	47,855	163,947	39,890	249,879	5,109,276
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	266,497	35,909	197,264	.....	78,073	6,810	41,027	10,557	50,047	686,184
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	820,131	14,530	602,239	960	282,936	19,764	37,850	58,986	83,736	1,921,132
Protection, Ill.....	645,164	.....	.....	10,171	49,114	1,111	24,611	3,207	33,673	767,051

Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn ...	27,520			30,000	39,409	2,793	12,871	6,376	11,143	130,112
St. Louis, Mo.....	853,602	1,057,302	11,495	50,000	258,922	9,538	104,862	25,055	512,613	2,883,389
Teutonia, Ill.....	22,759	4,055	4,270	13,184	34,659	4,098	13,932	4,061	17,109	118,127
Travelers', Conn.....	320,360	25,223		60,000	299,921	9,947	35,163	11,720	145,991	908,325
United States, N. Y.....	354,916	238,426	148,731	20,975	165,227	12,562	37,503	10,125	101,692	1,090,157
Universal, N. Y.....	378,614	739,842	47,577	16,800	296,283	6,789	39,405	4,329	47,861	1,577,500
Washington, N. Y.....	322,261	97,795	142,654	9,604	74,225	6,981	43,077	10,210	59,417	766,224
Totals.....	22,774,164	15,542,227	12,620,587	427,514	6,340,652	470,476	2,018,152	1,126,609	4,419,735	65,640,116

TABLE NO. XVI.—Premium Loan Disbursements.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CASH AND NOTE EXPENDITURES.			PREMIUM LOAN DISBURSEMENTS.					Total cash expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
	In payment of losses and claims.	For lapses, surrendered & purchased policies.	Total dividends to policy-holders.	In payment of losses and claims.	In purchase of surrendered policies.	Dividends to policy-holders.	Voided by lapse of policies.	Total note disbursements.		
WISCONSIN COMPANY.										
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$654,162	\$332,253	\$694,015	\$54,972	\$124,472	\$533,697	\$218,425	\$931,566	\$1,534,783	\$2,466,349
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.										
Ætna, Conn.....	1,382,235	1,944,307	393,872	108,950	758,063	189,074	150,266	1,206,353	3,422,454	4,628,807
Berkshire, Mass.....	119,509	70,340	77,344	1,841	4,505	11,453	16,245	34,044	342,840	376,884
Charter Oak, Conn.....	825,820	637,369	373,420	.....	94,951	187,362	321,166	603,479	2,080,586	2,684,965
Chicago, Ill.....	28,600	35,648	20,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,546	154,546
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	2,600,203	658,892	3,037,872	59,764	146,391	503,313	131,180	840,648	6,636,894	7,477,542
Continental, N. Y.....	628,549	811,614	174,783	19,866	144,168	103,920	263,062	531,016	1,976,021	2,507,037
Equitable Life Ass. Soc. U. S., N. Y.	962,342	1,268,689	1,585,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,579,563	6,579,563
Germania, N. Y.....	551,817	279,083	101,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,239,014	1,239,014
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	460,354	375,385	10,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101,105	1,101,105
Hartford Accident, Conn.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,293	26,293
Home, N. Y.....	228,307	110,140	163,874	15,414	47,784	131,518	.....	194,716	460,225	654,941
Life Association of America, Mo.....	536,607	1756,748	53,531	21,055	1388,522	41,069	.....	450,646	1,499,148	1,949,794
Manhattan, N. Y.....	594,234	1145,438	316,752	48,064	190,809	11,314	.....	150,187	1,251,711	1,401,928
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	314,692	91,213	230,810	14,723	21,925	136,869	82,852	56,369	692,821	949,190
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	238,069	206,827	83,659	7,517	41,943	4,416	.....	53,876	746,824	800,700
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	1,976,407	225,374	1,589,400	143,048	187,682	338,794	.....	669,524	4,143,365	4,812,889
Mutual, N. Y.....	3,499,021	4,978,276	2,992,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,062,895	13,062,895
National, Ill.....	281,785	236,002	.....	.....	2,581	.....	.....	.....	793,953	797,635
New England Mutual, Mass.....	938,334	438,346	460,383	66,625	65,545	151,144	1,101	3,682	1,937,568	2,353,651
New York, N. Y.....	1,532,815	1,481,192	1,486,630	29,789	19,011	136,799	49,782	235,381	5,109,276	5,344,657

Penn Mutual, Pa.....	273,188	53,262	274,389	6,820	17,352	77,125	34,604	135,901	686,184	822,085
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	872,812	31,986	929,970	52,680	17,456		2327,731	397,867	1,921,132	2,318,999
Protection, Ill.....	645,164								767,051	767,051
R'y Passenger Assurance, Conn.....	27,520								130,112	130,112
St. Louis, Mo.....	901,258	1,228,940	11,495	47,655	171,638		474,743	694,036	2,883,389	3,577,425
Teutonia, Ill.....	23,079	7,067	4,748	319	3,011	577	3,373	7,280	118,127	125,407
Travelers', Conn.....	320,360	25,223							908,325	908,325
United States, N. Y.....	354,916	238,426	148,731						1,090,157	1,090,157
Universal, N. Y.....	378,614	842,704	47,577		102,862			102,862	1,577,500	1,680,362
Washington, N. Y.....	322,261	97,795	142,654						766,224	766,224
Totals.....	102,784,043	17,608,539	14,712,664	699,102	2,450,671	2,558,444	2,207,299	7,915,516	65,640,116	73,555,632

¹ And notes voided by lapse of policies.

² And notes, for dividends to policy-holders.

TABLE NO. XVII.—*Exhibit of Policies.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1873.		Policies issued during the year.		Policies terminated and decreased.		Re-insured.		Policies in force Dec. 31, 1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.														
Northwestern Mutual.....	35,226	\$64,692,003	5,185	\$11,798,029	5,009	\$11,187,011	.....	.....	35,402	\$65,301,021	176	\$609,018	.....	.....
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.														
Aetna, Conn.....	53,582	98,864,149	9,716	15,182,318	7,726	19,539,475	.....	.....	55,572	94,506,992	1,190	.....	.....	\$4,357,157
Berkshire, Mass.....	4,570	10,734,043	850	1,864,160	711	1,775,049	13	\$120,000	4,696	10,703,154	126	.....	.....	30,889
Charter Oak, Conn.....	26,761	61,697,847	4,965	10,185,620	4,364	10,088,260	.....	.....	27,362	62,065,207	601	97,360	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2,952	3,754,412	997	1,395,713	1,084	1,632,874	.....	51,000	2,865	3,466,251	.....	.....	87	288,161
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	63,550	181,802,730	6,885	19,965,324	5,119	16,401,421	.....	.....	65,316	185,366,633	1,766	3,543,903	.....	.....
Continental, N. Y.....	27,931	57,791,483	6,300	13,864,991	8,457	18,005,936	.....	190,000	25,774	53,460,538	.....	.....	2,157	4,330,945
Eq. Life Ass. Soc. of U. S., N. Y.....	47,288	184,282,130	9,610	234,189,815	8,768	37,442,944	.....	.....	48,130	181,029,001	842	.....	.....	3,253,129
Germania, N. Y.....	19,739	34,842,813	2,501	23,444,534	2,448	4,097,247	.....	.....	19,792	34,090,099	53	.....	.....	752,714
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	12,549	29,316,031	2,611	25,988,184	4,473	12,446,854	.....	179,500	10,687	22,777,861	.....	.....	1,772	6,538,170
Home, N. Y.....	10,740	21,769,083	2,001	21,958,609	1,420	2,791,280	.....	.....	10,421	20,936,412	.....	.....	319	832,761
Life Association of America, Mo.....	12,958	51,318,617	4,925	12,704,566	5,883	22,562,454	.....	831,803	12,000	40,628,926	.....	.....	958	10,689,691
Manhattan, N. Y.....	13,085	42,000,529	1,778	25,290,360	1,803	5,749,224	.....	.....	13,060	41,541,665	.....	.....	25	458,864
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	14,321	32,636,839	1,709	4,931,165	1,539	3,803,260	.....	284,500	14,491	33,480,244	170	843,405	.....	.....
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	18,598	26,283,865	8,280	11,870,435	7,906	10,869,155	.....	.....	18,972	27,385,145	374	1,101,280	.....	.....
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	39,937	131,468,038	4,104	211,178,803	2,739	10,708,414	.....	.....	41,302	131,938,427	1,365	470,389	.....	.....
Mutual, N. Y.....	86,416	265,556,667	12,756	262,374,099	8,258	26,052,400	.....	.....	90,914	301,878,726	4,498	36,322,059	.....	.....
National, Ill.....	11,494	26,062,199	2,601	26,331,269	3,417	8,590,296	174	996,000	10,616	323,119,250	.....	.....	878	2,942,949
New England Mutual, Mass.....	21,854	64,329,160	2,983	29,200,397	3,535	9,933,949	.....	.....	21,302	62,595,608	.....	.....	552	1,733,552
New York, N. Y.....	43,160	123,672,387	7,254	221,809,389	7,016	22,646,653	.....	.....	43,398	122,835,123	238	.....	.....	837,264
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	7,745	24,317,776	1,216	22,961,565	786	275,870	74	529,000	8,101	23,992,171	356	.....	.....	325,605
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	35,274	75,731,361	6,471	10,704,491	8,327	17,265,531	.....	25,000	33,418	69,186,105	.....	.....	1,856	6,545,255
Protection, Ill.....	7,365	7,365,000	3,736	3,736,000	1,953	1,953,000	.....	.....	8,148	9,148,000	1,783	1,783,000	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	2,085	6,098,858	7,900	216,633,638	2,131	6,180,576	.....	.....	418,731	40,423,383	416,646	434,324,525	.....	.....
Teutonia, Ill.....	4,301	3,879,206	1,420	21,183,535	2,511	2,080,680	.....	19,500	3,210	2,692,561	.....	.....	1,091	916,645
Travelers', Conn.....	8,956	16,550,043	2,767	5,086,263	1,887	3,664,243	54	249,620	9,782	17,722,443	826	1,172,400	.....	.....

United States, N. Y.....	10,165	23,003,316	2,598	5,751,470	2,120	5,721,591	160	891,050	10,483	22,182,145	318	.....	.....	821,171
Universal, N. Y.....	6,745	18,322,637	3,598	9,154,424	2,208	7,211,840	52	296,344	8,083	19,968,877	1,338	1,646,240	.....	.....
Washington, N. Y.....	11,257	26,082,802	1,786	3,936,740	2,021	4,998,125	.....	.....	11,022	25,021,417	.....	.....	235	1,061,385
Totals	660,604	1,714,226,024	129,503	323,675,906	115,619	305,675,252	517	4,663,317	684,050	1,749,713,385	32,666	81,913,609	9,930	46,716,307

¹Including old policies revived and increased.

³Including 112 policies, \$212,098, re-insured and not transferred.

²Including additions by dividends.

⁴Increase from consolidation.

TABLE NO. XVIII.—Termination of Policies.

NAME OF COMPANY.	By death.		By expiring.		By surrender.		By lapse.		By change.		Not taken.		Total terminated.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
WISCONSIN COMPANY.																
Northwestern Mutual	342	\$675,330	1	\$71,186	867	\$1,380,514	3,215	\$6,887,234	35	\$789,049	549	\$1,383,698	5,009	\$11,187,011		
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.																
Etna, Conn	618	1,369,460	10	37,200	3,733	6,341,570	2,117	9,408,906	.....	.....	1,248	2,382,339	7,726	19,539,475
Berkshire, Mass	61	119,133	.....	.....	94	285,424	430	1,092,550	.....	.....	126	277,492	711	1,775,049
Charter Oak, Conn	243	658,845	23	64,040	1,158	2,889,480	2,105	4,879,335	.....	.....	835	1,596,560	4,364	10,088,260
Chicago, Ill	24	25,400	1	1,200	167	242,387	855	1,312,587	.....	.....	37	51,300	1,084	1,632,874
Connecticut Mutual, Conn	192	2,269,780	7	10,500	1,944	6,339,076	1,810	5,691,465	.....	332,600	566	1,758,000	5,119	16,401,421	
Continental, N. Y	247	622,490	4	15,000	1,888	4,622,726	5,026	9,003,893	.....	.....	185	2,385,587	8,457	18,005,936
Equitable Life Ass. Soc., N. Y	457	1,820,790	22	118,500	2,529	13,577,204	4,258	16,097,970	.....	356,240	1,502	5,823,480	8,768	37,442,944	
Germania, N. Y	299	544,867	11	8,253	1,165	2,056,751	765	1,164,708	.....	.....	202	303,446	2,448	4,097,246
Globe Mutual, N. Y	157	408,635	2	7,500	1,635	4,302,614	2,269	5,931,450	.....	.....	9	22,980	4,473	12,446,854
Hartford Accident, Conn .....	.....	.....	52	170,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	170,500
Home, N. Y	105	226,168	.....	.....	987	1,955,312	201	325,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,420	2,791,280
Life Associat'n of Amer., Mo	144	563,830	4	9,500	1,056	2,291,489	2,685	11,462,927	.....	.....	1,039	2,477,946	5,883	22,562,454
Manhattan, N. Y	179	589,672	.....	.....	155	466,454	979	3,035,744	.....	.....	236	816,800	1,803	5,749,224
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass	138	345,045	.....	.....	203	490,745	969	2,301,550	.....	.....	229	563,500	1,539	3,803,260
Metropolitan, N. Y	189	238,939	551	730,000	2,955	3,890,337	2,740	4,007,246	1,471	2,002,633	7,906	10,869,155	
Mutual Benefit, N. J	521	1,913,334	5	19,000	321	1,076,122	1,105	3,229,225	470	3,565,033	317	905,700	2,739	10,708,414
Mutual, N. Y	934	2,997,290	3,057	9,476,700	3,062	9,531,200	2	230,850	1,203	3,618,000	8,258	26,052,040
National, Ill	114	210,224	3	4,100	264	879,459	2,018	4,515,322	495	1,575,999	523	1,387,192	3,417	8,590,296
New England Mutual, Mass	265	841,517	1,296	3,411,446	456	1,533,395	1,220	3,252,750	28,800	298	866,041	3,535	9,933,949
New York, N. Y	455	1,411,690	8	14,100	2,379	8,518,607	3,270	9,155,739	774,968	904	2,771,549	7,016	22,646,653
Penn Mutual, Pa	89	254,018	1	600	216	127,629	347	913,340	385,453	143	377,130	786	2,372,717
Phoenix Mutual, Conn	350	898,958	112	270,941	4,412	9,360,156	1,308	3,277,450	2,145	3,458,026	8,327	17,265,531
Protection, Ill	114	114,000	17	17,000	1,784	1,784,000	38	38,000	1,953	1,953,000
St. Louis, Mo	71	189,535	10	19,000	228	849,630	817	2,488,673	392	1,378,936	613	1,254,799	2,131	6,180,573

Teutonia, Ill	82	31,207	.....	.....	78	103,403	1,423	1,188,013	35	33,057	943	725,000	2,511	2,080,680
Travelers', Conn	128	235,534	35,120	113,132,500	31	82,079	1,058	2,008,800	271	621,330	415	727,000	37,023	116,807,243
United States, N. Y	147	358,760	7	13,640	227	606,991	1,139	3,157,650	16	154,500	584	1,430,050	2,120	5,721,591
Universal, N. Y	72	256,383	38	170,000	343	1,083,532	1,275	4,444,071	.....	.....	480	1,257,854	2,208	7,211,840
Washington, N. Y	108	337,410	3	15,000	486	1,265,575	1,150	2,685,450	.....	.....	274	694,690	2,021	4,998,125
Totals		20,528,244	36,628	117,312,765	26,347	73,862,809	54,719	140,200,295	7,155	24,229,944	18,573	43,420,741	150,807	421,085,595

TABLE NO. XIX.—Business in Wisconsin.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1873.		Policies issued during the year.		Policies in force Dec. 31, 1874.		Premiums received.	Losses paid.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.		
WISCONSIN COMPANY.								
Northwestern Mutual.....	10,075	\$13,783,717	507	\$844,691	9,531	\$12,894,830	\$589,255	\$120,660
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.								
<i>A</i> etna, Conn.....	1,477	2,075,616	267	357,869	1,537	2,089,897	86,135	14,992
Berkshire, Mass.....	110	150,867	34	42,250	133	166,117	6,282	1,000
Charter Oak, Conn.....	627	840,260	78	111,110	678	900,295	36,981	16,495
Chicago, Ill.....	808	863,644	202	194,405	576	642,414	26,514	7,500
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	1,073	2,046,999	64	185,500	1,174	2,349,099	66,739	40,572
Continental, N. Y.....	416	686,560	103	258,060	388	717,292	37,889	6,000
Equitable Life Assurance Soc. of U. S., N. Y.....	881	1,910,735	65	200,500	848	1,795,685	69,491	59,000
Germania, N. Y.....	641	802,891	38	42,460			32,362	10,614
Globe Mutual, N. Y.....	300	419,783	37	35,633	277	357,533	11,489	1,000
Hartford Accident, Conn.....			123	46,500	23	46,500	289	
Home, N. Y.....					600	1,000,000	40,000	6,000
Life Association of America, Mo.....			1	551	2	1,551	551	
Manhattan, N. Y.....								
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	209	400,013	117	233,350	278	537,963	19,269	
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	171	214,780	126	131,300	179	217,380	7,963	12,250
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	256	845,000	16	40,485	223	713,600	10,113	27,575
Mutual, N. Y.....	2,182	4,470,660	364	687,560	2,467	5,433,060	195,416	49,806
National, Ill.....	261	483,498	77	116,779	262	460,901	11,644	3,429
New England Mutual, Mass.....	390	565,976	41	56,579	386	566,154	24,082	10,300
New York, N. Y.....	924	1,658,300	69	98,080	828	1,420,765		19,205
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	18	24,000	63	108,000	63	105,000	2,367	
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	1,060	1,474,608	126	168,778	976	1,275,486	44,133	9,000
Protection, Ill.....	701	701,000	736	736,000	1,077	1,077,000	10,768	36,500
Railway Passenger Assurance, Conn.....							2,033	154
St. Louis, Mo.....			125	167,429	100	140,429	4,020	2,000

Teutonia, Ill.....	300	255,650	98	63,163	230	208,813	4,709	.....
Travelers, Conn.....	1,987	5,193,367	21,571	4,646,682	2,074	5,605,816	42,102	11,895
United States, N. Y.....								5,000
Universal, N. Y.....	258	499,500	27	58,500	232	438,200	16,895	.....
Washington, N. Y.....	926	1,231,100	130	294,850	936	1,286,000	37,662	11,322
Totals	26,051	41,598,524	5,105	9,927,064	26,078	42,447,780	1,437,153	482,269

¹ Accident.

² Life, 63; Accident, 1508.

STATEMENT OF

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPAN-
NY,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

H. L. PALMER, *President.*WILLARD MERRILL, *Secretary.*

(Incorporated March, 1857. Commenced business November 25th, 1858.)

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized	}	Purely
Capital actually paid up in cash	}	Mutual.

II.—ASSETS.

Loans secured by deeds of trust or mortgages upon real estate		\$9,498,388 90
Premium notes and loans, taken in payment of premiums, on policies now in force		4,294,285 52
Cash value of real estate owned by the company, unincumbered		353,750 26
Cash market value of bonds and stocks owned by the company		344,699 30
Cash in office of company		78,871 19
Cash deposited in banks and trust companies		40,928 23
Interest accrued on cash loans and on bonds owned by the company		328,858 41
Interest accrued on premium loans and notes		150,734 88
Rents accrued for use of company's property, or under sub-lease		418 02
Gross premiums uncollected, not more than three months due, on policies reported being in force December 31, 1874	\$223,828 50	
Gross deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums on policies in force December 31, 1874	275,388 00	
Total	\$499,216 50	
Deducted by the company to reduce the amounts stated in last two items, to the net values charged against the policies on account of those premiums	124,804 13	
Net amount deferred and outstanding premiums on policies in force December 31, 1874	374,412 37	
Total admitted assets, as above		15,465,347 08

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED AS ASSETS.

Agents' ledger balances		34,515 69
Furniture, safes, and fixtures		7,500 00
Bills receivable		20,169 18
Total unadmitted items		62,184 87

III.—LIABILITIES.

Claims for death losses and matured endowments, in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due	\$73,350 00
* Claims for death losses and other policy claims resisted by the company	7,500 00
† Net present value of all outstanding policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1874, computed according to The American Experience Table of Mortality, with four and one-half per cent. interest.....	12,386,147 00
Amount of all unpaid dividends of surplus, percentages, bonuses, or other description of profits due policy-holders.....	5,000 00
Amount of any other liability to policy-holders or annuitants, not included above, viz: accrued commissions estimated.....	2,500 00
Ledger accounts.....	14,032 35
Reserve on lapsed policies entitled to paid up insurance.....	5,398 00
Total liabilities.....	12,493,927 35

IV.—INCOME.

Cash received for premiums on new policies during the year ending December 31st, 1874, without deductions for commissions or other expense.....	\$336,205 19
Cash received for renewal premiums during the year, without deductions for expense.....	1,628,683 50
Cash received for interest upon cash loans	776,463 47
Cash received for interest upon bonds owned, and dividends on stocks	10,943 49
Cash received for interest upon premium notes or loans.....	318,870 04
Cash received for interest upon other debts due the company.....	37,641 69
Rents received for use of company's property, or under sub-lease	9,472 21
Gross amount of notes or other obligations taken on account of renewal premiums	874,381 17
Total income	3,992,660 76

V.—EXPENDITURES.

Cash actually paid during the year for the company's own losses and policy claims, and additions thereto.....	\$599,189 67
Cash paid on account of policies lapsed, surrendered, or purchased.....	207,780 50
Cash paid for dividends to policy-holders	160,317 67
Total cash paid for commissions to agents on first premiums	} 213,102 40
Total cash paid for commissions to agents on renewal premiums	
Total cash paid for salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agencies, and general, special, or local agents	66,675 93
Cash paid for medical examiners' fees.....	18,258 79
Cash paid for salaries and other compensation of officers and employes, except agents and medical examiners.....	84,307 09
Cash paid for state and local taxes	38,681 82
Cash paid for rent	10,464 52
Cash paid for commuting commissions.....	60,337 18
Cash paid for furniture, safes, and fixtures for home or agency offices	2,538 39

*There are two pretended claims not included above on policies never delivered, and on which no premium has ever been paid.

†The reserve actually held by this company computed by the actuaries' life table with four per cent interest is \$13,360,042.

Cash paid on any account not itemized above, viz: expenses and per diem of trustees, \$6,001.05; office expenses, \$5,164.47; law expenses, \$18,484.60; advertising, supplies, and expressage, \$24,450.49; exchange and postage, \$16,623.12; other expenses, \$2,409.90	73,133 63
Total cash expenditures.....	1,534,787 59

PREMIUM-LOAN DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in payment of losses and claims	\$54,972 99	.....
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in purchase of surrendered policies.....	124,472 82	.....
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in payment of dividends to policy-holders	533,697 69	.....
Amount of notes and other premium obligations voided by lapse of policies	218,425 12	.....
Total premium note expenditures.....	\$931,568 62	.....
Total expenditures.....	2,466,356 21	.....

VI.—PREMIUM-NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes and other premium obligations at beginning of the year.....	\$4,380,275 35
Premium notes and other premium obligations received during the year.....	874,381 17
Total	5,254,656 52
Deductions during the year as follows:	
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in payment of losses and claims	\$54,972 99
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in purchase of surrendered policies.....	124,472 82
Amount of notes and other premium obligations used in payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	533,697 69
Amount of notes and other premium obligations voided by lapse of policies	218,425 12
Amount of notes and other premium obligations redeemed by maker in cash	28,802 38
Total reduction of premium note account.....	960,371 00
Balance, note assets at end of the year.....	4,294,285 52

VII—EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF POLICIES AND ADDITIONS CLASSIFIED.

Policies in force at the beginning of the year:

	No.	Amount.
Whole life policies.....	24,225	\$47,443,469
Endowment policies.....	10,326	15,853,061
Joint lives and survivorships.....	650	1,137,590
Short term and irregular policies.....	25	257,883
Totals	35,226	64,692,003

New policies issued during the year:

Whole life policies.....	4,091	\$9,688,522
Endowment policies.....	616	1,019,715
Joint lives and survivorships.....	129	235,500
Short term and irregular policies.....	22	129,000
Totals	4,858	11,072,737

Old policies revived during the year:

Whole life policies.....	196	\$427,470
Endowment policies.....	91	149,187
Joint lives and survivorships.....	4	4,200
Totals	291	580,857

Old policies increased during the year:

Whole life policies.....	36	
Totals	36	

Additions by dividends during the year:

Whole life policies.....		\$14,028
Endowment policies.....		4,631
Joint lives and survivorships.....		345
Short term and irregular policies.....		123,431
Totals		142,435
Totals	40,411	76,488,032

Deduct policies decreased and ceased to be in force:

	No.	Amount.		
Whole life policies.....	3,543	\$8,519,539		
Endowment policies.....	1,338	2,246,656		
Joint lives and survivorships.....	117	253,877		
Short term and irregular policies.....	11	172,939		
Totals			5,009	\$11,187,011

Net number and amount in force December 31st, 1874:

Whole life policies.....	25,005	49,053,950		
Endowment policies.....	9,695	14,785,938		
Joint lives and survivorships.....	666	1,123,758		
Short term and irregular policies.....	36	337,375		
Totals			35,402	65,301,021

Number and amount of policies which have ceased to be in force during the year, with the mode of their termination:

By death.....	342	\$675,330
By expiry	1	71,186
By surrender	867	1,380,514
By lapse.....	3,215	6,887,234

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

By change and old policies decreased	35	\$789,049
Not taken	549	1,383,698
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5,009	11,187,011
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business in the State of Wisconsin during the year 1874:

Policies issued.....	507	\$844,691
Policies in force at the end of the year.....	9,531	12,894,830
Premiums received.....		589,255
Losses paid.....		120,660
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
MADISON, October 9, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. TAYLOR,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the receipts, disbursements, and the financial transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, and including, also, a detailed statement of the operations of the Bank Department.

Receipts and disbursements.

The balances to the credit of the different funds at the commencement of the fiscal year, October 1, 1874, were as follows:

General fund.....	\$125,531 30
School fund.....	38,320 32
School fund income.....	16,781 05
Normal school fund.....	21,630 00
Normal school fund income.....	73,725 55
Drainage fund.....	14,170 76
University fund.....	954 48
Agricultural college fund.....	518 23
Delinquent tax fund.....	3,165 03
Deposit fund.....	7,129 85
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company trespass fund.....	64,771 88
Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Canal-land trespass fund.....	2 45
River Falls normal school-building fund.....	9,375 17
North Wisconsin Railroad-aid fund.....	402 43
Redemption fund.....	23 18
Allotment fund.....	1,843 30
Total balance, September 30, 1874.....	378,344 98
The receipts of the Treasury during the past year, including the above balance, amount to.....	2,129,151 46
And the disbursements to.....	1,851,470 02
Leaving in the Treasury the sum of.....	277,681 44
To the credit of the following funds:	
General fund.....	1,846 58
School fund.....	32,738 00
School fund income.....	17,228 77
Normal school fund.....	35,256 53
Normal school fund income.....	40,218 14
Drainage fund.....	11,694 13
University fund.....	1,593 34
Agricultural college fund.....	1,918 97
Delinquent tax fund.....	3,279 45
Deposit fund.....	7,603 74
Commissioner's contingent fund.....	50 29
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company trespass fund...	102,514 44
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad-aid fund.....	4,000 00
North Wisconsin Railroad-aid fund.....	462 53
Allotment fund.....	1,723 30
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad deposit fund.....	15,553 23
Total.....	277,681 44

The following statement exhibits the gross amount of the revenues of the State, and of the several funds, and of the disbursements thereof:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1874.....		\$378,344 98
For general fund.....	\$1,136,483 67	
School fund.....	103,190 07	
School fund-income.....	186,409 05	
Normal school fund.....	43,062 79	
Normal school fund income.....	75,994 29	
University fund.....	6,288 86	
University fund income.....	42,671 13	
Drainage fund.....	27,078 98	
Agricultural college fund.....	9,280 74	
Agricultural college fund income.....	16,206 97	
Delinquent tax fund.....	26,246 57	
Deposit fund.....	3,764 56	
Commissioners contingent fund.....	158 29	
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company trespass fund.....	51,238 52	
Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Canal land tres- pass fund.....	422 50	
North Wisconsin Railroad-aid fund.....	1,355 10	
Redemption fund.....	201 16	
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad-aid fund....	4,000 00	
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad deposit fund.....	16,753 23	
		1,750,806 48
Total.....		2,129,151 46
DISBURSEMENTS.		
From general fund.....	1,260,168 39	
School fund.....	108,772 39	
School fund income.....	185,961 33	
Normal school fund.....	29,436 26	
Normal school fund income.....	109,501 70	
Drainage fund.....	29,555 61	
University fund.....	5,650 00	
University fund income.....	42,671 13	
Agricultural college fund.....	7,880 00	
Agricultural college fund income.....	16,206 97	
Delinquent tax fund.....	26,132 15	
Deposit fund.....	3,290 67	
Redemption fund.....	224 34	
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company trespass fund.....	13,495 96	
Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship-canal land trespass fund.....	424 95	
North Wisconsin Railroad-aid fund.....	1,295 00	
Allotment fund.....	120 00	
Commissioners contingent fund.....	108 00	
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad deposit fund.....	1,200 00	
River Falls normal school-building fund....	9,375 17	
		\$1,851,470 02
Leaving in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1875, the sum of.....		277,681 44
Total.....		2,129,151 46

General fund.

The revenue for the year has been derived from the following sources:

State-tax including tax raised from counties for support of Industrial School for Boys and Insane Hospitals.....	\$592,069 75
Suit tax.....	3,532 97
Railway companies.....	436,414 46
Telegraph companies.....	2,288 00
Insurance companies, (fire).....	54,406 60
Insurance companies, (life).....	13,452 45
Plank and gravel roads.....	173 84
Payments on bank bonds.....	510 00
Show and peddlers' licenses.....	13,061 76
Penalty for non-payment of interest on State and mortgaged lands..	4,373 18
Penalty for trespass on State lands.....	372 35
United States, for boarding United States prisoners.....	1,541 69
Commissioners of deeds out of State.....	300 00
Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, fees collected.....	4,253 00
Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, notarial fees.....	1,604 00
Sale of Marathon County lands.....	399 35
Bank department, printing and publishing bank reports.....	51 00
Sale of books.....	35 25
Refunded by E. B. Dean on account of stationery.....	7,500 00
Refunded by H. B. Lowe, double payment.....	12 40
Refunded by United States for freight on arms.....	42 00
Refunded by United States for freight on books.....	27 34
Refunded by Richard Relf, double payment.....	10 00
Refunded by Geo. D. Breed, double payment.....	52 28
Total receipts.....	1,136,483 67
DISBURSEMENTS.	
<i>Salaries and permanent appropriations.</i>	
Governor's office.....	\$7,665 00
Secretary's office.....	3,200 00
Treasurer's office.....	3,400 00
Attorney-General's office.....	2,600 00
State Superintendent's office.....	5,650 00
Office of Superintendent of Public Property.....	2,959 16
State Library.....	6,350 00
State Historical Society.....	6,880 00
Supreme Court.....	16,090 75
Circuit courts.....	33,083 33
Wisconsin reports.....	16,987 50
Interest on State indebtedness.....	157,820 66
Total.....	262,686 40
Legislative expenses.....	86,645 50
<i>State Prison and charitable institutions.</i>	
State Prison.....	\$46,341 54
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	126,554 76
Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	210,582 16
Institute for the Blind.....	85,878 00
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	36,125 00
Industrial School for Boys.....	51,750 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	9,999 04
Total.....	567,230 50

General fund—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Clerk-hire, Secretary's office	\$8,826 61
Clerk-hire, Treasurer's office	6,075 00
Clerk-hire, Land Department	11,202 00
Labor about Capitol and park	16,815 60
Contingent expenses	9,052 07
Publishing general laws	13,992 00
Publishing local laws	1,256 25
Publishing and advertising	2,168 02
Printing	22,584 62
Paper	14,752 72
Stationary	14,999 50
Postage and box-rent	4,290 71
State Board of Charities and Reform	4,295 58
Normal institutes	105 90
Militia, military secretary, State Armorer, &c.	5,154 31
Protecting State lands	5,583 22
Immigration commissioner	2,500 00
Geological survey	13,500 00
Gas for Capitol and park	6,612 19
Fuel	812 60
Governor's contingent-fund	1,000 00
County agricultural societies	4,200 00
Bounty on wild animals	7,125 00
State prison warden for boarding United States prisoners	1,541 69
Treasury-Agent, per centum on licenses	4,454 63
Volunteer-aid	2,575 32
Real estate returns	1,068 79
Census returns	37,430 21
Railroad commission	13,548 53
Fox River improvement	2,200 00
Superior Harbor improvement	1,138 65
Miscellaneous	10,888 56
Special appropriations	91,855 71
	343,605 99
Total disbursements	1,260,168 39

The amounts remaining due to the several charitable, penal, and other institutions of this State, on account of the appropriations made to them during the year 1875, are as follows:

Hospital for the Insane, Madison	\$15,875 00
Northern Hospital for the Insane	41,978 94
Institute for the Blind	4,500 00
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	8,625 00
Industrial School for boys	11,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	3,750 00
University building	18,000 00
Centennial	2,000 00
Total	105,728 94

The following statement shows the amount due the State, September 30, 1875, on account of State-tax:

St. Croix County.....	\$433 34
Wood County.....	635 52
Total.....	1,068 86

It is a matter of congratulation to state that the State taxes, almost without exception, have been promptly paid, there remaining due and unpaid only the small amount of \$1,068.86, as above stated, out of an aggregate of \$593,316.25 of taxes levied. In conformity with the law such delinquent tax, together with interest at ten per cent., up to January 1, 1876, will be added to the State-tax of the ensuing year and charged to such county.

Not less gratifying is the fact that in obedience to law the several railroad companies, with only few exceptions, have promptly met their obligations to the State, and have paid in full the license-tax of four per cent. on the gross earnings for 1874. The whole amount of license-tax due by the several companies was, \$450,766.-32, on which amount there have been paid \$436,414.46, leaving a balance outstanding of only \$14,351.86. It must be remarked, however, that out of the above revenue, there was refunded to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, the sum of \$31,322.78 for taxes remitted on their elevator property.

Of the amount unpaid there are due by the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway Company, \$4,604.06, who, owing to financial embarrassments, have failed to pay either of the two installments and owe the entire tax of four per cent. Further, by the Green Bay & Minnesota Railway Company, \$6,705.24. This company was only enabled to pay the first installment, the second installment due August 20, last, being still due and unpaid; and further, by the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Co., \$3,042.56, being the second installment, due August 20. This company is in the hands of a receiver and this balance is promised to be paid at a very early day. Total unpaid, \$14,351.86.

As required by law, I have reported these facts to the Attorney-General for further action.

The estimate of expenditures under our system of finances is made one year in advance of the appropriations, and the amount of State-tax to be raised is based on such estimate. The general fund

at the close of the fiscal year exhibits a balance of only \$1,846.58, which necessarily will be largely overdrawn before the close of the calendar year. This fact is attributable mainly to the large amount of extra appropriations which were allowed for the current year, and were far in excess of the estimates; and not less, also, to the fact that the amount of taxes to be levied, as proposed in the estimate, was very materially reduced and no adequate provision made by the legislature. Some of the principal appropriations which could not have been embodied in the estimates were the refunding of \$31,322.78 of taxes to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; the appropriation of \$61,000—for the erection of the Institute Building for the Education of the Blind, which was paid for in full to the trustees at the commencement of erecting the building, no provision having been made in the law to pay in installments as fast as the building progressed; the erection of a new building for the use of the State University, for which \$25,000 was appropriated for the present year; the entire exemption from taxes of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, \$23,862.02; the taking of the State census, \$37,430.21; and various other appropriations. The amount thus not provided for will reach about \$173,000, while the revenue yet to be derived may not exceed \$15,000, thereby placing the Treasurer under the unpleasant alternative, either to draw from other funds without authority of law, or to allow the credit of the State to be impaired. It is to be hoped that the coming legislature, in determining the amount of taxes to be levied, will give this subject their earnest consideration.

State indebtedness.

The debt of the State amounts to and is classified as follows:

To school fund	\$1,559,700 00
To normal school fund.....	515,700 00
To university fund.....	111,000 00
To agricultural college fund.....	51,600 00
Total.....	2,238,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1880.....	12,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1886.....	1,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1888.....	1,000 00
Total.....	14,000 00
Currency certificates.....	57 00
Total indebtedness.....	2,252,057 00

During the present fiscal year, three State bonds, Nos. 3, 67, and 229, for \$1,000 each, and bond No. 6, for \$100, have been taken up and retired, and the amount thereof invested in a certificate of indebtedness, for the normal school fund.

Investments.

The high rate of premium on the purchase of United States bonds, or on the bonds of Eastern States of unquestionable security almost precludes the possibility of making advantageous investments in these bonds. The Commissioners of the School and University Lands have deemed it, therefore, to the best interests of the State to confine their investments to loans to school-districts to aid them in the erection of school-houses, and to such counties as by law were authorized to make loans. The laws to that effect are very stringent and surrounded with all the necessary safeguards to amply secure the loan, at the same time, also, providing for annual redemption in installments. In case of a failure to pay either interest or principal, the amount unpaid is to be assessed as a tax upon such delinquent school-district or county, and to be collected with the other State taxes.

The following is a statement of the investments made from the trust-funds during the fiscal year:

FROM THE SCHOOL FUND.	
School-district No. 1, town of New Diggings, Lafayette County.....	\$1,500
No. 1, town of Grand Rapids, Wood County.....	10,000
Loan to city and town of Mineral Point.....	50,000
School-district No. 1, town of Plover, Portage County.....	1,000
No. 3, town of Brighton, Marathon County.....	1,990
Towns of Center and Plymouth, Rock County.....	1,000
School-district No. 3, town of Medford, Taylor County.....	2,000
No. 8, town of Otter Creek, Eau Claire County.....	500
No. 3, town of Hull, Marathon County.....	200
Joint-district, towns of Beloit and Turtle.....	10,000
Loan to Iowa County.....	30,000
Total	108,190
FROM THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.	
School-district No. 5, town of Lincoln, Trempealeau County	\$1,400
Wisconsin State bonds taken up.....	3,100
School-district, town of Arcadia, Trempealeau County	3,400
No. 2, town of Kaukauna, Outagamie County	1,200
Loan to Iowa County.....	20,000
Total	29,100

Investments of trust-funds—Continued.

FROM THE UNIVERSITY FUND.		
School-district No. 2, Hudson City, St. Croix County		\$250
No. 11, Highland, Iowa County		800
No. 3, Martell, Pierce County		500
No. 2, town of Sparta, Monroe County		400
No. 10, town of Spingfield, Dane County		200
No. 1, Whitetown, Vernon County		250
No. 3, Seymour, Eau Claire County		200
No. 3, Deerfield, Dane County		450
No. 3, Milltown, Polk County		450
No. 6, towns of Aurora and Warren, Waushara County		400
No. 2, Medford, Taylor County		400
No. 4, Brighton, Marathon County		125
No. 4, Burnside, Trempealeau County		350
No. 5, Northfield, Jackson County		100
No. 3, towns of Woodville and Rantoul, Calumet County ..		775
Total		<u>5,650</u>
FROM AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		
School-district No. 3, town of Jefferson, Vernon County		\$200
No. 8, Washington, Green County		200
No. 11, Darlington and Gratiot, Lafayette County		600
No. 6, Hamilton, La Crosse County		2,000
No. 1, Unity and Hull, Marathon County		1,500
No. 8, town of Maiden Rock, Pierce County		280
No. 3, Watterstown, Grant County		600
No. 13, Lincoln, Monroe County		200
No. 5, Stanton, St. Croix County		500
No. 5, Brighton, Marathon County		1,000
No. 3, Fairchild, Eau Claire County		800
Total		<u>7,880</u>

SECURITIES DEPOSITED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

*By the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.*U. S. 5-20 registered bonds, deposit not changed during fiscal year.... \$100,000 00*By the Madison Mutual Insurance Company.*U. S. 5-20 registered bonds,..... \$15,000 00

Amount on deposit September 30, 1874, was..... \$50,000

Withdrawn by company in 1875..... 35,000

Leaving on deposit September 30, 1875..... 15,000

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

By the Hekla Fire Insurance Company.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate, on deposit September 30, 1874....	\$25,090 00
Withdrawn during the year, bonds and mortgages amounting to.....	4,400 00
	<hr/>
	20,690 00
New bonds and mortgages deposited in 1875.....	5,400 00
	<hr/>
Amount on deposit September 30, 1875.....	26,090 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS.

DAVID BULLEM, Company K, 5th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—	
1 U. S. 10-40 bond, with March, 1866, and subsequent coupons.....	\$100 00
1 U. S. 10-40 bond, with March, 1866, and subsequent coupons.....	30 00
Certificate of deposit of M. Von Baumbach, Milwaukee.....	50 00
Currency	42 70
	<hr/>
Total	242 70
	<hr/> <hr/>
CHARLES HENRICH, Company D, 32d Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—	
Currency	\$93 00
FRED KIRSCHENBELER, Company F, 21st Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—	
1 U. S. 10-40 bond, with March, 1866, and subsequent coupons.....	\$100 00
Currency	16 28
	<hr/>
Total.....	116 28
	<hr/> <hr/>
MARY ANN PIERSON—	
Volunteer-aid fund, draft for.....	\$5 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
HARRIET C. KNOX—	
Volunteer-aid fund, draft for.....	\$3 67
	<hr/> <hr/>
HEIRS OF GEORGE MOREHEAD, late Company K, 40th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—	
Currency	\$53 05
	<hr/> <hr/>
JAMES TOWLE, late Company G, 16th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, (an insane soldier)—	
Currency	\$87 20
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Statement of securities belonging to the several trust-funds, on hand
September 30, 1875.*

SCHOOL FUND.	
State of Wisconsin—duplicate certificate of indebtedness—	
Number 1, dated June 1, 1866.....	\$1,394,900 00
Number 6, dated March 31, 1868.....	89,000 00
Number 8, dated June 5, 1868.....	18,000 00
Number 9, dated September 23, 1868.....	32,800 00
Number 11, dated March 31, 1866.....	25,000 00
Total.....	1,559,700 00
United States 5-20 registered bonds.....	43,000 00
Milwaukee City registered water-bonds.....	170,000 00
Total.....	1,772,700 00
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.	
State of Wisconsin—duplicate certificate of indebtedness—	
Number 2.....	\$346,000 00
Number 5.....	35,500 00
Number 7.....	42,000 00
Number 10.....	25,000 00
Number 12.....	25,000 00
Number 16.....	3,000 00
Number 18.....	3,000 00
Number 20.....	33,100 00
Total.....	512,600 00
United States 5-20 registered bonds.....	43,000 00
Milwaukee City registered water-bonds.....	160,000 00
Coupon-bonds, town of Troy, St. Croix County.....	4,000 00
Coupon-bonds, town of Kinnickinnick, St. Croix County.....	3,000 00
Coupon-bonds, town of Clifton, Pierce County.....	3,000 00
Coupon-bonds, town of River Falls, Pierce County *.....	9,000 00
State of Wisconsin—duplicate certificate of indebtedness—	
Number 25, issued December 7, 1874, for retiring \$3,100 Wisconsin State bonds.....	3,100 00
Total.....	737,700 00
UNIVERSITY FUND.	
State of Wisconsin—duplicate certificate of indebtedness—	
Number 3.....	\$96,000 00
Number 4.....	5,000 00
Number 13.....	10,000 00
Total.....	111,000 00
Coupons-bonds, Dane County.....	19,000 00
Milwaukee City registered water-bonds.....	10,000 00
Total.....	140,000 00

* The amount of bonds of town of River Falls on hand September 30, 1874, was...\$10,000 00
Of which bonds, number 1-10 were taken up and paid..... 1,000 00

Balance on hand January 26, 1875..... \$9,000 00

Statement of securities—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.	
State of Wisconsin—duplicate certificate of indebtedness—	
Number 14.....	\$3,000 00
Number 15.....	27,600 00
Number 17.....	2,000 00
Number 19.....	1,000 00
Number 21.....	6,000 00
Number 22.....	6,000 00
Number 23.....	5,000 00
Number 65.....	1,000 00
Total.....	51,600 00
United States 5-20 registersd bonds.....	4,000 00
Coupons-bonds, county of Dane, September 30, 1874.....	\$6,000
Taken up and paid, February 1875.....	1,500
Balance on hand.....	4,500
Milwaukee City registered water-bonds.....	10,000 00
Total.....	70,100 00
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.	
<i>Ward and Smith fund.</i>	
United States 5-20 coupons-bonds on hand September 30, 1874.....	\$5,000
Less called up by Government and paid June, 1875.....	1,000
Leaving on hand September 30, 1875.....	4,000
City of Milwaukee re-adjustment bonds.....	\$4,000 00
City of Pittsburg railroad-bonds.....	10,000 00
Albany city water-stock coupons-bonds.....	4,000 00
Milwaukee City registered water-bonds.....	2,000 00
Cash on hand.....	5,000 00
	344 79
Total.....	25,344 79
<i>Lewis medal-fund of the University of Wisconsin.</i>	
United States 5-20 coupons-bonds.....	\$300 00

The United States 5-20 bond for \$1,000—deposited by Atwood & Culver as collateral security for public printing—was withdrawn and surrendered to them July 12, 1875.

There is further on hand one note of C. Robinson for \$429, given in 1873, for forfeited mortgage, and maturing June 1, 1878; on the note of Simeon Small a second dividend of 9 per cent., amounting to \$96.47, was paid January 21, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

For proceeds of five per cent. on the sale of Indian reservation lands his excellency the Governor has received the sum of \$34,177.60, which has been paid into the Treasury and this amount placed to the credit of the school-fund.

The sum of \$5,278.03, is also credited to the school-fund, being the amount received from the United States Government by the Governor, this amount constituting the five per cent. to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled from the proceeds of the sale of public lands in this State.

To the same fund are also credited \$96.47 for second dividend of 9 per cent. received from the receiver of the United States district court on a note in bankruptcy given by Simeon Small in 1871, a dividend of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. having been previously paid on said note in June, 1874.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERD. KUEHN,
State Treasurer.

RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, AND STATEMENTS,

IN DETAIL.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	STATE-TAX.
Adams.....	\$2,141 52
Ashland.....	1,340 57
Barron.....	932 03
Bayfield.....	808 46
Brown, (\$2,441.15 of it, tax of 1873).....	13,088 16
Buffalo.....	3,217 16
Burnett.....	546 74
Calumet.....	5,033 51
Chippewa.....	12,998 40
Clark, (\$703.46 of it, tax of 1873).....	5,307 35
Columbia.....	14,962 74
Crawford.....	5,263 16
Dane.....	35,956 71
Dodge.....	24,006 49
Door.....	1,473 43
Douglas.....	1,715 04
Dunn.....	4,357 86
Eau Claire.....	6,215 39
Fond du Lac.....	25,985 72
Grant.....	20,783 18
Green.....	14,310 72
Green Lake.....	7,576 36
Iowa.....	12,757 33
Jackson.....	3,011 73
Jefferson.....	16,381 85
Juneau.....	3,988 78
Kenosha.....	9,177 32
Kewaunee.....	970 03
La Crosse.....	9,853 52
Lafayette.....	11,368 21
Manitowoc.....	12,203 15
Marathon.....	7,316 84
Marquette.....	2,465 45
Milwaukee.....	70,862 05
Monroe.....	6,246 00
Oconto.....	7,898 66
Outagamie.....	10,158 77
Ozaukee.....	5,279 11
Pepin.....	1,179 63
Pierce.....	5,989 66
Polk.....	2,343 63
Portage.....	4,819 23
Racine.....	15,468 96
Richland.....	5,753 59
Rock.....	29,360 54
St. Croix.....	5,761 59
Sauk.....	12,802 24
Shawano.....	2,145 10
Sheboygan.....	13,585 03
Trempealeau.....	3,738 69
Vernon.....	8,195 76
Walworth.....	19,195 65
Washington.....	10,222 73
Waukesha.....	19,627 41

General fund receipts—Continued.

STATE-TAX—Continued.	
COUNTIES.	
Waupaca	\$5,477 83
Waushara	2,945 59
Winnebago	22,800 84
Wood, (\$667.65 of it, tax of 1873)	2,696 55
Total	592,069 75
SUIT-TAX.	
Aggregate collected from the several counties	3,532 97
RAILROAD-TAX OR LICENSE-FEE.	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company	\$225,392 41
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company	142,381 08
West Wisconsin Railway Company	31,437 12
North Wisconsin Railway Company	400 96
Western Union Railway Company	17,417 74
Mineral Point Railway Company	4,791 85
Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western Railway Company	3,042 56
Prairie du Chien & McGregor Railway Company	1,675 40
Wisconsin Valley Railway Company	3,170 10
Green Bay & Minnesota Railway Company	6,705 24
Total	436,414 46
The following companies are still delinquent:	
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, for the whole tax of 4 per cent .	4,604 06
Green Bay & Minnesota Railway Company, for the second installment of 2 per cent.	6,705 24
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company, second installment of 2 per cent.	3,042 56
Total unpaid	14,351 86
<i>Plank and gravel-road-tax.</i>	
Fond du Lac Gravel Road Company	\$48 71
Milwaukee & Green Bay Plankroad Company	10 25
Milwaukee & Brookfield Macadamized, Turnpike Road Company	33 40
Sheboygan & Calumet Plank-road Company	45 88
Washington County Plank-road Company	3 08
Milwaukee & Janesville Plank-road Company	32 52
Total	173 84
<i>Telegraph company licenses.</i>	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	\$2,002 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	244 00
Great Western Telegraph Company	42 00
Total	2,288 00
<i>Bonds receivable.</i>	
Bank of Sheboygan	\$310 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank	200 00
Total	510 00

General fund receipts—Continued.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—FIRE.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.	\$500 00
American Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Penn.	548 96
Allemania Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Penn.	710 08
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford Conn.	2,534 78
Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, New York.	38 87
Amazon Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio	384 35
American Central Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.	224 81
American Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	1,310 28
Atlas Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	265 58
Armenia Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Penn.	63 24
Bangor Insurance Company, Bangor, Maine.	500 00
Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of America, Milwaukee, Wis.	843 65
British America Insurance Company, Toronto, Canada	116, 34
Black River Insurance Company, Watertown, N. Y.	106 41
Buffalo Insurance Company, Buffalo, N. Y.	177 30
Citizens' Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.	500 00
Concordia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.	830 21
Commerce Insurance Company, Albany, N. Y.	47 76
Continental Insurance Company, New York.	1,621 48
Capital City Insurance Company, Albany, N. Y.	26 27
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	148 32
Clay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Newport, Ky.	156 74
Commercial Union Assurance Company, London, England.	352 94
Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company, Waupun, Wis.	945 18
Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.	283 25
Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.	500 00
Fairfield County Fire Insurance Company, South Norwalk, Conn.	108 33
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Penn.	543 49
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.	284 97
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Penn.	563 67
Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	71 61
Franklin Insurance Company, Wheeling, Va.	158 98
Farmers' and Drivers' Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.	500 00
German American Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Penn.	500 00
Germania Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.	601 05
Germania Fire Insurance Company, New York.	611 10
German American Insurance Company, New York.	598 14
Germantown Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, Germantown, Wis.	611 43
Globe Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	444 75
German Insurance Company, Freeport, Ill.	183 80
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia.	339 00
Glenn Falls Insurance Company, Glenn Falls, N. Y.	103 37
Home Insurance and Banking Company, Galveston, Texas.	500 00
Herman Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, Herman, Wis.	90 90
Home Insurance Company, New York.	2,398 98
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	1,672 24
Hanover Insurance Company, New York.	611 10
Hoffman Insurance Company, New York.	50 28
Hekla Insurance Company, Madison, Wis.	484 11
Home Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio.	184 35
Home Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.	500 00
Howard Insurance Company, New York.	106 88
Humboldt Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.	120 49
Hudson Fire Insurance Company, Jersey City, N. J.	75 57
Hartford Steam-Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	83 71
Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg, Germany.	102 98
Insurance Company of State, Philadelphia, Penn.	500 00
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Penn.	1,250 63
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London, England.	196 41
Kansas Insurance, Leavenworth, Kan.	145 58
Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York.	81 22

General fund receipts—Continued.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—Fire—Continued.	
Kansas Insurance Company, Leavenworth, Kan.....	\$145 58
Lamar Insurance Company, New York.....	73 33
Lorillard Insurance Company, New York.....	68 74
Lancashire Insurance Company, Manchester, England.....	253 01
London Assurance Corporation, London, England.....	111 22
Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, Liverpool, England..	380 01
Merchants' Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.....	500 00
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company.....	3,390 91
Madison Mutual Insurance Company.....	2,093 95
Merchants' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.....	77 94
Mercantile Insurance Company, Cleveland, Ohio.....	204 28
Merchanies' & Traders Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	294 69
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	447 17
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, New York.....	434 00
Meriden Fire Insurance Company, Meriden, Conn.....	60 25
Millville Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company, New Jersey.....	311 92
Manufacturers Fire & Marine Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.....	152 83
Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.....	76 90
National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	247 33
Northwestern National Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3,413 62
Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Niagara, New York.....	511 06
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, London & Edinburgh..	785 07
New Orleans Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.....	372 80
New Orleans Fire Insurance Association, New Orleans, La.....	396 92
Orient Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	153 50
Orient Mutual Insurance Company, New York.....	576 98
Penn Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Penn.....	261 12
Phoenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, New York.....	991 25
Phenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	1,112 61
Phoenix Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.....	500 00
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Penn.....	344 05
Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, New York.....	224 12
Providence Washington Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.....	31 48
Royal Canadian Insurance Company, Montreal, Canada.....	558 91
Reading Insurance Company, Reading, Penn.....	500 00
Roger Williams' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.....	500 00
Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, England.....	612 72
Prescott Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.....	38 40
Planters' Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.....	60 56
Peoples' Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.....	167 17
Queen's Insurance Company, Liverpool, England.....	369 72
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.....	798 83
St. Nicholas Insurance Company, New York.....	18 00
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass.....	254 18
Standard Fire Insurance Company, New Jersey.....	500 00
Star Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	45 85
Standard Insurance Company, New York.....	75 26
St. Joseph Fire & Marine Insurance Company, St. Joseph, Mo.....	122 14
Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, Glasgow, Scotland.....	65 75
Shoe & Leather Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.....	84 30
Traders' Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.....	241 10
Tradesmans' Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	146 92
Union Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Galveston, Texas.....	500 00
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Chaseburg, Wis....	3 30
Watertown Fire Insurance Company, Watertown, New York.....	260 67
Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, New York....	14 16
Western Fire Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada.....	336 64
Westchester Fire Insurance Company, New Rochelle, New York.....	163 04
Total.....	54,406 60

General fund receipts—Continued.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—LIFE.	
Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	\$300 00
Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Hartford Conn.....	300 00
Chicago Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.....	300 00
Continental Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Continental Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	150 00
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, New York, N. Y.	300 00
Germania Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Home Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Hartford Accident Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Life Association of America, St. Louis, Mo.....	362 50
Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, Leavenworth, Kan.....	100 00
Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.....	300 00
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass....	300 00
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis....	4,139 95
New England Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.....	300 00
New York Life Insurance Company, New York.....	300 00
National Life Insurance Company of United States, Washington, D. C.	300 00
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Penn.....	300 00
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Protection Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.....	300 00
Railway Passenger Life Assurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
St. Louis Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.....	300 00
Teutonia Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.....	300 00
Travelers' Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Washington Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Universal Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
United States Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Total.....	13,452 45
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Sale of Marathon County lands.....	\$399 35
Income and trespass penalty.....	4,745 53
Peddler and show licenses.....	13,061 76
United States marshal, boarding United States prisoners.....	1,541 69
Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, fees collected.....	4,253 00
Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, notarial fees.....	1,604 00
Bank department, printing and publishing bank-reports.....	51 00
Commissioners fees out of State.....	300 00
Sale of public documents.....	35 25
Refunded by E. B. Dean, on account stationary.....	7,500 00
Refunded by W. B. Lowe, double payment.....	12 40
Refunded by United States, freight on arms.....	42 00
Refunded by United States, freight on books.....	27 34
Refunded by Richard Relf, double payment.....	10 00
Refunded by Geo. D. Breed, double payment.....	52 28
Total.....	33,635 60
Total receipts.....	1,136,483 67

General fund disbursements.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS AND CLERK-HIRE.	
Executive office	\$7,665 00
Secretary of State's office.....	12,026 61
State Treasurer's office	9,475 00
Attorney-General's office.....	2,600 00
State Superintendent's office.....	5,650 00
Office of Superintendent of Public Property.....	2,959 16
Land Department.....	11,202 00
Total	51,577 77
SUPREME COURT.	
Salaries of judges.....	
Reporter.....	\$14,000 00
Clerk.....	1,000 00
Crier.....	741 00
Costs.....	122 00
Total	227 75
CIRCUIT COURT.	
Salaries of judges	\$33,083 33
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.	
Annual appropriation.....	\$3,500 00
Secretary	1,200 00
Librarian	1,600 00
Assistants.....	580 00
Total	6,880 00
STATE LIBRARY.	
Librarian	\$1,750 00
Books	101 00
English reports	3,999 00
Annual appropriation	500 00
Total	6,350 00
STATE PRISON AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.	
<i>State Prison—</i>	
Indebtedness of George F. Wheeler.....	\$1,341 54
Current expenses.....	30,000 00
Indebtedness	15,000 00
Total	46,341 54
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Madison—</i>	
Current expenses.....	\$62,625 00
Assessed on counties.....	29,929 76
Addition.....	30,000 00
Boiler	3,000 00
Machinery	1,000 00
Total	126,554 76

General fund disbursements—Continued.

STATE PRISON AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—Continued.	
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane—</i>	
Current expenses.....	\$56,250 00
Assessed on counties.....	22,373 73
Addition.....	99,008 43
Furniture for south wing.....	18,750 00
Furniture for north wing.....	3,000 00
Farm and garden.....	3,000 00
Apparatus.....	2,000 00
Machinery.....	1,200 00
Deficiency.....	5,000 00
Total.....	210,582 16
<i>Institute for the Blind—</i>	
Indebtedness.....	\$4,000 00
New building.....	61,000 00
Current expenses.....	18,250 00
Carl Busack, on old contract.....	2,628 00
Total.....	85,878 00
<i>Institute for Deaf and Dumb—</i>	
Current expenses.....	\$34,625 00
Smoke-stack.....	1,500 00
Total.....	36,125 00
<i>Industrial School for Boys.—</i>	
Current expenses.....	\$33,000 00
Assessed on counties.....	8,750 00
Improvements.....	10,000 00
Total.....	51,750 00
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home—</i>	
Current expenses.....	\$7,750 00
Support of pupils in normal school.....	2,200 00
Expenses of trustees.....	49 04
Total.....	9,999 04
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.	
Aggregate paid to counties who have reported.....	\$4,200 00
INTEREST ON STATE INDEBTEDNESS.	
State bonds.....	\$998 00
Certificates of indebtedness to school fund.....	109,179 00
To normal school fund.....	36,203 33
To university fund.....	7,770 00
To agricultural college fund.....	3,670 33
Total.....	157,820 66

General fund disbursements—Continued.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.		
<i>Senate—</i>		
Salaries.....	\$11,550 00	
Mileage.....	812 00	
Employees.....	7,480 50	\$19,842 50
<i>Assembly—</i>		
Salaries.....	35,000 00	
Mileage.....	2,479 40	
Employees.....	10,829 75	48,309 15
<i>Joint expenses of Legislature—</i>		
Printing.....	4,091 05	
Newspapers.....	2,691 95	
Gas.....	1,381 13	
Postage.....	3,780 00	
Legislative Manual.....	4,128 15	
Stationery.....	1,630 00	
Judicial impeachment.....	791 57	18,493 85
Total.....		86,645 50
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Wisconsin reports.....		\$16,987 50
Labor about Capitol and park.....		16,815 60
Contingent expenses.....		9,052 07
Publishing general laws.....		13,992 00
Publishing local laws.....		1,256 25
Publishing and advertising.....		2,168 02
Printing.....		22,584 62
Paper.....		14,752 72
Stationery.....		14,999 50
Postage and box-rent.....		4,290 71
Gas for Capitol and park.....		6,612 19
Fuel.....		812 60
Census returns.....		37,430 21
State Board of Charities and Reform.....		4,295 58
Normal institutes.....		105 90
Militia, military secretary, and State armorer.....		5,154 31
Protecting State lands.....		5,583 22
Immigration commission.....		2,500 00
Geological survey.....		13,500 00
Governor's contingent fund.....		1,000 00
Bounty on wild animals.....		7,125 00
Superior Harbor protection.....		1,138 65
State Prison warden, boarding United States prisoners.....		1,541 69
Treasury Agent's per cent. on peddler and show licenses.....		4,454 63
Real estate returns.....		1,068 79
Fish-culture.....		578 50
Volunteer-aid.....		2,575 32
Macadamizing streets around park.....		5,809 65
Examiners of State teachers.....		147 45
Centennial commission.....		54 75
Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement.....		2,200 00
Board of lunacy.....		94 50
Board revising statutes.....		1,655 00

General fund disbursements—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.	
Railroad commission.....	\$13,548 53
Geodetic survey.....	360 00
Stereotype plates for Manual.....	413 25
Levi Alden, computing S. D. Carpenter's claim.....	80 00
Gould Bros. and Dibble, repairing statuary.....	41 80
Richard Bottrell, taking census in 1855.....	16 90
F. M. Stuart, copy of complaint.....	15 00
Clark County, for illegal assessment.....	580 04
Marder, Luce & Co., stereotype-blocks.....	38 75
A. J. Lockwood, statistical returns.....	20
Transfer to school fund income.....	350 00
Transfer to delinquent tax fund.....	1 61
Refunded income penalty.....	12 44
Park improvement.....	529 47
Charles A. Ebert, overpayment of peddlers licenses.....	70 00
John Lynch, refunded peddlers' license.....	15 00
Alfred Miller, refunded peddlers' license.....	20 25
John O'Gary, refunded peddlers' license.....	4 00
Total.....	238,434 17
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.	
James Simmons, chapter 193, laws 1874.....	\$1,375 00
Caddle Home, chapter 215, laws 1875.....	500 00
Home of the Friendless, chapter 213, laws 1875.....	500 00
Milwaukee Orphans' Asylum, chapter 160, laws 1875.....	1,000 00
St. Amelianus Orphans Asylum, chapter 214, laws 1875.....	1,000 00
St. Josephs' Orphans Asylum, chapter 161, laws 1875.....	500 00
St. Rose Orphans Asylum, chapter 158, laws 1875.....	1,000 00
St. Luke's Hospital, chapter 212, laws 1875.....	500 00
L. S. Dixon, chapter 246, laws 1875.....	5,000 00
L. S. Dixon, chapter 157, laws 1875.....	526 61
H. S. Orton, chapter 273, laws 1875.....	2,500 00
I. C. Sloan, chapter 273, laws 1875.....	5,000 00
H. L. Palmer, chapter 156, laws 1875.....	861 54
Welsh & Botkin, chapter 193, laws 1875.....	420 00
Burr W. Jones, chapter 273, laws 1875.....	203 45
Caroline Pettit, chapter 40, laws 1875.....	750 00
G. & C. Merriam, chapter 36, laws 1875.....	2,000 00
Womens' Centennial Commission, chapter 216, laws 1875.....	1,000 00
State Agricultural Society, annual appropriation.....	2,000 00
North Wisconsin Agricultural & Mechanical Association, chapter, 102, laws 1875.....	1,000 00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, chapter, 312, laws 1875.....	31,322 78
School fund-income, chapter 79, laws 1866.....	7,088 36
University-fund income, chapter 82, laws 1867.....	7,303 76
University-fund income, chapter 100, laws 1873.....	10,000 00
Treasurer State University, chapter 61, laws 1875.....	7,000 00
Michael Gouch, chapter 257, laws 1875.....	539 00
Lena Zwright, chapter 26, laws 1875.....	420 21
Dean & Co., chapter 251, laws 1875.....	545 00
Total.....	91,855 71
Total disbursements.....	1,260,168 39

General fund disbursements—Continued.

For what object.	Amount.
RECAPITULATION.	
Salaries of State Officers and Clerk-hire	\$51,577 77
Supreme Court.....	16,090 75
Circuit Court.....	33,083 33
Historical Society.....	6,880 00
State Library.....	6,350 00
State Prison.....	46,341 54
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	126,554 76
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	210,582 16
Institute for the Blind.....	85,878 00
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	36,125 00
Industrial School for Boys.....	51,750 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	9,999 04
Agricultural Societies.....	4,200 00
Interest on State Indebtedness.....	157,820 66
Legislative Expenses.....	86,645 50
Miscellaneous.....	238,434 17
Special Appropriations.....	91,855 71
Total disbursements.....	1,260,168 39

School-fund.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund, October 1, 1874		\$38,320 32
Sales of land.....	\$6,531 52	
Payments on certificates.....	27,728 09	
Payments on mortgages.....	23,671 91	
Board of education of the city of Madison.....	2,500 00	
U. S. five per cent. on Indian reservation lands.....	35,615 79	
U. S. five per cent. on sales of public lands in Wis. 1874.....	5,278 03	
S. N. Small, dividend.....	96 47	
Transfer from delinquent tax-fund.....	4 58	
Penalties and forfeitures.....	41 61	
Penalty on taxes.....	36 12	
<i>Fines received from the following counties.</i>		
Barron.....	5 00	
Calumet.....	344 85	
Columbia.....	101 00	
Iowa.....	5 00	
Kewaunee.....	61 00	
Ozaukee.....	28 50	
Oconto.....	156 00	
Polk.....	24 60	
Richland.....	48 00	
St. Croix.....	400 00	
Sauk.....	208 00	
Waukesha.....	289 00	
Waushara.....	15 00	
		103,190 07
Total.....		141,510 39
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to school-districts.....	\$28,190 00	
Loan to city and town of Mineral Point, Iowa Co..	50,000 00	
Loan to Iowa County.....	30,000 00	
Frank H. Howe, commissioner on award of Indian reservation lands.....	287 63	
Refunded for over-payments.....	294 76	
Total.....	108,772 39	
Balance, September 30, 1875.....	32,738 00	
		\$141,510 39

School-fund income.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund, October 1, 1874.....		\$16,781 05
Interest on certificates and loans.....	\$51,841 42	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	109,179 00	
Interest per chapter 79, general laws 1866.....	7,088 36	
Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	2,947 65	
Interest on Milwaukee water-work bonds.....	11,900 00	
Interest on loan to Madison City board of education.....	700 00	
Interest on loan to Iowa County,.....	1,586 62	
Transfer from general fund.....	350 00	
Sale of Webster's dictionaries.....	816 00	
		186,409 05
Total.....		203,190 10
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Apportionment of school-money.</i>		
COUNTIES.		\$1,033 20
Adams.....		95 53
Ashland.....		314 88
Barron.....		77 90
Bayfield.....		5,165 59
Brown.....		2,142 66
Buffalo.....		149 24
Burnett.....		2,396 69
Calumet.....		1,271 82
Chippewa.....		763 42
Clark.....		4,536 65
Columbia.....		2,316 91
Crawford.....		8,423 45
Dane.....		7,780 98
Dodge.....		1,048 78
Door.....		132 84
Douglass.....		1,831 47
Dunn.....		1,768 33
Eau Claire.....		8,001 15
Fond du Lac.....		6,366 07
Grant.....		3,625 63
Green.....		2,211 95
Green Lake.....		4,143 46
Iowa.....		1,514 13
Jackson.....		5,661 28
Jefferson.....		2,342 74
Juneau.....		2,359 96
Kewaunee.....		2,139 79
Kenosha.....		3,336 58
La Crosse.....		3,778 15
Lafayette.....		6,625 85
Manitowoc.....		1,291 09
Marathon.....		1,446 48
Marquette.....		17,020 33
Milwaukee.....		3,146 75
Monroe.....		1,545 29
Oconto.....		3,945 84
Outagamie.....		3,018 01
Ozaukee.....		848 70
Pepin.....		2,211 95
Pierce.....		

School-fund income—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Apportionment of school-moneys—Continued.	
COUNTIES.	
Polk	\$873 30
Portage	1,924 13
Racine	4,100 82
Richland	2,758 45
Rock	5,500 15
St. Croix	2,116 83
Sauk	4,061 46
Shawano	690 44
Sheboygan	5,675 63
Trempealeau	2,105 35
Vernon	3,465 32
Walworth	3,833 50
Washington	4,216 85
Waukesha	4 509 18
Waupaca	2,806 04
Waushara	1,911 42
Winnebago	6,284 07
Wood	698 23
Total	185,362 69
Refunded for over-payments	578 64
Appraising lands	20 00
Total	185,961 33
Balance, September 30, 1875	17,228 77
Total	203,190 10

University-fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in fund, October 1, 1874	\$954 48
Sales of land	\$1,616 61
Dues on certificates	2,752 00
Loans	1,918 17
Penalties	2 08
Total	6,288 86
Total	7,243 34
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Loans to school-districts	5,650 00
Balance, September 30, 1875	1,593 34
	\$7,243 34

University-fund income.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on certificates and loans.....		\$5,641 65
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....		7,770 00
Interest on Dane County bonds.....		1,330 00
Appropriation from general fund, chapter 82, general laws of 1867.		7,303 76
Appropriation from general fund, chapter 100, general laws of 1872.		10,000 00
Interest on Milwaukee water-work bonds.....		700 00
Tuition-fees of students and diplomas.....		7,927 00
Experimental-Farm, &c.....		1,406 64
Geological survey.....		183 77
Laboratory fees.....		367 26
Interest, Lewis medal-fund.....		41 05
Total.....		<u>42,671 13</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Ferdinand Kuehn, treasurer of university.....		\$42,632 96
Refunded for over-payments.....		38 17
Total.....		<u>42,671 13</u>

Agricultural college-fund.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund, October 1st, 1874.....		\$518 23
Sales of land.....	\$544 57	
Dues on certificates.....	3,451 00	
Loans.....	3,785 17	
Coupon-bonds of Dane County.....	1,500 00	
Total.....		<u>9,280 74</u>
		<u>9,798 97</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to school-districts.....	\$7,880 00	
Balance, September 30, 1875.....	1,918 97	
		<u>\$9,798 97</u>

Agricultural college-fund income.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on certificates and loans.....		\$11,177 44
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....		3,670 33
Interest on Dane County bonds.....		385 00
Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds.....		274 20
Interest on Milwaukee water-work bonds.....		700 00
Total.....		<u>16,206 97</u>

Agricultural college-fund income—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Ferdinand Kuehn, treasurer of university		\$16,148 41
Refunded for over-payments.....		58 56
Total.....		<u>16,206 97</u>

Normal school-fund.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund October 1, 1874.....		\$21,630 00
Sales of land.....	\$20,083 28	
Payments on certificates.....	5,040 00	
Loans.....	14,424 00	
Board of education of the city of Madison.....	2,500 00	
Penalties and forfeitures.....	15 51	
Town River Falls, Pierce County.....	1,000 00	
Total.....		43,062 79
		<u>64,692 79</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to school-districts.....	\$6,000 00	
Invested in Wisconsin State bonds.....	3,100 00	
Refunded for over-payments.....	336 26	
Loan to Iowa County.....	20,000 00	
Total.....	29,436 26	
Balance, September 30, 1875.....	35,256 53	
Total.....		<u>\$64,692 79</u>

Normal school-fund income.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund October 1, 1874.....		\$73,725 55
Interest on certificates and loans.....	\$11,674 08	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	36,203 33	
Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	2,947 65	
Interest on Milwaukee water-work bonds.....	11,200 00	
Interest on loan to Iowa County.....	1,586 62	
Interest on loan to Madison City board of education..	700 00	
Interest on Troy town bonds.....	280 00	
Interest on River Falls town bonds.....	700 00	
Interest on Kinnickinnick town bonds.....	210 00	
Interest on Clifton town bonds.....	210 00	
Tuition-fees—Platteville normal school.....	4,080 14	
Tuition-fees—Whitewater normal school.....	1,458 60	
Tuition-fees—Oshkosh normal school.....	4,690 52	
Refunded insurance.....	53 35	
Total.....		75,994 29
		<u>149,719 84</u>

Normal school-fund income—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Platteville normal school—salaries of teachers, supplies, &c.	\$14,362 81
Whitewater normal school—salaries of teachers, supplies, &c.	25,406 37
Oshkosh normal school—salaries of teachers, supplies, &c.	21,296 95
Expense of regents.	379 14
Institutes	5,310 54
Expenses	1,762 21
River Falls normal school-building, &c	40,833 31
Refunded for over-payments	150 37
Total.	109,501 70
Balance, September 30, 1875.	40,218 14
Total	149,719 84

Drainage-fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in fund October 1, 1874.	\$14,170 76
Interest on certificates.	\$988 33
Sale of land	24,917 63
Payments on certificates.	1,151 00
Penalties and forfeitures.	22 02
Total.	27,078 98
Total.	\$41,249 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Apportionment to counties.

Adams	\$794 72
Ashland.	804 46
Brown	6 30
Buffalo	266 20
Burnett.	1,613 59
Calumet	60 00
Chippewa.	1,270 00
Clark.	421 73
Columbia	139 66
Dane	336 88
Dodge	210 74
Door	1,828 94
Dunn.	452 63
Eau Claire.	190 25
Grant	10 50
Green	2 80
Green Lake.	364 95
Jefferson.	135 12
Jackson	1,931 10
Juneau	2,796 70

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
Drainage-fund—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Apportionment to counties—Continued.	
Kewaunee	\$312 54
La Crosse	517 41
Lincoln	3,788 50
Manitowoc	182 49
Marathon	1,169 01
Marquette	429 32
Monroe	625 22
Oconto	4,266 58
Pepin	78 36
Pierce	45 74
Polk	421 23
Portage	350 56
Richland	60 00
Rock	50 89
St. Croix	6 86
Sauk	14 63
Shawano	431 90
Trempealeau	124 33
Taylor	948 00
Waukesha	120 00
Waupaca	491 05
Waushara	589 08
Winnebago	185 97
Wood	422 68
Total	\$29,269 62
Refunded for over-payments	285 99
Total	29,555 61
Balance September 30, 1875	11,694 13
Total	41,249 74

Delinquent tax-fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in fund, October 1, 1874	\$3,165 03
Taxes on State lands	\$26,227 08
Refunded	17 88
Transfer from general fund	1 61
Total	26,246 57
Total	29,411 60
DISBURSEMENTS.	
COUNTIES.	
Adams	\$157 40
Ashland	654 14
Barron	939 79
Bayfield	820 43
Brown	159 68
Buffalo	229 91
Burnett	207 70

Delinquent tax-fund—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	
Calumet	\$49 02
Chippewa	1,058 93
Clark	450 70
Columbia	27 82
Crawford	45 57
Dane	100 77
Dodge	14 12
Door	767 09
Douglass	46 65
Dunn	365 84
Eau Claire	246 52
Fond du Lac	6 12
Grant	19 97
Green	17 50
Green Lake	25 63
Iowa	249 24
Jackson	274 16
Jefferson	17 58
Juneau	283 82
Kewaunee	227 86
La Crosse	43 28
La Fayette	89 02
Lincoln	1,220 25
Manitowoc	357 28
Marathon	900 28
Marquette	76 99
Milwaukee	232 98
Monroe	329 34
Oconto	754 86
Outagamie	481 13
Pepin	53 81
Pierce	1,143 85
Polk	5,277 54
Portage	345 71
Richland	460 31
Rock	205 20
St. Croix	1,425 14
Sauk	91 91
Shawano	1,566 02
Sheboygan	53 80
Trempealeau	121 46
Taylor	2,086 11
Vernon	323 25
Waukesha	1 12
Waupaca	284 69
Waushara	167 19
Winnebago	22 69
Wood	364 39
Refunded for over-payments	184 01
Transfer to school-fund	4 58
Total	26 132 15
Balance, September 30, 1875	3,279 45
Total	29,411 60

Deposit-fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in fund October 1, 1874.	\$7,129 85
Surplus of sale of forfeited lands.	3,764 56
Total.	10,894 41
DISBURSEMENTS—REFUNDED.	
N. M. Juneau.	\$131 35
Samuel Pound.	254 20
P. W. Ackerman.	165 00
B. Veerhusen.	30 55
E. T. Eldridge.	1,685 32
C. L. Allen.	49 40
W. J. F. Liddell.	96 44
M'Cartney & Whelan.	61 50
R. H. Harrison.	17 34
John Boyle.	50
John Barron.	126 26
Charles Bolles.	259 80
Charles Bolles.	7 12
Hans Borchsenius.	135 68
Hans Borchsenius.	36 17
Charles Bolles.	41 80
Barney Anderson.	27 50
B. E. Edwards.	31 07
Henry Hewitt, Jr.	36 93
Henry Hewitt, Jr.	8 79
Andrew Sexton.	21 34
J. W. Davis.	35 39
Henry Sherry.	30 00
George B. Burrows.	79
Andrew Sexton.	43
Total.	3,290 67
Balance, September 30, 1875.	7,603 74
Total.	10,894 41

Redemption-fund.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund, October 1, 1874.....		\$23 18
Raymond Hitchcock.....	\$42 62	
Wm. H. Lord.....	34 21	
E. Helgeson.....	13 28	
O. R. Dahl.....	16 18	
S. M. Dunneau.....	14 93	
I. N. Richmond.....	6 46	
L. Dow.....	42 33	
Mary Kimball.....	9 47	
Mary Kimball.....	7 48	
Felix & Petro.....	14 20	
		201 16
Total		224 34
DISBURSEMENTS.		
R. H. Harrison.....	\$23 18	
Hans Borchsenius.....	18 46	
Barney Anderson.....	13 28	
B. E. Edwards.....	34 21	
Henry Hewitt, Jr.....	42 33	
Henry Hewitt, Jr.....	9 47	
Andrew Sexton.....	24 16	
Henry Sherry.....	37 57	
Abel Keyes.....	14 20	
Geo. B. Barrows.....	7 48	
		\$224 34

St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company trespass-fund.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in fund, October 1, 1874.....		\$64,771 88
Received for trespass.....	\$51,210 52	
S. S. Burdett, refunded.....	28 00	
		51,238 52
Total		116,010 40
DISBURSEMENTS.		
R. F. Wilson, general agent.....		\$800 00
Wm. H. McDiarmid, timber-agent.....		875 00
J. W. Bashford, timber-agent.....	1,080 00	
Samuel B. Dresser, timber-agent.....	1,000 00	
Samuel Drakley, timber-agent.....	1,100 00	
A. J. High, timber-agent.....	373 75	
Asaph Whittlesey, timber-agent.....	784 43	
Abel E. Angel, timber-agent.....	324 48	
Isaac I. Moore, timber-agent.....	350 00	
E. E. Blanding, timber-clerk.....	352 50	
Thomas Holbrook, timber-clerk.....	136 00	
Thomas Ryan, assisting timber-clerk.....	35 00	
J. K. Wetherby, assisting timber-clerk.....	50 00	
Geo. L. Sharets, assisting timber-agent.....	5 00	
E. W. Durant, assisting timber-agent.....	100 00	
E. R. Doolittle, scaling logs	150 00	
O. Brayton, scaling logs.....	1,075 75	
D. W. Mears, scaling logs.....	375 00	
D. Beagle, scaling logs.....	55 50	
John E. Glover, legal services.....	500 00	
John C. Spooner, legal services.....	1,000 00	
John C. Spooner, legal services at Washington.....	100 00	
Baker & Spooner, legal services.....	500 00	
Smith & Lamb, legal services.....	500 00	
Egbert B. Bundy, legal services.....	500 00	
Davis, O'Brien & Wilson, legal services.....	200 00	
Geo. L. Sharretts & Co., advertising.....	81 55	
New Era Printing Company, advertising.....	13 25	
O. F. Jones, advertising.....	8 25	
S. S. Burdett, certified copies of land.....	56 00	
G. F. Winston, surveying.....	154 00	
Chas. A. Pratt, surveying.....	5 00	
Patrick Sullivan, scaling logs.....	65 00	
R. W. French, chain for booming.....	20 25	
J. W. Moffett, building booms.....	60 00	
Seth W. Eastman, examining windfall-timber.....	60 00	
I. C. Sloan, attorney-fees and expenses at Washington.....	75 00	
Chapman & Cooper, supplies for State-agent.....	123 92	
James Chapman & Co., supplies for timber-agent.....	27 43	
Geo. W. Bird, expenses to St. Paul as witness.....	37 55	
Peter Doyle, expenses to St. Paul as witness.....	37 55	
W. H. Watson, traveling expenses.....	64 80	
Isaac W. Webb, surveying.....	22 00	
Seth Pierce, timber-clerk.....	85 00	
John M'Clure, looking after trespassers.....	177 00	
Total		13,495 96
Balance September 30, 1875.....		102,514 44
Total.....		116,010 40

All the notes which have been received in 1874, by the present State agent, Mr. J. W. Bashford, in his settlement for the sale of logs, ties, &c., amounting in the aggregate to \$38,590.58, and made payable December 31, 1874, have been promptly paid during the year, and are placed to the credit of this fund as above stated, also, a note of \$1,694, made by L. C. Wilmarth, of Ashland, due and paid July 3, 1875. This makes a final settlement of all the notes received for trespasses during the fiscal year 1874. Owing to his untiring exertions, Mr. J. W. Bashford, during the present term, was again successful in effecting settlements in the district under his charge by recovering the further sum of \$33,187.80, for which he has received notes in the form of deposit-certificates from banks in Stillwater, Minnesota, and Hudson, payable in April and May, 1876, as follows:

From Lumberman's National Bank, Stillwater..	\$2,596 33	Due Apr. 18, 1876.
From Lumberman's National Bank, Stillwater..	18,020 45	Due May 4, 1876.
From Lumberman's National Bank, Stillwater..	10,000 00	Due May 4, 1876.
From Hudson Savings Bank, Hudson.....	2,571 02	Due May 4, 1876.
Total.....	33,187 80	

The note of Torinus Staples & Co., of Stillwater, given December 23, 1873, to Samuel Harriman, former State agent, and due May 4, 1874, and protested for non-payment, is still in litigation. This case was decided in favor of the State, in the circuit court, at St. Paul, Minnesota, but has been appealed to the supreme court, the object of the defendants evidently being to delay payment as long as possible. Of the judgments rendered in favor of the State, arising from notes given in 1873, and previous, the following payments were received on account thereof, viz.: on judgments: *Harriman vs. Schulenberg*, \$3,000, paid August 1, 1875; and further, *Harriman vs. Schulenberg*, \$3,000, paid August 18, 1875; and further, *Harriman vs. Schon*, \$1,000, paid August 11, 1875; and further, *Harriman vs. Schon*, \$1,000, paid August 26, 1875, less exchange for collection in St. Paul.

Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship-canal land trespass-fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in fund October 1, 1874	\$2 45
Trespass on canal-lands	422 50
Total	424 95
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Treasurer Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship-canal and Harbor Company	\$424 95

River Falls normal school-building fund.

Balance in fund October 1, 1874	\$9,375 17
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Bryant & Bingham, contractors	\$9,375 17

North Wisconsin Railroad-aid fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in fund October 1, 1874	\$402 43
Town of Richmond, St. Croix County, interest	\$642 47
Town of Star Prairie, St. Croix County, interest	321 24
Town of Stanton, St. Croix County, interest	391 39
Total	1,355 10
Total	1,757 53
DISBURSEMENTS.	
North Wisconsin Railroad Company	\$1,295 00
Balance, September 30, 1875	462 53
Total	\$1,757 53

Commissioner's contingent-fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Received for diagrams, land-plats, &c.	\$158 29
DISBURSEMENTS.	
A. W. Potter, notarial seal for Land Department	\$8 00
Milwaukee Lithographing and Engraving Company, maps and plats	100 00
Total	108 00
Balance, September 30, 1875	50 29
Total	158 29

Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad-aid fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Town of Arcadia, Trempealeau County	\$4,000 00

The sum of \$4,000 has been paid into the Treasury by the town of Arcadia, Trempealeau County, as a fund raised by said town to be used in paying the interest on such of its bonds issued in aid of the construction of the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad, as shall be registered in the office of the Secretary of State; no registry up to the present time has been made.

Allotment-fund.

Balance, October 1, 1874.....	\$1,843 30
DISBURSEMENTS.	
August Otto.....	\$120 00
Balance, September 30, 1875.....	1,723 30
Total.....	1,843 30

St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad-deposit fund.

RECEIPTS.	
Settlers on land-grant.....	\$16,753 23
DISBURSEMENTS.	
A. E. Jefferson, refunded for sundries.....	\$1,100 00
First National Bank, Hudson, refunded.....	100 00
Total.....	1,200 00
Balance, September 30, 1875.....	15,553 23
Total.....	16,753 23

In conformity with section 14, chapter 126, of the general laws of 1874, providing for the protection of the rights of settlers on the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad land-grant lands, any person who may have settled, prior to January 1, 1874, upon any quarter or subdivision of a quarter-section, and improved the same,

and continued residence, on sufficient proof thereof, may acquire the title to the same by paying to the State Treasurer, for the use of the North-Wisconsin Railway Company, the sum of \$2.50 per acre for such land, payment to be made within one year from the passage of the act, March 4, 1874. The parties taking advantage of the benefit of this act have paid into the Treasury, within the time limited by law, the sum of \$16,753.23, which amount is held for the use and benefit of the North-Wisconsin Railway Company, to be paid to said company on surrender of the proper deeds to the purchasers of said lands.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

RECEIPTS.		
1874.		
Oct. 15	Received from State Treasurer, appropriation for support of pupils in normal school	\$1,400 00
1875.		
Feb. 19	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation of 1874.....	4,000 00
April 8	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation of 1875.....	1,875 00
July 15	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation of 1875.....	1,875 00
Sept. 22	Received from State Treasurer, appropriation for support of pupils in normal school.....	800 00
	Total	9,950 00
DISBURSEMENTS.		
1874.		
Oct. 2	Paid R. W. Burton, superintendent, current expenses	\$1,000 00
Oct. 15	Paid James Bintliff, amount appropriated for support of pupils in normal school.....	1,400 00
Nov. 2	Paid R. W. Burton, superintendent, current expenses	1,000 00
Dec. 3	The same	1,000 00
1875.		
Jan. 10	The same	1,000 00
Feb. 27	The same	1,000 00
April 8	The same	875 00
June 5	The same	1,500 00
July 15	The same	375 00
Sept. 22	Paid James Bintliff, amount appropriated for support of pupils in normal school.....	800 00
	Total	9,950 00
WARD AND SMITH FUND.		
1874.		
Oct. 1	Balance in bonds.....	\$26,000 00
Oct. 1	Cash in State Bank.....	1,619 50
	Total.....	27,619 50

Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Continued.

WARD AND SMITH FUND—Continued.		
<i>Receipts.</i>		
1874.		
Dec. 3	Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds, gold, \$150.....	\$168 38
Dec. 14	Interest on Milwaukee City readjustment bonds.....	250 00
1875.		
Jan. 1	Interest from State Bank on deposit.....	55 20
Jan. 8	Interest on Milwaukee City water-work bonds.....	175 00
June 24	Interest on Milwaukee City readjustment bonds.....	250 00
June 24	Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds, gold, \$120.....	140 70
July 1	Proceeds of 1 5-20 U. S. bond.....	1,180 75
July 16	Interest on Pittsburgh City railroad-bonds.....	200 00
July 16	Interest on Albany City bonds.....	60 00
July 23	Interest on Milwaukee City water-work bonds.....	175 00
Total		2,655 03
Total receipts		30,274 53
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
	One U. S. 5-20 bond, retired.....	\$1,000 00
	Clara R. O. Richardson, pension.....	45 00
	B. R. Curtis, pension.....	45 00
	Francis F. Hodaman, pension.....	45 00
	Sadie S. Shelden, pension.....	45 00
	Maria E. L. Hogoboom, pension.....	45 00
	Ella Sanders, pension.....	45 00
	Margaret Sanders, pension.....	45 00
	Laura P. Dutcher, pension.....	45 00
	John Becker, pension.....	45 00
	Sarah Astele, pension.....	45 00
	Harriet J. Hitchcock, pension.....	45 00
	Alice L. Frissell, pension.....	45 00
	Theresa C. Place, pension.....	45 00
	Lottie E. Robinson, pension.....	45 00
	Agnes Thorne, pension.....	45 00
	Mary C. Marcum, pension.....	45 00
	Caroline Pfeiffer, pension.....	45 00
	Eva L. Rickey, pension.....	45 00
	Mary O'Connor, pension.....	45 00
	Mary A. Rood, pension.....	45 00
	Jane E. Hale, pension.....	45 00
	Mary Marsh, pension.....	45 00
	Ressetta Jones, pension.....	45 00
	Bertha A. Gear, pension.....	45 00
	Walter Hill, pension.....	45 00
	Horace Hatfield, pension.....	45 00
	Mendle Blakesley, pension.....	45 00
	Della Vandusen, pension.....	45 00
	Anna E. Randall, pension.....	45 00
	Alice Walker, pension.....	45 00
	Nina Sigglekow, pension.....	45 00
	Caroline Calkins, pension.....	45 00
	Annie Newell, pension.....	45 00
	Agnes E. McDonald, pension.....	45 00
	Emma Ballenger, pension.....	45 00
	Wm. F. Stillwell, pension.....	45 00

Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Continued.

WARD AND SMITH FUND—Disbursements—Continued.

Martha L. Norton, pension.....	\$45 00
Margaret E. Baker, pension.....	45 00
Warren Corse, pension.....	45 00
Mary A. Howard, pension.....	45 00
Viola Mack, pension.....	45 00
Laura M. Blunt, pension.....	45 00
Mary A. Losselyoung, pension.....	45 00
Ida Ingersoll, pension.....	45 00
Wm. H. Langdon, pension.....	45 00
Katie E. Stalker, pension.....	45 00
Watson H. Hitchcock, pension.....	45 00
Alice Wilkins, pension.....	45 00
Emma J. Roy, pension.....	45 00
Caroline Mile m, pension.....	45 18
Mary C. Massengale, pension.....	45 00
James H. Stillwell, pension.....	45 16
Wm. H. Smith, pension.....	45 29
Ora Nichols, pension.....	45 35
Hattie Thorn, pension.....	45 55
George Eason, pension.....	45 55
Almeda Hollenbeck, pension.....	45 55
Alvin Neyhard, pension.....	45 52
Mary E. Tracy, pension.....	45 52
Sarah M. Floyd, pension.....	45 42
Caroline Cummings, pension.....	45 59
Margaret E. Skinner, pension.....	45 45
Adefia Skinner, pension.....	45 55
Julia Skinner, pension.....	45 45
Harriet E. Blanchard, pension.....	45 55
Mary E. Delap, pension.....	45 45
Calesta Kellogg, pension.....	45 52
Maria Stetson, pension.....	45 44
Ida Brockway, pension.....	45 45
Ida McDonald, pension.....	45 45
Frank W. Howard, pension.....	45 79
Clara E. Carl, pension.....	45 00
Lofanna M. Brooks, pension.....	45 00
Sarah J. Merrill, pension.....	45 85
Effie J. Olin, pension.....	45 85
Mary Skinner, pension.....	45 00
Mary C. Wakeman, pension.....	45 84
Kittie L. Baker, pension.....	45 00
Wm. S. Gear, pension.....	45 90
Nannie Lalor, pension.....	45 00
Florence Pritchard, pension.....	45 00
Kate Milleam, pension.....	45 00
Sarah S. Milleam, pension.....	45 00
Timothy P. Lewis, pension.....	45 99
Sarah Kellogg, pension.....	45 00
Evelyn E. Gray, pension.....	45 53
Hattie Wennebrener, pension.....	45 00
Total.....	4,929 74
Balance September 30, 1875.....	25,344 79
Total.....	30,274 53

Of the bonds in my custody for this fund, United States 5-20 bond, No. 16712, for \$1,000, was called up by the United States Government and redeemed and the proceeds placed to the credit of said fund at \$1,180.75.

In pursuance of a resolution of the board of trustees of the Home, under date of November 5, 1874, it was decided to distribute this fund equally among the children who were inmates of the Home, each one's portion being estimated at \$45—payable to the male orphans when they arrive at the age 21 years, and to the female orphans at the age of 18 years, with 5 per cent. interest from date of the certificates. Of the certificates so issued there has now been paid to the orphans the sum of \$3,929.74; the available cash items of this fund are now nearly absorbed and it will become necessary to recur to the bonded investment, and sell one or two more of the bonds to enable the Treasurer to pay the certificates on presentation.

BANKS AND BANKING.

In obedience to the requirements of law, I submit the following report exhibiting the condition and transactions of this branch of my department for the past fiscal year:

The whole number of banks doing business to day is twenty-two with an aggregate capital of.....	\$1,182,931 33
The whole number of banks doing business on the first day of October, 1874, was eighteen, with an aggregate capital of.....	862,688 17
Increase of capital of.....	320 243 16
To wit:	
The German Exchange Bank increased its capital.....	70,000 00
The German Bank increased its capital.....	15,000 00
The Manufacturers' Bank increased its capital.....	543 16
NEW BANKS ORGANIZED.	
Citizens' Bank, of Delavan, capital.....	25,000 00
Green Bay Savings' Bank, capital.....	40,000 00
Marathon County Bank, Wausau, capital.....	25,000 00
Bank of Evansville, capital.....	25,000 00
Stephenson Banking Company, Marinette, capital.....	25,000 00
*Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Janesville, capital.....	54,700 00
*Jefferson County Bank, Jefferson, capital.....	40,000 00
Total.....	320,243 16

The Corn-Exchange Bank, Waupun, with a capital of \$25,000, has failed during the past year.

The aggregate amount of securities held in trust for banking associations on October 1, 1874, was.....	\$9,408 00
Out of which C. H. Contoit, receiver of the Bank of Prairie du Chien, was paid by order of the court.....	1,492 00
Leaving balance on October 1, 1875.....	7,916 00
The amount of outstanding circulation subject to redemption, is....	2,857 00

*Organized since publication of last semi-annual bank-reports.

Surplus is still due the following banks, the payment of which cannot be made until legal proceedings now pending have been decided.

Bank of Columbus.....	\$1,384 00
Kenosha County Bank.....	1,505 00
Total.....	<u>2 889 00</u>

There is also due the Exchange Bank, of Darling & Co., a surplus of \$2,172.00, which I deem it my duty to retain until the indebtedness of said bank to the State on account of State bonds sold to the same, amounting to \$3,655, is discharged.

The stocks of the following banks have been exchanged for United States treasury-notes, and with them I will redeem their outstanding circulation at par on presentation:

Names of banks.	Circulation out- standing.	Time of re- demp'n expires.
Hudson City Bank.....	\$517 00	Not advertised
La Crosse County Bank.....	93 00	Not advertised
Merchants' Bank, Milwaukee.....	155 00	
Milwaukee County Bank.....	235 00	
Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens Point.....	369 00	
Total.....	1,369 00	

Banks wound up and circulation redeemed in gold on presentation by this office:

Union Bank, Milwaukee, (not advertised,) outstanding circulation.....	\$87 00
Germania Bank, Milwaukee.....	23 00
Total.....	<u>110 00</u>

The time of redemption of the bills of the latter bank has expired, but I will redeem its circulation until the withdrawal of the securities.

Recapitulation.

Surplus due banks until after decision of legal proceedings pending	\$2,889 00
Surplus due Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	2,172 00
Treasury-notes for redemption of outstanding circulation of banks not advertised	1,369 00
Treasury-notes for outstanding circulation of Batavian Bank, La Crosse .	228 00
Treasury-notes for outstanding circulation of Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Bank Milwaukee	1,149 00
	<hr/>
Amount due in currency	7,807 00
	<hr/>
Amount due in coin for outstanding circulation of the Union Bank, Milwaukee.	\$87 00
Amount due in coin for outstanding circulation of Germania Bank, Milwaukee.	23 00
	<hr/>
Total	110 00
	<hr/>
Grand total	7,917 00
	<hr/>

The appendix will show:

- “ A. ”—Securities, circulation, and capital of banks.
- “ B. ”—Names of stockholders, and the amount of stock held by each.
- “ C. ”—Names of personal bondsmen for each bank.
- “ D. ”—List of banks, their location and officers.
- “ E. ”—Bank-note impressions on hand.
- “ F. ”—Bank-note plates on hand.
- “ G. ”—Condition of each bank in the State at the time of last report, July 5, 1875.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERD. KUEHN,
State Treasurer.

MADISON, October 9, 1875.

APPENDIX.

“A.”—*Statement in detail of the securities held in trust for each banking association and the amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the same on the first day of October, 1875.*

BATAVIAN BANK.

Capital \$50,000.

Treasury-notes	\$228 00
Circulation	228 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

WISCONSIN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY BANK.

Treasury-notes	\$1,149 00
Circulation	1,149 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

"B."—*Statement exhibiting the names of stockholders, and amount of stock owned by each, in the several banks of this State, as reported to this office, July 5, 1875.*

Names of banks.	Names of stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Batavian Bank	G. Van Steenwyk	La Crosse	\$40,000 00
	E. E. Bentley	do	5,000 00
	John M. Holley	do	3,400 00
	E. N. Borresen	do	800 00
	George F. Gund	do	800 00
	Total		50,000 00
Bank of Commerce.	John Black	Milwaukee	\$21,000 00
	Edward O'Neill	do	20,000 00
	Nich. Hoffman	do	10,000 00
	M. L. Morawetz	do	5,500 00
	J. P. Kissinger	do	5,000 00
	John Dahlman	do	5,000 00
	C. A. Koeffler	do	4,500 00
	Nathan Pereles	do	3,500 00
	Goll & Frank	do	3,000 00
	A. B. Geilfuss	do	3,000 00
	George Bremer	do	2,500 00
	B. B. Hopkins	do	2,500 00
	J. H. Rice & Friedman	do	2,500 00
	H. Stern, Jr. & Bro	do	2,000 00
	Em. Sauer	do	2,000 00
	Matt. Keenan	do	1,000 00
	Thos. Shea	do	1,000 00
	H. Zehrlaut	do	1,000 00
	Wm. Bayer	do	1,000 00
	John Lipps	do	1,000 00
	A. Dahlman	do	500 00
	Conrad Mayer	do	500 00
	Geo. I. Schmidt	do	500 00
Bernard Stern	do	500 00	
Franz F. Riedel	do	500 00	
Wm. H. Jacobs	do	500 00	
	Total		100,000 00
Bank of Watertown.	A. L. Pritchard	New York	\$12,000 00
	W. H. Clark	Watertown	15,000 00
	Linus R. Cady	do	5,000 00
	Theodore Prentiss	do	15,000 00
	Geo. Hawkins	do	3,000 00
	Total		50,000 00
Bank of Evansville.	L. T. Pullen	Evansville	\$12,500 00
	J. C. Sharp	do	12,500 00
	Total		25 000 00

"B."—Names of stockholders, etc.—Continued.

Names of banks.	Names of stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Corn-Exchange B'k	Wm. Hobkirk.....	Waupun.....	\$25,000 00
City Bank of Portage.	Ll. Breese.....	Portage.....	\$4,200 00
	E. L. Jäger.....	do.....	4,100 00
	R. B. Wentworth.....	do.....	4,200 00
	W. D. Fox.....	do.....	4,200 00
	R. O. Loomis.....	do.....	4,200 00
	A. Weir.....	do.....	4,100 00
	Total.....		25,000 00
Citizens' Bank of Delavan.	A. T. Parrish.....	Delavan.....	\$2,000 00
	Frank Leland.....	do.....	7,000 00
	Chas. B. Tallman.....	do.....	2,000 00
	S. Rees La Bar.....	do.....	1,000 00
	E. Topping.....	do.....	1,000 00
	J. H. Camp.....	do.....	500 00
	M. Melville.....	do.....	500 00
	R. H. James.....	do.....	500 00
	Willard Isham.....	do.....	500 00
	C. H. Sturtevant.....	do.....	100 00
	M. L. Goodrich.....	do.....	500 00
	J. H. Goodrich.....	do.....	200 00
	N. M. Hemington.....	do.....	1,000 00
	Chas. H. Topping.....	do.....	100 00
	Otto Bell.....	do.....	300 00
	Geo. Colton.....	do.....	300 00
	T. P. James.....	Richwood.....	500 00
H. G. Reichwald.....	Chicago.....	5,000 00	
Chas. S. Teeple.....	Darien.....	1,000 00	
John Dewolf.....	do.....	1,000 00	
	Total.....		25,000 00
German Bank.....	James H. Mead.....	Sheboygan.....	\$21,000 00
	Geo. C. Cole.....	do.....	14,000 00
	Fr. Karste.....	do.....	14,000 00
	Geo. Heller.....	do.....	1,000 00
	Total.....		50,000 00
German Exchange Bank.	Guido Pfister.....	Milwaukee.....	\$15,000 00
	F. Vogel.....	do.....	15,000 00
	Ferd. Kuehn.....	do.....	15,000 00
	Jacob Nunnemacher.....	do.....	15,000 00
	Rud. Nunnemacher.....	do.....	40,000 00
	Total.....		100,000 00

"B."—Names of stockholders, etc.—Continued.

Name of banks.	Names of stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.
German American Savings Bank.	Rudolph Ebert	Fond du Lac	\$6,500 00
	John C. Perry	do.....	4,000 00
	William Rueping	do.....	6,000 00
	Wm. H. Hiner	do.....	2,500 00
	Alex. McDonald	do.....	2,000 00
	Franz Lauenstein	do.....	3,000 00
	Mathias Bourgois	Calvary.....	1,000 00
	Total		25,000 00
Green Bay Savings Bank.	Adam Grimm	Jefferson	\$12,000 00
	A. Weise	Green Bay	1,000 00
	F. Hagemeister	do.....	1,000 00
	Geo. Sommers	do.....	2,000 00
	August Brauns	do.....	1,000 00
	H. Gieseler	do.....	4,500 00
	Carl Kusterman	do.....	4,000 00
	J. Schellenbeck	do.....	200 00
	H. A. Straubel	do.....	200 00
	E. K. Ansorge	do.....	100 00
	Lambert Nau	do.....	1,000 00
	Joseph Kalb	do.....	1,000 00
	H. A. Hollmann	do.....	200 00
	L. Dittmar	do.....	300 00
	C. F. Plessing	do.....	500 00
	Robert Silber	do.....	1,500 00
	John P. Juenger	do.....	500 00
	Hugo Werthman	do.....	500 00
	George Markle	do.....	200 00
	F. R. Shettler	do.....	1,000 00
	M. Von den Wyngaard	do.....	1,000 00
	G. Kusterman	do.....	500 00
	D. Geyer	do.....	500 00
	M. Resch	do.....	1,000 00
	C. F. Schroder	do.....	1,000 00
	Anton Klaus	do.....	1,000 00
	Louis Neese	do.....	1,000 00
Charles Juch	do.....	1,300 00	
	Total		40,000 00
Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.	Adam Grimm	Jefferson	\$24,400 00
	Yale Henry	do.....	9,000 00
	Chas. Coperland	do.....	500 00
	John N. Friedel	do.....	500 00
	James Morse	do.....	700 00
	Chas. Grutt	do.....	500 00
	J. W. Ostrander	do.....	1,500 00
	Eri Garfield	do.....	1,300 00
	Alonzo Wing	do.....	3,400 00
	Paul Hitchcock	do.....	3,700 00
	Christian Mack	do.....	3,000 00
	Marshall Lane	do.....	3,700 00
	Adam Smith	do.....	3,800 00
Chas. Jahn	do.....	700 00	

"B."—Names of stockholders, etc.—Continued.

Name of bank.	Name of stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.	Anna W. Bullwinkel...	Jefferson.....	\$1,000 00
	Jos. Stoppenbach.....	do.....	300 00
	Geo. W. Bird.....	do.....	700 00
	Henry Haskell.....	do.....	1,000 00
	W. W. Woodman.....	Farmington.....	1,000 00
	A. W. Cramer.....	do.....	700 00
	Geo. Seitz.....	do.....	1,500 00
	Geo. C. Mansfield.....	Johnson's Creek....	1,500 00
	John D. Bullock.....	do.....	3,000 00
	W. R. Harvey.....	Lake Mills.....	800 00
	E. B. Fargo.....	do.....	800 00
	Robert Fargo.....	do.....	800 00
	J. H. Myers.....	do.....	800 00
	Adam Kispert.....	Jefferson.....	1,000 00
	Wm. F. Puerner.....	do.....	400 00
	Volney Foster.....	do.....	500 00
	Mrs. J. A. U. Wing.....	do.....	300 00
	Mrs. A. M. Grimm.....	do.....	1,000 00
	Mrs. H. S. Garfield.....	do.....	1,200 00
		Total.....		75,000 00
Hudson Savings Bank.	C. Goss.....	Hudson.....	\$5,000 00
	C. M. Goss.....	do.....	1,000 00
	A. J. Goss.....	do.....	19,000 00
		Total.....		25,000 00
Manufacturers' Bank	J. A. Hasbrouck.....	Au Sable Forks, N. Y.	\$12,000 00
	Albert Conro.....	Milwaukee.....	12,066 33
	M. A. Martineau.....	do.....	5,700 00
	C. Tracy.....	do.....	2,900 00
	Wm. Porter.....	do.....	1,700 00
	A. L. Cary.....	do.....	1,600 00
	C. Shepardson.....	do.....	1,000 00
	James Porter.....	do.....	1,000 00
	M. C. Candee.....	do.....	950 00
	W. L. Candee.....	do.....	800 00
	H. H. Markham.....	do.....	800 00
	Thermo Watercure.....	do.....	500 00
	M. Stewart & Co.....	do.....	400 00
	M. W. Candee.....	do.....	225 00
	W. S. Candee.....	do.....	100 00
	Syrene W. Servis.....	Chicago.....	2,800 00
	Rep. Life Ins. Co.....	do.....	650 00
	M. A. Cornwall.....	Muscoda.....	2,300 00
	Wm. Fenton.....	Iowa.....	600 00
	G. W. Hungerford & Co.	Stevens Point.....	200 00
	Total.....		48,231 33
Marathon Co. Bank.	E. S. Farnham.....	Wausau.....	\$5,000 00
	J. A. Farnham.....	do.....	5,000 00
	C. W. Harger.....	do.....	1,000 00

"B."—Names of stockholders, etc.—Continued.

Name of banks.	Names of stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Marathon Co. Bank.	Daniel Jones.....	Watertown.....	\$11,500 00
	Albert Solliday.....	do.....	2,500 00
	Total.....		25,000 00
Park Savings Bank.	J. B. Bowen.....	Madison.....	\$10,000 00
	J. E. Baker.....	do.....	9,300 00
	S. L. Sheldon.....	do.....	9,300 00
	Mary Hobbins.....	do.....	4,000 00
	N. W. Dean.....	do.....	3,000 00
	W. W. Tredway.....	do.....	1,000 00
	A. W. Clark.....	do.....	1,000 00
	Thos. Keenan.....	do.....	1,000 00
	M. D. Miller.....	do.....	1,000 00
	N. Frederickson.....	do.....	1,000 00
	H. M. Lewis.....	do.....	400 00
	J. D. Clarke.....	do.....	200 00
	Wm. Farrell.....	do.....	100 00
	Jos. Smith.....	Waupun.....	7,000 00
	C. S. Sheldon.....	Greenville, Mich....	1,000 00
	Mrs. A. H. Sheldon....	Janesville.....	1,000 00
Total.....		50,000 00	
Peoples' State Bank	Edw. Berger.....	Burlington.....	\$10,000 00
	E. N. White.....	do.....	5,000 00
	P. M. Perkins.....	do.....	5,000 00
	Jacob Muth.....	do.....	5,000 00
	H. A. Sheldon.....	do.....	3,700 00
	Jacob Gill estate.....	do.....	2,000 00
	Rufus Billings.....	do.....	2,000 00
	R. Wald.....	do.....	1,500 00
	J. S. Crane.....	do.....	2,000 00
	Jacob Wambold.....	do.....	1,700 00
	B. Foltz & Son.....	do.....	1,000 00
	John P. Mather.....	do.....	1,000 00
	James Mather, estate..	do.....	2,100 00
	Palmer Gardner.....	do.....	1,000 00
	F. Reuschlein.....	do.....	500 00
	F. Wilhoft.....	do.....	500 00
	Chas. Wagner.....	do.....	500 00
	H. Wagner.....	do.....	500 00
	N. P. Randall.....	East Troy.....	2,000 00
	L. W. Corkey.....	Chicago.....	1,000 00
	John F. Potter.....	East Troy.....	1,000 00
Wm. McDonald.....	Brighton.....	500 00	
Ole Heg.....	Waterford.....	500 00	
Total.....		50,000 00	
State Bank.....	Samual Marshall.....	Milwaukee.....	\$25,000 00
	L. S. Hanks.....	Madison.....	15,000 00
	J. H. Palmer.....	do.....	10,000 00
Total.....		50,000 00	

"B."—Names of stockholders, etc.—Continued.

Names of banks.	Names of stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Second Ward Savings Bank.	Valentine Blatz.....	Milwaukee.....	\$25,000 00
	Phillip Best.....	do.....	25,000 00
	Joseph Schlitz.....	do.....	25,000 00
	W. H. Jacobs.....	do.....	25,000 00
	Total.....		100,000 00
South Side Savings Bank.	G. C. Trumph.	Milwaukee	\$12,500 00
	John B. Kœting.....	do.....	12,500 00
	Total.....		25,000 00
Summit Bank.	Curtis Mann.....	Oconomowoc.....	\$25,000 00
Stephenson Banking Company.	Isaac Stephenson.....	Marinette.....	\$10,000 00
	John W. P. Lombard..	do.....	5,000 00
	Samuel M. Stephenson..	Menominee, Mich.,	4,000 00
	Robert Stephenson.....	do.....	3,000 00
	Augustus Spies.....	do.....	3,000 00
Total.....		25,000 00	
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.	Alexander Mitchell....	Milwaukee.....	\$100,000 00

"C."—Statement showing the names of persons who have executed bonds, now on deposit in this office, as additional security for the redemption of the countersigned notes issued to their respective banks, as required by section 17, of the banking-law.

Names of banks.	Names of bondsmen.	Penalty of bonds.
Batavian Bank, La Crosse	G. Van Steenwyck..	\$6,250 00
Wis. Mar. and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee	{ George Smith and { Alex. Mitchell. }	25,000 00

"D."—List of officers of banks, taken from the reports made to this office on the first Monday of July, 1875.

Names of banks.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Batavian Bank	La Crosse .....	.....	E. E. Bentley.
Bank of Commerce....	Milwaukee .. .	Edward O'Neill ..	A. B. Geilfuss.
Bank of Watertown ...	Watertown .. .	L. R. Cady, Vice-P	W. H. Clark ...
Bank of Evansville....	Evansville .. .	L. T. Pullen.....	J. C. Sharp.....
Corn-Exchange Bank..	Waupun .....	.....	Wm. Hobkirk.
City Bank of Portage..	Portage	Ll. Breese.....	R. B. Wentworth.
Citizens' B'k of Delavan	Delavan	Frank Leland	Chas. B. Tallman.
Farm. and Merc. Bank	Jefferson	Yale Henry	Adam Grimm.
German Bank	Sheboygan	Jas. H. Mead	Fr. Karste.
German-Exchange B'k.	Milwaukee	Guido Pfister.....	Rud. Nunnemacher
Ger. Am. Sav. Bank ..	Fond du Lac ..	Rudolph Ebert ...	John C. Perry.
Green Bay Sav. Bank..	Green Bay	A. Weise.....	H. Gieseler.
Hudson Savings Bank.	Hudson .....	.....	Alfred J. Goss.
Manufacturers' Bank ..	Milwaukee	Alb. Conro, Vice-P	W. S. Candee.
Marathon County Bank	Wausau	J. A. Farnham ...	Chas. W. Harger.
Park Savings Bank....	Madison	J. B. Bowen	James E. Baker.
Peoples' State Bank...	Burlington	E. N. White	Edw. Berger.
Second Ward Sav. B'k	Milwaukee	Valentine Blatz...	{ Chas. C. Schmidt, assistant cashier.
South-Side Sav. Bank .	Milwaukee	G. C. Trumpff. ...	John B. Ketting.
State Bank.....	Madison .....	.....	L. S. Hanks.
Summit Bank	Oconomowoc ...	Curtiss Mann.....	H. K. Edgerton.
Stephenson Banking Co	Marinette	Isaac Stephenson..	J. W. P. Lombard.
Wisconsin Marine & } Fire Ins. Co. Bank }	Milwaukee	Alex. Mitchell....	D. Ferguson.

“E.”—*Statement showing the number of bank-note impressions on hand October 1, 1875.*

Names of banks.	Location.	Denomina- tion.	No.
Bank of Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1,2,3,5	205
Bank of Watertown	Watertown	1,2,3,5	485
Batavian Bank	La Crosse	1,5	1,990
Corn-Exchange Bank	Waupun	1,2,3,5	418
Milwaukee County Bank	Milwaukee	5,10	120
Summit Bank	Oconomowoc	2,3	716
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	Milwaukee	2,3,5,5	75

“F.”—*List of bank-note plates on hand October 1, 1875, deposited with Bank of Republic, New York.*

Names of banks.	Location.	Denomina- tion.
State Bank	Madison	1,1,2,5
Bank of Racine	Racine	1,2,3,5
Columbia County Bank	Portage	1,1,2,5
Corn-Exchange Bank	Waupun	1,2,3,5
Bank of Watertown	Watertown	1,2,3,5
Bank of Madison	Madison	1,2
Batavian Bank	La Crosse	1,5
Summit Bank	Oconomowoc	2,3
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company	Milwaukee	2,3,5,5

"G."—Statement of the condition of the banks of Wisconsin on the morning of Monday, July 5, 1875.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	RESOURCES.						
		Loans and discounts.	Due from directors.	Due from brokers.	Over-drafts.	Stocks at par value deposited with the State Treasurer.	Stocks not deposited with State Treasurer.	Specie.
Batavian Bank	La Crosse....	\$209,547 69	.....	.....	\$1,313 15	\$229 00	.....	\$2,137 99
Bank of Commerce.....	Milwaukee...	405,559 73	.....	.....	2,060 87	.....	\$6,650 00	77 83
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown...	146,400 09	\$11,750 00	\$8,480 00	535 14	.....	\$29,300 00	205 31
Bank of Evansville.....	Evansville ...	50,184 55	.....	.....	59 00	.....	.....	.....
Corn-Exchange Bank.....	Waupun	90,360 81	.....	.....	4,024 71	.....	.....	.....
City Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	15,720 65	7,000 00	.....	9,862 88	.....	.....	.....
Citizens' Bank of Delavan.....	Delavan	22,087 81	\$10,000 00	.....	29 82	.....	.....	110 00
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	Jefferson	88,934 66	3,892 55	.....	577 00	.....	.....	59 12
German Bank.....	Sheboygan ...	415,264 73	.....	.....	1,296 35	.....	.....	3 35
German-Exchange Bank.....	Milwaukee...	396,739 55	.....	.....	3,743 68	.....	93,000 00	1,619 42
German American Savings B'k	Fond du Lac ..	105,830 10	.....	.....	356 60	.....	.....	3,088 45
Green Bay Savings bank.....	Green Bay....	69,942 56	5,000 00	.....	850 36	.....	\$10,776 35	225 83
Hudson Savings Bank.....	Hudson.....	123,219 67	.....	.....	8,760 95	.....	.....	100 18
Manufacturers' Bank.....	Milwaukee...	166,518 04	.....	.....	3,773 14	.....	12,800 00	124 65
Marathon County Bank.....	Wausau.....	55,289 37	.....	.....	314 85	.....	2,000 00	1,610 79
Park Savings Bank.....	Madison.....	50,940 55	35,000 00	.....	64 04	.....	.....	60 78
Peoples' State Bank.....	Burlington ...	72,890 26	\$31,850 00	\$3,519 48	.....	.....	.....	63 83
State Bank.....	Madison.....	208,956 83	.....	.....	1,171 60	.....	.....	292 50
Second Ward Savings Bank...	Milwaukee ...	1,122,763 61	.....	36,236 60	37,613 23	.....	.....	671 13
								2,853 97

South Side Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee...	166,857 00	.....	.....	6,748 31	.....	² 12,938 28	173 60
Summit Bank	Oconomowoc..	44,269 66	.....	.....	604 24	.....	120 50	68 50
Stephenson Banking Company.	Marinette....	10,464 29	12,050 00	406 74	.....	.....	.....	845 00
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. B'k	Milwaukee...	1,864,063 32	.....	.....	6,482 93	¹ 1,180 00	984,233 72	13,929 77
Total .....	.....	5,902,805 53	116,542 55	48,642 82	90,242 85	1,409 00	1,151,818 85	28,322 00

¹ U. S. treasury-notes.

² Bonds and mortgages..

³ Stockholders.

⁵ And stockholders.

⁶ Loans on call.

STATE TREASURER.

"G."—Statement of the condition of banks, etc.—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	RESOURCES—Continued.					
		Cash items.	Real estate.	Loss and expense ac- count.	Bills of solvent banks on hand.	Due from banks.	Total resources.
Bataavian Bank.....	La Crosse....	\$2,324 52	\$12,500 00	.....	\$52,327 00	\$117,656 21	\$404,685 56
Bank of Commerce.....	Milwaukee....	38,553 97	24,000 00	.....	26,683 00	129,405 22	635,640 62
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown....	1,523 17	110,557 70	.....	18,057 00	21,217 40	218,725 81
Bank of Evansville.....	Evansville....	614 06	15,238 11	.....	11,689 00	13,414 74	81,199 46
Corn-Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	106 32	15,937 08	\$191 05	18,943 10	42,286 92	161,849 99
City Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	.....	5,200 00	788 90	9,482 60	9,196 84	57,361 87
Citizens' Bank of Delavan.....	Delavan.....	151 70	1,954 24	597 38	5,585 00	7,776 14	48,241 21
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.....	Jefferson.....	1,211 40	28,165 09	988 53	4,704 97	4,700 37	113,177 92
German Bank.....	Sheboygan....	220 21	110,000 00	.....	69,894 00	87,547 24	678,841 95
German-Exchange Bank.....	Milwaukee....	16,553 58	.....	.....	40,792 14	231,922 69	692,840 09
German American Savings Bank.....	Fond du Lac..	750 32	29,385 61	.....	13,151 10	19,189 21	159,665 12
Green Bay Savings Bank.....	Green Bay....	204 49	2,010 00	1,170 00	23,055 79	6,327 26	108,660 64
Hudson Savings Bank.....	Hudson.....	3,268 40	7,000 00	.....	18,428 30	34,853 09	208,455 06
Manufacturers' Bank.....	Milwaukee....	9,820 29	.....	24,298 09	20,457 30	27,300 71	235,778 36
Marathon County Bank.....	Wausau.....	383 11	15,604 55	20 00	6,100 00	9,864 21	77,636 87
Park Savings Bank.....	Madison.....	6,692 32	21,032 95	.....	17,953 61	18,994 03	150,741 33
Peoples' State Bank.....	Burlington....	1,565 26	14,752 84	1,107 04	11,343 00	14,147 58	141,467 96
State Bank.....	Madison.....	208 04	110,000 00	.....	38,613 15	267,355 56	326,976 31
Second Ward Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee....	35,151 32	.....	.....	103,808 00	404,208 28	1,742,635 01

South Side Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee ...	10,645 73	¹ 2,573 80	.....	61,330 00	16,716 96	277,983 68
Summit Bank.....	Oconomowoc..	2,190 47	² 2,185 42	.....	8,345 00	9,266 06	67,049 85
Stephenson Banking Company.....	Marinette.....	.....	.....	¹ 1,310 41	1,790 99	8,064 15	34,931 58
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	Milwaukee ...	54,123 45	.....	.....	53,922 09	387,707 35	3,365,642 63
Total .....	.....	186,262 13	128,097 39	10,471 40	636,456 14	1,689,118 22	9,990,188,88

¹ And bank-furniture.

² Office-furniture.

³ And bankers.

STATE TREASURER.

"G."—Statement of the condition of banks, etc.—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	LIABILITIES.				
		Capital.	Registered notes in circulation.	Due to depositors on demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total liabilities.
Batavian Bank.....	La Crosse....	\$50,000 00	\$224 00	\$344,461 56	1 \$10,000 00	\$404,685 56
Bank of Commerce	Milwaukee ...	100,000 00	.....	496,120 66	39,519 96	635,640 62
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown...	50,000 00	.....	166,961 72	21,764 09	218,725 81
Bank of Evansville.....	Evansville...	25,000 00	.....	56,199 46	.....	81,199 46
Corn-Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	25,000 00	.....	79,541 01	57,308 98	161,849 99
City Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	25,000 00	.....	30,133 62	2,228 25	57,361 87
Citizens' Bank of Delavan.....	Delavan.....	25,000 00	.....	22,339 01	902 20	48,241 21
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.....	Jefferson.....	75,000 00	.....	35,013 07	3,164 85	113,177 92
German Bank	Sheboygan ...	50,000 00	.....	468,762 85	20,079 10	678,841 95
German-Exchange Bank.....	Milwaukee ...	100,000 00	.....	592,840 09	.....	692,840 09
German American Savings Bank.....	Fond du Lac..	25,000 00	.....	134,665 12	.....	159,665 12
Green Bay Savings Bank.....	Green Bay ...	40,000 00	.....	66,217 94	2,442 70	108,660 64
Hudson Savings Bank.....	Hudson.....	25,000 00	.....	157,385 97	26,069 09	208,455 06
Manufacturers' Bank.....	Milwaukee...	48,231 33	.....	165,831 05	21,715 98	235,778 36
Marathon County Bank.....	Wausau.....	25,000 00	.....	25,342 76	27,294 11	77,636 87
Park Savings Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000 00	.....	96,526 03	4,215 30	150,741 33
Peoples' State Bank.....	Burlington...	50,000 00	.....	86,888 24	74,579 72	141,467 96
State Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000 00	.....	273,602 23	3,374 08	326,976 31
Second Ward Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee...	100,000 00	.....	1,517,489 67	125,145 34	1,742,635 01
South Side Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee...	25,000 00	.....	252,983 68	.....	277,983 68

Summit Bank	Oconomowoc ..	25,000 00	.....	41,770 99	278 86	67,049 85
Stephenson Banking Company.....	Marinette....	25,000 00	.....	9,931 58	.....	34,931 58
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.....	Milwaukee...	100,000 00	1,180 00	1,648,206 49	1,616,256 14	3,365,642 63
Total.....	.....	1,113,231 33	1,404 00	6,909,214 80	1,966,338 75	9,990,188 88

¹ Surplus.

² Undivided earnings.

³ Interest and exchange.

⁴ \$406,421.51 of it on time.

⁵ Earnings.

⁶ And on time.

⁷ Interest, exchange, and surplus.

⁸ Profit and loss.

⁹ \$4,548.05 of it profit and loss.

STATE TREASURER.

Summary

Of the items of capital, circulation, deposits, specie, cash items, and public securities of the banks of the State of Wisconsin, on the morning of Monday, July 5, 1875.

Capital	\$1,113,231 33
Circulation.....	1,404 00
Deposits.....	6,909,214 80
Specie	28,322 00
Cash items.....	186,262 13
Public securities.....	1,409 00
Bills of solvent banks.....	636,456 14

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,

MADISON, July 17, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is an abstract of the semi-annual reports made to this office by the several banks that made reports, (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items under general heads,) in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the act entitled, "an act to authorize the business of banking."

Approved, April 19, 1852.

FERD. KUEHN,
State Treasurer.



DOCUMENT 4.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS,
MADISON, October 1, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. TAYLOR,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—As required by law, we have the honor to report herewith to you our official proceedings for the year ending September 30, 1875.

The reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer exhibit detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements on account of the several funds affected by our action, and to them we respectfully refer.

LANDS SOLD.

The whole amount of lands sold during the fiscal year was 83,284.41 acres, against 116,934.00 acres sold during the fiscal year 1874, and are classified as follows:

	Acres.
School lands	20,391.00
University lands	956.84
Agricultural college lands	2,848.04
Marathon county lands	452.46
Normal school lands	24,958.03
Drainage lands	33,678.04
Total	<u>83,284.41</u>

For a detailed statement of these sales, we respectfully refer to the accompanying tables, marked Exhibits "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F."

These tables show the number of acres of each class of land sold, the amount sold for, the amount of principal paid, and the amount due on which the State is receiving seven per cent. interest.

The number of acres sold, as compared with the previous year, classified, is as follows:

	Acres, 1874.	Acres, 1875
School lands	23,255.19	20,391.00
University lands	1,431.11	956.84
Agricultural college lands	7,419.32	2,848.04
Marathon county lands	3,669.26	452.47
Normal school lands	36,627.04	24,958.03
Drainage lands	44,532.08	33,678.04
Totals	<u>116,934.00</u>	<u>83,284.41</u>

FORFEITURES.

The following table shows the number of acres of land held on certificate, and land mortgaged to the State to secure loans, and the amount due on the same, which was forfeited during the year for non-payment of annual interest due thereon:

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

	Acres.	Amount due.
School lands.....	11,010.91	\$11,194 44
University lands.....	393.25	868 00
Agricultural college lands.....	1,878.36	1,591 00
Normal school lands.....	1,061.83	2,125 00
Drainage lands.....	178.80	235 00
School-fund loans.....		2,405 00
University-fund loans.....		300 00
Normal school-fund loans.....		1,000 00
Totals.....	14,523.15	19,718 44

INCOME.

The amount of interest-monies received from the several productive funds, comprising certificates of sales, loans, certificates of indebtedness, and bonds, under our supervision, during the year, is as follows:

School-fund income.....	\$178,154 79
University-fund income.....	15,441 65
Agricultural college-fund income.....	16,206 97
Normal school-fund income.....	65,711 68
Total income.....	275,515 09
Income from drainage fund.....	988 33

PROTECTION OF STATE LANDS.

Trespasses on State lands, during the past year, have been very limited, which is due in a measure to the efficiency of the agents appointed to protect the same.

A large number of old trespasses have been looked up by the agents, and parties committing said trespasses have been compelled to patent the lands, thus saving to the State no inconsiderable amount from lands which had been rendered next to worthless. Much of the labor of the timber-clerks has been expended in forcing old trespassers to purchase the tracts they had stripped, and the results have been quite satisfactory.

LANDS HELD BY THE STATE.

The whole amount of lands held by the State at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1875, was 1,622,642.54 acres.

The table marked Exhibit "G," shows the number of acres belonging to each fund, and the counties in which they are situated.

The number of acres owned by the State, classified, is as follows:

	Acres.
School lands	221,438.44
University lands.....	4,407.16
Normal school lands	612,774.35
Drainage lands	722,229.19
Agricultural college lands	52,403.53
Marathon county lands.....	9,389.87
	<hr/>
Total	1,622,642.54
	<hr/> <hr/>

The changes in the number of acres owned by the State, as compared with the same at the close of the fiscal year of 1874, is accounted for as follows:

	Acres.
Number of acres owned by the State, September 30, 1874.....	1,691,403.80
Increased by forfeitures	14,523.15
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,705,926.95
Decreased by sales during the year.....	83,284.41
	<hr/>
Total acres owned by the State, September 30, 1875	1,622,642.54
	<hr/> <hr/>

PRICE AND TERMS OF SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Lands held by the State are subject to sale at private entry on the following terms: The School, University, and Agricultural College lands, are sold on ten years' time, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase-money being required in cash and the balance due drawing seven per cent. interest, payable annually in advance. The Normal School, Drainage, (swamp,) and Marathon County lands are sold for cash. The price ranges as follows:

School lands, from.....	\$1 00 to \$1 25 per acre.
University lands, from.....	2 00 to 3 00 per acre.
Agricultural college lands.....	1 25 per acre.
Normal school lands, (swamp,) from.....	50 to 1 25 per acre.
Drainage lands, (swamp,) from.....	50 to 1 25 per acre.
Marathon County lands.....	75 per acre.

APPORTIONMENT OF DRAINAGE-MONEY.

The table marked Exhibit "H" shows the amount of drainage-money apportioned to the several counties, July 1, 1875, for drainage purposes, in pursuance of chapter 537, laws of 1865. The amount received during the year is \$29,442.98, and is composed of the following items:

From sales of lands.....	\$27,432 26
Payments on certificates of sales.....	1,070 40
Interest on certificates of sale.....	925 04
Penalty on taxes.....	15 28
Total.....	<u>29,442 98</u>

INVESTMENT OF TRUST-FUNDS.

Investments of the trust-funds have been made during the fiscal year by loans to school-districts in pursuance of chapter 42, laws of 1871, for the purpose of erecting school-buildings, to the amount of \$47,720; in certificates of indebtedness of the State of \$3,100, pursuant to chapter 217, laws of 1864; by a loan of \$50,000 to the county of Iowa under the provisions of chapter 186, laws of 1874, and by virtue of chapter 128, laws of 1875, a loan of \$50,000 to the city and town of Mineral Point, Iowa County. In the aggregate, \$150,820, from the following funds:

LOANS TO SCHOOL-DISTRICTS.

School-fund.....	\$28,190 00
University-fund.....	5,650 00
Agricultural college-fund.....	7,880 00
Normal school-fund.....	6,000 00
	<u>\$47,720 00</u>

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Normal school-fund.....	3,100 00
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IOWA COUNTY.

School-fund.....	\$30,000 00
Normal school-fund.....	20,000 00
	<u>50,000 00</u>

CITY AND TOWN OF MINERAL POINT.

School-fund.....	50,000 00
Total investments.....	<u><u>150,820 00</u></u>

A detailed statement of the above school-district loans is shown in the annexed table, marked, Exhibit "I."

PRODUCTIVE TRUST-FUNDS.

The total amount of the several productive funds under our supervision on the 30th day of September, 1875, was \$4,058,993.68, against \$3,996,596.23, for the fiscal year of 1874.

The following statements show the amount of each fund, the changes in, and increase of the same during the year:

SCHOOL-FUND.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$458,524 91
Amount due on loans	253,014 64
Certificates of indebtedness	1,559,700 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00
Milwaukee City bonds	170,000 00
City of Madison loan.....	10,000 00
Iowa County loan.....	80,000 00
City and town of Mineral Point loan.....	50,000 00
	—————\$2,624,239 55

UNIVERSITY-FUND.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$59,239 56
Amount due on loans.....	23,016 33
Certificates of indebtedness	111,000 00
Dane County bonds	19,000 00
Milwaukee City bonds	10,000 00
	————— 222,255 89

NORMAL SCHOOL-FUND.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$45,484 29
Amount due on loans.....	113,180 05
Certificates of indebtedness	515,700 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00
Milwaukee City bonds.....	160,000 00
Town bonds.....	19,000 00
City of Madison loan	10,000 00
Iowa County loan	70,000 00
	————— 976,364 34

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

7

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE-FUND.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$143,826 40	
Amount due on loans	22,207 50	
Certificates of indebtedness	51,600 00	
Dane County bonds'	4,500 00	
United States bonds	4,000 00	
Milwaukee City bonds	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$236,133 90
Total productive funds, September 30, 1875		<hr/> <hr/> 4,058,993 68

DRAINAGE-FUND.

This fund is comprised exclusively of certificates of sale and is held in trust for the counties, and the receipts received therefrom is annually apportioned to the proper counties, with other drainage-moneys. The amount productive September 30, 1875, was \$12,643.13.

The changes in the several classes of the productive-funds during the year, have been produced as follows:

SCHOOL-FUND.

Amount of productive fund, September 30, 1874		\$2,565,822 76
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale	\$27,728 09	
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale	11,194 44	
Decreased by payments on loans	26,171 91	
Decreased by forfeitures on mortgages	2,405 00	
Decreased by payment on Madison City loan	2,500 00	
	<hr/>	69,999 44
		<hr/> 2,495,823 32
Increased by new certificates of sale	20,226 23	
Increased by new loans	28,190 00	
Increased by Iowa County loan	30,000 00	
Increased by city and town of Mineral Point loan	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	128,416 23
Total amount of productive fund, September 30, 1875		<hr/> <hr/> 2,624,239 55

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$58,416.79.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF

UNIVERSITY-FUND.

Amount of productive fund, September 30, 1874.....		\$220,833 06
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale.....	\$2,752 00	
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale.....	868 00	
Decreased by payments on loans.....	1,918 17	
Decreased by forfeitures on mortgages.....	300 00	
		<u>5,838 17</u>
		214,994 89
Increased by new certificates of sale.....	1,611 00	
Increased by new loans.....	5,650 00	
		<u>7,261 00</u>
Total amount of productive fund, September 30, 1875.....		<u><u>222,255 89</u></u>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$1,422.83.

NORMAL SCHOOL-FUND.

Amount of productive fund, September 30, 1874.....		\$973,806 34
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale.....	\$5,040 00	
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale.....	2,125 00	
Decreased by payments on loans.....	16,924 00	
Decreased by forfeitures on mortgages.....	1,000 00	
Decreased by payment on town bonds.....	1,000 00	
Decreased by payment on Madison City loan... ..	2,500 00	
		<u>28,589 00</u>
		945,217 34
Increased by new certificates of sale.....	2,047 00	
Increased by new loans.....	6,000 00	
Increased by certificates of indebtedness.....	3,100 00	
Increased by Iowa County loan.....	20,000 00	
		<u>31,147 00</u>
Total productive fund, September 30, 1875.....		<u><u>976,364 34</u></u>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$2,558.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE-FUND.

Amount of productive fund, September 30, 1874.....		\$236,134 07
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale.....	\$3,451 00	
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale	1,591 00	
Decreased by payments on loans.....	3,785 17	
Decreased by payments on Dane County bonds.....	1,500 00	
		<u>10,327 17</u>
		225,806 90
Increased by new certificates of sale.....	\$2,447 00	
Increased by new loans.....	7,880 00	
		<u>10,327 00</u>
Total productive fund, September 30, 1875.....		<u><u>236,133 90</u></u>

Showing a decrease in this fund during the year of seventeen cents.

The following table shows a comparative statement of the amounts of the several productive trust-funds September 30, 1874, and September 30, 1875:

	1874.	1875.
School-fund.....	\$2,565,822 76	\$2,624,239 55
University-fund.....	220,833 06	222,255 89
Normal school-fund.....	973,806 34	976,364 34
Agricultural college-fund.....	236,134 07	236,133 90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	3,996,596 23	4,058,993 68
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Showing a total increase in the several productive trust-funds during the year of \$62,397.45.

UNPRODUCTIVE FUNDS.

The unproductive trust-funds are composed of unsold lands held in trust by the State for the funds, and are *estimated* as follows:

School-fund.....	\$260,000 00
University-fund ...	9,000 00
Normal school-fund.....	735,000 00
Agricultural college-fund.....	65,000 00
Drainage-fund, (held in trust for counties, as per chapter 537, laws of 1865).....	866,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,935,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

PETER DOYLE,
FREDINAND KUEHN,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,

Commissioners of School and University Lands.

EXHIBIT "A."—Sale of School lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

Counties.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	240.00	\$672 99	\$178 99	\$19 25	.....	\$494 00
Ashland	40.00	35 56	9 56	69	.....	26 00
Barron	1,770.08	2,165 50	605 08	31 18	\$177 42	1,383 00
Bayfield	2,040.00	1,868 76	474 76	6 12	.....	1,394 00
Brown	80.00	138 20	21 70	47	10	117 00
Buffalo	600.00	870 03	300 41	7 58	2 50	567 12
Burnett	280.00	357 06	231 06	4 53	.....	126 00
Chippewa	1,960.00	4,027 47	668 48	28 43	2,113 18	1,245 81
Clark	241.48	292 43	38 54	71	46 89	207 00
Columbia	60.94	685 15	148 72	10 96	43	536 00
Crawford	146.10	682 17	164 87	13 73	.....	517 30
Dane	160.00	253 16	44 61	84	4 55	204 00
Door	120.00	205 81	151 81	3 47	.....	54 00
Douglas	280.00	285 25	210 25	30	.....	75 00
Dunn	299.63	364 59	124 21	3 09	28 38	212 00
Eau Claire	160.00	153 52	77 52	1 71	.....	76 00
Fond du Lac .....	.....	429 22	79 22	1 41	.....	350 00
Iowa .....	.....	30 00	8 00	87	.....	22 00
Jackson	960.00	1,053 48	326 51	3 94	13 97	713 00
Juneau	400.00	534 78	175 78	8 36	.....	359 00
Kewaunee	160.00	384 76	60 76	1 32	.....	324 00
La Crosse	127.18	149 31	31 31	3 63	.....	118 00
Lincoln	618.25	759 80	313 80	13 89	.....	446 00
Manitowoc	40.00	36 00	4 56	11	3 44	28 00
Marathon	1,515.05	1,878 10	843 32	13 21	29 78	1,005 00
Marquette	178.00	827 06	131 06	6 97	.....	696 00
Milwaukee .....	.....	150 00	38 00	4 26	.....	112 00
Monroe	834.36	2,012 16	407 16	13 06	.....	1,605 00
Oconto	796.43	901 39	490 39	11 45	.....	411 00
Outagamie	200.00	369 87	121 48	7 19	35 39	213 00
Pepin	40.00	44 38	17 38	11	.....	27 00
Pierce	32.80	25 43	3 43	8	.....	22 00
Polk	199.59	246 10	87 10	3 32	.....	159 00
Portage	400.00	1,029 64	357 64	13 34	.....	672 00
Richland	559.67	1,032 50	218 65	17 18	34 85	779 00
Rock .....	.....	839 26	64 06	2 97	254 20	521 00
St. Croix	880.00	1,457 55	353 01	6 24	251 54	853 00
Sauk	120.00	214 91	22 03	68	23 88	169 00
Shawano	1,496.44	1,903 38	423 29	13 28	312 09	1,168 00
Taylor	160.00	200 00	52 00	5 42	.....	148 00
Trempealeau	600.00	705 57	162 84	4 09	72 73	470 00
Vernon	440.00	692 74	128 37	4 38	108 37	456 00
Waupaca	635.00	764 89	207 89	13 77	.....	557 00
Waushara	40.00	387 66	59 66	2 23	.....	328 00
Wood	480.00	441 62	180 62	4 43	.....	261 00
Total	20,391.00	32,559 21	8,819 29	314 25	3,513 69	20,226 23

EXHIBIT "B."—*Sale of University lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.*

Counties.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Prin- cipal paid.	Interest paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Chippewa	120.00	\$286 09	\$67 09	\$5 77	.....	\$219 00
Clark	40.00	100 00	9 50	36	50	90 00
Door	240.00	720 00	180 00	9 89	.....	540 00
Eau Claire	80.00	162 63	32 63	3 60	.....	130 00
Marathon	160.00	335 96	205 96	1 20	.....	130 00
Pierce	240.00	627 98	224 98	6 84	.....	403 00
Richland	76.84	282 42	183 42	1 43	.....	99 00
Total	956.84	2,515 08	903 58	29 09	50	1,611 00

EXHIBIT "C."—*Sale of Agricultural College lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.*

Counties.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Prin- cipal paid.	Interest paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Chippewa	200.00	\$281 00	\$44 44	\$0 98	\$51 56	\$185 00
Dunn	360.00	450 00	117 00	7 24	.....	333 00
Marathon	120.00	141 50	30 50	45	.....	111 00
Oconto	320.00	400 00	104 00	7 59	.....	296 00
Polk	1,118.36	1,118 00	230 00	3 59	.....	888 00
Shawano	729.68	888 98	254 63	14 35	35	634 00
Total	2,848.04	3,279 48	780 57	34 20	51 91	2,447 00

EXHIBIT "D."—*Sale of Marathon County lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.*

County.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Prin- cipal paid.
Marathon	452.46	\$339 3¢	\$339 35

EXHIBIT "E."—*Sale of Normal School lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.*

Counties.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	722.04	\$391 95	\$391 95			
Ashland	764.70	955 89	955 89			
Barron ...	317.19	242 20	242 20			
Burnett.....	1,071.58	1,245 68	1,245 68			
Chippewa.....	1,377.49	1,535 74	1,535 74			
Clark.....	281.70	291 29	291 29			
Columbia		342 27	81 27	\$8 25		\$261 00
Dane.....		563 60	63 60	2 01		500 00
Dodge.....	120.00	183 56	183 56			
Door.....	984.09	880 00	880 00			
Douglas	85.45	106 82	106 82			
Dunn.....	80.00	82 02	82 02			
Eau Claire.....		115 40	11 40	40		104 00
Jackson.....	1,029.71	841 57	841 57			
Juneau	8,911.43	4,604 56	4,604 56			
Kewaunee	119.20	159 80	159 80			
La Crosse	80.67	88 39	88 39			
Lincoln.....	429.45	536 82	536 82			
Manitowoc.....		127 38	127 38			
Marathon	1,818.92	1,935 94	1,923 54		\$12 40	
Marquette		100 00	25 00	4 01		75 00
Milwaukee.....		225 00	57 00	6 36		168 00
Monroe.....	120.00	114 22	114 22			
Oconto	1,378.25	1,260 91	1,260 91			
Outagamie	213.69	186 26	186 26			
Polk.....	224.22	203 20	203 20			
Portage.....	2,159.47	2,813 89	2,813 89			
Shawano.....	760.00	1,193 33	754 33	9 79		439 00
Sheboygan.....		563 60	63 60	2 01		500 00
Taylor.....	360.00	450 00	450 00			
Waupaca	188.78	148 05	148 05			
Wood.....	1,360.00	786 43	786 43			
Total.....	24,958.03	23,275 77	21,216 37	32 83	12 40	2,047 00

EXHIBIT "F."—*Sale of Drainage lands for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 1875.*

Counties.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid	Deposit paid.
Adams.....	1,261.90	\$688 11	\$688 11	.....
Ashland.....	683.57	854 46	854 46	.....
Barron.....	431.15	390 36	390 36	.....
Buffalo.....	132.20	133 91	133 91	.....
Burnett.....	1,166.87	1,298 79	1,298 79	.....
Calumet.....	80.00	65 92	65 92	.....
Chippewa.....	1,284.20	1,411 79	1,411 79	.....
Clark.....	602.31	655 37	655 37	.....
Dane.....	120.00	181 78	151 23	\$30 55
Dodge.....	280.98	219 80	219 80	.....
Door.....	2,094.62	1,733 06	1,733 06	.....
Dunn.....	680.00	540 58	540 58	.....
Eau Claire.....	120.00	162 37	162 37	.....
Green Lake.....	200.00	190 76	190 76	.....
Jackson.....	1,197.43	936 78	936 78	.....
Jefferson.....	200.00	156 10	156 10	.....
Juneau.....	11,940.46	6,099 71	6,099 71	.....
Kewaunee.....	400.00	410 71	410 71	.....
La Crosse.....	492.03	433 02	433 02	.....
Lincoln.....	443.73	554 67	554 67	.....
Manitowoc.....	120.00	108 79	108 79	.....
Marathon.....	2,323.96	2,461 94	2,461 94	.....
Marquette.....	431.66	256 54	256 54	.....
Monroe.....	992.51	770 58	770 58	.....
Oconto.....	1,419.34	1,540 93	1,540 93	.....
Pepin.....	83.93	67 78	67 78	.....
Polk.....	385.95	328 28	328 28	.....
Portage.....	517.33	409 27	409 27	.....
Richland.....	80.00	69 72	69 72	.....
Shawano.....	280.00	292 68	292 68	.....
Taylor.....	438.40	548 00	548 00	.....
Trempealeau.....	71.47	53 61	53 61	.....
Waukesha.....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Waupaca.....	318.87	318 17	318 17	.....
Waushara.....	204.13	175 23	175 23	.....
Winnebago.....	607.25	455 44	455 44	.....
Wood.....	1,551.79	890 67	890 67	.....
Total	33,678.04	25,895 68	25,865 13	30 55

EXHIBIT "G."—Lands held by the State, September 30, 1875.

Counties.	School.	Univer- sity.	Normal school.	Drainage.	Agricultu- ral col- lege.	Mara- thon County.
	No. Acres.	No. Acres.	No. Acres.	No. Acres.	No. Acres.	No. Acres.
Adams	5,714.60		9,559.00	15,888.11		
Ashland	5,880.25		42,556.01	48,682.34		
Barron	1,400.62		1,205.16	1,785.03		
Bayfield	10,819.05		10,024.06	11,545.00		
Brown			40.00	1,052.00		
Buffalo	2,664.15		3.00	2,974.01		
Burnett	18,691.45	27.25	22,568.25	27,327.15		
Calumet				80.00		
Chippewa	10,961.21	671.95	31,615.12	39,507.11	160.00	
Clark	1,600.80	280.45	3,007.05	3,839.51	198.44	
Columbia	17.06					
Crawford	1,246.00	157.42		827.72		
Dane				718.43		
Dodge			987.04	4,832.12		
Door	2,876.85	640.06	7,678.00	17,603.00		
Douglass	11,976.26		41,897.03	41,705.02		
Dunn	2,080.03		120.00	1,118.00	160.00	
Eau Claire	3,160.85	735.16		855.00		
Fond du Lac				136.00		
Grant	194.00					
Green Lake				428.00		
Iowa	80.00			21.72		
Jackson	8,967.40		7,148.31	9,876.18		
Jefferson				300.00		
Juneau	5,195.20		23,395.11	28,608.53		
Kewaunee	80.00		1,521.33	6,649.06		
La Crosse	443.15		96.17	2,337.17		
La Fayette	20.00					
Lincoln	44,801.95		178,668.21	178,948.12	22,629.15	
Manitowoc	114.70			1,724.00		
Marathon	5,040.15	470.00	12,320.03	19,440.43		9,389.87
Marquette	1,280.00			2,182.23		
Monroe	3,320.00		760.00	5,057.41		
Oconto	40,409.07		148,920.21	164,216.05	15,606.58	
Outagamie	648.12		2,332.90			
Pepin	600.90	117.90		345.00		
Pierce		520.55		128.00		
Polk	2,640.30		2,819.02	4,537.22	613.17	
Portage	2,560.45	586.42	12,854.41	13,437.62		
Richland	1,240.31					
St. Croix	1,640.10	80.00	80.00	80.00		
Sauk	1,348.72			120.00		
Shawano	7,371.14		29,772.10	24,737.47	7,956.19	
Sheboygan				36.36		
Taylor	4,560.06		11,341.32	14,280.81	5,080.00	
Trempealeau	1,400.00	120.00		859.01		
Vernon	1,759.14		438.16	1,735.24		
Waukesha	76.90			104.15		
Waupaca	1,797.34		240.18	8,252.12		
Waushara	2,440.16			1,266.50		
Winnebago				1,172.00		
Wood	2,320.00		8,807.22	10,873.24		
Total	221,438.44	4,407.16	612,774.38	722,229.19	52,403.53	9,389.87

EXHIBIT "H."—*Apportionment of drainage-money, July 1, 1875.*

Counties.	Amount apportioned.
Adams	\$794 72
Ashland	804 46
Barron	173 36
Brown	6 30
Buffalo	266 20
Burnett	1,613 59
Calumet	60 00
Chippewa	1,270 00
Clark	421 73
Columbia	139 66
Dane	336 88
Dodge	210 74
Door	1,828 94
Dunn	452 63
Eau Claire	190 25
Grant	10 50
Green	2 80
Green Lake	364 95
Jackson	1,931 10
Jefferson	135 12
Juneau	2,796 70
Kewaunee	312 54
La Crosse	517 41
Lincoln	3,788 50
Manitowoc	182 49
Marathon	1,169 01
Marquette	429 32
Monroe	625 22
Oconto	4,266 58
Pepin	78 36
Pierce	45 74
Polk	421 23
Portage	350 56
Richland	60 00
Rock	50 89
St. Croix	6 86
Sauk	14 63
Shawano	431 90
Taylor	948 00
Trempealeau	124 33
Waukesha	120 00
Waupaca	491 05
Waushara	589 08
Winnebago	185 97
Wood	422 68
Total	29,442 98

EXHIBIT "I."—*Loans made to school-districts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.*

No. dist.	Town.	County.	Amount.	Fund.
Joint 3	Woodville and Rantoul	Calumet	\$775	University.
Joint 1	Unity and Hull	{ Clark and } { Marathon. }	1,500	Ag'l College.
1	Springdale	Dane	200	University.
3	Deerfield	Dane	450	University.
3	Seymour	Eau Claire...	200	University.
3	Otter Creek	Eau Claire...	500	School.
8	Fairchild	Eau Claire...	800	Ag'l College.
3	Watterstown	Grant	600	Ag'l College.
8	Washington	Green	200	Ag'l College.
11	Highland	Iowa	800	University.
5	Northfield	Jackson.....	100	University.
6	Hamilton	La Crosse...	2,000	Ag'l College.
1	New Diggings	Lafayette	1,500	School.
Joint 11	Darlington and Gratiot	Lafayette	600	Ag'l College.
3	Brighton	Marathon	1,990	School.
4	Brighton	Marathon	125	University.
3	Hull	Marathon	200	School.
5	Brighton	Marathon	1,000	Ag'l College.
2	Sparta	Monroe	400	University.
13	Lincoln	Monroe	200	Ag'l College.
2	Kaukauna	Outagamie	1,200	Normal school
2	Martell	Pierce	500	University.
8	Maiden Rock	Pierce	280	Ag'l College.
3	Milltown	Polk	450	University.
1	Plover	Portage	1,000	School.
Joint 1	Center and Plymouth	Rock	1,000	School.
Joint 1	{ City of Beloit and towns of } { Beloit and Turtle	Rock	10,000	School.
2	Hudson	St. Croix	250	University.
5	Stanton	St. Croix	500	Ag'l College.
2	Medford	Taylor	400	University.
3	Medford	Taylor	2,000	School.
5	Lincoln	Trempealeau	1,400	Normal school
4	Burnside	Trempealeau	350	University.
1	Arcadia	Trempealeau	3,400	Normal school
3	Jefferson	Vernon	200	Ag'l College.
1	Whitestown	Vernon	250	University.
Joint 6	Aurora and Warren	Waushara	400	University.
1	City of Grand Rapids	Wood	10,000	School.
	Total		47,720	



DOCUMENT 5.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Wisconsin Institute for the Educa-
tion of the Deaf and Dumb,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

LOCATED AT DELAVAN.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

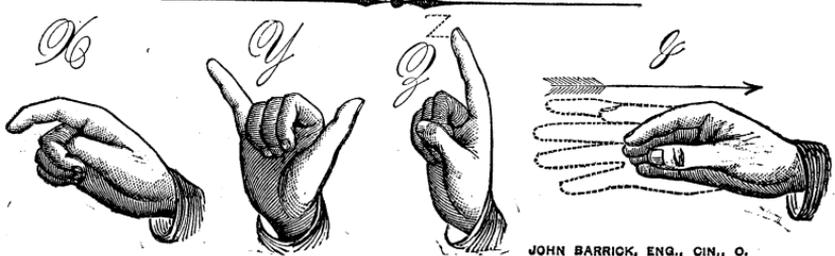
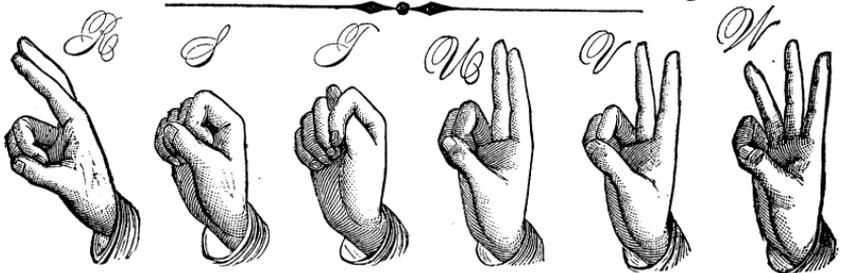
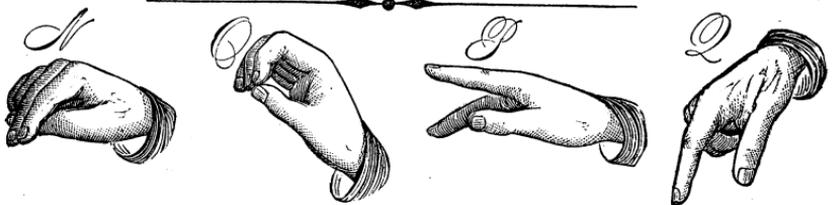
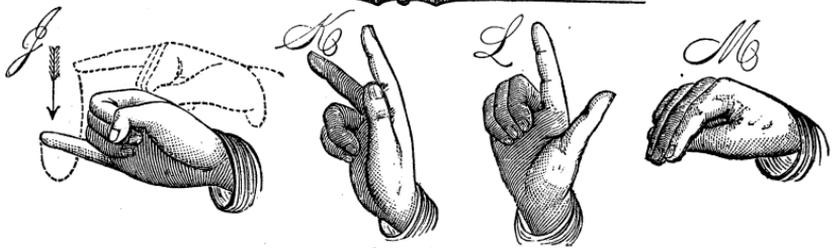
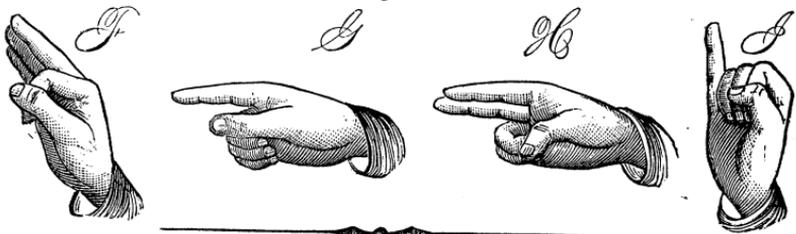
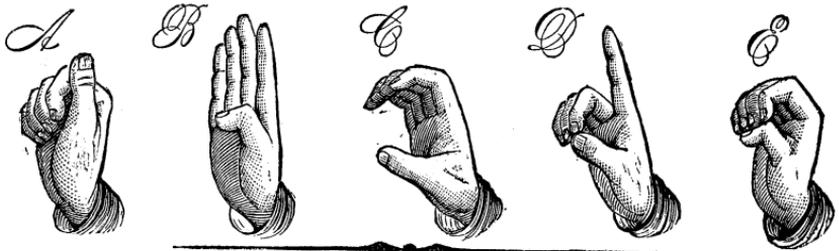
I have the honor of presenting you herewith the twenty-fourth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

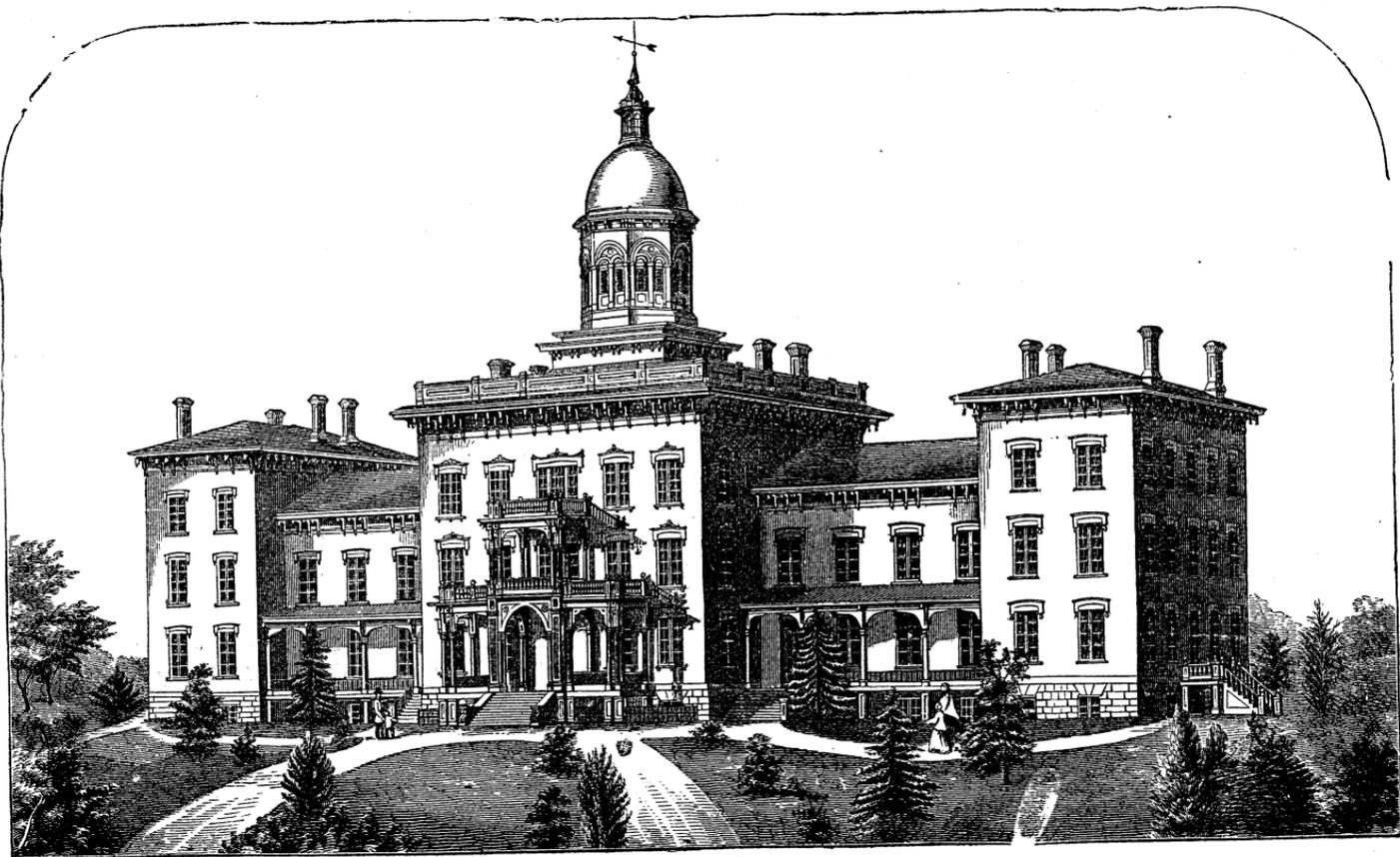
Very respectfully, yours,

JOS. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

DELVAN, November 1, 1875.





BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Term expires April, 1876.

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HENRY L. BLOOD, - - - Appleton, - - - Outagamie County.

Term expires April, 1877.

JOHN E. THOMAS. - - - Sheboygan Falls, - - - Sheboygan County.

Term expires April, 1878.

JOSEPH HAMILTON, - - - Milwaukee, - - - Milwaukee County.
WILLARD ISHAM, - - - Delavan, - - - Walworth County.

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AARON L. CHAPIN.

SECRETARY,

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WILLARD ISHAM.

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PHYSICIAN,

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MASTER OF CABINET-SHOP,

EMANUEL YOUNG.

MASTER OF SHOE-SHOP,

CHARLES H. RIDEOUT.

ENGINEER,

D. T. GIFFORD.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—The Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully submit the following as their report for the twenty-fourth year of the Institution, ending September 30, 1875:

Early in the past year, the peace and order which have generally characterized the internal administration of the Institution, were interrupted by violent insubordination on the part of a number of the male pupils. The matter was inquired into by the board and action was taken to maintain the legitimate authority of the government. The case required the expulsion of three young men, whose bearing and spirit seemed most bitter and hostile to the authority of the principal, and the serious censure of several others. Soon after this occurrence, there were thrown out through the newspapers, grave charges of misconduct on the part of the principal and against the policy and management of the trustees. The character of these charges, the manner in which they were made public, and the extensive circulation given them, combined to call for investigation; and at the request of the trustees, the State Board of Charities were, by your authority, directed to make thorough investigation of all the matters involved. The report of that board, fully vindicating both the character of the principal and the administration of the trustees, is before you, and referring you to that, this board need add nothing further on the subject.

After this acquittal, Mr. Weed, in order that every obstacle to the future peace and prosperity of the Institution, growing out of this disturbance, might, as far as possible, on his part, be removed, tendered his resignation of the office of principal at the close of the

school-year, and it was accepted by the board. The fidelity and devotion with which he discharged the duties of his office for four years are worthy of high commendation. The board are happy to learn that Mr. Weed has been called to an honorable position in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and their best wishes follow him to his new sphere of labor.

For a new principal, the board have made choice of Prof. W. H. De Motte, who has had a successful experience of many years in teaching and governing schools, both of mutes and of speaking persons. They believe that this appointment will meet the exigency of the Institution in this crisis, and that under his administration, kindness, blended with firmness in government and discipline, will so maintain order and subjection to authority that the evils of the recent disturbance will be averted, and peace and harmony between the principal and teachers and pupils, and all subordinate officers, will be fully restored and made perpetual.

To the report of the principal you are respectfully referred for information respecting changes in the corps of instructors and the organization of classes as now arranged. What is said in that report concerning the maintenance of a class in articulation, is commended to your favorable consideration as in accordance with views now generally entertained by those instructors of mutes whose judgment is most worthy of confidence. The board would urge with special earnestness the plea of the principal for the erection of a kitchen and laundry outside of the present building. This measure is a necessity, first, to relieve the great inconvenience of the present contracted kitchen and the impracticability of drying clothes in the room now miscalled a *laundry*; second, to furnish larger space for the dining-room already over-crowded, and better bathing accommodations as well as play-room for the girls; and third, to withdraw from the main edifice the odors which, proceeding from the kitchen, now pervade the whole house. The cost of erecting said kitchen and laundry, as per architect's plans and specifications, will be about \$6,500, which amount we respectfully ask may be appropriated by the legislature for this purpose.

The treasurer's report shows the whole amount expended for the current expenses of the last year, to have been, including the amount yet to be paid on the contract already made for coal, \$35,413.65, distributed as follows:

Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$489 98
Clothing and expenses of indigent pupils.....	698 07
Drugs and Medicines.....	99 42
Farm and barn, (exclusive of wages).....	769 03
Fuel, (part actually paid on contract).....	1,795 25
House-furnishing.....	1,436 19
Laundry.....	228 62
Light, (exclusive of fixtures).....	408 83
Live-stock.....	16 00
Manufacturing—Cabinet-shop.....	\$270 16
Shoe-shop.....	279 64
	<hr/>
	549 80
Trustees' and managers' expenses.....	792 76
Miscellaneous purposes.....	890 30
Permanent improvements.....	1,499 47
Repairs, (ordinary).....	1,462 27
Subsistence.....	7,749 33
Salaries.....	11,750 04
Wages.....	3,134 09
	<hr/>
Total.....	33,769 45
Add balance to be paid on coal contract.....	1,644 01
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>35,413 46</u>

A smoke-stack has been erected, the expense of which has been brought within the amount of the special appropriation made by the legislature for that purpose. Its advantages are already apparent in the increased efficiency of the heating-apparatus, and it is believed that there will be considerable saving of fuel. This smoke-stack is so located and arranged as to provide draft and ventilation for the new kitchen and laundry, should means be appropriated for that building.

It is expected that the current expenses for the coming year will be somewhat increased, in consequence of the increase in the number of pupils and their more constant attendance, and of the necessity of employing an additional teacher.

The following is an estimate, carefully made, of the probable expenses for the year to come:

Means of instruction and amusements.....	\$500 00
Clothing and expenses of indigent pupils.....	700 00
Drugs and medicines.....	100 00
Farm and barn.....	800 00
Fuel.....	3,000 00

House-furnishing	\$1,000 00
Light	500 00
Laundry	400 00
Managers and trustees.....	500 00
Manufacturing	600 00
Ordinary repairs.....	1,000 00
Permanent improvements.....	1,500 00
Subsistence	8,000 00
Salaries and wages.....	16,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>36,100 00</u>

The real wants of the Institution seem thus to require the sum of \$36,100, and this amount the legislature is respectfully asked to appropriate for this part of the State educational work.

For some years past, there has been an increasing draft on the resources of the Institution to provide for the clothing and traveling expenses of indigent pupils. It is believed that the State might be relieved of this burden if a law were enacted requiring the officers of the counties from which such pupils come to provide for these bills, collecting as much as possible from their parents or friends, and charging the rest to the fund for the poor. Such a law has been found to work well in other States and the legislature are respectfully asked to enact a statute to that effect for our State.

With the increasing population of our State, the number is also increased of the unfortunate class whose education is to be provided for by means of this Institution, so as to secure their future happiness and fit them to be useful and self-supporting citizens instead of being a burden on their friends or the State. In view of what it has already accomplished, and of the ever-pressing needs and encouraging prospects for the future, the board bespeak for the Institution entrusted to their charge, the continued sympathy, confidence and cordial support of the State officers and legislature and of all good citizens.

In behalf of the Board,
Respectfully submitted.

A. L. CHAPIN,
President.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Trustees, Wisconsin Institute for Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN:—As Principal of the Institute of which you have oversight, it is my duty to submit to you a report of its condition and operations during the year closing September 30, 1875. This I am able to do but in part. Assuming, as I did by honor of your appointment, the post of principal but a short time before the close of the year, I am unable to report intelligently of the management previously; but from the condition of the buildings and the scholarship of the pupils, I am justified in inferring the competency and faithfulness of the teachers and domestic officers.

Upon my arrival, July 7, I found the usual annual repairs, necessarily incident to occupancy, well in progress. A comparatively small outlay in the line of painting and papering, with the assistance of all the available employes of the Institute, proved sufficient to complete, by September 1, the work in a manner which I trust will be satisfactory to you. I assure you that the provisions here are such as to meet the wants and secure the health and comfort of the number of pupils now in attendance; that the location and surroundings are favorable; and that there is no ground for hesitation or apprehension on the part of parents or guardians who have children entitled to the privileges here afforded.

The history of the Institute, during the twenty-four years of its existence, is simply the record of benefactions to the hundreds who have sought a place within it; and to-day there are many intelligent, useful men and women scattered throughout the State, and even into other States, who owe their all of usefulness and enjoyment to the advantages here afforded. It is earnestly desired that a wise and liberal policy shall continue to prevail in the councils and plans of those into whose hands its future management shall be committed.

It is well known to those conversant with the present condition of the Institute, that it has reached a point in its course, a point reached in the progress of every successful enterprise, where an increase of facilities and an enlargement of accommodations is demanded; a point where past sufficiency ceases to satisfy present and prospective wants.

It is but reasonable and to be expected that the ideas and plans for all such State enterprises should expand as the State grows; that, as the demand upon her resources increases, her corresponding increase in wealth should enable her, not simply to sustain her beginnings, but to advance proportionately upon them. This is doubtless the case in Wisconsin. You have here the buildings and plans for operation in the main as projected more than twenty years ago; when with sparse population and feeble resources our State stood but an infant in the sisterhood of States. To-day, with growth and prosperity in all material resources evident everywhere, it would be a wonder were she unable, and a reproach were she unwilling, to advance upon the past.

If left as it is, the enterprise must not only fall behind similar institutions in other States, but fail in effecting its share in the State's great project of giving the means of liberal education to all her youth. Notwithstanding the numbers already benefited, there are to-day far more deaf children within the State, of proper age to be admitted, than can be accommodated. Strenuous efforts are being made to gather in all these, that the beneficence of the State may not be wasted, and the design in founding the institute be frustrated. These efforts will be in some degree successful, and there is no doubt but the attendance will be increased. As an earnest of this, the class just admitted is unusually large. The increase for the past six years has been over fifty pupils; and it is reasonable to expect greater in the future.

The Institute has not had for years adequate accommodations. The entire household of from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy-five persons have taken their meals at the same time in a room only thirty-three by fifty feet, poorly lighted and ventilated. The cooking has been done in an adjoining space, about fifteen by fifty feet, and the washing in a room twenty-four feet square, with no machinery or appliances but the ordinary tub, wash-board, wringer, and sad-irons.

In view of these considerations, in addition to the absolute discomfort and injury to health, in having the entire building permeated and saturated with odors and vapors arising from the kitchen and laundry, as now situated in the basement near the center of the building, and opening directly into the halls and stair-ways, the danger from the fires in the ranges and laundry-stove within the building, and the want of an adequate drying-room, &c., I heartily recommend the adoption of the plans and specifications now before you for the erection of a separate building for the purposes of kitchen and laundry, and for the enlargement of our dining-room.

Securing the necessary appropriation, this building can be put up during the summer months in the absence of our pupils, and be ready for the opening of the next session.

The smoke-stack constructed last summer under the direction of your executive committee is believed to be skillfully planned and well built. It will form a part of this new structure, and will doubtless prove sufficient escape for all the smoke and gases arising from the furnace, ranges, oven, and laundry.

Accompanying this you have the report of the treasurer; and the books and vouchers of the steward are open to your inspection. I trust you will find that the strictest economy consistent with the accomplishment of the greatest good has been invariably practiced. The purchases have been judiciously made upon personal inspection—rarely by order—and at the lowest wholesale prices. That the conduct of such a home as this, composed of such a number of children and youth, should involve a heavy outlay of money, and the time and services of a number of employes, is apparent to any thinking person. The object being purely educational calls for a greater outlay in providing teachers and means of instruction, and allows less of income from labor of inmates.

SCHOOL.

The Institute is in the most complete sense educational in its designs and operations; an integral part of the common-school system of the State; peculiar only so far as the misfortunes of its beneficiaries create a necessity. In the advanced classes the books and methods of instruction are the same as those used in our best speaking schools.

At present the school is divided into seven grades, according to the attainments of the pupils rather than the number of years spent in school. The constant possibility of promotion acts as a spur to application. Monthly reports are recorded, and frequent examinations held.

I give here the grades, and their studies, as possibly of interest:

FIRST GRADE—C. L. WILLIAMS, Teacher.

Attendance, from 1 to 7 years, 28 pupils.

Studies—Language, (Swinton's); History, (Anderson's General); Physical Geography, (Guyot's); Arithmetic, (Whites'); Algebra, (Ray's); Composition and Penmanship.

SECOND GRADE—G. F. SCHILLING, Teacher.

Attendance, from 3 to 6 years, 19 pupils.

Studies—Language, (Fourth Reader); Geography, (Guyot's); Arithmetic, (White's); Composition and Penmanship.

THIRD GRADE—W. A. COCHRANE, Teacher.

Attendance, 3 to 5 years, 18 pupils.

Studies—Language, (Fourth Reader); Geography, (Guyot's); Arithmetic, (Felter's); Composition and Penmanship.

FOURTH GRADE—H. PHILLIPS, Teacher.

Attendance, from 2 to 5 years, 15 pupils.

Studies—Language, (Third Reader); Geography, (Primary); Arithmetic, (Felter's Primary); Composition and Penmanship.

FIFTH GRADE—MARY E. SMITH, Teacher.

Attendance, 2 years, 17 pupils.

Studies—Language, (Third Reader); Geography, (Guyot's Primary); Arithmetic (Felter's Primary); Composition and Penmanship.

SIXTH GRADE—ELEANOR MCCOY, Teacher.

Attendance, 1 year, 18 pupils.

Studies—Language, (Second Reader); Arithmetic, (French's Primary); construction of Sentences and Penmanship.

SEVENTH GRADE—Z. G. MCCOY, Teacher.

FIRST SECTION.

Entered last September, 17 pupils.

Studies—Latham's First Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb.

SECOND CLASS.

Entered last September, 14 pupils.

Studies—Jacob's First Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb.

ARTICULATION CLASS—EMILY EDDY, Teacher.

Eighteen pupils.

Fourteen selected from all the grades and five special cases not graded.

One change has been made in the corps of instruction. The vacancy made by the resignation of Thomas Clithero, A. M., was filled by the appointment of William Cochrane, A. M., an experienced teacher, having taught in this Institute and in the Michigan institute several years with satisfaction. It is believed that in this choice the interests of the school have been carefully heeded and will be promoted.

I am free to congratulate you on the character, fitness, and devotedness of all the teachers. They are professional teachers—not temporary supplies—and in addition to the dictates of duty and obligation, feel the promptings of a commendable professional pride in filling creditably positions among an honorable and honored class of workers.

ARTICULATION.

In reference to the matter of articulation, I desire to say that while the expectations of enthusiasts have not been, and will probably never be, realized, there has been such success, wherever it has been intelligently undertaken, as to justify our course here. We do not propose to risk anything in experimenting. The experience of the past few years has pretty well settled the opinions of the best instructors, and so clearly marked the classes of pupils who will be adequately benefited by such instruction, that there is little occasion for waste of time and means. It is admitted by all that those becoming deaf after having learned to talk, may be greatly assisted, not only in retaining that ability, but in improving and extending it. Faulty pronunciation can be corrected; the tone, force, and flexibility of the voice can be strengthened, modulated, and brought under control, and the pupil continue his education directly by means of the language which is to be the medium of communication with others.

The fact that the ability to use verbal language is the prime object aimed at in educating our pupils, that the ability to think and reason in words, to receive and communicate thoughts directly without the necessity of translating them into signs, is the achievement toward which all our efforts are directed, simply indicates that wherever a case occurs in which the pupil may be instructed by words without signs, such course should be pursued. In the class entering this fall we find at least four pupils whose knowledge of spoken language, ability to articulate, and readiness in lip-reading will enable them to advance far more rapidly under the care of the teacher of articulation than they could if placed with another teacher of equal ability in a sign-class. There are others in the different grades in school who, while they use signs to some extent in their regular recitations, can be induced to cultivate the use of spoken language, and a skill in lip-reading which will enable them to converse, and will also aid them greatly in acquiring a knowledge of words and their uses. Recognizing, then, the want of language to be the great and peculiar want of the deaf-mute, our course is plain.

In cases where this peculiar obstacle does not exist—where the pupil has acquired the use of spoken language before becoming deaf—it is our work to prevent him from forgetting, or by disuse losing that power, and thus allow this obstacle to arise. And in cases of congenital deafness, or of deafness occurring before the child has learned to speak, to apply our efforts continually toward its removal. The first case is by means of articulation, the second by what I may call, for the want of a better term, the *word* method to distinguish it from what might be called the *sign* method. As soon as the pupil enters, the printed or written word is presented to him as the sign of the idea; and he is urged to use this instead of the sign which he has been obliged, hitherto to use, for want of the word. This is persisted in throughout the course, with the purpose, sometimes realized, of so familiarizing the pupil with words that he will think in them, and by preference use them in expressing his thoughts.

In doing this we would not under-estimate, and by no means discard, signs. We deem them necessary and invaluable as means of general instruction; and convenient in intercourse between those who understand them. But they form a foreign language to the

language of words, which the mute must use in his intercourse with the world; and if depended upon while under instruction will be the language of his thoughts, into which every communication must be translated before it can reach his mind, and out of which every conception existing within his mind must be turned into words, often laboriously and bunglingly, before it can be intelligible to those with whom he associates.

The testimony of experts is valuable. Allow me to call your attention to late reports of similar institutions in other States, and especially to a paper on deaf-mutism, by E. M. Gallaudet, LL.D., published in the *International Review*, July, 1875, and re-published in the *Annals*, October, 1875, clearly and forcibly setting forth the peculiar difficulties which the deaf-mute has to encounter in achieving education, and suggesting those methods which close attention and practical experience indicate as most efficient in our attempts to aid him.

All agree in condemning the practice of classing children who have become deaf by disease with those who were born deaf. Such a course tends not only to fasten upon them, but to increase the evils of their misfortune, and to force those who have become deaf to be dumb also. Reason as well as affection dictates that all such as have had the use of their vocal organs should meet with such treatment as will induce them to continue, and perfect as far as possible, that ability. In cases where but few words are remembered, the vocabulary can be extended; where the fault is indistinctness, incorrect pronunciation, or ignorance of modulation, it may be corrected; and even in cases where words seem to be entirely forgotten, and the power to utter them lost, skillful tuition will enable the pupil to recall and regain a great deal. Almost every child who has lost hearing as late as his third or fourth year, without impairing his vocal organs, can be taught to speak comparatively well, and the matter of reading from the lips involves no greater difficulty.

These references will be sufficient to set before you our aim in attempting to instruct any in articulation. Few of those who learned to speak before becoming deaf, learned to read or write; so that verbal language unfixed in their minds must soon be entirely lost; in some cases it is already almost gone. Everything encourages us to believe that the efforts of a single teacher will enable all

these not only to regain, but to advance upon their early acquisition; and that though hopelessly deaf, they will not be mute. Succeeding in this we shall greatly lighten the burden of deafness, and save the individual from the peculiar and indescribable phenomena of deaf-mutism.

It was thought best to select one teacher who should spend all her time in this work. Considerations of personal fitness and a considerable degree of experience, pointed to Miss Emily Eddy as the proper person; and accordingly the classes were so arranged as to enable her to receive suitable pupils from all the grades a portion of each day, for instruction in articulation and lip-reading. This will, for the present, accomplish the desired object.

So far I have no exception to find to the uniform docility and good conduct of the pupils. Still, we realize the necessity of great and continuous care in the direction of moral training. Many upon entering school have very indistinct and inadequate notions of right and wrong, propriety and impropriety. They usually have some standard by which they measure the quality of actions; but it is far more frequently their own desires, or the desires and practices of those with whom they have associated, than the real principles of morality. There is rarely a realization of personal obligation and duty. It becomes an important part of the instructor's work to enlighten and strengthen the moral sense, by leading the pupil day after day to subject all his own, as well as the actions of others, to the test of morality. Truthfulness, honesty, and fair dealing are insisted upon at all times; and the golden rule is held up as the unexceptionable exaction. The mingling of the sexes in the school-room, and at the table, and occasional social gatherings, together with the presence of teachers, officers, and visitors in the Institute afford ample occasion and means for acquiring and practicing all those nameless accomplishments which tend to make a man or woman a welcome guest or a worthy associate.

This branch of our work is rendered especially difficult because of the condition and treatment of many of our pupils prior to their coming to us; a condition in which they have been deprived of almost, if not quite, all that priceless advantage understood in the term, "early training." Usually the only one of the family, frequently of the neighborhood—unable to hold intelligent communication with those nearest and dearest to him—comprehending

little of, and hence taking little interest in, what passes around him—left out of plans for childish amusement, and exempted from duties which devolve upon others, he comes to recognize himself as peculiar and exceptional, and exists under the influence of the oppressive sense of singularity which makes him the object of the curious observation and unintelligible remarks of others. Unreproved for faults, unpraised for virtues, he is liable to come to the years of discretion without either the power or inclination to choose the proper course. The persevering teacher finds much, however, to encourage him. The simplicity of the lesson, and the almost uniform docility of the pupil, with now and then the advantage of intelligent home-care, makes his work not only possible but comparatively easy.

With a smile and sign of approval to greet every proper act, and a frown of disapproval every improper—treating all with uniform firmness, never exempting from duty, or omitting from enjoyment any one on account of his infirmity, he soon wins his way. And never permitting one to continue in the wrong, or fail to pursue the right way because he does not understand the reasons for courses, and deems force a cruelty, he holds it; teaching by a rigid though affectionate control the recognition of duty and respect for authority.

It will afford the teachers great pleasure to exhibit to you the progress of their classes. The school is in excellent condition. Promptness and attention to duty is the rule; and earnest activity is everywhere visible. The prompt arrival in September—four-fifths of the whole number coming in on the first day—has been succeeded by good order and faithful application without a single exception.

The two cases of death, mentioned in the physician's report, deserve a passing notice. That of Henry Poh, son of Peter Poh, of Manitowoc, occurred April 19, 1875, from the effects of a fall in somnambulism. The school-record shows him to have been the second pupil in the fifth grade in point of scholarship; and he is spoken of in the highest terms by all as a boy of unusual intelligence and amiability. He was about fifteen years of age, and in his third year in school.

The other case, that of William Wakefield, son of Mrs. Louis Beachel, of Kenosha, occurred from disease of the bowels, Septem-

ber 18, 1875. He was about sixteen years of age, and just entering upon his second year in school. He was noted for his gentle, quiet deportment, as well as for his intelligence, standing first in his class. In both cases, all that competent and attentive officers of the Institute, assisted by relatives from home, could do to avert the fatal termination, was done. They mark the year as an exception among all the other years during which good health has been the rule, serious illness rare, and death almost unknown.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Appended hereto are the reports of masters of the cabinet and shoe shops, which show them to be in satisfactory condition. In addition the smaller boys have performed a great deal of valuable service in keeping the walks and yard clean, and doing chores. Also a large amount of both plain and ornamental sewing in addition to the ordinary house-work, has been done by the girls. All of which, besides the educating influence, is of money-value to the Institute.

With the earnest hope and fixed purpose that the future of the Institute shall be even more prosperous than its past,

Respectfully,

W. H. DE MOTTE,
Principal.

DE LAVAN, Wis., October 1, 1875.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following newspapers and magazines have been sent to the Institute gratuitously, for which, editors and proprietors will please accept thanks:

Harper's Weekly.
Janesville Gazette.
Beloit Free Press.
Chicago Post and Mail.
Burlington Standard.
Delavan Republican.
Kenosha Telegraph.
Walworth County Liberal.
Der Herold.
Acker Und Gartenbau Zeitung.
Boston Journal of Chemistry.
American Educational Monthly.
Northwestern Christian Advocate.
Deaf-Mute's Chronicle.
Deaf-Mute Advance.
Silent World.
Deaf-Mute Pelican.
Kentucky Deaf-Mute.
Mexico Independent.
Mute Journal, of Nebraska.
Deaf-Mute Index, Colorado Springs, Col.
Youths' Companion.
Waukesha Democrat.
Michigan Mirror.
Goodson Gazette.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting the usual sanitary report of this Institution for the past year, you will perceive it is not quite as favorable as some of the former ones.

There has been four cases of pneumonia; one became typhoid, and was very severe; all recovered in due time and continued their studies as usual.

We had one case of somnambulism. The young man on waking, found himself on the roof of the Institute-building, and from probable fright, jumped or fell to the walk, a distance of nearly fifty feet; the result of which was death in eight days. Soon after the commencement of the present school-year, we had a fatal case of inflammation of the bowels, in a boy fifteen years old. When he came here, his health was feeble, and the attack was unusually sudden and severe, which terminated his life in four days. These two fatal cases are the only ones I have had occasion to report during the past six years' duty in this Institution.

Sore throat in a mild form has prevailed to quite an extent among the pupils with other slight ailments, none requiring active treatment aside from proper care and nursing by the matron and attendants.

There has been but few accidents; none required special attention; quietude or some simple application has fulfilled all the indications.

In conclusion, I beg to return my thanks to the various officers of the Institution for their courteous attention, kind and cordial assistance, in everything tending to the comfort and welfare of the pupils committed to our care.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. DEVENDORF, M. D.,

Physician in Charge.

DELAVAN, October 1, 1875.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for
the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN:—The following is an exhibit of all moneys received and paid out by me as treasurer:

DR.	
To amount received from former treasurer	\$13,886 58
To amount received from State Treasurer	8,625 00
To amount received from Principal of the Institute for Education of the Deaf and Dumb	723 13
Total	23,234 71
CR.	
By payment of orders drawn pursuant to law, from No. 283 to No. 502, inclusive	\$15,906 75
RECAPITULATION.	
Total amount received.	\$23,234 71
Total amount paid out	15,906 75
Amount in my hands	7,327 96
Amount hands of State Treasurer	8,625 00
.....	15,952 96

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JNO. E. THOMAS,
Treasurer.

Dated, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Articles.	Amount.	Total.
AMUSEMENTS.		
Croquet and balls.....	\$8 85	
Candy and nuts, (Christmas).....	8 80	
Paper-bags, etc.....	1 70	
Sleds and swing.....	8 00	
Stereopticon.....	4 82	
Sleigh-rides.....	4 00	
		\$36 17
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.		
Library-books.....	71 50	
School-books.....	253 82	
Crayons, pencils, etc.....	70 50	
Papers and periodicals.....	57 99	
		453 81
CLOTHING AND EXPENSES OF INDIGENT PUPILS.		
Ready-made clothing.....	355 24	
Material.....	96 12	
Railroad-fare.....	210 55	
Miscellaneous.....	36 16	
		698 07
Drugs and Medicines.....		99 42
FARM AND BARN EXPENSES.		
Wagons, harness, etc.....	97 85	
Hay and straw.....	190 28	
Feed, (meal and bran).....	337 33	
Tools.....	33 68	
Blacksmithing.....	49 50	
Garden and grounds.....	45 89	
Miscellaneous.....	14 50	
		769 03
FUEL.		
Coal, 136 $\frac{1830}{2000}$ tons, @ \$8.98.....	1,230 47	
Charcoal, 121 bushels @ 22 cents.....	27 11	
Wood, 110 $\frac{1}{8}$ cords, @ \$4.....	440 50	
Drayage and weighing of coal.....	97 17	
		1,795 25
HOUSE-FURNISHING.		
Bedding, carpets, etc.....	562 44	
Crockery and table ware.....	100 91	
Hard and wooden ware.....	237 52	
Furniture.....	238 65	
Brooms and brushes.....	104 63	
Miscellaneous articles.....	192 04	
		1,436 19

Summary of expenses—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.	Total.
LAUNDRY.		
Baskets, pins, etc.....	15 03	
Soap.....	165 33	
Starch.....	23 02	
Wringer, irons, etc.....	20 24	
		228 62
LIGHTS.		
Gasoline, 2181½ gallons, @ 17 cents.....	382 65	
Candles, matches, etc.....	26 18	
		408 83
Live stock.....		16 00
MANUFACTURING.		
Cabinet-shop.....	270 16	
Shoe-shop.....	279 64	
		549 80
MANAGERS' AND TRUSTEES' EXPENSES.		
Expenses of trustees.....	707 15	
Expenses of principal.....	85 61	
		792 76
MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.		
Postage and stationery.....	186 18	
Printing.....	25 00	
Architect's services—new plans.....	143 50	
Express and telegraphing.....	66 71	
Freight and drayage.....	360 22	
Miscellaneous.....	108 69	
		890 30
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.		
Smoke-stack contract.....	1,400 00	
Iron ladder in stack.....	5 97	
Architect's fees.....	93 50	
		1,499 47
ORDINARY REPAIRS.		
Glass and putty.....	32 27	
Gutter repairs.....	16 74	
Lumber.....	253 37	
Mortar and cement.....	9 98	
Mason-work.....	39 00	
Labor.....	177 00	
Paints, oils, and painting.....	408 10	
Nails and other hardware.....	74 63	
Steam-fittings and boiler-repairs.....	336 13	
Wall-paper and papering.....	40 50	
Whitewashing and material.....	74 55	
		1,462 27

Summary of expenses—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.	Total.
SUBSISTENCE.		
Bread, 41,141 pounds @ 5 cents	\$1,246 56	
Crackers	57 41	
Flour, 28½ barrels	162 39	
Buckwheat flour, 4 cwt	12 25	
Meal, $\frac{6.6}{100}$ cwt	13 92	
Oat meal, $\frac{9.8}{100}$ cwt	13 63	
		\$1,506 16
<i>Meats—</i>		
Beef, 21,711 pounds	1,616 46	
Veal, 788½ pounds	55 78	
Fresh pork, 363 pounds	32 79	
Salt pork, 699¼ pounds	66 29	
Ham and sausages, 509½ pounds	75 52	
Mutton, 41 pounds	3 28	
Chicken, 652¼ pounds	65 03	
Turkey, 491½ pounds	49 15	
Fish, fresh, 297 pounds	23 86	
Fish, salt, 336½ pounds	29 29	
Fish, smoked halibut, 30 pounds	3 60	
Fish, smoked herring, 3 boxes	1 50	
Fish, Salmon, in cans, 2½ dozen	8 75	
Oysters, in cans, 63 dozen	27 66	
		2,058 96
Ice		31 90
<i>Fruits—</i>		
Green	407 84	
Dried	139 53	
Canned	50 74	
		598 11
<i>Vegetables—</i>		
Cabbage and cauliflower	\$41 85	
Beets and turnips	41 10	
Potatoes, 462 bushels	115 00	
Peas and beans	7 95	
Pumpkins and squashes	1 75	
Miscellaneous	25 06	
		232 71
<i>Groceries—</i>		
Butter, 4,976½ pounds	1,214 45	
Coffee, 1,273 pounds	347 67	
Eggs, 1,413¾ dozen	229 02	
Lard, 714 pounds	105 36	
Molasses, 95 gallons	45 70	
Rice, 200 pounds	17 50	
Syrup, 184 gallons	118 53	
Sugar, brown, 2,511 pounds	237 58	
Sugar, C. C., 3,602 pounds	364 68	
Sugar, white, 1,174 pounds	133 58	
Sugar, maple, 40 pounds	7 20	
Tea, japan, 158 pounds	138 50	
Vinegar, 94 gallons	21 40	
Miscellaneous	340 32	
		3,321 49
Total		7,749 33

Summary of expenses—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Total.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Salaries, principal and teachers	7,975 00	
Salaries, physician and other officers.....	3,775 04	
Wages		11,750 04
		3,134 09
Total.....		14,884 13
Total expenses		33,769 45

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Amount.
Amusements and Means of Instruction.....	\$489 98
Clothing and Expenses of Indigent Pupils.....	698 07
Drugs and Medicines.....	99 42
Farm and Barn.....	769 03
Fuel.....	1,795 25
House-Furnishing	1,436 19
Laundry	228 62
Lights, (exclusive of fixtures).....	408 33
Live-Stock	16 00
Manufacturing	549 80
Managers' and Trustees' Expenses.....	792 76
Miscellaneous Purposes.....	890 30
Permanent Improvements.....	1,499 47
Repairs—Ordinary	1,462 27
Subsistence.....	7,749 33
Salaries and Wages.	14,884 13
Total.....	33,769 45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CABINET-SHOP.

W. H. DE MOTTE, Esq., *Principal.*

In accordance with the by-laws, you will please find below a statement of the condition of the Cabinet-shop, connected with the Institute, for the year ending September 30, 1875.

For what object.	Dr.	Cr.
To stock, material, etc., on hand last report	\$337 85	.....
Salary of master-mechanic.....	925 00	.....
Fuel.....	30 00	.....
Lumber, tools, etc	270 16	.....
By cash sales		\$12 00
Work done for Institute		938 98
Stock, material, etc., now on hand		571 15
Balance.....		40 88
Total ..	1,563 01	1,563 01
To balance	40 88	.....

E. YOUNG,
Master-Mechanic.

DELVAN, October 1, 1875.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SHOE-SHOP.

W. H. DE MOTTE, Esq., *Principal.*

I herewith hand you a statement of the Shoe-shop, connected with the Deaf and Dumb Institute, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

For what object.	Dr.	Cr.
To stock, material, etc., on hand, last report	\$853 79	.....
New leather and tools	279 64	.....
Salary of master	600 00	.....
Fuel.....	20 00	.....
By cash sales.....	.....	\$454 15
Amount charged indigent pupils .....	.....	415 75
Stock, material, etc., now on hand.....	.....	656 99
Accounts uncollectable .....	.....	21 25
Work and material for Institute.....	.....	13 53
Two months' labor of master, vacation.....	.....	100 00
Balance .....	.....	81 76
Total	1,753 43	1,753 43
To balance	81 76	.....

C. H. RIDEOUT,
Master-Mechanic.

DELAVAN, October 1, 1875.

LIST OF PUPILS,

In school within the year ending September 30, 1875.

MALES.

Name.	Town.	County.
Andrews, William B.	Jefferson	Jefferson.
Asenbaur, Sebastian	Theresa	Dodge.
Barker, Sidney R.	Poysippi	Waushara.
Barnhart, Charles	Wautoma	Waushara.
Beeman, George F.	Argyle	La Fayette.
Bevins, George	La Valle	Sauk.
Birk, Gustav	Glen Haven	Grant.
Blair, John W.	Boscobel	Grant.
Blonde, Mike	New Franken.	Brown
Bockman, Ernest J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Boyea, Joseph	Depere	Brown.
Boyea, George	Depere	Brown.
Brown, William E.	Beetown	Grant.
Buckman, William	Hortonville	Outagamie.
Bushel, Louis	Aztalan	Jefferson.
Calahan, Patrick	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Calkins, William A.	Baraboo	Sauk.
Clark, Myron	Fairchild	Eau Claire.
*Clawson, Frank T.	Brodhead	Green.
Clemens, George	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Coke, Fred E.	Brookfield	Waukesha.
Conery, Philip J.	Fall River	Columbia.
Cork, Hugh	Mazomanie	Dane.
Cullen, James F.	Janesville	Rock.
Cullen, William G.	Black River Falls	Jackson.
Dahl, John	Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau.
Danneau, Oliver	Oconto	Oconto.
Deubel, Edmund	Watertown	Jefferson.
Dill, Johan	Newtonburg	Manitowoc.
*Donegan, Edward S.	Janesville	Rock.
Dorn, Leonard	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Drinkwine, Elick	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
Drinkwine, Joseph	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
Eberle, Martin	West Bend	Washington.
*Eldridge, Charles E.	West Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Engbert, Leonard	New Franken	Brown.
Ernest, Edwin H. K.	Oshkosh	Winnebago.

Catalogue of Pupils—Male—Continued.

Names.	Town.	County.
Falk, Edwin J	Stettin	Marathon.
Feldt, Augustus	Bay View	Milwaukee.
Ferries, Francis M.	Tomah	Monroe.
*Field, Sievart S.	Racine	Racine.
Florey, Elmer L	Lyndon	Sheboygan.
Foy, Thomas	Madison	Dane.
*Ganger, Karl	Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
Goodneys, Alexander	Stevens Point	Portage.
Gorey, Dennis	Magnolia	Rock.
Grai, Walck	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Grennis, Albert	Merton	Waukesha.
Gromatchki, Waurzon	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Grosenick, Heinrich	Watertown	Jefferson.
Gunderson, Gunder M	Waterford	Racine.
*Hadley, Rufus E	Janesville	Rock.
Haraldsen, Jens	Kilbourn City	Columbia.
Hartt, Stanistan	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hebbard, Perry G	Hamilton	La Crosse.
Hecker, Louis	Mayville	Dodge.
Henry, Albert	West Point	Columbia.
Henry, George A	Glen Haven	Grant.
Henry, Charles	Palmyra	Jefferson.
Hines, John	Sturgeon Bay	Door.
Henp, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
*Hoskins, John H.	Linden	Iowa.
Hubner, Albert	Hubbleton	Jefferson.
Hulburt, Arthur D.	Loganville	Sauk.
Jæckel, George E	Lake Mills	Jefferson.
*Jones, Seth B.	Montello	Marquette.
Karges, Theodore	Burlington	Racine.
Kirk, John J	Sharon	Walworth.
Larson, Lars M	Springville	Vernon.
Larson, Charles M.	Mt. Merris	Waushara.
Lissac, John	Keil	Manitowoc.
Lynch, James	Milford	Jefferson.
May, John H.	Portage City	Columbia.
Meeland, Knud E.	Columbus	Columbia.
*Miller, William	Union Grove	Racine.
*Minert, Garret	Albany	Greene.
Myers, Karl	Kilbourn City	Columbia.
Nøeldner, Ernst W.	Mayville	Dodge.
O'Connel, Dennis	Westfield	Marquette.
*O'Connell, Patrick H.	Westfield	Marquette.
Paplenski, Egnitz	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Pøllmann, Francis	St. Lawrence	Washington.
*Poh, Henry	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
Posski, Josef	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.

Catalogue of Pupils—Male—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Poppy, Charles	Spencer	Marathon
Prochnow, Bernhard F. M.	Paynesville	Milwaukee.
*Russells, John	Decada	Sheboygan.
Reed, Harry	Menasha	Winnebago.
Riggs, Austin W	East Delavan	Walworth.
Riley, Francis W	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Riley, John	Montello	Marquette.
Robinson, Warren	Moscow	Iowa.
*Ryan Michael	Delavan	Walworth.
Ryan, Michael	Portage City	Columbia.
Sampson, Erick L	Norway Grove	Dane.
Seigler, Peter	Madison	Dane.
*Scott, Charles W	Brothertown	Calumet.
Sprendiano, August	Pewaukee	Waukesha.
Stickles, Fred	Madison	Dane.
*Taylor, Samuel J	Montfort	Grant.
Tolles, George	Porter	Rock.
Tschudy, Fridolin F	New Glanas	Green.
Udall, Ralph	Lyons	Walworth.
*Wakefield, William E.	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Wakefield, Claude	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Webb, Charles S.	Sylvan	Richland.
Weller, Americus Emil	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
White, James	Mazomanie	Dane.
White, William F.	Mazomanie	Dane.
White, John	Mazomanie	Dane.
Winters, Charles H.	Highland	Iowa.
Worden, George F.	Oshkosh	Winnebago.

FEMALES.

Name.	Town.	County.
Althaus, Emily	West Bend	Washington.
Andrews, Dora E.	Keshena	Shawano.
Atkins, Alma M.	Wrightstown	Brown.
Baily, Lida	Trimbelle	Pierce.
Baily, Belle	Trimbelle	Pierce.
*Bandow, Wilhelmina	Stevens Point	Portage.
Bartlett, Enerette C.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
*Bates, Emma J.	Sherman	Sheboygan.
Bishop, Ada J.	Union	Rock.
Blonde, Anna	New Franklin	Brown.
Boettcher, Anna	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Boro, Mary	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
*Bunker, Caroline M.	Troy Center	Walworth.
Burger, Mary	Marathon	Marathon
*Carroll, Margaret	Erfurt	Jefferson.
*Conery, Honora	Fall River	Columbia.
Coughlin, Catharine	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
*Cutler, Caroline E.	Tremont	Waupaca.
*Daly, Johanna	Askeaton	Brown.
Dewaezger, Ellene	Brussels	Door.
Dickson, Ellen M.		
Eberhart, Mary A.	Leroy	Monroe.
*Eberle, Emily	Watertown	Jefferson.
Ertman, Mary	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
*Grant, Wilmet U.	Oak Hill	Jefferson.
Gratz, Catharine	Racine	Racine.
Haas, Rosa	Tabor	Racine.
Hanley, Hester	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Haraldsen, Kirten	Kilbourn City	Columbia.
Hackett, Mary	Platteville	Grant.
Hollingsworth, Mary E.	Green Bay	Brown.
Hunnell, Alda F.	Argyle	Is Fayette.
*Hutton, Margaret	Janesville	Rock.
Johnson, Mary C.	Ora Oak	Grant.
*Lafler, Mary A.	Wycocena	Columbia.
McKey, Mary A.	Cedarburg	Ozaukee.
*Mehler, Esther H.	Rockton	Vernon.
Minert, Frances	Albany	Green.
Molster, Annette W.	Merton	Waukesha.
*Morse, Prueella J.	Weyauwega	Waupaca.
Moser, Lina	Gilmanton	Buffalo.
Munsch, Emma	Weyauwega	Waupaca.
Oleson, Tomena	Ontario	Vernon.
Overton, Ella	Wilmot	Kenosha.
Overton, Bella	Wilmot	Kenosha.

Catalogue of Pupils—Females—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Peters, Maria E	Woodland	Dodge.
Peterson, Caroline C	Orange	Juneau.
*Phillips, Evangeline	Dunnville	Dunn.
Prohaska, Rosa	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Redford, Everetta E	Menominee	Waukesha.
Rinder, Celinda	East Troy	Walworth.
Ringrose, Evangeline M	Garden Valley	Jackson.
Rossmann, Emma A	Whitewater	Walworth.
Schiller, Emma	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Schwarz, Charlotte	Watertown	Jefferson.
*Smith, Ella	Green Bay	Brown.
Smith, Jennie O	Wautoma	Waushara.
*Smith, Melinda J	Downsville	Dunn.
Stenzel, Anna	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Stillwell, Mary F	Mazomanie	Dane.
Thibone, Clara	Brussels	Door.
White, Elizabeth	Mazomanie	Dane.
White, Mary J	Sun Prairie	Dane.
Wichtner, Augusta	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Wilhelmi, Mary	Racine	Racine.
*Williams, Cynthia L	Ontario	Vernon.
Wright, Ruth	Le Roy	Dodge.
Zastrow, Amelia	Concord	Jefferson.
Zimmer, Mary	Stevens Point	Portage.

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Number in attendance within the year	112	69	181
*Left within the year	17	17	34
Number present October 1, 1875	95	52	147

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is located at Delavan, Walworth County, on the Western Union Railroad,

It is a *school* for the education of the children and youth of the State who, on account of *deafness*, cannot be instructed in the common school.

The proper age for admission is twelve years; application should not be made for any child under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. It is understood that parents and guardians will allow their children to remain during that period unless their stay is shortened by removal or Providential circumstances. The only time in the year for admission is the beginning of the term, on the first Wednesday of September. The term closes in June. There is no winter vacation.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind will knowingly be admitted; and such, if received, will be discharged on discovery that they cannot be instructed by means of the method, here employed.

All applicants must be free from immoralities of conduct, and from offensive or contagious diseases.

There is no charge for children of the State for board or tuition, but their friends are expected to pay traveling and incidental expenses, and to supply clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school-year, or be sent by express as needed. Ordinary mending is done at the Institute, but the making of garments is no part of its work. Every garment should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. A sum of money, not less than five dollars, should be deposited with the Principal at the beginning of the school-year, for incidental expenses.

All letters respecting applicants should be addressed to the Principal, to whom money should be sent by draft or post-office order.

All letters and express packages for pupils should be marked "Institute for the Deaf and Dumb." Express matter should be prepaid.

Any person knowing of deaf-mute children or youth, not in school, may confer a great blessing on them by sending their names, and the address of their parents, to the Principal of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Walworth County.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

1. Full name of deaf-mute.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Names of parents.
 - Father.
 - Mother.
5. Residence of parents.
 - Town.
 - County.
 - Post-office.
 - Nearest railroad-station.
6. Occupation of father or mother.
7. Nationality of parents.
8. Was the child born deaf?
 - Or, what was the cause of deafness?
 - At what age?
9. Is deafness total, or partial?
10. What is the general health?
11. Is there any imbecility or idiocy?
12. Has it had the Small-pox?
 - Mumps?
 - Measles?
 - Whooping-cough?
13. Are any of the family-connections deaf?

14. Were the parents related before marriage?
15. Names of all the children in the order of age.
Signature of parent or other person making application.
Post-office address.

This form, when filled and signed, should be sent to

W. H. DE MOTTE,
Principal Institute for Deaf and Dumb,
Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis.

NOTICE.

The State supports also an Institution for the Education of the Blind. Persons who cannot see enough to attend the common schools, and are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, are entitled to admission. No charge is made for education of children of citizens of the State.

For further information, address the Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin.

BY-LAWS.

TRUSTEES.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the Institute, as follows:

1. The annual meeting on the first Wednesday of May, at which time they shall elect by ballot, a President, an Executive Committee of two, and a Treasurer, from their own number, also a Secretary and a Steward, who may or may not be of their own number.

2. A meeting at the close of the school-term in June, for the appointment of officers and the fixing of salaries; for determining the repairs and improvements during vacation, and for the consideration of such other matters as demand attention for the ensuing year.

3. A meeting on the third Wednesday of October, at which they shall examine the accounts for the fiscal year ended, make estimates for the legislative appropriations, and prepare to report to the Governor of the State the condition and wants of the Institute.

The President or two members of Board may call special meetings. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum, and have power, in case of a vacancy, to elect any officer of the Institute.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall have the general oversight of the Institute, in accordance with the regulations of the Board, during the intervals of its meeting, convening monthly for the auditing of accounts, examination of the premises, and conference with the Principal concerning the welfare of the Institute.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall give bonds yearly, to be approved by the Board of Trustees, for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as they may determine. He shall draw from the State Treasurer, on warrant signed by the President and Secretary of the Board, all moneys appropriated for the Institute. From funds in his keeping, he shall pay orders issued by the Secretary and countersigned by one member of the Executive Committee, keeping a record thereof. At the Board meeting, in October, and at other times when required, he shall present a full statement of his accounts with the Institute.

THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall make a full and accurate record of the proceedings of the Board, notify its members of regular and of special meetings, sign orders on the State Treasurer, making a minute of the same on the records of the Board, and present to the Governor the annual report of the Trustees. He shall also act as Secretary of the Executive Committee, recording their actions for examination by the Board, and keeping a list of all bills audited by the committee.

THE PRINCIPAL.

The Principal shall reside in the Institute, and be the chief executive in all its departments, carrying out the regulations of the Board of Trustees.

Subject to the approval of the Board, he may make such rules as he deems best for the general good; assign to the teachers pupils for instruction or supervision, and define the duties of each pertaining to the school-room, study, or chapel; he shall prescribe the course and method of instruction, the text-books and apparatus to be employed in teaching, and the kind and degree of discipline to be enforced. He shall direct the Matron in domestic or supervisory duties. He shall seek the improvement—physical, mental, and moral—of the pupils, inculcating religious truth and right principles, yet avoiding the expression of denominational preference.

He shall employ such persons, not specified as officers of the Institute, as are necessary for its efficient yet economical management in each department, fix their wages, and dismiss them for good cause.

He shall keep full records of the administration of the Institute, its members, teachers, and pupils, in a form to exhibit its condition and to indicate the steps of its developing history, and its accomplished results.

He shall oversee and direct the Steward in making the necessary ordinary purchases and see that a definite account of the same be presented monthly to the Executive Committee, referring all extraordinary items to the Trustees for their approval before purchasing.

He shall be prepared to state to the Board, at any meeting, the condition of the Institute, and at the meeting in October, present a written report.

Between the meetings of the Board, he shall advise with the Executive Committee.

THE STEWARD.

The Steward shall, under the direction of the Principal and Executive Committee, purchase provisions and other necessary articles for the Institute, and see that the same are properly taken care of and economically used.

He shall keep plain, clear, and exact accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and present the same with the vouchers therefor, to the Executive Committee at their monthly meetings for examination.

He shall see that the buildings are properly warmed, that the grounds and buildings are kept in order, and that the live-stock is properly taken care of.

He shall pay special attention to the manner in which the watchman performs his duties, and report all irregularities to the Principal.

He shall, under the direction of the Principal, consider the male pupils as under his special care, when they are not under the charge of the teachers.

He shall be governed, in the discharge of the duties of his office, by the rules and regulations made by the Principal and Board of Trustees.

TEACHERS.

The Teachers shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, on consultation with the Principal. They shall instruct the pupils under the direction of the Principal, and perform such other duties connected with the other departments of instruction and supervision as he may from time to time require.

They shall attend the daily devotions, and take such part in the religious instruction of the pupils as may be assigned them by the Principal.

MATRON.

The Matron shall be appointed by the Board, on consultation with the Principal, and shall have charge of the female pupils out of school-hours, and a general direction of the domestic affairs of the Institute, under direction of the Principal.

PHYSICIAN.

The Physician shall be elected annually by the Board. He shall visit the Institute when notified; shall prescribe for the sick; shall look carefully to the sanitary condition of the Institute and its surroundings; and faithfully perform all the duties in the line of his profession. He shall report the condition of his department at each regular meeting of the Trustees, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, or the Board may require.

MASTER-MECHANICS.

The Master-Mechanics shall be appointed by the Board, on consultation with the Principal, and shall have charge of the shops, and the supervision and instruction of the pupils assigned to them, in their respective trades, and perform such labor in the line of their occupation as may be required of them, and report to the Principal the condition of their shops, when he shall require.

PUPILS.

Pupils shall be received and dismissed only by the Principal, with the sanction of the executive committee.

Every pupil who has not been vaccinated, before being received into the Institute, shall be vaccinated without delay.

Pupils honorably dismissed from the Institute, shall receive a certificate signed by the President and Secretary.

Pupils shall not be allowed to retain any pocket-money, but on admission shall deliver the same to the Principal, who shall cause it to be credited on his books, and returned in such sums as he may deem advisable, the object for which it is furnished being specified.



DOCUMENT 6.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Northern Hospital for the Insane,

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. M. SKEELS,	- - - - -	Ripon.
CHARLES D. ROBINSON,	- - - - -	Green Bay.
J. T KINGSTON,	- - - - -	Necedah.
D. W. MAXON,	- - - - -	Cedar Creek.
THOMAS D. GRIMMER,	- - - - -	Oshkosh.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT:
D. W. MAXON.

SECRETARY:
CHARLES D. ROBINSON.

TREASURER:
THOMAS D. GRIMMER.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT:
WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN:
JAMES H. McBBIDE, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WILLIAM H. HANCKER, M. D.

STEWARD:
JOSEPH BUTLER.

MATRON:
MRS. L. A. BUTLER.

Trustees' Report.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

The Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane have the honor to present their third annual report for the current year, ending September 30, 1875, together with the report of the Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers.

The prominent features embraced in the history of this Hospital-year now ended, briefly stated, are an unparalleled pressure for admission of patients, largely beyond our power to receive them ; the near completion of the new south wing, which will within a few months add a capacity for patients about double that of the present Hospital ; an undiminished success in the treatment of patients ; the absence of any material accident or misfortune ; a prolific product from the farm and garden attached to the Institution ; and in general, through a bounteous Providence, a year of the greatest good results which could have been asked for.

The report of Superintendent Kempster, herewith appended, and to which we respectfully refer, will inform you that there have been treated during the year 351 patients, of which 57 have been discharged, and 18 have died ; leaving under treatment at this time 276. That the utmost efforts have been made to entertain the great numbers seeking admission here, will be understood when we refer to the fact that the building now in use was originally intended to accommodate but 150 patients, and that the utmost which was apportioned to it, in the division of the State assigned to this Hospital district, was 215. It has already been shown, however, by our last annual report, that all available space in the building, including the attics and other places not originally designed for patients' quarters, were fitted up and brought into use ; extra bedding, furniture, and other appliances were added ; and from 250 patients, to which the pressure for admissions had run it up at the

close of the last Hospital year, we now have to report a total of 276. What will be the result as to meeting the demand when the new wing, now nearly ready, shall be brought into use, it is not now possible to say ; but as a reapportionment of the State must be made when our added capacity is reached, an additional number of counties will be assigned to this Hospital district, and as the accumulation of insane people, now existing in the poor-houses and jails will be poured in, it is quite possible that our enlarged Hospital will find itself, as soon as its doors are opened, again overflowing. Upon this point we ask your favorable consideration and that of the legislature to the recommendations of Superintendent Kempster as to the providing of an additional building, in connection with this Hospital, for the care of incurable insane. That plan, besides relieving this building of a considerable number of patients who may properly be removed from it to give place to curable cases, would give that class a safe and comfortable asylum, at the smallest expense, and at the same time insure them the constant care and presence of the best medical treatment. Plans and estimates of cost in detail, for the accommodation of 230 of this class are herewith submitted. These estimates do not exceed \$115,000, for which we ask an appropriation at an early time as possible.

For a comprehensive and intelligent description of the Hospital as it now stands, we refer you to the Superintendent's report. It is an institution which, in its construction, equipment, and operation, we feel a personal as well as a State pride, and trust that, when it is fully completed and has entered upon its grand mission, may be pointed to as not second to any in this or any other country. Its total cost, as it stands to-day, has been \$625,250—a sum which appears small compared with similar institutions in older States, which, with no larger capacity than this one, have cost upwards of a million of dollars.

We respectfully call attention to the recommendations of the Superintendent to make provisions for improving the farm, beautifying the grounds, and making the outer appliances of the Hospital as useful as the inner ones. In the pressing need for the present use of every dollar the State could give us for the immediate preparation of the building, the grounds and farm have necessarily had to wait their long postponed turn. What it is ultimately

capable of, the results of its tillage in its present imperfect condition may be judged by the appended report of the Steward.

The crops included almost all varieties of products, among which are mentioned 1,224 bushels of potatoes, 107 tons of hay, 1,517 bushels of oats, 5,280 lbs. pork, 850 bushels of corn, 54 bushels of beans, 735 bushels turnips, and a vast amount of other products, of a total cash value to the Institution of \$12,997.27. As an item also of the inner economy of the Institution, the Matron's report shows 3,650 articles of clothing, bedding, and other useful work to have been manufactured. Another item which will be appreciated shows that the lighting of the Hospital has been done by gas manufactured on the premises at a cost of only \$1.98 per M. feet.

The various contracts for the south wing are some of them now completed and others approaching completion with a reasonable certainty of coming within the time fixed by contract. The main work of the building has been done by John Bentley & Son; the heating, gas, and water fixtures by Goodman & Mooers, and the boilers by Richard Davis. For a more detailed history of the contracts, reference is made to the report of the Building Committee, herewith submitted. It is only just to say that all of the contractors seem to have studied how to perform best and most satisfactory their several works, rather than how to make the most money out of them. And it is also proper to bear testimony to the skilful and faithful performance of duty of Mr. H. C. Koch, the accomplished architect of the new building. In asking attention to the elaborate and able report of Superintendent Kempster, it is an appropriate opportunity to renew our testimony in behalf of his marked adaptation to the position he occupies, his patient and conscientious discharge of his difficult duties, and of the great and controlling share which he has contributed in bringing this Hospital to the advanced rank it holds among its sister institutions.

We also endorse in the fullest manner the testimony in his report to the personal worth and valuable services of Assistant Physicians McBride and Hancker; Mr. Butler, the Steward; the Matron, Mrs. Butler, and their assistants in the management of the Hospital. In their several capacities they have contributed not only their labors in the accomplishment of its main results, but to each of them is due a share of the economy which has characterized its wor

Herewith are submitted estimates for the ensuing year :

For current expenses for the maintainance of 550 patients for 15 months from the 1st of January next.....	\$160,875 00
Farm and improvements.....	3,500 00
For altering and enlarging gas-house.....	2,000 00
For additional oven for bakery.....	1,200 00
For additional apparatus in laboratory ..	500 00
For additional heating apparatus in the north wing.....	1,000 00
For hose and hose fixtures	1,500 00
For additional wing and hospital for chronic insane, as were fully set forth and recommended in reports for 1874 and 1875.....	115,000 00

The above estimate for current expenses is based on the probable fact that the Institution will be called upon to maintain an average of 550 patients from January 1, 1876 until the appropriation for 1877, covering one year and three months.

In conclusion we thank you and through you the legislature and the people of Wisconsin for a continual interest and generosity in behalf of this Institution and invoke their continuence in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SKEELS,
 J. T. KINGSTON,
 D. W. MAXON,
 C. D. ROBINSON,
 T. D. GRIMMER,

Trustees.

Superintendent's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws, I have the honor herewith to submit the third annual report.

The movement of the population of the Institution is exhibited by the following table:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1874.....	126	124	250
Admitted during the year.....	59	42	101
Whole number under treatment.....	185	166	351
Discharged.....	43	32	75
Discharged recovered.....	13	8	2
Discharged improved.....	14	12	26
Discharged unimproved.....	7	3	10
Died.....	9	9	18
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1875.....	142	134	276

Daily average under treatment, 257.7.

The fiscal year was begun with 250 patients, but there has been a steady increase in the number of patients as the following monthly average will show:

1874.	
October	250
November	252
December	255
1875.	
January	257
February	255
March.....	256
April	252
May	251
June	256
July	265
August	270
September	272

The greatest number in the Hospital at one time was 280. This has led to great over-crowding and many inconveniencies, but the condition of the persons thus crowded was so much better than it would have been in the several county receptacles, that it was but a matter of common humanity to admit them. Discrimination was made between the counties having suitable receptacles for retention, and those having none; and it is from the latter source that we have received the additional number which has so increased our monthly average. Notwithstanding the increased number admitted, and the well-known crowded condition of the Hospital, there has been a constant effort on the part of county officers and other persons particularly interested, to secure the admission of other patients. We have been compelled to decline receiving more until accomodation was furnished by the completion of the south wing.

By close attention to the known hygienic principles, the Hospital has been kept entirely free from what is known as "hospitalism." No form of epidemic has prevailed; indeed, the health of the entire household has been excellent.

No accident or injury of any kind has occurred, even upon the most crowded wards.

Of the 101 cases admitted during the year, but three died; one man of gangrene of the lung, one of consumption, and one of gen-

eral paresis. The others, fifteen in number, had been residents of this Hospital for more than one year, and some had been insane for many years, as the appropriate table will show.

The ratio of mortality on the whole number treated for the year is a fraction over five per cent.; of those admitted during the year a fraction under three per cent. The largest number of deaths were caused by consumption (ten); three were the result of epilepsy, and one died apoplectic; one was a case of general paresis, as above stated, and one died of old age and exhaustion.

The table showing the duration of the disease in those who died will show that it is not immediately fatal to life, particularly after the disease has assumed a chronic form. In all cases except one the disease had existed for more than one year, and in more than one-half the cases for upwards of three years; while in seven it had lasted five, six, seven, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and twenty-one years, respectively.

More than one-half the cases admitted during the year were chronic when admitted; that is, the disease had existed from six months to thirty-one years. Less than one-fourth of the number were what are generally called acute cases; hence we are compelled to draw the deduction that less than one-fourth of those admitted will recover, if we base our opinion on the grounds heretofore expressed, and we may safely do so.

Twenty-one persons were discharged recovered, and twenty-six more were discharged improved, that is they were quiet and comfortable, presented no evidence of delusion, but had not regained their full mental vigor. Nevertheless, they were in such a condition as to permit them to return to their homes. Some of them we have heard from since their discharge, and they continued to do well. Not one has yet been returned, nor have we received an application to re-admit them. Some were discharged to make room for cases apparently more hopeful.

The table indicating duration of insanity before admission, of those who were discharged recovered, will show that in all but three, the perceptible mental aberration had existed less than seven months, which confirms the oft-repeated statement of the necessity for the immediate treatment of the disease, if we expect to overcome its encroachments.

The statistical register, shows that of the 101 admissions during

the year, there was direct hereditary tendencies to the disease in twenty-six; the twenty-six people had thirty-nine relatives who are now or have been insane; by relatives we mean immediate kinship. Doubtless there are others who have an insane ancestry, but we are not always able to get reliable statistics upon these important points, because patients are often brought by persons who know nothing about their family history. The hereditary transmission was manifest in the several branches as follows: from the paternal branch, seven men, and two women; from the maternal branch, two men and two women; from the paternal and maternal branches, one woman; while the balance have insane relatives among uncles, aunts, or first cousins.

Some interesting and instructive facts have been observed during the past year relative to the subject of heredity.

A young man was admitted during the preceding year, presenting the symptoms described by some writers under the head of "moral insanity." It was stated that he had no hereditary tendencies. It was impossible to get him to express delusions, and the history that accompanied him gave the information, that he was a "bad boy" but not "really crazy," that he had been an inmate of the Reform School and county jail alternately, and that they could do nothing with him in either place. He remained some months in the Hospital in about the same state as when he was admitted, making mischief as opportunity presented, and particularly inciting disturbances among weak-minded patients, thieving small things which were of no value to him; and at times exhibiting considerable mental activity, more than would have been expected from a person brought up with the surroundings from which he came. His father had been for many years addicted to the habit of intemperance. After some time he developed a violent maniacal attack characterized by great muscular activity and mental unrest. He was incoherent—versatile and completely controlled by delusions. The maniacal excitement gradually subsided, and as he was convalescing from the attack, the patient's mother was admitted presenting all the phenomena of a case of acute mania, with exalted delusions and great maniacal excitement. After a time her maniacal symptoms subsided, and we ascertained from her that her mother, the boy's grand-mother, had also been insane, and that physical deterioration in other respects,

principally consumption, had been undermining the health of the family for several years.

The young man had been frequently punished in the county jail for petty thefts and other minor offences, but had he committed a grave offense against the law, it would have been difficult to persuade a jury that the man was not responsible for his actions, and a prediction that he would most likely eventually become violent, might, and doubtless would have been looked upon as an unwarrantable assumption of knowledge. The prediction was made however at the time of his admission.

The case recalls two others, occurring within my observation of a similar character, so far as it relates to the so called "moral insanity." These were both young men who after years of "misbehavior and unruly life," eventually became violently insane, and presented all the characteristics attending maniacal paroxysms.

It has been observed that persons who have had attacks of this form of insanity, do not recover from the condition of dementia to which they appear to be particularly liable, as readily as others who have maniacal paroxysms of the same degree of intensity, but whose attacks are not preceded by the long continued "moral" perversity which characterizes the form of mental disease just mentioned; and we fear that the young man now here will not recover from the attack.

While it is not desirable to assume that all criminality is the result of disease, yet there appears to be a proportion of cases like the one above mentioned living on the border line, or indeed we should say within the boundaries of the insane state, the symptoms of mental disease becoming more and more apparent until the time arrives when self-control can be no longer exerted and violence and incoherence proclaim to the unskilled observer the actual departure from the normal condition, and establishes incontrovertibly the existence of a disease, the symptoms of which had been hitherto regarded as the vagaries of a criminal. A case in point occurred a short time since in England, where a young man presented an empty pistol at the person of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. At his trial one of the most skillful physicians, who for many years had devoted himself to the study of mental diseases in all their relations, testified positively that the young man was insane. Notwithstanding the testimony, the young man was transported, but recently he has

been returned to England for confinement in a hospital for insane, the disease manifesting itself in a manner so unmistakeable that the jailor's opinion, corroborating that of the celebrated psychologist, decided the diagnosis, and the patient was remanded for treatment.

One man was admitted who made a desperate attempt to commit suicide, but who subsequently recovered. We learned afterwards that at or about the same age his father and mother had been insane, and the father had committed suicide; a paternal uncle had also committed suicide while suffering from melancholia. A woman became insane immediately after child-birth; her history indicates that her mother and two maternal aunts had also been insane. This woman attempted suicide. Another woman who had committed arsenic, and threatened homicide, presented a history of heredity, the mother having been insane, and two of the children, sisters to our patient were also insane. A woman aged 24 years became violently insane after a short period of general ill health, and on recovering mentally, had a profuse hæmorrhage from the lungs; examination revealed consumption well advanced. This young woman's mother had been insane for twenty years. One woman admitted had two brothers commit suicide near the same age, and she had made several decided attempts to kill herself, her two sisters had also been insane and had attempted self-destruction.

These facts are selected from among others to substantiate, if confirmatory proof was needed, the statements made in our last annual report, relative to the direct influence of hereditary taint. Another important feature noticed, and of which a table has been prepared, is the large proportion of hereditary transmission noticed among those who had made deadly assaults upon other persons, or who had committed the high crimes. We select one case as typical. A young man who had always been orderly, descending from a somewhat remarkable family, was admitted to the Hospital fully under the influence of delusions, which had impelled him to make a determined attempt upon his father's life; he had quietly made all arrangements for the assault, and when alone and unobserved he cut his father with a knife, and also assaulted his brother. This man's paternal grand-father had been insane; his father was eccentric, (?) and several paternal uncles and cousins had been or were insane at the time this young man was admitted. The record shows

that from the opening of the Hospital, one hundred and four persons have been admitted who have committed, attempted or threatened, so that there was no question as to the intent, to kill certain persons or themselves, or to burn their own property or the property of others. The cases were all comparatively quiet, and were considered harmless till the commission of the act.

Of this number upwards of *thirty-three* per cent. presented a history of hereditary taint.

In the American Journal of Insanity for July 1875, there is an article on Homicide in Insanity, by John P. Gray, M. D., giving a history of fifty-eight persons who had committed homicide. Twelve of these persons had dementia; twelve, melancholia; nine, chronic mania; five, epilepsy; five, acute, and four sub-acute mania; two paroxysmal mania; two, general paresis; two, delerium tremens; one, mania a potu, and four not insane.

Thirty-three per cent. of the whole number presented hereditary taint, and twenty-seven led intemperate lives. Thirty-three of the fifty-eight were suffering from a form of insanity not ordinarily liable to outbursts of maniacal violence. While on the subject of heredity, the following facts relative to degeneration in the form of bodily disease aside from insanity, appear interesting.

Of the earlier admissions—the cases transferred—no record was obtained of the points in question, and this materially reduces the percentage; probably the percentage based upon the number admitted for one year would represent the approximate number for all. We find, however, that of all admitted from the opening of the Hospital, fifteen and one-half per cent. presented a history of physical degeneracy in some form derived from their ancestors, principally consumption and cancerous affections. While of those admitted for the year, which is probably a more correct proportion, twenty-six per cent. had direct hereditary taint of some disease liable to recur in offspring. These statistics were given by some member of the patient's family, and may therefore be regarded as accurate, care having been taken to exclude all those cases about which there appeared to be a doubt.

In this same line of investigation, but not directly connected with the subject of insanity further than as an illustration of heredity, we have come upon one of the most remarkable instances of hereditary taint perhaps on record. The account is condensed

from a description of the family given by R. L. Dugdale, Esq., addressed to Dr. Elisha Harris, of New York, and printed in the circulars of information of the Bureau of Education, number 6, for 1875.

There lived in Ulster county, New York State, between the years 1760 and 1825, six women who were sisters and half-sisters, from whom were descended five generations of vagabonds, offenders, paupers, and criminals, their descendants numbering in all *twelve hundred persons*.

The parentage of these six women is not positively ascertained, Two of them were half-sisters to the other four. Five of these sisters married, the sixth could not be traced for she moved out of the country. Of the five who married three had illegitimate children before marriage. The first, Margaret had one bastard son, who is the grand-father and great-grand-father of the distinctively criminal line. The second sister had two illegitimate sons who do not appear to have had any descendants. The third sister had four children, three boys and one girl, the three oldest being mulattoes and the youngest, a boy, white. The fourth sister was reported chaste. The fifth was the mother of one of the distinctively pauperized lines, and as above stated the history of the sixth sister cannot be ascertained. Margaret, who was the mother of the distinctively criminal line, was a coarse white woman, who did washing and chores. She was not a criminal—was temperate—was not industrious, and received help from the town. She died in 1825 at the age of 60 or 65 years.

The descendants of these women have been early settlers in the country, and squatters on the soil where they have lived. They have followed hunting and fishing and fighting by turns. Their houses are mostly built of logs and are similar to the slave hovels. These hovels consist of one large room, in which all ages, sexes, relations, and strangers "bunked" indiscriminately. Under these circumstances chastity is the exception, illicit intercourse the rule and illegitimate offspring the natural result. A few of these houses have two rooms, but so firmly has habit established modes of living that they all sleep in one room. Among the earlier members the forms of crime were murder, violence to women, and predatory expeditions upon the neighboring farmers. The children have been

debauched in all forms from infancy, and have been whipped to make them steal.

The most prominent feature in all these generations is licentiousness. In the generation of Margaret, 50 per cent. of the women were prostitutes, and in each and all the succeeding generations 50 per cent. of the women were prostitutes, including persons who were only 12 years of age. In families where the brothers were criminals the sisters were prostitutes with hardly an exception. Very little crime was found to occur among the women. The explanation is perhaps to be found in the fact that the tendency of human beings is to obtain a living in the direction of the least resistance, and as this direction for women of this class is by prostitution, they enter that vocation. Thus the prostitute may be considered the analogue of the thief, both being the product of the same general conditions of parentage and training, the difference in the career being only an accident of sex.

In the sixth generation we find two brothers who are thieves, who have two sisters who are prostitutes. In another family we find a brother and sister, the one a thief the other a prostitute. Their mother was a prostitute and kept a brothel; their grandmother was a prostitute and their grandfather was an expert thief. In another family we find the mother a prostitute, the father a criminal, the grandmother a prostitute and the grandfather a criminal. In tracing the history of the descendants of these sisters, there are found groups which may be considered distinctively industrious, distinctively criminal, distinctively pauper, and specifically diseased. These distinctions run along lives of descent so that they can be traced from generation to generation, the breaks in the line at certain points indicating with great precision the modifying effects of disease, training or fortuitous circumstances which have intervened and changed the current of the career.

Venereal disease is very common among them as might be expected from their licentious habits. In some of the cases it is hereditary and some of the diseases are marked by pauperism, idiocy, intemperence, still-births, and deformed progeny. It is the opinion of medical men who have had ample opportunities for observation that from 25 to 38 per cent. of these people are affected with venereal disease in some form.

In regard to pauperism in the State of New York, 1.26 per cent.

of the entire population are paupers; while in these people 9.02 per cent. are paupers—seven times more.

Of the criminals in the State, less than 1 per cent. of the population are of that class, while among these people more than 10 per cent are criminals—and if we take only the descendants of the illegitimate branch of Margaret, it is .2327 per cent., or thirty times more than in the general population. As to the entailment of vice, pauperism, crime, and disease, the essential object of the method of investigation, required that the genealogical history should be divided into two lines of research. First, as to heredity, which is defined as those traits of character and physical constitution which are inherited from the parents; and secondly, the surrounding of each individual after birth, and which tend to modify or deepen the original character. It was the object in thus separating the two elements which contribute to mold the growth of the individual, to determine how much of the character is due to forces which are beyond immediate human control, and how much to circumstances, which by being modified or substituted, will modify the character sufficiently to convert a probable criminal career into an actually honest one. The answer to this question lies at the basis of all prison-discipline, determining in what cases reformation is possible, to what degree, and by what methods.

In determining how much of the career is due to pure heredity, and how much to subsequent modifying effects, it may be stated in a general way, that where an inheritable disease or structural characteristic is organized during the ante-natal period, as for instance, constitutional syphilis, idiocy, or insanity, it does not seem to be greatly modifiable by subsequent events, aside from correct training, but dominates the fate of the individual. In this way, it would seem that limits to mental or physical power are fixed by heredity. But when we come to that portion of character which is the result of post-natal development, which includes the organization and co-ordination of thought, the foundation of the will and the establishment of just moral conceptions, it is found that the hereditary characteristics of the parents are greatly modifiable by the nature of the social environment. In other words, capacity is determined by heredity and developed and governed by education. For instance, where hereditary thieving exists, if the environment should be such as to become an exciting cause, the individual will

be an incorrigible thief; but if he be protected from temptation, that individual may lead an honest life, with some chances in favor of the entailment stopping there.

It appears that heredity in pauperism is more fixed than heredity in crime. As crime is generally due to the misdirection of faculty, it is therefore answerable to discipline, while pauperism is due to absence of vital power and is in a large proportion of cases accompanied by disease, and this determines the successive loss of capacity from generation to generation until the line is extinct.

There have been three cases of reformation in these descendents, two of them in the fifth generation. They were each the children of unpunished thieves, and they have committed many offenses, one of them beginning at the age of 12 years and has received an aggregate imprisonment of fourteen years. They all reformed before their thirty-third year, and two are successful managers of stone-flagging quarries of their own. It is believed that there is great significance in the fact that their reformation took place before their thirty-third year, for it is in accordance with the law of development of the brain and nervous system.

Explaining this fact in a popular way, it may be stated that in the growth of each individual, that portion of the nervous system which brings the lungs, heart, stomach, &c., into sympathetic action with each other is first organized, then the spinal column which chiefly brings the movements of the limbs and body under control. Third, that portion of the brain which registers the impression made upon the senses, and fourth the reason, the judgment and the will, which give the adult the power to hold in check the passions which otherwise would produce crime if allowed full sway. Now the judgment and the will are not fully organized till between the thirtieth and thirty-fifth year, and as this is the case it is easy to understand that a boy who is a petty thief at eighteen or twenty, may outgrow his habits of theft as he grows older, simply because the development of the brain organizes an experience which teaches that honesty is the most advantageous. Before the age of full maturity is reached, say the thirty-third year, the growth of the mind is an agent spontaneously working for reformation. Therefore any system of reformatory discipline and education which does not save a large per cent. of its offenders under twenty years of age, is an administrative monstrosity.

The true criminal lacks continuity of effort. Steady plodding work which is the characteristic of those who are deservedly successful in life, is deficient in him, and needs to be organized as a constituent of his character. Hence the necessity for a thorough industrial training of those children who are sent to the reformatory. The direction of the least resistance will then be the path of honest industry, and with this conviction as an accepted rule of conduct, and the practice of it an organized habit, reformation is secured permanently.

With such illustrations as those above cited before us it would seem impossible to dwell too long or too emphatically upon a subject fraught with so much that is to make or mar the future, and we cannot close the subject of heredity with more appropriate words than those uttered by Wm. B. Carpenter, M. D., in his Principles of Mental Physiology, so thoroughly are we impressed with their force and soundness. Speaking of man's effort to modify heredity, he says: "And thus we are justified in believing that in so far as we improve our own intellectual powers, and elevate our own moral nature by watchful self discipline, we are not merely benefiting ourselves, and those to whom our personal influence extends, but we are improving the intellectual and moral constitution which our children and our children's children will inherit from us. It is when we regard not merely the accumulation of knowledge, but the development of the thinking power of the race—the "Universal Human Reason"—as *progressive*, that we feel the strongest call to exert ourselves to foster and direct that development. For every man who leaves behind him the expression of great Thoughts, the record of noble deeds, or the creation of a lofty imagination, not merely helps to educate each successive generation as it comes, in the use and enjoyment of them, but contributes to *enlarge its capacity for such use and enjoyment, and this in an ever increasing degree*. What motives to the highest exertion of our powers can be more inspiring or more disinterested?"

The number of cases of insanity appearing to depend directly upon intemperance and vice, admitted during the year, is eleven; but we find a much larger proportion who crave some form of stimulant even from the date of admission. The habit of intemperance is not an easy one on which to procure statistics; for while persisted in, people do not appear to be desirous of having the fact

known, unless they are so far lost to all morals as to rejoice in their own disgrace. From various sources we glean facts showing that insanity as a direct result of intemperance, is increasing both in this country and abroad. Nor is this surprising; it is merely adding weight to what is known to result from continued dram-drinking. It has long been known that continued intemperance in drinking proves disastrous to the integrity of the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys, producing destructive diseases in these organs. We also know that the brain-tissue of habitual drunkards becomes hardened. It is not surprising that this organ, the brain, composed of the most delicately formed cells and fibres, which are steeped in an agent foreign to their purposes either of growth or healthy action, interfering with the processes of their nutrition, eventually fails to perform its office properly, and yields at last to the overpowering effects of the stimulant, precipitating the individual into a condition of brain-disease, which experience proves is one of the most intractable forms of insanity.

Nine epileptics have been admitted. This peculiarly unfortunate class are seldom benefitted, except as their surroundings can be made more comfortable, and they can be prevented from doing mischief while under the influence of the epileptic furor. One of the persons admitted had an unpleasant habit of setting fire to buildings immediately after a fit, and several barns and out-houses were destroyed before the propensity became known. One was in the habit of violently assaulting members of his family after a fit, rendering his stay at home absolutely unsafe. One man was admitted whose attacks of epilepsy were directly traceable to the habit of masturbation; he was usually violent after a fit, (the fit following the act,) and in one of his paroxysms of violence he attacked a neighbor, who attempted and succeeded for the time in quieting his excitement, by beating him over the head with a club, cutting several ugly gashes in his scalp. The wounds were not yet closed when he was admitted.

During the year we have made use of a remedy known as Nitrite of Amyl in a large number of cases of epilepsy, and with great benefit. Cases liable to attacks where one fit follows another so rapidly that the unconsciousness continues for hours (the Status Epilepticus) were almost immediately relieved by the prompt use of

the medicine, and the maniacal fury usually succeeding these attacks has been entirely relieved in every case.

While we cannot speak of the *curative* effects of the remedy, it certainly possesses features that demand attention, as it so promptly relieves this frightful disorder of some of its unpleasant features. As a consequence of the use of the Amyl, the Epileptic ward has been relieved of much of the noise and excitement usually found in wards devoted to the care of this class of patients.

Dr. James H. McBride, the first assistant physician, published an excellent article in the Chicago Journal of Mental and Nervous Disorders for April, 1875, embodying the results of experimentation upon the lower animals and our observation of its effect upon epileptics in this Hospital.

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1874-5 has enabled us to fit up a laboratory for the purpose of making scientific investigations. The instruments procured thus far are equal to any in the country.

It is a matter of congratulation that this institution enters at once upon the study of so important a subject as the causation of insanity and the pathological lesions observed, and it will be our earnest endeavor to add a little to the knowledge which shall enable us to understand more fully the changes that occur in the brain and other tissues which have a direct influence in the production of the disease. Continued research in this department confirms opinions elsewhere expressed as to the positive changes in tissue observed in every case of insanity examined. The cumulative evidence is alone needed to establish this fact of a diseased state beyond a doubt and place the facts in such a light before all that the metaphysical speculations concerning insanity shall soon be among the things of the past.

A number of interesting specimens directly illustrating the brain changes observed, have been prepared during the year, and can be seen by those interested in this subject in the laboratory. A description of these specimens would hardly be in place in a general report of this character.

While insanity has been regarded as a disease by prominent men, on both continents, few have interested themselves sufficiently to make direct and special investigations into the exact conditions of

the diseased structure found in these cases, hence but little has been written upon the subject in the text books.

The difficulties surrounding the investigations are numerous, and require patient, painstaking, continued labor to perfect all the parts necessary to show the changes spoken of; but if persistent research is made in this direction by those who have fitted themselves by study to make them, they will be amply rewarded by the results which will surely be obtained. It is only by prolonged study in this important field that results may be obtained which will enable us to place this disease in its true position, enabling the profession generally to understand its peculiar manifestations as thoroughly as they now understand the manifestations in other forms of disease. It is in this way that the hundreds of persons who have become a burden upon the community as chronic cases are to be kept from this terrible fate. At present the gravity of the symptoms appear to be misunderstood and no treatment is adopted until it is too late to be of efficiency, and life-long disease is entailed upon the sufferer.

Upon consulting the tables of the form of disease at time of admission, and duration before admission, it will be observed how completely this important matter is ignored until the disease becomes firmly established. Sixty-five of those admitted during the year had been insane over three months, that is, they had been so insane as to call forth general comment upon the condition of the person, there is no record of how much longer the person had been complaining before mental aberration became apparent, but in all cases where we have been enabled to get at the facts, we have found that ill health in some form preceded the outbreak of insanity. Insanity is but the symptom of some form of deterioration gradually taking place in the system. It is the outward expression of some process of change which has gradually undermined the health of the individual, generally the process of deterioration is so slow as to be disregarded at first, or indeed it may be unnoticed even by the individual.

The sudden attacks of insanity spoken of simply express a point in the progress of the disease when the individual is unable longer to exert his self control, and not the beginning of the disease itself.

The underlying causes of insanity, the pathological changes preceding the outbreak, are perhaps the slowest in their approaches

of any form of disease, great damage being done to the affected part before the change becomes apparent, or rather before the mental aberration presents itself by abnormal acts. One writer has said that insanity in any form is a chronic disease, and compared with other forms of disease for which active treatment is required, the remark must hold good.

The length of time that elapses after the mental disease manifests itself, and before the person is admitted to the hospital determines in a great majority of cases the results to be expected from treatment. As a rule it may be said that where insanity has existed for a year prior to the admission of the patient, the chances of recovery are slight. There are of course exceptions to this, but in the great majority of cases the statement will be found to be correct. This must not surprise us, when we take into consideration the condition, an actual change in some of the tissues is taking place as a cause, the change being disregarded or ignored is allowed to go on uninterruptedly. As a consequence the whole part affected becomes transformed, and is unable because of the transformation to properly discharge the function which it is the office of the part affected to perform when in its normal or healthy condition, The change having taken place, we are as yet powerless to renew the function of the part, and we have to do with a case of chronic insanity. The period in each case when the process of transformation may be checked is comparatively short, hence the absolute necessity of early treatment.

The Hospital is now so nearly completed that some description of the building and its appliances may not be inappropriate, particularly as it has never been given.

The Hospital proper consists of a central building with wings on each side. The central building is one hundred and six feet long, and sixty feet wide, and is four stories high. This building is used for administrative purposes and contains the business offices and apothecary shop, the living-rooms of the house-staff, and rooms for subordinates; it also contains a room fifty-seven by thirty-six feet which is used as a chapel and lecture-room. In the attic of this building there is an iron tank of three hundred barrels capacity, into which water is pumped to supply this building and some of the adjoining wings, and from which there is a pipe having outlets on the several floors for hose connections.

The wings on each side of the center building are so nearly alike that the description of one will suffice for both. Adjoining the center building is a section of the wing, one hundred and seventeen feet long by fifty-two feet wide; each story containing fourteen single rooms and two associate sleeping-rooms. The single rooms are twelve feet high, nine feet wide, and eleven feet six inches deep. Each room contains one or more windows, seven feet six inches high, by three feet wide. At one end of this section there are rooms for visitors to see friends in, and at the other end a sitting-room, twenty-two by twenty-five feet. At right angles to this section, and connected with it, is another section one hundred and eighteen feet long and forty feet wide, which contains dining-rooms, twelve by thirty feet; bath-rooms, nine by thirteen feet; and water-closets, rooms for clothing, and the attendant's room. Connected with this building, and running parallel to the first section, is another building sixty-five feet long, by forty-two feet wide, which contains eleven single sleeping-rooms and two associate dormitories, the single rooms being all the same size as those above described. The next section runs at right angles again, and is eighty-eight feet long by thirty-six feet wide and contains dining-rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closets. Then comes another section parallel to the first, sixty-six feet long and thirty feet wide. This has six single rooms and an associate dormitory. Then comes another section, again at right angles, which is seventy-two feet by thirty-six, containing eight single rooms and one associate room, also containing bath-rooms and water-closet. All the longitudinal wings are three stories high; two transverse wings are four stories, and one transverse three stories high. The fourth stories of the transverse wings have been arranged to accommodate patients and are as light and cheerful and comfortable as any part of the building. In each of the bath rooms there is a full length bath-tub, hand wash-bowls, and in appropriate places sitz-baths, and a needle-bath, all being arranged for hot and cold water.

Near the bath-rooms are situated the water-closets, so arranged that each hopper is connected with an independant waste-pipe, this iron pipe, five inches in diameter, is connected without bends or elbows directly with the sewer-pipe, where it is properly trapped to prevent the return of gases; the same five-inch pipe is continued directly upwards into the foul-air flue, where it has free opening to

discharge all foul odors into the foul-air duct, which empties itself out of doors. There is but one hopper on each pipe, so that there is no possibility of bad air finding an exit on some other floor; the only opening into the pipe from sewer to foul-air duct is the one where the hopper opens into it; the pipe is trapped at the bottom in the catch-basin, by bending it upon itself so that there is always three inches of water standing in the pipe, and in addition to this the opening of the pipe is underneath two inches of water in the catch-basin. Into the hopper-pipe all the water used in the bath-rooms, wash-basins, &c., discharges, and each hopper has in addition its own flushing-pipe so that a great quantity of water constantly passes through the hopper-pipe, thoroughly cleansing it. The branch sewers into which the catch-basin empties, are also trapped before they enter the main sewer; all traps are provided with hand-holes so that they can be cleansed readily without the necessity of tearing away masonry or digging up the ground.

Water-closets are sometimes great sources of discomfort, and even disease in hospitals, and no pains or expense should be spared to make them sweet, and prevent the noxious gases likely to arise from them, from entering the wards and sleeping rooms.

Recent researches demonstrate conclusively that emanations from sewage are prime factors in the causation of a class of malignant diseases embraced in the term Typhoid. It is therefore absolutely necessary to procure entire exemption from this evil, if we want a healthy hospital. In the arrangement above described it is believed that we have provided thoroughly against sources of contamination from this direction. Each water-closet has its own independent system of ventilation, both upwards and downwards, without aid from the system of forced ventilation, to be described hereafter.

Each ward has its own dining-room thirty-one feet long by twelve feet wide, accomodating all the patients on that particular ward.

In each dining-room there is a closet to keep crockery and table ware in; there is also hot and cold water, and an iron steam-table three feet long by twenty-two inches wide, which has a hollow bottom, into which steam may be turned from the steam pipe, so that the meat, vegetables, &c., which are cooked in the kitchen, can be kept as hot during the meal as when it left the range. Underneath the hot table there is a small shelf, made out

of one-half inch steam pipe, on which all plates, dishes, &c., can be warmed, and in which extra diet for sick can be kept hot during the day, as well as to give additional warmth to the dining-room.

This little contrivance, which is inexpensive, adds materially to the comfort of all concerned. A person is on better terms with himself and everybody else after a hot meal, served well, in a warm room, and it tends to allay irritability among the insane, no less than among the sane.

The dining-room tables are furnished in all respects the same as the tables of any well-regulated household, knives and forks being made use of as freely here as elsewhere. There are but very few patients who can not use knife and fork, and these are so insane as not to be trusted with anything. The dishes are the white ware in use in all families.

It is the aim to make the table cheerful and comfortable. Adjoining each ward there is a brick flue, about three feet square, through which all soiled clothing is dropped into the basement, from whence they are taken to the wash-house by a person designated. There is also another and smaller flue, down which all dust and dirt is swept and which is removed daily. Outside the ward-doors there is a closet made in the brick ventilating shaft, extending from the basement to the foul-air chamber in the attic. These closets have floors made of slats; a current of heated air is driven upwards through the slats into the foul-air ducts. In these closets mops, brooms, scrub-brushes, mop-pails, and all cleaning cloths liable to have an unsavory odor are placed, thus removing another source of foul smell entirely outside the occupied parts of the building. Connecting with each floor of the Hospital there are two pairs of iron stairs, with doors opening into the landings from two sides, so as to facilitate escape from the building should we ever have to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire. On each ward, or in fourteen places in the new south wing, there is a three inch pipe devoted especially to fire purposes. The pipe is connected directly with a pump in the engine-room, which is especially adapted for use in case of fire. The supply of water to this pipe is controlled by a valve in the basement, so that any part of the building may be flooded in a few moments. At least one hundred feet of hose should be attached to each hose connection on the different floors, thus providing every safeguard with which to fight

fire, should it ever befall us. This matter I would particularly urge as one of the greatest importance. Nothing more dreadful can well be conceived than a fire in an institution devoted to the care of the insane.

The wards are all precisely similar, the sleeping-rooms are all the same size, having a cubic space of over thirteen hundred feet; the associate dormitories are arranged to give twelve hundred cubic feet to each occupant. Every room has a warm-air register, nine feet from the floor, and a foul-air ventilator eighteen inches from the floor; there is a transom three inches wide over the top of the door, and the doors are hung one inch from the floor, thus securing a double system of heating and ventilation in each room, the ventilating apparatus being independent of the window. The rooms are situated on each side of a hall or corridor, the hall running the entire length of each section respectively. In the center of each section there is a bay window, fourteen by twenty-eight feet. In this bay, settees are arranged along the sides, and in the center there is a flower stand for house-plants. Behind the settees there are steam pipes arranged to supply warmth more directly in very cold weather, or to supply it altogether during chilly days in the summer time. In each bath-room and water-closet there is a small radiator for supplying additional heat when required.

In the large sitting-rooms there are additional radiators arranged to throw heat directly into the room without being accessible to any but those who have business with them. In each ward in the new wing provision is made for supplying heat in chilly or damp weather, which is independent of the general apparatus.

Experience long ago demonstrated that warm air is an active agent in dispelling malaria, and it certainly adds greatly to the personal comfort of the inmates to have some room or rooms which can be warmed immediately in a damp day in summer without resorting to the general apparatus.

The bedrooms all contain a substantial cottage bedstead, upon which there is a woven wire mattrass, or a straw tick, and a 28-pound hair mattrass, provided with sheets and one or two pairs of blankets weighing ten pounds to the pair, and a coverlet. In the rooms of persons not liable so injure furniture, there is a small bureau and chairs; and for sick, easy-chairs, stands, &c., and a strip of carpet at

the bed-side, some rooms being carpeted entire. There are also rocking-chairs and lounges in some of the wards.

The whole of our appropriation for furniture has been used to procure the best of bedding, good table-ware, and such tables, chairs, stands, &c., as were absolutely necessary, leaving the purchase of lounges and the little extras that go to make up a complete building, to the future, believing that, from time to time, our legislators will appropriate means to enable us to procure these articles.

The bay-windows above mentioned are used for sitting-rooms in some of the wards, and the rooms designated as sitting-rooms have been devoted to sleeping-rooms, thus allowing us to accommodate an additional number of patients. This we have been obliged to do, the friends applying for the admission of their relatives who were in jail, overpowering the desire to arrange the Hospital just as it should be arranged; this course seems most humane, and for the present best.

The entire south wing is heated by the modified Gold's radiator, arranged in groups or stacks, in the basement of the building. After the most careful examination of prominent hospitals throughout the country, and after obtaining the results of experimentation conducted under the observation of some of the oldest and most experienced hospital superintendents, and other observers, the conclusion was reached, that the system here adopted had the greatest number of advantages, and was least liable to get out of order or prove inefficient. The result of advertising for proposals to put up this apparatus, shows that it is also the most economically constructed apparatus, the bid of Messrs. Goodman & Mooers having been about three thousand dollars less than other parties bidding on old-fashioned pipe-coil. In placing the radiators in the basement, they were grouped after measurement had been made of the cubic contents of each room or hall to be supplied, and after having taken into consideration the exposure of rooms to prevailing cold winds, and a sufficient number of radiators were stacked together to render the supply of hot air sufficient even in the coldest weather. Thus in exposed places the average proportion of square feet of heating surface is as much as one foot to thirty, and in no place is it less than one foot to eighty, the average being one foot to forty-five, while in many hospitals, the average is only one foot to one hundred, or even one hundred and fifty feet.

The radiators are arranged in two and three rows, one above the other, each row having an independent supply of steam, so that in moderately cold weather one row can be used, and in extreme cold weather two or three rows as may be necessary. The whole apparatus has been so arranged that it will not be necessary to crowd it, or endeavor to make it perform more than it is really capable of doing, believing that it is far more safe and economical to shut down a portion of the apparatus and carry less steam, rather than to crowd it beyond its known capacity and subject it to dangerous strain.

The result of the investigation made during the winter of 1874-5, indicates beyond question that an apparatus sufficiently large to do all the work it is ever required to do easily, lasts longer, and burns less fuel than one with limited capacity, which must be crowded and strained when the weather is very cold, particularly if it is windy. In a climate where it is no unusual occurrence to have the thermometer from twenty-six to thirty-six degrees below zero day after day, the most ample provision should be made to generate sufficient heat.

The calculations of engineers and others based upon observations made in a climate like that of England or even of New York, are found to be utterly inadequate to guide us in arranging the square feet of heating-apparatus required to warm the cubic space of rooms in a climate like this. A building erected where the wind strikes it from whatever quarter it blows, should have within itself the means to provide against any degree of cold, and of course requires a far higher average number of square feet of heating apparatus to accomplish a given result, than in buildings in a city where, perhaps, the proportion of one foot to a hundred may suffice, and while the average of one foot to forty-five may exceed the absolute requirements of the building, it is very easy to diminish the amount of heat; but it is not so easy to increase the amount with an apparatus the extreme limit of which is one foot to one hundred and twenty-five. As we have the two methods of heating side by side, one wing being heated by pipe-coils and small boilers with high pressure, and the new wing heated by radiators and large boilers with low pressure, the pipe-coils averaging one foot to one hundred and twenty-five cubic feet, and the radiators one foot to forty-five, it will be comparatively easy to determine the relative merits of each system; and the comparative consumption of

fuel in each, all of which it will be the object to determine during the approaching winter.

Next to heating, no subject is of greater importance than ventilation. Each room in the hospital has an independent ventilating flue, and there are several large flues on the corridors. Each bath-room has a ventilator, and there is a large ventilating flue in each water-closet. Fresh air is forced into the building by two fans, twelve feet in diameter, and five feet wide; these fans revolve so as to throw into the building about ninety thousand cubic feet of air in a minute, which gives to each inmate over one hundred and forty feet of air per minute. This amount is in excess of the quantity actually required by one individual, but it must be borne in mind, that in a hospital for insane, there are many sources of contamination which affect the atmosphere, and unless removed this will eventually cause disease. The air should be pure, and it can only be kept so by forcing large quantities of this vital element into every room and ward. If it is found that too much fresh air is being forced into the building, (?) the fans can be run slowly and the supply made to meet the exact demand. If at any time an epidemic should affect the household, the atmosphere of the entire building could be replaced once in about ten minutes. The air blown in by the fans is taken directly from out of doors, and is blown into the corridors containing the heating-apparatus, through which it is forced into the wards, each room receiving its due proportion through the flue leading to it. As no flue supplies two rooms, there can be no circular current.

It is a source of regret that the want of funds prevents us from placing pressure-blowers in the Hospital, conducting the air directly to the radiators, and forcing it where it is designed to go, under sufficient pressure to insure its reaching its destination. The leakage of air about the windows sometimes prevents the flow of air to the room, particularly when the wind is high; then it sometimes overcomes the power of fans like those now in use here, and for a time prevents the hot air from rising; with pressure-blowers it could be forced to the apartment where it is most needed, and a perfect distribution would be insured, at least more perfect than under the present system.

This latter plan is not impracticable. The law governing the flow of air is clearly understood, and by adopting the conditions required to

the law governing the flow, we may obtain good results; but in aërostatics as in hydraulics certain principles are involved which can not be ignored. A greater quantity of air can not be forced through a conduit of a certain size, than the law governing the flow of air through tubes will permit; but by observing the rules laid down, we may compute beforehand just the sized conduits that will be needed to carry a given quantity of air a given distance with a known pressure. The reported failures in ventilating apparatus is found to depend more frequently upon an attempt to force a greater quantity of air through an opening, than it is possible for the opening to accommodate, than from almost any other cause. Good ventilation implies loss of heat. To obtain pure air upon a ward a large quantity must be blown through it. With an ample heating-apparatus, better ventilation may be obtained, and the better the ventilation, other things being equal, the healthier will be the household.

In preparing the air-ducts for conducting the air from the fans to the heating-apparatus a large amount of grading and excavating has been done, and the bottom of the duct properly paved. With this system of ventilation we hope to accomplish all that can be obtained, but as above stated we believe that the *perfect* system of hospital-ventilation, will be air *forced* directly through conduits to the parts where it is needed, under a sufficient pressure to insure beyond doubt the perfect transmission of air.

Having discribed in a general way the rooms and wards devoted to the care of patients, it may be a matter of interest to describe briefly other parts of the building.

One hundred feet in rear of the central building there is a brick structure, containing the general kitchen, bakery, wash-room, laundry, drying-room, engine and boiler rooms, where the steam is generated for heating the entire Hospital and for running the machinery; this being the only place in the building excepting the kitchen and ironing-room where there is a fire. In the engine-room are the steam-pumps for supplying the building with water, and also the fire-pump, all being under the immediate care of the engineer.

In the washing-room there are three cylinder washing-machines, and a centrifugal clothes-ringer. The washing-machines can each wash about one thousand pieces in twelve hours. Adjoining the washing-room there is a drying-room for drying the clothes rapidly by

the aid of artificial heat, so that in wet weather or during stormy winter weather clothing can be dried in this room. A small fan placed in this room so as to force hot air through the clothes will add greatly to its efficiency, as the clothes can be dried more rapidly and the fresh air blown in will purify them.

In the ironing-room there is an old-fashioned mangle, driven by the engine. It would be well to replace this as soon as practicable by a more modern apparatus, having rollers heated by steam, so that the mangling may be done more rapidly and thoroughly than it can be now. When there is between five and six hundred people in the household, as there will be when the new wing is full, it will be necessary to have all appliances for washing and drying the clothing as complete as possible, that there may be no delay in returning the clothes to the wards.

Near the ironing-room the bakery is located, this has one oven; the completed hospital will require another, the present oven not having sufficient capacity to bake for the whole household.

Above the ironing-room is the general kitchen in which there is a range, and apparatus for cooking vegetables by steam, a coffee and tea boiler and the usual accessories required in such places.

Over the kitchen there is an amusement-hall fifty-six feet by forty; here it is the custom to assemble the quieter class of patients two evenings in the week during the winter months, for the purpose of spending two or three hours in dancing. The entertainments are enjoyed by the inmates, and several persons who have gone away well, have told me that these dances were among the first things that attracted their attention and aided in relieving them of unpleasant delusions.

It is the design to arrange a stage at one end of this hall and fit it up for theatricals.

We have also a stereopticon and quite a large collection of views of interesting places in this country and Europe.

The combination of these various means of amusement afford not only a means of passing away an hour or two pleasantly, but they also have a tendency to do permanent good, by awakening an interest and imparting information in an agreeable manner. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that these entertainments fall flat and are forgotten as soon as they are over.

It is no unusual thing to be asked a series of questions relative to

the particular entertainment engaged in, showing that thought has been bestowed upon the subject. Melancholics arouse from their gloomy ideas, and the quiet and taciturn becomes interested and engage in the entertainment provided for them; all these methods of amusement exercise an influence for good, and it is really important to extend the facilities as rapidly as possible.

On Sabbath evenings such of the household as desire to do so, assemble in the Chapel where some selections are read, generally followed by a discourse on some interesting subject. At these assemblies music and singing form an especial feature, and all appear to be interested. These meetings are conducted by the officers and employees.

In the rear of the boiler-room, but entirely disconnected, there is a coal-house, including a machine and carpenter shop, where most of the repairs are made, and considerable new material prepared for various parts of the building.

In the engineer's shop there is a lathe for turning iron, &c., a machine for cutting threads on iron pipes or bolts, and for cutting pipe. There is also a blacksmith's forge.

In the carpenter's shop there is a planing-machine, a moulding-machine, circular-saw, wood-turning lathe, upright saw, and morticing machine. In a room adjoining this shop there is a mill for grinding corn and oats.

It is always necessary to employ skilled mechanics in the various departments, and with the machinery above mentioned they can accomplish much more in a given time, and save the Institution a considerable amount per annum for this class of work, which would have to be done elsewhere. The engine is sufficiently powerful to carry on all the work, and as it is necessary to carry steam every day, either for running the laundry-machinery, for heating the building, or driving the fans for fresh air, no great additional expense is incurred; while the rapidity with which repairs can be made by having the means on hand to do with, has already proved of great advantage to the building.

Near the boiler-room is the gas-house. This is disconnected entirely from any other building, but it would have been better if it had been placed a little farther from the main structures.

The farm-buildings consist of a vegetable-cellar, thirty by fifty feet. There are two floors above the cellar. A loaded wagon can

be drawn on to the middle floor, and the vegetables raised to the floor above or lowered into the cellar. It will soon be necessary to enlarge this building. At a considerable distance from the Hospital there are two large wooden barns and out-buildings appropriate for farm purposes.

On the lake shore, one-eighth of a mile from the Hospital, is an ice-house, slaughter-house, and near by a pig-sty, thirty by one hundred feet.

The building as it now stands with all its appointments and fixtures has been constructed with great economy to the State, and with a rapidity second to none in the country.

The total cost of the institution, including furniture, machinery scientific apparatus, fences, barns, outbuildings of all descriptions, and the improvements thus far made upon the grounds has been six hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. This sum appears small compared with appropriations made for similar institutions in other States, where the amounts expended for building purposes for institutions no larger than this, already exceeds a million dollars and the buildings are not yet completed, and therefore furniture is not included.

An estimate based upon the valuation of taxable property in this State shows that the tax for completing this Hospital as above stated has been *one mill and a half* on the dollar, and this has been spread over a period of four years, making an average of less than one half mill on the dollar per annum. While the figures look large in the aggregate yet when we analyze the cost of these structures as a tax upon the property of the State, it is at once seen that even the wealthiest citizens pay but a mite of their substance towards building one of the noblest of all charitable institutions. While upon the topic of the cost of construction, the idea of increased accomodation again forces itself upon our attention. The year just closed repeats the history of the preceeding year, in the demands made upon us for more room; and we have been compelled to demand the removal of a number of patients to make room for those who had been more recently attacked.

Personal appeals made by relatives, friends, and judicial officers, have been frequent and urgent, some demanding that the patients should be retained here; and of those who have been removed to make room for others, the friends complain that they are denied the privi-

leges of hospital treatment. In several of the counties acute cases have been retained in jail, because we could not receive them unless some person was removed, thus lessening the chances of ultimate recovery, and adding to the burden of caring for chronic cases.

This is a great wrong, and should not be allowed to occur because the small amount required to accommodate all is withheld.

The remarks made in the report of 1874, relative to increased accommodation, were quoted approvingly by the Board of State Charities, and Reforms, and the necessity is everywhere recognized. The facts are patent; they simply need a champion among our legislators who will move in the matter, and present the subject in its true light to the consideration of the assembly.

The plan prepared, and recommended at that time was forwarded with the report but was not published. Another has been prepared and is herewith respectfully submitted.

The same general idea has been embodied in the form of a recommendation in the Report of the Board of State Charities, of New York, for 1874. On page 27 of the report we find the following:

“It is shown by experience that most of the counties cannot be expected to make suitable provision for the care of their chronic insane. This does not grow out of any feeling of inhumanity, or disregard of the claims of this unfortunate class on the part of the county authorities. The small number of chronic insane in a majority of the counties, renders it very expensive to furnish suitable buildings and employ proper attendants. The board therefore does not deem it advisable, to encourage the county authorities generally, to provide for the chronic insane, but on the contrary rather to discourage the undertaking. It is believed that it will be found much better and less expensive to give this class proper treatment and care in State institutions, where the number of inmates accommodated may be so large, as to reduce the cost of maintenance to the minimum *per capita* rate. This result may be obtained by the establishment of two or three additional asylums in different parts of the State, on the plan and character of the Willard Asylum, or by engrafting the principles of that institution upon all the State asylums now having the care of acute cases only. *The latter plan is recommended by the board as being much more economical for the State, and well designed to meet the wants of this class of insane.* It will require the erection of no expensive buildings for

offices, and for the separate treatment of violent cases, as the asylums referred to already have those accommodations. It will insure to the chronic insane the best medical skill without additional expense, and also save large sums now paid for the transfer of this class from the asylums for acute cases to the counties or the asylum for chronic cases."

In the report of the Prestwich Lunatic Asylum, for 1874, Dr. H. Rooke Ley, says :

"To deal with the steadily increasing mass of lunacy is a problem which as time goes on becomes by its magnitude more and more difficult of solution. To build asylums furnished with every requisite that experience and science have proved essential to the proper treatment of lunacy, and to fill these asylums as soon as they are built with incurables is enormously expensive without being satisfactory. There can be no doubt that the only way of checking the growth of lunacy is by treating in properly organized hospitals the recent cases as they occur, and that can not be effectually done until our present asylums are eased of some of the dead weight of chronic insanity which fills their wards and hampers their curative powers. The experiment of drafting the chronic cases to the lunatic wards attached to work-houses, has been extensively tried in this and other countries, and has been found to work most unsatisfactory. The idea of providing for the same class in separate institutions, or in asylums for incurables, has been condemned by all competent authorities."

Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, the accomplished superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, whose views upon the subject of hospital construction have been so extensively adopted, says in the report of that institution for 1874, page 32, referring to cheap hospital structures:

"The subject is here referred to only because it has recently been suggested in influential quarters, that inexpensive and even temporary wooden structures should for some classes of the insane be substituted for the complete hospitals recommended by the association of superintendents, and that we should ask not for what is best, but for what is only better than something that is much worse. It is quite safe for any one who enters upon this discussion to begin by insisting upon what may safely be regarded as well settled axioms, that no hospital too good or too complete in its arrangements

for the care and treatment of the insane has yet been provided; and that the best constructed, best arranged, and best managed hospital is always cheapest in the end.

“While saying this, most emphatically I would not less earnestly protest against all extravagance, and useless ornamentation, and everything that is not likely to be of use to the patients.

“Whatever will be of any real value to the patients, the hospital should possess, almost without regard to cost. This is a wise and liberal economy; while leaving a hospital without anything that is known to be useful to the patients may be extravagance although much less money is expended than for the complete institution. Just now there is a tendency in some influential quarters to go to the other extreme, to take as models, buildings certainly not of a high order of hospital architecture, and to limit the cost of future structures to what has been expended on these—without inquiring sufficiently whether the diminished cost is not counterbalanced by, and is not in a direct ratio to the increased efficiency.”

The part that particularly applies to the subject under consideration is thus spoken of:

“It must be remembered, too, that additions can always be made at much less—probably about one-half the cost per patient of the original hospital, and that if the patients are lodged in associated dormitories—which is not to be recommended—instead of single rooms, the expense is still more diminished.”

Buildings have been erected both in Washington, D. C., and in New York State, in connection with the hospitals for acute cases, for the care of the chronic insane at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars per patient, and this was the estimated cost of the building proposed in the report of this Hospital for 1874, page 20.

That it may not be necessary to refer to the report, we quote the reasons then given for erecting an additional wing on each side of the present building, for each sex, and why it would be economical:

“The central and rear buildings of this hospital are sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the extra staff-help necessary. The kitchen and bakery are large enough to cook and bake for the increased number. There is room in the wash-house for additional machinery, and the engine is powerful enough to drive it; the boiler-house can easily be arranged to receive the extra boilers neces-

sary for heating purposes,* and the pumps are of sufficient capacity to supply the entire building and proposed wings with an abundance of water."

To this may be added that our grounds are sufficiently large to afford ample room for pleasure and recreation, and also to provide all the fresh vegetables required, without additional cost to the State.

Situated as the farm is, immediately on the bank of the lake, it affords fine opportunity to arrange grazing grounds for stock, without interfering at all with the pleasure grounds, part of which have been laid out on the lake shore.

The necessity for increased accommodation can not be urged too strongly. The people of the State have never raised a murmur against the judicious expenditure of money for building charitable institutions; and the demand for more room is as urgent to-day as it ever was. We must bear in mind that the population of the State is steadily and rapidly increasing. The wealth of the State is constantly accumulating, and a tax of one-half a mill on the dollar per annum, for increasing the room necessary to properly care for these unfortunate people, can not be regarded as burdensome.

Day after day brings urgent appeals, requesting us to give admission to some unfortunate whom we have to decline receiving, unless some person is removed to make room, and this brings the institution into antagonistic relations with the family or friends of the person who is to be taken away.

It is my firm conviction, that it is a duty I owe to these people, who have but few to speak for them, to fully impress upon you, gentlemen of the board, the necessity of your urging upon our legislators the duty they owe to humanity in making provision for those who are now compelled to linger in jails, because there is no room for them in existing hospitals. Unable to make their own wants known, who shall appeal for them if you do not? How can their condition and wants be brought to notice unless you iterate and reiterate their claims upon Christianity and humanity, and insist upon a hearing? Speak with so loud a voice that he who would stop his ears, if such there be, shall be compelled to listen and to heed the cry; for to you it is given to watch and

* This has already been done.

guard the interests of those whose cause we plead, and to you it is promised that whosoever giveth a cup of cold water in His name shall in nowise lose his reward.

FARM.

The Steward's exhibit of farm and garden produce shows a gratifying return for the labor bestowed. Fresh vegetables in abundance have been supplied to the entire household, and the appropriate table will show that a large quantity has been harvested for winter use. During the year, three hundred and twenty-four rods of under-draining has been made, and the ground begins to show the results that may be obtained by good working and judicious management. The land is not yet well subdued, and some years of hard work must be bestowed before it can be expected to yield its best results. Systematic labor, however, will eventually make this one of the most productive farms in this section of the State.

New fences are required in many places. We have been unable to put up as much fencing as we expected, because it was an absolute necessity to build a pig-stye, and the money for fencing was expended for this purpose.

There are now more than one hundred young swine to winter; last year we lost a large number from the effect of cold and wet, and we did not think it prudent to repeat the experiment of attempting to keep young pigs out of doors in a climate like this.

We now have a comfortable pig-stye, one hundred by thirty feet, with all proper arrangements to care for the herd of swine.

It will be necessary to procure several more cows, we have at present barely a sufficient number to supply the household with milk, and this nourishing article enters very largely into the dietary of our sick and feeble patients. The under-brushing road-making and clearing of land has been carried on during the year as opportunity offered; but much of this work remains to be done.

Now, that the front has been cleared of building material and debris, more time can be efficiently spent in laying out and beautifying the grounds; they can soon be rendered very attractive and pleasant. A substantial foundation for a road has been made from the front entrance, to the hospital building, and the highway in front of the hospital farm has been partially graded. We have also

made a road from the highway to the barns, so that it is not necessary to pass the house with wagons or material intended for the barns.

The road in the rear of the building leading to the lake has been gravelled, and considerable grading has been done in the rear of the boiler house.

The year just closed has been the first full year we have had to estimate the cost of manufacturing gas from coal, since the change was made from making gas from petroleum.

An account has been kept of the number of pounds of coal used for making gas, the quantity required to heat the retorts, the quantity of coke made and consumed, the lime used for purifying, the cost of labor in making, and all incidentals, and we find the cost to be a fraction less than \$1.98 per one thousand feet.

The manufacture of gas thus far has required the use of but one retort, but with the opening of the new wing, it will be necessary to make use of the other retort, which will require another fire, and will double the quantity of fuel used for heat, and increase the cost of making the gas. If the bench of retorts was reconstructed, so as to have two retorts heated by one furnace, the same amount of fuel would heat both retorts, which will be required during the winter months; while one additional retort set over a furnace would be sufficient to make all the gas required for the summer months. The holder should also be enlarged, so that a small quantity of gas could be held in reserve. With our present holder, during the winter months, the gas will be consumed as rapidly as it can be made.

In accordance with chapter 200, general laws of 1875, all the bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, and furniture generally, has been ordered from the State Prison at Waupun, and we have also procured a buggy and lumber-wagon from the same place. The articles of furniture are nearly all here.

We desire to acknowledge continued favors received from the editors and proprietors of the following newspapers:

Marinette and Peshtigo Eagle.

Brandon Times.

Oshkosh Northwestern.

Appleton Crescent.

The Winneconne Herald.

The State Gazette.

Neenah Gazette.

Ripon Commonwealth.

Der Banner und Volksfreund, (German.)

Der Herold, (German.)

And to the Green Bay Advocate, and Oshkosh Times, who have kindly remembered the wants of many of our people, by generous bundles of "exchanges."

We have also received packages of periodicals and illustrated newspapers from Mrs. E. Owens, and from Hon. E. Heath, and from Mrs. H. M. Chase, also from Miss Flora Wright.

Our thanks are due to Rev. J. H. Niblock, of Oshkosh for services held in the chapel.

For a delightful concert given to our patients, we are under obligations to the Casino Band, of Oshkosh, and we express the wish that we may in due time be again remembered in as pleasant a manner.

The Hospital Medical Library, has received a valuable present of medical books and journals, from E. Munk, M. D., of Milwaukee, this being the first gift of the kind received.

In accordance with your resolution passed at the quarterly session of the Board in April, relative to the appointment of a second assistant physician, Dr. William H. Hancker was nominated, and the nomination received your confirmation. Dr. Hancker entered upon his duties July 1, 1875. Having had previous hospital experience, he has rendered valuable assistance from the first. His duties have been performed acceptably, with promptness and efficiency.

There have been but few changes in the corps of attendants during the past year; notwithstanding the oft times trying and arduous duties the nature of their service demands, they have been prompt to render it, and with but few exceptions have given acceptable service. I desire to express to them thus publicly, the thanks of the officers of the Hospital. During the past year the duties of the attendants upon the wards devoted to the care of women, have been especially burdensome because of the crowding we have been compelled to resort to, and the limited means of classification at our disposal.

Dr. James H. McBride continues to fill the responsible position of first assistant physician, in a most acceptable manner. The successful results obtained, largely depends upon the efficiency of the

assistant physicians, and it affords me pleasure to commend their manifest interest in the welfare of the Institution.

Mr. Joseph Butler remains as Steward, and Mrs. Butler as Matron, both of whom have administered the affairs connected with their offices in a most efficient and thorough manner. The steward's report of produce raised during the year will show that the farm has been well managed.

The list of articles made in the sewing-room includes but a small part of the work devolving upon the Matron, whose duties require her to be everywhere present.

The house-staff deserves, and I have no doubt receives, your continued confidence and approbation.

The year just closed has brought increased care, responsibility, and labor for all; not only because of the larger number of patients under treatment, but also because of the finishing and equipment of the new wing, which it has been our earnest desire to make as complete in all its appointments as the most approved hospital in the country, and we believe it has been done. That there might be no delay in opening the building after the contracts for the various builders shall have expired, all furniture and materials for the same has been purchased and nearly all is now stored in the building.

When completed, the Hospital may justly be considered a pride and ornament to the State, and a lasting honor to the people who have projected it, and to the spirit of philanthropy which gave it the momentum required to start it on its mission of charity. Its full degree of usefulness can only be measured by Him, who alone can estimate the value of restored reason; who can measure the degree of anguish assuaged; of each pang relieved. We can but labor on, sustained by the promise that in due time we shall reap, if we faint not.

The increasing responsibilities and cares render it necessary for me to seek your counsel and advice more frequently, and it affords me pleasure to feel that this is cheerfully accorded; for it, I desire to thank you. With feelings of gratitude to you for your confidence and support, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully,

WALTER KEMPSTER.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of household during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

Condition of household.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1874.....	126	124	250
Admitted during the year.....	59	42	101
Whole number under treatment.....	185	166	351
Discharged.....	43	32	75
Discharged recovered.....	13	8	21
Discharged improved.....	14	12	26
Discharged unimproved.....	7	3	10
Died.....	9	9	18
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1875.....	142	134	276

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the form of Insanity in those admitted.

Form of insanity.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	13	13	26
Sub-acute mania.....	2	5	7
Chronic mania.....	8	9	17
Melancholia.....	12	4	16
Puerperal mania.....	1	1	1
Paroxysmal mania.....	1	4	5
Epileptic mania.....	4	.....	4
Dementia.....	16	4	20
General paresis.....	2	2	4
Imbecile.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	59	42	101

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing probable exciting causes in those admitted.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill health	4	.....	4
Ill health from grief and anxiety.....	1	2	3
Ill health from overwork and privation.....	3	9	12
Ill health sequelæ domestic trouble.....	2	3	5
Ill health from uterine disease .....	.....	3	3
Ill health sequelæ fevers.....	.....	3	3
Intemperance and vicious habits.....	9	2	11
Parturient state .....	.....	6	6
Result of injury (Traumatism).....	5	1	6
Masturbation.....	4	.....	4
Phthisis.....	.....	2	2
Scrofulosis.....	8	3	11
Epilepsy	8	1	9
Meningitis.....	5	.....	5
Meningitis sub-acute.....	4	.....	4
Demented imbecile.....	1	.....	1
Peri encephalitis .....	.....	1	1
Paralysis.....	.....	1	1
Sun-stroke.....	2	.....	2
Scarlatina	1	.....	1
Nostalgia.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	2	4	6
Total.....	59	42	101

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing statistics of hereditary transmission in twenty-six patients admitted.

Hereditary transmission.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch	7	2	9
Maternal branch.....	2	2	4
Paternal and maternal branches .....	.....	1	1
Sisters who are insane.....	1	1	2
Aunts and uncles who are insane	3	5	8
Cousins who are insane.....	6	3	9
Brothers who are insane.....	1	3	4
Sons who are insane .....	.....	1	1
Husband insane .....	.....	1	1
Total.....	20	19	39

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing duration of insanity previous to admission.

Duration of insanity.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Three days.....	1		1
Four days.....		1	1
Seven days.....	1	1	2
Ten days.....	2	1	3
Two weeks.....		1	1
Sixteen days.....	2		2
Three weeks.....	2	1	3
One month.....	2	5	7
Six weeks.....	2	2	4
Two months.....	3	3	6
Nine weeks.....		1	1
Two and one-half months.....	1		1
Three months.....	3	1	4
Four months.....	3		3
Five months.....	1		1
Six months.....	3	1	4
Seven months.....	1		1
Eight months.....	1	2	3
Nine months.....	2	1	3
Ten months.....		1	1
One year.....	4	3	7
Thirteen months.....		1	1
One year and three months.....		1	1
Eighteen months.....	1		1
Two years.....	3	1	4
Two years and five months.....		1	1
Two years and six months.....	1	1	2
Two years and ten months.....	1		1
Three years.....		3	3
Four years.....	3		3
Five years.....	3	1	4
Six years.....	3		3
Seven years.....	2	1	3
Eight years.....		2	2
Twelve years.....		1	1
Thirteen years.....	1		1
Fourteen years.....	3	1	4
Sixteen years.....	1	1	2
Seventeen years.....	1		1
Eighteen years.....	1		1
Twenty years.....		1	1
Thirty-one years.....		1	1
Unknown.....	1		1
Total.....	59	42	101

TABLE No 6.

Showing age of those admitted.

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	.....	5
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	7	6	13
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	10	7	17
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	7	2	9
Thirty-five to forty years.....	11	3	14
Forty to forty-five years.....	5	4	9
Forty-five to fifty years.....	5	4	9
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	.....	10	10
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	2	4	6
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	2	2	4
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	1	.....	1
Seventy to seventy-five years.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	59	42	101

TABLE No. 7.

Showing occupations of those admitted.

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	20	.....	20
Coopers.....	4	.....	4
Housekeepers.....	.....	30	30
Laborers.....	14	.....	14
School-teachers.....	1	2	3
Moulder.....	1	.....	1
Student in common-school.....	3	.....	3
Agent.....	1	.....	1
Pilot.....	1	.....	1
Farmers' sons.....	3	.....	3
Mill-operatives.....	1	1	2
Physician.....	1	.....	1
Seamstress.....	.....	1	1
Printer.....	1	.....	1
Servants.....	.....	4	4
Tin-smith.....	1	.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	1
Carpenters.....	2	.....	2
Brick-maker.....	1	.....	1
Vagrant.....	.....	1	1
Washerwoman.....	.....	1	1
Clerk.....	2	.....	2
No occupation.....	1	2	3
Total.....	59	42	101

TABLE No. 8.

Showing nativity of those admitted.

States and countries.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Germany	13	8	21
New York	11	10	21
Norway	6	2	8
Wales	1	.....	1
Wisconsin	9	4	13
Denmark	2	.....	2
Vermont	2	2	4
Massachusetts	2	.....	2
Canada	2	2	4
Ohio	1	1	2
England	1	3	4
Ireland	3	3	6
Australia	1	.....	1
Maine .....	.....	1	1
France	1	.....	1
Prussia	1	2	3
New Brunswick .....	.....	1	1
Sweden	1	.....	1
Connecticut .....	.....	1	1
Bohemia .....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	.....	1
Holland .....	.....	1	1
Unknown	1	.....	1
Total	59	42	101

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the degree of education in those admitted.

Education.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Common school	45	32	77
Read and write	3	4	7
Read	1	3	4
Unascertained	5	1	6
None	5	2	7
Total	59	42	101

TABLE No. 10.

Showing civil condition of those admitted.

Condition.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	25	24	49
Single.....	34	10	44
Widowed.....		7	7
Divorced.....		1	1
Total.....	59	42	101

TABLE No. 11.

Showing cause of insanity of those who recovered.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill health.....	4	2	6
Ill health sequelaë fever.....	1		1
Ill health and privation.....	1		1
Ill health and domestic trouble.....		1	1
Intemperance and vicious habits.....	2		2
Meningitis.....	2		2
Scrofulosis.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	1		1
Results of injury (Traumatism).....	1		1
Parturient state.....		4	4
Climacteric.....		1	1
Total.....	13	8	21

TABLE No. 12.

Showing duration of insanity before admission, in those recovered, and time under treatment.

DURATION.	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Eight days.....	1		1			
Ten days.....	2		2			
Two weeks.....		2	2			
Three weeks.....	1	1	2			
One month.....	1	1	2			
Six weeks.....		1	1			
Two months.....	2		2	1		1
Two and one-half months.....		2	2			
Three months.....				4		4
Four months.....	2		2			
Four and one-half months.....	1		1			
Five months.....				1	1	2
Six months.....				1		1
Seven months.....	1		1		2	2
Ten months.....				1		1
Eleven months.....				2	1	3
One year.....				2	2	4
One year and two months.....				1		1
One year and three months.....					1	1
One year and four months.....					1	1
Two years.....	1		1			
Sixteen years.....	1		1			
Unknown.....		1	1			
Total.....	13	8	21	13	8	21

TABLE No. 13.

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Showing the cause of death in those who died during the year and the form of insanity in each case at the time admitted.

Form of disease at the time of admission.	Total.		Phthisis.		Phthisis and Pneumonia.		Apoplexy.		Exhaustion and Senectus.		Phthisis and Bright's disease.		Epilepsy.		General Paresis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sub-Acute mania.....	1		1													
Chronic mania.....	1	3	1	1				1						1		
Melancholia.....	2		1				1									
Dementia.....	4	4	3	1	1			1				1		1		
Senile Dementia.....	1								1							
General Paresis.....		1														1
Imbecile.....		1												1		
Total.....	9	9	6	2	1		1	2	1			1		3		1

(Doc. 6.)

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the age of those who died.

Age.	Total.		Phthisis.		Phthisis and Pneumonia.		Apoplexy.		Exhaustion and Senectus.		Phthisis and Bright's disease.		Epilepsy.		General Pare- sis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-five to forty years.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty to forty-five years.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Seventy-five to eighty years.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	9	6	2	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing duration of disease in those who died.

Duration of disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Five months.....	1		1
One year and four months.....		1	1
Two years.....	1		1
Two years and eleven months.....	1		1
Three years and one month.....		1	1
Three years and four months.....		1	1
Three years and five months.....		1	1
Three years and six months.....	1		1
Four years and three months.....	2		2
Four years and seven months.....		1	1
Five years and two months.....	1		1
Six years and four months.....		1	1
Seven years and two months.....		1	1
Eleven years and two months.....		1	1
Thirteen years and seven months.....	1		1
Fourteen years.....		1	1
Twenty-one years and five months.....	1		1
Total.....	9	9	18

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing those who have attempted or threatened homicide, suicide, or arson.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Attempted homicide.....	5	5	10
Threatened homicide.....	5	1	6
Attempted suicide.....	6	6	12
Threatened suicide.....	2		2
Attempted suicide and homicide.....		1	1
Committed arson.....	1		1
Attempted arson.....		3	3
Threatened arson.....		2	2
Total.....	19	18	37

TABLE No. 17.

Showing hereditary predisposition in those who committed, attempted, or threatened homicide, suicide, or arson.

PREDISPOSITION.	MEN.		WOMEN.		PATERAL AND MATERNAL.		BROTHERS OR SISTERS.	
	Paternal.	Maternal.	Paternal.	Maternal.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Attempted homicide...	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Attempted suicide	4	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Threatened homicide...	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempted homicide and suicide.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Attempted suicide and threatened homicide..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted homicide and arson .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted homicide and threatened arson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Committed arson and threatened homicide..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	6	9	3	8	1	.....	1	6

TABLE No. 18.

Showing form of disease inherited independent of insanity.

DISEASES.	MEN.		WOMEN.		MATERNAL AND PATERAL.		CONSANGUINITY.		BROTHERS AND SISTERS.		BRANCH UNKNOW'N	
	Paternal.	Maternal.	Paternal.	Maternal.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Cancer	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer and apoplexy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrofulous	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....
Phthisis	8	7	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Phthisis and cancer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imbecile	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	11	10	9	3	2	2	.....	.....	1	6	9

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the general statistics of the Hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1875.

Statistics.	No.
Total number of admissions.....	416
Total number of discharges.....	140
Total number discharged recovered.....	37
Total number discharged improved.....	41
Total number discharged unimproved.....	17
Total died.....	44
Not insane.....	1

TABLE No. 20.

Showing number of patients remaining in Hospital from the several counties at the close of the fiscal year, and the total number admitted from its opening.

Remaining in hospital	Number.	Total admitted.	Number.
Brown.....	17	Brown.....	27
Calumet.....	9	Calumet.....	14
Dodge.....	28	Dodge.....	35
Fond du Lac.....	29	Fond du Lac.....	47
Door.....	4	Door.....	8
Green Lake.....	11	Green Lake.....	14
Kewaunee.....	6	Kewaunee.....	6
Manitowoc.....	18	Manitowoc.....	31
Marathon.....	5	Marathon.....	6
Outagamie.....	10	Outagamie.....	19
Ozaukee.....	6	Ozaukee.....	7
Portage.....	7	Portage.....	12
Shawano.....	2	Shawano.....	2
Sheboygan.....	21	Sheboygan.....	32
Waupaca.....	13	Waupaca.....	15
Waushara.....	6	Waushara.....	6
Winnebago.....	27	Winnebago.....	52
Wood.....	4	Wood.....	4
Oconto.....	9	Oconto.....	13
Marquette.....	6	Marquette.....	10
Jefferson.....	17	Jefferson.....	29
Washington.....	19	Washington.....	25
Milwaukee.....	2	Milwaukee.....	2
Total.....	276	Total.....	416

STEWARD'S ACCOUNTS.

The following is the Steward's list of vouchers for all expenditures made during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, giving the date of the transaction, the name of the person, the article purchased, the amount paid for the same, and the number of the voucher.* This includes expenditures for furniture, etc., for the new wing.

* Detailed statement of disbursements and list of Steward's vouchers omitted from printed report, and recorded in office of Secretary of State, in accordance with chapter 32, laws of 1874.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

Articles.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Amusements—</i>		
Magic lantern, one.....	\$400 00	
Croquet set, one.....	5 00	
Patients expenses to fair.....	12 75	
Violin-strings.....	5 28	
		\$423 03
<i>Attendants Assistants and labor—</i>		
Labor.....	258 07	
Pay-rolls.....	16,958 71	
		17,216 78
Books.....		81 71
<i>Clothing—</i>		
Boots, six pair.....	24 00	
Flannels, 617¼ yards, @ 8¼ c.....	113 12	
Clothes, 159 suits; 64 coats; 94 pants; 34 vests.....	1,762 09	
Dress goods, 4,276¼ yards, @ 13c.....	559 14	
Socks and hose, 142 dozen.....	300 88	
Hats.....	18 15	
Mitts.....	28 00	
Suspenders.....	52 00	
Shirting, 1,471 yards @ 17½ c.....	257 93	
Shoes, 36 pairs.....	52 45	
Slippers, 729 pairs @ \$1.15.....	905 25	
<i>Sewing-room expenses—</i>		
Buttons, thread, &c.....	250 03	
		4,323 04
Crockery and glass-ware.....		823 00
Cutlery.....		44 68
<i>Drugs, medicines, and liquors—</i>		
Medicines.....	1,488 31	
Alcohol, 15 gallons.....	43 00	
Wines and brandy, 40¾ gallons.....	135 18	
		1,666 49
Express charges.....		58 80
<i>Engines and boilers—</i>		
Repairs, &c.....	49 19	
Boiler-compound, 175 gallons, (400 lbs.).....	171 69	
		220 88
<i>Fuel—</i>		
Coal, 2,405 tons, @ \$4.60.....	9,243 25	
Freight and handling.....	7,250 00	
		16,493 25
Freight on furniture, supplies, &c.....		532 82
<i>Furniture—</i>		
Bedsteads, 20.....	96 00	
Bureaus, 17.....	184 50	
Blankets, 7,047 pounds.....	7,197 13	
Chairs, 33.....	100 30	

Summary of expenses—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Furniture—Continued.</i>		
Curtains, 567½ yards.....	\$79 45	
Mattresses, 231.....	3,782 16	
Miscellaneous.....	466 06	
Pillows, 312.....	614 25	
Pictures.....	207 18	
Table-spreads, 38.....	65 85	
Bed-spreads, 341.....	474 85	
Straw for bedding, 8½ tons.....	46 25	
Toweling, 1,654¾ yards, 15 cents.....	246 69	
Ticking, 1,993¾ yards, 16 cents.....	329 72	
Sheeting, 7,610 yards, 27 cents.....	1,536 94	
Table-cloth, 171½ yards, 58½ cents.....	100 60	
Napkins, 46 dozen.....	46 00	
Tables, 19.....	128 00	
		\$15,701 93
<i>Farm and garden—</i>		
Ditching.....	102 32	
Fertilizers.....	50 00	
Seeds and plants.....	125 17	
Tools.....	135 20	
		412 96
Fire-apparatus.....		53 00
Heating-apparatus.....		612 00
<i>Household stores—</i>		
Brooms, 43 dozen.....	123 25	
Brushes, 53¼ dozen.....	117 59	
Baskets, 1 dozen.....	6 56	
Mops, 58 dozen.....	168 00	
Candles, 403 pounds.....	63 60	
Lamp-oil.....	37 95	
Small groceries, 6,456 pounds.....	226 54	
Soap, 471 barrels.....	1,670 28	
Starch, 986 pounds, 9½ cents.....	92 34	
Wooden-ware.....	67 84	
		2,572 49
Hardware.....		585 62
Horse-hire.....		145 00
<i>Laboratory—</i>		
Instruments.....	1,440 44	
Chemicals.....	33 45	
		1,473 89
<i>Machinery—</i>		
Engineer's and carpenter shop.....		2,330 18
<i>Provisions—</i>		
Beef on foot, 149,366 pounds, at 4½c.....	6,236 55	
Beef dressed, 12,477 pounds, at 4½c.....	622 04	
Butter, 21,698 pounds, at 25.....	5,448 83	
Coffee, 6,546 pounds, at 2½c.....	1,769 99	
Crackers, 742 pounds, at 9½c.....	71 29	
Cheese, 1,018 pounds, at 15½c.....	159 09	
Confectionaries, &c.....	7 43	
Eggs, 258 dozen, at 18½c.....	469 77	

Summary of expenses—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Provisions—Continued.</i>		
Flavouring extracts	\$35 25	
Flour, 1,170 ⁷ / ₁₀ , at \$25.85 per hundred	3,026 61	
Fish, fresh, 4,176 pounds; salt, 1,723 ¹ / ₂ pounds	338 57	
Fruit, green (130 barrels apples and sundry fruit)	713 42	
Fruit, dry, 4,806 pounds, at 12 ³ / ₈ c	620 68	
Fruit, canned	21 88	
Hops and malt	9 00	
Lard, 878 pounds, at 16 ¹ / ₂ c	139 39	
Mutton, 281, at 9 ¹ / ₂ c	26 54	
Meal, 5,639, at 1 ⁷ / ₈ c	102 69	
Oysters and can-fish	40 28	
Oat meal, 7 barrels	55 50	
Potatoes, 281 ³ / ₄ bushels, at 64c	179 96	
Poultry, 675 pounds, at 12 ¹ / ₂ c	\$84 58	
Pork, 1,075 pounds, at 12c	127 81	
Peas, cracked, 437 pounds, at 3c	15 29	
Rice, 1,723 pounds, at 9 3-5c	165 96	
Sugar, 3,227 pounds, at 11 ¹ / ₈ c	3,611 78	
Syrup, 501 gallons, at 68c	341 54	
Salt, 26 barrels	56 00	
Spices	283 70	
Tea, 2,531 pounds, at 58 2-5c	1,478 37	
Vinegar, 535 gallons, at 30c	163 55	
Vegetables	55 56	
		\$26,479 90
<i>Patient's general expenses—</i>		
Elopers	85 54	
Car-fare home, &c	20 50	
		106 04
Postage and envelopes		114 52
Printing		116 20
<i>Repairs, additions, &c.—</i>		
Blacksmithing	128 45	
Glass	101 31	
General repairs, additions, pipe, &c	1,740 86	
Lumber	922 54	
Linseed oil	65 95	
Paints	151 88	
		3,110 99
Railroad fares		250 75
<i>Stock on farm—</i>		
Stock	515 75	
Feed, 219 ¹ / ₄ hundred, at \$10.95 ..	240 81	
Blacksmithing	57 25	
		813 81
Stationery		173 46
Surgical appliances		29 00
<i>Sundries—</i>		
Restraints	50 15	
Tobacco	171 56	
		221 71

Summary of expenses—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.	Total.
Salaries of officers.....		\$6,526 66
Stewards petty cash.....		159 43
<i>Telegraphing—</i>		
Instruments, wire, &c.....	\$248 20	
Telegrams.....	4 00	
		252 20
Trustees' expenses.....		443 57
Vehicles.....		226 45
Visiting committees.....		28 00
Total.....		104,823 91

Steward's Report.

Products of the farm and garden.

Articles.	Quantity.	At	Amount.
Beets	597 bushels	\$0 40	\$238 80
Beets, green	133 bushels	4 00	532 00
Beans, green	24½ bushels.....	2 50	61 25
Beans, dry	18 buhsels	2 00	36 00
Beans, Lima	12 bushels	4 00	48 00
Corn in ear	850 bushels	35	297 50
Corn, sweet green	92 bushels	1 00	92 00
Corn, sweet dry	115 bushels	50	57 50
Corn, sowed	65 tons	5 00	325 00
Corn-stalks	34 tons	5 09	170 00
Carrots	282 bushels	30	248 40
Cucumbers, green	20 bushels	2 00	40 00
Cucumbers	15 barrels.....	5 00	75 00
Cabbage, early	3,150 heads	09	283 50
Cabbage, late	3,200 heads	07	224 00
Cauliflower	260 heads	09	23 40
Celery	896 heads	06	53 76
Citrons	95	20	19 00
Egg-plant	94	12	11 28
Eggs	260 dozen	15	39 00
Hay	107 tons	12 00	1,284 00
Lettuce	18,347 bunches.....	05	917 35
Milk	57,926 quarts	06	3,475 56
Mangel wertzels	300 bushels	40	120 00
Musk-melons	285	23	65 55
Onions, green	2,739 bunches.....	09	246 51
Onions, dry	366 bushels	1 00	366 00
Oats	1,517 bushels	65	985 45
Parsley	3,790 bunches.....	05	189 50
Parsnips	164 bushels	40	65 60
Potatoes	1,224 bushels	35	418 40
Pumpkins	63 tons	3 00	189 00
Peas, green	164 bushels	1 00	164 00
Pork, slaughtered	5,280 pounds	08	422 40
Rhubarb	222 bunches.....	06	13 32
Radishes	1,299 bunches.....	06	77 94
Ruta-bagas	125 bushels.....	30	37 50
Squash, summer	1,451	05	72 55
Squash, Hubbard	11,859 pounds	01	118 50
Salsify	108 bushels	1 00	108 00
Sage	1,875 bunches.....	05	93 75
Straw	30 tons	6 00	180 00
Tomatoes	366 bushels	90	329 40
Thyme	1,050 bunches.....	05	52 50
Turnips	735 bushels	30	220 50
Water melons	195	40	78 00
Total value .....	.....	.....	\$12,997 27

Inventory of farming-utensils, etc.

Articles.	Valued at.
Six axes	\$9 00
One Buckeye mower and reaper	150 00
Two carriages	425 00
Four cultivators	50 00
One cart	50 00
One cart-harness	50 00
One cutter, one-horse	100 00
Twelve corn-cutters	6 00
One coal wheel-barrow	15 00
One cultivator, "hand"	7 00
Eighteen forks	16 20
Two harrows	35 00
Eighteen hoes	12 00
Four harnesses, double	200 60
One harness, single	25 00
Six hooks, brush	12 00
Two iron-bars	4 50
Ice-tools	80 00
One ox-cart	50 00
Three ox-yokes	15 00
Three ox-chains	24 00
One omnibus	550 00
Five plows	79 00
One plow, hand	20 00
Two pick-axes	3 50
One rake, horse	38 00
Twelve rakes, hand	3 00
Twelve rakes, garden	9 00
Sixteen shovels	16 00
Four spades	6 00
Three sleighs, lumber	150 00
One sleigh, market	50 00
Six scythes and snathes	15 00
Three wagons, lumber	130 00
One wagon, market	80 00
One wood wheelbarrow	12 00
Total	2,447 20

Inventory of stock.

One bull	\$30 00
Seventeen cows	680 00
Seven horses	1,400 00
Sixty-nine hogs	1,587 00
One hundred and ninety-four hens and chickens	34 92
Six oxen	420 00
One hundred and seven pigs	314 00
One hundred and six turkeys	106 00
Total value	4,571 92

Matron's Report.

Articles made in the sewing-room in addition to the mending.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	137	Pillows	25
Bed-spreads	162	Pillow-ticks	23
Bed-quilt, pieced	5	Pillow-case.s	135
Bureau-spreads	151	Polonaise	10
Caps	14	Sheets	293
Chemise	208	Sacks	17
Coats	3	Shirts	230
Collars	100	Skirts	194
Drawers	298	Socks, pairs	4
Dresses	281	Straight-suits	6
Dress-waist	7	Strong-waists	6
Dress-skirts	11	Straw bed-ticks	148
Handkerchiefs	193	Sun-bonnets	28
Hose, pairs	24	Table-cloths	64
Horse-blankets	4	Tidies	5
Jackets	6	Towels	764
Napkins	131	Underwaists	22
Nightdresses	115	Vests	58
Overalls, pairs	11	Wrappers	265
Pants, pairs	62		
		Total	4,420

Secretary's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—The Secretary herewith respectfully presents his Annual Report.

Balance October 1, 1874.....	\$19,580 64	
<i>Received from State Treasurer—</i>		
For current expense.....	55,000 00	
Nor special appropriations.....	32,950 00	
As per county bills.....	22,373 73	
<i>Received from Steward—</i>		
For hides, pelts, tallow, etc.....	748 09	
For board and clothing patients.....	1,109 59	
For board of persons.....	66 00	
Total receipts.....		\$131,828 05
<i>Disbursed—</i>		
Per orders Board of Trustees.....	18,010 36	
Per orders Secretary.....	85,866 34	
Per Steward, cash received.....	947 21	
Total disbursements.....		104,823 91
Leaving balance of.....		27,004 14

The following is a list of orders drawn by order of the Board of Trustees, giving date, in whose favor drawn, for what, the amount, and the number of the order.*

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SKEELS,
Secretary.

*Omitted from printed report in accordance with chapter 32, laws of 1874.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to you the Treasurer's report for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1874, and ending September 30, 1875:

I have received from E. M. Danforth.....	\$404 86
Board of Trustees.....	731 55
Joseph Butler, (steward)	1,145 91
Ferd. Kuehn, State Treasurer	96,573 73
Total receipts.....	<u>98,856 05</u>
I have paid Secretary's orders numbers 1 to 58 inclusive, (a list of which is hereunto attached,) amounting to	85,911 51
Leaving balance in my hands, October 1, 1875.....	<u>12,944 54</u>

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS D. GRIMMER,
Treasurer.

OSHKOSH, October 20, 1875.

List of orders.

Date.	No.	To whom or for what drawn.	Amount.
1875.			
Jan. 23	1	Joseph Butler, steward	\$1,000 00
March 1	2	.....do..... for sundry bills	4,843 42
March 1	3	.....do..... steward	1,000 00
March 2	4	.....do..... do	1,000 00
March 4	5	.....do..... do	1,000 00
March 8	6	.....do..... do	1,000 00
March 9	7	.....do..... do	1,000 00
March 12	8	C. D. Robinson	140 35
March 12	9	Walter Kempster	110 40
March 23	10	Joseph Butler, steward	1,000 00
April 8	11	.....do..... for sundry bills	5,114 66
April 9	12	.....do..... steward	1,000 00
April 9	13	Arnold, Yale & Co.	1,168 74
April 12	14	Joseph Butler	1,000 00
May 15	15	.....do.....	1,000 00
May 18	16	.....do.....	1,000 00
May 26	17	.....do..... farm-fund	635 00
May 26	18	Smith & Chandler	1,020 71
May 26	19	Friend & Bro. and T. A. Chapman & Co	1,325 27
May 26	20	Joseph Butler	420 56
May 29	21	.....do..... officers' pay-roll	1,300 00
June 1	22	.....do..... sundry bills	2,377 57
June 10	23	Sundry persons, pay-roll for April, 1875	1,358 67
June 21	24	Arnold, Yale, and A. H. Gardner	643 64
June 21	25	George H. Bly	244 60
July 2	26	Sundry persons, pay-roll, May	1,343 05
July 3	27	.....do..... officers' pay-roll	1,300 00
July 5	28	Cedarburg Woolen-Mills	3,113 00
July 8	29	Smith & Chandler	1,493 05
July 8	30	Arnold, Yale & Co.	368 63
July 8	31	Whittlesey & Peters	195 00
July 8	32	Joseph Butler, steward	1,000 00
July 15	33	Sundry persons	2,068 85
July 21	34	J. W. Queen	751 00
July 30	35	Sundry persons	810 51
July 31	36	Joseph Butler, steward	1,000 00
August 5	37	Wittenberg, Hilgen & Co.	1,603 00
August 5	38	Payne, Newton & Co.	5,147 45
August 5	39	C. Fairweather, freight on coal	292 50
August 6	40	.....do.....	357 00
August 7	41	George Williamson & Co.	877 50
August 9	42	C. Fairweather	353 25
August 12	43	George Williamson & Co	1,071 00
August 14	44	William Wales, laboratory	454 75
August 16	45	Sundry persons, pay-roll, June	1,410 00
August 20	46	C. Fairweather, coal	405 00
August 20	47	.....do.....	396 00
August 30	48	Sundry persons	5,288 61
August 31	49	Joseph Butler	1,000 00
Sept. 6	50	Goldsmith & Co	5,037 28
Sept. 7	51	.....do.....	1,000 00
Sept. 7	52	Payne, Newton & Co.	4,095 80
Sept. 7	53	Sundry bills	1,237 25
Sept. 13	54	George Williamson & Co	1,188 00
Sept. 15	55	Sundry persons, and pay-roll	2,345 91
Sept. 25	56	Joseph Butler, steward	1,000 00
Sept. 28	57	Sundry persons	4,711 20
Sept. 28	58	Sundry persons, officers' pay-roll	1,493 33

Report of Auditing Committee.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane:

GENTLEMEN :—The Auditing Committee having examined the the accounts of Thomas D. Grimmer, treasurer of the Northern Hospital for Insane, for the preceding year, and up to the present date, October 21, 1875, find them correct. Said committee have examined the books of the Secretary, and find the same to correspond with those of the Treasurer.

C. D. ROBINSON,

J. T. KINGSTON,

Committee.

Dated, OCTOBER 21, 1875.

Report of the Building Committee.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

GENTLEMEN :—The Building Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 20th day of March, 1875, we made contract with H. C. Koch, architect, at a compensation of four per cent.

April 17th, made contract with John Bentley & Son to furnish all material and do all work required for finishing and completing the south wing of this Hospital, according to the designs, plans, drawings, and specifications made for the same by the architect, and agreed to pay for the same, fifty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, (\$56,450,00).

We have since made agreements with the above firm for additional work and material amounting to \$1,813,22, which has been endorsed on the original contract.

We have also made (June 19th) contract with Goodman & Mooers "To do the work and furnish all material required for the steam pipes, fittings, coils; Golds' modified cast iron radiators; hot-water generators; covering of steam pipes; and all necessary labor and material, to complete the entire heating-apparatus, and to put in a steam fire-pump; in accordance with the plans and specifications" furnished by H. C. Koch, architect and superintendent; and have agreed to pay them therefor twenty thousand dollars, (\$20,000).

We subsequently made agreement with them for additional work and material which is endorsed on the contract amounting to \$616.23.

We made a contract with Richard Davis, on the 19th of June, to construct and finish complete, in a workmanlike manner, and put in place ready for use at this Hospital two boilers, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the plans, drawings and speci

fications made by the architect, which plans, &c., are made part of the contract. Consideration, nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars, (\$9,796.)

In order to furnish additional boiler room, and for other purposes, we made a contract with John Bentley & Son, June 19th, to furnish the material and do the work necessary to enlarge the boiler-house according to plans, &c., furnished by H. C. Koch, architect, agreeing to pay for the same three thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, (\$3,355.)

Your Committee, finding that the laundry was too small and the dry-room entirely insufficient to do the work that would be required when the additional patients should be received, made further agreement with Messrs. Bentley & Son to furnish the material and do the work required to enlarge and re-arrange the same in accordance with plans and specifications, for the sum of \$2,369.20, endorsing same on the contract, dated June 19, 1875.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. MAXON,
THOS. D. GRIMMER,
Building Committee.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
OSHKOSH, October 20, 1875.

Reports of Visiting Committees.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
OSHKOSH, WIS., November 19, 1875.

After many hours spent this day in examination of every department of the Northern Hospital for Insane, I must render my unqualified testimony as to the efficiency of every regulation made and systematically carried out throughout the Institution, as far as practicable in the present circumscribed condition of the building.

Many of the patients are personally known to me, and all appeared cheerful and healthy; such is the general condition of all the wards. The kitchen arrangements far exceeded my expectations. The bread and food the best of the kind. The dormitories are clean and neat; the bedding amply supplied for cold weather.

The medical department is methodically regulated; statistics, &c., of every patient carefully noted. I can but congratulate the State of Wisconsin that they have so efficient and active a Superintendent, and hope that the next legislature will sustain him in his further efforts to make this Institution the pride of our State.

HENRY PEARCE, M. D.

I cordially concur in the above.

C. D. ROBINSON.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OSHKOSH, Wis., December 4, 1874.

During my visit to the Hospital I made a general examination of the various wards. In company with Dr. Kempster much time was devoted in individualizing the patients in the various stages of their disease, and in the method of treatment employed; and I am very glad to testify to the humane and scientific method of treatment used in the various phases of the mental and physical disease; indicating advanced views in therapeutics and hygiene. He has a powerful moral control over every patient; his visits are welcomed

in every ward. The most obstinate and obtuse recognize him with a greeting as of a friend. I again observed the patients at their meals, which were all sufficient; well cooked; tables well laid out and scrupulously clean. Many of the patients told me that they were gaining in health, (which was very evident since I last saw them,) and looked forward to being cured very soon, and able to return to their homes. It is pleasing to see poor, afflicted humanity thus cared for.

Concurred in.

HENRY PEARCE, M. D.

C. D. ROBINSON.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

OSHKOSH, December 31, 1874.

It has been our privilege this day to make a general inspection of the above Hospital in every department, and witnessed the various workings of the same. The bakery, kitchen, and laundry were in excellent condition, and elicited our praise. The various wards were also thoroughly inspected; they were scrupulously clean, everything orderly, patients apparently contented and cheerful. The various wards were sufficiently heated notwithstanding the thermometer was at zero all day. We also inspected the wards at eleven o'clock at night to test the heat and found them about 70°.

We noticed particularly the small amount of sickness among the patients; more especially at this season of the year, which is full evidence of the care in the management of the Institution. We would recommend that all benevolent persons of affluence would donate from their abundance, pictures, books, &c., with which the walls of the various wards might be ornamented; also would urge the attention of the various county boards in this district to make an appropriation for the same. We also closely examined the books, &c., in the Steward's office and were gratified at the excellent manner in which the accounts are kept; also the very careful economy exacted in the stores, clothing, &c., used in the Institution.

HENRY PEARCE, M. D.

EDWIN C. GREY, M. D.

Concurred in.

C. D. ROBINSON.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

OSHKOSH, June 29, 1875.

I had this day the esteemed privilege of visiting and inspecting the hospital under the very excellent management of Dr. Kempster, and find everything in and about it in a very efficient condition. He appears to have a very marked tact in the management of the patients under his charge, and from all he is met by smiles and with pleasure. Undoubtedly this is one of the reasons why they are all under such excellent control, not more than one or two of the large number in this Hospital at the present time needing restraint other than that imposed upon all. There appears to be but little disease among them (other than mental) owing to the efficient treatment and care taken of their sanitary condition. The rooms are all so carefully ventilated, the bedding, clothing, floors, &c., and all parts of the ward being kept scrupulously clean, which must be commended. I cannot but pay a tribute to Dr. Kempster, for truly his position is a very trying one, and his duties onerous, and many. I am at a loss to understand how the management can be improved. Perfect system reigns, and everybody knows his place and duty and attends to it.

J. F. PRITCHARD, M. D.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

OSHKOSH, August 3, 1875.

I have this day examined, with some care, the different wards in this Institution, and find them without exception clean, and arranged with the view to the comfort of their inmates. The attendants seemed to have been well trained, and discharge their duties entirely satisfactory. The patients are receiving the best of medical treatment and every effort is being made to restore them to health and reason.

The kitchen is neat, and the food supplied from it well cooked and of excellent quality. I visited the engine-house, laundry, gas-house, and garden, and in fact almost everything connected with the Institution, and it seems to me that order and economy prevails in every department.

S. MARKS, M. D.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
OSHKOSH, September 7, 1875.

I have this day examined the different wards in this Institution, and find them, as at my first visit, in excellent condition.

A. MARKS, M. D.

I have accompanied Dr. Marks in his inspection of the wards, and I fully concur with him in regard to their excellent condition.

THOS. P. RUSSELL, M. D.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.
OSHKOSH, October 2, 1875.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—Having been invited by one of your number to accompany him in his monthly inspection of this Hospital, for the quarter commencing August 1, 1875, and ending October 31, 1875, I respectfully submit the following report:

The first inspection was made August 4th, during the absence of the Superintendent, Dr. Kempster, and we were kindly shown through the Institution by Drs. McBride and Hancker, who aided us in making a thorough and satisfactory examination. We have found at our different visits the wards and corridors occupied by patients scrupulously clean, well lighted and ventilated. The entire building is in good condition and free from disagreeable odors so often found in hospitals of this kind, and which can only be avoided by constant care and watchfulness on the part of the attendants. The beds are comfortable and the bedding clean, in good condition, and properly marked. The food furnished the inmates is of good quality and properly cooked.

The physical condition of the patients as a whole is excellent, and they are receiving the best known medical treatment.

The attendants are thoroughly trained in their respective duties, and seem to be kind and attentive to those under their care. The physicians and attendants are doing all in their power for the comfort and happiness of the patients, and we believe every possible effort is being made to restore them to reason and usefulness. It is well known that medication constitutes but a small part of the treatment of the insane, and we are happy to report that the Super-

intendent has made every provision compatible with the crowded condition of the building for the recreation and amusement of the inmates. I learn that the building now occupied was originally, intended to accommodate 150 patients, but owing to the pressing demand of the State for more hospital room for the insane, the attics and parlors originally intended as reading and amusement rooms were furnished, and at this time we find 279 patients. When we take into consideration the above-named facts, I feel that the classification of patients, and the care which they are receiving, is all that can be reasonably expected.

The crowding together in so small a space, of such numbers who have been deprived of reason, greatly increases the risk of serious, even fatal accidents, and must have caused the Superintendent much additional labor and anxiety. Notwithstanding, we notice some few imperfections in the construction of the building. I feel that the Trustees are to be congratulated upon their success in the erection of a building so admirably adapted as a whole to the purpose for which it was designed. While the plan of supplying fresh air to that part of the building now occupied has been adopted and in use in similar hospitals, we regard it as somewhat defective, and I have no doubt it will receive the attention of the Trustees at an early day. I notice, however, that ample provisions are being made to furnish that portion of the building now in process of completion with an abundance of pure fresh air, and I believe the method adopted for that purpose will prove entirely satisfactory.

In my judgment there has been a great improvement, in the method of plumbing in the south wing; nearly if not all the pipes can be easily reached without injury to the building, should they require repairing, which is not the case with those in the north part of the building. The ordinary single traps generally used in sewer-pipes are not a sure protection against the escape of sewer-gas into buildings, but the double trap in the south wing of this Hospital most efficiently guards against any such accident. I notice there are to be many minor improvements in that part of the building now in process of completion, mostly suggested, as I am informed by the Superintendent, which will add much to its convenience and usefulness. The liberality on the part of our legislature in making appropriations for the purchase of scientific instruments and appliances for the laboratory connected with this Hospital is

commendable, and in our judgment was a wise expenditure of money. The instruments have been selected with great care, and the Superintendent has already devoted much time and labor to this department; and the many beautiful photo-micrographs he has brought out, of both normal and diseased brain tissue, must prove invaluable to the student of mental disease.

Those who have been deprived of reason should be the first of all others to receive our aid and sympathy; and while we have great cause to rejoice at the improvements made in the care and treatment of the insane during the past half century, we regret to say that the opportunities offered in this country for the study of mental diseases, are meagre in the extreme; and for want of such opportunities the great majority of medical men in our State are entirely incompetent to properly treat this class of diseases. Yet, from all we can gather together from different sources, we conclude that there will be from five to seven hundred insane persons in our State, unprovided with proper hospital accommodations after this building is completed and filled to its utmost, which number must necessarily rely upon the general practitioner of medicine for treatment.

We hope that every citizen in our State will feel an interest, not only in making this an institution where the insane may receive the very best care and treatment, but so far as practicable an institution of learning. If the physicians connected with the Hospital, who are devoting their lives to the study and treatment of mental diseases, are liberally supplied with whatever may be necessary to enable them to prosecute their studies and observations to the very best advantage, they can do much toward assisting the medical men throughout our State, in educating themselves up to a reasonable standard of proficiency in the care and treatment of the insane.

It is to be hoped that the State will be as liberal in the future as in the past, in making appropriations for the benefit of the laboratory connected with this Hospital. Upon examination of the rules, regulations, and by-laws of this Hospital, I find the following: "The Hospital will be open to general visitors from 2 to 5 P. M., daily, excepting on the Sabbath or general holidays."

From observation and inquiry, I learn that great numbers avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, but that the friends of the inmates, and those visiting the Institution for humane purposes,

constitute but a small proportion of the callers. I have watched with great interest the effect that the presence of visitors seems to have upon patients, and I conclude it is injurious in the extreme. Upon several occasions I have been present in wards where patients were perfectly quiet until the admission of visitors, when they would soon become excited, compelling the attendants to remove them to their apartments. Such daily excitement cannot be otherwise than injurious. The presence of great numbers of visitors not only retards the recovery of patients, but occupies much of the physician's time that might be profitably spent in study. I would, therefore, respectfully but earnestly urge upon the Trustees the propriety of curtailing the number of visitors to this Hospital.

S. MARKS, M. D.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, September, 30 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, W. R. TAYLOR,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you my second annual report of the transactions of this office, as required by law.

The duties of the office have not changed materially since my last report. This is the record-office of Wisconsin soldiers, who served in the late war. As such, the amount of our correspondence during the past year has not diminished, but continues to be very great.

I must again call the attention of the legislature to the fact that the muster-rolls of the regiments are each year becoming more and more worn by constant using. These records should be transcribed to books of a more substantial character at an early day.

The expense of the militia organizations, for the past year, has been increased over that of the previous year, through the operation of the law passed by the last legislature, whereby the State aid allowed to each company was increased from one hundred to three hundred dollars. This change in the law, however, has had the effect to very greatly improve the efficiency of the militia; and in this respect the state is fully compensated for the additional outlay.

It should be the aim of the State to maintain a well-disciplined and well-equipped militia organization of moderate size. It was the purpose of the law of 1875 to bring about this result. Prompted by the spirit of that law, I have sought to improve the discipline

skill, and general efficiency of the militia service, by requiring more rigid inspections and fuller parades. In this endeavor I have been warmly seconded by both officers and men. I desire in this connection to make special mention of my great obligations to Col. Jas. M. Arnold, of the First Regiment, for valuable and constant assistance.

Though I may assure you that great improvement has been made in strengthening and disciplining the State militia, yet a great deal remains to be done. A militia organization should be made worthy of the name. Scarcely a State in the Union of its wealth and population has done so little as Wisconsin toward encouraging and maintaining a respectable militia. The State should equip and uniform its militia under strict rules and regulations. Wisconsin ought to maintain at least two full regiments, and should provide for and defray the expense of two annual encampments for each regiment.

In view of the fact that sister States are now taking active steps to secure for themselves a creditable military representation at the great Centennial exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia next summer, it behoves the legislature of Wisconsin not to neglect to make some ample provision for sending to Philadelphia a worthy representation of the Badger State soldiery. The especial attention of the legislature is called to this matter.

For efficiency in drill, discipline, and soldierly appearance, special mention is due to the Sheridan Guards, of Milwaukee, commanded by Capt. Richard Rooney; the Light-Guards, of Milwaukee, Capt. Wm. Bloodgood; the Governor's Guard, of Madison, Capt. Aug. Bartsch; the Bay City Light-Guards, of Green Bay, Capt. J. H. Elmore; the Milwaukee Light Artillery, Capt. Chas. Horn; the Germania Guards, of Wausau, Maj. Aug. Kickbusch and Capt. Henry Relitz; the Emmett Zouaves, of Highland, Capt. Richard Flynn; the Governor's Guard, of La Crosse, Capt. Chas. M. Mueller.

Capt. John G. Stock, my Aid-de-Camp, has placed me under renewed obligations for prompt and valuable assistance.

The subjoined tables exhibit the number and strength of the various militia organizations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED C. PARKINSON,

Adjutant-General.

ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

Title.	Names.	Residence.	Office.	When commissioned.
Governor	Wm. R. Taylor.....	Madison	Commander-in-Chief .....	.....
Brigadier-General.....	A. C. Parkinson	Madison	Adjutant-General	April 11, 1874
Brigadier-General.....	S. Cadwallader	Madison	Quartermaster-General	April 11, 1874
Brigadier-General.....	O. W. Wight.....	Milwaukee	Surgeon-General.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	George W. Bird	Jefferson	Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary..	April 11, 1874
Colonel	John B. Callis	Lancaster	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	Sam. Ryan, Jr	Appleton	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	Conrad Krez.....	Sheboygan	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	William Kennedy.....	Milwaukee	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	Gilbert L. Park.....	Stevens Point.....	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	A. C. Hitchcock	Hitchcock	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	T. J. McCarthy.....	La Crosse.....	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	John Winans.....	Janesville.....	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Colonel	H. L. Farr.....	Cottage Grove.....	Aid-de-Camp.....	April 11, 1874
Captain	John G. Stock.....	Madison	Aid-de-Camp to Adjutant-General ...	Mar. 9, 1874

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

FIRST REGIMENT, MILWAUKEE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Rank.	Names.	Residence.	When commissioned.	Remarks.
Colonel	James M. Arnold.....	Milwaukee	Jan. 26, 1875	
Lieutenant-Colonel	Charles Osthelder.....	do	Aug. 19, 1875	
Major	Thos. G. Shaughnessy.....	do	Aug. 19, 1875	
Adjutant	W. P. O'Connor	do	Aug. 19, 1875	
Quartermaster	Pius Dreher.....	do	Jan. 26, 1875	
Assistant Surgeon.....	Ernst Kramer	do	Feb. 6, 1873	

COMPANIES.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.	Rank of officers.	Date of organization.	Strength of company.	Remarks.
CREAM CITY GUARDS..... Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.	.....	July 26, 1867	37	
Albert Obenberger	Captain.....	.....	
Jacob Kaiser	First Lieutenant .....	.....	
Jacob Haffmyer	Second Lieutenant .....	.....	

MILWAUKEE LIGHT-GUARDS..... Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.		Dec. 8, 1868	56	
William Bloodgood	Captain.....			Vice Arnold, promoted.
H. C. Damon	First Lieutenant			Vice Bloodgood, promoted.
S. G. Lapham.....	Second Lieutenant			Vice Anderson, expelled.
SHERIDAN GUARDS..... Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.		June 23, 1869	81	
Richard Rooney	Captain.....			Vice Reddy, resigned.
John E. Pennefeather	First Lieutenant			
Henry W. White	Second Lieutenant			Vice W. P. O'Connor, promoted.
MILWAUKEE BATTERY, LIGHT-ARTILLERY..... Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.		Apr. 23, 1870	56	
Charles Horn	Captain.....			
Jacob Holdman	First Lieutenant			
John D. Mueller	Second Lieutenant			
GERMANIA GUARDS..... Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.		Aug. 8, 1871	50	
Jacob Beischer.....	Captain			Vice Underburg, resigned.
Anton Albert.....	First Lieutenant.....			Vice Weisnick, resigned.
Mathias Stark.....	Second Lieutenant.....			Vice Fells, resigned.
JUNEAU GUARDS..... Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.		Sept. 14, 1872	66	
August Arndt.....	Captain			Vice Dahlman, resigned.
Charles Cassebaum.....	First Lieutenant.....			Vice Arndt, promoted.
John Regner.....	Second Lieutenant.....			Vice Pleyde, resigned.

Companies—Continued.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.	Rank of Officer.	Date of Organization.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
KOSKIUSKO GUARDS..... Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.		Sept. 2, 1874	102	
August Rudzinsky.....	Captain.....			
Michael Klass.....	First Lieutenant.....			
Anthony Szczerbinsky.....	Second Lieutenant.....			
RICHLAND CENTER LIGHT-ARTILLERY..... Richland Center, Richland County		Aug. 5, 1867	54	
David G. James.....	Captain.....			Vice McMurtery, resigned. Vice James, promoted.
W. F. Tuttle.....	First Lieutenant.....			
J. M. Adams.....	Second Lieutenant.....			
MANITOWAC VOLANTEER MILITIA COMPANY..... Manitowoc, Manitowoc County.		July 18, 1867	53	
F. Becker.....	Captain.....			
Wm. H. Hemschmeyer.....	First Lieutenant.....			
Henry Switzer.....	Second Lieutenant.....			
MAUSTON LIGHT-GUARDS..... Mauston, Juneau County.		Aug. 31, 1869	62	
John Turner.....	Captain.....			
W. N. Remington.....	First Lieutenant.....			
B. F. Parker.....	Second Lieutenant.....			

PRAIRIE CITY BATTERY		June 14, 1871	58	
Ripon, Fond du Lac County.				
Thomas Lambert.....	First Lieutenant.....			Commanding Company.
C. R. Foster.....	Second Lieutenant.....			
BAYFIELD RIFLES.....		Feb. 5, 1873	52	
Bayfield, Bayfield County.				
R. D. Pike.....	Captain.....			
John Gargnen.....	First Lieutenant.....			
Duffy Boutin.....	Second Lieutenant.....			
GOVERNOR'S GUARD.....		Aug. 1, 1873	58	
La Crosse, La Crosse County				
Charles M. Muller.....	Captain.....			
John Grams.....	First Lieutenant.....			
O. O. Gullert.....	Second Lieutenant.....			
MONROE GUARDS		Apr. 9, 1874	60	
Tomah, Monroe County.				
Grove Rose.....	Captain.....			Vice Graham, resigned.
Thomas McCaul.....	First Lieutenant.....			
A. G. Bennie.....	Second Lieutenant.....			
VERNON COUNTY LIGHT-GUARDS.....		May 27, 1874	76	
Viroqua, Vernon County.				
John W. Greenman.....	Captain.....			Vice, Rogers, resigned. Vice, Greenman, promoted. Vice Van Wagner, promoted.
H. R. Van Wagner.....	First Lieutenant.....			
J. Henry Tate.....	Second Lieutenant.....			

Companies—Continued.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.	Rank of Officer.	Date of Organization.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
EMMETT ZOUAVES..... Highland, Iowa County.	.....	Jan. 17, 1874	55	
Richard Flynn.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
Richard Kennedy.....	First Lieutenant.....	.....	.....
John Nolan.....	Second Lieutenant.....	.....	.....
BAY CITY LIGHT-GUARDS..... Green Bay, Brown County.	.....	Dec. 1, 1874	98	
James H. Elmore.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
Oliver Libby.....	First Lieutenant.....	.....	.....
E. L. Randall.....	Second Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	Vice Williams, resigned.
EVERGREEN CITY GUARDS..... Sheboygan, Manitowoc County.	.....	Dec. 12, 1874	45	
Conrad Herwig.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
William Schroeder.....	First Lieutenant.....	.....	.....
William E. Bendler.....	Second Lieutenant.....	.....	.....
MINERAL POINT GUARDS..... Mineral Point, Iowa County.	.....	Dec. 3, 1874	70	
Thomas Priestly.....	Captain.....	.....	.....	Vice Shepard, resigned.
John W. Bennett.....	First Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	Vice Priestly, promoted.
Wm. Griffith.....	Second Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	Vice Bennett, promoted.

GERMANIA GUARDS..... Wausau, Marathon County.		Jan. 10, 1875	52
Henry Relitz.....	Captain.....		
Carl Ziebel.....	First Lieutenant.....		
August Shultz.....	Second Lieutenant.....		
EAU CLAIRE SHARPSHOOTERS		Feb. 11, 1875	85
J. L. Johnson.....	Captain.....		
Michael Olson.....	First Lieutenant.....		
O. Oppgard.....	Second Lieutenant.....		
GOVERNOR'S GUARD..... Madison, Dane County.		Mar. 24 1875	56
August Bartsch.....	Captain.....		
John G. Stock.....	First Lieutenant.....		
Phillip Heinkel.....	Second Lieutenant.....		
AMERICAN RIFLES..... Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.		July 24, 1875	48
B. F. Russell.....	Captain.....		
E. L. Grant.....	First Lieutenant.....		
Byron Olson.....	Second Lieutenant.....		
CLARK COUNTY ZOUAVES..... Neillsville, Clark County		May 1, 1875	60
J. W. Tollford.....	Captain.....		
J. W. Ferguson.....	First Lieutenant.....		
William Neberman.....	Second Lieutenant.....		

Companies—Continued.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.	Rank of Officer.	Date of Organization.	Strength of Company.	Remarks.
IOWA COUNTY RANGERS Dodgeville, Iowa county.		Aug. 9, 1875	55	
M. J. Briggs	Captain			
C. C. Watkins	First Lieutenant			
W. A. Owens	Second Lieutenant			
MIKWAUKEE CITY GUARDS Milwaukee, Milwaukee County		Aug. 19, 1875	96	
W. E. Beecham	Captain			
R. S. Keeler	First Lieutenant			
Frank P. Ray	Second Lieutenant			

RECAPITULATION.

Governor's Staff	10
Field and Staff First Regiment of Wisconsin State Militia	6
Company officers	77
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, Infantry	1,467
Artillery	168
Total strength	<u>1,728</u>

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Wis., *September 30, 1875.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. TAYLOR,
Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report required of me by law, for the year ending September 30, 1875.

The business of this department of the public service for the past year has been mainly confined to drawing arms and accoutrements of the latest pattern from the United States Government, and issuing them to the military organizations of the State. The old arms received in return for many of these issues, have in some instances been stored in the State armory, and in others been re-issued to newly formed military companies until further supplies of Springfield breech-loading rifles could be obtained.

During the years 1874-5 enough Austrian, Belgian, Garibaldian and Enfield rifles in unserviceable condition were collected from various sections of the State to fill the contract with Mr. Joseph Goodwin, assignee of Wayne Ramsey, and have been actually delivered, and his receipt obtained in full.

Since the date of the last report from this office the annual appropriation to the military organizations of the State has been in-

creased by the legislature to three hundred dollars. This is a step in the right direction, but still falls far below the amount necessary to foster and protect the more expensive arms of the service. Cavalry and artillery companies use many times this sum per annum, and the State should generously defray the expense. I therefore beg to repeat the recommendations in my last report. In the case of cavalry and artillery, the aid given by the State is ridiculously trifling compared with the expense of keeping up an efficient organization. Neither can perfect themselves in company-drill without horses, and the hire of the latter for one single parade, often costs more than the whole sum received from the State as yearly aid.

In view of the fact that the "Milwaukee Light Artillery" is the only organization of that arm of the service in the State; that it has only been kept alive in the past by a great sacrifice of time and money on the part of its members; that its future is now clouded and uncertain; and the unquestioned importance of having at least one artillery organization in the State in complete preparation for instant duty in case of riot, insurrection, or invasion, I very urgently recommend to your Excellency the necessity for procuring such additional legislation as will appropriate to this battery, or its successor, at least one thousand dollars per annum. A moment's reflection should convince every one of the vast importance to the State of having at least one reliable battery at its command for emergencies. This it now has, and I cannot but think that any such disregard of its just claims for support as will lead to its disorganization and dissolution, will prove a public calamity and be chargeable in the end with an immense loss of property and life.

Appendix "A" shows the number and sources of arms received during the year.

Appendix "B" shows all the arms and accoutrements issued to and now held by the various military organizations of the State.

Appendix "C" shows the ordinance and ordinance stores issued during the year, and to whom delivered.

Appendix "D" shows the arms now on hand, in possession of the Quartermaster-General, September 30, 1875.

Appendix "E" shows the number of cannon owned by the State and in whose possession each piece now is.

Appendix "F" shows the amount of ammunition on hand September 30, 1875.

Appendix "G" shows the arms delivered to Joseph Goodwin, assignee of Wayne Ramsey.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. CADWALLADER,
Quartermaster-General.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX "A."

Showing arms received from different military companies in the State during 1875.

La Crosse Guards:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

Trojan Volunteer Battery:

1 12-pounder cannon, bronze.

Delavan Volunteers:

80 Enfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

United States:

245 Springfield breech-loading rifles.

25 N. C. O. swords.

"APPENDIX B."

Showing all arms, accoutrements, &c, issued and now held by the following companies:

Capt. Albert Obenberger, commanding Cream City Guards, of Milwaukee:

75 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. William Bloodgood, commanding Milwaukee Light-Guards, of Milwaukee:

83 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

5 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. Richard Rooney, commanding Sheridan Guards, of Milwaukee:

35 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

85 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

- Capt. Jacob Beischer, commanding Germania Guards, of Milwaukee:
25 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
35 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- Capt. August Arndt, commanding Juneau Guards, of Milwaukee:
35 Springfield, breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
30 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- Capt. August Rudzinsky, commanding Kosciusko Guards, of Milwaukee:
50 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
50 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- Capt. F. Becker, commanding Manitowoc Volunteer Militia Company, of Manitowoc:
50 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
- Capt. John Turner, commanding Mauston Light-Guards, of Mauston:
80 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- Capt. Thomas Lambert, commanding Prairie City Battery, of Ripon:
65 Enfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- Capt. R. D. Pike, commanding Bayfield Rifles, of Bayfield:
60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
- Capt. Charles M. Mueller, commanding Governor's Guard, of La Crosse:
58 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
- Capt. Grove Rose, commanding Monroe Guards, of Tomah:
60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
22 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. John W. Greenman, commanding Vernon County Light-Guards, of Viroqua:

60 Springfield breech-loading muskets, with accoutrements complete.

20 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. Richard Flynn, commanding Emmett Zouaves, of Highland:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. James H. Elmore, commanding Bay City Light-Guards, of Green Bay:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. Conrad Herwig, commanding Evergreen City Guards, of Sheboygan:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. Thomas Priestly, commanding Mineral Point Guards, of Mineral Point:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. Henry Relitz, commanding Germania Guards, of Wausau:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. J. L. Johnson, commanding Eau Claire Sharpshooters, of Eau Claire:

40 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

25 Enfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. August Bartsch, commanding Governor's Guard, of Madison:

40 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. J. W. Tolford, commanding Clark County Zouaves, of Neillsville:

60 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. B. F. Russell, commanding American Rifles, of Milwaukee:
48 old muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. M. J. Briggs, commanding Iowa County Rangers, of Dodgeville:
40 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Capt. William E. Beecham, commanding Milwaukee City Guards, of Milwaukee:
60 Enfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

APPENDIX "C."

Showing the amount of ordnance and ordnance-stores issued during the year ending September 30, 1875.

January 12, 1875. Issued to Capt. E. S. Shepard, commanding Mineral Point Guards:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

40 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

5 N. C. O. swords and belts.

3 Cavalry-sabres and belts.

January 15, 1875. Issued to Capt. Conrad Herwig, commanding Evergreen City Guards, of Sheboygan:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

5 N. C. O. swords and belts.

3 cavalry sabres and belts.

March 11, 1875. Issued to Capt. James Elmore, commanding Bay City Light-Guards, of Green Bay:

60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.

3 N. C. O. swords.

2 boxes metallic cartridges.

September 19, 1875. Issued to Capt. W. E. Beecham, commanding Milwaukee City Guards, of Milwaukee:

60 Enfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.

3 N. C. O. swords.

2—A-G & Q-M

(Docs. 7-8.)

- March 11, 1875. Issued to Capt. Henry Relitz, commanding Germania Guards, of Wausau:
60 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
3 N. C. O. swords.
25 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
1 box metallic cartridges.
- April 9, 1875. Issued to Capt. J. L. Johnson, commanding Eau Claire Sharpshooters, of Eau Claire:
40 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
25 Enfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
3 N. C. O. swords.
1 box metallic cartridges.
- May 6, 1875. Issued to Capt August Bartsch, commanding Governor's Guard, of Madison:
40 Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete.
- August 7, 1875. Issued to Capt. F. Becker, commanding Manitowoc Volunteer Militia Company, of Manitowoc.
2 boxes metallic cartridges.
- August 19, 1875. Issued to Capt. Richard Rooney, commanding Sheridan Guards of Milwaukee:
35 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- August 27, 1875. Issued to Capt. August Arndt, commanding Juneau Guards, of Milwaukee:
1 box metallic cartridges.
- August 27, 1875. Issued to Capt. Albert Obenberger, commanding Cream City Guards, of Milwaukee:
1 box metallic cartridges.
- August 27, 1875. Issued to Capt. Jacob Beischer, commanding Germania Guards, of Milwaukee:
1 box metallic cartridges.

August 27, 1875. Issued to Capt. J. W. Tolford, commanding Clark County Zouaves, of Neillsville :

- 60 Springfield muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- 1 box elongated cartridges.

September 1, 1875. Issued to Capt. Charles Horn, commanding Milwaukee Light Artillery, of Milwaukee:

- 20 artillery sabres and belts.

September 23, 1875. Issued to Capt. M. J. Briggs, commanding Iowa County Rangers, of Dodgeville:

- 40 Springfield muskets with accoutrements complete.
- 2 N. C. O. swords.

APPENDIX "D."

Showing the number of arms on hand September 30, 1875.

Springfield breech-loading rifles.....	75
Springfield muskets.....	73
Enfield muskets.....	78
Cavalry carbines.....	50
Artillery carbines.....	58
Total.....	334

APPENDIX "E."

Showing number of cannon owned by the State, and in whose possession.

1 light 12-pounder, with field-carriages and appendages complete, in possession of David G. James, Richland Center Light Artillery, Richland County.

3 6-pounders, in possession of Captain Charles Horn. Milwaukee Light Artillery.

1 6-pounder, in possession of Col. John Hancock, Oshkosh, Winnebago County.

- 1 6-pounder, in possession of Lieutenant Thomas Lambert, Ripon, Fond du Lac County.
 - 1 6-pounder, in possession of John Grindell, Platteville, Grant County.
 - 1 6-pounder, in possession of Edward Hodges, Elkhorn, Walworth County.
 - 1 12-pounder, in possession of Captain Washington Ashton, Superior, Douglas County.
 - 1 6-pounder, in possession of citizens of Evansville, Rock County. (No bond.)
 - 1 12-pounder, in possession of citizens of Boscobel, Grant County. (No bond.)
 - 1 12-pounder and 1 6-pounder on hand at State Armory.
- Total number of pieces, 13.

APPENDIX "F."

Showing ammunition on hand in 1875.

Round shot and shell for 2-pounder, rounds..... 14

Elongated ball-cartridges on hand.

Calibre (58)..... 8,000
 Calibre (50)..... 9,000

APPENDIX "G."

Issued to Joseph Goodwin:
 1874.

Sept. 30. 50 Belgian rifles.
 50 Austrian rifles.
 Dec. 5. 23 Austrian rifles.
 20 Garibaldian rifles.

1875.

Mar. 30. 150 Enfield rifles.
 Nov. 19. 73 Enfield rifles.
 107 Austrian rifles.

DOCUMENT 9.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

WISCONSIN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

FOR THE

•
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

MADISON, WIS.:

E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

MANAGERS.

Terms expire April 3, 1876.

WILLIAM BLAIR, - - - - - WAUKESHA.
EDWARD O'NEILL, - - - - - MILWAUKEE.

Term expires April 3, 1877.

CHARLES JONAS, - - - - - RACINE.

Terms expire April 3, 1878.

ANDREW E. ELMORE, - - - - - FORT HOWARD.
EDWIN HURLBUT, - - - - - OCONOMOWOC.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

EDWARD O'NEILL,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM BLAIR,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
TREASURER.

CHARLES R. GIBBS,
SECRETARY.

Regular meetings of the Board held on the second Wednesday in January, April,
July, and October.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,
SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. O. D. HENDRICKSON.
MATRON.

THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad-depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox River, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile delinquents within our borders. The buildings include a main central building three stories high, used for the residence of the superintendent's family, chapel, school-rooms, office, dining and lodging rooms for officers, teachers, and employees, furnace-room, cellar, and kitchen. On the east of the main central building, are three family buildings, three stories high, each with dining-hall, play-room, bath-room, dressing-room, hospital-room, officers' room, dormitory, and store-room. On the west of the main central building are three family buildings like those on the east in all respects. The family buildings were intended to accommodate 30 to 36 boys each. The main central and family buildings here spoken of are built of stone, with slate roofs, and are intended to be substantially fire-proof. They are provided with hard and soft water force-pumps, hose and extinguishers. In addition to these buildings, and in the rear of them, are two stone-shop buildings three stories high, with slate roofs, which embrace laundry, steam drying-room, tank-room, store, cellar, cane-seating shops, correction house, shoe-shop, tailor-shop, carpenter-shop, paint-shop, broom-shop, and store-rooms. Of wooden buildings there is a convenient barn, with sheds for cattle and cellar for roots. A first-class piggery, with stone base and storage above for corn,

&c., a poultry-house, ice-house, slaughter-house, and tool-house. There is also a wooden building with stone basement, formerly used for shops, now used for bakery, boys' kitchen, and bath-room in the basement, and for a family of boys in the two upper stories. There is another wooden building formerly used for girls, since removed, stone basement added, and intended to accommodate 30 to 36 boys. This building is two stories high above basement. There is on the farm a comfortable house and barn for the use of the farmer and his family. A horse and carriage barn 40 x 72 is in process of erection, and when completed will supply a convenience the want of which is apparent to every visitor. The farm consists of about 233 acres of land, the most of it under good cultivation.

Manager's Report.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

In accordance with the law and the practice, we present herewith the sixteenth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, for the year ending September 30, 1875.

The number in school at the beginning of the year was.....	301
Number received during the year.....	101
Returned from out on ticket.....	8
Recommitted.....	2
Whole number in school during the year.....	412
Whole number in school since July, 1860.....	1,184
Returned home on ticket.....	78
Sent out to place.....	17
Returned to magistrates, illegally committed.....	2
Out on furlough.....	4
Lost by death.....	4
Lost by escapes.....	7
On record September 30, 1875.....	300
Total.....	412

The bills audited and allowed during the year amount to \$45,156.70, classified as follows:

1. Amusements.....	\$267 66
2. Means of instruction.....	585 27
3. Clothing.....	273 62
4. Drugs and medicines.....	493 20
5. Farm and barn.....	3,320 80
6. Fuel.....	3,792 44
7. Lights.....	354 23
8. House-furnishing.....	714 80
9. Laundry.....	495 77

10. Tailor-shop	\$3,741 42
11. Sewing-room	534 48
12. Shoe-shop.....	1,104 25
13. Carpenter-shop	130 19
14. Broom-shop	902 55
15. Stone-yard	46 09
16. Knitting-class.....	172 65
17. Cane-shop	72 95
18. Permanent improvements.....	670 01
19. Ordinary repairs.....	904 25
20. Miscellaneous	821 68
21. Subsistence	9,321 03
22. Freights	204 09
23. Telegraphing	49 62
24. Postage	144 58
25. Printing	31 00
26. Livery-hire.....	89 09
27. Salaries.....	13,931 86
28. Wages.....	1,243 67
29. United States Express.....	49 55
30. Manager's expenses.....	693 90

We have on our record no greater number of boys than we had one year ago. This fact may be partially accounted for by reference to the number of commitments and discharges as compared with the preceding years. The books showing fewer of the former and more of the latter. We would be glad if the reduction in the number of commitments could be regarded as evidence of an improved state of morals. We are sure that the increased number of discharges were the result of our crowded condition, of which we have spoken so often and so earnestly. The operations of the school for the past year may be regarded as reasonably successful and afford substantial encouragement to the friends of the Institution. During the sixteen years of our school-life we have sent out over eight hundred boys. It is fair to assume that more than three-fourths of that number have been saved to the State through the instrumentalities provided by law for their reformation in this Institution. The Industrial School has from the outset and at all periods in its history been regarded favorably, by those acquainted with its management and especially by every person connected with our State government. Visitors, with scarcely an exception, leave with higher estimates of the school than they had previously enter-

tained. We indulge the hope that it may continue to deserve and enjoy these favorable regards, and demonstrate beyond question the wisdom of the legislators who have so often and so generously endowed it. We believe that the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys has fairly earned the reputation it enjoys, ranking with the best in the land, and we invoke the careful attention of the people of the State and their official representatives to its records and operations. We are frequently addressed by the citizens of our own and other States who have seen or heard of the system adopted here asking for the admission of children who are beyond the control of their natural guardians. Of course, we are obliged to deny these applications, but we regard them as the best evidence of the success of the school, and a doubt arises whether the managers might not with propriety be invested with a discretionary power in cases of the kind alluded to within the State.

Should the legislature take the view of this matter that we do, it would be consistent with the practice in some of the older States, to provide by law that boys might be received by the board, on application of parents or guardians, for incorrigible and vicious conduct or vagrancy, upon such terms as the law should prescribe, or that the board might see fit to adopt. We recommend the passage of such a law. It is not possible by any method of computation with which we are acquainted, to show the exact amount of good returned to the State by the reformation of so large a percentage of its juvenile violators of law and order; but every observer can realize that the perpetration of a vast amount of crime has been prevented, and a large number of our boys restored to society, and are now growing and grown into good citizens, industrious and useful members of society, the friends of law instead of its enemies, earning by their own efforts an honest living, instead of preying upon the fruits of the labor of others, or wasting their lives in confinement, at the expense of the tax-payers of the State.

The difference between an upright honest man, who is constantly adding to the material and moral wealth of his vicinity, exercising a good influence on all around him, and the idle, dishonest criminal, who is just the opposite of such a man, is apparent to everyone. To make of our boys honest producers, instead of criminal consumers, has been our constant endeavor, and we think we have met with reasonable success. The health of the inmates and all con-

nected with the school has been much better than at the date of our last report. We are compelled to record the death of four inmates, which occurred in the early part of the year. We have no cases of serious illness among us, and entertain the hope that we shall escape a repetition of the experiences of 1874.

We have expended a considerable amount of labor and money in constructing new, and improving old, sewerage; in renovating and re-fitting our older buildings. The effect is apparent in the improved health and enlarged conveniences resulting. Of the farm and garden, we report a good crop of oats, hay, rye, and roots; a poor crop of corn, wheat, and beans; a good supply of garden-vegetables, of such as survived the frost, which destroyed our corn and beans. We fortunately have some three thousand bushels of roots, which are saved in good condition, and will go far to supply the want of a corn crop for winter forage for our stock. We have fared no worse or better than our neighbors. The unseasonable and unprecedented frosts have disappointed our expectations, and left us short of the crops that we need to help us through the coming winter. The land rented for the use of the school has not yielded satisfactory returns. We regard farm-labor as best for the majority of our boys, and for this reason have practiced the taking of land outside of that owned by the State, and until this year, it has proved remunerative.

The want of other employment has rendered this course still more necessary. The cane-seating business, which has heretofore furnished occupation for so many and has proved so satisfactory, has failed us entirely for the present, with no prospect of reviving soon. The State Prison, and the Empire Chair Company, of Milwaukee, who have kept us well supplied until recently, now furnish us nothing to do. Our boys are many of them without work, and it is to us a cause of much anxiety and trouble. Idleness at home or on the street is bad enough; but here, where all ordinary resources for amusement and occupation, are either wanting or in meager supply, the evil is aggravated. We are examining this subject with a sincere desire to do what is best, but at present are not able to find employment suitable for a large number of our smaller boys. Our shops, carpenter and painter, are doing well, furnishing occupation for some of our boys and aiding in our building operations. The tailor and shoemaker shops are able to do

more than supply the wants of the Institution, and the propriety of enlarging them both, with a view to the employment of more boys, is occupying our attention. For particulars as to their operations for the year we refer to the report of the superintendent.

The subject of religious exercises in the school, to which the attention of the legislature was called by the Governor in his last message, was presented to the board by a communication from Archbishop Henni, asking the board "to permit the holding of religious exercises and ministrations in harmony with the religious belief of the Catholic inmates." The matter was postponed from time to time, disclosing a grave difference of opinion among the members of the board, but was finally disposed of by a resolution abolishing religious exercises as formerly provided for, and authorizing clergymen, Catholic or Protestant, under such regulations as the board should prescribe, to hold at stated times religious exercises, each in accordance with the forms and usages of his church or denomination. It is not intended by this report to express any opinion as to the effect of this action upon the school, but simply to indicate what has been done, and leave the future to determine as to the wisdom of the change.

The educational interest of the inmates are as prosperous and encouraging as at any period in the history of the school. The teachers seem to be earnest and faithful in the performance of their duties, seeking to excite an interest among their pupils in their studies, and to create a desire and purpose to know, and do what is right. Their success is the more commendable, when the character of the material upon which their labors are expended is considered. Our boys are not deficient in native ability, but many of them have come up without training, or with such training as is worse than none. And yet, our schools compare favorably with the public schools of the country, where the attendance is voluntary and the teachers and pupils enjoy the advantages of social life and unrestrained freedom. The officers and employees are deserving of favorable mention, for their vigilance, care, and labor, in seconding the efforts of the superintendent and Matron, to accomplish what was intended by the founders of the Institution. And we think that ten years of continuous, conscientious, and efficient labor performed by the superintendent and matron, the fruits of which may be seen in almost every portion of our State, call for acknowledgment and recognition at our hands, in completing our report for the current year.

We do this, not as an empty compliment, but as simple justice due alike to them, and to us, especially those of us who have been members of the board of managers during the entire ten years last past.

The appropriation for building purposes has been found insufficient to complete the family-building, to raise and finish the addition to the bakery and boys' kitchen, and to build a carriage and horse barn. It was found unavoidably necessary to incur a larger outlay than was estimated to render the bakery and boys' kitchen what it should be, and we are left without any means to complete what was contemplated and found necessary without an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars. The family-building, the bakery and kitchen, greatly improved in appearance, capacity and convenience, will be occupied before this report reaches the printer. The barn is in process of construction. The necessity for it is apparant to every one who visits the school. We are confident that any intelligent tax-payer who will inspect the building operations of the season, will admit that the interest of the State, and the comfort and convenience of the inmates, have not been sacrificed to mere show, but that a judicious economy has governed the disbursement of the building-fund. It will be observed that we asked of the legislature for building purposes \$15,000. Only \$14,000 was appropriated. We have been compelled to do a great deal more than we supposed would be necessary, and it is the first time that we have ever failed to complete the buildings contemplated within the sum appropriated, and this reference is made to our building experiences as additional evidence that the application now made is well founded.

We publish the laws in relation to the school for the convenience of all, and especially of committing magistrates.

We recommend the appropriation of three thousand dollars to make up the deficiency in the building-fund and to complete the buildings, and the sum of thirty thousand dollars for current expenses for the coming year.

All of which is most respectfully presented.

EDWARD O'NEILL,
EDWIN HURLBUT,
CHARLES JONAS,
WILLIAM BLAIR,
ANDREW E. ELMORE,

Managers.

Treasurer's Report.

WAUKESHA, WIS., November 12, 1875.

Balance to current expense account, as per last report.....	\$18,940 85	
Appropriation by legislature of 1875.....	28,000 00	
From cane-seating willow-ware, brooms, &c.....	5,319 70	
Of State Treasurer, from counties	8,750 00	
Total amount.....		61,010 55
Bills paid—		
First quarter, 1875.....	\$11,261 94	
Second quarter, 1875	11,386 69	
Third quarter, 1875.....	8,889 02	
Fourth quarter, 1875.....	13,619 05	
		45,156 70
Leaving balance of		15,853 85

There was appropriated for building purposes, by the last legislature, fourteen thousand dollars, all of which has been paid out for that purpose. Vouchers for all the expenditures are herewith presented.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
Treasurer.

Superintendent's Report.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WAUKESHA, October 10, 1875.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with custom, and your instruction, I again place before you the Superintendent's report of this Institution for another year. This is my tenth annual report and the sixteenth in the history of the school. I trust the presentations made in the following tables and statistics will commend themselves to your approval, and that of the friends of the Institution throughout the State.

The whole number of inmates in the Institution since it was opened, in July, 1860, to this date, is 1,184. Of this number, 73 were girls, and 1,111 were boys.

TABLE No. 1

Shows the number of inmates each year since the school opened.

YEAR.	No. committed each year.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No. at close of year.	Whole No. during year.
January 1, 1861.....	39	32	7	39	39
October 10, 1861.....	28	35	5	40	81
October 10, 1862.....	41	51	4	55	80
October 10, 1863.....	42	59	13	72	98
October 10, 1864.....	83	117	20	137	155
October 10, 1865.....	107	134	21	155	245
October 10, 1866.....	47	118	16	134	209
October 10, 1867.....	66	143	12	155	217
October 19, 1868.....	53	149	14	163	227
October 10, 1869.....	63	163	13	173	233
October 10, 1870.....	114	204	2	206	293
October 10, 1871.....	74	237	2	239	288
October 10, 1872.....	107	278	.....	278	347
October 10, 1873.....	80	281	.....	281	362
October 10, 1874.....	113	301	.....	301	402
October 10, 1875.....	101	300	.....	300	412

TABLE No. 2

Shows the number of inmates received and discharged during the year.

Number in school, October 1, 1874.....	301
Number committed during the year.....	101
Number recommitted during the year.....	2
Number returned from out on ticket.....	8
Total	<u>412</u>
Number returned to parents or guardians, on ticket-of-leave.....	78
Number out to place on ticket-of-leave.....	17
Number returned, illegally committed.....	2
Number out on furlough.....	4
Number of deaths.....	4
Number of escapes.....	7
Number on record, October 1, 1875.....	300
Total	<u>412</u>

TABLE No. 3

Shows the number committed each month.

October.....	10
November.....	12
December.....	11
January.....	5
February.....	8
March.....	7
April.....	7
May.....	6
June.....	9
July.....	14
August.....	8
September.....	6
Total	<u>103</u>

TABLE NO. 4

Shows the offense for which they were committed.

Offense.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Vagrancy	46	17	63
Larceny	115	45	160
Incorrigibility	138	31	169
Burglary	6	7	13
Forgery		1	1
Assault and battery	2	2	4
Misdemeanor		2	2
Total	309	103	412

TABLE NO. 5

Shows the courts by which they were committed.

Court.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Justice courts	205	32	237
Municipal courts	65	38	103
Circuit courts	3	26	29
Police courts	20	3	23
County judge	16	4	20
Total	309	103	412

TABLE NO. 6

Shows their ages at date of this report.

Ages.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Ten	1	10	11
Eleven	21	12	33
Twelve	28	11	39
Thirteen	42	23	65
Fourteen	45	21	66
Fifteen	55	22	77
Sixteen	59	4	63
Seventeen	23		23
Eighteen	23		23
Nineteen	8		8
Twenty	4		4
Total	309	103	412

RECAPITULATION.

Average age for previous year.....	14.75
Average age for past year.....	12.92
Total.....	14.34

TABLE No. 7

Shows the counties from which they were committed.

Counties.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Adams		1	1
Ashland		1	1
Brown	23	6	29
Calumet	2	3	5
Columbia	12	2	14
Crawford	5	3	8
Dane	29	3	32
Dodge.....	15	2	17
Door	1	.....	1
Dunn .....	.....	3	3
Eau Claire	2	2	4
Fond du Lac	33	8	41
Green Lake	7	1	8
Geen	7	2	9
Grant	5	4	9
Iowa.....	1	.....	1
Jefferson	8	5	13
Juneau	5	1	6
Kenosha	7	1	8
La Crosse.....	8	5	13
La Fayette.....	5	.....	5
Manitowoc.....	2	.....	2
Marquette	1	.....	1
Milwaukee.....	45	22	67
Oconto	4	.....	4
Outagamie.....	7	5	12
Ozaukee.....	.....	1	1
Pierce.....	1	.....	1
Racine	9	.....	9
Richland	1	.....	1
Rock	12	3	15
Sauk.....	3	2	5
Sheboygan	8	2	10
St. Croix	1	.....	1
Trempealeau	1	.....	1
Vernon .....	.....	1	1
Waupaca	5	.....	5
Waushara	3	.....	3
Walworth	11	4	15
Winnebago	20	5	25
Wood	3	1	4
Waukesha	7	4	11
Total	309	103	412

TABLE NO. 8.

Lists of counties and amounts charged to each for those committed for vagrancy, incorrigibility, or vicious conduct.

Counties	Amount.	Counties.	Amount.
Richland.....	\$21 00	Portage	\$31 00
Manitowoc	35 00	Pierce	16 00
Walworth	295 50	Waukesha.....	223 00
Iowa.....	52 00	Sheboygan	205 50
Green Lake.....	93 50	Dodge	261 00
Outagamie.....	371 00	Brown.....	588 00
Adams	26 00	Dane	459 50
La Fayette.....	208 00	Wood	119 00
Oconto.....	104 00	Waupaca.....	167 00
La Crosse	550 00	Door.....	52 00
Calumet	244 00	Kenosha	168 50
Grant	247 50	Crawford	70 50
Green	233 50	Columbia.....	303 00
Sauk	119 00	Rock	482 50
Marquette.....	50 50	Dunn.....	38 00
Juneau	52 00	Polk.....	33 00
Waushara.....	156 00	Fond du Lac.....	1,087 50
Trempealeau	5 00	Winnebago.....	443 50
Milwaukee	640 00	Ozaukee.....	26 00
Racine.....	332 50		
Jefferson	162 00	Total	8,910 00
Eau Claire	137 50		

TABLE No. 9

Shows the birthplace of inmates.

States and countries.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Wisconsin	198	55	253
Germany	10	6	16
New York	16	7	23
Illinois	14	3	17
Michigan	5	3	8
Pennsylvania	5	.....	5
Ohio	4	1	5
Maine	2	1	3
Tennessee	1	.....	1
Switzerland .....	.....	1	1
Iowa	1	3	4
Indiana	2	.....	2
Maryland	1	.....	1
Minnesota	1	.....	1
Connecticut	1	.....	1
North Carolina	1	.....	1
New Jersey	1	.....	1
Alabama	1	.....	1
Massachusetts	3	1	4
Holland	1	1	2
Louisiana .....	.....	1	1
France	2	1	3
Denmark	1	.....	1
Norway	1	1	2
Ireland	1	.....	1
Canada	6	2	8
Austria	1	.....	1
England	1	1	2
Scotland	1	.....	1
Poland	1	3	4
Prussia	1	.....	1
Unknown	25	12	37
Total	309	103	412

RECAPITULATION.

Number born in America	332
Number born in foreign countries	43
Number places of birth unknown	37
Total	412

TABLE No. 10

Shows the nationality of parents.

Nationality.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Americans	98	27	125
Irish	45	16	61
Germans	53	20	73
English	27	10	37
Colored	7	1	8
French	16	11	27
Scotch	6	1	7
Norwegians	9	3	12
Hollanders.	3	1	4
Bohemians	4	.....	4
Danish	1	1	2
Polish	2	3	5
Welch	3	.....	3
Swiss .....	.....	2	2
Unknown	35	7	42
Total	309	103	412

TABLE No. 11

Shows their social and domestic relations.

Have—	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Fathers only	61	18	79
Mothers only	89	20	109
Both own father and mother	110	43	153
Neither own father nor mother	40	13	53
No father	48	22	70
No mother	47	19	66
Step-fathers	44	7	51
Step-mothers	23	7	30
Intemperate fathers	26	.....	26
Intemperate mothers	4	.....	4
Fathers and mothers seperated.	20	4	24
Fathers and mothers both blind	2	.....	2

TABLE NO. 12

Shows the deaths of inmates since the opening of the school.

Year.	Age.	White.	Colored.	Typhoid fever.	Typhoid erysipelas.	Gastric fever.	Brain fever.	Nervous fever.	Congestion of the lungs.	Congestive chills.	Consumption.	Dropsy.	Inflammatory rheumatism.	Total.
1867.....	16	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1868.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1869.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1870.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1870.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1870.....	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1870.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1872.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1872.....	16	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1873.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1873.....	13	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1873.....	14	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1873.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1873.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1874.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1874.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1874.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1874.....	14	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1874.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1874.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1874.....	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1874.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	.....	17	5	7	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	22

TABLE NO. 13

Shows the division of labor.

MECHANICAL.	
Number employed—	
In shoe-shop	13
In tailor-shop	14
In cane-shop	100
In broom-shop, (when running)	9
In knitting-class	40
With carpenter	2
With painter	2
At mason-work	6
	<hr/>
	186
	<hr/> <hr/>
AGRICULTURAL.	
On farm	30
In garden	9
In charge of teams and stock	9
	<hr/>
	48
	<hr/> <hr/>
DOMESTIC.	
In laundry	14
In family-kitchen	2
In boys' bakery	8
In dining-rooms	8
In dormitories	7
In bath and play rooms	8
In school-rooms and library	3
In store	1
At miscellaneous work	10
	<hr/>
	51
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total	295
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE No. 14

Shows work done in shoe-shop.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>
Brogans	503	2,053
Calf boots	34	50
Cow-hide boots	23	.....
Calf shoes	11	23
Calf bootees	5	.....
Boots footed	12	.....
Slippers	3	.....
Suspenders	312	1,006
Leather-mitts	25	253
Mitts handed	1	.....
Balls covered	61	.....
Shoe-laces	1,210	.....
Jobs harness .....	.....	142
Skate-straps	54	.....

TABLE No. 15

Shows work done in tailor-shop.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Pants, (pairs)	647	3,734
Jackets	384	1,741
Overalls, (pairs)	373	551
Blouses	34	34
Caps	267	324
Vests	182	52
Aprons	64	.....
Sack-coats	43	.....
Overcoats	3	.....
Bags	61	66
Blankets .....	.....	13

TABLE No. 16

Shows work done in broom-shop.

Articles.	Made.
	<i>Dozen.</i>
Brooms, No. 8	31
Brooms, No. 10	162
Brooms, No. 12	169
Parlor-brooms	84
Brush-brooms	32
Toy-brooms	3

TABLE NO. 17

Shows work done in cane-shop. Work done for Wisconsin State Prison.

Number round seats.....	461
Number Grecian rocker-seats..	121
Number Grecian rocker-backs.....	87
Number miscellaneous rocker-backs.....	10
Number common seats.....	<u>1,905</u>

Work done for Empire Chair Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee.

Number office-seats	2,753
Number office-backs	36
Number rocker-seats.....	258
Number fine dining-seats	3,690
Number common dining-seats.....	3,884
Number stool-seats.....	650
Number S. S. seats.....	141
Number miscellaneous seats.....	<u>83</u>

TABLE NO. 18

Shows work done in sewing department.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Cotton shirts	430	4,880
Woolen shirts.....	193	
Sheets	191	185
Bed-ticks	71	325
Pillow-ticks	36	75
Pillow-slips	328	92
Bed-spreads.....	64	58
Comfortables	73	107
Towels	78	12
Pairs socks		3,239
Scarfs		60
Carpets	3	19
Window-curtains	26	9
Hankercheifs, hemmed.....	568	
Napkins	12	

TABLE No. 19

Shows work done in knitting-shop.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Pairs socks	689	.....
Pairs socks footed	18	6
Pairs suspenders	716	18
Pairs yarn mitts.....	376	.....

TABLE No. 20

Shows live-stock.

Horses—3 Double teams.....	6
Dray-horse.....	1
Buggy-horse.....	1
Old horses, (cart).....	3
Total.....	<u>11</u>
Cattle—Milch cows.....	12
Dry cows.....	3
Bull.....	1
One yoke oxen.....	2
One yoke steers.....	2
Two-year olds.....	8
Yearlings.....	6
Calves.....	6
Fattening cattle.....	4
Fattening cattle bought.....	8
Total.....	<u>52</u>
Hogs—Fattening.....	26
Stock.....	1
Breeding.....	7
Small pigs.....	36
Store.....	6
Shoates.....	16
Total.....	<u>92</u>
Poultry—Chickens.....	135
Turkeys.....	34
Guinea-fowls.....	4
Total.....	<u>173</u>

TABLE No. 21

Shows farm-products.

Articles.	Items.	Value.	Total.
Wheat.....	5 acres, 100 bushels, at \$1.....	\$100 00	
Wheat.....	13 acres, poor, 85 bushels, at 40c.....	34 00	
Wheat-straw.	Estimated at 11 tons, at \$4.50	49 50	
Oats.....	30 acres, 1,600 bushels, at 33½c.....	533 33	
Oat-straw ...	Estimated 24 tons, at \$6.....	144 00	
Rye.....	13 acres, 348 bushels, at 70c	243 60	
Rye-straw...	Estimated at 7 tons, at \$5.....	35 00	
Corn.....	50 acres, estimated at 100 bushels, at 60c.....	60 00	
Corn-stalks..	Estimated at 36 tons, at \$6.....	216 00	
Drill-corn...	4 acres stalks, estimated at 6 tons, at \$6.....	36 00	
Beans.....	13 acres, estimated at 30 bushels, at \$1.50....	45 00	
Potatoes ...	11 acres, 1,825 bushels, at 37½c	684 37	
Pumpkins...	14 loads, at \$1.....	14 00	
Hay, tame ...	Estimated at 61 tons, at \$10.....	610 00	
Hay, marsh .	Estimated at 16 tons, at \$8.....	128 00	
			\$2,932 80
Milk.....	12,400 gallons, at 8c	992 00	
Eggs.....	300 dozen, at 16c	48 00	
Turkeys ...	19 head, 171 pounds, at 12½c.....	21 38	
Chickens....	16 head, 40 pounds, at 10c.....	4 00	
Beeves.....	23 head, 11,533 pounds, at 8c.....	922 64	
Hides.....	Hides, 1,623¼ pounds.....	112 97	
Tallow.....	424 pounds, at 7c.....	29 68	
Veal.....	11 head, 979 pounds, at 11c.....	107 69	
Veal-hides ..	175 pounds	19 89	
Pork.....	39 head, 10,561 pounds, at 7¾c.....	818 47	
			3,076 72
Total .....	.....	.....	6,009 52

TABLE No. 22

Shows garden products.

Items.	Quantity.	Value.
Beets	Estimated at 865 bushels, @ \$0 25.....	\$216 25
Beets, table.....	97 bushels, @ 50.....	48 50
Carrots.....	150 bushels, @ 30.....	45 00
Parsnips	140 bushels, @ 25.....	35 00
Turnips	900 bushels, @ 20.....	180 00
Onions.....	165 bushels, @ 50.....	82 50
Tomatoes	30 bushels, @ 50.....	15 00
Cucumbers, green	1 bushel, @ \$1 50.....	1 50
Cucumbers, pickles.....	3 bushels, @	5 00
Peas, green.....	50 bushels, @ 60.....	30 00
Peas, dry	15 bushels, @ 1 00.....	15 00
Cabbage, heads.....	1,350 @ 04.....	54 00
Sweet corn.....	225 bus. ears @ 40.....	90 00
Squashes, early.....	12 bushels, @ 1 00.....	12 00
Radishes, early.....	5 bushels, @ 1 00.....	5 00
Vegetable oysters.....	10 bushels, @ 1 25.....	12 50
Currants	28 bushels, @ 2 00.....	56 00
Raspberries	½ bushel, @ 4 00.....	2 00
Apples	6 bushels, @ 75.....	4 50
Apples, crab.....	5 bushels, @ 1 00.....	5 00
Pie-plant, asparagus, and lettuce .....	.....	25 00
Willow-reeds.....	1675 pounds, estimated at	100 00
Total .....	.....	1,039 75

TABLE No 23

Shows cost of support of inmates per capita.

[This includes the total expenditures less amount of permanent improvements, cost of live-stock, machinery, &c.]

SUBSISTENCE.			CLOTHING.		
Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.	Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.
\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.
9,636 35	32 66½	8.9½	5,225 42	17 71	4.9
SALARIES.			FUEL AND LIGHT.		
Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.	Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.
\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.
13,931 86	47.22½	12.9½	4,146 66	11 95½	3.3
ALL OTHER EXPENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.			TOTAL EXPENSES.		
Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.	Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.
\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.
10,175 00	34 49	9.5	43,115 29	146 15	40.

THE DIVISION OF TIME

Is nearly the same as in past years. Eight hours of each day in winter and nine in summer, are devoted to school and work. During the winter, the time devoted to school is four hours and to work four hours. In summer, the school time is four hours per day and the work five. Each half day, except Saturday afternoon and Sunday, has its work-session and school-session, with a recess intervening. Saturday [afternoon has a short-work session; the balance of the time is devoted to recreation and other miscellaneous duties.

The small boys' work-time is one hour less per day than the above.

In summer, inmates rise at	5.30
And retire at.....	8.00
In winter, they rise at.....	5.45
And retire at.....	8.00

From the above, it will be observed that eight or nine hours of the twenty-four are devoted to active employment, about the same to sleep, and six or seven to meals, reading, devotional exercises, and recreation.

Exceptions to the above rule: In the busy seasons of planting and harvesting, some teamsters and farm-boys are kept at work the entire day.

The preceding tabular statement contains all that can to advantage be arranged in tabular form. Much in detail might be added, some of which would be nearly a repetition of former reports, and some will no doubt be lacking in interest to the general reader. I will endeavor to give the most essential and avoid repetition and prolixity as far as possible.

The three grand divisions of our work are, labor, education, and moral training.

LABOR,

When properly conducted, carries with it both an educational and moral influence. There is a marked difference between disciplinary labor, characterized by an economical use of the means employed and mechanical skill in the execution of the work, and that labor which is mere drudgery—animal-force only, unaided by intelligence or philosophy. It has always been a rule with us to provide every

boy with some work, and, as far as possible, to adapt the work to the boy. Success in life often depends largely upon the adaptation of parties to their employment. Oak-timber has its uses, so has bass-wood; but if the mechanic makes no discrimination in his choice of timber, he will turn out very unsatisfactory work. Oak would be very unsuitable for box-boards, and bass-wood equally so for the spokes of the wheels; men and boys differ as much in their nature as these, and need as much judgment in appropriating them to their proper uses in life's great work-shop.

Table No. 13 shows approximately the division of labor. Still, much explanation is required to render it thoroughly understandable. I can only instance a few particulars.

Of the thirty boys that are designated as farm-hands, most of them attend school in summer and all of them in winter, and of course work only four or five hours per day. Some are placed there to improve their health by open-air exercise, and some because they are worthless in a shop, or for any detailed work, and as they must be counted somewhere, they are classed with the farm-hands.

They are often the cause of hindrance more than help; a selection of half the number would no doubt accomplish all the work, and with less care to the overseer. Similar explanations would apply to some of the other departments. The number of boys employed in doing domestic work, and in fact in most other departments, is larger than need be, because we have a surplus of small help. Table No. 6 shows that nearly one-third of our inmates are less than thirteen, and about one-half are under fourteen years of age. Of course, such boys are principally employed in school, and to make the school a success their energies must not be exhausted at hard work. It is impossible in the present state of things to utilize the working forces of the school to advantage.

THE SHOE AND TAILOR-SHOPS

Have always been profitable to the Institution in two respects. They produce needful articles for home use, and give skill to inmates for their future benefit. These shops are increasing in profit from year to year.

THE BROOM-SHOP,

Which is only run in winter, did well the past year. The failure of the broom-corn this year will cause a heavy drawback on this branch of industry and render its financial success doubtful for the coming winter.

We started the

CANE-SEATING

business in 1871. The first caning was done for the State Prison. Next the Empire Chair Factory at Milwaukee supplied us with work. With these the business increased until we employed from one hundred to one hundred and forty boys.

Last spring the prison complained that business was slack and ceased to furnish work.

About two months since the Empire Chair Factory made the same complaint and ceased to send us work, and as a result the three cane-shops are closed, and all of this company of boys, more than one third of the number in the school, are without steady employment. This is a large detriment to the school.

The cash receipts of the cane-shops were never large, still in the aggregate they were considerable; but the character of the work and its fitness for the employment of the small boys rendered it valuable to us. We could use it to cultivate habits of industry and skill in handiwork and keep boys from idleness, than which there exists no greater enemy of the young.

THE KNITTING-CLASSES

have been increased in number as a necessity to furnish employment. Many a boy importunes to be permitted to join this class, saying he wants something to do.

It is a noticeable and encouraging fact that nearly all our boys love work. The management of the school induces this state of feeling, and I regard it as a powerful element in reformatory work.

FARM.

Since the purchase of the one hundred and twenty acres, called the new farm, in 1867, our agricultural products and interests have increased with each succeeding year; and what is particularly grat-

ifying is the improved condition of the soil. Our management in utilizing all our own fertilizing products, bringing on to the farm the products of the rented lands, the purchase of straw in the country, and manures in the village, at but moderate expense, has proved to be good economy. The products of coming years will more fully develop its full value. The products of the one hundred and forty acres rented of Mr. Nickell, amount to \$954.66. From this deduct for seed \$68.50, which will leave \$886.16. These products are included in Table No. 21, with farm-products. The chinch-bug took the wheat, the frost totally destroyed the broom-corn and the buckwheat. Some twenty acres of the Indian corn, and twenty more of beans were scarcely worth the harvesting. Had these four crops been an average of other years, the result would have been very satisfactory; as it is, we have paid expenses and kept the boys employed. Without this land, however, we could not have kept our present amount of stock, or fattened the beeves that are now grazing on those fields and river-bottoms.

This land, directly south and west, and notching into our land, should be added to our farm. The convenience for stock, water, and wild-grass is, in addition to its location, worthy of consideration.

THE GARDEN

has been for years increasing in value; the soil is richer, and in a better state of cultivation. It has been well managed this year, and with exceptions of vines and beans that suffered by the early frost, has yielded bountifully. See Table No. 22.

All things considered, the agricultural department of our work, consisting of the farm, garden, and stock, presents an encouraging aspect, and is quite as well adapted to the demands of the school as any in which we are engaged. It possesses this three-fold advantage: produces what is needed for home-consumption, affords the best opportunity for the growth, development, and health of the boys, and last, though not least, furnishes a large class of young men a practical acquaintance with a business of the greatest value, both to themselves and to the State.

The experiment made this year in introducing

MASON-WORK

and training boys to a knowledge of this trade, is to my mind demonstrated to be a success. To conduct this to profit, the essential requisite is a suitable man to take the charge of the work. He should be a stone-cutter, a stone and brick mason as well. A large expense has this year been saved in the repair on No. 6, and the building of the barn.

In case a building is to be erected any year, with the stone quarried in the fall, the work could be so far advanced during the winter that the building [could be readily put up in the spring, with but little additional help. In erecting a building costing \$8,000 or \$9,000, to build by contract, a saving of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 could be made in the cash outlay, and at the same time teach the rudiments of a valuable trade to six or eight young men.

THE CORRECTION HOUSE.

This is the third year of experience in this feature of our work. Its utility is beyond a doubt. I hope the Board of Managers, the Board of Charities and Reform, the Legislature, and the Governor will all consider this matter. I feel quite sanguine that it only needs to be understood and appreciated by the authorities of the State, and the work will be done. To keep my plans before the minds of all concerned, I will repeat my views as set forth in my report of last year:

“What we need is a building suited to the accomodation of refractory boys. The rooms now used for correction-house purposes are in the shop-building, and are needed for mechanical purposes. Let it be once understood among them that accommodations are always at hand in the correction-house for any inmate who persists in disobedience, and very little other punishment would be demanded. To grade up, degrade, and as a last resort, sentence to the correction-house, would, as I believe, constitute the essential features of the needful discipline and punishment.

“The building should be larger than a family building, and should contain a school-room. The dormitory should be divided into separate sleeping apartments. A yard, including a work-shop or other provision for work suited to their condition, should surround the whole. In this department work takes the place of play.—

Work, loss of privileges, and surroundings, that constantly induce reflection are powerful incentives to right doing. One consideration more, in this connection, is all important. By this arrangement, all boys whose influence is pernicious, can be removed from the body of the school. Much of the disturbance in schools of this character arises from the pernicious influence of certain leaders. Remove the leaders and the disturbance ends. With this provision, boys older than sixteen might be received with safety, and thus placed under reformatory influences instead of being incarcerated in a State prison, many of whom would be saved and restored to society.

“The penitentiary-system of our State is deficient in not making provisions for the reformation of young men between sixteen and twenty. Give these young men some trade or skill in some remunerative business, and the majority of them will add to the wealth instead of the expense of the State.”

We have at present seven

FAMILIES,

and before this report is in print, shall probably have the eighth in operation.

They are named and officered as follows:

Family.	Family men.	Family women.
One.....	Wm. H. Sleep.....	Mrs. H. A. Sleep.
Two.....	E. Wood.....	Mrs. L. Wood.
Three.....	M. H. Warner.....	Miss Mary Hinkley.
Four.....	J. H. Whiteher.....	Mrs. A. H. Hamilton.
Five.....	J. W. Densmore.....	Mrs. J. Sperry.
Six.....	B. B. Monroe.....	Mrs. E. Jones.
Seven.....	Henry Jones.....	Mrs. F. L. Briggs.
Correction-house.....	W. A. Vincent.....	Mrs. S. J. James.
Second department, correction-house..	F. N. James.....	
Farm-house.....	George Coombs.....	And wife.

Eight to open soon.

We have so often detailed the history and described the workings of the families, I will not repeat. Suffice it to, say we continue to prize the family-system higher from year to year, so long as suitable men and women are employed to superintend the families so long they will continue to be peaceful homes and nurseries of good.

No position in the Institution calls for wiser and better men and women than that of the family officers. They are the fathers and mothers. From them the children take their deepest impression, and by them are they characterized more than by persons in any other position.

The department of

DOMESTIC WORK

(See Table No. 13) employs about fifty boys, mostly large boys. This is a very essential part of our work, yet is apt to pass with little notice except by those who perform the labor. Our population is over three hundred and thirty on an average. As a boarding house this is indicative of work. The labor required in the bakery, two kitchens, eleven dining-rooms, and an equal number of sleeping-apartments, can scarcely be appreciated but by those who do it. A mother or cook who has for a term of months supplied a half dozen hungry, hearty boys with a satisfactory amount of food, can, by multiplying her efforts by fifty or sixty, form some approximate conception of the amount of effort needful to supply the requisite food to meet the continued demands of this multitude. If in any instance this labor is outdone it must be in the effort made to keep clean. This is a thankless effort; one that is never ended and seldom appreciated. The hampers of wearing apparel, bedding, and linen, that weekly make their demands at the laundry-door,* the acres of floor, ceiling, and wall that cry daily, to have their faces washed are appalling sights to any company of boys or women who do not possess the energy and fortitude of the hero.

The footings of Tables No. 15 and No. 18 will show over twelve thousand garments repaired with the needle in one year. Taking it all in all, the domestic part of our work, though unpretentious and seemingly unworthy of mention, is, notwithstanding, of a breadth and magnitude not to be passed unnoticed when the amount of work done in the Institution is being considered.

DISCIPLINE.

On the subject of discipline in our Institution, I will respectfully

* The laundress' account shows over 85,000 pieces washed and ironed during the year; \$3,000, would scarcely hire this amount of work done at ordinary prices paid by individuals.

request you to refer to my last year's report, where I endeavored to discuss the subject at considerable length. The methods of administering discipline have not changed for several years; they are slightly modified as experience and circumstances seem to demand. I am confident that with such a correction-house as we are anticipating, and the faithful continuance of our system of grading, very little more would be needed to secure obedience and good order. More incentives to do well with hopeful results seem needful. Will the board allow me to call their attention to, and once more *urge upon them* to consider the method proposed in my last report. For convenience I will repeat a portion of it here.

I allude to a system of compensation or pay to all inmates after reaching certain limits of age and good conduct, for all the service rendered in the Institution, and a charge for all which they receive; a system of debt and credit with each. If this could be so nicely adjusted that a boy by commendable exertion and diligence could make a small saving each week over and above his expenditures, it would furnish a motive to action not usually felt by inmates in institutions of this kind. As things are now done, we have little opportunity to cultivate economy. The boy is now fed and clothed, whether he works well or not. He learns from the book, that ten dimes make one dollar, still he has little idea of its value and less judgment how to expend it judiciously. In vain he is told the cost and importance of food, clothes, and home. He gets them free, and like the air and sun-light, he presumes they, as a matter of course, are a part of his inheritance. All children are liable to this delusion, the children of the State pre-eminently so. This is seen in the destruction of books and tools. Take the book as an illustration. If the boy is charged seventy-five cents for a reader to-day, and he knows that when he is ready, say in six months, to be promoted or leave school, the value of the book then will pass to his credit, it presents a motive to care for it. The same of tools, clothes, &c. Another most valuable purpose would be served. When a boy escaped, the cost of his return could be met by the use of his funds and an assessment on the funds of those who were accessory. This would furnish a leverage to find out all who were involved, embracing in certain instances a large portion of the members of a family or shop. I solicit a careful examination of the feasibility of this suggestion.

SCHOOL.

The teacher's report hereto annexed will furnish all needful details relating to the school. Two things have contributed to the success of the school-work, namely, good school-rooms well furnished, and faithful teachers. For once we have been able to continue the entire force of teachers without change. This is always desirable when change for the better is not needful, and at this time I am happy to say, I do not think any change is demanded.

THE BAND.

Our band-instruments consists of twelve brass horns, one bass and one snare drum, and one pair of cymbals. The frequent discharge of the better class of boys renders the permanency of the band a difficult matter, still, under the charge of Professor T. W. Williams, it continues in a prosperous condition.

LIBRARY.

For full details of library, reading-room, and periodicals, see librarians report appended.

Nearly three thousand

VISITORS

have recorded their names on our register this year. We heartily wish more of the citizens of the State, and especially more of the tax-payers of the State, would pay our school an annual visit.

HEALTH.

The health of all in the Institution has been very good during the year, except the first six weeks. The sickness that cast a cloud of gloom over our school one year ago, continued until about the middle of November. During this time four of our most promising boys were carried away by the resistless hand of death. One, a healthy lad, was taken with a congestive chill and died in the second attack. Another suffered several days with congestion of the lungs; all efforts to arrest the progress of the disease proved futile, and we were compelled in sadness to part with one more beloved and respected by all. Still another, one of the healthiest and happiest of our boys was attacked with brain-fever. He suffered intensely for several days, all efforts to arrest the progress of the disease proved unavailing, and in sorrow we returned his body to his bereaved parents. These three had each been in the school for over three years, and had always been healthy. The fourth and last of this sad list was one who had been with us only a few weeks, but whose interesting manners and kind disposition had endeared him to both associates and officers. He was not a healthy boy. His disease was typhoid fever. Like the former cases, and like nearly all who were attacked with any disease last fall, his case was of an obstinate type

and the system in a torpid condition. Physician, friends, and parents all did their utmost to save him, but death had marked him for his victim. He lingered a few days and died, resting in his mother's embrace.

We turn from these sad recollections with a mingled feeling of sadness and comfort. Sad to remember the suffering and early death, but comforted to remember them as amiable and honorable boys, while the grass grows green over their graves. All the rest of the four hundred and twelve boys, with but slight exceptions, have enjoyed most excellent health; occasionally a sprain or a bruise caused by too rough sports constitute the principal exceptions.

HISTORY AND PROGRESS.

It may not be inappropriate, in, this my tenth annual report, to recall the early history of the school, and note briefly its progress up to the present time.

Twenty-seven years only has elapsed since Wisconsin took her position with the States of the Union. In March, 1857, when she was but nine years of age, her legislature provided for the establishment of this Institution, then known as the House of Refuge. In July, 1860, the first building was opened for the reception of her wayward and homeless sons. The State, young as it was, had at that early day, not only a State prison, (the first fruit of all new States,) but a hospital for the insane, an asylum for the blind, another for the deaf and dumb, an endowed State university, and a free-school system, founded on a permanent basis. Thus early in its history had the State provided for the comfort and relief of her unfortunate children, and for the liberal education of all her sons and daughters. But in keeping with that progress that ever marks the American people, and especially the American people of the West, the idea of a reformatory institution to save the youth and make the citizen was seized upon as of paramount importance. France, Germany, Scotland, and England had reformatories; New England and New York had their reformatories; Wisconsin, though young and far to the westward of all these, saw the need of an educating, restraining, reforming force, that would arrest her unfortunate and erring sons, and bring them up to honorable manhood. Hence, she was not slow to provide the means to accomplish the object; she added to the group of public charities an institution of

reform. How just and befitting was the remark of Mr. Cogswell in his opening address on the 25th of July, 1860, when he said: "Wisconsin inaugurates to-day the noblest of her public institutions, penal, reformatory, educational, or charitable."

It was then called the House of Refuge, subsequently Reform School, and still later, as at present, Industrial School. Not only has its name been progressive, but its numbers, its labors, and its efficiency also. It was at first a juvenile prison with its cells and grates; it is now a home with its social relations and its family circle. It was organized on the congregate plan with its crowd of boy in a single herd; it is now a miniature colony with its home and work-shop, its farms and gardens, its schools, reading-rooms and library, its social, educational, and religious facilities. During the sixteen years of its history, 1,184 children have been brought under its influence. Of this number, about one-fourth are still in the school and full two-thirds and probably three-fourths of the others are, so far as our best knowledge extends, acting the part of good citizens by living quiet, industrious lives. Many of these doubtless would, but for the restraining influences of this school, have been found in the county jails and the State Prison. The expense of reform is repaid many fold in saving criminal prosecutions, jail and prison expenses. A much greater good is, however, accomplished in converting a promising vagabond into a productive citizen. I could enlarge upon this part of our history, giving individual instances in large numbers, but I forbear. There is, however, another influence for good exerted by this school that is seldom recognized. The influence alluded to, though indirect and silent in its operations, is notwithstanding, very general in its workings and very patent in its effects. I allude to the restraint that a knowledge of the existence of the school has upon the boys all over the State, and especially in the localities from which inmates have been sent to the Institution. I have abundant reasons to know that scores and hundreds of boys between the ages of six and sixteen are held in check and restrained by their parents and teachers, by the police, and the public referring them to the existence of a reform school.

Orchards and melon-patches, show-goods and change-drawers are protected; parents, teachers, and the community at large aided in the maintenance of good order and obedience to wholesome laws.

Again I forbear and proceed with what is more properly the history of the Institution.

It is ten years, the 16th of this October, since I undertook the charge of this school. We had then fifty acres of land, one large stone-building, one family-building, built of wood, on the bank of the river, and a small building used for shops and wood-house, also built of wood.

The stock consisted of two broken-down horses, three good cows, and two head of young cattle. Not a hog, or a hen, or a fowl of any kind on the premises. The farm-products consisted that year of a few bushels of poor corn grown on thirty acres of rented ground, a dozen bushels of beans, and a good crop of potatoes, the latter grown on two and one-half acres of ground. The winter was just upon us, and the boys were, with very few exceptions, without shoes or stockings, their clothes nearly worn out and *no supply in store*. We had scarcely three months' time to gather our supplies and provide for the pressing wants of the season, when our main building and nearly all of its contents were consumed by fire. One hundred and thirty of us, children, women, and men were driven out into the storm on a January night. The privations, discomforts, and actual suffering endured from this time until the welcome spring came to our relief, none can realize but those who shared it. The summer of 1866 was spent in rebuilding. The buildings erected this year were the main building and number one, and two family-buildings.

We were comfortable during the warm weather, but suffered intensely with cold during the next winter, as our new buildings were not ready to be occupied until the next spring, and we had only a one-inch board to shield us from a severe Wisconsin winter. As above stated, the main building and two family-buildings were built in 1866. Number three family-building was erected in 1868. The farm-house was rebuilt in 1869; the two stone-shops in 1870; Number four and the piggery in 1871; Number five and the addition to the main building was erected in 1873. In 1874 the removal and reconstruction of number seven was accomplished, and in 1875 number six has been built; number eight has been enlarged and reconstructed; also, one-half of the walls of the horse-barn have been erected. In addition to these principal and substantial improvements above named, a number of smaller out-buildings have

been erected; the grounds have been entirely remodelled; drives and walks graded; hedges, shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees planted. By this brief and imperfect account it may be seen that the most of the ten years have been spent in building and fitting up the premises. In other words we have been almost continually building the houses in which we have lived. I may say in brief there is not a building on the premises now standing on the site it occupied in 1865; not a well or cistern now in use that then existed, and not a rod of drive or walk on the premises that was then in being. The buildings and the yards immediately in connection with them, occupying probably some four acres, are thoroughly perforated with water, gas, and sewer pipes.

Since the main building and number one and two were built, not a dollar has been paid to an architect, nor has a dollar been paid to any person for landscape-gardening. I mention the above to show, first, the amount of work that has been done by the regular corps of help over and above the current business of running the school; and secondly, to call attention to the fact that additional and expensive help has not been employed even for extra work. If credit is due for good management and economy, the Board of Managers and the Superintendent are entitled to a full share. If the opposite, they, and they only, are responsible for the defects. Three leading motives have governed in all our building and outlay. First, convenience; second, durability, and third, economy. The building and the furnishing have been constructed with a continued understanding that all connected with the Institution was designed, first of all, to reform and educate Wisconsin's sons, the wards of the State, and not to furnish positions for employees. Before dismissing this topic, if I may be allowed to anticipate the future and not be chargeable with impertinence, I will say, three more structures are needful to complete buildings for the Institution. The first, and most needful of all, is the correction-house already named. Second, a tower added to the northeast corner of the main building. This is demanded both for convenience and appearance. It would afford a stair-case giving a front means of ascent to the assembly room, and furnish a bell-tower, a desideratum felt for years. It would also give a central and stately prominence to the main building that would harmonize the view and add greatly to the beauty and unity of the entire group. The last building needed to complete the

group is a superintendent's house and office on the vacant site in front. This would furnish a prominent headquarters to the whole. The present office could then be used as a reading-room, as it should be; the present reading-room will be needed for a school-room, as it was at first designed. Should any one ask if there is not one thing more wanted, I answer, yes; just one, namely, a steam-power to drive machinery throughout the entire line of shop-buildings, by the aid of which some extensive manufactory could be carried on, furnishing employment for the hundreds of boys who will find a temporary home here, and learn trades for their life-long pursuit.

The retrospect of the past ten years brings to remembrance many subjects of interest. The school, its managers, and officers have passed through some trying scenes. Darkness, desolation, and discouragements have at times hung like black clouds over our future prospects. But in each instance, when the cloud had passed, we found ourselves like the earth after the shower, all the fresher and more prosperous in the enjoyment of the sunshine. The fire that turned us out houseless in the dead of winter was an angel in disguise. It converted our grated prison into cheerful homes. It cleared the way to another and better reformatory system. The ruins of the old and the privations and sufferings endured in the transition from the old to the new system, are things of the past soon to be forgotten. The patient endurance of the inmates, employees, officers and managers during the days of our destitution and the years of reconstruction will not so soon pass into forgetfulness. No one feature of the past is more prominent and more worthy of mention and memory than the unity and harmony that has existed. For nine and a half years I cannot call to mind an instance in which a jar or a discord occurred between any member of the Board of Managers or between them and any of the officers of the school. To this unity and harmony more than any other one cause is to be attributed, the progress and prosperity of this school. May we not indulge the hope that the future will present a history equally harmonious and increasingly successful.

IN CONCLUSION.

Allow me to express grateful remembrance to the numerous friends of the school, not only in Waukesha, but throughout the

State, for kind acts and encouraging words. I desire to renew my acknowledgments of indebtedness to all of the employees, for their continued faithfulness in the discharge of their duties, and their cheerful compliance with the requisitions made upon them, many of which I am aware are arduous and at times irksome.

To the Board of Managers I am thankful for kindness, counsel, and forbearance. My family and my associates join me in this expression. And finally, and above all, do I desire to render acknowledgments and thanks to the All-wise Ruler of all things, for His mercy and goodness vouchsafed to us all another year.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,
Superintendent.

Librarian's Report.

A few valuable additions have been made to the library this year. Twenty-eight volumes were donated by Mr. J. F. Tesch, of Milwaukee. Fifteen volumes of bound magazines and seventy-five volumes by purchase have also been added. The number of volumes now in the library is 1,122; of these, from one to two hundred are in circulation weekly. The

READING ROOM,

which is an appendage to the library, contains eighty-five volumes of choice reading, and a small but valuable collection of reference-books.

The following list of periodicals are also received at State expense:

- Two copies Schoolday Magazine.
- Two copies Arthur's Home.
- One copy Young Peoples' Magazine.
- One copy St. Nicholas.
- Two copies The Nursery.
- Two copies Little Corporal.
- One copy Scribner's Monthly.
- One copy Industrial.
- Two copies The Chatterbox.
- One copy The Household.
- One copy Moore's Rural New Yorker.
- Two copies Young Folks Monthly.
- Two copies Wood's Household.
- One copy Western Rural.
- One copy Harper's Weekly.
- One copy Scientific American.
- One copy Health Reformer.
- One copy Golden Hours.
- Seven copies Little Gem.

By gratuitous contributions:

Kenosha Telegraph.

Western Advance.

Brandon Times.

Evangelical Messenger.

The Voice of Truth.

The Youth's Temperance Banner.

Prairie Farmer.

The National Temperance Advocate.

The boys receive also some dozen numbers of publications adapted to the understanding of the young which they purchase with their own private funds or are furnished by some friend. On the whole, the reading facilities of the school are considerable and on the increase. I question whether the same number of boys are to be found in any community in the State who read as much that is beneficial and as little that is injurious as do our boys. The reading-room has been a favorite place of resort for that class of boys whose attainments permit them to enter. It is really a pleasant sight to see so many boys choose good reading to idleness or useless amusements. There are times when the sitting-room is scarcely sufficient to accommodate all.

The care of the library has devolved upon me since it was established in 1868, and the reading-room also since its establishment, in 1873. I have found the labor of keeping the books and papers in good order somewhat arduous but always pleasant. I have endeavored to render the whole as instructive to both officers and inmates as circumstances permitted, and hope I have not entirely failed. I have felt a deep interest in this kind of work, and shall not soon forget those with whom I have been connected. It is with reluctance that I resign this pleasant duty, but trust that my successor, Miss M. E. Stubbs, will find the work as pleasant, and make it more interesting to all than I have done.

Respectfully,

M. L. HENDRICKSON,
Libraian.

Teachers' Report.

To the Superintendent and Board of Managers:

Whole number of pupils under instruction at the commencement of the year...	301
Whole number received during the year.....	111
Total.....	412
Whole number pupils under instructions during the year.....	412
Whole number left school during the year.....	112
Whole number in present attendance.....	300
Of the one hundred and eleven (111) boys received into the school—	
Could not write.....	43
Did not know the alphabet.....	1
Read from chart.....	10
Read in Primmer.....	6
Read in First Reader.....	12
Read in Second Reader.....	32
Read in Third Reader.....	40
Read in Fourth Reader.....	6
Read in Fifth Reader.....	4
Total.....	154

ARITHMETIC.

Never studied it.....	28
Commenced in—	
Primary.....	33
Mental and written combined.....	46
Practical, (high).....	4
Algebra.....	2
Total.....	113

GEOGRAPHY.

Never studied it.....	12
Commenced from map.....	38
Commenced in Intermediate.....	45
Commenced in High School.....	16
Total.....	111

Of the one hundred and eleven (111) boys received, entered—

The Second Primary Department.....	31
The First Primary Department.....	26
The Third Intermediate Department.....	27
The Second Intermediate Department.....	14
The First Intermediate Department.....	9
The Senior Department.....	4
Total.....	<u>111</u>

Of the one hundred and twelve (112) boys who left the school, went—

From Second Primary Department.....	5
From First Primary Department.....	6
From Third Intermediate Department.....	17
From Second Intermediate Department.....	20
From First Intermediate Department.....	27
From Senior Department.....	37
Total.....	<u>112</u>

—

Second Primary Department. Taught by Miss M. E. STUBBS.

Whole number in attendance during the school year.....	84
Whole number in present attendance.....	43
Whole number reading from Chart.....	5
Whole number reading from First Reader.....	30
Whole number reading from Second Reader.....	8
Total.....	<u>43</u>

Whole number in Arithmetic.....	43
Whole number in Geography from Maps.....	43
Whole number in Spelling, (orally).....	<u>43</u>

Promoted from Chart to D class, First Reader.....	4
Promoted from D class to C class, First Reader.....	6
Promoted from C class to B class, First reader.....	4
Promoted from B class to A class, First Reader.....	8
Promoted to First Primary Department.....	<u>27</u>

Drawing and writing general exercises.

Qualifications necessary for promotion to First Primary Department:

Finish First Reader.

Finish Primary Arithmetic through Division.

First Primary Department. Taught by Miss. F. E. EDE.

Whole number in attendance during the year.....	95
Present attendance.....	59
Second Reader.....	59
Geography.....	59
Primary Arithmetic.....	59
Spelling, (orally).....	59
Writing.....	59
Promotions from C to B class, Second Reader.....	25
B to A class, Second Reader.....	20
C to B class, Arithmetic and Geography.....	25
B to A class, Arthmetic and Geography.....	20
This to the Third Intermediate Department.....	41

Qualifications necessary for promotion to Third Intermediate Department:
 Finish Primary Arithmetic.
 Finish Intermediate Geography to Middle States.
 Finish Mental and Written Arithmetic combined to Division.
 First lessons in map drawing a general exercise.

Third Intermediate Department. Taught by J. W. DENSMORE.

Whole number in attendance during the year.....	106
Present attendance.....	44
Second Reader.....	8
Third Reader.....	36
Total.....	44
Mental and Written Arithmatic combined.....	44
Intermediate Geography.....	44
Spelling, (orally).....	44
Writing.....	44
Promotions from B to A class, Second Reader.....	37
Second to Third Reader.....	49
B to A class, Arithmetic.....	37
B to A class, Geography.....	37
This to Second Intermediate Department.....	58

Qualifications necessary for promotions to Second Intermediate Department:
 Finish Intermediate Geography to Asia.
 Finish Mental and Written Arithmetic to Decimal Fractions.
 Finish Second Reader, and make corresponding progress in the other studies.

Second Intermediate Department. Taught by Mr. J. H. WHITCHER.

Whole number in attendance during the year.....	110
Present attendance.....	44
Third Reader.....	44
Intermediate Geography.....	44
Mental and Written Arithmetic combined.....	44
Spelling, (orally).....	44
Writing.....	44
Promotions from C to B class, Third Reader.....	56
B to A class, Third Reader.....	54
C to B class, Arithmetic.....	56
B to A class, Arithmetic.....	54
C to B class, Geography.....	56
B to A class, Geography.....	54
This to First Intermediate Department.....	52

Qualifications necessary for promotion to First Intermediate Department:

Finish Mental and Written Arithmetic combined to Duodecimals.

Finish Intermediate Geography to Africa; also make a corresponding progress in other studies.

Map-drawing continued as general exercise.

First Intermediate Department. Taught by Miss F. G. TOWNSEND.

Whole number in attendance during the year	109
Present attendance.....	48
Fourth Reader.....	48
Intermediate Geography.....	34
High-School Geography.....	14
Total.....	48
Mental and Written Arithmetic combined.....	48
Spelling, (orally).....	48
Writing.....	48
Promotions from D to C class, reading.....	20
C to B class, reading.....	35
B to A class, reading.....	29
D to C class, Arithmetic.....	20
C to B class, Arithmetic.....	35
B to A class, Arithmetic.....	29
D to C class, Intermediate Geography.....	20
C to B class, Intermediate Geography.....	35
B to A class, High-School Geography.....	29
This to Senior Department.....	18

Qualifications necessary for promotion to Senior Department:

- Finish Mental and Written Arithmetic Combined.
- Finish Intermediate Geography.
- Finish High-School Geography, to Europe.
- Finish Fourth Reader.
- Finish Map-Drawing.

Senior Department. Taught by J. W. BABCOCK.

Whole number in attendance during the year.....	90
Present attendance.....	62
Fifth Reader.....	62
Arithmetic, (higher,) A class.....	12
B class.....	14
C class.....	18
D class.....	18
Total.....	62
Whole number in Geography, (high-school,) A class.....	
B class.....	14
C class.....	18
D class.....	18
Total.....	62
Whole number in Grammer, A class.....	
Grammer, B class.....	10
Total.....	26
Whole number in Algebra.....	
History.....	40
Writing.....	62
Spelling, (orally).....	62
Spelling, (writing).....	62
Promotions in Geography and Arithmetic—	
From D to C class.....	14
From C to B class.....	16
From B to A class.....	10
Promotions from B to A class, Grammer.....	10

The number given as attending during the school-year of each department, shows, when *footed*, more than the *whole number* given under instruction during the year; the *difference* is owing to the

promotions, the same name counted in other departments. In regard to the present condition of the schools, I have but little to offer.

The change in teachers, I am glad to say, has been much less than in past years, and to that fact is partially due the marked improvements over last year.

The preceding tables show the promotions and standing in each department as far as figures can.

There is much labor done and progress made in schools of this character that *figures* cannot express.

In the majority of cases, we find the boys sent here are morally and intellectually a mixture of strength and weakness; of good and evil. A spirit of mischief takes possession of them; *indolence* has its charms and they have a *will* which they all like to follow; thus for a time the soil for the seeds of knowledge is barren and sterile, finding little or no root; yet, their impulses are generally good, and their *wish* is to *succeed* in what they *undertake*.

Our duty as teachers, is to exercise patience and not be disheartened; work on in hope of much promise for the future; commend the good; persistently and firmly check the evil; arouse the indolent; patiently seek to reclaim the wayward; and with the blessing of God on our efforts, we hope to train these boys, so that when they go out into the world, they may be prepared to meet its duties and responsibilities, like men and christians.

To my associate teachers I tender thanks for your energy and zeal during the past year, and let us endeavor to make still greater efforts, that we may see our labor is not in vain.

To the Superintendent and Board of Managers I also tender thanks or counsel and kindness.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. BABCOCK,
Principal.
(Doc. 9.)

Laws Relating to the School.

AN ACT to provide for the government and management of the State Reform School.

SECTION 1. The State Reform School at Waukesha shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who shall be legally committed to the State Reform School as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment.

SECTION 2. The managers of the State Reform School are hereby clothed with the sole authority to discharge any child or children from said reform school, who have heretofore been or may hereafter be legally committed thereto; and such power shall rest solely with said board of managers, and they shall have power to return any child to the court, justice, or other authorities ordering or directing said child to be committed, when in the judgment of said managers they may deem said child an improper subject for their care and management, or who shall be found incorrigible, or whose continuance in the school may be deemed prejudicial to the management and discipline thereof, or who, in their judgment, ought to be removed from the school from any cause; and in such case said court, police justice, or other authority shall have power, and are hereby required, to proceed as they might have done, had they not ordered the commitment to such school.

SECTION 3. The superintendent of the State Reform School shall charge to each of the several counties in this State, in a book provided by him for that purpose, the sum of one dollar (\$1) per week for the care and maintenance of each person remaining in said State Reform School, who was committed thereto as a vagrant, or by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, or who may thereafter be received into said State Reform School, committed for vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, from each of such counties respect-

ively; *provided*, that the cost of the original commitment of all persons to said State Reform School shall be chargeable to the county from which the person committed to said school is sent; *and provided, further*, that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said State Reform School to procure the arrest and return of any person escaping therefrom; and it shall also be the duty of any justice of the peace, marshal, or constable, upon information of such escape, to arrest and return any such fugitive as above mentioned.

SECTION 4. The superintendent of the State Reform School shall keep an accurate account of the amount due from each county for the support of persons therefrom, and shall annually, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, report to the Secretary of State the amount which may then be due from each county for the year ending on the first day of October preceding, which report shall state the name of each person for whom such account is rendered, the number of weeks which such person has been in said school during said year, and the amount charged for each of said persons respectively; and such report shall be verified by the oath of said superintendent as to its correctness. The Secretary of State shall add the amount due from any county in this State for the support of such persons to the State tax apportioned to said county, and such amount shall be collected and paid into the State Treasury for the use of the State Reform School.

SECTION 5. The board of managers shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the Governor and hold their offices for three years; said board shall be divided into three classes, and so divided that the term of one class shall expire each year, on the first Tuesday of March, and shall receive for their compensation two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day for every day actually employed, and ten (10) cents per mile for every mile actually traveled, and shall verify their account by their oath or affirmation.

SECTION 6. Such managers shall have the power to make rules, regulations, ordinances, and by-laws for the government, discipline and management of the State Reform School, and the inmates thereof, as to them may seem just and proper; *provided*, that such rules and by-laws shall be in accordance with the Constitution of the United States; and they shall have power to place the children committed to their care, during the minority of said children, at such employment, and cause them to be instructed in such branches

of useful knowledge as shall be suited to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion to bind out said children, with their consent or the consent of their parents or guardians, if they have any, as apprentices or servants during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as to their judgments will be most for their reformation and amendment, and the future benefit of such children; *provided*, that the religious opinions of the inmates shall not be interfered with.

SECTION 7. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of said State Reform School, and such officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the Institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management: and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the Governor, of the performance of their duty, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, which report shall contain a statement of the number of persons in the school at the commencement of the year, together with all such facts and statements as they may deem necessary to communicate; which report shall be laid before the legislature by the Governor.

SECTION 8. The courts and several magistrates in any county in this State may, in their discretion, sentence to the State Reform School any such male who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor; and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to said State Reform School any such male who may be convicted before them of any offense which, under the existing laws, would be punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison; *provided*, in all cases, the term of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 9. The managers of the State Reform School shall have power, in their discretion, to restore any person duly committed to said school, to the care of his parents or guardians, before the expiration of their minority, if in their judgment it would be most for the future benefit and advantage of such persons.

SECTION 10. The courts and several magistrates in any county in the State, shall also have the power to commit to the State Reform School any male child, under the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parent or guardian of such child, that by reason

of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and future welfare of such child manifestly requires that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the State Reform School.

SECTION 11. The managers of the State Reform School are hereby authorized and directed to procure suitable places for the females under their charge, and in their discretion to dispose of them as, in their judgment, will be for their best interests and the interest of the State.

SECTION 12. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 15, 1870.

AN ACT to amend section one and section eight, and repeal section ten of chapter sixty-six of the general laws of 1870, entitled, "An act to provide for the government and management of the Industrial School for Boys."

SECTION 1. Section one of said chapter sixty-six shall be amended so as to read as follows: "The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of ten and sixteen years who shall be legally committed to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment."

SECTION 2. Section eight of said chapter sixty-six, shall be amended so as to read as follows: "The courts and several magistrates in any county in this State, may, in their discretion, sentence to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor, and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them of any offense which under the existing laws would be punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, and the said several courts may, in their

discretion, commit to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any male child within the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parents or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parents or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and welfare of such child manifestly required that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys; *provided*, in all cases, the terms of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 3. Section ten of said chapter sixty-six, is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 11, 1873.

AN ACT to amend chapter 105, of the general laws of 1873, relating to the government and management of the State Industrial School for Boys.

SECTION 1. Section 2, of said chapter 105, shall be amended so as to read when amended as follows:

“Section 2. Section 8, of said chapter 66, shall be amended so as to read as follows: The court and several magistrates in any county in the State may, at their discretion, sentence to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys any such male child who may be convicted of any petit larceny or misdemeanor, and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who shall be convicted before them of any offense which under the existing laws would be punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison; and the county judge and judges of municipal courts in any county in this State may, in their discretion, commit to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys any male child, having a legal residence in said county, and being between the ages of ten and sixteen years, which upon complaint and due proof is found to be a vagrant or so incorrigible and vicious that a due regard for the morals and welfare of such child manifestly requires that he shall be committed to the guardianship of the managers of said school; *provided*, in all cases the

term of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years."

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 28, 1874.





DOCUMENT 10.

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

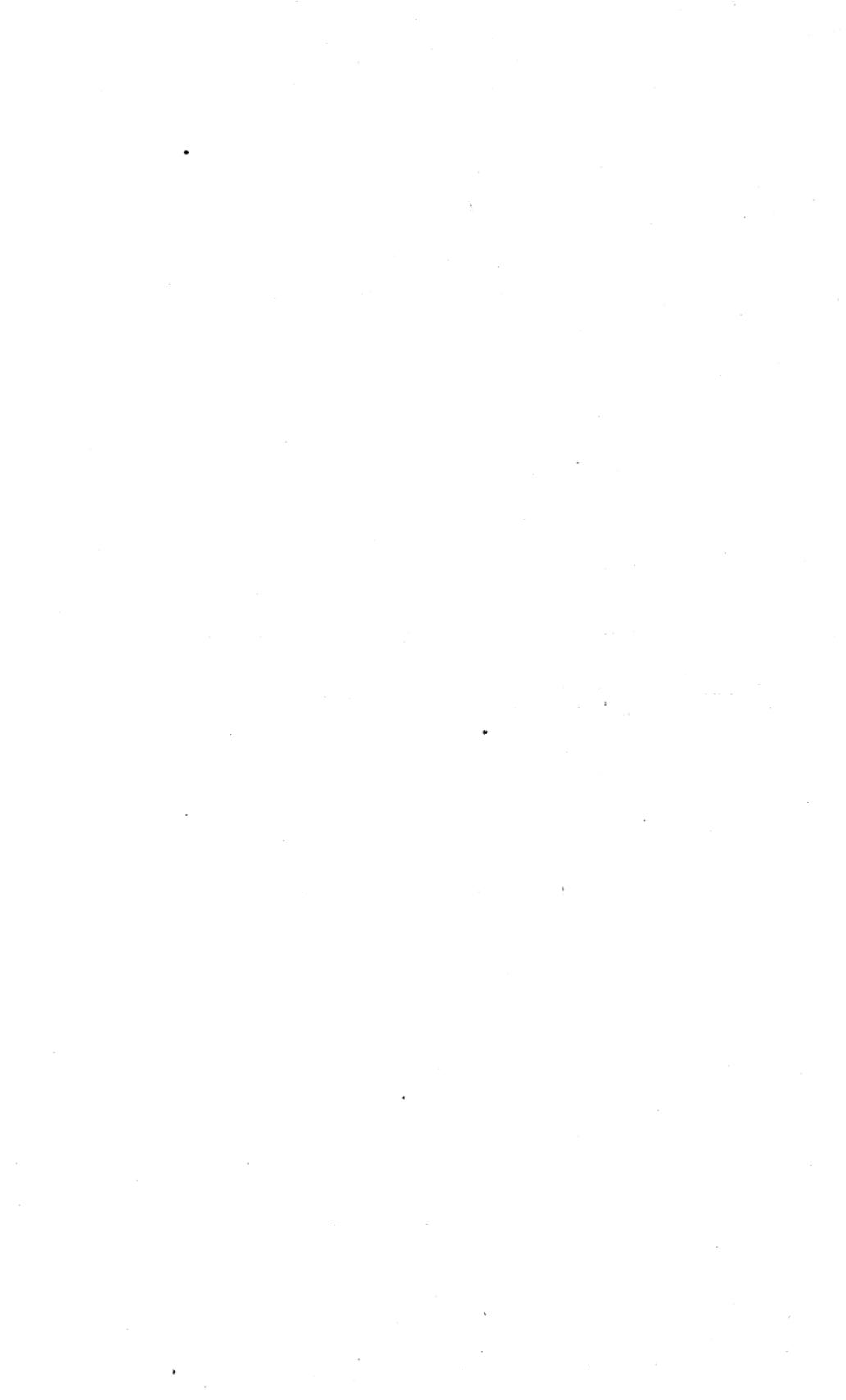
FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

LOCATED AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Terms expire April 3, 1876.

WM. H. TRIPP,

A. A. JACKSON.

Term expires April 3, 1877.

J. B. DOE.

Terms expire April 3, 1878.

J. B. WHITING, M. D.,

ANSON ROGERS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. A. JACKSON,

PRESIDENT.

J. B. DOE,

TREASURER.

J. B. WHITING, M. D.,

SECRETARY.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

SUPERINTENDENT.

SARAH F. C. LITTLE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

Miss S. A. WATSON,

Miss A. I. HOBART,

Miss EVA M. PUTNEY.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

JOHN S. VAN CLEVE,

Miss M. L. BLINN.

MATRON.

Mrs. MARIA H. WHITING.

FOREMAN OF SHOP.

AMBROSE M. SHOTWELL.

Trustees' Report.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. TAYLOR,
Governor of Wisconsin:

Since our last report to your Excellency, this Institution has suffered irreparable loss in the death of its eminent, faithful, and beloved Superintendent, Thomas H. Little, M. A.

Mr. Little's death occurred at 12 o'clock at noon on Thursday, February 4, 1875, after a brief but painful illness.

From the record of February 13, we make the following extract, to-wit: "The Board of Trustees, desiring to place upon the record a simple and affectionate testimonial of their appreciation of Thomas H. Little, M. A., do unanimously adopt the following resolution":

Resolved, That in the death of Superintendent Little, our Institution has lost its best friend, the State an eminent Christian citizen, and the cause to which his life was dedicated one of its foremost men. He was a man of varied and extensive learning, of great executive ability, of indefatigable industry; and his daily life was a continued testimonial of the faith that was in him and the motives that governed him.

The Board of Trustees, with the full concurrence of the State Board of Charities and Reform, unanimously appointed Mrs. Sarah F. C. Little to supply the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. They were prompted thereto by the fact that Mrs. Little had been the constant and efficient co-laborer of her husband, in the management of this Institution, during the thirteen years of his administration, and it was believed that she could more fully execute his plans and carry forward his work to successful issue, better than any other person would be likely to do. And now, after three quarters of a year's trial as chief officer of the Institution we gladly bear testimony to the character and efficiency of her work. Her official report is transmitted herewith, to which attention is respectfully called, as showing in detail the condition of the Institution. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer are also transmitted and made a part of this report.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements from the fund for current expenses during the year:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance November 2, 1874		\$11 68
One quarter of appropriation of 1874		4,750 00
Special appropriation to meet extra expenditures, made necessary by the fire		4,000 00
Appropriation for 1875		18,000 00
For old iron	\$354 50	
For hogs	60 62	
For pupils' clothing	47 86	
For sales in girls' work-department	21 64	
For sundries	24 03	
		508 65
Total		27,270 33
EXPENDITURES.		
Amusements	20 20	
Apparatus and means of instruction	1,253 85	
		1,274 05
Clothing for pupils		223 59
Drugs and medicines	32 52	
Doctors' bill	145 00	
		177 52
Farm and barn expenses		786 17
<i>Fuel—</i>		
Coal, 221½ tons	2,314 50	
Wood, 28 cords	164 34	
		2,478 84
House-furnishing		1,234 97
Lights		179 12
Laundry and cleanliness		205 70
Manufacturing		137 00
Miscellaneous purposes		2,119 51
<i>Permanent improvements—</i>		
Wind-mill	105 00	
Drilling and digging well, (balance due)	165 00	
Minor improvements	160 08	
		430 08
Repairs		412 20
Salaries and wages		5,885 29
<i>Subsistence—Breadstuffs—</i>		
Bread, 17,693 pounds	\$568 92	
Buns and cakes	36 41	
Crackers, 547 pounds	43 72	
Flour, family	64 50	
Flour, graham	5 50	
Meal, corn	35 50	
Meal, oat	2 90	
		757 45
Butter, 2,262 pounds	579 55	
Coffee, 240 pounds	54 05	
Eggs, 516 dozen	87 23	
Fruit	230 32	
Lard, 465 pounds	69 82	

Receipts and disbursements—Continued.

EXPENDITURES—Continued.			
<i>Meats—</i>			
Beef, 10,011 pounds.....	\$716 58		
Dried beef, 172 pounds.....	26 39		
Hams, 578 pounds.....	81 24		
Mutton and lamb, 589 pounds.....	45 44		
Fresh pork, 157 pounds.....	13 38		
Veal, 1,006 pounds.....	71 46		
Soup-bones.....	2 00		
Tongues.....	4 95		
Sausage.....	6 30		
Fish.....	19 32		
Poultry.....	33 47		
		\$1,020 53	
Sugar, A., 1,135 pounds....	127 57		
Sugar, C., 2,264 pounds.....	237 57		
		365 14	
Syrup and molasses, 151 gallons.....		108 72	
Tea, 124 pounds.....		86 34	
Vegetables.....		245 96	
Miscellaneous articles of subsistence.....		66 46	
Total subsistence.....			\$3,671 57
Trustees' expenses.....			179 42
Total.....			19,395 03

The balance on hand is sufficient, it is believed, to carry the Institution through its fiscal year.

Estimates for current expenses for the year, from February 1, 1876, to February 1, 1877, is as follows :

Apparatus and means of instruction.....	\$393 00
Clothing.....	110 00
Drugs and medicines, and doctors' bills.....	200 00
Farm and barn expenses.....	752 00
Fuel and light—Fuel, \$3,700; light, \$380.....	4,080 00
House furnishing.....	685 00
Laundry and cleanliness.....	320 00
Repairs.....	1,000 00
Salaries and wages.....	5,565 00
Subsistence.....	4,618 40
Work-department.....	243 00
Miscellaneous purposes, including postage, stationery, traveling, labor, freight, and expressage contingencies, amusements, &c.....	933 60
Total.....	19,000 00

At the last session of the legislature the sum of \$56,000 was appropriated for the purpose of re-building the west-wing of the

Institution, plans and estimates for which were submitted to your excellency. These estimates were made by some of the best builders in the State, and after careful review by different architects it was believed that the sum named in our report of last year was as low as such a building as the State ought to have, could be constructed for. Although the sum named was somewhat in excess of the sum appropriated, the trustees entered immediately upon the work of re-building, determined if possible not to exceed the sum appropriated for the purpose.

The contract for doing the mason-work was let to Shearer, Rathram & Co., for \$26,128.

The contract for doing the carpenter-work was let to Wilcox & Cole, for \$15,473.

For the construction of a boiler-house and tunnel there was appropriated the sum of \$5,000.

The contract for building the boiler-house was let to Shearer, Rathram & Co., for \$3,689.

The first work to be done was to remove the old walls and debris which occupied the site on which the new building was to be erected. This work, of no inconsiderable magnitude, was done under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Rolston, a man of large experience in directing work of this character. But notwithstanding the fact that the work was pushed forward with all the energy that could be directed to it, the inclemency of the season so retarded operations that the ground was not ready for the builders till far into April. The cost of the clearing and preparation of the ground for this wing was \$2,469.28.

The best of the cut-stone in the old walls was carefully removed and has been utilized in the new structure. When the appropriation was asked for, it was believed by architects and builders who examined the premises that not only the foundations proper, but that the walls to the water-tables were practically uninjured; but subsequent and more careful examination showed them to be in such a state of disintegration that it was deemed unsafe to erect the superstructure upon them. They were therefore removed down to the sub-basement. It will be remembered that the old building was five stories high in the main structure, with wings four stories in height. It was deemed best to construct the new building one story less in height throughout.

This change in the plan of building made it necessary to widen the foundations in order to secure the necessary room.

These foundations have all been carried down to the rock. In our last report we called attention to the necessity of making buildings of this character as nearly fire-proof as practicable—not only for the safety of the inmates, but as a matter of economy and safety to the State, since it has adopted the policy of non-insurance of its public buildings. We stated in that report, that we had given the subject careful consideration, and respectfully called attention to the matter, hoping the legislature would be pleased to give some direction in relation thereto. Failing of this, the trustees have undertaken, on their own responsibility, to construct a building as nearly fire-proof as the means at their command will allow. To this end all mere ornamentation has been sacrificed to safety; and while the structure will lack something of the grandeur, and be less imposing than the old one, it is believed that the walls will be firmer, and the building greatly secured from hazard by fire.

The outer walls of the building are constructed hollow, leaving an interspace of four inches in width, thus saving the necessity of furring and lath, the plastering being put directly upon the walls. The ceilings are covered with what is known as John's patent fire-proof ceiling. This is constructed by using galvanized iron-wire lath, upon which is poured from above the liquid composition to the depth of from one and a half to two inches, which soon hardens and becomes firm. This ceiling, from specimens exhibited to us, seems to be of great strength and durability, and must be fire-proof from below.

The floors are constructed by first laying a common floor over the joice; upon this common floor strips 1 x 3 are set on edge to which the floor proper is to be nailed. The spaces between these strips are covered with brick, dry-laid, and over these brick is poured or spread cement or plaster, thin enough to fill all interstices and sufficient to cover the brick to the top of the strips to which the floor is nailed. Thus, it is believed, making it impossible to burn anything but the floor proper, even if that should by any possibility become ignited. All interior walls and partitions are of brick, and all plastering is done directly upon the brick walls. All stair-cases are of iron, and all corridors are on brick arches with tile-floors for the main story. The west end of the building being

exposed to danger, in case fire should occur in the shop, the windows and door-ways are to be protected by being covered with the corrugated steel shutter made by Clark & Co., of Chicago. These shutters are sufficiently elastic and flexible to admit of being coiled at the top of the window like any ordinary window-shade, and are to be worked from the inside. This, it is believed, will obviate all danger from fire from this source.

The roof is also metallic, and the sky-light over the light-shaft is constructed so as to be fire proof. All ventilating shafts are constructed with the same object in view. To do this has largely enhanced the expense of construction over the ordinary plan of building, and hence we have been obliged to forego the pleasure it would have given us to have erected a more ornate structure, and if its plainness shall seem to invite criticism, we shall console ourselves in the belief that criticism will be made only by those who have not experienced the horror of a burning building, occupied by blind children. In all this matter we have endeavored to exercise the most rigid economy, compatible with utility and safety; and we have great hope that it will meet the approbation of your excellency and of the legislature. Such a building as we have constructed could not have been built for the sum at our disposal, except for the fact that the depressed condition of the business of the country made the competition so sharp that we were enabled to make contracts at unusually low rates. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by the first of December.

By reference to the Superintendent's report it will be seen that the school was never in a more flourishing condition, and at no time has there been a larger attendance. The new building will only accommodate a portion of the school. The entire shop will still have to be used for dormitories and as rooms for either the Superintendent's family or the teachers. Experience has shown the great disadvantages of having the school in two buildings. In view of this fact, which the board of trustees, in common with the Superintendent, deeply feel, we deem it our duty to call the attention of your excellency to this matter, and to ask of the incoming legislature an appropriation to build the main building, plans and specifications for which will be presented at the proper time. It cannot be doubted that the State intends to furnish its unfortunate children with as good facilities to acquire an education as they enjoyed before the destruc-

tion of the Institute by fire. If this be so, it seems important that early measures should be taken to secure that result.

Under the law of last winter the boards of trust of the several State institutions were directed to procure their furniture at the State Prison, so far as practicable, for the use of the institutions under their care. We have endeavored to comply with the law; but only a small part of the furniture and apparatus required in this Institution could be obtained from that source.

The following is the estimate for furniture, &c., needed in the new building, and not obtainable under the law above referred to:

Carpets, matting, and oil-cloth.....	\$816 45
Additional bedding, mattresses, &c.....	1,217 50
School-furniture and camp-chairs.....	374 00
Range, oven, hydraulic boiler and connections.....	425 00
Gas-fixtures.....	335 00
Hose for extinguishing fire.....	100 00
Double windows.....	860 66
Bell and mountings.....	150 00
School-apparatus.....	775 00
	<hr/>
Amounting to.....	5,058 61

The board of trustees cannot close this report without special thanks to the railroads of the State for their kindness and care in transporting these blind children to their homes free of charge, to spend the annual vacation.

Commending this Institution to the care of the authorities chosen by a people whose hearts and hands are always open to relieve the unfortunate, who have the honor to be, in behalf of the trustees,

A. A. JACKSON,

President.

J. B. WHITING, *Secretary.*

JANESVILLE, October 15, 1875.

Secretary's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN : I herewith hand you statement in detail of all orders drawn on your treasurer since date of last report.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be,

J. B. WHITING,

Secretary.

JANESVILLE, *November 15, 1875.*

The detailed statement above referred to is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State in accordance with provisions of chapter 32, laws of 1874.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I submit a statement of my receipts and disbursements on account of the Institution you have in charge, since the date of my last report.

Respectfully, yours,

J. D. REXFORD,
Treasurer.

Dated, APRIL 28, 1875.

J. D. REXFORD, Treasurer, in account with the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

	DR.	
1874.		
Nov. 2	To cash on hand.....	\$11 68
Nov. 4	To cash from State Treasurer.....	4,750 00
1875.		
Jan. 4	To cash of John P. Williams, in settlement.....	5 60
Jan. 11	To cash of Harris Manufacturing Co., for old iron.....	354 50
Jan. 27	To cash of State Treasurer, extra appropriation for current expense.....	4,000 00
Mar. 3	To cash of State Treasurer on account of annual appropriation.....	4,500 00
Mar. 13	To cash of Mrs. T. H. Little, Superintendent.....	87 93
Apr. 2	To cash of State Treasurer, on appropriation for building ...	5,000 00
	Total.....	18,709 71
1875.	CR.	
Apr. 28	By paid orders No. 879 to 1,013, both inclusive, except numbers 962, 965 and 1,013, not presented	11,354 29
Apr. 28	By paid order No. 1 on building-fund	566 35
Apr. 28	By paid J. B. Doe, treasurer.....	6,789 07
	Total	18,709 71

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

I hand you herewith statement of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer, from April 28, 1875, to November 1, 1875.

J. B. DOE, Treasurer, in account with the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

1875.		CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.	
April 28	To amount of J. D. Rexford, late treasurer.....	\$2,355 42	
May 8	To amount from State Treasurer.....	4,500 00	
June 21	To amount from Superintendent, for hogs sold.....	60 62	
July 9	To amount from State Treasurer.....	4,500 00	
Oct. 8	To amount from State Treasurer.....	4,500 00	
Total.....			15,916 04
CR.			
Nov. 1	By orders paid to date.....	8,040 74	
Nov. 1	By balance on hand.....	7,875 30	
Total.....			15,916 04
BUILDING ACCOUNT			
April 28	To amount of J. D. Rexford, late treasurer.....	4,433 65	
May 12	To amount from State Treasurer.....	56,000 00	
Sept. 22	To amount from Superintendent, for boiler sold.....	20 00	
Sept. 22	To amount from Superintendent, for old iron sold.....	455 02	
Total.....			60,908 67
CR.			
Nov. 1	By orders paid to date.....	37,380 29	
Nov. 1	By balance on hand.....	23,528 38	
Total.....			60,908 67

J. B. DOE, *Treasurer.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Superintendent's Report.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—Having at your request assumed the responsibilities of Superintendent of the Institution entrusted to your management, it becomes my duty to report to you the history of the school year just closed.

From the beginning of the year until February, the Institution was under the care of the same Superintendent who had for more than thirteen years been the faithful guardian of its interests, and given himself unsparingly to its service, ceasing his labors in its behalf only at his death. His policy is still pursued; his ideas and plans are being carried out as effectively as may be by those who go on with the work from which he has been called.

The operations of the school have been carried on in the buildings prepared for the purpose in the summer of 1874. The girls' dormitories, sitting and work rooms, and most of the officers' rooms are in the building built and previously used as a shop; the dining-room, kitchen, assembly-room, and some other rooms are in a temporary wooden addition to this building; and the new barn has provided for school-rooms, boys' dormitories, and broom-shop.

These buildings, though contracted, rough, and in some respects very inconvenient, have been warm, and on the whole sufficiently comfortable to render it possible to conduct the Institution here.

The disadvantages of having the household in separate buildings have proved to be numerous and great, and it is important for the best interests of the Institution that these should be removed as soon as possible. The wing of the building now nearly completed, though it will add greatly to the convenience and comfort of those gathered here, will accommodate but a portion of the household, freeing only the barn to the use for which it was designed. It will

still be necessary to occupy for dwelling and school purposes, the shop and the temporary wooden structure, which is a constant source of anxiety and danger from its inflammable nature.

During the year eighty-two pupils, thirty-seven males and forty-five females, have been in attendance. The catalogue shows the names of two others who are still considered members of the Institution and who will probably return during the present session.

Nine have closed their connection with the school. Five are still absent who are expected soon. Several new pupils have been accepted who have not yet entered. The number enrolled the present term, up to this date, is sixty-six.

The following table shows the number of pupils reported for each year of the existence of the Institution :

Number of pupils.	From—	To—
Eight.....	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851
Nine.....	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851
Nine.....	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852
Thirteen.....	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853
Sixteen.....	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854
Fourteen.....	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855
Nineteen.....	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856
Twenty.....	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857
Twenty-five.....	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858
Twenty-seven.....	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859
Thirty-four.....	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860
Forty-two.....	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
Fifty.....	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
Fifty-four.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
Fifty-nine.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
Fifty-eight.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
Fifty-four.....	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
Fifty-four.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
Sixty.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
Sixty-nine.....	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
Sixty-four.....	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
Sixty-eight.....	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 1, 1871
Seventy-six.....	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1872
Seventy-seven.....	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873
Seventy-five.....	Oct. 1, 1873	Oct. 1, 1874
Eighty-two.....	Oct. 1, 1874	Oct. 1, 1875

The figures given above show that there are now more pupils in attendance than at any time since the fire, and that there is a prospect of a considerably larger school than ever before.

It is known that there are in the State more than one hundred blind children in need of the facilities for education afforded here.

The whole of the present buildings, (including the wing soon to be

occupied,) with the exception of the barn only, will be required to accommodate the pupils now here and expected soon. The wing has dormitories designed for but thirty-six pupils; more than this number must occupy them as soon as the building is ready for use, and no additions can be made to the school without endangering health as well as comfort by excessive crowding until more room is provided. Hence, not only to avoid the difficulties incident to the occupation of detached buildings but also to provide room needed for the requirements of the school, it is important that the main building should be erected without delay.

During the year the general health of the school has been as good as usual. Early in the last term ten pupils had scarlet fever in a mild form, no serious results following in any case. In the course of the year, one severe and two mild cases of typhoid fever occurred.

There have been no essential changes in the management of the Institution during the year. Three departments have been maintained as hitherto, viz., literary, musical, and mechanical. All but two of the pupils whose names appear in the catalogue, have had instruction in the literary department. Last term, classes were taught in reading, writing, (both by means, of card and pencil, and the New York Point system,) arithmetic, geography, grammar, geometry, natural philosophy, and mental philosophy. This term there are four classes in reading, seven in spelling, six in arithmetic, one each in writing, grammar, geometry, United States history and natural philosophy. This last class is expected to complete the study of natural philosophy two or three months hence, and then commence the study of algebra.

Thus far, since the fire, only the most urgent want of the school, in respect to books and apparatus, has been supplied, and the insecurity of the buildings now occupied is such that it has seemed proper to limit purchases in this way. But the new building affords a safer place, and, in my judgment, it is important that a considerable sum should be expended during the ensuing year for books in raised letters and for apparatus.

The musical department has received the usual amount of attention. A primary and an advanced choir, a class in harmony, and an orchestra have been maintained throughout the year. Lessons have been given upon the piano, cabinet organ, flute,

cornet, violin, and other stringed instruments, and a number of pupils have had individual vocal training. This department has been somewhat hampered by the small number of instruments, and also by the necessity of placing some instruments in rooms used for other purposes than music practice. Hence, interruptions have been unavoidably frequent. When we have room for it, an additional piano will be quite necessary to the proper efficiency of this department.

In the mechanical department the older boys have been, as formerly, taught the manufacture of corn-brooms. The younger boys and the girls have learned to make the bead-work, common in Institutions of this kind, which is useful mainly as a means of cultivating delicacy and precision of touch. The girls have also been instructed in sewing, knitting, crocheting and cane-seating.

Some changes have been made in the corps of teachers, which may be noted by a reference to the list of officers. The new teachers are believed to be fully competent, and have entered upon their work with an ardor which promises success. Valuable assistance in teaching, both in literature and in music, has been given by several of the advanced pupils. Special mention may be made of that furnished by William B. Harvey, who, during the latter part of last term, taught four hours daily with gratifying success.

That the Institution has maintained its present degree of prosperity under the depressing influences of the sorrow which has shadowed the household, and the inconveniences under which we have labored, is due largely to the faithful efficiency and co-operation of those officers who so readily accepted the provisions which you made for continuing the school, after the loss of him whom they had trusted and followed as the head of the Institution.

The cordial endorsement given by the State Board of Charities to your action, with respect to the future conduct of the school has furnished support for which I am personally grateful.

I wish also to acknowledge the kindness of many of the town clerks of the State, in furthering the work of the Institution by correspondence, and in some instances by personal efforts to bring the knowledge of it to those in need of its privileges.

Thanks are due to the publishers of the following newspapers, who will confer a favor which will be appreciated by continuing to send them to the Institution free of charge:

Crescent, Appleton.
Advocate, Green Bay.
Standard, Burlington.
Wisconsin Chief, Fort Atkinson.
Sentinel, Monroe.
Union, Kenosha.
Telegraph, Kenosha.
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
Journal of Commerce, Chicago.
Official Gazette, (Patent-Office,) Washington, D. C.
Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va.

Thanks should also be rendered to the managers of the railroads of the State, for facilities generously afforded for furthering the work of the Institution.

It seems fitting to mention the loss which the cause of the education of the blind has sustained in the death of Dr. A. D. Lord, superintendent of the New York State Institution for the Blind, which accured at the institution at Batavia, New York, March 7, 1875. Dr. Lord had been for many years an influential leader in educational matters before entering upon the special work of instructing the blind. During more than eighteen years, first in Ohio, and since 1868 in New York, he had given to this work the best resources of a cultivated mind and heart, and the fruits of a ripe experience. His success had been very marked, and his loss will be long and widely felt by those interested in the welfare of the blind. It was an inscrutable Providence which in one short month deprived two institutions of their chief officers. Dr. Lord, as superintendent, and Mr. Little, as teacher, entered upon work for the blind at about the same time and in the same place. Between them there always existed the warmest sympathy and friendship, and to the last they were in the habit of conferring frequently upon subjects pertaining to the good of their own schools, and the general interest of the blind.

Mrs. Lord was appointed to the situation made vacant by her husband's death, and still continues to carry forward the work.

I cannot close without expressing to you, gentlemen, my appreciation of your unfailing kindness and consideration towards myself, and your confidence in the honesty of my efforts to worthily occupy the place so well filled by my husband. The courtesies so long shown to him have been cordially extended to me with a friendly sympathy which renders them of double value.

Very respectfully,

MRS. THOMAS H. LITTLE,

Superintendent.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

JANESVILLE, October 1, 1875.

Catalogue of Pupils.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Charles Hartle, - - -	Portage county.
Philip Wentzel, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Wilhelmina Mesenberg, -	Dodge county.
Julia Gorham, - - -	Shawano county.
Barbara P. Fontaine, - -	Brown county.
Hege Knutson, - - -	Dane county.
James Brennan, - - -	Grant county.
Mary Hrobsky, - - -	Dodge county.
Kate Page, - - -	Walworth county.
Allie M. Brown, - - -	Walworth county.
Sophonra Johnson, - - -	Jefferson county.
Adam Zepp, - - -	Washington county.
Emma Henderson, - - -	Rock county.
Elizabeth Noonan, - - -	Rock county.
Frederick Tranton, - - -	Marathon county.
Frederick Parker, - - -	Rock county.
Ira M. Griffin, - - -	Dodge county.
William Bautz, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Jennie Cummings, - - -	Rock county.
Catharine Sullivan, - - -	Rock county.
Levi G. McCulloch, - - -	Crawford county.
Edwin Bates, - - -	Outagamie county.
Amanda McClosky, - - -	Crawford county.
Margaret Fohey, - - -	Waukesha county.
Charles Krakopsky, - - -	Racine county.
Willard Close, - - -	Waupaca county.
Edward B. Speer, - - -	Dane county.
George Steumpfig, - - -	Columbia county.
Thirza L. Vanderzee, - -	Vernon county.

Catalogue of pupils—Continued.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Jonas Hedburg, - - -	Pierce county.
Caroline Hedburg, - - -	Pierce county,
Selby Rich, - - -	Dodge county.
Conrad Miller, - - -	Crawford county.
Theodore Dressen, - - -	Washington county.
Margaret Lapine, - - -	Fond du Lac county,
Josephine Lapine, - - -	Fond du Lac county.
Henry Hill, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Julia Patch, - - -	Ozaukee county.
Sarah Murphy, - - -	Rock county.
Charles E. Flick, - - -	Dane county.
Augusta Zimmerman, - - -	Jefferson county,
Libbie Wood, - - -	Fond du Lac county.
John F. Amerine, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Laura Briggs, - - -	Fond du Lac county.
Clarissa Moon, - - -	Grant county.
Silas Waters, - - -	Green county.
William O. Cline, - - -	La Fayette county.
Fritz Klemp, - - -	Dodge county.
Agnes O. Jenkins, - - -	Jefferson county.
Katie Youngman, - - -	Milwaukee county.
John Oleson, - - -	Juneau county,
Henry Heyden, - - -	Jefferson county.
Mary A. Shanahan, - - -	La Fayette county.
Mary McLaughlin, - - -	Rock county.
Ari May Lyon, - - -	Walworth county.
Anna Carter, - - -	Crawford county.
Nelly A. Garner, - - -	Grant county.
Georgie Sensiba, - - -	Brown county.
William Harvey, - - -	Rock county.
John H. Wilson, - - -	Grant county.
Eliza Robinson, - - -	Winnebago county.
Ida M. Flick, - - -	Dane county.
Frederic M. Lawton, - - -	Eau Claire county.
Ashley B. Miner, - - -	Walworth county.
Clyde A. Whitney, - - -	Rock county.
Cora B. Cook, - - -	Green county.

Catalogue of pupils—Continued.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
William Stafford, - - -	Milwaukee county.
John Allen, - - -	Iowa county.
Carrie R. Streeter, - -	Columbia county.
Laura Engleson, - - -	Rock county.
L. L. Ingalls, - - -	Trempleau county.
Eva W. Elston, - - -	Richland county.
Louie M. McKy, - - -	Richland county.
Electa H. Pomeroy, - -	Dodge county.
Christine Danielson, - -	Pierce county.
Amelia Nix, - - -	Waukesha county.
Ella Lawrence, - - -	Dane county.
Katie Bann, - - -	Richland county.
Frank Harmon, - - -	Walworth county.
Agnes McLin, - - -	Jefferson county.
Gustave Quandt, - - -	Waupaca county.
Dennis Murphy, - - -	Fond du Lac county.
Lillie Rodgers, - - -	Jefferson county.
Ida Rodgers, - - -	Jefferson county.

Admission of Pupils.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz.:

1st. What are the names and post-office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin?

3d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted; and no one must be sent to the Institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

All are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All clothing must be sent in good condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

There is no charge for tuition, or for board; but a small sum should be deposited with the Superintendent for occasional expenses.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session; and it is expected of all others that they will be present at the opening of the school and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the Institution within a few days after the close of each session.

All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institution in order to insure their prompt reception.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institution, provided the pupils have judicious care and training at home prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institution allow the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institution at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for, as they grow older, their neglected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence, and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to trust him, at the proper age, to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed, every year's experience serves to

indicate more clearly the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence, but who might, with proper training in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

The term of instruction is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case by the acquirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course to be pursued.

The session of the Institution commences on the second Wednesday of September in each year, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday of June following; leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

Parents of blind children are cordially invited to visit the Institution, that they may decide from their own observation whether it is best to send them here.

All persons are requested to send the names and addresses of blind children of their acquaintance, to the Superintendent.

MRS. THOMAS H. LITTLE,

Institution for the Blind.

Janesville, Wis.

Valuable information in regard to a kindred institution is contained in the following

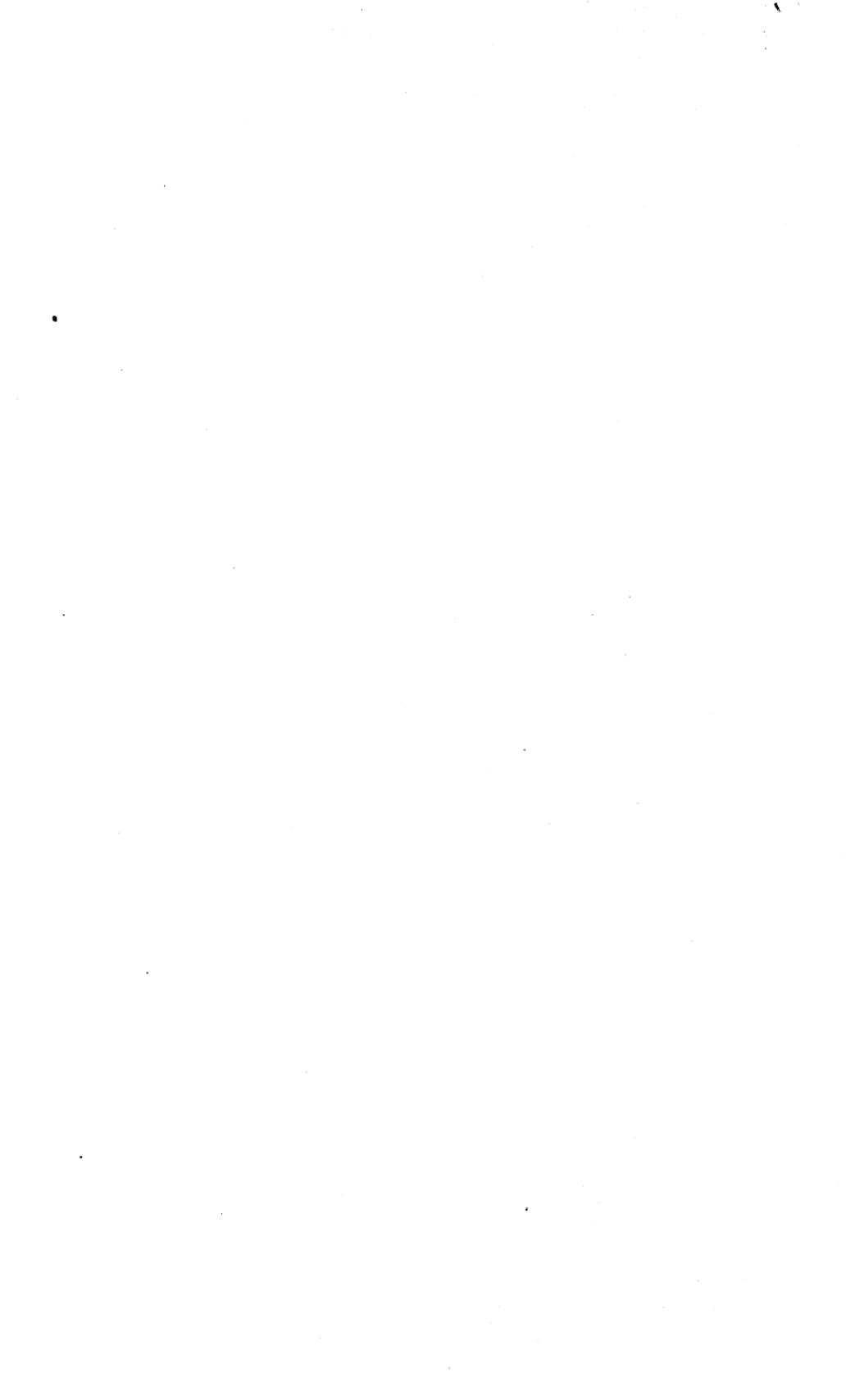
NOTE.

THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, located at Delavan, Walworth county, is free to the deaf and dumb of the State, and will receive those who are too deaf to be taught in the common schools. Pupils are admitted between the ages of ten and twenty-five. The term begins on the first Wednesday of September.

For further information, address the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wis.







DOCUMENT 11.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DAVID ATWOOD, - - - MADISON. - - - Term expires, April 1, 1876.
SIMEON MILLS, - - - MADISON. - - - Term expires, April 1, 1877.
F. J. BLAIR, - - - MILWAUKEE, - - - Term expires, April 1, 1878.
A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, GREEN BAY, - - - Term expires, April 1, 1879.
ANDREW PROUDFIT, - MADISON, - - - Term expires, April 1, 1880.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,

DAVID ATWOOD.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

F. J. BLAIR.

TREASURER,

SIMEON MILLS.

SECRETARY,

LEVI ALDEN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

DAVID ATWOOD, ANDREW PROUDFIT.

BUILDING COMMITTEE,

SIMEON MILLS, ANDREW PROUDFIT.

AUDITING COMMITTEE,

ANDREW PROUDFIT, A. H. VAN NORSTRAND,

F. J. BLAIR.

COMMITTEE ON FARM AND FARMING.

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, ANDREW PROUDFIT.

RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

SUPERINTENDENT,

ALEXANDER S. McDILL, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

R. M. WIGGINTON.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D.

MATRON,

MRS. M. C. HALLIDAY.

STEWARD,

PETER GARDNER

Trustees' Report,

MADISON, October, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

In submitting the sixteenth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, it gives the members of the board much pleasure in being able to state, that the affairs of the noble charity under their charge, are in a most excellent condition. The past year has been one of progress with the Hospital; and the results of the year are entirely satisfactory to the Board, and it is not doubted but they will prove satisfactory also, to the people of the prosperous commonwealth, under whose kind care and protection it exists.

At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1874, there were in the Hospital, under treatment, three hundred and forty-seven patients; one hundred and seventy-eight males, and one hundred and sixty-nine females. The number admitted during the year, was eighty-two males, and seventy-eight females—making a total of one hundred and sixty. The whole number receiving treatment during the year, has been two hundred and sixty males, and two hundred and forty-seven females, making a total of five hundred and seven. The number discharged, *recovered*, during the year, has been sixteen of each sex, making thirty-two in all. The number discharged *improved*, has been twenty-seven males, and twenty-six females; in all fifty-three. The number of deaths has been twenty—eleven males and nine females. The total number discharged and died has been seventy males and sixty-two females—making a total of one hundred and thirty-two. There were remaining in the Hospital at the end of the year, September 30, 1875, one hundred and ninety males, and one hundred and eighty-five females—in all, three hundred and seventy-five. The daily average number under treatment during

the year, was three hundred and sixty-four. The total number of admissions to the Hospital, since it was opened in July, 1860, has been eleven hundred and twenty-eight males, and ten hundred and forty females, making, in all, two thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight.

These few figures will most conclusively show that the Hospital has done a very important work, in caring for the most unfortunate of our race—the insane. The Superintendent accompanies his report with many tables, embracing valuable statistics, in detail, in reference to the internal workings of the Hospital. The information contained in these tables, will be perused with deep interest by all who desire correct knowledge on the subject they cover.

The reports of the Superintendent, and the several officers and committees, give a full showing of the operations and progress at the Hospital during the last year; and to them we refer with much gratification and pride, for general information pertaining to the management and welfare of the Institution committed to our charge.

A detailed statement of the estimated pecuniary wants of the Hospital for the ensuing year, will be found in the several reports, from which we make the following summary :

To meet current expenses.....		\$96,200 00
For new floors.....		1,200 00
For new roofing.....		1,200 00
For new iron stairs.....		1,600 00
For painting outside of building.....		3,000 00
For additional machinery.....		1,000 00
For new floor in laundry, and tiling wash-room.....		1,000 00
To meet estimates of building committee.....		3,883 00
For kitchen and household furniture.....		1,500 00
Total.....		<u>110,583 00</u>
To meet this expenditure there will be received from counties on account of amount charged for board and clothing of patients.....	\$32,836 91	
Estimated amount from sundries.....	2,000 00	34,836 91
Amount to be appropriated.....		<u><u>75,746 09</u></u>

The necessity for these several appropriations is clearly presented in the several reports, to which we would invite especial atten-

tion. They are deemed imperatively necessary, in order that the Hospital may fulfill the mission intended by its founders. Much of the money asked for is for making repairs, a necessity for the protection of the property of the State; and it is not doubted but the legislature will be liberal in its action.

From the report of the Building Committee, it will be observed, that the rear addition to the Hospital, for a kitchen and other purposes, is nearly completed and ready for use. This building will prove of vast advantage to the Institution. It increases the capacity of the Hospital to some extent. In consequence of this, the estimate for current expenses for the next year was based upon an average of three hundred and seventy patients, which is six more than the average of the last year. The need of this improvement has long been felt, and its completion is a source of much gratification to all friends of the Hospital. The work upon this addition has been well and cheaply done; and the board take pleasure in commending an examination of this improvement to the public generally, and especially to the representatives of the people in the legislature.

A small and convenient house has been erected near the railway depot, on the hospital-grounds, which is now occupied, and where provision is made for entertaining a few persons. This is a convenience, the need of which the trustees and the Superintendent have long felt. It often happens that friends visit the Hospital, and are necessarily detained over night. There being no hotel nearer than Madison, they were compelled to remain in the Hospital-building, not unfrequently causing considerable inconvenience. This house will afford a pleasant relief in this respect, and persons detained will be comfortably provided for by the family residing therein.

The Superintendent again urges the importance of the erection of two additional wings, one at each end of the present Hospital-building, in accordance with the original plan. The board fully sustains him in this matter. There is need of additional room, in order to accommodate the hundreds of insane persons who now find places in the jails and poor-houses of the State, and seriously suffer for the want of proper accommodation and treatment. Not only will such persons be relieved, but it will afford an opportunity for the better classification of the patients, and render the working of the Hospital more efficient. The necessity for this enlargement

has long been acknowledged by all who have looked into the matter. The legislative committee of 1872, in their report, said: "We believe the ultimate plan of our Hospital accommodations, should embrace the two additional wings asked for the Hospital." The finances of the State may not be such as to justify an appropriation for this improvement by the next legislature; but it is hoped, the important matter will not be long delayed. The necessity of the enlargement is generally admitted; and the completion of the Hospital at Oshkosh, does not obviate it.

From statistics furnished, and published herewith, it will be observed, that the farm connected with this Hospital is proving the wisdom of its purchase. It is in an excellent state of cultivation, and is a source of profit to the State in actual products derived from it; but this is not the great object gained by it. It has furnished pleasant and healthful employment to many of the patients, from which they receive benefits in many ways. The board points, with special pride, to the farm and its products. The crops of the last year were abundant and excellent; and the farm itself was an object of admiration to all who made a visit to it.

Good progress has been made in the improvement of the stock upon the farm; and the result from this source, is highly satisfactory.

In the matter of Superintendent of the Hospital, the board take much pleasure in reporting that they have been extremely fortunate and completely successful in their efforts to keep the Institution under charge of competent and excellent men. In Dr. Mark Ranney, we had a man of large experience in this specialty, and one who devoted himself with ability and energy in discharging the duties of the responsible position. But soon after the last annual report was issued, that gentleman tendered his resignation of the position of Superintendent, to take effect so soon as a successor was elected and qualified to take his place. The acceptance of this resignation devolved upon the board, perhaps, the most delicate duty it has to perform—the selection of a Superintendent. Fortunately for them, and for the people, Dr. Alexander S. McDill, who had given such complete satisfaction in this office at a former time, was induced to return to the Hospital, and once more assume the duties and responsibilities of that position. In thus disposing of that delicate question, the board felt highly gratified. Dr. McDill entered upon

the duties of the office on the first of April last, and has performed them most ably and energetically since that time, to the entire satisfaction of the board. It is fondly hoped this position, so important to the welfare of the Hospital and its inmates, will remain without change for a long term of years. Dr. McDill enters upon its duties with a view to permanence, and to the best interests of the Institution and its unfortunate inmates. He feels that in this specialty he can do more good to the State than in any other, and is willing to devote the remainder of his life to the great work of administering comfort to the insane.*

Doctors R. M. Wigginton and D. F. Boughton continue in the Hospital as first and second assistant physicians; and we are happy in saying, that they give eminent satisfaction in these positions. Peter Gardner, remains as steward, and discharges the duties of the office with acceptance; and Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, who commenced with the opening of the Hospital, in July 1860, as matron, continues in that position much to the gratification of all connected with the Institution. Her duties have ever been discharged in a manner entirely satisfactory to all connected with the Hospital, whether as officers, employees, or patients.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the trustees.

DAVID ATWOOD, *President.*

LEVI ALDEN, *Secretary.*

*See special report at the end of this pamphlet.

Superintendent's Report.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law governing the Hospital, I herewith submit the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1075:

Gentlemen of the trustees, at your request I again assume the duties and incur the responsibilities of Superintendent of this Hospital. This I do with a somewhat extended knowledge of the difficult and delicate duties, and the grave responsibilities, pertaining to the position; responsibilities which cannot be evaded, and duties which cannot be delegated to others. In assuming the discharge of this trust I can only assure you that all my ability and acquired experience as well as my undivided energies will be devoted to a faithful discharge of its duties.

While acknowledging my accountability to you, as well as to the people, for the enforcement of strict economy in every department, I cannot promise that cheapness will be my special aim, but shall, with the means used, endeavor to accomplish the most satisfactory results, and shall always welcome a close scrutiny and thorough investigation of my official management. In the work of the Institution I trust I shall have from you that cordial support which heretofore was so generously extended to me, and without which the best directed efforts of the Superintendent will often fail.

Between the trustees and resident officers there are mutual and reciprocal duties to be performed, and I sincerely trust that in the discharge of our respective duties, that harmony of relations may ever be maintained, which will enable us to cordially co-operate in promoting the best interests of the Institution and the welfare of the inmates. When this co-operation between the trustees and resident officers fails, the usefulness of the Institution is greatly impaired. When I fail to command that support which should always be given

the Superintendent, my usefulness will be so much impaired that I will deem it my duty to resign this trust into your hands.

The results of treatment, upon the whole, have been highly satisfactory. While our report does not show as many recoveries as we wish it did, still it is all that could be reasonably expected considering the mental condition of the patients in the aggregate. It must be remembered the discharges are mostly those who have recovered, or have been benefited by treatment. The chronic and incurably insane remain in the Hospital from year to year, and every year constant additions are being made to this army of hopelessly incurables, which must be maintained and cared for somewhere.

Of the three hundred and forty-seven patients in the Hospital at the commencement of the year, only forty-five were regarded by my predecessor as presenting any prospect of being benefited by further treatment. Thus, we are met at the very threshold of the year, with the fact recorded as the opinion of the officers in charge, that of the three hundred and forty-seven patients in the Hospital, three hundred and two were beyond the probability of being benefited by any treatment, and whose prospect for restoration to sanity was utterly hopeless.

The admissions during the year, as a class, in the aggregate, present scarcely a more promising prospect. Of the one hundred and sixty cases admitted, two have been inmates of other hospitals, and thirty-four were re-admissions of patients who had in previous years been discharged from this. Of these, seventeen were received for the second time, twelve for the third, one for the fourth, one for the fifth, and one for the twelfth time, this latter being a case of oinomania. Twelve were suicidal, twenty-seven were homicidal, and two were pyromaniacs.

As usual, a large proportion of those admitted were broken down in general health, their vital energies wasted by vicious indulgences. Over one-half of those admitted were chronic cases in whom the period of curability had long since passed, and were merely brought to the Hospital for custodial care. Forty-four had been insane less than one year; in thirty cases the disease had existed over one and less than two years; fifty-six had been insane over two years, ranging from that period up to thirty years. The duration of the disease

in five cases was unknown; it had been so long, "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

That the influence of the presence of a large number of incurables borne from year to year on the rolls of the Hospital, in decreasing the number of admissions, and, *per force* the number of recoveries, is apparent to all; and when the admissions are largely made up of persons whose mental integrity has been destroyed by protracted disease, or those suffering from paralysis, epilepsy, or some other incurable form of nervous disorder, restoration is, of course, impossible; and in any institution the proportion of such cases under treatment determines in a great degree the number of recoveries. In commenting, therefore, upon the results of hospital-treatment in the aggregate, regard must be had to this deplorable condition of things, and the impossibility of effecting cures where there is nothing left to work upon.

To all who are in any way connected with an institution of this kind, the highest gratification afforded is in the restoration to health of those committed to its care, and in its official report, attention is instinctively directed to the number of recoveries recorded.

The good effected in a hospital, however, is not to be measured by the number restored to health, but by the suffering relieved, and the comforts afforded to those for whom there is no hope of cure, who else would have been languishing out a miserable existence in the attic, the cellar, or some out-building on the premises of the afflicted, over-burdened, care-worn family, or in the cold, cheerless, and often fireless cell of the county jail. In removing from the community a violent and dangerous person, and from the family an insane member, the influence of whose presence on the younger and more impressible members, is often most disastrous, we accomplish a great good. So long as the population of the hospital is of such a character, recoveries must be infrequent, and limited almost exclusively to part of the few cases of recent origin annually admitted. Indeed an examination of the statistics of the Hospital show that nearly all the cures effected are from the admissions of the present and past year. Eighteen of the recoveries are from the admissions within the year, eleven from the admissions of last year, and only three recoveries from those patients who were in the Hospital prior to September 30, 1873.

While the number of persons returned to home and friends, res-

tored to mental health, is by no means inconsiderable, but for the sum of good accomplished, the Hospital cannot rely solely on the number of cures effected, but by the benefits dispensed, the suffering relieved, in prolonging life, averting sickness, promoting and improving the bodily health; in alleviating the sufferings, supporting the weaknesses, comforting the sorrows, securing the contentment and prompting the enjoyment of those committed to our care, whose restoration to mental soundness is utterly hopeless. Much in this way has been accomplished that could not have been effected outside of the Hospital. In these cases the designs of the Hospital have been as fully answered as in those whom recovery gives the appearance of better results from treatment.

Of the fifty-three discharged improved, most of them could be comfortably cared for at their homes, and some of them would undoubtedly have recovered had their residence in the Hospital been prolonged. Six of those discharged unimproved, were not in the Hospital long enough to derive any benefit from treatment, whose importunities for removal in some cases prevailed over the better judgment of their friends; two were subjects of incurable physical disease which would soon terminate their existence, and were taken away by their friends. The others were chronic cases of many years duration, whom we were compelled to discharge to make room for recent and more hopeful cases, to whom the law gives preference; eight were taken in charge by the county authorities; all the others were removed by their friends. Twenty patients have died, eleven males and nine females. Eight of those admitted within the year have died; one died the second day after admission; he was in a state of exhaustion when brought, and had to be carried to his bed, from which he never arose; one died on the sixth, and one on the tenth day after admission.

Patients are often brought to the Hospital in a greatly enfeebled condition, their maniacal excitement causing them to appear stronger than they really are, and not unfrequently masking their great physical prostration.

Of those admitted during the year, (seventy-three,) forty-eight males and twenty-five females were brought by public officers. Eight were brought in irons. Patients are frequently brought here bearing upon their persons evidences of shameful neglect, and of brutal and inhuman treatment from their friends or

those having them in charge. One woman had on her person a number of severe welts and contusions, the result of blows administered by her husband, as she said, in his endeavor to whip the devil out of her.

The frequency and persistency with which applications for admission into the Hospital are often pressed, is a most gratifying evidence that the disfavor and suspicion with which hospitals for the insane were once regarded, is passing away; it is evidence of confidence in the capacity of the Hospital to accomplish beneficial results, that the patients will be comfortably and kindly cared for, and that the public, especially the friends of patients, give but little credence to the often baseless, sensational rumors, regarding the management and treatment of patients in hospitals for the insane, which occasionally find their way into the public prints.

Notwithstanding the facilities afforded the public for examining the wards of the Hospital, as well as the management and treatment of patients, a painful ignorance on this subject exists. It is not that visitors are few, nor that minute inspections are withheld or superficial explanations given.

The aggregate of valuable time expended by the officers of hospitals in conducting visitors and friends of patients through the institution would exceed any computation not made on the spot. There is no ban or bar interposed between the humblest visitor and a thorough knowledge of our daily routine.

The farm, the garden, the laundry, the kitchen, the dining-rooms, the halls, the apartments occupied by patients, everything connected with the Institution is open to examination and inquiry.

The ignorance alluded to is not, however, a passive kind; it is a perverted ignorance which supplies the want of knowledge, often by assuming a state of facts which does not exist, and which is forbidden by the impossibility of its nature. But there is a strange tendency of people to invest the most patent and simple circumstances with an atmosphere of mystery and ambiguity, and this tendency has the widest scope when hospitals for the insane are in question. For the most part, all such vague and intangible rumors assume various colors in proportion to the narrator's gift of fancy.

In the first place it is a good, easy, sensational bit of gossip, an imposing story to tell to strangers, full of lights and shades, stimu-

lating illimitable touches of the imagination, and amplifying without trouble to the narrator; besides, he has told it so often he thinks it all true, his own embellishments included. As Sancho Panza said to Don Quixote, who began to stare at one of his statements:

“ Senor Don, I have such confidence in the man who told me these things that I am ready to swear to them on the Holy Evangelists.”

Such fictions are not engendered by an alarmed sensitiveness on behalf of the patients, for they do not deter their friends from making persistent application for admission, nor from urging their detention when once within the hospital-doors.

It is a proneness to sensationalism regarding hospitals for the insane, engendered by traditionary tales of practices in other countries, and belonging to the beginning of this and the latter part of the last century, before any attempt had been made to introduce a humane or mild form of treatment for this class of sufferers, kept alive by reading revelations and reports of the old English mad-houses, the novels of Charles Reade, and magazine-tales of his American imitators, written more from a belief that the public like to hear stories of the kind than from any desire to discover and correct abuses. It is the passion for mystery with which so great a tendency to invest all things, prevails the world over, and a leaning to amplification and exaggeration, instilled too frequently by a sensational public press.

If an unfavorable rumor, based on a real foundation, should assume a tangible form, it would be open to explanation and a true construction would probably divest it of all its sensational features. Many a tale of reported wrong-doing when stripped of all exaggeration and false coloring, would be reduced to very harmless proportions.

Notwithstanding the tales of cruelty and abuse on the part of attendance in hospitals for the insane, statements based on the most doubtful authority, usually that of uncured patients and employees discharged for inefficiency or misconduct, which from time to time gain popular credence, it may safely be asserted that the care and attention bestowed in all properly-organized institutions is in all respects far superior to that received by the insane elsewhere.

As to the absolute truth, it may as well be stated in this connect-

ion, that men and women afflicted with this dire malady, reason dethroned, and in a condition of utter helplessness, are brought to the Hospital by their friends or relations, with the results of home-treatment upon their persons, in scars, wounds, bruises, and excoriations in the flesh, that move the compassion of all beholders. This is not so often the result of intentional cruelty, as of thoughtless ignorance, or perhaps that strange fear with which the insane are often regarded. Those bringing them to the Hospital, hear with astonishment, that beating, chains and manacles, privation of food, and punishment in every form, are things unpracticed and unknown in the Hospital.

It still seems to be the impression of common minds, that those vigorous and severe methods, long since banished from all modern hospitals, are the only ones orthodox and efficacious, and out of compliment to the institution give it credit for a system of practices; its most sedulous efforts are to banish to utter disuse and oblivion.

The general principles of organization and management of hospitals for the insane are quite well understood, but there are many details of duty, and instrumentalities essential to success, of which the public know little or nothing about, or at least have but a crude conception of.

The act of organization makes the superintendent the chief executive office of the institution, and responsible for the financial and economical management of its affairs, as well as the treatment and moral management of the patients. His duties are perplexing, onerous, and never ending. Responsibility never ceases by night or by day; even during a temporary absence from the institution the sense of responsibility still clings to him. His time being largely occupied by administrative duties, renders regular medical visits to the patients impossible, and his operations must be carried on largely through delegated help; hence the importance of a corps of competent, well-trained assistants and attendants.

The assistant physicians, to whom are committed the details of the moral and medical treatment established, as well as certain administrative duties, requiring constant attention and unremitting labor, to secure that regularity and efficiency in their several departments, on which success so largely depends, should be gentlemen of ability, of high professional attainments, and should receive

such salaries as would justify them in devoting their whole time to their professional duties.

But of all the means used in an institution of this kind to promote the comfort and aid in the restoration of the patients, the most important perhaps is personal attendance; this alone can be made applicable to each individual case, is always available, and cannot be supplanted by any other instrumentality. But attendants are human, and like all others who partake of the imperfections of our natures, are liable to err; many who apply for these situations are not qualified for the duties, and despite all the care used, an improper selection is occasionally made, an unavoidable occurrence where large numbers are employed.

There are occasionally engaged those who, after trial develop defects of character, dispositions, and habits that render them undesirable in a hospital for the insane; still there are many who manifest so thorough an interest in the performance of their duties, and labor so faithfully in their arduous and often thankless work and exhibit so much sympathy and tenderness in the care of the insane, that it is unjust to speak of them as a class, as unworthy of trust and confidence. The duties devolving upon them, are anxious, often laborious and disheartening, requiring patience, forbearance, and great self-control, under the most trying circumstances. Every effort has been made to elevate and perfect this service, and we believe, in efficiency and adaptation to their respective duties, our corps of attendants will compare favorably with those of other institutions; at least we have endeavored to procure the best assistance within our reach, and have never hesitated to make changes when we believed the interests of the patients would be promoted thereby.

It is but just to speak of the efficiency of our attendants as a whole, and to those fully meeting the responsibility resting upon them, and discharging their duties with fidelity, there is due, not only a liberal compensation, but a grateful appreciation of their efforts.

In former reports, when previously connected with the Hospital, I have urged that measures be adopted looking to the completion of the Hospital building according to the original plan, by the erection of additional wings on each end, and constructed with those provisions and conveniences specially adapted to the care and

management of the more disturbed, violent, and destructive class of patients. The opportunities thus afforded for a better classification, in removing from the present wards that class of patients, would greatly promote the comfort of all, and enhance the usefulness of the Institution.

The completion of the hospital at Oshkosh does not obviate the necessity for the erection of these additions, for the capacity of both hospitals is not sufficient for the accommodation of all the insane in the State needing custodial care, making no allowance for the increase during the time necessary for the construction, and completion of the additional buildings. Besides, the want of facilities for a proper classification here, will place this Hospital at a great disadvantage as compared with the one at Oshkosh.

During the past year the Hospital has been greatly over-crowded. In wards where there are actual accommodations for twenty-two patients, much of the time there have been forty; this number could be provided for only by duplicating beds in what were intended for single rooms, and making extra beds on the floors of the day-rooms and halls, removing them by day. Such crowding together of patients adds to the irritability of the disturbed classes; often leads to altercations and collisions between the violent and pugnacious, which the most vigilant care and supervision of the attendants cannot prevent; it leaves room impossible for a proper classification of cases, prevents or delays the convalescence of curables, destroys whatever opportunities there might be for peace and tranquillity in the household, and materially adds to the cares and responsibilities of the officers and attendants. When more patients are placed on a ward, or committed to the charge of an attendant than can be properly cared for, it is disheartening, and tends to discourage all effort. With this increased number committed to their care it is impossible to restrain their mischievous and destructive tendencies, and to give to each patient that individual attention, or as much exercise in the open air as is often required for their greatest benefit; hence, an over-crowded hospital for the insane is to be avoided, for economical as well as humane considerations.

Repairs to the building and furniture have been made to the extent of the means at my command, and the condition of the finances would warrant. The mischievous and destructive propensities of the patients make incessant repairs necessary, and as the years

of occupancy of a building of this kind increase they become more extensive and important, besides the minor repairs which are of daily necessity. The boilers have all been examined and those needing it have been repaired and re-set, and are now in excellent condition; four wards, two on each side, have been re-painted, and two wire-screens have been placed in the halls for the protection of glass and plants. Two new boilers, in size and construction similar to those in use, have been purchased and put in place.

An engine-lathe for iron-turning, a planing-machine, a splitting and a cross-cut saw, with tables; the shafting, pulleys, and belting necessary to operate the above machinery, have been purchased, put in place, and the machinery is all in good running order. The Excelsior gas-machine mentioned in last report, continues to furnish us with a good quality of gas sufficient for the whole house.

The new house at the depot has been finished, and a barn 18x26 has been built there.

The work on the new building is approaching completion; it will supply a long-needed want; the report of the building committee will furnish more detailed information regarding it.

My predecessor, in his last report, recommended the division of two associated dormitories on each floor in the first section on each side of the centre building, for the purpose of obtaining more single rooms, also the renewal of certain wards and dining-room floors, and also the construction of an iron stairway at the distant end of each longitudinal section of the present building; the reasons and necessity for these improvements and repairs, greater now than when the recommendation was made, are so forcibly put, I quote at length from his report. (1.) "The undue proportion of associate dormitory-room over single-room accommodation, in those wards numbered 1, 3, and 5, in each wing, suggests the propriety of dividing two of the three dormitories in each of those wards into single rooms. This will leave two rooms adjoining the attendants' rooms, and communicating with them in each ward for such patients as may be suicidal, besides a dormitory for three or four persons. With the present arrangement, it is quite difficult to select the persons who can and are willing to occupy these dormitories together. The persons who occupy these wards are mainly those who desire and require, at times, those opportunities for retirement and privacy we all feel are indispensable to our comfort, and which

are unattainable in the associate dormitory. It is often the case that patients become attached to their single room, perhaps take the sole care of it, decorate it with pictures, flowers, or autumn leaves, or articles of their own handiwork, and altogether feel a home interest in it. This state of feeling is always desirable, and should always be cultivated, but it seldom obtains with the occupants of a dormitory, in the same degree, at least; and I have frequently found that patients strongly preferred to stay in some less pleasant ward, with a single room to lodge in and sit in when it would be agreeable, and not harmful to be alone, rather than to have a bed in an associate dormitory with others who were comparative strangers.

"I will not urge several other reasons that might be given in favor of the proposed change, but simply add that these twelve small dormitories can be divided into twenty-four rooms on the front side of the house, from each window of which is to be had the almost unrivaled prospect for which this location is celebrated.

"The cost of carrying up the division-walls from the basement to the attic will be not far from seven hundred and fifty dollars.

"2. Four of the ward floors, Nos. 3 and 5 of each wing, two being of maple and two of soft pine, or at best a poor quality of pine, are in a poor condition, and should be replaced by something better.

"The floors of the twelve dining-rooms stand in equal need of renewal, and the same may be said of three or four of the parlor-floors of other wards.

"The ward-floors, including the parlor or sitting room and the recesses, contain about twenty-three hundred square feet, and the dining-rooms about four hundred feet. I would recommend that the present floors be taken up and new floors, of well selected and seasoned oak or birch or southern pine, put down. The present floors might be a good foundation for the new floors, and when finished, such a floor would have the advantage of being more solid and less sonorous than the present ones. This course would be less expensive than the other, I think. Whenever these wards are repaired in the manner suggested, they will also need to be repainted, and in a large degree refurnished."

To put the present kitchen and other portions of the center building, now occupied by employees, to other uses, will also require a considerable outlay.

The center-building and first sections having been in use fifteen years, many parts are becoming badly worn and damaged, and need extensive renewal and repairs; the whole outside of the entire building needs painting.

The roof of a large part of the Hospital, especially that of the center-building and first eastern section, has become so much impaired as to require an entire new roof to properly protect the property.

The wards need refurnishing to a large extent, as much of the furniture originally provided, especially bedsteads and chairs or seats, was not suitable for a hospital for the insane, and is mostly now unfit for use, its condition not unfrequently inviting from the patients, destructive attacks upon it.

The means for providing furniture and furnishing the new building will be required.

In the machine-shops and laundry some new machinery is needed. A tile-floor should be put down in the wash-room, and a new hard wood-floor in the ironing-room.

A morgue or dead-house is much needed, as much inconvenience is often experienced for want of a suitable room or place to keep the remains of patients after death, while awaiting interment, or the arrival of friends who wish to take charge of them.

A fuel-house will be required as an appendage of the new kitchen-building; it should be of stone or brick.

I would also recommend the purchase of the eighty acres of land lying immediately west of the Hospital, known as the Farwell-place. Except from the lake, it can be approached only by crossing the hospital-lands. To furnish and keep open a road through the grounds of the Hospital, would at all times be a great inconvenience, and might be a source of infinite trouble and annoyance to the Institution. I would also request an appropriation for the purchase of the acre of land adjoining the hospital-barn, known as the Doyle-lot.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, bills have been audited by the Superintendent amounting to \$101,013.25.

Of this amount there has been expended for the current expenses of the Hospital, including ordinary repairs to the building and heating-apparatus, bedding, furniture, house-furnishing, and cloth-

ing for patients, \$98,164.45, making an average per patient of \$269.34; per week, \$5.18.

The following are the principal items outside of current expenses:

Machinery	\$1,063 80
Improved stock	860 00
New buildings.....	450 00
Alterations in hall, office, dining-room, &c.....	475 00
Total	<u>2,848 80</u>

The steward's report shows that he has received per sundry sources, and paid the treasurer \$3,691.52.

There has been charged the several counties, as per chapter 176, general laws 1872, \$32,836.91.

There will be needed for support of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876, for supply of 370 patients, at \$5 per week, \$96,200.

Will receive from counties	\$32,836 91
Will receive per sundries	2,000 00
Total	<u>34,836 91</u>

Needing an appropriation of \$61,363.09.

There will also be needed an appropriation for the following specific purposes:

New floors.....	\$1,200 00
New roof.....	1,200 00
New stairs of iron.....	1,600 00
Painting outside of building.....	3,000 00
For kitchen and household furniture and furnishing new building.....	1,500 00
Additional machinery.....	1,000 00
New floors in laundry and tiling wash-room.....	1,000 00

The products of the farm and garden have been abundant, well repaying the labor and expense incurred, and furnished our entire household with an abundant supply of all the vegetables of the season, and other necessary articles that it would have been difficult to have obtained in any other way. The primary object of the farm is not profit, nor is the raising of grain or cattle its principal aim.

The farm is for the health and occupation of the patients, before all other considerations.

Experience has demonstrated that healthy employment and occupation is in the highest degree beneficial, that it is an important remedial measure in the treatment of many cases in institutions of this kind; and if not one dollar of profit was realized the farm would deserve well in having given health, pleasure, and comfort to so many patients who would else have passed their days in listless idleness, discontent, and misery.

In conducting the affairs of the farm, our aim has been raising vegetables and such crops as would require a large amount of hand labor in cultivation, as furnishing for our patients that kind of labor and employment best adapted to their capacity, and the production of milk. That mode of culture which affords the most occupation is in hospital-farms the right mode, whether it affords profit or not; but when both the primary object of the farm, and the secondary one of profit, are combined, as they have been in this, the expenditures for the farm cannot be regarded as a bad investment.

Everything is charged against the farm, which is necessary to carry on its operations, except the patients' labor, which is usually abundant, and tells strongly in favor of our balance-sheet.

The Steward has furnished me with the subjoined lists of the productions of the farm and garden, with the cost of conducting them.

The limits of a report of an institution of this kind will not suffice for the discussion of all topics of interest connected with its affairs, and in the remaining space allotted, I can only briefly allude to our medical treatment. We intend that it shall be based on scientific and rational principles, and that each patient shall receive individual attention and treatment according to his need.

It has been our endeavor to keep pace with the medical ideas of the day, and to apply them wisely in the treatment of our patients.

I take this opportunity to return most grateful thanks in behalf of our patients to the editors and publishers of the following-named papers who have kindly supplied us with copies of their journals. They have been most thankfully received by them, and we hope other publishers may be induced to do likewise.

Those furnished have been a source of much pleasure and profit to

many, as all home news is eagerly sought for, and greatly prized by many during their detention in the Hospital:

Green Bay Advocate.
 Waupun Leader.
 Watertown Democrat.
 Watertown Republican.
 LaCrosse Republican and Leader.
 Chippewa Herald.
 Eau Claire Free Press.
 Janesville Gazette.
 Burlington Standard.
 Monroe Sentinel.
 Kenosha Telegraph.
 Waukesha Plaindealer.
 Waukesha Freeman.
 Journal of Education.
 State Gazette.

To Mr. Bennett, of Kilbourn City, we return most grateful thanks for forty-eight fine stereoscopic views of Wisconsin scenery; they have been a source of much pleasure to many of our patients.

To Miss Annie Brown, for six large sized chromos.

The greater number of the attendants and employees have been in the Hospital for a considerable length of time, and have rendered most valuable service; as a rule their duties have been performed faithfully and satisfactorily, and for the faithful discharge of their arduous and trying duties, they are entitled to our most cordial thanks, and merit more public approbation than they generally receive.

To the officers of the Hospital who have so long and acceptably discharged their arduous and responsible duties, for their cordial co-operation and assistance in the work of the Hospital, I have received most valuable aid, and they merit my hearty thanks.

Annexed are the usual tables accompanying the annual report.

A. S. McDILL,
Superintendent.

MADISON, September 30, 1875,

TABLES ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in Hospital September 30, 1874.....	178	169	347
Admitted during the year.....	82	78	160
Whole number treated.....	260	247	507
Discharged recovered.....	16	16	32
Discharged improved.....	27	26	53
Discharged unimproved.....	16	11	27
Died.....	11	9	20
Whole number discharged.....	70	62	132
Remaining September 30, 1875.....	190	185	375
Daily average number under treatment.....	186	178	364

TABLE No. 2.

Admissions and discharges from beginning of Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	1,128	1,040	2,168
Discharged recovered.....	328	309	637
Discharged improved.....	264	204	468
Discharged unimproved.....	207	213	420
Died.....	144	124	268

TABLE No. 3.

Number at each age in the year.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years				3	3	6
Between 15 and 20 years	5	6	11	8	7	15
20 and 30 years.....	18	26	44	16	30	46
30 and 40 years.....	10	17	27	11	16	27
40 and 50 years.....	20	16	36	22	14	36
50 and 60 years.....	14	5	19	11	5	16
Over 60 years.....	15	8	23	11	3	14
Total	82	78	160	82	78	160

TABLE No. 4.

Number at each age from beginning of Hospital.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	7	7	14	19	18	37
Between 15 and 20 years.....	55	55	110	85	83	168
20 and 30 years.....	359	337	696	333	346	679
30 and 40 years.....	249	284	533	228	269	497
40 and 50 years.....	250	188	438	222	159	381
50 and 60 years.....	121	102	223	98	75	173
Over 60 years.....	83	63	146	48	37	85
Unknown.....	4	4	8	95	53	148
Total.....	1,128	1,040	2,168	1,128	1,040	2,168

TABLE No. 5.

Nativity of patients admitted.

Nativity.	Within the year.	From the beginning.	Nativity	Within the year.	From the beginning.
Germany	23	390	Wisconsin	30	174
Ireland	16	254	Maine .....	.....	37
England	8	112	New Hampshire..	3	38
Norway	15	130	Vermont	5	58
Wales	1	30	Massachusetts ...	4	42
Scotland .....	.....	30	Connecticut .....	.....	35
Canada	1	46	Rhode Island..	.....	3
Nova Scotia	2	11	New Jersey	1	10
Switzerland	3	27	Maryland	1	3
Denmark	2	17	Indiana .....	.....	13
Cuba .....	.....	2	Michigan	1	16
Bohemia	3	26	Illinois ..	2	17
New Brunswick ..	.....	6	North Carolina...	.....	2
France	1	5	Missouri .....	.....	3
Bavaria .....	.....	10	Virginia .....	.....	5
Holland .....	.....	1	Kentucky .....	.....	4
Poland .....	.....	9	Tennessee .....	.....	1
Sweden	2	17	South Carolina ..	.....	2
Isle of man .....	.....	2	Iowa .....	.....	1
Belgium .....	.....	1	New York	27	371
Pennsylvania	5	62	On Ocean .....	.....	2
Ohio	4	66	Unknown .....	.....	87
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	160	2,168

TABLE No. 6.

Residence of patients admitted.

Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.	Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.
<i>Counties.</i>			<i>Counties.</i>		
Adams	10	4	Manitowoc.....	36	.....
Ashland .....	.....	.....	Marathon	3	.....
Barron	2	1	Marquette	12	.....
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	Milwaukee.....	212	49
Brown.....	25	.....	Monroe.....	17	9
Buffalo	13	1	Oconto	14	.....
Burnett.....	4	1	Outagamie.....	20	.....
Calumet.....	12	.....	Ozaukee	22	.....
Chippewa	13	5	Pepin	4	2
Clark	6	4	Pierce.....	15	5
Columbia	89	14	Polk	10	5
Crawford	27	9	Portage	16	.....
Dane.....	208	36	Racine	68	14
Dodge	75	.....	Richland.....	26	8
Door.....	4	.....	Rock.....	119	22
Douglas	1	1	St. Croix	24	9
Dunn	18	6	Sauk	67	14
Eau Claire.....	23	9	Shawano.....	3	.....
Fond du Lac	84	.....	Sheboygan.....	33	.....
Grant	93	24	Trempealeau.....	17	4
Green	52	10	Vernon.....	22	10
Green Lake.....	19	.....	Walworth.....	86	14
Iowa.....	73	16	Washington.....	31	.....
Jackson	9	2	Waukesha	94	21
Jefferson	70	.....	Waupaca	19	.....
Juneau	29	9	Waushara	8	.....
Kenosha	37	6	Winnebago	47	1
Kewaunee	3	.....	Wood	4	.....
La Crosse	38	13	State at large	33	8
La Fayette.....	49	9			
Total				2,168	375

TABLE No. 7.

Civil condition of those admitted.

CONDITION.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	35	30	65	566	294	860
Married	44	38	82	484	633	1,117
Widowers	3		3	35		35
Widows		10	10		95	95
Divorced				2	4	6
Unknown				41	14	55
Total	82	78	160	1,128	1,040	2,168

TABLE No. 8.

Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	22	26	48	345	277	622
Between 3 and 6 months.....	15	5	20	134	254	288
6 and 12 months.....	4	13	17	131	144	275
1 and 2 years	20	9	29	123	115	238
2 and 3 years	5	2	7	67	65	132
3 and 5 years	5	9	14	70	73	143
5 and 10 years	4	7	11	52	67	119
10 and 20 years	4	2	6	25	29	54
20 and 30 years	1	2	3	8	9	17
Over 30 years.....		1	1		3	3
Unknown.....	2	2	4	173	104	277
Total	82	78	160	1,128	1,040	2,168

TABLE No. 9.

Recovered of those attacked at the several ages from the beginning.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NO. ADMITTED.			NO. RECOV'RD.			PR. CT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	7	7	14	2	5	7	28.54	71.42	50.00
Bet. 15 and 20 years...	55	55	110	32	25	57	58.02	45.44	51.81
20 and 30 years...	359	337	696	110	114	224	27.88	33.83	32.18
30 and 40 years...	249	284	533	78	72	150	31.32	25.35	28.14
40 and 50 years...	250	188	438	56	53	119	22.40	28.19	27.17
50 and 60 years...	121	102	223	27	11	48	22.31	20.58	21.52
Over 60 years.....	83	63	146	21	15	36	25.30	23.80	24.52
Unknown.....	4	4	8	2	4	6	50.00	100.00	75.00
Total.....	1,128	1,040	2,168	328	309	637	29.08	29.71	29.38

TABLE No. 10.

Recovered, after various durations of disease before treatment, from the beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NO. ADMITTED.			NO. RECOV'RD.			PR. CT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	341	278	619	159	134	293	46.62	48.20	47.33
Bet. 3 and 6 months...	133	155	288	58	62	120	43.60	40.00	41.66
6 and 12 months..	129	144	273	30	41	71	23.25	28.47	26.00
1 and 2 years.....	121	118	239	14	18	32	11.57	15.25	13.39
2 and 3 years.....	71	61	132	10	9	19	14.08	14.75	14.39
3 and 5 years.....	67	72	139	6	11	17	8.95	15.41	12.23
5 and 10 years...	60	67	127	2	3	5	3.39	4.41	3.93
10 and 20 years....	24	30	54	2	1	3	8.33	3.33	5.55
20 and 30 years....	8	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	174	103	277	47	30	77	21.26	29.12	28.16
Total.....	1,128	1,040	2,168	328	309	637	29.10	29.58	29.39

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of treatment of those recovering from the beginning.

DURATION.	NO. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	101	59	106
Between 3 and 6 months.....	103	101	204
6 and 12 months.....	85	97	182
1 and 2 years.....	29	36	65
2 and 3 years.....	7	11	18
3 and 5 years.....	2	5	7
5 and 10 years.....	1	.....	1
10 and 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....
20 and 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	328	309	637
Average duration of treatment.....	<i>Mos.</i> 7.00	<i>Mos.</i> 8.51	<i>Mos.</i> 7.75

TABLE No. 12.

Whole duration of disease of those recovered from the beginning.

DURATION.	NO. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	32	13	45
Between 3 and 6 months.....	64	52	118
6 and 12 months.....	92	99	191
1 and 2 years.....	58	65	123
2 and 3 years.....	15	25	40
3 and 5 years.....	10	14	24
5 and 10 years.....	5	8	13
10 and 20 years.....	2	1	3
20 and 30 years.....	1	1	2
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	49	31	80
Total.....	328	309	637
Average duration of disease.....	<i>Mos.</i> 15.55	<i>Mos.</i> 15.59	<i>Mos.</i> 15.57

TABLE No. 13.

Number of deaths from the beginning, and the causes.

CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Phthisis palmonalis.....				9	30	39
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	1	4	5	27	34	61
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	2	1	3	17	12	29
Exhaustion, senile.....	2		2	5	1	6
Exhaustion of feeble and worn out cases	1	1	2	6	6	12
Purpura.....	1		1	2		2
Epilepsy.....				10	8	18
Typho-mania.....				3	2	5
Gastritis.....					1	1
Bony tumor of the brain.....					1	1
General paralysis.....	2		2	30	1	31
Marasmus.....				2	4	6
Puerperal mania.....					1	1
Dysentery.....				5	3	8
Apoplexy.....	1		1	3	3	6
Suicide.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....					1	1
Dropsy.....				1		1
Chlorosis.....					5	5
Gastro-enteric fever.....				2	1	3
Valvular disease of the heart.....				2		2
Phlegmonous erysipelas.....				1		1
Organic disease of brain.....				5	2	7
Peritonitis.....				2	1	3
Chronic diarrhœa.....				2	1	3
Inanition.....		1	1	1	2	3
Cystitis.....				1		1
Cynanche maligna.....				1		1
Cancer.....		1	1		1	1
Intemperance.....					1	1
Total.....	11	9	20	144	124	268

TABLE NO. 14.

Age at death.

AGES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years						
Between 15 and 20 years				1	1	2
20 and 30 years		1	1	28	30	58
30 and 40 years	3	3	6	32	32	64
40 and 50 years	2	2	4	34	21	55
50 and 60 years	1	1	2	26	19	45
60 and 70 years	5	2	7	18	14	32
Over 70 years				6	7	13
Total	11	9	20	145	124	269

TABLE NO. 15.

Ratio of deaths from the beginning.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Per cent of admission	12.76	11.91	12.35

TABLE NO. 16.

Remaining at the end of the year.

Prospects.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Curable	15	20	35
Incurable	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	340
Total	190	185	375

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1875, (Hospital-year ending September 30,) for each year.

Whole Number.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.
Admitted	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	143	160	2,168
Discharged.....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	110	132	1,793
Recovered	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	32	637
Improved	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	53	468
Unimproved.....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	27	420
Died	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	20	268
Treated	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	457	507	2,168
Rem'g at end of year.	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	314	347	375	.....
Males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	73	82	1,128
Females admitted...	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	89	70	78	1,040
Males discharged....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	70	937
Females discharged.	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	66	62	856
Males died.....	.....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	11	144
Females died.....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	124
Males recovered....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	16	328
Females recovered..	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	309
Daily av'rg each year	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	364	.....

Detailed statement of expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1875.

ATTENDANTS.		
Male.....	\$5,166 75	
Female	4,135 63	\$9,302 38
APOTHECARY-SHOP.		
Drugs and medicines.....	585 21	
Surgical instruments.....	52 40	
Whiskey, 139½ gallons.....	423 05	
Wine, 31 gallons.....	106 50	
Brandy, 8¼ gallons.....	59 98	
Alcohol, 33½ gallons.....	78 23	
Gin, 2 gallons.....	10 00	
Beer.....	178 60	1,493 97
AMUSEMENTS.		
Music for entertainments.....	204 00	
Stereoscopic views.....	273 10	
Fire-works, cards, Christmas-tree, &c.....	180 45	657 55
BOILERS AND ENGINES.		
Engineer.....	900 00	
Firemen.....	843 00	
Lubricating oil.....	53 40	
Repairs and material.....	3,133 03	4,929 43
FUEL.		
Wood, 768½ cords.....	3,497 59	
Coal, 1,229 $\frac{280}{2000}$ tons.....	8,485 05	11,982 6
FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.		
Tables, chairs, &c.....	654 71	
Stove-pipe, &c.....	25 45	
Sheeting.....	472 39	
Ticking.....	229 89	
Table-linen.....	191 66	
Yarn, thread, needles, &c.....	237 01	
Carpeting, oil-cloth, &c.....	433 99	
Bed-sacks.....	7 00	
Feather pillows.....	67 50	
Blankets.....	1,516 81	
Crash and toweling.....	128 65	
Rugs and quilts.....	223 56	
Hair.....	108 00	
Gimp.....	6 07	
Rubber-blankets.....	23 00	4,325 69

Detailed Statement of expenses—Continued.

FARM, BARN AND GARDEN.		
Gardners.....	\$452 00	
Farmer and laborers.....	1,130 50	
Teamsters.....	1,373 24	
Live-stock.....	886 00	
Machinery and tools.....	390 67	
Repairing machinery and tools, and blacksmithing.....	455 11	
Threshing, &c.....	233 88	
Veterinary surgeon.....	8 60	
Seeds, wheat, rye, corn and oats.....	591 70	
		\$5,521 70
KITCHEN.		
Cook and assistants.....	1,736 00	
Baker.....	480 00	
Kitchen-ware.....	50 95	
		2,266 95
LAUNDRY.		
Launderer and laundresses.....	1,250 33	
Caustic soda.....	211 10	
Starch.....	112 33	
Indigo.....	14 75	
Soap.....	274 96	
		1,863 47
LIGHTS.		
Gasoline, 10,598 gallons.....	2,439 41	
Candles, 120 pounds.....	24 00	
Tapers, 16 boxes.....	18 50	
		2,481 91
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Pastor.....	282 00	
Taxes.....	46 30	
Depot-expenses.....	270 00	
House-plants.....	102 75	
Saw-dust.....	41 75	
Association of medical superintendents.....	105 74	
Wagon, 3-seated.....	150 00	
Laying out grounds.....	83 75	
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	203 20	
Lightning-rods.....	651 37	
Fire-extinguishers.....	192 00	
Miscellaneous.....	617 18	
		2,746 04
PROVISIONS.		
Butter, 22,674 lbs.....	4,607 08	
Eggs, 4,020 1/4 dozen.....	374 07	
Beef, 184,512 lbs.....	8,330 67	
Mutton, 2,586 lbs.....	98 26	
Sheep on foot, 116.....	379 11	
Poultry.....	312 10	

Detailed statement of expenses—Continued.

PROVISIONS—Continued.		
Corn-starch, 600 lbs	\$61 40	
Sago, 100 lbs	8 50	
Honey, 283 lbs	68 43	
Syrup, 330 gallons	231 11	
Salt, 39 barrels	88 57	
Potatoes, 776 bushels	520 03	
Dried fruit	1,005 70	
Rice, 3,654½ lbs	333 96	
Cheese, 2,671 lbs	333 76	
Crackers, 20 barrels	75 08	
Vinegar, 542 gallons	121 76	
Apples and fresh fruit	339 09	
Sugar, white, 9,743 lbs	1,115 08	
Sugar, brown, 17,046 lbs	1,740 86	
Codfish, 2,400 lbs	148 61	
Fresh fish, 10,861 lbs	528 96	
Mackerel, 1 barrel	9 00	
White-fish, 15 half-barrels	90 25	
Trout, 5 half-barrels	28 00	
Beans, 27½ bushels	44 25	
Farnia, &c	57 14	
Oyster, ham, and sardines	80 31	
Mustard and pepper	61 55	
Spices	97 90	
Tea, 2,131 lbs	1,282 84	
Coffee, Rio, 4,437 lbs	1,073 89	
Coffee, Java, 217 lbs	77 35	
Baking-powder	112 96	
Confectionery	19 08	
Flour, 539½ barrels	2,481 95	
Graham, 26½ barrels	112 62	
Cracked-wheat, oat-meal, &c	62 58	
Meal, 53,903 lbs	701 47	
Meal, bolted, 1,000 lbs	16 55	
		\$27,231 88
POSTAGE AND STATIONERY.		
Stamps and box-rent	212 97	
Paper, envelopes, pens, ink, &c	145 23	
		358 10
Telegrams and express		118 16
PATIENTS' EXPENSES.		
Expenses home	168 71	
Returning elopers	72 11	
		240 82
REPAIRS.		
Carpenters	1,401 00	
Painters	1,082 62	
Masons	311 77	
Laborers	189 27	
Pipe, hardware, &c	1,808 78	
Lime, brick, stone, marble, &c	621 55	
Paints, oils, glass, &c	1,243 88	
Lumber, sash, doors, &c	2,057 02	
		8,715 89

Detailed statement of expenses—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Salaries		\$6,183 18
Butcher		391 25
Housemaids		512 31
Seamstresses		447 00
Depot-agent		130 00
Library		513 76
Tobacco		454 99
STORE-ROOM.		
Brooms, brushes, mops, sponges, &c	\$467 74	
Hard and tin ware	288 89	
Wooden-ware	86 30	
Crockery and glass-ware	630 82	
Miscellaneous	57 29	
Soap	50 00	
Bath-brick	5 18	
		1,586 22
CLOTHING.		
Hats and caps	94 30	
Boots, shoes, and slippers	1,121 84	
Dry-goods	499 94	
Ready-made clothing	3,692 99	
		5,409 07
Trustees expenses		763 82
Gas-machine and pump		3,191 51
Wire-guards		155 59
Depot-house		1,150 91
Land and rent		875 00
Machinery		1,063 60
New boilers		2,198 00
New building		23,622 96
		132,885 75
Total		

Statement of the productions of the farm and garden, with their estimated value for 1875.

Articles.	At—	Amount.
2,000 bushels corn.....	} Will be fed on farm.	
2,500 bushels oats.....		
75 tons tame hay.....		
60 tons corn-stalks...		
95 tons straw.....		
550 bushels wheat.....	\$4 00	\$380 00
634 bushels rye.....	1 25	687 50
20 bushels clover seed.....	70	443 80
2,350 bushels rutabagas.....	6 00	120 00
1,000 bushels mangel-wurzel.....	30	705 00
1,500 bushels turnips.....	30	300 00
300 bushels beets.....	20	300 00
600 bushels carrots.....	30	90 00
250 bushels parsnips.....	50	300 00
25,000 pounds pork, live-weight.....	50	125 00
33,344 quarts milk.....	6	1,500 00
7,700 pounds beef.....	5	1,667 20
1,450 bushels potatoes.....	4	308 00
3 tons Hubbard squash.....	30	435 00
2 tons pie-plant.....	20 00	60 00
300 bushels onions.....	30 00	60 00
250 bushels tomatoes.....	60	180 00
70 bushels green peas.....	80	200 00
50 bushels string beans.....	1 00	70 00
50 bushels sweet-corn.....	1 00	50 00
20 bushels summer-squash.....	75	37 50
16 bushels strawberries.....	50	10 00
20 bushels apples.....	5 00	80 00
9 bushels Siberian crabs.....	1 00	20 00
42 bushels lettuce.....	75	6 75
22 bushels radishes.....	50	21 00
9 bushels cucumbers.....	50	11 00
9,000 heads cabbage.....	1 00	9 00
1,300 heads cauliflower.....	6	540 00
64 gallons maple-syrup.....	10	130 00
44 turkeys.....	1 00	64 00
180 chickens.....	80	35 20
	20	36 00
Total.....		8,981 95
*Paid for labor on farm and garden.....		2,955 74
Machinery and tools.....		390 67
Repairing machinery and tools.....		455 11
Threshing, &c.....		233 88
Veterinary surgeon.....		8 60
Seeds, wheat, rye, corn, and oats.....		591 70
Total.....		4,635 70

*This includes all hauling for Institution, wood, coal, &c.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

The undersigned Treasurer respectfully reports, that at the close of the last fiscal year there was—

Balance in the treasury of.....	\$11,107 30
Received from the State Treasury during the year for current expenses.....	\$92,554 75
From the Steward, for the same	3,691 52
From Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, for the same .	78 00
From State Treasury, for machinery	1,000 00
From State Treasury, for boilers	3,000 00
From State Treasury, for building.....	30,000 00
	130,324 27
Making a total of	141,431 57

I have paid out on orders of the Secretary as follows:

For current expenses.....	\$102,933 74
For fire-apparatus	192 00
For improved live-stock.....	750 00
For gas, machinery, &c.....	3,144 81
For Building enlargement	24,059 62
For boilers	2,141 00
	133,221 17
Leaving balance in the treasury of	8,210 40

The balance in the treasury belongs to the different funds as follows:

Balance of fund for fire-apparatus	\$441 97
For improved live-stock	876 00
For increasing supply of water.....	1,782 25
For gas-machinery.....	1,465 91
For purchase of boilers	859 00
For building enlargement.....	8,439 15
	13,864 28
Less current-expense account overpaid.....	5,609 07
	8,210 40

In my last annual report I stated that the State Treasurer had paid to me his check upon the Bank of Madison after it had become insolvent, for the sum of \$10,000, as part of the appropriation made to the Hospital for the year 1873; that suit had been brought by the assignee of said bank against me to recover the amount collected on said check, and that judgment had been rendered in the United States court in favor of said assignee for a return of the proceeds of said check to the assets of said bank.

From that judgment an appeal was taken to the circuit court of the United States, and in July last, said judgment was affirmed.

Thus it has been twice judicially decided, that the money collected on that check could not be lawfully held or retained by me for the use of the Hospital; thus leaving that amount of said appropriation still in the hands of the late State Treasurer.

The court in rendering such judgment held, "that from the evidence it was apparent that if that check had been paid to Mr. Bætz himself, the payment would have been void under the bankrupt-act."

In August last I received the following communication:

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
MADISON, *August 25, 1875.*

DEAR SIR:—In your report as treasurer of the Insane Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1874, you state that \$10,000 of the appropriation for that year has never been received from, but is still in the hands of, Mr. Bætz, late State Treasurer.

By resolution of the legislature I was directed to investigate the matter, and it will be necessary to take some action to protect the interests of the State at the close of the current fiscal year. I have already received from Mr. Bætz, a statement giving his version of the transaction, and will be obliged if you will, with as little delay as possible, state in writing such facts in regard to the matter as may be within your knowledge.

Yours, very truly,

A. SCOTT SLOAN,
Attorney-General.

Hon. SIMEON MILLS.

In reply to the foregoing, I stated in substance that the check had never been paid, so that the money could be lawfully held or used for the Hospital, and that in compliance with the decision

of the court, I had restored to the assets of said bank the amount collected on said check, in satisfaction of the judgment rendered as aforesaid.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMEON MILLS.

Treasurer.

Secretary's Report.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith lay before you a report of the finances of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, as appears from the books of the Secretary:

Date.	DR.	Amount.	Total.
1874.			
Oct. 1	Balance in the hands of the treasurer	\$7,937 81	
Oct. 8	Cash from State Treasurer	15,000 00	
Nov. 28	Cash from Peter Gardner, steward	500 00	
1875.			
Jan. 6	Cash from State Treasurer, building fund	10,000 00	
Jan. 23	Cash from State Treasurer, general fund	10,000 00	
Feb. 4	Cash from State Treasurer, general fund	19,929 75	
Mar. 17	Cash from State Treasurer, current expenses	15,875 00	
April 14	Cash from State Treasurer, current expenses	15,875 00	
April 14	Cash from Peter Gardner, steward	1,102 75	
April 20	Cash from C. & N. W. R. R. Co., gen. fund	78 00	
May 1	Cash from State Treasurer, building fund	10,000 00	
May 31	Cash from State Treasurer, for machinery	1,000 00	
May 31	Cash from State Treasurer, boiler fund	3,000 00	
July 5	Cash from State Treasurer, general fund	15,875 00	
Aug. 3	Cash from State Treasurer, building fund	10,000 00	
Sept. 30	Cash from Peter Gardner, steward	588 77	
Sept. 30	Cash from Peter Gardner, steward	1,500 00	
			\$138,262 08
	CR.		
	Orders drawn on treasurer from No. 1 to No. 389, inclusive, for the year ending September 30, 1875*		130,305 76
	Balance in hands of treasurer, Oct. 1, 1875.		7,956 32

*Detailed statement of orders omitted from printed report, as required by chapter 32, laws of 1874.

Respectfully submitted.

LEVI ALDEN,
Secretary.

MADISON, October 1, 1875.

Report of Executive Committee.

MADISON, September 30, 1875.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

The undersigned, members of the executive committee, would respectfully report, that, in the times between the meetings of the full board, they have looked after all matters pertaining to the interests of the Hospital, when attention seemed to be needed. It gives us great pleasure to state, that all persons connected with the Hospital officially, have discharged their duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to us, and that the interests of the Institution have been well and carefully guarded.

The over-crowded condition of the building has rendered the care of patients somewhat difficult, but these difficulties have been encountered with patience, and with evident intention, on the part of the officers, to do all that could be done, for the benefit of the unfortunate persons committed to their charge. This work has been cheerfully performed, and the result must prove satisfactory to the people of the State.

It will be observed that quite a large amount of money has been expended during the last year for repairs. This has been rendered necessary, partly because but little repairing had been done for several previous years, and partly on account of the changes made necessary to properly connect the new building with the old one. All changes proposed, were duly examined by your committee, and authorized, after full consultation as to the propriety of them. We look upon the changes made, as decided *improvements*.

We take pride in the improved condition now presented in the buildings and on the farm. While there remains still much to do to render the Hospital buildings and grounds what they should be, the great work has progressed during the past year with remarkable rapidity, showing commendable industry and vigor on the part of the management. The farm is now productive; and it is a credit to the Institution.

The new building in rear, for kitchen, &c., is nearly completed, and will be found to add very much to the accommodation and convenience of the Hospital. Full particulars in regard to this building, will be given by the Building Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ATWOOD,
ANDREW PROUDFIT,
Executive Committee.

Report of Building Committee.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

The undersigned Building Committee respectfully report:

That the enlargement of the Hospital is now completed and ready for use, all the work having been done that can be, until a portion of the new building is occupied, and the old kitchen vacated. This cannot take place until a new range is purchased and put up for use in the new kitchen.

Since the contracts were let, and while the work has been in progress, an important change has been made in the original plan of the building by adding a third story to the corridor, and raising the roof to admit of dormer-windows, thereby practically adding two stories to that part of the building. This change has been made at the suggestion of the Superintendent and with the approval of the executive committee.

The payment of the original contracts for materials and labor, and the expense of the extra work added as above stated, will exhaust the appropriation made by the legislature for building purposes, while a considerable portion of the excavation has been made by the teams, patients, and employees of the Institution, as authorized by the act providing for the enlargement of the Hospital.

Before any benefit to the Institution could be derived from the new structure, a certain amount of furnishing was necessary, a portion of which, with the assistance of the Superintendent, and with the approval of the executive committee has been purchased and put in place upon the responsibility of your committee, and an appropriation will be required to pay for the same. The appropriation required will be for the following purposes, to-wit:

For the purchase of apparatus for warming with steam.....	\$1,540 00
For freight, and putting in the same.....	427 00
For cooking-range, freight from New York, and setting.....	572 00
For charcoal boiler, freight, and setting.....	195 00
For rotary-oven, freight, and setting.....	337 00
For gas-fixtures and putting in the same.....	315 00
For taking steam cooking-apparatus out of old kitchen, repairing, and re-setting	120 00
For taking out brick-work of old range, and re-modeling old kitchen, to ward, dining, and sewing rooms	260 00
For cementing basement of new building.....	115 00
Total	<u>3,883 00</u>

An additional appropriation will also be required for kitchen and household furniture, to which the Superintendent will call your attention.

Respectfully submitted

SIMEON MILLS,
ANDREW PROUDFIT,
Building Committee.

OCTOBER 30, 1875.

Report of Visiting Committee.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane :

GENTLEMEN :—It is incumbent on me as chairman of the Visiting Committee to the State Hospital for the Insane, to report to you as to its internal management for the past year. I commenced my visitations last November, and have visited the Hospital each month with one or more of the members of the board, with the single exception of the month of March, 1875, when I was unavoidably prevented from making my usual visit.

Your committee have endeavored to familiarize themselves with the management of the Institution, the condition of the patients and the treatment pursued to restore them to health and usefulness. We have examined the food to see as to quality, quantity, and preparation. We have observed the patients at their meals, to see that they had a sufficient amount and were properly served. We have examined the beds and bedding to see that they were clean and tidy. We have seen the officers administer food and medicine by coercion, and listened to the complaints of patients for unnecessary detention in the Hospital. We have seen the patients during their hours of amusement and recreation, and the manner in which they were conducted. We have noticed the amount and kind of restraint put upon those that were refractory and dangerous. We have been careful to notice the condition of the wards as to temperature and foul air. We have examined the patients and their clothing to see that their persons were clean and suitably clad. We have made inquiries of the friends of the patients, when practicable, to ascertain if any just cause of complaint existed that might not come under the immediate cognizance of the committee. We have observed the attendants having charge of the inmates in the several wards and airing-courts, and have never seen or heard anything that was abusive in acts or language by the attendants;

but, on the contrary, all appeared to be treated with the utmost consideration by those having immediate care and control over them; and we believe that too much care cannot be exercised in this branch of hospital-labor for the insane, in selecting those that are well calculated by temperament and education to enforce obedience and discipline over those entrusted to their charge, without seeming harshness or cruelty. We have inquired into the medical treatment pursued by the physicians in charge, and believe it fully up to that standard adopted by the best thinkers and practical physicians in this interesting branch of medicine; and it affords us great pleasure to be able to say, that we know of no just cause of complaint, but believe that the Hospital is well managed, and that it is yielding substantial benefits to society and the unfortunate ones confined within its walls.

During the year a new wing has been or is nearly completed, with all the best modes for ventilation, heating, and other hygienic considerations, which, when occupied for hospital purposes will greatly relieve the already over-crowded wards of the older parts of the building.

Personally, I thank the board and officers of the Institution for their respectful consideration and courteous attention.

GEO. W. JENKINS,

Chairman Visiting Committee.

OCTOBER 21, 1875.

4—STATE HOS.

(Doc. 11.)

Report of Auditing Committee.

MADISON, October, 1875.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN :—We, the undersigned, Auditing Committee, have thoroughly examined the vouchers and books of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Steward ; have looked carefully into the prices paid for supplies, and all purchases for the use of the Institution ; have examined all footings and extensions, and find everything correct. We take pleasure in saying that all the books are accurately kept and creditable to the parties in charge of them.

ANDREW PROUDFIT,

F. J. BLAIR,

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND,

Auditing Committee.

Special Report of Trustees.

MADISON, November 16, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

An event, so sad in its nature, and so important to the welfare of the State Hospital for the Insane, has occurred since our annual report was prepared, but before it was printed, that it is deemed highly proper that it be communicated to your excellency, and through you, to the legislature, in a special or supplemental report.

On the 12th day of November, 1875, it pleased God to remove from our midst, by death, Dr. Alexander S. McDill, the able and accomplished Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane. In this dispensation of Providence, a loss to that Institution has been sustained that it will be extremely difficult to supply. Dr. McDill seemed admirably designed by nature to fill this important position. He possessed ability of a high order, and it was of the quality especially adapted to this important work. He was a good physician; but where he excelled in the highest degree, was in his superior business qualifications, and in his capacity to manage the various conflicting elements necessarily connected with the position of Superintendent. His genial temper, and gentlemanly deportment generally, gave him a power in this respect possessed by but few persons. His death we deeply deplore, and look upon it as a serious loss to the people of the State.

On the 14th day of November, the funeral of Dr. McDill took place at the Hospital buildings, and was largely attended by sympathizing friends. His remains were placed in charge of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was an honored member, and under their escort, were conveyed to Forest Hill Cemetery, where they were deposited in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of that Order.

On the 15th of November the trustees were called together in special session. The president of the board briefly alluded to the sad cause that had rendered this meeting necessary, referring to the death of Dr. McDill, the highly respected Superintendent, and presented a series of resolutions, as a tribute to the memory of the distinguished deceased, which were unanimously adopted by the board, and read as follows:

WHEREAS, Through the dispensation of Divine Providence, on the 12th day of November, 1875, DR. ALEXANDER S. McDILL, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, in the prime of life, and in the full vigor of his powers, was removed by death from the sphere of his earthly usefulness; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of DR. A. S. McDILL, the State, the Insane Hospital over which he has presided with such eminent satisfaction to all concerned, and the people generally, have lost a most able and faithful public officer, and an excellent and highly respected citizen; and that the family of our deceased friend has sustained a loss, to them, irreparable. In all his official relations, he has proved faithful to every trust, and has sought in all things, and at all times, the public good; his personal and official influence have always been freely and cheerfully used in support of the benevolent and charitable institutions of the State; and especially is the State Hospital for the Insane indebted to him for his intelligent appreciation of its objects, and for his constant and laborious efforts in its behalf.

Resolved, That, while the natural abilities of our deceased Superintendent and friend, his high professional attainments and devotion to duty, secured to him a prominent rank among medical men of all classes, and especially among superintendents of insane hospitals, his genial temper, his kindness and courtesy towards all, his fidelity to every trust reposed in him, the generous sympathy, and the unflinching aid he extended to the distressed, and the true nobility of character that marked his public, private, and professional life, secured for him a still higher rank as a citizen and as a man; and endeared him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance.

Resolved, That, as members of the Board of Trustees, and as individual friends, we tender our warmest sympathy to the widow and family of our deceased Superintendent. We mourn with them in their loss of a common protector and father; one whose heart ever beat with the largest feelings of humanity, and with the truest affection for the dear ones, now so overwhelmed with grief, by an event so deeply afflictive to us all, and to them a bereavement so irreparable.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause these resolutions to be spread at length upon the records of this board, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased; and also, that copies be furnished to each of the daily papers of Madison, with the request that they be published.

A resolution was then adopted, placing the Hospital in charge of Dr. R. M. Wigginton, first assistant physician, until the next meeting of the board, in January, 1876. Dr. Wigginton was also

authorized to employ a competent physician as an additional assistant.

With this arrangement the board feels entire confidence that the affairs of the Hospital will be well cared for until such time as a Superintendent shall be chosen.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ATWOOD, *President.*

LEVI ALDEN, *Secretary.*



DOCUMENT 12.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ex-officio Regent.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1876.

State at Large N. B. VAN SLYKE Madison.
8th Congressional District - H. D. BARRON, St. Croix Falls.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1877.

State at Large GEO. H. PAUL, Milwaukee.
1st Cong. Dist. H. G. WINSLOW, Racine.
3d do P. A. ORTON, Darlington.
6th do THOS. B. CHYNOWETH, Green Bay.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1878.

7th Cong. Dist. T. D. STEELE, Sparta.
5th do CONRAD KREZ, Sheboygan.
2d do J. C. GREGORY, Madison.
4th do M. KEENAN, Milwaukee.

OFFICERS.

GEO. H. PAUL,

PRESIDENT.

JOHN S. DEAN,

SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER,

EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

N. B. VAN SLYKE, J. C. GREGORY. H. G. WINSLOW.

FARM COMMITTEE,

J. C. GREGORY, M. KEENAN, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY, COURSE OF STUDY AND TEXT BOOKS,

E. SEARING, T. D. STEELE, H. G. WINSLOW.

COMMITTEE ON LAW DEPARTMENT,

H. D. BARRON, P. A. ORTON, C. KREZ.

BUILDING COMMITTEE,

N. B. VAN SLYKE, M. KEENAN, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

Annual Report.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Wisconsin:

In pursuance of law, I transmit to you herewith the report of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the efficient organization of the instructional force of the University, upon the rapid elevation in the standards of instruction adopted, upon the increasing attendance in the higher departments, upon the awakened public interest in the success of the University, and especially upon the progress made, under the wholesome influence of recent legislation, toward the unity of the several co-ordinate systems of public instruction established in our state by law.

Happily, the legislative executive and educational departments of the State government, the Board of Regents, and the Faculty of the University, in their mutual endeavor, the past year, to realize for our people the full measure of advantages contemplated by the enlightened founders of our educational policy, have found no occasion for serious differences of opinion. A similar harmony of purpose and effort hereafter will ensure for this important department of public education that permanent basis of prosperity it was designed to occupy.

Much remains to be done by the legislative department of the State, however, to perfect and sustain the plan of university instruction provided for by our constitution and laws.

There is a manifest deficiency in the number and character of the buildings required for the proper accommodation of the comparatively large number of students now seeking to avail themselves of the advantages of a university education. The last legislature generously provided for the erection of a single building, adapted to the uses of instruction in various branches of natural science. This building is now in the course of construction, at a

cost within the limits of the amount appropriated for the purpose. When completed it will afford an important degree of relief to the pressure for the practical conveniences required in this department. But, without further legislative action, this will be the only building, when completed, which can be deemed suitable for exclusively instructional purposes. Of the four other buildings now occupying the university site proper, one is required as a boarding house for young ladies, and two as dormitories for male students, while the fourth but temporarily supplies the want of offices, library rooms, society halls and daily recitation rooms. Even for these limited purposes, three of the buildings in question are ill constructed, and by no means adapted to the exigencies of the future. The theory upon which the university is organized is not realized in this architectural squalor and paucity of accommodations. There is scarcely a city in our flourishing State which cannot boast of a more provident and therefore more costly care for the means of education under its immediate control.

In this age, an astronomical observatory is one of the characteristic and essential features of every educational institution of this order. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a university worthy of the title, where professors and attendants are denied this necessary instrumentality in the promotion of the interesting and progressive study of astronomical science. The cost of such an addition to our present facilities of education, including all the requisite equipment, is insignificant in comparison with the advantages that would be conferred upon the State by its possession.

Another fact deeply humiliating to those charged with the interests of this department of public instruction is the absence of any assembly hall in connection with the university; a fact manifestly inconsistent with the healthful progress of the Institution, and especially, with the efficient administration of its internal affairs. It is unnecessary to repeat in this communication the arguments so forcibly presented at various times by the president of the faculty in support of this view. The deficiency is so obvious that no appeal to meet it ought to be required beyond a plain statement of the fact of its existence.

The legislature of last winter transferred to the regents of the University the custody of the property known as the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, located at Madison; and, by the same act, authorized

said regents "to establish a medical college, or course of lectures, upon all the branches usually taught in such colleges," and to occupy said property for such purpose. The board accordingly assumed the custody of the property in question, and soon after appointed a special committee to consult with the State Medical Society and prominent members of the medical profession, as to the practicability of organizing a medical college in conformity with the purposes of the act. The investigation thus initiated demonstrates that the organization of such a college in immediate connection with the asylum property, is impracticable at the present time. It is not the conclusion of the board, however, that the establishment of a medical college under other conditions would be either impracticable, expensive or inexpedient. This branch of professional education is clearly and specifically included among the objects for which the University was established, and no judicious effort should be omitted for its early recognition as a department of University study. Under present circumstances, therefore, it is suggested that the board of regents be authorized by the legislature to make such disposal of the asylum property as will most effectively contribute to supply the present deficiency of buildings on the university grounds, with the understanding that a medical college will be organized in connection with the University, as soon as circumstances, not within the control of the board, will warrant the undertaking.

THE UNIVERSITY INCOME.

Another matter which emphatically demands legislative consideration at the present time, is the question of University income.

The university fund proper consists of the proceeds of sales of land granted by Congress. The whole amount of this fund productive, for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September, 1875, was but \$222,255,89, and the entire income therefrom for the past year was but \$15,403,48.

In addition to the University fund proper, we have the avails of the Agricultural College fund, also consisting of the proceeds of sales of land granted by Congress. The whole productive amount of this fund the past year was \$236,133,90, and the whole income thereupon amounted to \$16,148,41.

From these two funds, constituting the only original and per-

manent resource of the University for its annual support, the entire income the past year amounted to but \$31,551.89. The total of University lands now remaining unsold is about 4,400 acres only. The total amount of Agricultural lands remaining unsold is about 52,400 acres, and the price of these Agricultural college lands is limited by law to \$1.25 per acre. The aggregate increase in the principal of both these productive funds the past year scarcely exceed \$1,400, and the amount of lands remaining unsold affords no promise of any considerable increase of annual income from this source in the future. Should all the lands now remaining on hand be sold hereafter at the most favorable prices permitted by law, the total average annual income from both funds would not be likely to exceed about the sum of \$36,000.

Meanwhile, the necessary current expenses of the University for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, were nearly \$60,000. For the past year, these expenses have been reduced a considerable amount, but the average annual expenses of the Institution, under existing circumstances, and with the most economical management, cannot fall far short of the sum expended in 1874. The moderate salaries paid the instructional force consumes the total amount derived from the University and Agricultural college funds. For the balance of the money necessary to meet current obligations, the board is dependent upon incidental charges to students, upon the limited products of the University Farm, and upon legislative bounty. Thus, while the annual increase of the University and Agricultural college funds is practically arrested by the exhaustion of the lands, the expenditure and consequent dependence of the University upon other sources of support are annually increasing, and must continue to increase in a degree proportionate to the patronage of the Institution and its capacity for usefulness. While the board, therefore, has been enabled heretofore to provide for current expenses in a stinted and economical way, it now finds itself compelled to give serious consideration to the question of future resources. This question is pressed upon us at the present time, especially, by the erection of Science Hall and the necessity for its future care and equipment; also by various exigencies arising from present and prospective attendanee upon the higher departments; but more emphatically, by the expiration the ensuing year of the provisions

of law enacted for the support of the University by the legislature of 1867.

The legal relations of the University to the State should not be misunderstood. The framers of our constitution enacted that provision should be made by law for its establishment. Successive legislatures have recognized the binding and imperative character of the obligation to provide for its support; and it has been frankly and definitely conceded by at least one legislature of the State, that "the University fund has suffered serious loss and impairment" by reason of "the settled policy of the State of Wisconsin to offer for sale, and dispose of its lands, granted by Congress to the State for educational purposes, at such a low price per acre as would induce immigration and location thereon by actual settlers." The original obligation imposed by the fundamental law is thus fortified and enforced, under existing circumstances, by the additional obligations of equity, and of the trust imposed upon the State by the Federal Government. No room remains for reasonable doubt, therefore, that the University is as much a legitimate object of State protection and care, as the common schools, or the State courts.

The practical wisdom of providing for the organization and maintenance of this department of public education is amply confirmed in the enlightening influences which the University palpably exerts upon the general character of our people; in the exalted standard of education it tends to promote; in the ambition for nobler achievements in scientific research its presence incites; in the more elevated character of the learned professions which it serves to secure, and in the unity and vitality it necessarily imparts to all the subordinate departments of public and private instruction within the range of its influence. In its distinctive province of educational labor, it alone is divested by law of the proscriptive influences of sectarian and political creeds. Its doors alone are open to all our children, with prejudice to none. It alone is capable of furnishing the accomplishments of an advanced education to all who aspire thereto, without superfluous restriction or burdensome cost. In the future, it is most capable of combining, harmonizing and elevating those diverse elements of character which peculiarly distinguish the population of our State. Perfected according to the plan of its organization, it necessarily loses its character as a rival of similar institutions

of inferior scope and degree, and becomes their natural and permanent patron and ally.

In its purely economic aspect, the question presented is worthy of special consideration. Already hundreds of our young men have been sent abroad to obtain those educational advantages which seemed to be denied them within the limits of the State. A positive and continuous encouragement of the effort to develop the University plan of education established by our State laws would now remove all deficiencies, real or imaginary, and save for the State a larger sum than the cost imposed. An example of the profitable results of enlightened legislation in this direction, in a pecuniary point of view, is found in the University of Virginia, which is officially stated, in a recent report, to have brought into and retained in that State nearly \$4,500,000 as an offset for about \$1,000,000 expended by the State in its support.

But the practical utility of wholesome investment in this department of education is but feebly exemplified by calculations upon this limited basis. The modern University is something more than a school for instruction in abstruse mathematics and classic languages. In the march of events, Europe, and especially Germany, is furnishing us examples of practical progress in matter and methods of Instruction, which the American people have not been slow to imitate and adopt. The theory of our own University, as now organized, contemplates courses of instruction in the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, with their applications to the industrial arts. These courses of instruction, properly developed and applied, are by no means limited in their object to a merely theoretical education, or to the development of a merely mental energy and discipline. They refer as well to the practical and economic pursuits of daily life, and relate to the development of those mineral, agricultural and manufacturing industries which constitute the main sources of our material wealth. Our University is already contributing much to the prosperity of the State in this direction. No frugal government can prudently ignore these vital sources of material progress. It is conceded to be a wise public policy to encourage immigration, and thus enlarge the number of our population. Clearly, it is equally wise to enable that population to multiply its capacities for happiness and usefulness, and

to employ its labor and skill to the highest purpose and the largest advantage.

The plan of University instruction has been prescribed by the State itself. The precise manner in which the State shall provide for the expanding wants of the University under the plan prescribed, is wholly a matter of legislative discretion. The circumstances do not seem to require any considerable appropriation, payable from the treasury the present year. Good policy, however, as well as actual necessity, requires legislative action at the present time with reference to approaching exigencies; and it is hoped that this action will be so definite and positive as to remove all doubt and embarrassment from the future.

For a more detailed exhibition of the progress, condition and wants of the University, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying documents.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. PAUL,
President of the Board of Regents.

Secretary's Report.

MADISON, October 10, 1875.

HON. GEO. H. PAUL,

President of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following statement of the financial condition of the State University, exhibiting the amount of productive funds on hand, and also the receipts and disbursements of the income of the several funds, for the year ending September 30, 1875:

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land granted by Congress for the support of a university.

RECEIPTS.		
From sales of land.....	\$1,616 61	.....
From dues on certificates.....	2,752 00	.....
From loans.....	1,918 17	.....
From taxes.....	1 27	.....
From penalties.....	81	.....
	6,288 36	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans made.....		\$5,650 00
Balance September 30, 1874.....	954 48	.....
Balance September 30, 1875.....		1,593 34
	7,243 34	7,243 34

The amount of this fund, which was productive, on the 30th day of September, 1874 and 1875, respectively, was as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$61,248 56	\$59,239 56
Amount due on loans.....	19,584 50	23,016 33
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	19,000 00	19,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	220,833 06	222,255 89

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$1,422.83.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by Congress to the State for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

RECEIPTS.		
From sales of land.....	\$544 57	.....
From dues on certificates.....	3,451 00	.....
From loans.....	3,785 17	.....
From Dane county bonds, redeemed.....	1,500 00	.....
	9,280 74	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to school districts.....		7,880 00
Balance September 30, 1874.....	518 23	.....
Balance September 30, 1875.....		1,918 97
Total.....	9,798 97	9,798 97

The amount of this fund which was productive on the 30th, day of September, 1874 and 1875, respectively, was as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$146,421 40	\$143,826 40
Amount due on loans.....	18,112 67	22,207 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	51,600 00	51,600 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	4,500 00
United States Bonds.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	236,134 07	236,133 90

Showing a decrease in this fund during the year of seventeen cents.

SALE OF LANDS.

Sale of University lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874.

Counties.	Number of acres.	Amount sold for.
Chippewa	120.00	\$286 09
Clark	40.00	100 00
Door	240.00	720 00
Eau Claire	80.00	162 63
Marathon	160.00	335 96
Pierce	240.00	627 98
Richland	76.84	282 42
Total	956.84	2,515 08

Sale of Agricultural College lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

Counties.	Number of acres.	Amount sold for.
Chippewa	200.00	\$281 00
Dunn	360.00	450 00
Marathon	120.00	141 50
Oconto	320.00	400 00
Polk	1,118.36	1,118 00
Shawano	729.68	888 98
Total	2,848.04	3,279 48

UNSOLD LANDS.

The University lands remaining unsold at the close of the fiscal year, amount to 4,407 16-100ths acres, and the Agricultural College lands unsold amount to 52,403 53-100ths acres.

The University lands are sold from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre, and the Agricultural College lands at \$1.25 per acre, on ten years' time, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money being required in cash, and the balance due drawing seven per cent. interest, payable annually in advance.

The lands unsold are located as follows:

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Counties.	No. of Acres.
Burnett.....	27.25
Chippewa.....	671.95
Clark.....	280.45
Crawford.....	157.42
Door.....	640.06
Eau Claire.....	735.16
Marathon.....	470.00
Pepin.....	117.90
Pierce.....	520.55
Portage.....	586.42
St. Croix.....	80.00
Trempealeau.....	120.00
Total.....	<u>4,407.16</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Chippewa.....	160.00
Clark.....	198.44
Dunn.....	160.00
Lincoln.....	22,629.15
Oconto.....	15,606.58
Polk.....	613.17
Shawano.....	7,956.19
Taylor.....	5,080.00
Total.....	<u>52,403.53</u>

LEWIS MEDAL FUND.

This fund consists of a donation of \$200.00, made to the University by ex-Governor James T. Lewis, in the year 1866, for the purpose of distributing medals to such meritorious students as should become entitled thereto, in accordance with the standard of merit to be prescribed by the regents and faculty. As the fund was hardly sufficient to accomplish the object of the donor, it remained at interest by direction of the regents, until June 17, 1873, when by resolution the treasurer was instructed to invest the principal and interest, amounting to \$300, in such interest bearing securities as should seem to him most desirable. In accordance with his instructions the treasurer purchased three United States 5-20 coupon bonds of \$100 each, dated July 1, 1865, bearing six per cent. gold interest, due in January and July, which bonds are now held by the treasurer as a special fund, the income therefrom to be used for prizes.

At the annual meeting in June, 1874, (with the consent of ex-Governor Lewis,) the regents resolved "to give a prize of \$20 each year, at such time and under such regulations as the faculty shall determine, to the undergraduate student who shall produce the best written essay; that the name of the prize shall be the "Lewis Prize," and that the name of the successful competitor of each year shall be published in the next issued catalogue of the University."

SCIENCE HALL FUND.

This fund consists of an appropriation made by chapter 61 of the general laws of 1875, amounting to \$80,000, for the purpose of building an additional University edifice for scientific purposes. The act provides, "that not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be drawn from the state treasury, or levied and collected as a part of the State tax, during the year 1875."

Plans and specifications for the proposed building were prepared, and advertisements "for proposals" to build it were published in newspapers in the principal cities of the State.

The following proposals for completing the building in accordance with the specifications, (except the heating apparatus,) were received and opened at 10 o'clock A. M., June 15th, 1874, in the presence of the regents, who were then in session:

John and Thomas R. Bentley, Milwaukee.....	\$74,500
John Cory, Madison.....	74,600
Frederick Y. Horning, Milwaukee.....	78,800
John Fellenz, Milwaukee.....	71,079
James W. Harvey, Madison.....	75,875
David Stephens, Madison.....	69,975
Thos. Davenport, Madison.....	77,376
A. E. Henry, Sheboygan Falls.....	<u>75,995</u>

The contract was awarded to David Stephens, of Madison, for the sum of \$69,975, and the building is to be completed and ready for use October 1, 1876. The sum of \$4,681.83 has been expended on account of the building during the past fiscal year.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875 were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University fund.....	\$15,403 48	
Income from productive Agricultural College fund....	16,148 41	
Appropriation by chapter 82, general laws of 1867....	7,303 76	
Appropriation by chapter 100, general laws of 1872....	10,000 00	
From students, for tuition and room rent.....	7,735 00	
From students, for diplomas.....	195 00	
From students, for laboratory bills.....	367 26	
From Geological Survey.....	183 77	
From experimental farm, on account of lots sold.....	196 65	
From experimental farm, for sale of products.....	859 99	
From sale of farm wagon.....	150 00	
From rent of brick house.....	150 00	
From sale of two doors.....	2 00	
From sale of S. O. Home horse.....	45 00	
From interest on Lewis Medal fund.....	41 05	
From appropriation for "Science Hall.".....	7,000 00	
	<u>65,781 37</u>	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For salaries of instructional force.....		\$31,574 43
Expenses of regents.....		622 40
For insurance.....		360 00
For repairs.....		2,115 34
For incidental expenses.....		4,576 18
For fuel.....		174 08
For printing and advertising.....		810 55
For library.....		840 37
For furniture.....		521 57
For improvements.....		1,323 21
For apparatus.....		1,154 65
For cabinet.....		56 45
For Experimental Farm.....		4,071 29
For Lewis prize.....		20 00
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....		33 31
For Science Hall.....		4,681 83
Total receipts and disbursements.....	65,781 37	52,935 66
Balance September 30th, 1874.....	11,312 24	
Balance September 30th, 1875.....		24,157 95
	<u>77,093 61</u>	<u>77,093 61</u>

The accounts audited and paid during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, were, in detail, as follows:

SALARIES.	
John Bascom, president.....	\$3,500 00
J. W. Sterling, vice-president.....	2,200 00
Wm. F. Allen, professor.....	2,000 06
S. H. Carpenter, professor.....	2,000 00
Alex'r Kerr, professor.....	2,000 00
J. B. Feuling, professor.....	2,000 00
W. J. L. Nicodemus, professor.....	2,000 00
John E. Davies, professor.....	2,000 00
W. W. Daniells, professor.....	2,000 00
R. D. Irving, professor.....	2,000 00
R. B. Anderson, professor.....	1,200 00
John M. Olin, instructor.....	1,125 00
J. C. Fuller, instructor.....	450 00
J. H. Salisbury, instructor.....	625 00
R. H. Brown, instructor.....	700 00
J. R. Stewart, instructor.....	570 00
M. B. French, instructor.....	300 00
F. S. Huntington, instructor.....	150 00
A. D. Conover, instructor.....	150 00
C. S. Deitz, instructor.....	50 00
Law Faculty, appropriation.....	2,200 00
Mrs. D. E. Carson, preceptress.....	1,000 00
Miss L. S. Spencer, instructress.....	525 00
Miss S. A. Carver, instructress.....	625 00
Miss H. E. Hunter, instructress.....	204 43
Total.....	31,574 43
EXPENSES OF REGENTS.	
C. S. Hamilton, traveling expenses.....	\$15 28
Angus Cameron, traveling expenses.....	21 70
J. R. Brigham, traveling expenses.....	25 82
T. B. Chynoweth, traveling expenses.....	88 50
H. D. Barron, traveling expenses.....	136 50
H. G. Winslow, traveling expenses.....	68 09
Conrad Krez, traveling expenses.....	60 44
T. D. Steele, traveling expenses.....	73 50
P. A. Orton, traveling expenses.....	15 80
Geo. H. Paul, traveling expenses.....	36 50
N. B. Van Slyke, traveling expenses.....	16 42
M. Keenan, traveling expenses.....	56 35
A. Kentzler, livery.....	7 50
Total.....	622 40
INSURANCE.	
Main & Barney, for premium.....	\$350 00
Main & Spooner, for premium.....	10 00
Total.....	360 00

Accounts audited—Continued.

REPAIRS.	
Isaiah Prescott, carpenter work.....	\$715 00
John Dolan, carpenter work.....	114 75
John Cory, carpenter work.....	104 10
T. A. Nelson, painting.....	463 17
K. C. Mackay, mason-work.....	371 96
M. Boehmer, blacksmith-work.....	60 91
Sorenson & Frederickson, sash.....	11 45
Moseley & Bro., merchandise.....	7 58
Thos. Davenport, mason-work.....	40 97
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	37 81
Vroman & Frank, merchandise.....	95 53
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	92 11
Total.....	2,115 34
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.	
E. B. Benjamin, merchandise.....	\$742 54
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	325 08
Frank & Mason merchandise.....	141 41
Moseley & Brother.....	6 907
J. T. Mahoney & Co., merchandise.....	25 00
Klauber & Adler, merchandise.....	23 30
P. & M. Young, merchandise.....	44 73
B. Kreischer & Son, merchandise.....	2 77
Patrick K. Walsh, janitor services.....	570 00
Patrick K. Walsh, cleaning halls, &c.....	94 50
James M. Ashby, janitor services.....	580 00
M. Lucas, janitor services.....	340 00
M. Walsh, janitor services.....	525 00
Joseph Link, janitor services.....	150 00
Mrs. H. Johnson, house cleaning.....	54 50
Alex. Gill, cleaning vaults, &c.....	124 36
Michael Haak, cleaning vaults, &c.....	6 50
Patrick O'Laughlin, cleaning wells.....	14 00
Chicago Alcohol Works, alcohol.....	126 00
John Bascom, bills paid.....	436 02
R. D. Irving, bills paid.....	24 20
John S. Dean, salary as secretary.....	300 00
John S. Dean, postage paid.....	5 49
Carl Schmidt, hanging bell.....	2 75
Abijah Abbott, lettering stones.....	5 00
Madison Manufacturing Co., castings for range.....	9 84
S. P. Church, repairing blackboard.....	39 69
A. Kentzler, livery.....	30 00
Riley & Co., livery.....	8 00
B. M. Worthington, filling diplomas.....	41 10
A. Pickarts, tuning pianos.....	42 00
Western Bank Note Engraving Co., Diploma, &c.....	98 00
H. B. Philleo, expenses as visitor.....	20 60
M. R. Gage, expenses as visitor.....	35 50
H. H. Hawley, expense as visitor.....	35 56
Charles D. Robinson, expenses as visitor.....	33 51
E. McClintock, expenses as visitor.....	33 40
C. C. Remington, expenses as visitor.....	14 69
James McAllister, expenses as visitor.....	17 50
Lake City Cornet Band, music at commencement.....	30 00
A. Bishop, police-services.....	8 00
V. Beck, freight paid.....	7 00
Total.....	4,576 18

Accounts audited—Continued.

FUEL.	
Conklin & Gray, coal.....	\$174 08
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.	
Wisconsin Journal of Education, advertising	\$50 00
Morrow & Brother, advertising	39 00
University Press Company, advertising.....	79 75
R. Dudgeon, advertising	5 00
Democrat Company, for printing and advertising	498 30
Atwood & Culver, for printing and advertising.....	123 00
M. J. Cantwell, printing labels, &c.....	15 50
Total.....	810 55
LIBRARY.	
G. P. Putnam's Sons, books.....	\$451 57
Trubner & Co., books	45 99
W. J. Park & Co., books.....	41 00
State Historical Society, books	36 75
F. W. Christern, books	74 66
Wm. F. Allen, books.....	84 53
John Bascom, bills paid.....	8 50
B. W. Suckow, binding books.....	52 42
Gotlieb Grimm, binding books.....	44 95
Total.....	840 37
FURNITURE.	
James E. Fisher, furniture.....	\$330 50
Stark Brothers, carpets.....	95 07
H. A. Dyke, Babcock extinguisher.....	96 00
Total.....	521 57
IMPROVEMENTS.	
Forest City Lightning Rod Company, lightning-rod.....	\$552 00
Wm. Woodard, trees.....	40 00
Rob't Douglas & Son's, trees.....	3 00
H. B. French, laying sidewalk.....	8 00
T. A. Nelson, painting pole.....	6 00
Davidson & Warnes, building barn.....	499 72
Jas. Livesey & Son, mason-work for barn.....	214 49
Total.....	1,323 31
APPARATUS.	
W. M. McAllister, merchandise.....	\$82 25
B. Westerman & Co., merchandise.....	115 16
Rudolph Koenig, merchaudise.....	821 79
T. Egleston, lantern-slides.....	60 00
Cornell University, apparatus.....	40 00
Dawson Brothers, map.....	20 95
Stechert & Wolff, map.....	4 50
Wm. J. Park & Co., map.....	10 00
Total.....	1,154 65

Accounts audited—Continued.

CABINET.	
Edward A. Birge, specimens	\$56 45
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.	
Frank & Mason, merchandise	33 00
Vroman & Frank, merchandise	18 29
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise	56 24
John Ferrey, salary as farm superintendent	725 00
John Ferrey, for pay-roll of farm hands	2,059 78
John Ferrey, for boarding farm hands	658 60
John Forrey, for bills paid	7 60
Bunker & Vroman, for lumber	91 91
N. B. Crampton, blacksmith work	20 30
Leggett & Donovan, blacksmith work	10 50
Ramsdale & Brahan, blacksmith work	41 92
M. Boehmer, repairing wagons	44 35
J. J. Fuller, repairing harnesses	13 80
A. Kentzler, manure	30 00
L. Nolden, manure	10 00
Pollard & Egge, painting	176 00
John Bascom, bills paid	10 85
B. K. Bliss & Sons, seeds	10 35
A. E. Brooks, service of bull	4 00
J. W. Jones, lawn mower	20 00
W. M. Leonard, for deficiency in land	6 00
Conklin & Gray, plaster	4 95
William Farrell, carriage work	17 85
Total	4,071 29
LEWIS MEDAL FUND INCOME.	
Fannie West, for Lewis prize	20 00
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.	
Peter Anderson, cleaning engine	3 00
Fahy & Lynch, plastering	5 81
James Bennet, services at Home	24 50
Total	33 31
SCIENCE HALL.	
L. A. Schmidtner, for exhibiting plans	\$75 00
E. F. Mix, for exhibiting plans	75 00
J. L. Parkinson, for exhibiting plans	75 00
D. R. Jones, for exhibiting plans	75 00
H. C. Koch, on account plans furnished	750 00
Milwaukee News Co., advertising proposals	30 00
Evening Wisconsin, advertising proposals	30 00
Watrous & Kutchin, advertising proposals	15 00
Gazette Printing Co., advertising proposals	12 00
Z. C. & C. V. Wentworth, advertising proposals	5 20
Robinson Bros. & Clark, advertising proposals	5 20
Jas. Quirk, surveying ground for building	4 00
D. Stephens, first estimate in contract	3,530 43
Total	4,681 83
Total disbursements	52,935 66

The available income for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876, may be estimated as follows:

Interest on productive funds	\$32,000 00
Appropriations by State.....	17,303 76
Tuition fees and room rent	8,000 00
Total	<u>57,303 76</u>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. DEAN,
Secretary.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MADISON, December 3, 1875.

H ON. GEO. H. PAUL,

President Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit here with to you my annual report as treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, of the receipts and disbursements of said institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FERD. KUEHN,
State Treasurer.

Treasurer's Report.

*Report of the Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University
of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875.*

RECEIPTS.			
1874.			
Oct. 1	To balance on hand.....		\$11,312 24
Dec. 31	To Agricultural College fund income.....	\$358 55	
	To University fund income.....	889 50	
1875.			
Jan. 6	To appropriation, Ch. 82, G. I. 1867.....	7,303 76	
Mch. 31	To Agricultural College fund income.....	2,274 93	
	To University fund income.....	14,570 03	
June 1	To Agricultural College fund income.....	12,126 09	
	To University fund income.....	14,575 64	
Sept. 17	To appropriation account Science Hall.....	7,000 00	
Sept. 30	To Agricultural College fund income.....	1,388 84	
	To University fund income.....	5,294 03	
			65,781 37
	Total receipts, including balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1874.....		77,093 61
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Salaries.....	31,574 43	
	Expenses of regents.....	622 40	
	Insurance.....	360 00	
	Repairs.....	2,115 34	
	Incidental expenses.....	4,576 18	
	Fuel.....	174 08	
	Printing and advertising.....	810 55	
	Library.....	840 37	
	Furniture.....	521 57	
	Improvements.....	1,323 21	
	Apparatus.....	1,154 65	
	Cabinet.....	56 45	
	Experimental farm.....	4,071 29	
	Lewis prize.....	20 00	
	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	33 31	
	Science Hall.....	4,681 83	
	Total disbursements.....	52,935 66	
	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1875.....	24,157 95	
			77,093 61

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.
LEWIS MEDAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.			
1874.			
Oct. 1	To balance on hand.....	\$19 95	
1875.			
July 1	To Interest on 5-20 bonds to date.....	21 10	
			\$41 05
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Sept. 30	By transfer to University fund income.....		41 05
	U. S. 5-20 bonds on hand.....	300 00	

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERD. KUEHN,

Treasurer Board of Regents

of the University of Wisconsin.

Report of Board of Visitors.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, members of the Board of Visitors for 1875, would report, that they have attended the annual examinations and are entirely satisfied that the University is conducted most ably and successfully. We regret that one of our numbers, the Hon. Chas. D. Robinson, is unable to join us in this report, having just been compelled to return to his home. We believe, however, that he would concur in the opinions which we have to express.

To convey adequately our approval of the manner in which the faculty discharge their duties, it would be desirable for us to dwell more at length on this point, and even to take up the several departments, one by one, as the subjects of remark. It will perhaps suffice to say, that so far as our observation has gone, we believe that it would be difficult to make a personal change in any important department, except for the worse.

Believing it desirable to be concise in our recommendations, we confine ourselves to the three following suggestions, each of which we consider of importance.

1. In regard to necessary buildings, we agree unreservedly in the opinions expressed by the President in his report of last year, when he urged the erection, successively, of a Science Hall, a Chapel, and an Astronomical Observatory. We join with all the friends of the University in congratulating you on the rapid progress you have made towards the erection of the Science Hall. The Observatory does not appear at first sight so important, yet the more attention we have given to the subject, the more we are persuaded that when established it will prove an invaluable addition to the University. Probably no other means can be found so efficient in extending its reputation, and consequently its usefulness and success. Concern-

ing the Chapel, the necessity of which was referred to by the President, it is true that in a State Institution, there is not so great a need as in others of such a building for the purposes of religious instruction. Nevertheless, whether it be called chapel or assembly room, a large hall is urgently needed, and ought to be built. We are unanimous in recommending its erection at the earliest practical period. The shifts and inconveniences made necessary for want of such a room are known to you all, and need not be enlarged upon. No academic exercises of any character requiring the presence of all the students are now possible in the grounds of the University, unless in the open air. We need not call your attention to the vital importance of periodical assemblages of the whole body of faculty and students. In institutions controlled by religious denominations, in which attendance at prayers is compulsory, there is every day opportunity for presenting to the whole body of students any necessary addresses or admonitions. For the sake of securing universal attendance in this University, periodical lectures, or rhetorical exercises, might furnish a proper occasion. Besides providing for all such necessary assemblages, the proposed Assembly room would also be available for religious exercises, and when occasion arises, for funeral ceremonies.

2. We could also earnestly recommend that adequate appropriation be made for furnishing the University with suitable apparatus, models, &c. We feel that this University should have the very best appliances for instruction, equal to those of any other Western Institution, and may even say that to insure its success such appliances are absolutely necessary.

3. We are impressed with the opinion that each one who enters the University should, in order to fix his proper rank in the classes, be examined by the Faculty on the spot. We are aware that the holders of certificates from the graded schools are entitled by law to free tuition. The law does not, however, prescribe that further examinations shall not be made by the Faculty, and for the sake of securing a uniform standard of scholarship in the several classes, it seems important that all entrants be submitted to the same personal examination.

We have given attention to the disciplinary regulations of the University, and are glad to report that the watchful care so essen-

tial to the proper conduct of such an institution is exercised by the President and Faculty in a manner at once firm, judicious and kind.

C. C. REMINGTON.

H. H. HAWLEY.

E. McCLINTOCK.

M. R. GAGE.

H. B. PHILLEO.

MADISON, June 16, 1875.

Report of the President.

To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The year that has now closed, has been one of prosperity to the University. The students in the regular courses constitute the body and strength of the institution, and it is to these, therefore, that we look, so far as numbers are concerned, to indicate prosperity. At the time of issuing the catalogue in October 1874, there were 244 connected with the regular college classes, distributed as follows; Seniors 34; Juniors 56; Sophomores 72; Freshmen 82. These students were also more evenly divided between the several courses than hitherto. In the regular Sub-Freshman classes, there were 97; in the Law Class 37. The number of special students was 31; the whole number of students 411.

The catalogue issued in the Fall term of 1873, shows 228 in the college classes; that for 1872 does not give the number in attendance in any one term; and that for 1871 shows 154. As this increase has been accompanied with an enlargement of the terms of admission, and a more careful examination, it indicates a rapidly growing interest on the part of the State in its University. Comparatively few of the students of Wisconsin go beyond the State for collegiate instruction. The catalogue of the University of Michigan for the year, ending June 30, 1874, contains 33 students from Wisconsin, 111 from Illinois, 108 from Ohio. We are evidently coming to control, in a fair degree, the educational interests of the State by the advantages we offer at home. We trust this influence will yearly be more complete.

A second ground of congratulation in the year past; has been the liberal appropriation by the legislature of \$80,000 for Science Hall; a gift followed by that of the property known as the Orphan's Home. Science Hall is well under way; we anticipate its

completion in October of the coming year. It will give the best accommodations in all branches of physical science to 600 students. When this building is finished, and completely furnished, we shall have nothing to desire in the external conditions of instruction in this department, for a long time to come.

We remember, however, that a University does not consist in its appliances, but in the ability of its faculty, the spirit of its instructors, and the character of its students. We would strive, therefore, to register our growth in these directions more than in any other.

We believe that the instruction of the past year has been given wisely and faithfully, and that we have gained, at least, some ground in inspiring a liberal, broad and earnest spirit of acquisition.

The discipline of the University has been attended during the year with no unusual vexation; and though there is much room for improvement in the character of our students, the most of them have been attentive to their work; and have obviously profited by it.—We strive to inspire a right disposition, more than to restrain a wrong one; yet, we feel the need of a somewhat decided and positive discipline, when an occasion arises. As we give large liberty, we deem it right to require its wise use, and to punish with decision its abuse.

We have withdrawn, during the year, the opportunity of taking special studies in the Sub-Freshman classes. The object of these classes is exclusively to fit students for the University. We do not wish to be encumbered with those who are seeking merely high-school advantages, nor to do a work which our high schools are becoming increasingly able to do. We are looking forward to the time, when we shall be entirely relieved of our preparatory work, and are not, therefore, disposed to do any portion of it for its own sake. The new high-school law, which we owe to our excellent Superintendent of Public Instruction, will, when once in full operation, greatly multiply and improve our intermediate schools, and so consolidate and strengthen our system of education above and below. While we believe that the greatest advantage will accrue to our district schools under this law, we also anticipate much aid from it to the University, and an open way by which the influence of the University can reach all the schools of the State.

We desire to build up the University in the closest connection with these schools, knowing that only thus can we gain for ourselves or for them a permanent prosperity. In this work, we anticipate much from the law referred to. These high schools will be strengthened by the University, and will, in turn, strengthen and guide the schools below them. We shall be glad to yield the entire field, a portion of which we now occupy with our Sub-Freshman classes, to the high schools as soon as the interests of the University will allow us to do so. The high school in Madison is disposed to aid, and is becoming increasingly able to aid, the University in its preparatory work. Just at present for the University to reject altogether preparatory students, would be to endanger a portion of its labor.

We hope that the intermediate schools—the graded and high schools—will pay special heed to the new terms of admission to the University, and strive to furnish us students well prepared. A portion of them are doing this, and we look for it on the part of all who offer us students seeking free tuition. We wish to aid the high schools in retaining and training their pupils, and we seek their aid in furnishing these students, thoroughly ready when offered. We wish to make no abatements in our requisitions.

Special students are admitted freely to our college courses, provided they can pass an examination in the English studies included in our terms of admission to the Freshman year of the scientific course. We believe, however, that our students would, without scarcely an exception, be profited by choosing some one course and adhering to it. When a regular student becomes a special student, we regard it as a retrogression; while the acceptance of a regular course is almost sure to result in new effort, more satisfaction in labor, and more firmness in purpose. Haste and vacillation are the besetting sins of our students. They hope to do the work of a year in a term, and of four years in two, and that without extraordinary exertion. When they fail in doing this, they frequently become discouraged and leave.

Time and stability, are with us urgent wants. A portion of our instability is referable to poverty; but a large remainder must be attributed to a low estimate of thorough scholarship, and to a haste to enter, ready or otherwise, on the work of life. No one thing has distressed us more in the University than this haste, the ease with

which young men drop out, the advantage which they anticipate from one or two terms. Thus, without any very assignable reason beyond the hardness of the times, the Freshman Class of last year numbering 82 has fallen to 31.

We must have material of a firmer and tougher fibre than this, before we can do thoroughly good work. The firmer movement, the steady advance of our instruction from term to term, and year to year, are greatly impeded by these floating students. A student for one term is worth little to us, and we are worth comparatively little to him. We hope those who come to us will seek solid, protracted work, and in that we will do our best to aid them. We now insert in our catalogue the names of those only who belong to the University at the time of its publication. Many students, for one term or two terms, do not, therefore, appear in it. This is the explanation of its reduced numbers. The reduction has been attended with an increase of strength. The graduates of our graded schools fall away rapidly in Freshman and Sophomore years, partly because of poor preparation, and partly because many of them, allured by free tuition come to the University with no intention of remaining.

During the past year, the young women have been put, in all respects on precisely the same footing in the University with the young men. No difficulties have arisen from it. There were eight young women among the graduates at the last commencement, Their average scholarship was certainly as high as that of the young men, and they were apparently in good health. We feel, however, that the young women in attendance on the University should be sheltered from the claims of general society, and that they cannot meet the exactions in dress, labor and time, incident to society, without suffering either in health or scholarship, or in both. We have provided very competent instruction in music, and special students, and those who are not pressed by their regular work, can avail themselves of it to advantage.

The ladies, rooming and boarding in Ladies' Hall, necessarily come under the restrictions incident to a quiet household, and we wish them and their parents to distinctly understand this.

Among our wants, we now put in the foreground, an Assembly Hall. We have no room that will hold our students, and we do not ordinarily meet dally more than a third or a fifth of them. General and positive influence is impossible under these con-

ditions. The spirit of the University, the temper of the body of the students, is of more importance even than the quality of the instruction, though the two are intimately associated. We desire exceedingly, a hearty, generous, pleasurable response of the students to the work expected of them. Anything opposed to this, embitters, narrows, and wastes the lives of us all. To secure this, in any good degree, demands a high-toned, earnest, and wise spirit on the part of instructors; a concessive, generous one on the part of students; and free intercourse between officers and students, establishing a common life.

Our students are, many of them, laborious, determined young men, enduring hardships in behalf of an education. There is very little friction between the classes, and the students do not, in their intercourse with each other, systematically set aside the ordinary laws of courtesy. We would be glad to extend this commendation; but we share, in common with many other institutions, a wretched entail of the past. It is still thought by some among us amusing and manly to deface and destroy University property, and to resist its rules of order; while a much larger number are under the bondage of a sense of honor, whose chief support is fear, and whose chief purpose is to cloak low, mean action. We would always recognize the delicacy of treatment which a sense of honor, even though false, calls for; but we greatly regret that so noble an impulse should be put to so base a purpose. We would that our students should feel, that, if they are not willing to call in the authority of the University to repress low-minded action, they should, at least, create a sentiment among themselves efficient to repress it.

The standard of manliness, of character, which the students avowedly or tactly maintain among themselves, is of the utmost moment, and possessed of the strongest educational power. Without a sound, courageous, social sentiment, there will be with us very little pure, large knowledge. This is seen in the recitation-room. We are infested with a tendency to cheat in recitations and in examinations. This evil may have been spawned in part of a marking system badly administered, but is perpetuated and increased by a dishonest nature. It is a parasite, feeding upon all thorough knowledge, all generous enthusiasm, all moral integrity, all respect and good-will between instructors and students, and upon self-respect and the respect of the students for each other. Terms of

honest, frank, courteous communication between all the parties to the process of giving and getting knowledge, are most desirable.— We feel sure that all wise patrons of the University will value a sound, manly and honest spirit, higher than any formal knowledge, and will see the impossibility of large acquisition without this disposition; we feel sure, also, that the State will regard money poorly expended, which, in its expenditure, does not tend to produce honesty, courtesy, courage, a cheerful respect of the rights of others, and the claims of the public. But an absolute essential in securing and maintaining among us a sound public sentiment, is an Assembly Hall, in which we shall meet together, become a community, and make way for counsel. Our young men are neither essentially better nor essentially worse than other young men. There is a healthy sentiment as well as a bad sentiment present with us. We wish to give to that which is sound its best conditions of development.

This hall we ask for, and shall strive to use it when obtained for the highest end of education,—sound, upright characters.

We are hoping to have some of our wants, as that for an Astronomical Observatory, met by private liberality. We wish the University to represent both the State and its citizens, to intertwine public and private munificence, and hold in pleasant recollection, general wisdom and individual generosity.

Our next urgent want is a larger and more elastic income. We must grow, and we cannot grow without means,—without instituting larger claims. As we cannot help growth, we wish that our garments may enlarge with us. We dislike to come afresh to the State with each new need, knowing it in no other relation than this of constant supplication.

Enlarged instruction and new appliances will be the demand of each year, and we believe that the State, when its present appropriation for a term of years shall have expired, will recognize our necessity, and make permanent provisions for it.

The time does not seem to have arrived for the establishment of a medical department. The profession of the State are not agreed as to the desirability of a medical college in its bounds, and comparatively few earnestly support such an institution. Such a college, if established, should certainly be located at Milwaukee, as affording, by its size, far more clinical advantages than Madison, or

than any other place within the State. We should be glad to unite a medical college in Milwaukee to the University, and should hope both to aid it, and to receive aid from it. As such an arrangement is entirely in the future, we trust that the coming legislature will allow us to sell the Orphans' Home, and to devote the proceeds to an Assembly Hall.

In making this report to the Regents, I wish to express to them my sense of their personal kindness, and also of the careful consideration they have always given to the claims of the University.

JOHN BASCOM.

University Farm.

REPORT OF PROF. W. W. DANIELLS.

HON. GEO. H. PAUL, *President of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.*

SIR:—I submit herewith a report of experiments conducted upon the University Experimental Farm, for the year ending September 30, 1875, and a copy of meteorological observations taken at the University, for the year ending October 31, 1875.

Very respectfully,

W. W. DANIELLS,
Professor of Agriculture and Chemistry.

WINTER WHEAT.

Diehl.—Sown September 4, 1874, by hand; $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of seed per acre, weighing 56 lbs. per bushel. Harvested, July 14, 1875. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 2,188 lbs. Weight of grain, 832 lbs.—13.52 bushels; weight per bushel, 59 lbs. Percentage of grain, to weight of straw and grain, 38.

Prussian.—Sown September 10, 1874, by hand; $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, seed per acre, weighing 55 lbs., per bushel. Harvested July 19, 1875. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 3,670 lbs.; weight of grain, 726 lbs.—12.6 bushels; weight per bushel, 59 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 19.8

Fultz.—Sown by hand September 5, 1874, $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, seed per acre, weighing 61 lbs. per bushel. Harvested July 13, 1875. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 2,676 lbs.; weight of grain 1,046 lbs.—17.26 bushels; weight per pushel, 62 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 39.

These varieties of winter wheat, in common with all small grain in cultivation, were very badly injured by the chintz-bug. On this account no reliance can be placed upon either the absolute or relative yield of the different varieties. A field of Fultz wheat, upon the Hospital farm across Lake Mendota, not affected by chinch-bugs, yielded over 33 bushels per. acre. The yield upon the University farm for the three years previous average $29\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. I am confirmed in the opinion that this is a most valuable variety of winter wheat for Wisconsin, both on account of its productiveness and its apparent hardness.

SPRING WHEAT.

The following varieties were sown by hand April 24, to two bushels of seed per acre:

Red Mammoth Spring.—Weight of Seed per bushel, 56.6 lbs. Harvested, July 30. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 4,360 lbs. Weight of grain 1,251 lbs.,—22 bushels 51 lbs. One bushel weighed 56 pounds. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 28.9.

White Michigan.—Weight of seed per bushel, 55 lbs. Harvested July 26. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 4,707 lbs. Weight of grain 1,186 lbs.,—19 bushels 46 lbs. One bushel weighed $56\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain 25.2.

Oran.—Weight of seed per bushel, 56 lbs. Harvested July 28. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 4,297 lbs., Weight of grain, 786 lbs.,—13 bushels 6 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 18.3.

Odessa.—Weight of seed per bushel, 56.6 lbs. Harvested August 5. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 4,672 lbs. Weight of grain, 1,125 lbs.—18 bushels, 45 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of grain, 24.1.

German Fife.—One bushel and twenty-nine quarts of seed per acre, weighing 61 lbs. per bushel. Harvested July 31. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 4,100 lbs. Weight of grain 1,198 lbs.—19 bushels, 58 lbs. One bushel weighed 56 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 29.2

The following varieties were sown April 24.

April.—Weight of seed per bushel 48 lbs. Harvested July 31. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 4,618 lbs. Weight of grain,

1,114 lbs.—18 bushels, 34 lbs. One bushel weighed 55 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 24.6.

Arnautka.—One and three-quarter bushels of seed per acre, weighing $58\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per bushel. Harvested July 26. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 5,760 lbs. Weight of grain, 1,278, lbs.—21 bushels, 18 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 22.3.

Bismark.—Weight of seed per bushel, 46.2 lbs. Harvested August 13. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 4,113 lbs. Weight of grain, 1,175 lbs.—19 bushels, 32 lbs. One bushel weighed 55 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 28.5.

Chamberlin.—From 9 lbs. of this variety, 145 lbs. were raised weighing 58 lbs. per bushel.

This wheat was all very seriously injured by the chinch-bug.

BARLEY.

The following varieties were sown April 24th, two bushels of seed per acre being used. They were all injured by the chinch-bug :

Saxonian.—Weight of seed per bushel, 44 lbs. Harvested July 24. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 5,581 lbs. Weight of grain, 2,205 lbs.—45 bushels, 45 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 49 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 39.4.

Common, (Scotch.)—Weight of seed per bushel, 42 lbs. Harvested July 24. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 5,332 lbs.—Weight of grain, 2,129 lbs.—44 bushels, 17 lbs. Weight per bushel, 48 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 40.3

Manshury.—Weight of seed per bushel, 45 1-5 lbs. Harvested July 23. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 6,090 lbs. Weight of grain, 2,905 lbs.—60 bushels, 25 lbs. Weight per bushel, 49 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 47.7.

OATS.

Sown April 26, by hand, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, of seed per acre. All varieties were injured by the chinch bug, and were badly lodged.

Somerset.—Weight of seed per bushel, 28 lbs. Harvested July

26. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 7,420. Weight of grain, 2,283 lbs.—71 bushels, 11 lbs. Weight per bushel, 37 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 30.7.

Bohemian.—Weight of seed per bushel, 32 lbs. Harvested July 26. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 6,608 lbs. Weight of grain, 1,879 lbs.—58 bushels and 23 lbs. Weight per bushel, 31.4 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 28.4.

Houghton.—Weight of seed per bushel, 28.8 lbs. Harvested July 29. Weight of straw and grain per acre, 7,092 lbs. Weight of grain 2,154 lbs.—67 bushels 10 lbs. Weight per bushel, 33 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 30.3.

White Schonen.—Weight of seed per bushel, 29 lbs. Harvested July 29. Weight of straw and grain, 7,676 lbs.; weight of grain, 3,042 lbs.—95 bushels, 2 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 39.5.

The following were sown April 27, both being new varieties:

Early Fellow.—Weight of seed per bushel, 45 lbs. Harvested August 2, weight of straw and grain per acre, 7,286 lbs.; weight of grain 1,421 lbs.—44.15 bushels; weight per bushel 34 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 19.5.

Canada.—Weight of seed, per bushel, 45 lbs. Harvested July 31. Weight of straw and grain 7,153 lbs.; weight of grain, 1,866 lbs.—58.3 bushels; weight per bushel, 31 lbs. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 26.5.

CORN.

The following four standard field varieties were planted upon adjacent plats, May 18. The cultivation of all was the same, excepting that the White Australian, being a smaller variety was planted in hills $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ ft., the other varieties 4×4 ft., four kernels to the hill.

White Australian.—Harvested, September 16. Yield per acre, $60\frac{1}{2}$ bushels ears, of 75 lbs. each.

Cherokee.—Harvested September 17. Not quite mature. Yield per acre, 51 bushels ears, of 75 lbs. each.

Yellow Dent.—Harvested September 17, to prevent injury by frost. Not quite mature. Yield per acre, $54\frac{1}{2}$ bushels ears, of 75 lbs. each.

Early Yellow Dent.—Harvested September 17. Yield per acre, $53\frac{1}{2}$ bushels ears, of 75 lbs. each.

The following table contains the yield of these varieties in bushels of ears of 75 lbs., each, since they have been in cultivation upon the University Farm.

Variety.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Early Yellow Dent.....	46.6	52.1	58.6	59.4	53.3
White Australian.....	72.5	60.7	63.2	*59.2	60.3
Cherokee.....	56.5	51.9	52.7	63.1	51.
Yellow Dent.....	.....	.....	49.4	58.4	54.3

*Injured by chinch-bugs.

To enable us to estimate the amount of corn, cob, and moisture, in each variety, 300 lbs. of each were, at the time of husking, placed upon a scaffold in the barn, where they were subjected to the drying action of the atmosphere, until February 16, 1875. They were then weighed, shelled, and the cobs weighed. The result is given in the following table:

VARIETY.	EACH 100 LBS. WEIGHED IN OCTOBER, GAVE IN FEBRUARY—		
	Lbs. corn.	Lbs. cob.	Lbs. loss, (moisture.)
Early Yellow Dent.....	$77\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{3}$
White Australian.....	61	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{4}$
Cherokee.....	$64\frac{5}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	22
Yellow Dent.....	$77\frac{7}{12}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{7}{12}$

POTATOES.

The following varieties have been in cultivation for the first time, from small quantities of seed. The quality has not been tested.

Alpha.—Ripe August 16.

Sutton's Red-skin Flour-ball.—Ripe October 1.

Acme.—Killed by frost October 12,

Eureka.—Ripe September 8.

Nonsuch.—Ripe September 1.

Hundred Fold.—Killed by frost October 12.

The table below gives the time of ripening and yield per acre of the other varieties in cultivation, all of which were planted May 10, in rows 4 feet apart, hills 2 feet apart in rows.

VARIETY.	Bushels per acre.	Time of ripening.	Quality.
Early Rose.....	93	Aug. 13	Excellent.
Early Favorite.....	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aug. 10	Excellent.
Snow Flake.....	169	Aug. 30	Excellent.
Extra Early Vermont... ..	145 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aug. 27	Excellent.
Brownell's Beauty.....	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 1	Excellent.
Compton's Surprise.....	119	Sept. 3	Good.
Peachblow.....	111 $\frac{2}{3}$	Sept. 29	Excellent.

The Snow-Flake and Brownell's Beauty were first raised last year. They promise to be very valuable varieties in all respects. They yield well, are fine looking, and are second to no potatoe in quality.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

This experiment was begun in 1871, upon four adjacent plats of an acre each, to be cultivated as follows:

Plat 1, to be plowed to a depth of five inches only.

Plat 2, to be plowed twelve inches deep.

Plat 3, to be plowed twenty inches deep by trench-plowing.

Plat 4. to be plowed twenty inches deep by subsoiling.

Plats 1 and 2 have been cultivated in the prescribed manner from the beginning.

Plat 3, in 1871, was plowed twelve inches deep only; in 1872 and '73, seventeen inches, in 1874 and 1875, eighteen inches, which is as deep as it has been found practicable to plow.

Plat 4 was subsoiled sixteen inches deep in 1871; seventeen inches in 1872 and '73, and eighteen inches in 1874 and 1875.

The cultivation of these plats has been the same in all other respects than those mentioned.

The soil is clay, with heavy clay subsoil; the land is level and rather low. In the fall of 1873, an underground drain was laid through each of the plats, to carry away water that formerly flowed over them all, after heavy rains.

During the first four years these plats were in cultivation to corn exclusively. The past season a portion has been in cultivation to corn, and a portion to oats. The following table gives the yield

per acre for the respective years, the corn being in bushels of ears, weighing 75 lbs. each:

Method of cultivation.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
					Corn.	Oats.
Plowed 5 inches deep.....	55.4	43.5	53.4	53	67.7	60.2
Plowed 12 inches deep.....	50.6	50.3	52.8	58.1	67	65.5
Trench-plowed 18 inches deep.....	44.9	54.7	51.3	65.3	60.5	65.1
Subsoiled 18 inches deep.....	42.2	56.8	51.1	60.8	57.2	64

The yield of plats 3 and 4 was considerably diminished by the chinch-bug, plat 4 being the more injured. How great was the injury, would of course be impossible to say. But lying adjacent to plat 4, on the side opposite plat 3, was an acre that has always been plowed about seven inches deep, and which otherwise has had the same culture as the above plats. It was more badly injured by chinch-bugs than plat 4, and yielded this season at the following rates per acre:

Corn, 55 bushels.

Oats, 45 bushels; which is much less than any of the above plats in experiment, and shows that the difference in yield cannot be attributed to depth of culture alone.

The Department of Agriculture has received the following donations during the year:

From the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Ten quarts Arnautka wheat.

Sixteen quarts Chawson winter wheat.

Twelve quarts Canada oats.

Twelve quarts Somerset oats.

Eight quarts White Winter rye.

Four pounds Mangel Wurgzel seeds.

Four pounds Sugar Beet seed.

Various vegetable seeds.

From the same, through Hon. W. W. Field, Secretary Wisconsin State Agricultural Society:

Ten quarts Arnautka wheat.

Twelve quarts Canada oats.

From W. W. Collins, esq.,

Winter Rose potatoes.

From G. P. Peffer, esq., Pewaukee,

Twelve Apple-trees.

I would express my obligation to John Ferrey, esq., Superintendent of the University Experimental Farm, for his aid and attention in conducting the above experiments.

METEOROLOGY.

The meteorological observations formerly taken under the directions of the Smithsonian Institution, are now taken under the direction of the chief officer of the United States Signal Service.

The morning of observation has been changed to 6:45 local times, to correspond with 7:35, Washington time, at which hour an observation is taken at all stations throughout the country. The afternoon and evening observations are still 2 and 9 respectively.

The temperature is given in degrees and tenths, F.

The amount of cloudiness is expressed by a number indicating the tenths of the sky overcast. The following abbreviations are used :

St.—Stratus.

Cu.—Cumulus.

Cir.—Cirrus.

Nim.—Nimbus.

Cu.-St.—Cumulo-Stratus.

Cir.-St.—Cirro-Stratus.

Cir.-Cu.—Cirro-Cumulus.

The direction of the wind is taken for eight points of the compass, the figures accompanying represent the force on a scale from 1, very light breeze, to 10, a most violent hurricane. In the summary of observations, the percentage of wind from each direction is given for each month, and for the entire year.

The height of the barometer is indicated by inches and decimals and corrected for the expansion above 32 °.

“Relative humidity” is the percentage of complete saturation existing at the time when the observation is made.

Latitude 43 ° . 4', 33". 1.

Longitude 12 ° , 20', 58", 5.

Height above the sea, 1,088 feet.

Maximum observed temperature for the year, 86 ° .

Minimum observed temperature for the year,—25 ° .

Range of observed temperature during the year, 111 ° .

Mean temperature for the year, 41", 8 ° .

NOVEMBER, 1874.

DAY OF MONTH.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain and melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.
1	30	40	34	34.7				
2	30	56	48	44.7				
3	39	56	44	46.3				
4	45	57	58	51.3	1 P. M.			
5	54	63	51	49.3		Night.	20	
6	41	62	53	52.0				
7	57	69	66	64.0				
8	42	51	43	45.4				
9	38	58	51	45.7				
10	39	45	39	41.0				
11	32	41	35	36.0				
12	29	34	29	30.7				
13	24	36	34	31.3	Night.			
14	32	36	43	37.0	1½ P. M.	8 A. M.		.22
15	30	45	41	38.7		4 P. M.	.07	
16	37	44	47	49.3	10 A. M.	8 P. M.	.42	
17	39	37	28	34.7				
18	18	23	20	20.3				
19	13	21	18	17.3	1 P. M.	Night.		
20	15	22	16	17.7				2
21	16	32	35	27.7				
22	34	37	41	37.3	3 P. M.	Night.		
23	32	22	14	22.7			1.60	Trace.
24	8	17	14	13.0				
25	10	23	20	17.7				
26	26	37	19	27.3	6½ A. M.			Trace.
27	16	18	17	13.7				
28	15	20	20	18.3				
29	6	9	3	6.0				
30	-3	10	12	6.3	8 P. M.	Night.	1	
31								
Sm.							3.29	2.25
M'n				32.6				

NOVEMBER, 1874—Continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			DAY OF MONTH.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.875	28.903	28.975	28.917	100	73	100	1
28.907	28.810	28.843	28.843	89	40	56.	2
28.893	28.887	28.903	28.894	91	57	77	3
28.811	28.662	28.545	28.672	68	100	100	4
28.617	28.712	28.036	28.458	93	47	46	5
29.116	29.085	29.070	29.090	91	46	73	6
28.930	28.769	28.654	28.753	87	23	62	7
28.804	28.831	28.877	28.834	83	52	63	8
28.876	28.807	28.800	28.827	100	53	65	9
28.790	28.878	29.001	28.889	55	68	77	10
29.106	29.156	29.239	29.168	100	65	80	11
29.345	29.366	29.417	29.376	100	71	77	12
29.397	29.397	29.285	29.363	86	90	79	13
29.128	28.858	28.853	28.946	100	100	92	14
29.217	29.262	29.322	29.267	89	68	74	15
29.243	28.953	28.861	29.019	90	100	100	16
29.050	29.159	29.334	29.181	82	71	88	17
29.501	29.484	29.484	29.823	100	86	85	18
29.478	29.238	28.918	29.211	81	100	100	19
28.731	28.677	28.714	28.707	100	86	83	20
28.587	28.700	28.750	28.679	83	79	82	21
28.349	28.303	28.104	28.252	89	90	91	22
28.098	28.432	28.650	28.390	89	86	81	23
28.816	28.799	28.900	28.834	77	83	81	24
28.983	28.918	28.907	28.936	78	72	100	25
28.754	28.555	29.166	28.825	100	80	84	26
29.120	29.278	29.411	29.269	83	68	83	27
29.391	29.238	29.172	29.267	82	85	70	28
29.145	29.150	29.233	29.176	75	77	100	29
29.304	29.228	29.110	29.214	100	78	80	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	85	68	78	Sums.
.....	.....	.....	28.970	.....	77	.....	M'ns.

First snow-storm on afternoon and night of 19th.
 Percentage of winds, S 12; S W, 14; W 30; N W, 28; N, 4; N E, 0; E, 2; S E, 9.

DECEMBER, 1874.

DAY OF MONTH.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain and melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.
1	15	30	27	24.0				
2	31	50	42	41.0				
3	37	36	33	35.3				
4	30	32	32	31.3	8 P. M.			
5	34	33	33	33.3		Night.	.05	
6	30	36	33	33.0				
7	26	27	24	26.6				
8	22	35	37	31.3				
9	30	29	23	27.3				
10	18	24	21	21.0				
11	17	23	21	20.3				
12	10	28	27	21.6				
13	24	23	21	22.6	2 P. M.			Trace.
14	9	12	14	11.6				
15	20	38	32	30.0	Night.			
16	32	35	34	33.6		3 P. M.	.20	2
17	23	19	10	17.6				
18	9	33	27	23.0				
19	19	34	25	26.0				
20	21	20	18	19.6				
21	20	27	16	21.0	3 P. M.	Night.	.20	2.5
22	23	30	19	24.0				
23	27	34	27	29.3	7 P. M.	9 A. M.		.5
24	10	16	11	12.3				
25	23	36	25	28.0				
26	19	24	14	19.0				
27	18	29	27	24.6				
28	23	30	5	19.3				
29	-15	-2	0	-5.6				
30	-5	4	-4	-1.6				
31	-12	3	7	-1.0				
Sm.							.45	5
M'n				22.6				

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
DECEMBER, 1874—Continued.

DAY OF MONTH.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.914	27.963	29.004	28.960	82	78	88
2	28.720	28.467	28.650	28.612	89	32	74
3	28.917	29.117	29.297	29.110	90	80	89
4	29.233	29.153	29.121	29.169	100	89	100
5	29.095	29.116	29.061	29.091	100	100	100
6	28.863	28.793	28.870	28.842	100	45	89
7	28.990	29.073	28.985	29.016	100	88	86
8	28.948	28.625	28.638	28.737	71	62	100
9	28.861	29.024	29.167	29.017	78	66	72
10	29.152	29.088	29.115	27.118	84	73	85
11	29.161	28.836	28.891	28.963	83	64	81
12	29.342	29.964	28.837	29.048	57	76	75
13	29.251	28.836	28.891	28.993	60	86	85
14	29.342	28.964	29.837	29.381	56	60	63
15	29.251	29.065	29.067	29.128	70	81	100
16	28.658	28.541	28.730	28.643	100	100	89
17	29.114	29.147	29.210	29.157	86	84	78
18	29.036	28.869	28.808	28.904	77	89	75
19	28.859	28.924	28.911	28.898	84	89	87
20	29.021	29.003	28.937	28.987	85	85	84
21	28.866	28.746	28.620	28.744	85	75	83
22	28.517	28.599	28.739	28.618	86	100	84
23	28.636	28.599	28.714	28.650	88	89	88
24	28.844	29.028	29.140	29.004	78	83	79
25	29.034	28.778	28.722	28.845	72	90	87
26	28.822	28.829	28.830	28.827	84	86	81
27	28.712	28.566	28.639	28.636	84	100	88
28	28.732	28.809	29.047	28.860	100	89	100
29	39.266	29.333	20.340	29.313	100	100	100
30	29.471	29.573	29.556	29.533	100	100	100
31	29.598	29.490	29.378	29.489	100	100	76
Sm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	.....	.....	.....	28.977	.....	.....	.....
					85	82	86
						84	

Percentage of winds, S, 19; S W, 20; W, 20; N W, 34; N, 7; N E, 0; E, 0; S E, 0.

JANUARY, 1875.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				DAY OF MONTH.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain and snow.	Time of ending of rain and snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow, in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.	
20	24	23	+ 2.3	5 A. M.,				1
- 1	7	6	++ 4.0		Night.		Slight.	2
0	2	0	+ 0.7					3
- 9	- 5	-12	- 8.7					4
-18	- 6	- 8	-10.7	Night.	Night.	Slight.		5
- 2	9	0	+ 2.3					6
-10	7	3	0					7
3	11	- 3	+ 3.7	9½ A. M.	2½ P. M.,	.10	1½	8
-25	-16	-13	-18.0					9
-11	6	2	- 1.0					10
-13	- 1	5	- 3.0					11
4	22	17	+14.3					12
11	9	0	+ 8.7					13
-22	-10	-17	-11.3					14
-10	3	4	-10.0	Night.			½	15
- 8	- 1	- 8	- 5.6	3 P. M.				16
- 6	1	- 1	- 2.0		Night.	.10	1½	17
- 6	4	- 1	- 1.0					18
-14	2	- 6	- 6.0				Trace.	19
0	15	16	+10.3					20
23	31	24	26.0					31
0	12	7	+ 6.3	5 P. M.				22
6	30	29	+21.7		Night.			23
15	10	6	+10.3			.20	2	24
-10	3	- 2	- 3.0					25
3	21	26	16.7	8½ A. M.	12 M.	.10	1	26
33	32	23	+29.3	6½ A. M.	10 A. M.	.10	1½	27
16	21	12	+16.3	Night.		.10	1	28
0	19	16	+11.7	3 P. M.	Night.			29
2	15	0	+ 5.7	11 A. M.	3 P. M.	.10	1¼	30
-11	3	- 3	- 3.7			.10	1	31
						.90	11¼	Sum
			3.6					M'n.

JANUARY, 1875—Continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT TO REDUCED FREEZING POINT.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			DAY OF MONTH.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
29.244	29.113	28.900	29.086	100	86	100	1
29.033	29.146	29.141	29.107	100	52	75	2
29.130	29.175	29.220	29.175	100	100	100	3
29.204	29.214	29.240	29.219	77	100	80	4
29.268	29.265	29.329	29.287	100	75	77	5
29.257	29.180	29.240	29.226	100	77	100	6
29.165	29.088	29.109	29.121	100	76	72	7
28.974	28.813	28.816	28.878	109	100	100	8
29.298	29.233	29.285	29.272	100	47	53	9
29.163	28.966	29.029	29.053	100	100	100	10
29.241	29.209	29.259	29.233	100	100	100	11
29.153	28.892	28.857	28.967	100	100	100	12
28.864	28.975	29.214	28.684	100	100	100	13
29.323	29.329	29.413	29.188	100	100	100	14
29.322	29.137	29.010	29.156	100	100	100	15
29.214	29.289	29.425	20.309	100	100	100	16
29.439	29.357	29.294	20.363	100	100	100	17
29.217	29.243	29.270	29.243	100	100	100	18
29.284	29.272	29.269	29.275	100	100	100	19
29.189	28.978	28.850	29.336	100	100	100	20
28.716	28.728	28.809	28.751	100	100	100	21
28.979	29.049	29.130	29.053	100	100	100	22
29.041	28.956	28.912	28.970	100	100	100	23
28.823	28.841	29.008	28.894	100	100	100	24
29.199	29.264	29.300	29.254	100	100	100	25
29.264	29.130	29.073	29.122	100	100	100	26
28.858	28.846	28.884	28.863	100	100	100	27
28.868	28.848	28.886	28.867	100	100	100	28
28.688	28.664	28.618	28.657	100	100	100	29
28.691	28.663	28.815	28.723	100	100	100	30
28.940	28.953	28.931	28.941	100	109	100	31
.....
.....	.....	.....	29.073	.....	.....97.....	.....	Sum.

Percentage of Winds: S., 43; W., 47; W., 40; N. W., 16; N., 2; N. E. 2; E., 5; S. E., 6

FEBRUARY, 1875.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of Observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
1	8.25 a m	9	28.769	100	SW	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2.00 p m	25	28.818	100	SW	1	Cir.....	7	.....	.....	.....	28.835	17.3
1	9.00 p m	18	28.918	100	.....	0	.....	0	5 A M..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	8.25 a m	24	28.764	100	E	2	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2.00 p m	24	28.650	100	NE	2	Nim.....	10	.....	Night	.....	28.653	20.3
2	9.00 p m	13	28.546	100	NE	2	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	1.20	.....	.....
3	8.25 a m	3	28.357	100	W	3	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2.00 p m	— 1	28.536	100	W	3	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	28.617	—2.0
3	9.00 p m	— 8	28.958	100	W	3	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	8.25 a m	—20	29.079	100	W	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2.00 p m	— 7	29.200	100	W	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	9.00 p m	—14	29.339	100	W	1	Cu.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.206	—14.0
5	8.25 a m	—11	29.277	100	SW	1	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2.00 p m	13	29.096	100	SW	2	.....	10	1 P M..	3 P M..	.2	.....	.....
5	9.00 p m	— 1	29.332	100	W	1	Cir.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.235	.3
6	8.25 a m	—10	29.553	100	NW	1	Cir-cu ..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2.00 p m	— 5	29.569	100	N	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	9.00 p m	—13	29.509	100	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.544	— 9.3
7	8.25 a m	—21	29.280	100	W	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEBRUARY, 1875—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches).	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 p m	18	28.491	189	W	2	Cir-cu ...	9				28.545	17.7
20	8.25 a m	13	28.382	62	W	1	Cu	4					
20	2.00 p m	20	28.508	70	NW	2	Cu	1					
20	9.00 p m	14	28.739	63	.....	0	.....	0				28.543	15.7
21	8.25 a m	2	28.893	70	.....	0	.....	0					
21	2.00 p m	21	28.931	85	W	1	.....	0					
21	9.00 p m	13	28.939	100	S	2	Cu-st	3				28.921	12.0
22	8.25 a m	23	28.674	100	S	2	Nim	10	6 A M.				
22	2.00 p m	25	28.860	100	NW	1	Cu	10		11½ A M	.25		
22	9.00 p m	22	28.831	100	N	1	Cu	10				28.788	23.3
23	8.25 a m	20	28.853	85	N	1	Cu	10					
23	2.00 p m	27	28.766	100	NE	2	Cu	10					
23	9.00 p m	19	28.609	100	N	3	Nim	10	2.30 P M			28.743	22.0
24	8.25 a m	15	28.759	100	N	3	Nim	10		10½ A M	.4		
24	2.00 p m	19	28.991	84	N	2	Cu-st	6					
24	9.00 p m	9	28.823	77	N	1	.....	0				28.861	14.3
25	8.25 a m	4	28.787	47	.....	0	Cir-st	5					
25	2.00 p m	17	28.760	67	W	2	Cir	6					
25	9.00 p m	13	28.871	100	W	1	Cu	10	Night....	Night....	.05	28.806	11.3

26	8.25 a m	7	28.975	76	N	2	Cu-st	8					
26	2.00 p m	10	29.000	57	N	1	Cir-st	6					
26	9.00 p m	6	29.048	75		0		0				29.008	7.7
27	8.25 a m	— 2	29.048	100	W	2		0					
27	2.00 p m	6	29.045	51	W	3		0					
27	9.00 p m	— 1	29.173	100		0		0				29.089	3.0
28	8.25 a m	1	29.171	100	E	2	Cu	10					
28	2.00 p m	8	28.909	100	E	3	Cu	10					
28	9.00 p m	9	28.826	100	E	2	Cu	10				28.965	6.0
<hr/>													
M's				83								28.955	3.4

Amount of rain, 2.8 inches.

Percentage of winds, S., 10; S. W., 16; W., 42; N. W., 5; N., 11; N. E., 5; E., 7; S. E., 4.

MARCH, 1875.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental errors.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
1	8.25 a m	7	28.645	100	N	3	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2.00 p m	9	28.704	100	NN	3	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	9.00 p m	10	28.929	100	NN	2	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	28.759	8.7
2	8.25 a m	4	29.107	100	NN	1	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2.00 p m	13	29.157	81	NN	1	Cu.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	9.00 p m	2	29.208	100	NN	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.154	6.3
3	8.25 a m	4	29.020	100	NN	2	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2.00 p m	11	29.049	59	NN	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	9.00 p m	10	29.136	78	NN	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.068	8.3
4	8.25 a m	1	29.213	100	W	1	Cu-st....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2.00 p m	23	29.143	100	E	1	Cu-st....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	9.00 p m	18	29.046	100	E	2	Cu-st....	7	.....	.....	.....	29.134	14.0
5	8.25 a m	20	28.827	100	NE	2	Nim.....	10	6½ A M	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2.00 p m	25	28.822	100	NE	2	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	9.00 p m	19	28.975	100	.....	0	.....	0	.....	5 P M...	2	28.875	20.0
6	8.25 a m	17	29.046	83	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2.00 p m	26	29.031	75	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	9.00 p m	16	29.052	83	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.043	19.7
7	8.25 a m	10	28.923	100	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

7	2.00 pm	26	28.909	75	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.927	19.3
7	9.00 pm	22	28.948	86	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	8.20 a m	12	28.997	80	.....	0	Cu.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	2.00 pm	30	28.971	78	E	1	Cu.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	9.00 pm	27	28.941	100	SE	1	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	26.970	23.0
9	8.25 a m	28	28.787	100	SW	2	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	2.00 pm	32	28.793	100	W	2	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	28.827	29.3
10	9.00 pm	28	28.900	100	W	1	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	8.25 a m	26	28.808	100	W	2	Cu-st.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	2.00 pm	33	28.802	80	W	1	Cu.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	9.00 pm	27	28.865	190	SW	1	Cu.....	3	.....	.....	.....	28.825	28.7
11	8.25 a m	29	28.458	100	S	2	Nim.....	10	5½ A M.	8½ A M.	.1	.....	.....
11	2.00 pm	37	28.468	71	W	1	Cu-st.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	9.00 pm	33	28.780	89	NW	1	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	28.569	33.0
12	8.25 a m	26	28.892	75	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	2.00 pm	37	28.837	62	SE	2	Cu-st.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	9.00 pm	32	28.738	100	.....	0	Cu.....	10	Trace....	Trace....	.....	28.822	31.7
13	8.25 a m	35	28.691	90	SE	1	Fog.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	2.00 pm	41	28.667	57	.....	0	Cu.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	9.00 pm	35	28.698	90	N	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.685	37.0
14	8.25 a m	34	28.563	79	NE	2	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	2.00 pm	36	28.458	80	W	2	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	9.00 pm	34	28.432	89	W	1	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	28.484	34.7
15	8.25 a m	33	28.137	100	.....	0	Fog.....	.....	9 A M.	5 P M.	.2	.....	.....
15	2.00 pm	37	28.030	100	W	2	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	9.00 pm	20	28.193	100	W	4	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	28.120	30.0
16	8.25 a m	11	28.230	100	SW	3	Cu.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	2.00 pm	13	28.343	100	W	3	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	9.00 pm	7	18.700	100	W	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.424	10.3
17	8.25 a m	5	28.958	74	W	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	2.00 pm	14	28.987	63	W	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	9.00 pm	7	29.179	76	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.041	8.3
18	8.25 a m	5	29.286	100	NE	1	Cu-st.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	2.00 pm	12	29.276	80	N	2	Cu-st.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	9.00 pm	7	29.291	76	N	1	Cu-st.....	8	.....	.....	.....	29.282	8.0
19	8.25 a m	2	29.212	71	N	1	St.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	2.00 pm	8	28.108	54	NE	2	Cu-st.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MARCH, 1875—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed, (open air.)	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental errors.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 p m	12	29.016	60	NE	2	Cu.....	8					
20	8.25 a m	8	28.899	77	NE	2	.....	0				29.112	7.3
20	2.00 p m	11	28.869	59	NE	2	Cu-st ...	3					
20	9.00 p m	13	28.943	81	NE	1	Cu-st ...	2				28.904	9.3
21	8.25 a m	12	29.091	60	N	1	Cu-st ...	5					
21	2.00 p m	27	29.088	63	N	1	Cu-st ...	4					
21	9.00 p m	17	29.198	83	.....	0	.....	0					
22	8.25 a m	13	29.275	62	.....	0	.....	0				29.126	16.7
22	2.00 p m	28	29.257	53	SE	2	.....	0					
22	9.00 p m	26	28.970	87	SE	2	Cu ...	10		Night.		29.165	22.3
23	8.25 a m	31	28.827	100	SE	2	Nim ...	10			Trace.		
23	2.00 p m	36	28.677	100	S	2	Cu ...	10					
23	9.00 p m	34	28.793	79	W	2	Cu ...	4				28.766	33.3
24	8.25 a m	23	28.998	59	W	3	.....	0					
24	2.00 p m	33	29.486	50	W	2	.....	0					
24	9.00 p m	26	29.215	51	NW	2	.....	0					
25	8.25 a m	27	29.195	63	SE	1	Cu-st ...	10				29.100	27.3
25	2.00 p m	36	28.913	61	SE	3	Cu-st ...	10					
25	9.00 p m	41	28.650	74	S	2	Cu-st ...	10				28.886	34.7

26	8.25 a m	39	28.750	55	W	3	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	2.00 p m	41	28.895	57	SW	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	9.00 p m	40	28.893	73	W	1	.....	0	.....	.....	28.846	40.0
27	8.25 a m	36	29.039	54	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	2.00 p m	39	29.042	25	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	9.00 p m	33	29.087	70	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	29.056	36.0
28	8.25 a m	34	29.071	71	SE	1	Cu	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2.00 p m	42	29.025	66	SE	1	Cu	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	9.00 p m	36	29.021	80	S	1	.....	0	.....	.....	29.039	37.3
29	8.25 a m	36	28.985	80	S	1	Cu-st	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	2.00 p m	48	28.944	63	S	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	9.00 p m	42	28.944	74	S	1	.....	0	.....	.....	28.958	42.0
30	8.25 a m	46	28.781	100	S	1	Fog .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	2.00 p m	64	28.782	83	S	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	9.00 p m	58	28.803	82	.....	0	.....	0	Night.....	.....	28.789	56.0
31	8.25 a m	55	28.633	100	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	2.00 p m	45	28.723	84	W	2	Cu-st	10	5½ P M	11 A M..	.25	.....
31	9.00 p m	37	28.800	100	NE	2	Nim.....	10	Night....	0.15	28.719	45.7
M's	70	4.4	28.826	25.1

Amounts of rain, .90 inches

Percentage of winds, S, 10; S W, 7; W, 31; N W, 3; N, 17; N E, 15; E, 3; S E 14.

APRIL, 1875.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
1	8.25 a m	34	28.632	71	SW	3	Cu-st	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2.00 p m	33	28.718	80	SW	4	St.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	9.00 p m	32	28.933	100	SW	2	Cu-st	10	.....	.....	.....	28.761	33
2	8.25 a m	35	28.956	70	W	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2.00 p m	45	28.924	46	SW	1	Cu	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	9.00 p m	40	28.921	64	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.934	40
3	8.25 a m	36	28.649	100	S	1	Nim.	10	6 A M . . .	7½ P M .	.06	.....	.....
3	2.00 p m	52	28.640	66	SW	1	Cu	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	9.00 p m	42	28.852	83	NW	2	Cu	10	.....	.....	.....	28.714	43.3
4	8.25 a m	40	29.081	82	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2.00 p m	49	29.099	57	NE	1	Cu	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	9.00 p m	39	29.158	82	E	2	Cu	8	.....	.....	.....	29.113	42.6
5	8.25 a m	42	29.081	74	SE	3	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2.00 p m	55	28.981	68	SE	2	Cu	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	9.00 p m	54	29.000	80	SE	1	Cu	2	.....	.....	.....	29.021	50.3
6	8.25 a m	53	28.969	86	S	1	Cu	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2.00 p m	60	28.990	82	SW	2	Cu-st	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	9.00 p m	55	29.067	87	.....	0	Cu	10	.....	.....	.....	29.009	56
7	8.25 a m	47	28.993	100	SE	1	Cu	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

7	2.00 p m	62	28.893	66	E	1	Cu	7				28.917	53.7
7	9.00 p m	52	28.864	73	.....	0	.....	0					
8	8.25 a m	58	28.701	82	SW	1	Cu	9	10 A M.	8½ P M.	.46		
8	2.00 p m	58	28.595	100	S	1	Nim	10				28.630	53.7
8	9.00 p m	45	28.595	100	SW	3	Nim	10					
9	8.25 a m	41	28.772	57	SW	2		0					
9	2.00 p m	50	28.770	45	SW	3	Cu	7				28.794	45.3
9	9.00 p m	45	28.841	68	SW	1		0					
10	8.25 a m	43	28.833	59	SW	1		0					
10	2.00 p m	53	28.811	30	SW	1	Cu	5				28.830	47.3
10	9.00 p m	46	28.846	84	SW	1	Cu	10	Night				
11	8.25 a m	38	28.748	100	E	2	Nim	10					
11	2.00 p m	38	28.728	100	NE	3	Nim	10		Night	.54		
11	9.00 p m	37	28.730	100	NE	2	Nim	10				28.735	37.7
12	8.25 a m	40	28.720	82	NE	2	Cu-st	9					
12	2.00 p m	43	28.740	67	E	1	Cu-st	10	2½ P M.				
12	9.00 p m	41	28.775	100	NE	1	Nim	10		Night	.13	28.745	41.3
13	8.25 a m	38	28.849	54	N	1		0					
13	2.00 p m	49	28.840	37	N	1	Cu	1				28.877	43.3
13	9.00 p m	43	28.942	67	NW	1	Cu	10					
14	8.25 a m	43	28.937	59	NW	1		0					
14	2.00 p m	56	28.814	34	NW	1	Cu	1					
14	9.00 p m	51	28.765	65	SW	2	Cu	10			.02	28.839	50
15	8.25 a m	49	28.182	100	SW	3	Nim	10	6¼ A M.	6¾ A M.			
15	2.00 p m	41	28.436	49	NW	4	Cu-st	10			Trace	28.432	40
15	9.00 p m	30	28.668	67	NW	4	Cu	10					
16	8.25 a m	13	28.874	62	NW	4	Cu	9					
16	2.00 p m	12	28.869	41	NW	3	Cu	9				28.884	15
16	9.00 p m	20	28.908	70	NW	3	Cu	10					
17	8.25 p m	11	28.794	59	NW	3	Cu-st	10					
17	2.00 p m	21	28.874	42	NW	3	Cu	6				28.857	20
17	9.00 p m	28	28.904	53	W	1	Cu	6					
18	8.25 a m	36	28.922	45	NW	1		0					
18	2.00 p m	51	28.871	46	W	1		0				28.893	45
18	9.00 p m	48	28.885	78	.....	0	.....	0					
19	8.25 a m	46	28.703	69	SW	1	Cu-st	4					
19	2.00 p m	47	28.696	62	N	3	Cu	3					

APRIL, 1875—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEANS.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 p m	38	28.889	63	E	2	Cu	5				28.763	42.7
20	8.25 a m	29	29.075	66	NE	2	Cu	3					
20	2.00 p m	39	29.078	73	NE	2	Cu	1					
20	9.00 p m	32	29.169	79	NE	2		0					
21	8.25 a m	31	29.207	89	NE	2	Cu	2				29.107	33.3
21	2.00 p m	42	29.168	66	NE	2	Cu	1					
21	9.00 p m	35	29.212	70	.....	0		0					
22	8.25 a m	34	29.262	71	.....	0		0				29.196	36
22	2.00 p m	47	29.174	48	.....	0	Cu	6					
22	9.00 p m	42	29.121	50	SE	1		0					
23	8.25 a m	50	28.825	39	W	2	Cir-cu	6				29.179	41.3
23	2.00 p m	50	28.780	65	N	2	Cu	2					
23	9.00 p m	33	28.942	80	NE	2	Cu	7					
24	8.25 a m	33	28.954	70	N	2		8				28.882	43.3
24	2.00 p m	49	29.054	64	NE	1		0					
24	9.00 p m	43	29.094	67	.....	0		0					
25	8.25 a m	39	29.159	82	.....	0		0				29.034	41.7
25	2.00 p m	48	29.104	56	.....	0	Cu	2					
25	9.00 p m	47	29.085	62	.....	0	Cu-st	7				29.116	43.7

26	8.25 a m	46	29.069	62	.....	0	Cu	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	2.00 p m	57	29.009	41	.....	0	Cir-cu ..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	9.00 p m	48	29.026	78	S	1	.....	0	.....	.....	29.035	50.3
27	8.00 a m	49	28.950	71	S	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	2.00 p m	61	28.824	50	SE	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	9.00 p m	60	28.788	65	.....	0	Cu	6	.....	.....	28.854	56.7
28	8.25 a m	59	28.744	59	W	1	Cir-cu ..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2.00 p m	62	28.741	41	W	2	Cir-cu ..	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	9.00 p m	53	28.804	86	W	1	Cu-st	4	Night ..	.....	28.763	58
29	8.25 a m	36	28.538	100	NE	2	Nim.	10	.....	10 A M ..	.66	.....
29	2.00 p m	48	28.640	85	NW	1	Cu	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	9.00 p m	33	28.785	80	W	3	.....	0	.....	.....	28.654	39
30	8.25 a m	35	28.918	62	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	2.00 p m	43	28.871	43	W	1	Cu-st	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	9.00 p m	42	28.838	66	SE	1	Cu	5	.....	.....	28.909	56
M's	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	5.1	.....	.....	28.882	43.3

Amount of rain 1.87 inches; amount of evaporation, 2.32 inches. Percentage of winds: S., 4; S. W., 22; W., 10; N. W., 26; N., 7; N. E., 18; E., 6; S. E., 7.

MAY, 1875.

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DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
1	8.25 a m	33	28.615	100	NE	2	Nim.....	10	4 A M ..	10 A M	15	.....	.....
1	2.00 p m	37	28.543	71	N	3	Cu.....	10	5 P M ..	10 P M	10	.....	.....
1	9.00 p m	31	28.755	100	N	3	Cu.....	6	.....	.....	.....	28.638	33.7
2	8.25 a m	33	28.893	100	NW	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2.00 p m	46	28.868	47	W	1	Cu.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	9.00 p m	42	28.855	83	W	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.872	40.3
3	8.25 a m	42	28.852	74	SW	3	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2.00 p m	45	28.860	100	SW	1	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	Trace	.....	.....
3	9.00 p m	41	28.867	82	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.860	42.7
4	8.25 a m	47	28.830	62	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2.00 p m	60	28.781	39	SW	3	Cu.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	9.00 p m	51	28.777	65	SW	2	Cu.....	8	Night ..	.....	.....	28.796	52.7
5	8.25 a m	35	28.715	100	NE	2	Nim.....	10	.....	9 A M	10	.....	.....
5	2.00 p m	51	28.706	46	N	1	Cir.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	9.00 p m	46	28.862	33	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.761	44.0
6	8.25 a m	47	28.882	62	S	1	Cir-st ..	4	10 A M ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2.00 p m	47	28.886	100	S	1	Nim.....	10	3 P M	12
6	9.00 p m	47	28.818	62	S	2	Cu-st ..	8	28.862	47.0
7	8.25 a m	50	28.561	65	SE	2	Cu-st ..	9

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7	2.00 pm	64	28.361	57	E	2	Cir-st	7						
7	9.00 pm	55	28.347	81		0		0				28.423	56.3	
8	8.25 am	69	28.137	65	SW	2	Cir	2						
8	2.00 pm	66	28.266	54	SW	3	Cir-cu	2						
8	9.00 pm	54	28.381	80	SW	3	Cu	4				28.261	63.0	
9	8.25 am	47	28.652	85	SW	2	Cu	10						
9	2.00 pm	59	28.575	70	SW	1	Cu	10				28.615	54.3	
9	9.00 pm	57	28.617	94	SW	2	Cu	6						
10	8.25 am	55	28.780	56	NW	1		0						
10	2.00 pm	63	28.796	47		0	Cu	4						
10	9.00 pm	57	28.875	52	SW	1	Cir	2	Night			28.820	58.3	
11	8.25 am	48	28.775	100	NE	2	Nim	10						
11	2.00 pm	49	28.569	100	NE	2	Nim	10						
11	9.00 pm	48	28.720	100	NW	2	Cu	10	8 P M	1.55		28.688	48.3	
12	8.25 am	47	28.950	62	NW	2		0						
12	2.00 pm	58	28.938	47	NW	2	Cu	6						
12	9.00 pm	55	28.945	87		0		0				28.944	53.7	
13	8.25 am	51	28.947	86	NW	1	Cu	16	9 A M					
13	2.00 pm	52	28.886	100	E	2	Nim	10						
13	9.00 pm	50	28.895	100	NE	3	Nim	10	10 P M	.24		28.909	51.0	
14	8.25 am	48	28.979	85	N	1	Cu-st	10						
14	2.00 pm	48	29.098	100	N	2	Cu	10				29.088	48.0	
14	9.00 pm	48	29.187	85		0		0						
15	8.25 am	47	29.346	48	N	2		0						
15	2.00 pm	54	29.379	49	N	1		0						
15	9.00 pm	53	29.397	86		0		0				29.372	51.3	
16	8.25 am	49	29.443	57		0		0						
16	2.00 pm	59	29.351	88		0		0				29.368	52.3	
16	9.00 pm	49	29.310	78	SE	1		0						
17	8.25 am	54	29.298	55	S	1		0						
17	2.00 pm	63	29.232	42		0		0				29.250	57.7	
17	9.00 pm	56	29.220	75	S	1		0						
18	8.25 am	63	29.145	47	S	1		0						
18	2.00 pm	72	29.116	30	S	1		0						
18	9.00 pm	62	29.095	51	S	1		0				29.115	65.7	
19	8.25 am	66	29.029	54		0		0						
19	2.00 pm	74	28.950	51		0		0						

MAY, 1875.—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		DAILY MEAN.		
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.	Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 p m	67	28.903	50	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	8.25 a m	71	28.875	57	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2.00 p m	80	28.812	34	SW	1	Cu.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	9.00 p m	68	28.835	69	SW	1	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	8.25 a m	69	28.756	90	.....	0	Cir.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	2.00 p m	79	28.729	51	.....	0	Cu.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	9.00 p m	66	29.787	84	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	8.25 a m	61	28.830	94	SE	1	Fog.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	2.00 p m	76	28.808	56	E	2	Cu.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	9.00 p m	66	28.807	84	E	1	Cir.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	8.25 a m	70	28.862	75	E	1	Cu.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	2 00 p m	77	28.754	53	E	1	Cu-st.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	9.00 p m	68	28.774	75	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	8.25 a m	73	28.763	67	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	2.00 p m	83	28.735	40	W	1	Cu.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	9.00 p m	72	28.777	66	N	2	Cu.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	8.25 a m	70	28.847	53	NN	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	2.00 p m	77	28.846	35	NN	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	9.00 p m	65	28.876	53	N	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
												28.994	69.0
												28.841	73.0
												28.757	71.7
												28.815	67.7
												28.763	71.7
												28.758	76.0
												28.856	70.7

26	8.25 a m	67	28.962	37	E	2	0					
26	2.00 p m	77	28.908	35	SE	2	0					
26	9.00 p m	66	28.911	84	SE	2	0				28.927	70.0
27	8.25 a m	71	28.898	49	.....	0						
27	2.00 p m	78	28.819	39	SE	1						
27	9.00 p m	70	28.802	100	SE	3	10	7½ P M	9 P M	18	28.839	73.0
28	8.25 a m	73	28.744	77	S	3	6			0		
28	2.00 p m	68	28.727	75	W	3	10					
28	9.00 p m	64	28.737	77	.....	0	0				28.736	68.3
29	8.25 a m	60	29.118	49	NW	2	0					
29	2.00 p m	68	29.079	42	NW	1	0					
29	9.00 p m	65	29.048	53	.....	0	0				29.049	64.3
30	8.25 a m	69	28.978	61	SE	2	3					
30	2.00 p m	73	28.893	31	S	3	5					
30	9.00 p m	62	28.844	66	SE	2	0				28.905	68.0
31	8.25 a m	69	28.728	56	SE	2	7					
31	2.00 p m	68	28.748	75	.....	0	10	3 P M	5 P M	17		
31	9.00 p m	67	28.720	75	SE	2	5				28.732	68.0
M's	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	28.858	59.0

Amount of rain, 2.61 inches. Amount of evaporation 3.83 inches. Percentage of winds, S, 12; S W, 21; W, 4; N W, 13; N, 14; N E, 10; E, 10; S E, 16.

JUNE, 1875.

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DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
1	8.25 a m	67	28.594	79	SE	3	Cu-st . . .	8	10 A M.				
1	2.00 p m	69	28.564	85	SE	2	Cu	10					
1	9.00 p m	64	28.610	94	S	1	Cu	10		7½ P M.	.91	28.589	66.6
2	8.25 a m	67	28.689	89	S	2	Cir-cu . . .	10					
2	2.00 p m	60	28.744	71	NW	2	Cu	3					
2	9.00 p m	56	28.859	94	W	1		0				28.764	61.0
3	8.25 a m	57	29.016	46	W	3		0					
3	2.00 p m	55	28.998	81	W	3		0					
3	9.00 p m	60	29.014	82	W	1	Cu	7				29.009	57.3
4	8.25 a m	62	28.923	66	W	1	Cir-st . . .	7					
4	2.00 p m	69	28.916	70	SW	2	Cu	10					
4	9.00 p m	66	28.960	84		0		0				28.733	65.6
5	8.25 a m	60	28.980	76	NW	2	Cir-st . . .	6					
5	2.00 p m	67	29.002	68	NW	1	Cir	4					
5	9.00 p m	59	29.034	59	SW	1		0				29.005	65.3
6	8.25 a m	60	29.020	82		0	Cu	10					
6	2.00 p m	61	28.988	71	NW	1	Cu	4	5¾ P M.	7½ P M.	.38		
6	9.00 p m	53	28.983	80	NW	2	Cu	10				28.997	56.3
7	8.25 a m	55	28.916	81	NW	1	Ca	2					

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7	2.00 pm	67	28.941	46	NW	1	Cu	4					
7	9.00 pm	57	28.962	75	N	2		0			28.940	59.7	
8	8.25 am	66	28.650	63	SW	1		0					
8	2.00 pm	72	28.915	50	S	2	Cu	8					
8	9.00 pm	63	28.900	77	S	1	Cu	10			28.922	67.0	
9	8.25 am	57	28.847	100	S	2	Nim.	10	6 A M.				
9	2.00 pm	60	29.830	100	S	2	Nim.	10	Night	.09			
9	9.00 pm	60	28.826	100	S	1	Cu	10			28.801	59.0	
10	8.25 am	61	38.826	100	S	2	Fog.						
10	2.00 pm	76	28.780	73	SE	2	Cu-st	6					
10	9.00 pm	71	28.755	86	S	2	Cu	8			28.854	72.6	
11	8.25 am	78	28.714	78	SW	2	Cu	5					
11	2.00 pm	78	28.695	78	SW	2	Cu	8					
11	9.00 pm	64	28.830	73	NW	2	Cir-cu	4			28.746	70.0	
12	8.25 am	50	29.093	65	NW	3	Cu	2					
12	2.00 pm	59	29.104	69	N	2	Cu	1					
12	9.00 pm	51	29.173	72	SE	3		0			29.123	53.3	
13	8.25 am	57	29.139	69	SE	2	Cir.	4					
13	2.00 pm	62	29.115	59	SE	2	Cir-cu	6					
13	9.00 pm	61	29.091	77	SE	2	Cir.	4			29.115	60.0	
14	8.25 am	60	29.007	65	SE	2	Cir.	4					
14	2.00 pm	66	28.930	54	SE	2	Cir-st	9					
14	9.00 pm	60	28.883	76	S	2	Cu	10			28.940	62.0	
15	8.25 am	55	28.779	100	SE	1	Nim.	10	6½ A M.	8 A M.			
15	2.00 pm	63	28.807	88	SW	1	Cu	10		.20			
15	9.00 pm	63	28.867	88	SW	1	Cu	9			28.818	60.3	
16	8.25 am	64	28.900	83	NW	1	Cu	3					
16	2.00 pm	64	28.887	62		0		0					
16	9.00 pm	67	28.861	79		0		0			28.822	65.0	
17	8.25 am	72	28.842	76		0		0					
17	2.00 pm	72	28.843	66	SW	1		0					
17	9.00 pm	60	28.995	71	N	1	Cu	1					
18	8.25 am	67	28.939	79	NE	2		0			28.893	68.4	
18	2.00 pm	67	28.942	95	E	2	Cir.	4					
18	9.00 pm	67	22.929	95	SE	1	Cu	10					
19	8.25 am	68	29.049	60	SE	2	Cu	9			28.933	67.0	
19	2.00 pm	76	29.032	69	S	2	Cir.	1					
							Cu	2					

JUNE, 1845—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.	Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 p m	64	29.048	75	SE	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	8.25 a m	68	29.039	60	SE	2	Cir-cu ...	1	.....	.....	.....	29.043 69.3
20	2.00 p m	75	29.022	56	S	3	Cir-st ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	9.00 p m	70	29.014	75	SE	1	St.	2	.....	.....	.....	29.025 74.3
21	8.25 a m	68	28.945	69	E	2	Cir-cu ...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	2.00 p m	74	28.887	67	E	2	Cir-st ...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	9.00 p m	70	28.890	70	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.876 74.0
22	8.25 a m	68	28.745	90	SE	1	Cu	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	2.00 p m	76	28.740	64	S	1	Cu	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	9.00 p m	74	28.750	86	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.745 72.6
23	8.25 a m	69	28.770	85	N	1	Cu-st....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	2.00 p m	75	28.732	77	W	1	Cu	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	9.00 p m	79	28.679	82	SE	2	Cu	10	12 P M.	.....	.....	28.727 74.3
24	8.25 a m	69	28.684	82	S	1	Cu	10	.....	5½ A M.	.....	.....
24	2.00 p m	76	28.715	73	W	1	Cu	7	.....	.....	.77	.....
24	9.00 p m	72	28.803	86	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.734 72.3
25	8.25 a m	73	28.878	81	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	2.00 p m	80	28.844	51	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	9.00 p m	76	28.871	73	SW	1	Cu-st ...	4	.....	.....	.....	28.864 75.3

26	8.25 a m	75	28.849	64	NW	1	Cu	4					
26	2.00 p m	77	28.862	100	.....	0	Nim.	10	1½ P M.	2 P M . . .	.18		
26	9.00 p m	73	28.753	85	E	2	Cu	10	Night . . .			28.821	79.6
27	8.25 a m	69	28.639	100	NE	2	Nim.	10					
27	2.00 p m	64	18.662	100	NW	3	Nim.	10		2½ P M.	.84		
27	9.00 p m	60	28.890	82	N	2	.....	0				28.727	75.0
28	8.25 a m	60	29.012	65	N	2	.....	0					
28	2.00 p m	66	29.012	59	N	1	Cu	1				29.000	74.0
28	9.00 p m	64	28.976	67	.....	0	.....	0					
29	8.25 a m	67	28.981	75	W	1	Cu	1					
29	2.00 p m	77	28.917	61	SW	2	Cu	3					
29	9.00 p m	71	28.925	80	SW	2	Cu	2				28.944	70.0
30	8.25 a m	68	29.089	60	W	2	Cir	1					
30	2.00 p m	76	29.077	60	W	1	Cir-cu . . .	4					
30	9.00 p m	70	29.082	75	W	1	Cu-st	10				29.083	72.6
M'n	.....	.....	.....	74.9	.....	.....	.....	4.8	.....	.....	3.47	28.793	64.1

Amount of rain, 3.37 inches. Amount of evaporation, 3.92 inches. Percentage of winds, S, 19; S W, 13; W, 12; N W, 15; N, 9; N E, 2; E, 6; S E, 24.

JULY, 1875.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.			DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.	Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	Barometer.	Thermometer.
1	8.25 a m	63	29.151	100	.....	0	Nim.....	10	4½ A M.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2.00 p m	64	29.125	100	S	2	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	9.00 p m	62	29.074	100	SE	2	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	8.25 a m	63	28.950	88	SE	2	Cu-st.....	10	.....	9 P M...	.33	29.117	63.0
2	2.00 p m	68	28.871	90	SE	2	Fog.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	9.00 p m	67	28.856	95	S	2	Cir.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	8.25 a m	71	28.738	100	S	1	Nim.....	10	8 A M...	.....	.....	28.892	66.0
3	2.00 p m	79	28.726	74	SW	1	Cu.....	9	.....	2½ P M.	.19	.....	.....
3	9.00 p m	75	28.727	86	W	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.730	75.0
4	8.25 a m	73	28.837	63	NW	1	Cir-cu...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2.00 p m	79	28.877	85	NW	1	Cir-st...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	9.00 p m	73	29.931	85	W	1	Cu-st...	10	.....	.....	.....	28.881	75.0
5	8.25 a m	64	29.029	89	NE	2	Cu-st...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2.00 p m	71	29.016	76	NE	2	Cu-st...	10	4 P M...	10 P M..	.15	.....	.....
5	9.00 p m	67	29.054	100	NE	1	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	29.033	67.3
6	8.25 a m	73	29.182	90	N	1	Cu.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2.00 p m	74	29.198	81	NN	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	9.00 p m	70	29.092	66	N	1	Cir.....	2	.....	.....	.....	29.157	72.3
7	8.25 a m	71	29.227	66	N	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JULY, 1875—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 pm	66	29.050	68	.....	0	Cir-st ...	2	.....	.....	.....	29.068	71.0
20	8.25 am	71	29.003	71	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.068	71.0
20	2.00 pm	78	28.998	50	SE	1	Cu	2	.....	.....	.....	29.001	72.3
20	9.00 pm	68	29.004	65	S	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.001	72.3
21	8.25 am	73	28.982	77	W	1	Cu	1	.....	.....	.....	28.934	77.3
21	2.00 pm	83	28.934	60	W	1	Cu	6	.....	.....	.....	28.934	77.3
21	9.00 pm	76	28.885	73	W	1	Cu	3	.....	.....	.....	28.934	77.3
22	8.25 am	73	28.811	77	N	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.934	77.3
22	2.09 pm	83	28.622	60	N	1	Cu	3	.....	.....	.....	28.934	77.3
22	9.00 pm	74	28.914	67	N	1	Cu	4	.....	.....	.....	28.934	77.3
23	8.25 am	75	28.997	66	NE	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.781	76.7
23	2.00 pm	78	28.931	43	NW	2	Cu	2	.....	.....	.....	28.781	76.7
23	9.00 pm	73	28.942	72	NW	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.781	76.7
24	8.25 am	75	28.924	68	S	2	Cu	3	.....	.....	.....	28.957	73.7
24	2.00 pm	83	28.901	50	S	3	Cu	6	.....	.....	.....	28.957	73.7
24	9.00 pm	69	29.018	75	SE	2	Cu	4	.....	.....	.....	28.948	75.7
25	8.25 am	74	28.957	67	SE	1	Cu	2	.....	.....	.....	28.948	75.7
25	2.00 pm	83	28.988	60	S	1	Cu	1	.....	.....	.....	28.948	75.7
25	9.00 pm	74	29.015	73	S	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.987	77.0

26	8.25 a m	71	29.095	54	SW	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	2.00 p m	83	29.071	64	SW	2	Cu	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	9.00 p m	73	29.069	72	NW	1	Cir-st ..	2	.....	.....	29.078	75.7
27	8.25 a m	76	29.002	86	NE	1	Cu-st ..	10	9 A M ..	.....	.....	.....
27	2.00 p m	69	29.066	75	NE	2	Nim.....	10	.....	2 P M ..	.....	.....
27	9.00 p m	68	29.182	85	N	320	29.083	71.0
28	8.25 a m	65	29.044	89	SW	2	Cu	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2.00 p m	75	29.041	89	SE	1	Cu	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	9.00 p m	70	28.936	75	SE	2	Cu	3	.....	.....	29.007	70.0
29	8.25 a m	69	28.922	79	SE	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	2.00 p m	85	28.767	68	SE	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	9.00 p m	75	29.022	68	SW	1	St	2	.....	.....	28.904	76.3
30	8.25 a m	68	29.039	51	E	3	Cu	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	2.00 p m	70	29.038	61	SE	2	Cu	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	9.00 p m	69	29.023	56	SE	1	Cu	4	.....	.....	29.033	69.0
31	8.25 a m	59	29.036	82	SE	2	Cu	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	2.00 p m	68	28.970	75	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	9.00 p m	64	28.896	62	SW	1	St	2	.....	.....	28.934	63.7
M's.	71	3	28.955	73.0

Amount of rain, .97 inches.

Amount of winds, S., 13; S. W., 19; W., 17; N. W., 8; N., 8; N. E., 8; E., 4; S. E., 23.

AUGUST, 1875.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount of scale 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
1	8.25 a m	69	28.884	79	SE	2							
1	2.00 p m	75	28.914	68	SW	1	St	2					
1	9.00 p m	68	29.037	51	E	2	Cu	2				28.912	70.7
2	8.25 o m	58	29.100	76	NE	2							
2	2.00 p m	72	29.100	50	NE	2	Cu-st	3					
2	9.00 p m	67	29.113	46	NE	1	Cu-st	4				29.014	66.3
3	8.25 a m	67	29.100	69	NE	1	Cu-st	3					
3	2.00 p m	76	29.058	37	NE	1							
3	9.00 p m	68	29.046	65	NE	1	Cu	5					
4	8.25 a m	64	28.976	100	S	1	Nim	10	8 A M . . .	5 P M . . .	.45	29.068	70.3
4	2.00 p m	67	28.969	89	S	1	Nim	10					
4	9.00 p m	65	28.948	78	S	1	Cu	5					
5	8.25 a m	65	28.873	89	S	2	Cu	5				28.961	65.3
5	2.00 p m	72	28.768	80	S	1	Cu						
5	9.00 p m	66	20.744	89	S	1			3 P M . . .	4½ P M . .	.25		
6	8.25 a m	64	28.751	73	NW	3	Cu	4				28.795	67.7
6	2.00 p m	70	28.821	61	NW	3	Cu	5					
6	9.00 p m	65	28.880	78	NW	1	Cu-st	3					
7	8.25 a m	67	28.932	69	NW	1	Cu	2				28.817	66.3

AUGUST, 1875—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 pm	65	29.434	63	NE	1						29.223	68.3
20	8.25 am	65	29.440	68	N	1							
20	2.00 pm	75	29.380	73	NE	1	Cu	1					
20	9.00 pm	69	29.284	15	N	1	Cu-nim	1				29.368	68.6
21	8.25 am	54	29.069	74	NE	4	Nim-cu	10					
21	2.00 pm	73	29.112	72	NE	2							
21	9.00 pm	53	29.254	73	E	2						29.145	60.0
22	8.25 am	54	29.347	74	E	1	Cu	1					
22	2.00 pm	63	29.254	72	E	1							
22	9.00 pm	52	29.270	32	E	1						29.290	66.3
23	8.25 am	58	29.270	94	E	1							
23	2.00 pm	70	29.208	70	SW	3							
23	9.00 pm	60	29.242	94	S	3	Cu	4				29.240	62.7
24	8.25 am	59	29.216	82	SW	3							
24	2.00 pm	71	29.151	66	SW	2							
24	9.00 pm	64	29.114	77	SW	3						29.160	64.7
25	8.25 am	65	29.154	78	SW	3	Cu	5					
25	2.00 pm	80	29.044	87	SE	4	Cu	6					
25	9.00 pm	70	28.906	70	SE	2						29.001	68.3

26	8.25 a m	70	28.943	85	SE	3							
26	2.00 p m	86	28.920	51	S	4	Cu	8					
26	9.00 p m	73	28.984	67	S	1	Cu-nim . .	6	4 to . . .	9	.23	28.949	76.3
27	8.25 a m	75	28.961	68	S	2	Cu-nim . .	4					
27	2.00 p m	85	28.972	51	S	3	Cu	7					
27	9.00 p m	76	28.986	81	S	2						28.973	78.7
28	8.25 a m	71	28.954	80	S	2	Cu	9					
28	2.00 p m	81	28.912	56	S	3	Cu-nim . .	10					
28	9.00 p m	71	28.932	95	S	3	Ni	6				28.933	74.3
29	8.25 a m	64	29.100	77	NW	1							
29	2.00 p m	75	29.102	48	NW	1							
29	9.00 p m	68	29.065	75	NW	1						29.089	69.0
30	8.25 a m	69	29.042	75	S	2							
30	2.00 p m	85	28.960	50	S	3	Cir-cu. . .	6	4.20	8.06	.11		
30	9.00 p m	74	28.932	81	S	1						28.978	76.0
31	8.25 a m	73	28.980	85	S	2	Cir.	8					
31	2.00 p m	86	28.917	47	S	4	Cu	7					
31	9.00 p m	77	28.912	77	S	2						28.936	78.7
M's	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	3.2	.....	.....	.....	28.947	69.6

Amount of rain, 2.57 inches. Percentage of wind, S, 30; S W, 11; W, 0; N W, 23; N, 1; N E, 16; E, 6; S E, 8. Frost on mornings of the 21st and 22nd destroyed a large amount of corn, tobacco, and buckwheat throughout the State.

SEPTEMBER, 1875.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
1	8.25 a m	74	28.961	86	S	3	Cu-nim..	8					
1	2.00 p m	81	28.981	79	SW	2	Cu-nim..	10	4½ A M	5½	0.29		
1	9.00 p m	77	29.018	91								28.987	77.3
2	8.25 a m	71	29.060	86	SW	1	St.	9					
2	2.00 p m	79	28.972	82	S	1	Cu-nim..	10					
2	9.15 p m	76	28.819	90	S	3	Nim	10				28.917	75.0
3	8.25 a m	71	28.688	100	S	3	Cu	8			0.37		
3	2.00 p m	75	28.707	56	S	4	Cu	8					
3	9.00 p m	67	28.807	79	W	3	Nim....	10				28.734	71.0
4	8.25 a m	65	28.962	78	NW	1							
4	2.00 p m	76	28.925	60	W	2	Cu	7					
4	9.00 p m	70	28.993	66	S	4						28.960	70.3
5	8.25 a m	67	28.907	79	SW	4	Nim....	9	3¼ A M	8.00	0.17		
5	2.00 p m	75	28.932	86	SW	2	Cu	4					
5	9.00 p m	71	28.985	76	W	1	Nim....	2				28.941	71.0
6	8.25 a m	67	29.122	69									
6	2.00 p m	77	29.115	57									
6	9.00 p m	67	29.109	53									
7	8.25 a m	68	29.071	69	S	2	Cu-nim..	10	10½ A M	12.00	0.03	29.195	70.3

7	2.00 pm	67	28.996	64	S	3	Cu-nim.	10						
7	9.00 pm	67	28.979	95	S	1						29.012	67.3	
8	8.25 am	72	28.969	90	S	2	Cu	10						
8	2.00 pm	78	28.940	82	SE	4	Cu-nim.	7						
8	9.00 pm	71	28.866	95	NE	2	Cu-nim.	10	5.40 P M	Night.	9.47	28.925	73.7	
6	6.45 am	70	28.871	95	S	2	Cu-nim.	9						
9	2.00 pm	79	28.831	74	SE	1	Cu	9						
9	9.00 pm	69	29.054	94	N	2	Nim	10	4.45 P M	Night.	0.20	28.919	72.7	
10	6.55 am	48	29.333	78	N	2		0						
10	2.00 pm	56	29.374	87	N	2	Cir.	1						
10	9.00 pm	51	29.364	86	N	1		0				29.357	51.7	
11	6.45 am	49	29.310	85	NE	1	Cir-cu	6						
11	2.00 pm	61	29.173	71	SE	1	Cir-cu	8						
11	9.00 pm	54	29.084	80	NW	1	Cir.	1				29.189	54.7	
12	6.45 am	52	29.076	93	E	1	Cu	1						
12	2.00 pm	65	29.113	63	N	1		0						
12	9.00 pm	61	29.179	77	S	1	Cu	2				29.123	59.7	
13	6.45 am	56	29.292	94				0						
13	2.00 pm	71	29.266	57	SE	1	Cu-cir	1						
13	9.00 pm	63	29.227	72	SW	1	Cu	9				29.262	63.7	
14	6.45 am	59	29.261	82			Cu-nim.	10	8.15 A M	10 A M	0.26			
14	2.00 pm	65	29.195	89	SE	1	Cu	10						
14	9.00 pm	65	29.145	94			Cu-nim.	10				29.200	63.0	
15	6.45 am	63	29.097	94			Cu	10						
15	2.00 pm	67	29.028	84			Cu	10						
15	9.00 pm	64	28.909	94	SW	1	Cu-cir	10	Night.	Night.	0.02	29.011	64.7	
16	6.45 am	62	28.895	83	NW	2	Cu	2						
16	2.00 pm	60	28.908	71	NW	2	Cu	6						
16	9.00 pm	48	29.032	85	N	3	Cu	10	5.15 P M	6.20 P M	0.02	28.945	56.7	
17	6.45 am	39	29.168	73	N	2		0						
17	2.00 pm	46	29.167	69	N	1	Cu	6						
17	9.00 pm	43	29.194	67	N	1		0				29.176	4.27	
18	6.42 pm	39	29.035	82	S	1	Cu	7						
18	2.00 pm	53	28.888	54	SE	1	Cu	5						
18	9.00 pm	49	28.722	78			Nim	10	6.30 P M			28.882	47.0	
19	6.45 am	47	28.589	77	SW	2	Cu-nim.	9		2.00 P M	0.10			
19	2.00 pm	48	28.651	70	W	2	Cu-nim.	8						

SEPTEMBER, 1875—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 pm	45	28.525	84	NW	3	Nim.	10	6.00 PM	7.00 PM	0.01	28.588	46.7
20	6.45 am	44	28.923	92	NW	2	Cu.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2.00 pm	49	29.075	85	NW	1	Cu.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	9.00 pm	46	29.183	84	NW	1	Cu-nim. .	10	2.00 PM	Night.	0.05	29.060	46.7
21	6.65 am	40	29.275	82	NW	1	Cu.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	2.00 pm	47	29.247	62	W	1	Cu.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	9.00 pm	43	29.203	83	.....	.....	Cu.	10	.....	.....	.....	29.246	43.3
22	6.45 am	41	29.189	82	SE	1	Cu.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	2.00 pm	59	29.171	54	SW	1	Cu.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	9.00 pm	49	29.123	78	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.161	49.7
23	6.25 am	48	29.151	70	SW	1	Cu.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	2.00 pm	63	29.092	47	SW	2	Cu.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	9.00 pm	53	29.083	73	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.109	53.7
24	6.65 am	49	29.076	71	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	2.00 pm	67	28.989	59	SW	2	Cu.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	9.00 pm	58	29.013	88	SW	1	Cu.	10	.....	.....	.....	29.026	58.0
25	6.45 am	47	29.089	78	W	1	.....	0	Night.	Night.	0.02	.....	.....
25	2.00 pm	57	29.059	63	NW	2	Cu.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	9.00 pm	50	29.060	85	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.069	51.3

26	6.45 a m	47	28.980	77	SW	1	Cu	4					
26	2.00 p m	66	28.877	73	W	1		0					
26	9.00 p m	56	28.870	69				0				28.909	56.3
27	6.45 a m	54	28.795	80	SW	1		0					
27	2.00 p m	78	28.761	58	SW	1		0					
27	9.00 p m	58	28.882	82	SE	2	Cu	1				28.813	63.3
28	6.45 a m	46	29.019	84	NE	1		0					
28	2.00 p m	62	28.975	56	NE	1		0					
28	9.00 p m	50	28.921	78	NE	1	Cu	1				28.972	51.3
29	6.45 a m	48	28.785	85	N	1	Cu	10					
29	3.00 p m	51	28.753	79	NW	1	Cu-nim . .	10	3.00 P M				
29	9.00 p m	47	28.870	36	NW	1	Cu-nim . .	9				28.803	48.7
30	6.45 a m	45	28.858	84			Cu-nim . .	10					
30	2.00 p m	48	28.715	85	N	1	Cu-nim . .	10		Night.	0.15		
30	9.00 p m	47	28.774	77	N	1	Cu	1	3.00 P M			28.782	46.7
M p n				66				5.6				29.009	58.9

Amount of rain, 2.06 inches.

Amount of evaporation, 1.64.

Percentage of winds, S, 25; S W, 20; W, 9; N W, 17; N, 15; N E, 6; E, 0; S E, 8.

OCTOBER, 1875.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.			DAILY MEAN.		
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.	Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	Barometer.	Thermometer.	
1	6.45 a m	40	28.891	91	NW	1	Cu	8			5.30 A M	Trace..		
1	2.00 p m	52	28.897	60	W	1	Cu	5						
1	9.00 p m	45	28.966	68	.....	0	Cu	1					28.918	45.7
2	6.45 a m	39	29.076	82	.....	0	Cu	6						
2	2.00 p m	58	28.997	53	S	2	.....	0						
2	9.00 p m	53	28.976	67	S	2	.....	0					29.020	50.0
3	6.45 a m	51	28.919	46	S	2	Cu-St.	8						
3	2.00 p m	65	28.878	58	S	1	Cu	10						
3	9.00 p m	59	28.864	76	S	0	Cu	10					28.887	58.3
4	6.45 a m	46	29.011	92	N	2	Cu	10						
4	2.00 p m	50	29.009	85	.....	0	Cu	10						
4	9.00 a m	50	29.008	85	.....	0	Cu	10					29.009	48.7
5	6.45 a m	44	29.001	92	NE	1	Nim	10	Night					
5	2.00 p m	45	28.985	92	NE	2	Nim	10						
5	9.00 p m	44	28.952	92	NE	1	Nim	10					28.979	48.6
6	6.45 a m	42	28.871	100	NW	2	Nim	10			9 A M..	.40..		
6	2.00 p m	47	28.918	77	NW	2	Cu	10						
6	9.00 p m	42	28.983	91	W	1	.....	0					28.924	43.7
7	6.45 a m	42	29.005	83	SW	1	Cu	5						

7	2.00 pm	53	29.044	67	NW	1	Cu	9					
7	9.00 pm	47	29.085	77	NW	1	Cu-st	1				29.034	47.8
8	6.45 a m	40	29.109	73	NW	2	Cu-st	6					
8	2.00 pm	48	29.158	92	.....	0	Cir	1					
8	9.00 pm	43	29.167	75	.....	0	Cir	3				29.148	43.7
9	6.45 a m	38	29.021	81	SW	2	Cir-nira	10	9 A.M.				
9	2.00 pm	44	28.773	92	SW	2	Nim	10					
9	9.00 pm	44	29.818	84	NW	2	Ca-nim	6				28.837	42.0
10	6.45 a m	36	28.920	90	NW	2	Cu-st	9					
10	2.00 pm	42	28.918	58	NW	2	Cu-cir	7	Night	.16			
10	9.00 pm	38	29.022	72	N	2	Cu	10				28.953	38.7
11	6.45 a m	34	29.144	61	N	1	Cu	9					
11	2.00 pm	38	29.221	63	NW	1	Cu	10					
11	9.00 pm	35	29.301	70	N	1	Cu	9				29.222	35.7
12	6.45 a m	31	29.344	68	NE	1	Cu-st	6					
12	2.00 pm	44	29.280	60	SW	1	Cu	7					
12	9.00 pm	36	29.255	71	SW	1	.....	0				29.293	37.0
13	6.45 a m	33	29.233	89	S	1	.....	0					
13	2.00 pm	53	29.051	54	S	2	Cir	6					
13	9.00 pm	46	28.918	62	S	1	Cu	3				29.064	44.0
14	6.45 a m	45	28.682	68	S	1	Nim	10	6.45 P M				
14	2.00 pm	50	28.637	85	S	1	Cu-nim	10		11 A M.	.06		
14	9.00 pm	43	28.725	67	NW	2	Cu-nim	10	5.30 P M			28.681	46.0
15	6.45 a m	38	28.745	63	NW	3	Cu	9					
15	2.00 pm	42	28.819	58	NW	3	Cu	10		7.30 P M.	Trace		
15	9.00 pm	34	28.897	79	N	2	.....	0				28.820	38.0
16	6.45 a m	30	28.982	78	N	1	Cu	9					
16	2.00 pm	42	28.921	50	SW	1	Cu-cir	1					
16	9.00 pm	44	28.780	68	SW	2	Cu	8				28.894	38.7
17	6.45 a m	48	28.580	70	W	2	.....	0					
17	2.00 pm	47	28.775	48	NW	3	Cu	8					
17	9.00 pm	38	28.989	63	SW	3	Cu	7				28.781	44.3
18	6.45 a m	33	29.218	80	NW	2	Cu	9					
18	2.00 pm	45	29.240	76	.....	0	.....	0					
18	9.00 3 m	41	29.237	65	.....	0	Cu	1				29.232	39.6
19	6.45 a m	35	29.228	70	SW	1	Cu	1					
19	2.00 pm	58	29.130	58	SW	1	Cu-st	2					

OCTOBER, 1875—Continued.

DATE OF OBSERVATION.	Time of observation.	Thermometer exposed in open air.	Barometer corrected for temp. and instrumental error.	Relative humidity.	WIND.		LOWER CLOUDS.		RAIN OR SNOW.		Amount of rain or melted snow, (inches.)	DAILY MEAN.	
					Direction from which it blows.	Force.	Kind.	Amount scale of 10.	Time commenced.	Time ended.		Barometer.	Thermometer.
19	9.00 p m	48	29.084	63	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	29.137	47.0
20	6.45 a m	44	29.037	68	SW	1	Cu	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2.00 p m	66	28.946	45	SW	1	Cu	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	9.00 p m	54	28.984	61	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.989	54.7
21	6.45 p m	50	28.896	71	SW	1	Cu	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	2.00 p m	76	28.956	73	SW	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	9.00 p m	60	28.936	65	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.929	62.0
22	6.45 a m	53	28.862	67	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	2.00 p m	77	28.772	69	SW	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	9.00 p m	61	28.785	50	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.806	63.7
23	6.45 a m	53	28.762	60	SW	1	Cir	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	2.00 p m	74	28.410	48	SW	2	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	9.00 p m	60	28.690	60	SW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.620	54.3
24	6.45 p m	45	28.691	84	W	1	Cu-st	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	2.00 p m	55	28.771	62	NW	1	Cu	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	9.00 p m	46	28.805	84	NW	1	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	28.755	48.7
25	6.45 a m	45	28.770	84	E	1	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	2.00 p m	53	28.567	80	E	1	Cu-nim ..	10	2.50 P M	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	9.00 p m	45	28.380	82	SW	3	Nim.....	10	.....	.....	.....	28.572	47.7

26	6.45 a m	38	28.480	81	SW	3	Nim	10					
26	2.00 p m	36	28.492	80	SW	3	Nim	10					
26	9.00 p m	35	28.597	80	SW	3	Cu	10	3.30 P.M	.89	28.490	36.3	
27	6.42 a m	34	38.829	71	W	2	Cu	9					
27	2.00 p m	41	28.888	74	NW	1	Cu	9					
27	9.00 p m	37	28.825	81	NW	1	Cu	10			28.847	37.3	
28	6.45 a m	42	28.635	83	SE	1	Cu	10					
28	2.00 p m	53	28.579	60	E	1	Cu	10					
28	9.00 p m	44	28.665	84	N	2	Cu	10	Night . . .		28.226	46.3	
29	6.45 p m	40	28.687	91	N	1	Cu	10					
29	2.00 p m	43	28.564	92	NE	1	Nim	10	Night . . .	.08			
29	9.00 p m	40	28.435	91	NE	2	Nim	10	2.15 P.M		28.562	41.0	
30	6.45 a m	33	28.731	70	NW	3	Cu	10					
30	2.00 p m	33	28.858	70	W	3	Cu	8	Night . . .	.37			
30	9.00 p m	31	28.977	68	N	3	Cu	10			28.855	32.3	
31	6.45 a m	27	29.071	75	NW	2	Cu	6					
31	2.00 p m	35	29.031	53	W	1	Cir-cu . . .	5					
31	9.00 p m	34	28.964	100	.....	0	Cu	10			29.022	32.0	
M's				63				6.3			28.930	46.1	

Amount of rain, 1.96 inches. Amount of evaporation, 1.77. Percentage of winds, S., 10; S. W., 32; W., 10; N. W., 29; N., 10; N. E., 6; E., 2; S. E., 1.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1875.

MONTH.	THERMOMETER EXPOSED IN OPEN AIR.				BAROMETER, HEIGHT REDUCED TO 32°.				Inches of rain and melted snow.	Amount of cloud- iness.	Percentage of sat- uration.	PERCENTAGE OF WINDS.							
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Vari- ation.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Fluctua- tion.				S.	SW.	W.	NW.	N.	NE.	E.	SE.
November ...	69	— 3	32.6	72	29.501	28.104	28.970	1.397	3.29	4.4	77	12	15	30	28	4	0	2	9
December ...	50	—15	22.6	65	29.598	28.467	28.977	1.131	.45	5.9	84	19	20	20	34	7	0	0	0
January	33	—25	3.6	58	29.439	28.618	29.073	.821	.90	4.8	97	13	17	40	16	2	2	5	5
February	27	—21	3.4	48	29.569	28.357	28.955	1.212	2.80	4.3	83	10	16	42	5	11	5	7	4
March	64	1	25.1	65	29.291	28.030	28.826	1.261	.90	4.4	70	10	7	31	3	17	15	3	14
April	62	11	43.3	51	29.196	28.182	28.882	1.014	1.87	5.1	68	4	22	10	26	7	18	6	7
May	83	31	59.0	52	29.443	28.137	26.858	1.306	2.61	4.0	58	12	21	4	13	14	10	10	16
June	80	51	64.1	29	29.173	28.564	28.793	.609	3.37	4.8	75	19	13	12	15	9	2	6	24
July	86	62	73.0	24	29.238	28.622	28.955	.616	.97	3.8	71	13	19	17	8	8	8	4	23
August	86	52	69.6	34	29.440	28.626	28.947	.814	2.57	3.2	71	30	11	0	28	1	16	6	8
September ...	81	36	58.9	45	29.374	28.525	29.009	.849	2.06	5.6	66	25	20	9	17	15	6	0	8
October	77	27	46.1	50	29.344	28.380	28.930	.964	1.96	6.3	63	10	32	10	29	10	6	2	1
Sums .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means .....	.....	.....	41.8	.....	.....	.....	28.931	.....	.....	.....	74	14	18	19	19	9	7	4	10



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN:—The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Wisconsin, appointed in pursuance of a law of the State, have the honor to submit this, their second annual report, for the past current year. The law does not make it a part of our duty to make the report, but we deem it proper to acquaint you with our proceedings under our commission, so that you may be fully advised as to what we are doing with the funds placed at our disposal. In case the commission should be continued, as it no doubt will be under some form, we think that it should be placed upon the same footing with the other institutions of the State, and the Commissioners be required to make an annual report for the fiscal year ending 30th of September, in each year. This would secure uniformity in accounts, and the printing of transactions to be placed in the hands of the legislature at the commencement of the session. Now, we are dependent upon the action of the legislature in the nature of a joint resolution to get our report printed, and last winter weeks elapsed before we had a hearing upon it.

We are happy to say that the public mind is fast becoming educated on the subject under consideration. Newspapers and standard periodicals devote much of their valuable space in giving infor-

mation on this subject. We should have been glad, in this report, to have given complete statistics as to the extent of the fish-interest in Wisconsin, but the compiling of complete information on that subject would require much careful labor and time, and we have not felt at liberty, from the small appropriation in our hands, to incur the necessary expense. This should be done without unnecessary delay, and as one of our Commissioners, (Dr. Hoy,) in the opinion of his associates, is peculiarly fitted for that task, we hope it may be done sometime during the coming season. We give such information on the subject as we have been able to obtain, and the extent of the fisheries at a few points on the lake.

At Milwaukee there are four steam-smacks, and two sailing-smacks engaged in fishing. These six smacks have a total of sixty-five miles of nets. Each smack takes an average of 400 pounds of fish each trip, during summer. During the month of October, 1874, each smack took from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds of fish, while in November they increased the take to 32,000 pounds each. The sailing-smacks took about the same number each trip, but they made less number of trips. The total of fish taken at Milwaukee during the season of 1874, was not far from 270 tons of dressed fish. Each steam-smack cost about \$7,000. The capital invested at that place is not far from \$75,000. In former days the fishermen used nets of a larger mesh and took white-fish that weighed from 8 to 14 pounds each, the latter figures being the largest known to have been caught. Now they have to use smaller-meshed nets and take smaller fish, the large ones being almost unknown now.

At Racine there are employed four sailing-crafts, using a total of thirty miles of nets; each trip average about 400 pounds, making a trip every day unless interfered by storms, During October and November the trips were tripled. A large per cent. of the fish taken during the last half of October and November were trout, as the spawning-grounds of this fish are no great distance from this place. Tons of this magnificent fish were taken when filled with ripe spawn. There were taken about eighty tons at Racine during the fish-season.

Kenosha employs four smacks, with about thirty miles of nets, and the catch is about equal to Racine.

In these places, Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee, there is a total of one hundred and twenty-five miles of gill-nets used. There

is a total of nets used in the waters of Lake Michigan to extend from one end of the lake to the other.

During the year 1875 there has been great complaints of scarcity of fish, and there has been a falling off of at least one-fourth; so that it is evident to all that the waters of Lake Michigan are being gradually depleted of fish.

One of the Commissioners has been engaged a part of the last summer, in ascertaining by writing and correspondence, the depth, temperature, and nature of the bottom of several of the larger of our inland-lakes. The species of fish inhabiting these lakes have mostly been ascertained. These investigations were prosecuted with a view of furnishing *data* by which we can tell what species of fish would be best to introduce in each individual lake. We would say, to a certainty, that all those deep, cold waters, where that small species of white-fish, known as the sisco, (*Argyrosomus sisco*), is found, there the large lake-trout, *Salmo namaycush*, Penn., will thrive. It is the intention of the Commissioners to stock such lakes abundantly with these large, superior fish, so that the inhabitants can go with hook and line, and bag trout weighing from eight to forty pounds.

If all the lakes could be carefully surveyed, and every species of animal ascertained that inhabit the waters, or burrow in the bottom, it would be of the greatest interest to science, and of permanent value to the cultivation of fish. For, by these means, we would ascertain the supply or deficiency of those worms, crustacea, and small species of fish, which furnish food for several of our most valuable food-fishes.

The State of Indiana has undertaken this investigation in all of the lakes in the State, conducted by scientific men under the supervision of Professor Cox, State Geologist.

Can't this be done in Wisconsin?

The report of Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, for 1873-4, a volume of upwards of 800 pages, contains full statistics of operations of the Government and of States provided with commissioners, in the matter of fish-breeding. The results are most gratifying, and future prospects are very encouraging. We have before us, also, the report of the commissioner of fisheries of Canada, for 1874, a volume of nearly 200 pages, which contains a complete statement of the Canadian fisheries.

The money-value of their fisheries for 1873, is given at \$10,754,998; for 1874, at \$11,681,886. The consumption for domestic supply is not embraced in these figures; for this, 10 per cent. should be added. In this exhibit, too, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories are not included. The increase of nearly one million of dollars, for 1874, was largely due to the process of artificial propagation, which our neighbors have been carrying on for several years past.

The question of attaching this branch of industry to our State University is worthy of consideration. The agricultural department could easily take it as a branch of that science, and in a few years it would be found that the harvesting of the waters would amply compensate for the trouble, besides furnishing skilled labor which is in great demand. Four of the universities of Virginia have added fish-culture as a branch of university-education, and other States, no doubt, will soon follow her example. Wisconsin, in this matter, ought not to be behind her sister States.

When we consider how short a time fish-culture, as now practiced, has been known, and how completely ignorant the world was of even their manner of impregnating the ova, we can but wonder at its success. Though an art long hidden, it is not a difficult one, and its practice is simply the bringing of man's intelligence to assist blind nature. Naturally, the female fish discharges her spawn, and the male the milt, about the same time; if the spawn comes in contact with the milt which only a small portion is likely to, it becomes impregnated, and the unfertilized not only spoils, but becomes a putrid mass, spoiling the fecundated eggs near them. Nearly all fish are spawn-eaters, and many eat their own spawn. Most all water-fowl are fond of spawn, and some ducks will dive several feet to obtain it. Perhaps the greatest destroyer of spawn in our lakes is the water-lizard; it is often found gorged with the eggs, and lives on them for months. Artificially, we do this thing better; we take the spawn of the female in a clean vessel, and spread over it the milt of the male. It is then put into a trough or box through which a gentle current of water flows, and nearly all are hatched, if intelligently done.

We feel justified, although to some an old story, in rehearsing some of its successes, and what manner of men and nations are patronizing it.

Fish-culture, as now practiced, with the exception of a few mere experiments, had its origin with the French nation, as they were the first to patronize and encourage it; although by the misfortune of war she lost her great breeding establishment at Huningen, she lost no time in establishing others on a more extended scale. In speaking of the importance of fish-culture, one of her ministers said in an address, "that this industry, properly encouraged, would keep her people from asking for meat as well as bread."

Although the breeding establishment at Huningen was lost to France, it was not lost to the world. Here we quote from an address delivered by George Shepherd Page. He says, "that up to the season of 1864 there had been distributed from this establishment one hundred and ten millions fry, and yet it is carried on upon a still grander scale under the auspices of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein." This society is the fish-culturalists association of the German confederation, and among its most active members are Count Bismark, the Grand Duke, Our Fritz, Count Munster, and others, and through the agency of this society hundreds of rivers and lakes are once more teeming with the finny tribe.

We quote from Prof. Baird's report. He says, "that the establishment at Nikolsky Rusva can fecundate yearly 5,000,000 white-fish, 2,000,000 trout-eggs, and 1,000,000 salmon-eggs, besides furnishing 1,000,000 eggs to the trade. Up to the year 1868, this establishment received a yearly subsidy of \$21,000, but since that year it became the property of the Government, and is at present under the control of the Agricultural Department."

M. Bouchon Brandley, assistant secretary of the College of France, in a report to the Minister of Public Works, says: "Before reviewing the establishments which I have visited, I must mention a fact selected from a large number. The inhabitants of the village of Vallorbe, near Jounge, about twenty years ago, lived from the fisheries of the River Orbe; by exhausting this river, which was rich in the salmon kind, without ever replenishing it, the fishers and their families were reduced to want, but their school-master, hearing of fish-culture, commenced experimenting; the villagers seeing that his experiments were successful, appropriated a few hundred francs to assist him in his enterprise, and now the river swarms with fish, and according to the official report there are eighty families that live entirely off these fisheries."

The above shows what one person can do.

The statutes of Massachusetts have three hundred and fifty-nine acts for the protection of fish, but with all this protection the fish grew scarce until artificial hatching was commenced, in 1857, and in four years the fish were plentier than they had been in fifty years.

Since submitting our last report, we have received from the United States Fish Commissioner twenty-five thousand Atlantic salmon-spawn, but owing to bad packing, only hatched eighteen thousand, or 72 per cent. The young fry were put into Elkhart, Cedar, Rock, and Devil's Lake. We also received thirty-eight hundred and fifty land-locked or sebac salmon, of which we hatched three thousand five hundred and thirty, or 91½ per cent. These we divided among the fish-breeders of the State, exacting of them a promise that should they be successful in breeding them, they would give the State the preference in the sale of their progeny. We thought by doing this that the State would get a start in them sooner than to trust so few in a lake. In this fish, we, in common with other fish commissioners, as well as fish-culturists, have a great deal of confidence. As a game and table fish, it is no way inferior to the sea-going salmon, and unlike it, is not an experiment in introducing them into our lakes, as their home is in the fresh-water lakes of the State of Maine, that in no material respect differs from ours.

There is now a great demand in all the northern States for this fish to stock their lakes with. This, with the limited preparations heretofore for taking the spawn, has made them difficult to obtain, but as the United States Commissioners, as well as private individuals, are making preparations for taking large quantities, we hope to be able, this year, to get enough to make an impression on one or more of our lakes. For those that are not posted, it might be well to say that this is the true salmon, that from some cause, has lost its instinct or desire to go to salt water, and this, together with the fact that they all spend a part of their lives in fresh water, encourages us to think that any of the salmon can live and grow in our fresh-water lakes.

We likewise have hopes in stocking our rivers with salmon and shad. Those put in the tributaries of the Mississippi would go to the Gulf of Mexico, as the streams would not likely suit them after the second year, but when nature moved them to propagate, they would return to the fresh, pure water, as they can breed in no other;

and it is a fact, well known, to those who have studied their habits, that fish always return to deposit their spawn where they were hatched, or as near there as they can get. As to the distance, both shad and salmon are known to make longer journeys, but the experiment is in course of elucidation in a number of other States, as well as our own, and we do not propose to make further efforts in this direction until we know the result of those already made. So far, everything is encouraging, and the cost to Wisconsin has been very trifling.

The fish, native to our waters, is what the Commissioners wish to turn their attention to at present. Among these are the white-fish, salmon-trout, lake-herring, black-bass, and the brook-trout. The latter may be raised in our spring-bed lakes and such brooks as the owners will allow the people to fish in, during certain months, when fishing will not interfere with crops; but the trout should remain in abeyance to the others, as it is more valuable for sport than food.

The Commissioners feeling the importance of stocking the interior lakes, and wishing to lose no time after examination and inquiry of the fishermen on Lake Michigan, started a temporary hatching-house at Pensaukee, on the railroad, twenty-five miles above Green Bay.

A leading object with us in selecting this point was that there was an old mill-house that we could get the use of free of other charge, than trifling repairs, and a mill-pond to take hatching-water from, in easy reach of the fisheries.

We are sorry to say that in the procuring of the Macinaw trout-spawn, we made a total failure. There were not ripe trout caught there this season. The fishermen seemed as much disappointed as we were, and Mr. Crumbough, a very intelligent gentleman, and who has been connected with the lake-fisheries for twenty-five years, said he was unable to account for it. We suppose they have changed their spawning-beds, and the fishermen did not know it. Neither have we taken as many white-fish spawn as we had hoped to; this probably is in part owing to our inexperience in the taking of this kind of spawn, but mainly to the early closing in of winter, which forced the fishermen to take up their nets in the midst of the spawning season of both the white-fish and herring. This partial failure suggests the importance elsewhere noticed, of having

more locations for the taking and vitalizing of spawn. Spawn cannot be carried a distance until the embrio is about half developed.

We append the statement of Mr. John Palmer, who has had charge of the taking of spawn, from which it will be seen, that in addition to the white-fish spawn, he has taken about two hundred thousand of the lake-herring spawn. This fish is known in Madison as white-fish, and Fourth Lake is very full of them, a few of them having been put in there by ex-Governor Farwell, who no doubt thought them to be white-fish, as many still do. While in flesh and size they are not quite the equal of the white-fish, they are better for lakes where netting is not allowed, as they will take the hook, (and being very prolific, a large one having about 20,000 eggs,) and being superior to the fish native to our interior lakes, we think them well worth introducing.

In connection with the importance of re-stocking Lake Michigan, we reproduce an article that appeared in the *Green Bay Advocate* of November 25, and add that these are the views expressed to us not only by fishermen and fish-dealers, but by all conversant with this industry.

In the discharge of our duties, we believe we have had the good wishes of all, and certainly the kind assistance of many among whom we mention in an especial manner the Gardiner Company, of Pensaukee, Mr. Joseph Gevalle, a fisherman of Pensaukee, and Mr. N. K. Fairbank, of Chicago. The latter gentleman, at his own expense, has built, at Geneva Lake, under the advice of Seth Green, who personally superintended it, a hatching-house, and in addition to such spawn as the State has furnished him, he has purchased 250,000 of the spawn of the salmon-trout and brook-trout, and bears the whole expense of the labor of hatching. As this is a public lake, and Mr. Fairbank's interest is only a summer's residence there, we think him entitled to far greater commendation than this bare mention.

If the legislature deems the stocking of the public waters of the State of sufficient importance to continue the breeding of fish, we would recommend an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars. This amount would build a hatching-house, and ponds for the keeping of such breeding-fish as are desirable, and will bear confinement, and two or three additional temporary establishments on Lake Michigan, to be used not only in stocking the interior lakes,

but in re-stocking this great public farm. Our estimate is, that eight thousand dollars would make the necessary preparations for carrying on the business, and that seven thousand will be required each year to carry it on; and judging from the success of other States and nations, this amount spent annually for a few years, would not only stock the interior waters with such fish as they are adapted to, but stock Lakes Michigan and Superior so as to give employment to thousands of fisherman, and at the same time greatly cheapen fish to the people. In fact, the importance of these lakes to the State as a source of food-supply, can not well be exaggerated. With them well stocked with fish, Wisconsin can never have a famine. The Chippewa Indians on Lake Superior have been known to live on white-fish alone for six months at a time.

It may be objected that other States would get the benefit of our fish. To this we would say that experience and observation have proved that neither the white-fish or trout are disposed to roam over large districts, and Michigan, the only State greatly interested, has made liberal appropriations for fish-culture, and no doubt will do her part in stocking these lakes.

The fact of their not being inclined to roam over the lake, makes it desirable to hatch at different localities, as we think it will be cheaper than to transport the fish as well as making the obtaining of spawn more certain.

We append the article referred to, from the *Green Bay Advocate*, and commend it to the careful attention of the custodians of the people:

FISH-HATCHING.

SOMETHING ABOUT IT IN GENERAL, AND THE EXPERIMENT AT PENSAAU-
KEE IN PARTICULAR.

“We presume that it is not generally known that the State has a fish-hatching house at Pensaukee, on the bay shore, twenty-three miles north of this city, but such is the fact. However, it is yet in its infancy. The legislature two years ago made a small appropriation for fish-culture, and appointed Messrs. Welch, Palmer, and Hoy as Fish Commissioners. The appropriation, as we understand,

was very small—only \$2,000—but there still remains an unexpended balance, which is being invested at Pensaukee, under the immediate charge of Mr. John Palmer, who is a son of Alfred Palmer the Commissioner. He is assisted by Wm. Petherick. Mr. Palmer, Sr., has also been here to see that everything was started right.

“The white-fish, trout, and herring in the waters of Wisconsin are becoming rapidly thinned out, occasioning no small degree of alarm among our fishermen, and well it may to us all. There is an immense sum of money invested in the fisheries here, and the fishing-interest is second only in importance to lumbering. Our fishermen, to save the money they have already invested and continue their business, are year by year making larger nets, striking down into deeper water, hoping thus to increase their gains, or at least enable them to make a fair living. Various devices have been resorted to by the State to prevent or delay the exhaustion of fish, prominent among these are laws prescribing the minimum size of the meshes of gill-nets. These measures are right enough, but they are behind the times. The fact is well established that but an infinitely small proportion of the fish spawn annually deposited in the lakes, bays, and rivers ever come to maturity. The eggs are mostly devoured by other fish. In the light of the experience of the present day, then the true remedy is to hatch the eggs by artificial means and place the young fish in the waters of the State. The process has long since passed beyond the limits of an experiment. Its success is a fixed fact. The streams of the East, that were depleted of shad, have been re-stocked, so that the present season the fisheries have been more remunerative than for many years before.

“Pensaukee has been selected as a location for one of the hatching-houses, for several reasons: There is an abundant supply of water in the Pensaukee River, and the dam is located so near the shore that the eggs may be taken there in a few minutes; the fisheries at Pensaukee offer abundant facilities for procuring eggs; and last, but not least, Mr. F. B. Gardner has a building suitably located, the use of which he offered to donate to the Commissioners.

“We visited the hatching-house on Friday last, in company with Mr. S. A. Coleman, of the Gardner House, Pensaukee, and Mr. Masterson, of Peshtigo. The room employed is the lower part of the old water-mill, about half a mile from the bay shore. They com-

menced operating here October 14, since which time the room has been fitted up, a flume built, tapping the dam more than a foot below low-water mark, and some four or five feet below the present height of the water; the necessary troughs have been put in, and 300,000 eggs secured. The mill is directly below the dam, and the flume enters at the side of the room. The flume consists of one box inside another, the space between being filled with sawdust to prevent freezing. Running at a right angle with the flume along the upper side of the room and connected with it is a long trough with waste-gate at the end. Beneath this are four hatching-troughs running crosswise of the room, with a faucet from the main water-trough over the upper end of each; thus the quantity of flow of the water may be regulated by the turning of the faucets. Each hatching-trough is nine feet long, perhaps two and a half or three feet wide, and five or six inches deep. They are rough wooden boxes, lined with zinc. These are divided into five equal compartments by partitions an inch and a half high, and also two smaller ones, one at each end. That at the upper end is where the water runs in from the faucet, and at the lower end is the waste-pipe. Under each faucet a sponge is placed, which catches the sediment from the water. The lower end of the trough is an inch lower than the upper end. The process of getting the eggs is as follows: Mr. Palmer goes out on the bay with the fishing-boats, taking with him some tin pans. When a female fish is taken containing "ripe" eggs, the fish is held by the gills with one hand, while the other hand is passed gently down the abdomen and the eggs run out into the pans. The eggs are then fructified by a similar operation with a male fish, producing a milky fluid. The eggs are then taken ashore and put in the hatching-troughs. They being heavier than the water, lie on the bottom, while a continuous stream of water flows over them. After they have lain there a few weeks, a minute black speck is seen in each egg. This is the embryo fish. After the lapse of about 100 days from the time of depositing the eggs, the fish, a mere speck, having absorbed the egg, has life and begins to shift for itself, lying in the water with its head constantly turned up stream. The eggs lie in the trough about 64 to the square inch, from which the total number may be determined with tolerable accuracy. Every day they are carefully stirred up with a feather, and any dead eggs that may be found, removed by a pair of pliers

The living eggs are almost transparent, while the dead ones turn white.

"It was Mr. Palmer's intention to put in some salmon-trout eggs, but in this he has failed. The trout caught in the bay this fall have been almost exclusively males, and it is evident that the females have gone to some other place to spawn. Up to the time of our visit he had secured 300,000 white-fish eggs and if possible will put in half a million or more. But three of the troughs are in use, and if possible he will put in a million herring eggs in the fourth one. The first eggs have now been in the troughs about two weeks and are looking well. Mr. Palmer informs us that the fishermen generally, and Joseph Levaile in particular, have been very kind to him and assisted him in every possible way. The white-fish are generally done spawning by about the 20th of October, but many have been found that are not ready yet.

"As to the disposition of the fish when hatched, we are told that it is probable that when a few weeks old some of them will be put into the interior lakes of the State, such as the Madison lakes, Geneva Lake and Green Lake, but the majority will be put into Green Bay. Another appropriation should be made by the State this winter, and should it be made with anything like the liberality that the importance of the subject demands, it is likely that permanent buildings will be erected at Pensaukee and the process of fish-hatching be carried on to a much larger extent. Meanwhile the Commissioners rely on the generosity of Mr. F. B. Gardner.

"We understand that Mr. Gardner intends, on his own responsibility, putting in one hatching-trough for brook-trout."

"To the Fish Commissioners of the State of Wisconsin:

"Having been sent by you to this place (Pensaukee) to build a hatching-house and get what lake-trout and white-fish spawn I could obtain, I proceeded as follows: It was late in the season when I arrived here, October 14; had then everything necessary for the business to obtain and arrange it in shape to take spawn, which was finished on the 22d of October, but as yet the fishermen were taking no trout. I was then ordered by you to examine the different fisheries on the bay, which I did, and found that none of the

fishermen were catching any trout on either shore. On inquiring, found that it was an uncommon occurrence, as the fishermen claim good catches of trout during the spawning season in past years. The reason they assign for not taking the trout this year is, that they have changed their spawning-beds into very shallow or very deep water, where the nets are not set; this reason, I think, holds good, as the fishermen all had fair catches of trout from the 3d of November (too late to get spawn) until the season closed. On seeing that I could get no trout-spawn, I turned my attention to white-fish, and on November 2 made my first trip after their spawn, and found them not ready yet; on the 5th I got about 25,000 spawn and could have taken many more if the males had been in proportion to the females. The catch was about 300 white-fish besides the usual catch of herrings. The white-fish were nearly all females but a very few males; they ran in this way two or three days, and then it changed to males, with hardly an exception, which lasted a few days; I got but very few spawn during this time. On the 11th and 12th the bay was so rough the fishermen did not go out to the nets; on the 13th I got about 100,000 spawn and lost all of them before I got ashore, on account of the rough weather. I then took them in small quantities until the 21st; the morning of the 22d the bay was frozen over.

“On making an estimate I found I had 350,000 white-fish spawn and 200,000 herring spawn, all in good condition.

“In closing I would say that the fishermen in general seem to take an interest in stocking the waters of the State with fish.

“JOHN PALMER.”

“PENSACOOKEE, December, 1875.

Names of the commissioners of the several States at present acting as such, so far as known.

ALABAMA: Chas. S. G. Doster, R. Tyler, D. R. Hundley.

CALIFORNIA: S. R. Throckmorton, B. B. Redding, J. D. Farwell.

CONNECTICUT: Wm. M. Hudson, Robert G. Pike, James A. Bill.

IOWA: Samuel B. Evans, B. F. Shaw, C. A. Haines.

Names of commissioners of the several States, &c.—Continued.

MAINE: E. M. Stillwell, Henry O. Stanley.

MARYLAND: T. B. Ferguson, Philip W. Downs.

MASSACHUSETTS: Theodore Lyman, E. A. Brackett, Asa French.

MICHIGAN: George Clark, A. D. Kellogg, John J. Bagley.

MINNESOTA: Horace Austin, David Day, O. W. Latham.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Oliver N. Noyes, John S. Wadleigh, A. C. Field.

NEW JERSEY: B. P. Howell, J. R. Shotwell, G. A. Anderson.

NEW YORK: Horatio Seymour, Geo. G. Cooper, Rob't. B. Roosevelt.

OHIO: John H. Klippart, John Hussey, E. Sterling.

PENNSYLVANIA: H. J. Reeder, Ben. L. Hewett, James Duffy.

RHODE ISLAND: John B. Barden, Newton Dexter, Alfred A. Reed, Jr.

VERMONT: E. C. Edmunds, M. Goldsmith.

VIRGINIA: Wm. B. Ball, Asa Wall.

WISCONSIN: Wm. Welch, Alfred Palmer, P. R. Hoy.

Receipts and expenditures.

1874.		
Dec. 31	By balance of appropriation of \$360, as per chapter 253, laws of 1874, and as per report of Commissioners of December, 1874, (error of 75 cents).....	\$45 25
	By appropriation, as per chapter 222, laws of 1875.....	2,000 00
	Total.....	2,045 25
1875.		
Apr. 3	To cash.....	\$45 25
May. 15	To cash.....	143 00
Aug. 19	To cash.....	75 00
Oct. 13	To cash.....	235 00
Nov. 26	To cash.....	200 00
		698 25
	Balance on hand.....	1,346 50

At the date of this report, we have not been able to ascertain the small balance of indebtedness incident to the hatching-house at Pensaukee, and the wages of the two men employed in doing the work at that place. That expense will be embraced in our future

accounts. The Commissioners receive no salary, and make no charge for services beyond actual time employed, and the expenses of travel, stationery, and postage. The amount of charges in this particular is very trifling.

WM. WELCH,
A. PALMER,
P. R. HOY,
Fish Commissioners.

MADISON, December, 1875.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioners of Public Printing
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
MADISON, October 10, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of chapter 32, of the general laws of 1874, the Commissioners of Public Printing have the honor to submit their annual report.

So much importance has become attached to the subject of State printing that a brief history of the systems under which it has been done, is deemed appropriate in this report.

The first general law relating to the subject was passed by the legislature of 1848. It empowered the Secretary of State to let the printing in three classes, viz.: first, the incidental printing of the

legislature; second, the journals of the two houses, and the laws; third, the printing of the several State departments. Bids were to be made for doing the work by the piece, (that is, a certain sum per 1,000 ems for composition, per token of press-work, etc.) and to furnish the State with paper required for the work at a specified rate per quire for each kind, the paper for the miscellaneous blanks for the departments to be furnished ready printed. Each class was let separately to the lowest bidder. As each class contained numerous items, it was somewhat difficult to determine, in all cases, who was the lowest bidder. However, the contracts were let, and the work reasonably well done, considering the facilities possessed by the printers of the State at that time.

This law was not materially changed until 1858, when it was repealed by chapter 114, of that year. The last-named act constituted the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer a board of Printing Commissioners and made the following changes in the method of letting the contract for doing the printing and binding of the State, viz.: The same division of the printing into classes was made, but the contract for doing the work and furnishing the material of all classes was let to one party. Advertisements were to be published for bids, and bids were to be made in the same way as provided for in the former law, with the exception that a "basis" of an estimate of amount of each item of work to be required by the State during the term of the contract, was to be furnished to persons desirous of making bids. Provisions were made for the employment of competent persons to make such estimate, and the amount of work done the preceding year was to be taken, as near as possible, as a criterion. In determining the relative character of the various bids the several items in the estimate were to be computed in the case of each bidder according to his bid. The lowest aggregate found in this way was to be deemed the lowest bid. Specimens of the work and material required by the State were to be kept on file in the office of the Secretary of State. It was thought at the time of its passage that this law would leave no chance for misunderstanding between the State and the contractor, but under its first operation two contracts were annulled by the State, and from the third, which was also virtually annulled, arose a case of litigation for a large amount, which is still pending before the Supreme Court of the State at the present time.

The law was at fault in giving the person, (necessarily a practical printer,) employed by the Commissioners to make the estimate, an opportunity to take himself, or give to others, great advantages, by making false estimates of the amount of the different items of work to be done.

Having but shortly before occasioned so much trouble, the subject of the State printing was brought prominently before the legislature of 1860, the deliberations of which resulted in a much more practical and wholesome law, though it proved to have its defects, also.

This law, chapter 315, of 1860, fixed a scale of maximum prices for the various items of work and material required by the State. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General were made the Commissioners of printing, and as such they were empowered to award the contract for doing the State printing for a term of two years to the party bidding the greatest per cent. to be deducted uniformly from the maximum prices established. Among the defects found in this law was, that the schedule of prices was not complete.

The law was amended in this respect in 1865, 1870, and 1873, but its greatest defect, which was that of including the furnishing of material by the State Printer, remained until the repeal of the law by the legislature of 1874. The most complete schedule under this law by which any contract was let previous to 1874, was that established by the amendment of 1870, which is as follows:

COMPOSITION PER 1,000 EMS.

Plain.....	\$0 60
Figure-work.....	90
Rule and figure work.....	1 20

PESS-WORK

Per token	60
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PAPER, PER QUIRE.

Book, 24 by 36 inches, weight not less than 50 pounds per ream.....	1 00
Print, for pamphlet-work and daily slips, 24 by 36 inches, weight not less than 35 pounds per ream.....	60
For bill-work, cap size.....	40
Calendered book-paper, weight not less than 50 pounds per ream.....	1 50

FOLDING.

Per 100 sections of eight pages.....	12
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STICHING, TRIMMING, AND COVERING PAMPHLETS.

Per 100 copies..... \$1 25

BINDING, PER VOLUME.

In paste-board, 16mo or 12mo.....	50
In cloth, 16mo or 12mo.....	60
In sheep-skin, 16mo or 12mo.....	1 00
In calf-skin, 16mo or 12mo.....	1 50
Flat-cap or cap, half-binding, sheep back.....	2 00
Medium size, full sheep.....	14 00
Medium size, half-binding.....	8 00
Medium size, Russia ends and bands.....	15 00
Medium size, extra Russia ends and bands.....	16 00
Medium, full Russia.....	18 00

BLANK BOOKS, PER QUIRE, INCLUDING RULING AND PRINTING.

Cap, half-binding, sheep back.....	1 25
Cap, full sheep.....	1 50
Cap, Russia ends and bands.....	2 00
Flat-cap, half-binding, sheep back.....	1 20
Flat-cap, full sheep.....	1 75
Flat-cap, Russia ends and bands.....	2 25
Folio-post, half-binding, sheep back.....	1 75
Folio-post, Russia ends and bands.....	2 50
Medium, half-binding, sheep back.....	3 00
Medium, Russia ends and bands.....	4 00
Medium, extra Russia ends and bands.....	4 50
Medium, full Russia.....	5 25
Super royal, full Russia.....	12 00
Paging, extra, per volume.....	1 00
Indexing, per quire, extra.....	25

BLANKS, PER QUIRE.

Note, letter or cap.....	1 25
Flat-cap.....	1 50
Folio-post.....	2 00
Medium.....	3 00
Bond-paper.....	4 00
Ruling, extra.....	10
Stiching and covering, extra, per one hundred copies.....	1 25
Indexing, extra, per copy.....	25
Printing envelopes, labels, &c., in quantities less than 1,000, per hundred...	75
Over 1,000, per hundred.....	50

Two contracts of two years each were performed under the schedule, the first commencing on the first of January, 1871, at 53 per cent. discount, and the second commencing on the first of January

1873, at 30 per cent. discount. The increasing cost of the printing under this law attracted the attention of the legislature of 1874, and resulted in the repeal of the law by that body.

The printing-law of 1874, chapter 243, made a radical change in the printing system by providing only for the printing and binding, leaving the paper to be purchased under another act, chapter 230 of that year. This law constitutes the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and the Attorney-General the Commissioners of Printing. It provides for having the work of printing done entirely by the piece, maximum prices for which are established as follows:

COMPOSITION, PER 1,000 EMS.

Plain	\$0 60
Figure-work	90
Rule and figure work	1 20

PRESS-WORK.

Per token of 250 impressions.....	60
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FOLDING.

Per hundred sections of 16 pages.....	10
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STITCHING, TRIMMING, AND COVERING PAMPHLETS.

Per 100 copies	1 25
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BINDING, INCLUDING STOCK, PER VOLUME.

In paste-board, 16mo or 12mo.....	35
In cloth, 16mo or 12mo.....	45
In full sheep-skin, 16mo or 12mo.....	80
In full calf-skin, 16mo or 12mo.....	1 25
In Turkey morocco, 16mo or 12mo.....	2 25
Flat-cap or cap, half-binding, sheep back.....	3 00
Flat-cap or cap, Russia ends and bands.....	6 00
Medium or folio-post, half-binding, sheep back.....	5 00
Medium or folio-post, full sheep.....	9 00
Medium or folio-post, Russia ends and bands.....	10 50
Medium or folio-post, extra Russia ends and bands.....	12 00
Medium or folio-post, full Russia.....	18 00

BINDING BLANK BOOKS PER QUIRE, INCLUDING RULING, AND INCLUDING STOCK FOR BINDING

Flat-cap, half-binding, sheep back.....	70
Flat-cap, full sheep.....	90
Flat-cap, Russia ends and bands.....	1 00
Flat-cap, extra Russia ends and bands.....	1 25
Folio-post, half-binding, sheep back.....	1 00
Folio-post, Russia ends and bands.....	1 50
Medium, half-binding, sheep back.....	1 25

Medium, Russia ends and bands.....	\$1 75
Medium, extra, Russia ends and bands	2 00
Medium, full Russia.....	3 00
Super royal, Russia ends and bands.....	2 00
Super royal, extra, Russia ends and bands.....	2 25
Super royal, full Russia.....	3 50
Paging, extra, per volume.....	1 00
Indexing, extra, per quire.....	25
RULING.	
Blanks, per quire.....	<u>10</u>

As in the former law, the contract for doing the State printing is given to the person bidding the greatest per cent. to be deducted from the schedule prices. Though the law has been in actual operation only since the first of January last, at which time the contract of E. B. Bolens, at 35 per cent. discount from schedule prices, commenced, a large sum has been saved to the State in that time.

A principal advantage to the State under the present law is that the State purchasing the paper, enables printers of moderate means to compete for the State printing, who could not command the capital required to carry the large stock of paper that it is necessary to keep on hand in order that work may be done promptly.

The only defect in the law seems to be the omission from the schedule of some of the classes of work which it should include, prominent among which is the stitching and covering of blanks.

PRINTING DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The printing for the State during the first quarter of the past fiscal year was done by Atwood & Culver under their contract entered into the first of January, 1873, and which expired on the 31st of December, 1874. On the 1st of January, 1875, as already stated, E. B. Bolens entered upon his duties as State Printer, and has discharged them in a satisfactory manner.

The cost of the printing and binding of the various departments during the past fiscal year, including all paper and material used, has been as follows :

Printing for legislature.....	\$5,114 55
Legislative Manual.....	4,128 15
Reports and documents.....	15,743 00
Blanks.....	5,131 28
Laws.....	6,587 38
Total.....	<u>36,704 36</u>

Notwithstanding a large part of this, including nearly all the reports of 1874, was done at the old rates under the former contract, the total cost shows a remarkable reduction as compared with the cost of the same work during the four preceding years.

The cost of publishing in the official and other papers during the year has been as follows:

General laws.....	\$13,992 00
Local laws.....	1,256 25
Sales of land.....	1,191 40
Notices and proclamations.....	976 62
Total.....	<u>17,416 27</u>

PAPER.

In accordance with chapter 230, laws of 1874, the Commissioners of Public Printing advertised in the places and in the manner prescribed, for such paper as it was estimated the State would need in all its departments embraced in the law providing for public printing. Proposals were received from a large number of responsible bidders. The following bids were the lowest in the respective classes, and contracts were awarded to the firms named, at the prices set opposite:

Cleveland Paper Company, print-paper.....	9½ cents per pound.
Cleveland Paper Company, book-paper.....	11 cents per pound.
West & Co., flat-paper.....	20¼ cents per pound.
West & Co., folio-bond.....	\$8.00 per ream.

Both contracts were satisfactorily filled, the State securing a large supply of excellent paper at very low rates. The whole amount of paper purchased under these contracts was, as set forth below, at a total cost of \$14,720.72:

Book-paper.....	25 x 38	1,500 reams.
Print-paper.....	25 x 38	50 reams.
Folio-bond paper.....	17 x 23	5,000 sheets.

FLAT PAPERS

Medium.....	19 x 24	40 reams.
Folio.....	17 x 23	100 reams.
Demy.....	16 x 21	391 reams.
Flat-cap.....	14 x 17	1,000 reams.
Fools-cap.....	13 x 16	250 reams.

The amount of paper used since the first day of January, the

date upon which the State commenced the use of paper under chapter 230, laws of 1874, was as follows:

Description.	Reams.	Quires.
Book paper.....	778	15
Print.....	19	2
Medium.....	18	9
Folio.....	14	19
Demy.....	25	14
Flat-cap.....	295	6
Fools-cap.....	65	.....
Bond.....	8	3

The cost of the paper used, as shown above, is as follows:

For reports and documents.....	\$1,051 59
For laws.....	2,573 37
For legislative printing.....	1,023 50
For blanks and miscellaneous printing.....	1,141 15
Total.....	5,789 61

The amount of paper remaining on hand on the 30th day of September, 1875, was as follows:

Description.	Reams.	Quires.
Book.....	721	7
Print.....	30	18
Medium.....	21	11
Folio.....	85	1
Demy.....	365	6
Flat-cap.....	704	14
Fools-cap.....	185	.....
Bond.....	2	5

Some defects have been discovered in the law under which the purchase of paper is made. By its provisions the Commissioners of Public Printing are authorized to buy only certain classes of paper, not including colored medium and some other papers, of which the State consumes a considerable quantity.

The law above mentioned also requires that notice for proposals for furnishing the State with paper, shall be published in two newspapers in the city of New York, among other publications. This provision has been complied with, but only with the result of large

charges for the publication and no bids received from any point east of Chicago.

It is recommended that the law be so amended as to allow the Commissioners to include in their purchases any paper required by the State, and that so much of the law as requires notice to be published in New York be repealed.

DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRINTING.

Section 5, of chapter 32, laws of 1874, provides that, in preparing the reports of executive officers, and the reports of the different educational, charitable, and penal institutions for the printers, the Commissioners of Public Printing shall give summaries of the receipts and disbursements in such offices and institutions, but shall not give, in detail, the items making up such accounts, but they shall transmit such itemized accounts to the Secretary of State, whose duty it shall be to enter the same at large under the proper headings, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Chapter 66, of the general laws of 1872, provides that the annual reports of the State charitable and penal institutions shall contain detailed statements of the expenditures for the year, prepared in such form as the State Board of Charities and Reform may prescribe.

As it is the duty of the Printing Commissioners to strike out such statements from said reports as above set forth, it is respectfully recommended that said chapter 66, of the laws of 1872, be so modified as to not require such detailed statements to be included in the reports of such institutions, but that the officers making such reports shall send detailed statements of receipts and disbursements to the Secretary of State to be recorded as required by chapter 32, of the laws of 1874.

The practical result of this will be the same as that now arrived at under the operation of present laws, and it is believed that the adoption of such a course will materially lessen the labor of preparing such reports for the printer, and will also result in having them, in some cases at least, more concise and systematic, as nothing will be included therein by the officers making the same except what it will be necessary to have printed.

CONCLUSION.

The Commissioners of Printing are united in the belief that the present system of procuring the State printing is far superior to any preceding one. With but nine months of its benefits, the actual figures show a large reduction from the average yearly cost during the four preceding years.

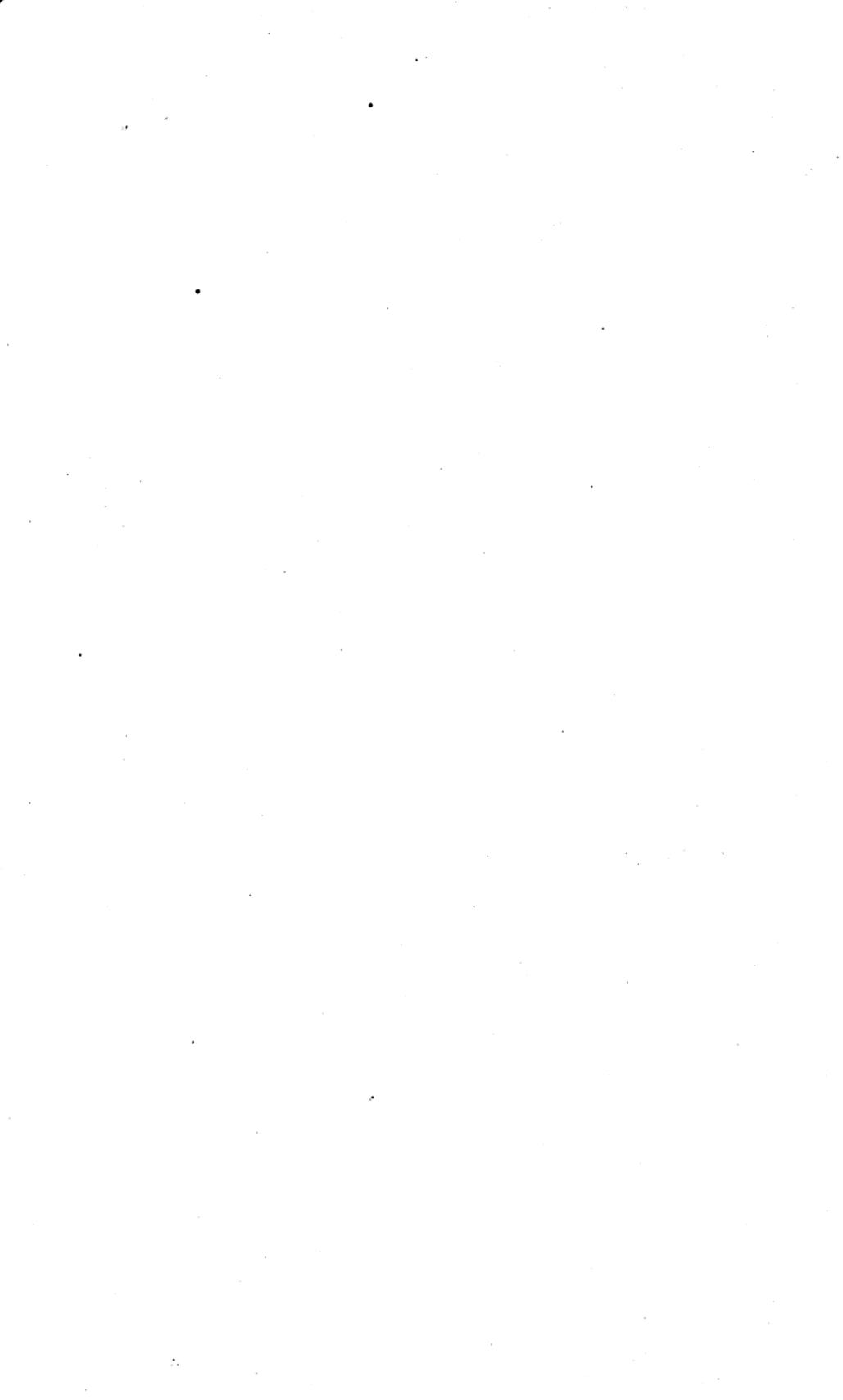
It may be added that the present system of providing for the State printing is in accordance with that adopted in several of the Northwestern States.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER DOYLE,	} Commissioners of Printing.
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
FERD. KUEHN,	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
A. SCOTT SLOAN,	
<i>Attorney-General.</i>	







DOCUMENT 16.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CHARITIES AND REFORM

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR, DECEMBER, 1875.

MADISON, WIS.:

E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

STATE BOARD CHARITIES AND REFORM.

MARY E. B. LYNDE,	-	MILWAUKEE,	-	Term expires, April 1, 1876.
WILLIAM W. REED,	-	JEFFERSON,	-	Term expires, April 1, 1877.
EMMONS E. CHAPIN,	-	COLUMBUS,	-	Term expires, April 1, 1878.
HIRAM H. GILES,	-	MADISON,	-	Term expires, April 1, 1879.
ANDREW E. ELMORE,	-	Ft. HOWARD,	-	Term expires, April 1, 1880.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HIRAM H. GILES,

PRESIDENT.

EMMONS E. CHAPIN,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALFRED C. PARKINSON,

SECRETARY.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, W. R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The undersigned members of the State Board of Charities and Reform have the honor to submit to you, herewith, their fifth annual report, as required by law.

Respectfully,

MARY E. B. LYNDE,
W. W. REED,
E. E. CHAPIN,
H. H. GILES,
A. E. ELMORE.

A. C. PARKINSON,
Secretary.

MADISON, December, 1875.

Chapter First.

Laws, Defining the Powers and Duties of the Board with Extracts from its Transactions.

LAWS RELATING TO THE BOARD.

Chapter 136—General Laws 1871.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

[As amended by chapter 137, General Laws, 1872.]

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction may be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations between the State and its dependent and criminal classes may become better understood, there is hereby created a State Board of Charities and Reform.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 2. The said board shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor, and shall hold their offices for the term of five years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that at the first appointment the term of one member shall be fixed for one year, of another for two years, of another for three years, of another for four years, and of the other for five years. Where any vacancy shall occur in the board by resignation, death or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a new member to serve the residue of the unexpired term.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 3. The board shall meet in the office of the secretary of State within sixty days after their appointment, to organize and transact such other business as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. They shall afterwards meet in October, on or before the 15th day, and in January, on or before the 10th day, in each year; and they may hold such other meetings as they may decide upon.

SECRETARY.

SECTION 4. The board shall appoint a qualified elector as secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep the books and records of the board, to prepare such papers, to make such visits and to engage in such researches and investigations as may be required of him by the board. He shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner discharged by the board.

STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the board to investigate and supervise the whole system of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State or receiving aid from the State treasury, by personal visits to such, making themselves familiar with all matters necessary to be understood in judging of their usefulness and of the honesty and economy of their management; and it shall be their duty to recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their greater economy and efficiency.

POOR-HOUSES.

SECTION 6. It shall be the further duty of the board to commence and to conduct a course of investigation into the condition of poor houses in the State, personally visiting and inspecting them from time to time, ascertaining how many persons of each sex are therein maintained, at what cost, and under what circumstances, as to health, comfort and good morals; how many insane persons are therein confined, and whether such arrangements are made for their care as humanity demands; also how many idiotic persons are therein supported; also how many poor children the said poor

houses contain, and what provision is made for their suitable care and education. They shall also collect statistics as to the number of the poor who are supported or relieved by towns or otherwise at the public expense, outside of poor houses, the cost at which such support or relief is furnished, and any other important facts therewith connected. They shall also inquire to what extent the provisions of the law in regard to binding out poor children are complied with; and in general, they shall seek to collect such facts as may throw light upon the adequacy and efficiency of existing provisions for the support and relief of the poor, and any causes operating to increase or diminish the amount of pauperism in the State, or to place the burden of relieving it where it does not properly belong.

JAILS, ETC.

SECTION 7. It shall be the further duty of the board to commence and conduct a course of investigation in regard to jails, city prisons, houses of correction and other places in the State in which persons convicted or suspected of crime, or any insane persons are confined, ascertaining, by visit or otherwise, their sanitary condition, their arrangement for the separation of hardened criminals from juvenile offenders and from persons suspected of crime or detained as witnesses; also, whether any useful employment is furnished for prisoners, whether the insane are treated with due regard for humanity, and what efforts are put forth for the reformation of criminals; and in general, they shall endeavor to ascertain for the information of the legislature, any important facts or considerations bearing upon the best treatment of criminals and the diminution of crime.

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 8. The board shall have full power at all times to look into and examine the condition of the institutions and establishments referred to in this act, to inquire into and examine their methods of treatment, instruction, government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, managers, directors, superintendents and other officers and employes of the same, the conditions of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free

access to all parts of the grounds and buildings, and to all books and papers of said institutions and establishments; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give, either verbally or in writing, as the board may direct, such information, and to afford such facilities for inspection as the board may require.

REPORT.

[As amended by chapter 137, general laws, 1872.]

SECTION 9. On or before the 15th day of December, in each year, the board shall present to the governor a report of their proceedings and of their expenses under this act. Said report shall contain a concise statement of the condition of each of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State, or receiving aid from the State treasury, together with their opinion of the appropriation proper to be made, for each, for the following year. It shall also embody the results of their investigations during the year in regard to the support of the poor, and the treatment of criminals, and shall also contain any information, suggestions or recommendations which they may choose to present upon the matters by this act assigned to their supervision and examination. Three thousand (3,000) copies of this report shall be printed by the State printer, in the same manner as those of State officers are printed, for the use of the board and of the legislature.

NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN CONTRACTS, ETC.

SECTION 10. All members of the board, and the secretary of the board, are hereby prohibited from being interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or arrangement for building, repairing, furnishing, or providing any supplies of either of the institutions placed under their supervision.

COMPENSATION, ETC.

[As amended by chapter 137, general laws, 1872.]

SECTION 11. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for the services rendered under this act. Upon filing with the secretary of state sworn statements of the amount of the expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in carrying out the other provisions of this act, they shall have the amount of said

expenses refunded to them from the State treasury; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the State treasury for the amount of expenses so incurred and proven. The secretary of the board shall receive for all services rendered by him under this act, fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable upon the warrant of the board, quarterly, from the State treasury. His actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing his duties shall be refunded in the same manner as those of the members of the board. And there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act. The board shall be supplied with all necessary stationery, blanks, printing, postage stamps, stamped envelopes for their own use, and for the use of their secretary, in the same manner in which State officers are now supplied with these articles. And there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act.

Chapter 66—General Laws 1872.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF KEEPING THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

TO BE PREPARED BY STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

SECTION 1. The State Board of Charities and Reform are hereby authorized and directed to prepare a system or plan for keeping the books and accounts of the state charitable and penal institutions, to be as near uniform as can be adapted to the wants and necessities of the different institutions.

TO BE APPROVED BY GOVERNOR.

SECTION 2. Upon the completion of such system or plan, it shall be submitted to the governor, and, when approved by him, shall be adopted by all the state charitable and penal institutions.

ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONTAIN DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES,

SECTION 3. Hereafter the annual reports of the state charitable and penal institutions shall contain a detailed statement of their expenditures for the year, prepared in such form as shall be prescribed by the state board of charities and reform.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Chapter 188—General Laws of 1874.

INCREASING THE POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS.

SECTION 1. Section 8, of chapter 136, of the general laws of 1871, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 8. The board shall have full power at times to look into and examine the condition of the institutions and establishments referred to in this act, to inquire into and examine their methods of treatment, instruction, government, and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, managers, directors, superintendents, and other officers and employees of the same, the conditions of the building, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to all parts of the grounds and buildings, and to all books and papers of said institutions and establishments; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give either verbally or in writing as the board may direct, such information, and to afford such facilities for inspection as the board may require. And the several members of the board and the secretary thereof are each hereby authorized to administer oaths in examining any person or persons, relative to any matters connected with the inquiries or investigations authorized by this act. And if any person so examined shall knowingly swear falsely on his or her examination, they or he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall

be punished in the manner provided in section two, of chapter 167, of the revised statutes, entitled "of offenses against public justices."

HOW TESTIMONY SHALL BE TAKEN.

SECTION 2. In case the said board shall desire to avail themselves of the provisions of chapter 25, of the general laws of 1868, "an act to provide for taking the deposition of witnesses in certain cases," they shall place a vote to that effect upon their records and directing their secretary to make an application to some court commissioner, justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by the laws of this State to take depositions, to be used and read in the circuit courts in this State, and upon such application it shall be the duty of such court commissioner or other officer to proceed in all respects as though the application had been made by the officers of State institutions, as provided in said chapter 25; and all the provisions of said chapter 25 shall apply to the taking of depositions of witnesses on the application of the State Board of Charities and Reform, the same as though application was made by trustees, managers, or regents of State institutions.

FEEES FOR SERVING PAPERS.

SECTION 3. Any officer serving papers under the provisions of this act or the act to which this is amendatory, shall be entitled to the fees now allowed by law for similar services, to be audited and paid in the manner provided in said chapter 25, for the payment of the fees of the commissioner or other officer and the fees of witnesses.

DUTIES, COMPENSATION, ETC.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities and Reform, when directed by the Governor so to do, to investigate into the past or present management of any or either of the penal, correctional, reformatory or charitable State institutions, and they shall keep the governor advised of the progress being made in such investigations, and such reports shall from time to time be made as the governor may require; and upon the completion of such in-

vestigations they shall report to the governor the facts of the case in full. For services thus rendered under direction of the governor, each member of the board shall receive the sum of five dollars per day for the time actually devoted to such investigations, and accounts therefore, when approved by the Governor, shall be audited by the Secretary of State and paid from the State Treasury.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1874.

BY-LAWS.
OF THE
State Board of Charities and Reform,

[AS REVISED BY THE BOARD IN 1875.]

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The board shall meet at the office of the Secretary, in the city of Madison on the third Tuesday of April at 7 o'clock P. M.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The meeting in April shall be the annual meeting, at which time the annual election of officers shall take place.

QUORUM.

Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

EXTRA MEETINGS.

SECTION 2. Extra meetings may be held at such other times and places as the board may from time to time direct by resolution.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings of the board can be held at any time on the request of two members, filed with the Secretary, stating the object for which the meeting is wanted. Upon receiving such request, the Secretary shall immediately notify all the members of the board of the time and place of such meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 3. At all regular meetings of the board the following shall be the order of business:

FIRST. Reading and approval of the minutes of all previous meetings that have not been read and approved.

SECOND. Reports of officers.

THIRD. Reports of committees.

FOURTH. Communications.

FIFTH. Business lying over.

SIXTH. Miscellaneous business.

At special meetings, the business, for which the meeting has been called, shall have precedence of all others; and no other business than that for which the meeting has been called shall be transacted at a special meeting, except by unanimous consent.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 4. The officers of the board shall consist of a President, vice-president, and Secretary. The President and Vice-President shall be elected at the annual meeting in April of each year. The Secretary shall be elected at the annual meeting in April, and shall serve for the term of three years.

All officers shall serve until their successors are elected and prepared to enter upon the discharged of their duties.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

SECTION 5. The president shall discharge the duties usually devolving upon the office. It shall also be his duty to prepare quarterly the warrant required to draw the salary of the Secretary of the board, as required by section 11 of the organic act, and to make the sworn statement to be filed with the Secretary of State, in order to procure from the State Treasurer the amount expended by the the board. *as a board*, in the discharge of the duties of their office, as required by section 11 of the organic act. In absence of the president the vice-president shall act in his place in all respects.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall have an office in the city of Madison, where the books and papers belonging to the office shall always be kept; and where they shall always be accessible to the board or any member thereof.

He shall be present at all the meetings of the board, keep correct record of their proceedings and perform such other duties as usual-

ly devolve upon the office. He shall also perform such other duties as the board shall require of him by resolution or otherwise.

VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 7. The board shall visit the charitable and penal institutions supported by the State, viz:

Hospital for Insane at Madison.

Hospital for Insane at Oshkosh.

Institution for the Blind at Janesville.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb at Delavan.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison.

Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

State Prison at Waupun,

At least twice in each year, at such times as they shall fix upon by resolution or otherwise. It shall be the duty of the members of the board, including the Secretary, to be present at these visits.

VISITS TO JAILS AND POOR HOUSES.

SECTION 8. Visits shall be made to the jails, poor-houses and county prisons in the different counties of the State, if possible, so that each one shall be visited at least once in each year. These visits to be made by the whole board as far as practicable.

SECRETARY TO ARRANGE PLAN OF VISITATION.

The system or plan for visiting these places shall be made the charge of the Secretary, who is expected to visit in person as many of them as he can, consistently with his other duties. He shall in consultation with the members of the board, so arrange his visits that he may be accompanied by one or more members, if possible. The members of the board are expected to visit the jails and poor-houses in their own localities or in different parts of the State, where they may happen to be, individually, as they have opportunity; and at all such visits, they shall gather such facts and information as they shall deem useful, and forward the same to the secretary of the board.

When the Secretary or any individual member of the board visits one of the public institutions of the State, or one of the poor-houses, jails or prisons of any county, he shall be understood as representing the entire board and shall possess all the right to make exam-

inations and demand information that is conferred upon the board in section 8, of the original act.

ACCOUNTS.

SECTION 9. All bills for expenses actually and necessarily incurred by the board in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the original act, and all bills for the traveling expenses of the members and the traveling expenses of the Secretary, shall be laid before the board for their approval, before they are presented to the Secretary of State for payment, and a record of the same shall be made by the Secretary of the board.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

MEETING AT MADISON.

JANUARY 20, 1875.—The State Board of Charities and Reform was this day called together, pursuant to an order of the Governor, directing an investigation into the past and present management of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan.

The following is a copy of the Governor's order, viz. :

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

“MADISON, *January 20, 1873.*

“*To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

“Recent occurrences at the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, require a rigid investigation into the past and present management of that Institution.

“You are therefore requested, at once, to proceed to said institution and commence such investigation, and you are requested to report progress to me from time to time, as the public interest shall require.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“W. R. TAYLOR,

“*Governor.*”

Whereupon, Mr. Chapin introduced the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

WHEREAS, His Excellency, the Governor, has directed this board to make an investigation into the past and present management of the Wisconsin Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Delavan: Therefore, be it,

Resolved, That this board in making the investigation, as so directed, desire to avail themselves of the provisions of chapter 25 of

the general laws of 1868, entitled, "an act to provide for taking the deposition of witnesses in certain cases," and the Secretary of the board is hereby directed to make application to some court commissioner, justice of the peace; or other officer authorized by the laws of the State to take depositions, to be used and read in the circuit courts of the State.

Resolved, That this board will meet at Delavan on Monday evening, January 25, 1875, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the investigation, directed by his Excellency, the Governor.

Board adjourned.

MEETING AT DELAVAN.

JANUARY 25, 1875.—Pursuant to last adjournment, the board this day met at the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Delavan. Present Messrs. Giles and Chapin and Mrs. Lynde.

On the following day, January 26, 1875, the Secretary of the board made application to A. S. Spooner, a court commissioner at Delavan, to take testimony. subpoena witnesses, etc., in the course of the proposed investigation.

The board was in session at this time, examining witnesses until Friday, the 29th instant when an adjournment was had till February 2, 1875.

ADJOURNED MEETING AT DELAVAN.

FEBRUARY 2, 1875.—This day the board met and resumed the examination of witnesses in the matter of the investigation. The investigation was concluded on Friday, February 5, after the examination of more than thirty witnesses, most of whom were deaf mutes, who required an interpreter.

An adjournment was then had to a future day, to be fixed by the Secretary, at which time it was proposed the testimony taken should be considered and a report to the Governor agreed upon.

MEETING AT MADISON.

FEBRUARY 15, 1875.—The board met at its office in the city of

Madison at 8 o'clock P. M.; present Messrs Giles, Elmore, and Reed.

On the following day Mr. Chapin reported.

The object of the meeting was to consider the testimony relating to the Deaf and Dumb Institution investigation. The entire testimony was reviewed.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE SUPERINTENDENT LITTLE.

At this meeting the following communication was received and placed on file:

"INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

"JANESVILLE, *February 13, 1875.*

"*To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

"You have already been made aware of the calamity which has befallen this institution, in the death of its eminent Superintendent, Thos. H. Little, M. A. I have now respectfully to report further that, at a specially called meeting, held this day at the office of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Sarah F. C. Little was unanimously appointed to the superintendency of the institution. Believing, that from personal acquaintance with this distinguished lady you will fully endorse her appointment to this important position.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"J. B. WHITING,

"*Secretary.*"

Whereupon the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Elmore, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this board has learned with deep regret of the decease of Thos. H. Little, M. A., late superintendent of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind at Janesville, and realizes that in his death, not only his family and the Institute, but the State have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That this board desires to improve this occasion to express its gratification at and entire approval of the action of the trustees of the institute in their choice of a successor.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this board be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the widow of the deceased and to the board of trustees of the Blind Institute.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

While in session at this time, February 18, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this board continue the prosecution of the inquiries into the causes of pauperism by making personal visits to poor-houses and by interesting leading minds in aid of the work of inquiring into the causes of pauperism with a view of presenting in our next annual report full statistics gathered from all the counties of the State, where poor-houses exist.

On Friday, February 19, 1875, the board adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

MEETING AT MADISON.

FEBRUARY 24, 1875.—The board met at its office in Madison. All the members were present except Mrs. Lynde.

The usual business of the board was gone through with ; and on the following day an adjournment was had to meet in Milwaukee.

MEETING IN MILWAUKEE.

MARCH 15, 1875.—This day the board met at the residence of Mrs. Lynde, in Milwaukee. At this meeting the board completed and signed its report of the investigation into the management of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE.

At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members and Secretary of this board will attend the Conference of State Boards of Public Charity to be held in the city of Detroit on the 12th of May 1875, and the Secretary is directed to furnish the members with proper credentials.

The following action was held:

Resolved, That Mrs. Lynde of this board be requested to prepare a paper on the prevention of crime to be read at the Conference of State Boards of Public Charities to be held in Detroit in May next.

BILLS ALLOWED.

The account of A. S. Spooner, court commissioner in the Deaf

and Dumb Institute investigation was presented at \$97.06, but was allowed at \$91.06 upon the following motion of Dr. W. W. Reed, viz:

“ I move to amend the account of A. S. Spooner by deducting therefrom six dollars (\$6.00,) being for three day’s services charged, counting eight hours a day’s work, while the service was all performed during seven days.”

It was further

VOTED, By the State Board of Charities and Reform. That the removal of insane criminals to the Hospitals for the Insane is a great wrong to the innocent insane; injurious in its effects, and imposes upon the Superintendents of such Hospitals a labor incompatible with the proper discharge of their other duties, and our State Hospitals in their crowded condition, with their inadequate provisions for classification, furnish no suitable accomodation.

Further action with reference to this matter is reported under the head of State Prison, in the chapter on State Charitable and Correctional Institutions.

MEETING AT MADISON.

APRIL 26, 1875.—Pursuant to notice duly given, the board met at its office in Madison. All the members were present except Mrs. Lynde.

Mr. Elmore having been re-appointed a member of the board, took and subscribed the required oath of office.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

On motion, the by-laws of the board were amended, changing the time for the annual meeting of the board for the election of officers, from the first Tuesday in October to the third Tuesday in April of each year, so as to conform in this respect to the requirements of the organic act creating the board. The Secretary was instructed to make a draft of the by-laws, embracing therein the fore-going amendments.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion, the board proceeded to the annual election of officers, of the board as required by law. The election resulted as follows:

President, H. H. Giles — Madison.

Vice President, E. E. Chapin — Columbus.

REPORTS FROM PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

On motion, the Secretary of the board was instructed to prepare blank forms for the use of the Private Charitable Institutions of the State in reporting desired information for the board and for the legislature.

The board took a recess until the following day, when, after transacting some business, adjourned subject to the call of the Secretary.

MEETING IN MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 21, 1875. — Pursuant to notice given by the Secretary, the board this day met at the residence of the Hon. W. P. Lynde, in Milwaukee.

All the members were present.

After transacting such business as regularly came before the board, a plan for visiting the various jails, poor-houses and private charitable institutions by the several members and the Secretary was agreed upon.

It was further agreed that upon the following day the board would visit such of the Milwaukee institutions as it were possible to.

MEETING IN MILWAUKEE.

OCTOBER 11, 1875.—Board met at the residence of Mrs. Lynde, in Milwaukee. After the regular business had been gone through with, the special matter of the forthcoming report of the board was taken up and considered.

On the following day the board visited the newly organized Milwaukee Industrial School, and the Home for the Friendless.

FINAL VISITS TO THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The board as a body have officially visited all the State institutions, as required by law, with a view of making the needed recom-

mendations for appropriations and to consider and report upon such other matters as we thought should be brought to the notice of the legislature. The results of our labors will be found in the chapter on State charitable and correctional institutions, to which special attention is called.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

The following is an exhibit of the expenses of the State Board of Charities and Reform for the year ending October 1, 1875:

Mrs. M. E. B. Lynde, expenses.....	\$43 24
E. E. Chapin, expenses.....	196 69
H. H. Giles, expenses.....	169 05
A. E. Elmore, expenses.....	132 50
A. C. Parkinson, expense of board.....	64 11
A. C. Parkinson, expense as secretary.....	312 61
A. C. Parkinson, salary of secretary.....	1,500 00
Total expense of board.....	2,418 20
STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION.	
M. E. B. Lynde, expense and per diem.....	\$35 00
W. W. Reed, expense and per diem.....	129 93
E. E. Chapin, expense and per diem.....	195 00
H. H. Giles, expense and per diem.....	165 00
A. E. Elmore, expense and per diem.....	96 00
B. M. Worthington, clerk hire.....	343 97
Edwin Foote, clerk hire.....	212 05
A. C. Jennings, clerk hire.....	20 00
T. Z. Michalowski, clerk hire.....	22 50
Total.....	1,219 45

Expense of investigation into the management of the Deaf and Dumb Institute:

M. E. B. Lynde, expense and per diem.....	\$55 70
W. W. Reed.....	61 80
E. E. Chapin, expense and per diem.....	166 95
H. H. Giles, expense and per diem.....	121 20
A. E. Elmore.....	76 30
A. C. Parkinson, expense of travel and board.....	36 63
A. S. Spooner, court commissioner.....	91 02
Benjamin Bosler, serving papers.....	13 85
L. Eddy, Interpreter.....	10 06
J. H. W. Wigman, taking deposition.....	10 00
Wm. C. Allen, expense as witness.....	4 32
Total.....	657 93

Chapter Second.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BOARDS OF PUBLIC CHARITY AND AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this board, held March 15, 1875, an invitation having been received to attend the meeting of American Social Science Association and conference of Boards of Public Charity of the United States, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members and Secretary of the board will attend the conference of State Boards of Public Charity, to be held in the city of Detroit, commencing May 12, 1875, in connection with the sessions of the American Social Science Association.

In accordance with this resolution, the conference was attended by Messrs. Giles, Reed, Elmore and the Secretary of the board.—The sessions of the conference continued through four days and were full of public interest. A large number of instructive papers were read by persons of experience and reputation. The debates that ensued upon these papers were able and exhaustive.

Our report of the conference must of necessity be very limited, but we will attempt to present the main features of it reasonably full. We shall confine ourselves almost entirely to the proceedings of the Board of Public Charity.

The preface to the secretaries' report of proceedings, gives in brief the history and objects of the National Conference. From it we extract the following:

The Conference of Charities at Detroit grew out of a smaller and experimental Conference of a similar kind held at New York in May, 1874. It was found at that time, that the members of the various State Boards which deal with Public Charity in the United States were desirous of a better acquaintance with each other, and that they could not meet together and discuss the questions in which they had a

common interest without mutual profit and encouragement. It also appeared that a considerable number of persons not officially connected with the public charities were desirous of attending such a meeting, and were both competent and willing to join in its debates or to contribute papers which should be the fruit of special research, or of long experience. Therefore the Standing Committee of the New York Conference of 1874 (Messrs. Sanborn, Giles and Letchworth) being authorized to do so, and having made the necessary arrangements, called the Conference of the present year in connection with the General Meeting of the American Social Science Association at Detroit, on the 12th and 13th of May last.

Much regret was felt at the failure of the Committee on Public Buildings for the Indoor Poor, and the Committee on Pauper Children and Young Delinquents (appointed at the Conference in New York) to present reports at Detroit. It being found difficult to obtain good working committees under the organization adopted in 1874, a new arrangement was made at Detroit, and a larger number of committees appointed. Meantime in the absence of the expected reports, papers which had been invited by the Social Science Association on topics properly coming within the sphere of the Conference, were presented, read and debated. Thus the subjects of (1) "Insanity and Public Charity," (2) "Medical Charities," (3) "Reformatories and Young Delinquents," and (4) "Immigration," were ably treated (1) by Dr. Allen, lately Lunacy Commissioner of Massachusetts; (2) by George S. Hale, Esq., of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and formerly an Overseer of the Poor in Boston; (3) by Miss Mary Carpenter, of England, a high authority on such questions; and (4) by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., of Boston, whose recent residence in Europe had enabled him to study the subject of Immigration under peculiar advantages. It is believed that these papers as now printed in full, will add to the knowledge and aid the judgment of all who may read them. * * * *

M. Bonneville de Marsangy, a gentleman of high position among the jurists and magistrates of France, and a Corresponding Member of the American Social Science Association, had transmitted to its Secretary for presentation at the Detroit meeting an elaborate paper on the Repression of Crime. The writer, using his own vernacular language, described with much clearness and advocated with earnest argument a new method of dealing with misdemeanants and felons, which he is confident will work well in France, whenever it shall be adopted there. It did not appear to the Conference, however (before which an abstract of it was read in English) that M. Bonneville de Marsangy's method was feasible in America, and it has not been thought best to print in these pages a full translation of it. The Detroit Free Press, a journal of large circulation, published it in French at the time, and a brief abstract of it, in English, will be found in the appendix.

The conference was called to order by F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of 1874, and upon motion Hon. John J. Bagley, Governor of Michigan, was called to the chair. Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, of New York, and Hon. Charles M. Crosswell, of Michigan, were appointed Secretaries. Upon taking the chair Gov. Bagley spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GOV. BAGLEY.

"I need not tell you how it gratifies us here in Michigan, and especially in Detroit, her metropolis, to find gathered with us distinguished men from abroad, students of social science, men who by work and deed are laboring to make the world better, and to provide ways and means whereby its people may lead more useful and happier lives.

"I was not aware, before coming to this meeting, that anything more was expected of me than to preside over your deliberations, but I find myself called on to deliver an address on "The Public Institutions and Recent Legislation in Michigan." If I had known of this arrangement previously, I should have endeavored to prepare, in a concise and logical shape, a history of our reformatory and charitable institutions, so as to give you, who are strangers to our institutions, an intelligent idea of the manner in which we, in this young State, are trying to ameliorate the condition of the poor unfortunates, whom we have always with us, the true method of dealing with whom is such an important problem in social economy. But under the circumstances, you must be content with an outline merely of what we are doing in this direction.

"It is to be remembered, first, that in this, which is a centennial year for many of the Commonwealths of the country, Michigan is one of the youngest in the sisterhood of States. It is only forty years since she was born into the family of the Union, and she is only a babe in years compared with some. But in those brief years she has done many things, and it is our boast that we are among the first and foremost with our educational and charitable institutions, that we are abreast of New England or the Empire State, and fully their equal.

"At Kalamazoo we have what we call a model asylum for the insane, capable of accommodating 570 patients. At Pontiac we have another in process of construction, which will accommodate 450 more, and when this is finished we believe that every insane person, not a chronic lunatic, may become a ward of the State.

"At Flint is our asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, where every child so afflicted may be maintained without expense to his family if it is so desired.

The institution which was the most recently established, and

which is, to my mind, the most beneficent and the grandest work the State has ever done, is the State Public School at Coldwater. There we have at present 175 little children who have no home save that the State affords them, whose hearts are as pure, and whose minds are as capable as those whose lot is a far different one. These children we have surrounded with everything pertaining to a home, save parental love, and we are teaching them how to grow up to be true men and women, and good and profitable citizens. Some time ago some gentlemen made a tour of the county almshouses in this State, and they found there 650 little waifs growing up in total ignorance, only to become a burden and a source of great expense to the State. So it entered into the minds of the legislature to make an effort to save some of these homeless creatures, to put some of these little children in homes and to become their guardians. The school was opened a year ago last month. We would be glad if the school were able to receive every one of these 650 boys and girls, but as it was an experiment, its facilities were limited, and but a fraction of all these can be received. The Superintendents of the Poor in the several counties are authorized to select from among the children in the county houses a stated number, and they are transferred to this home. We are satisfied with the experiment, and mean to make this institution a permanency. It is one to whose inmates the State may say: "This is your home; here you have somebody to care for you, to work for you, to clothe you, and to make you men and women."

"It is true with this institution as it is with all other State establishments—it has one side not pleasant to look upon. It is something to be lamented, that it is after all an "institution." The State may do everything for these children in its power, still it is not *home* as we know *home*. The heart is wanting, and it can not be supplied artificially. I regard it as one of the great things for social scientists to do to mitigate this misfortune. This "home," as we call it, is after all only a purgatory; a half-way house, between hell or the county poor-house, and heaven or a happy home. These children are absolutely worse than convicts' children. They are nobody's children. From this school seventy-five children have been adopted into the houses of good farmers, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, ministers, of the country around. I do not mean apprenticed or bound out like workhouse children, but adopted into

good homes with all their happy surroundings. What a noble work for a State to engage in, reaching out a hand not heavy and restraining, clothed in iron mail, but gentle, and with a tender clasp, folding in its arms these innocents, taking the place of their fathers and mothers, and holding them out to its citizens as their brothers and sisters.

“May we not boast that we away out west have set such an example to the older States?”

“Of prisons, we have one at Jackson and another just commenced at Iona. The latter we intend for an intermediate prison, where while we punish, we may hope also to reform. Then we have here in this city a House of Correction, supported by the city, but really a State institution, for more than one-half of its inmates are State convicts.

“We have endeavored to bring up our people in the belief that the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the chronic paupers, are the wards of the State, and we mean that they shall not be anywhere in the State but under its charge.

“It seems to me that those who compose this meeting, should not content themselves with simply getting together and theorizing on the subjects under their consideration. They should act—should go out among the people, and teach them, that, as citizens, their interests are not antagonistic, but that they are partners. It is simply a law of self-defense which should prompt us to take care, in the best possible manner, of our insane, and our convicts. ‘The poor ye have always with ye,’ and there always will be criminals. It is the duty of the State to care for them. We should have no convicted criminals in our county jails, and no insane person or children in our county poor-houses, growing up day by day like animals. Our legislature has decided that we shall build up our State institutions, and concentrate our charities until all are under the direct care of the State. That is what we mean to do in Michigan, and you, gentlemen, should do the same in your States. What on earth is there so demoralizing, so degrading, so low down as our county poor-houses? What feeds crime as does the county jail—feeds it, too, not with the spoon, but from a bucket? What makes criminals like rearing children in the poor-house? You, gentlemen, should make it your business to urge that the State should take these things under its own care, and even many of the private

charities would thrive much better if they were under the State's supervision.

"One great obstacle which Michigan, and probably every other State—for human nature is everywhere alike—has met, is the persistency with which men cling to petty power. Every man who has the least show of authority, is always loathe to relinquish it, and will always fight any reform which takes it from him. The poor-master is opposed to the legislature taking away his power. He draws orders on the country stores; dispenses authority, and likes it. The fence-viewer was opposed to seeing his dignity taken from him. From such men as these there always comes opposition when a move is made to abolish our county poor-houses.

"Our view is, that the county system should in time be abolished, and all the poor taken under the care of the State. We, in Michigan, have about seventy counties, most of which have a poor-house and farm, with a superintendent, whose family have to be boarded by the county. The aggregate expense of this item of board of superintendent's family would go a long way toward keeping our poor. There is absolutely nothing we do in Michigan so expensive, so extravagant, as our county system of caring for the poor. Six or eight counties might combine, and support one almshouse more economically, and with far more benefit to the poor, than can be done under our present system.

"The time is surely coming when a reform will be made in the matter, and your papers and debates should be made to hasten the coming of that time. To accomplish anything effective, you must reach the people's pockets. If you can show them that every dollar the State expends in its reformatory and charitable institutions, saves them a dollar in county expenses, the bringing about of this result will be mere play. Show them that every dollar that they expend in making their insane asylums large enough to receive the insane in their poor-houses, will save them a dollar they would otherwise have to pay for county expenses, and the rest will be easy. By all means show them that what you propose will save them dollars and cents. And you can do it, for it is a fact. Every dollar that has been expended on our Asylum at Kalamazoo has been returned, and with interest, to the State. It has been again repaid in the restoration of the insane to their families and homes. Of all those received at Kalamazoo, seventy per cent. have been

permanently cured; while of those in our poor-houses, less than twenty-five per cent. have been restored to society. So, forty-five per cent. of labor is saved by sending our insane to Kalamazoo, and money is made. If we can *cure* crime, we make money. If we can *cure* pauperism we make money. To do this we have got to convince the people, and we have got to reach them through their pockets.

"This, it seems to me, is the legitimate field of social science, to prove, so that people may see, that what you claim to be the correct theory will save them money. Lay entirely aside all philanthropic considerations, don't appeal in the name of humanity or religion, but show the people that what you want is to save them money, and the problem is solved.

"In Michigan we mean to keep at this. While Michigan is one of the youngest States, we mean that she shall rank first and foremost in the care of its wards. This we undertake, and the legislature, at its recent session, has taken some steps in this direction. It has, for one thing, recodified its prison laws, increasing the good time given to convicts. This system, which has been in vogue the past four years, has done more toward keeping the prisoners under subjection, and reforming them, than all the prison rules and regulations. Then, too, hereafter five per cent. of the convict's earnings are to be given them to dispose of as they see fit. We feel that this is a great step toward prison reform. There may be other States where this is done, but if so, I am not aware of it.

"I regret that I was summoned to deliver to you an elaborate address, and had I known it, I should have tried to put my remarks in a better shape. I am deeply interested in the cause in which you are engaged, and I sincerely hope that your meeting may be productive of good results, and that your ideas may take a sound, business-like, practical turn.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

At the conclusion of Gov. Bagley's address, a committee on business submitted the following report:

There are at present, in the United States, eight State boards or commissions charged with the general oversight of charitable work in the States where they exist. These boards, named in the order of seniority, are:

1. The Massachusetts Board of State Charities, established in 1863.

2. The New York State Board of Charities, established in 1867.
3. The Rhode Island Board of State Charities and Corrections, established in 1869.
4. The Pennsylvania Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, established in 1869.
5. The Illinois Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, established in 1869.
6. The Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, established in 1871.
7. The Michigan Board of State Commissioners for the supervision of the Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, established in 1871.
8. The Connecticut State Board of Charities, established in 1873.

A special organization has existed as a State Board in New York since 1847—the Commissioners of Emigration.

The present officers and members of the State Boards are as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS. [Term of office, five years]

F. B. Sanborn, Concord, chairman; Samuel G. Howe, Boston; Edward Earle, Worcester; Nathan Allen, Lowell; Moses Kimball, Boston; S. C. Wrightington, Fall River, general agent; Sidney Andrews, secretary.

NEW YORK, (Term of Office Eight Years.)

John V. L. Pruyn, Albany, President; William P. Letchworth, Buffalo, Vice-President; A. A. Low, Brooklyn; Theo. Roosevelt, New York; Charles H. Marshall, New York; Henry L. Hoguet, New York; Harvy G. Eastman, Poughkeepsie; Samuel F. Miller, Franklin, Delaware County; Edward W. Forrester, Postdam, St. Lawrence County; Martin B. Anderson, Rochester; John C. Devereux, Utica, Oneida County. Ex-officio members—The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Attorney-General; Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Albany, Secretary; James O. Fanning, Assistant Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND. (Term of Office, Six Years.)

George I. Chase, Providence, Chairman; William W. Chapin, Providence, Secretary; Horace Babcock, Westerly; Samuel W. Church, Bristol; Thomas Cogshall, Newport; William Hopkins, Providence; John Kenyon, Providence.

PENNSYLVANIA. (Term of Office, Eight Years.)

George L. Harrson, Philadelphia, Chairman; G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon County; Hiester Clymer, Berks County; William Bakewell, Pittsburgh; A. C. Noyes, Clinton County; George Bullock, of Montgomery County; Francis Wells, Philadelphia; Diller Luther, M. D., Reading, Secretary.

ILLINOIS. (Term of Office, Five Years.)

S. M. Church, Rockford, President; G. S. Robinson, Sycamore; J. C. Corbus, Mendota; Z. B. Lawson, Chesterfield; J. N. McCord, Vandalia; Rev. F. H. Wines, Springfield, Secretary.

WISCONSIN. (Term of Office, Five Years.)

Hiram H. Giles, Madison, President; E. E. Chapin, Columbus, Vice-President; Andrew E. Elmore, Fort Howard; Mary E. B. Lynde, Milwaukee; William W. Reed, M. D., Jefferson; A. C. Parkinson, Madison, Secretary.

MICHIGAN. (Term of Office, Six Years.)

Charles I. Walker, Detroit, Chairman; John J. Bagley, Z. R. Brockway, Detroit; Henry W. Lord, Pontiac; Uzziel Putnam, ———; Chas. M. Crowell, Adrian, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT. (Term of Office, Five Years.)

Benjamin Stark, New London, Chairman; Samuel F. Jones, Hartford; Dr. Levi Ives, New Haven; Mrs. George A. Hoyt, Stamford.

Six of the eight States and seven of the nine boards named are represented in this conference as follows:

Massachusetts by F. D. Sanborn, Chairman of the State Board of Charities, and Dr. Nathan Allen.

New York by William B. Letchworth, Vice-President of the State Board, and Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Secretary; Dr. Edward C. Mann, delegate from the Commission of Emigration.

Wisconsin by H. H. Giles, President; A. C. Parkinson, Secretary; Dr. W. W. Reed and Andrew E. Elmore.

Pennsylvania by Dr. Diller Luther, Secretary.

Michigan by C. I. Walker, President; Charles M. Crowell, Secretary; Henry W. Lord, Z. R. Brockway and Uzziel Putnam.

Illinois by Rev. L. H. Wines, Secretary.

An important organization existing in New York, and perhaps in other States, is the State Charities Aid Association, represented at the conference by Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., of New York, which has for its President in New York Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler. We would recommend that representatives of this organization be given a place on committees of this conference.

These committees should be:

1. A Committee on Insanity, for which we would recommend Dr. Nathan Allen, Massachusetts; Hon. Samuel F. Miller, New York; Dr. W. W. Reed, Wisconsin; Hon. C. I. Walker, Michigan; Dr. E. L. Howard, Maryland; Dr. T. M. Logan California; Dr. Howard C. Mann, New York.

2. A committee on Public Buildings for the Dependent Classes, and their supervision, for which we would recommend Rev. F. H. Wines, Illinois; M. B. Anderson, D. D., New York; Francis Wells, Pennsylvania; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin; George I. Chace, Rhode Island

3. A committee on Dependent and Delinquent Children, for which we recommend Hon. John J. Bagley, Michigan; William P. Letchworth, New York; George L. Harrison, Pennsylvania; Charles L. Brace, State Charities Aid Association, New York.

4. A committee on Penal and Prison Discipline, for which we recommend Z. R. Brockway, Michigan; Dr. Elisha Harris, New York; S. M. Church, Illinois; Dr.

S. G. Howe, Massachusetts; Benjamin Stark, Connecticut; Wm. Blakewell, Pennsylvania; Andrew E. Elmore, Wisconsin.

5. A committee on Statistics and Legislation, for which we recommend Dr. Diller Luther, Pennsylvania; Dr. C. S. Hoyt, New York; Henry W. Lord, Michigan; F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts; John C. Devereux, New York; Dr. E. M. Snow, Rhode Island; A. C. Parkinson, Wisconsin.

6. A committee on Medical Charities and Out-door Relief, for which we recommend John V. L. Pruyn and Theodore Roosevelt, New York; Dr. A. J. Ourt, Pennsylvania; Geo. S. Hale, Massachusetts; Dr. Levi S. Ives, Connecticut; Howard Potter, State Charities Aid Association.

We would also recommend that the chairman and secretaries of this Conference, or any two of them, be a committee to call further Conferences, either of the board, as a whole, or of their secretaries.

(Signed)

F. B. SANBORN,
H. H. GILES,
WM. F. LETCHWORTH.

The report was adopted, and the committees named were appointed at the afternoon session.

The committees named above were appointed to serve one year. The papers of the conference, as they were read, were referred to the appropriate committees.

REPORTS FROM THE STATES REPRESENTED.

During the morning session of May 12, and at intervals in the subsequent sessions, the chairman of the conference called upon delegates from each of the States represented, to report upon the charitable institutions, and the general condition in respect to insanity, pauperism, etc., of their respective States.

Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, secretary of the State Board of Charities of New York, reported for his board. He said, "the charities of that great State are so multifarious and varied in their objects and purposes, that it was almost impossible to summarize satisfactorily their condition in the brief time allowed. First, as to the lunatic asylum: In 1843 the State erected the first lunatic asylum in Utica. This institution has accommodations for six hundred (600) patients, and is devoted to the treatment and care of the acute insane. It ranks among the best of this class of institutions in the country.

"The erection of the Willard asylum, at Orid, was begun in 1867, and it was opened for patients in 1869. This institution receives

the chronic insane from county poor-houses only. The main building furnishes room for five hundred (500) patients, and it has two groups of detached buildings, each accommodating two hundred (200) patients. Another group of buildings of the same size, is to be erected the present year, which will extend its entire accommodations to eleven hundred (1,100) patients. It is probable, though not certain, that further buildings of the same character may be hereafter added to the institution.

“In addition to these asylums for the insane, the State is erecting three more institutions for this class; one at Poughkeepsie, one at Middleton, and one at Buffalo. The work upon the two first is so far advanced as to enable them to receive and provide for a limited number of patients, and it is possible that the latter will be soon opened.

“The demands upon the State Asylum at Utica, for the acute insane, Dr. Hoyt stated, had been greatly in excess of its capacity for several years. Many of this class, therefore, had been thrown into county poor-houses, where they were generally without proper treatment and care, and not unfrequently subjected to great abuses and neglect. These abuses, he was gratified to state, did not exist at present to any great extent, the county poor-houses of New York being under much better management than in former years. Many of the counties had transferred all their insane to State custody, and none were now retained in the poor-houses except the chronic classes. It was the settled policy of the State, he believed, to provide, ultimately, for all its insane, both acute and chronic, under State management. The present asylums, when completed, will probably be fully adequate for the acute insane for several years, but further accommodations are immediately needed for the chronic insane, there being still over thirteen hundred (1,300) of this class in the county institutions. This did not include the counties of New York and Kings, both of which provide for their insane under special statutes. The former had over seventeen hundred (1,700), and the latter nearly eight hundred (800) insane. It should be added, that nearly five hundred (500) insane of New York are provided for in private asylums. These asylums are subject to the same supervision as the State institutions, and are generally under good management.

“How to suitably provide for the large number of chronic insane

now in the county poor-house, and at a cost that shall not be burdensome, Dr. Hoyt said was one of the most important questions to decide, in the administration of public charity in New York. Upon this question, he stated, there is unfortunately a division of opinion, among those familiar with the subject. It has been demonstrated that the counties cannot be depended upon to properly perform this work. The multiplication of State hospitals and the retention of the chronic insane with the acute class is recommended by some; others advocate the further extension of the Willard Asylum, or the erection of two or more similar institutions in different parts of the State; while others favor the engrafting of the principles of the Willard Asylum, both as to detached buildings and the charges for maintenance, upon all existing State hospitals devoted to the care of the acute insane only. In his opinion, the latter plan was much more economical for the State, and at the same time well designed to meet the wants of the chronic insane. The present hospitals have adequate accommodations for the treatment of the acute insane, and it will require only a moderate outlay in the erection of detached buildings, after the plan of the Willard Asylum, to enable them to retain and care for the chronic class. These buildings have been erected at the Willard Asylum, at a cost of about \$500 for each inmate. They are built of brick, have been in use for several years, and are found to be wholly adequate and proper for their purposes. This plan would bring all the asylums of the State under a uniform system, obviate the trouble and expense of transfers from one institution to another, and secure to the chronic insane proper care at the lowest possible rate attainable.

“Continuing the subject of the charities of New York, Dr. Hoyt said, the State has made ample provisions for its blind, deaf, and dumb, and for the education and training of teachable idiots. It has two large institutions for the blind, three for the deaf and dumb, (one of which is the largest in this country,) and one for idiots. These institutions are maintained wholly by the State, and secure to each of these classes of unfortunates, fitted by age and otherwise for instruction, a proper education. The State also has two large reformatories for children, and there are several of the same class of institutions under the control and management of municipal and charitable organization.

"A great number of the charitable institutions of New York are under the control of private corporations, and supported by the union of public and private benefactions. Dr. Hoyt believed that this feature of the charitable work of New York might well be emulated by other States. The expenditure of these institutions, he had found, were made generally more economically than in those institutions under the control of public officials. There are in the State about one hundred and thirty (130) orphan asylums, thirty-five (35) general hospitals, and forty (40) dispensaries, managed and controlled by private charitable organizations. Many of these institutions have, by bequests, legacies, etc., accumulated funds, the incomes from which are nearly sufficient to defray their current expenses. The permanent funds of this class of charities are largely increasing every year, and it is believed that, in the end, most of them will become entirely self-sustaining, thus greatly relieving the State in the support and care of the dependent classes. The value of the whole property in the State, used for charitable purposes, at present, amounts to about \$35,000,000, and the annual expenditures, exclusive of disbursements for buildings and improvements, to nearly \$9,000,000.

"Dr. Hoyt next referred to the recent legislation of New York relative to the subject of pauperism. He explained at length the act of the present legislature, prohibiting the commitment of children to poor-houses, and said he believed that it would yield important and valuable results. He also alluded to the recent act providing for a more careful record of inmates of poor-houses and almshouses, and expressed the opinion that it could but prove highly beneficial. If we would reduce pauperism and lessen its social and financial evils, we must carefully study its causes, with a view to the application of proper remedies.

"In conclusion, Dr. Hoyt referred to the appointment of visiting committees by the State Board of Charities of New York, and said they had rendered valuable services in their respective localities. He also referred to the work of the State Charities Aid Association of New York City, and stated that the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, a member of the association, was present, and hoped that he would be called upon to address the conference."

Dr. Diller Luther, Secretary of the Board of Charities of Pennsylvania, reported for that State. He said Pennsylvania had four State hospitals for the insane, with a capacity of 500 patients each, and a fifth hospital was in contemplation at Philadelphia. Even with these five, all full, there would still be about 1,100 insane in the county poor-houses, though it was the purpose of the State to provide in time for all its insane.

“He referred to the extensive system of private charities established from an early period in Pennsylvania. General hospitals for the sick and disabled, supported by benevolent contributions, have been, and continue to be, extensively useful. Her institutions for the education and care of the blind and of deaf mutes, he dwelt upon as being entitled to special commendation for the success with which they have been conducted. Under the system of training pursued, the inmates are rendered capable of acquiring knowledge and become partially self-supporting.

“The school for feeble-minded and idiotic children he thought an instance of the remarkable improvement which may be effected under a proper system of care and management of that defective class. Private asylums for the insane were established and managed with great success from an early period. But until Miss Dix called attention to the neglected condition of the numerous indigent insane in our county almshouses in 1845, the State had made no provision whatever for that unfortunate class. Immediately after the subject was presented to the Legislature an appropriation was made to erect a State hospital. This has been followed by two others and the passage of a bill to erect a fourth. Under the influence of the Board of Public Charities the public attention has been fully awakened to the subject, so that the State authorities are willing to provide to the most munificent extent for the cure and treatment of all the indigent insane in the State.

“Penal and reformatory institutions were next referred to—the separate system pursued in the State prisons, and also in some of the county prisons. Reformatory influences and measures existed to a greater or less extent in all of this class, and, where faithfully pursued, with decided success. In other jails, which were not adapted to this system, and used merely as temporary places of confinement, no discipline whatever was exercised.

"He said there was a growing sentiment in favor of district jails or houses of correction. The abuses in the county jails are very great, persons being compelled to lie in prison for many months at a time simply because there is no one to see that they get a speedy trial. The State Board of Charities is trying to induce the State to establish industrial schools for destitute children; and that will probably be done.

"He alluded to the noble provision for the care and education of soldier's orphans. Last winter a law was framed for the education and care of destitute and friendless children, but in consequence of the want of time it failed to become a law. It is confidently expected that the measure will be made part of our great public school system at an early period. These children are largely cared for at present in private schools, supported by private contributions and aided by the State."

WISCONSIN.

H. H. Giles, chairman Wisconsin board reported for that State. Wisconsin, he said, has two insane hospitals. The one at Madison contains about 350 patients. The Northern Hospital, at Oshkosh, contains 250 patients, and the enlargement to be completed this summer will afford accommodations for 250 more. There are in the jails and poor-houses of the State about 300 insane persons. Our board has advised the removal of our State Prison from its present location at Waupun, and the use of the prison buildings for an asylum for the incurable insane. Our State is making provision for its insane, as well as for all other dependent classes, as fast as practicable. Our institutions are "models" and possess all the improvements that the experience of other States, as well as our own, show to be profitable and advantageous. Our State Prison is now placed under a board of directors appointed by the Governor and senate. Formerly it was managed solely by a commissioner elected by the people. It is an expensive institution to the State, and we have recommended its removal to some commercial centre where the labor of the convicts can be utilized in some profitable employment. The small number of convicts (240) speaks well, we think, for the people of our State, and affords no argument in favor of hanging for murder.

Our institution for the blind, located at Janesville, was burned over a year ago, and is now being rebuilt. The school contains

sixty pupils, and all the blind children in the State, between the minimum and maximum ages, are being educated. We have an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb located at Delevan. It contains 130 pupils, who are educated in the branches usually taught in common schools as well as in some industrial occupation.

Our industrial school for boys, located at Waukesha, contains 320 boys, of ages between eight and sixteen years. This is one of the best institutions in Wisconsin, since to prevent crime is easier than to cure the criminal. The family plan has been adopted, each family being made up of about thirty boys. This school is now in its sixteenth year, and but one boy out of some 880 has been known to have committed crime that deserved imprisonment or punishment. A large number of those that have left the institution are out on ticket-of-leave. The managers find homes for the boys as fast as they earn a grade or standing that entitles them to leave the institution. About 1,200 boys have received or are now receiving the benefits of this school. In this connection I remark that our friends in the city of New York have contributed to the population of this school. New York city has sent to the West its street boys who have not proved little angels. I hear of one village where five of these boys were put out, (as it was termed,) and in two weeks they had all left and some of them brought up in our reform schools. While we cannot resist the bringing among us of these street waifs, we can and do most earnestly protest against it.

About thirty counties of Wisconsin have adopted what we term the "county system" of supporting the poor. All the paupers (except some temporary cases of relief) are kept at one place. In the rest of the State each town supports its own poor.

ILLINOIS.

Rev. F. H. Wines, secretary of the Illinois board, explained the situation of affairs in that State. Everything there is done on the county system. There is only one class of paupers in the State. Whatever is done by the State is done to aid and supplement the county work. There are very few private charities in the State. Outside of Chicago there are only one or two private charities. The State undertakes to care for the deaf, dumb, blind and insane, the orphans of soldiers, and also maintains in Chicago an eye and

ear infirmary. There are in the State about 3,000 insane, though not more than one-half that number is represented by the census returns. These returns are very deficient, and entirely unreliable, and, therefore, no argument of the increase of insanity can be drawn from them. The State has made provision for about 1,500 to 1,800 insane persons, including an asylum now nearly completed, and also including one or two private asylums. In Illinois there has been no attempt to separate the incurable from the curable. The hospitals are entirely free; there is no charge to any individual, on the ground that when a tax-payer pays his tax to maintain the institution he is entitled to the benefits of the institution if the occasion ever arises. This tax is of the nature of an insurance. A good deal of practical difficulty has been found in districting the State. There are three asylums, and to save expense three districts have been established. The State has maintained an idiot school for about ten years, and it has been greatly successful. A wonderful amount of good has been accomplished. The last legislature made an appropriation of \$200,000 to purchase lands, build an asylum, and put the institution upon a permanent basis. The public institutions of the State have been completely divorced from politics, and there has never been any trouble on that account. In Illinois we are working for the abolition of the jail system, believing it to be highly deleterious. The jails are schools of crime; in them every scheme and device of crime are planned. He believed the people of the State were abundantly satisfied with the economy and efficiency with which the institutions of the State are managed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr. Allen, a member of the Massachusetts board ever since its establishment, spoke briefly of the condition of the public charities of that State, and referred the conference for further information to the report of the board for 1874, which was placed upon the table.

NEW YORK IMMIGRANTS.

Dr. Edward C. Mann, representing the State Emigrant Insane Asylum, at Ward's Island, New York City, as medical superintendent, read a paper of considerable length, giving an interesting account of the operations of his institution. He gave also with considerable detail the provisions made by the city of New York to

aid and care for the immigrants to our shore. We omit here any report of this part of the address, and pass to give his remarks on a subject that has a greater interest to the people of Wisconsin. We refer to that part of his paper which bears upon the question of the treatment of

THE INSANE POOR.

Upon this subject Dr. Mann said :

“As the subject of insanity, and especially the questions relating to the better provision of the insane poor, are attracting great attention at the present day, a short account of the provision for the care of the insane emigrants, will not perhaps be out of place. The present State Emigrant Lunatic Asylum of New York, is one of the most convenient and well situated buildings for the accommodation of the insane that can be found in the State. The location is very pleasant and healthful, and the large and beautiful yards which were erected during the summer of 1874 by the commissioners, are not to be surpassed. The improved state of health and comfort of the patients incident upon their exposure to the sunlight, and pure air, and the advantages which have been gained by the airing of wards while the patients were enjoying themselves outside, have amply repaid for the expenditure in the erection of fences, etc., and planting the shade trees. Many of our patients have been employed during the past year in out-door work, grading, etc. This sort of employment which brings patients out into the pure fresh air, should be insisted upon whenever it is practicable, as it is of great value to patients, by promoting assimilation and digestion, and strengthening the muscular system. Light work gives the patient something to think about, and occupies his mind in a healthful manner, while being shut up constantly in-doors, tends to enfeeble the body, the mind also being occupied too often in revolving the delusions which it should be the aim of the physician to banish as far as possible. As it is impossible for all patients to be employed in this manner, it is desirable to find some light employment in-doors. While it is comparatively easy to furnish employment for the women, such as sewing, knitting, making dresses, and washing and ironing, the men are not so favorably situated, since the expense of fitting up work-shops and engaging the necessary extra attendants for them is so great, that in most instances it is not con-

sidered sufficiently valuable to justify the necessary outlay, and a false economy results in the idleness which is too often fatal to recovery. They may be taught, however, to do light work, such as cane-seating chairs, etc., and in such ways occupy their minds, and afford them some muscular exercise, however slight. The foreign asylums have very wisely systematized manual labor to a much greater extent than is done in this country, and it is to be hoped that we shall, after a while, follow their example. We need better ventilation, more rooms and more sunlight in most of our asylums for the insane poor, and the medical superintendent should *in all cases* have the entire control, and should then be held strictly responsible for the proper care and administration of his asylum, and for the good moral character of his attendants, both male and female. This is a matter, at the present day, too often beyond the immediate control of the resident physician. Insanity, if promptly cared for and treated, is one of the most curable of serious diseases, but the delay so often made in sending the insane to asylums is often fatal to the prospects of recovery of the unfortunate patient, who is only sent when the disease has become deeply seated, and perhaps has induced organic changes in the brain, rendering the patient a life-long burden to the commonwealth.

“It has been estimated that every patient who becomes insane at twenty years of age, if not restored to health, has an average life of 21.31 years, and the loss to the State, incurred by his support, and the loss of his earnings for 39.48 years, which would be his average life if restored to health, amounts to \$4,786.37, while if cured in the average time of twenty-six weeks, at a cost of \$134, there will be a gain to the family or the State, of \$4,652. The foregoing calculation of Dr. Jarvis is an admirable argument for sending insane patients to be treated in the early and curable stage of the disease, and, if acted upon, would reduce by a large percentage the incurable cases now found in such great numbers, and which are such an extensive burden on the community.

“In conclusion, I would remark upon the close connection which seemingly exists between insanity and consumption. In a number of *post-mortem* examinations that I have made upon the bodies of patients who have died insane, I have never, *in a single instance*, met with healthy lung-tissue. The development of tubercles seems, in some instances, to be contemporaneous with the attack of

insanity, while in other cases it would seem to be the result of the confinement of the patient in poorly ventilated asylums, and the want of the muscular exercise, fresh air and sunlight which our insane poor are accustomed to when employed in their customary business of life. We should accordingly endeavor to meet these sanitary indications in our asylums, so far as practicable, and in this way we may hope to do much towards the restoration and preservation of physical health, and consequently towards the recovery of our insane poor."

WORK FOR INSANE.

Following this paper, a brief discussion ensued, having reference to the extract quoted.

Henry W. Lord, of the State board of Michigan, said that the policy of his State had been to reject industrial pursuits from the insane asylum at Kalamazoo. Although he regarded this asylum as a model institution, he still believed that industrial pursuits might be made an effective remedy in the restoration of the insane, and the board has urged that in the new asylum for the insane, at Pontiac, provisions be made for industrial pursuits.

Dr. Hoyt, of New York, said that it was certainly desirable to furnish light employment and amusements for the insane, but that it was impossible to employ them upon work requiring close application. He believed that agricultural pursuits were the best for the insane, and urged the importance of the location of all lunatic asylums on large farms. It had been found in New York that it is highly salutary for the chronic insane to have them employed on the asylum farm. Some patients who have been supposed to be absolutely incurable and intractable have become docile and easily managed by releasing them from their chains, straight-jackets and cells, and taking them into the open air.

Mr. Lord said that out-door work and exercise are most proper during the summer months, but in the winter such employment is impossible, and he believed that light shop work of different kinds might profitably be substituted.

Dr. Luther, of Pennsylvania, described the arrangement of the insane asylums in that State. In some the patients are kept at some light employment with profit. He advocated separate asylums for the insane of each sex, which, among other advantages, reduces

personal restraint to a minimum. The barbarous system of mechanical restraints is already abandoned in all the best asylums, but there still remains the restraint upon personal liberty.

STATE MEDICINE AND ITS RELATIONS TO INSANITY AND PUBLIC CHARITY.

The afternoon session of the first day of the conference was mainly taken up by the reading of a paper by Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Massachusetts, on the subject of State Medicine and its relations to Insanity and Public Charity. The paper was devoted to a review of the legislation of the New England States, having in view the promotion of public charity and the amelioration of the condition of the insane. The paper was full and exhaustive; but we can only give such portions of it as contain a special interest for us, and which have special bearing upon subjects that engross public attention in Wisconsin.

Relative to the perplexing study as to what shall be done with

THE CHRONIC INSANE

Dr. Allen said:

“The question is now asked in all the older States, what are we to do with the chronic insane, and how are they to be supported? Unless there are some means besides death, of eliminating and removing the incurable and the harmless insane from our lunatic hospitals, these institutions become filled up with a class of patients, very few of whom can ever be benefited by curative treatment. This is becoming already a serious evil in several of our older and larger institutions. These hospitals, in their construction and management, were intended expressly for the *care and treatment* of the insane, and, accordingly, having been provided with the best possible means—medical, physical and moral. Such means and appliances require a large outlay in their start, and then, in keeping them up, become very expensive. After the insane have passed through the curative stages of treatment, without relief, and settled down into an incurable, harmless state, what is to become of them? In their case, the same medical skill, the large number of attendants and costly accommodations are no longer needed. It is not a *hospital* but a home they want, suitable exercise, plenty of sunlight, pure air and water, proper nourishment, pleasant surroundings,

etc. These can be furnished at much less expense than by large, costly hospitals, with expensive medical supervision and other attendance, under circumstances, too, where the advantages of hygiene and sanitary laws may be employed more successfully. Aside from comfortable house accommodation, all that can be done for this class is to supply properly their physical wants, and surround, them with wholesome influences. As far as the men are concerned, farm work is the best possible exercise for them, as well as plain country style of living the best regimen. In former years the alms-house has been the principal receptacle of the chronic insane discharged from the hospital. But Massachusetts and Rhode Island have now permanent asylums for the chronic insane, which, in some respects, are the only institutions of the kind in the country. We should except the Willard Asylum, New York. The asylum in Massachusetts was established near eight years ago, by reason of the crowded state of the hospitals, and partly from the fact that the State alms-houses at the time contained large numbers of this class, mixed up promiscuously with other paupers. This asylum is located at Tewksbury, on a large farm owned by the State, consisting of a brick building 258 feet long, forty-five wide and four stories high, accommodating 300 insane persons. Though located near the almshouse, the asylum, with its inmates and yards, are entirely distinct. Within the eight years of its history, more than a thousand chronic insane have been admitted into this asylum, mostly coming from the State hospitals. Nearly one hundred of these have recovered or improved, not from medication, but from work on the farm. In the opinion of good judges, the condition of the inmates here has been made as comfortable as it was before their admission, and the experiment, as a whole, has been regarded a decided success. The expense has averaged for each inmate a little over one hundred dollars a year, and the whole saving to the State amounts to \$25,800 each year, making over \$200,000 since the asylum was first established.

“The asylum for the chronic insane in Rhode Island, being only about one-half as large, saves the State annually more than \$12,000. This is located upon the State farm at Cranston, near the State almshouse and workhouse, but is entirely separate in all its arrangements. The buildings are only one story, well lighted and well ventilated, with large yards and plenty of ground for cultivation.

While a few of the inmates come from the Butler Hospital, a large proportion come from the various almshouses in the State, the expense being borne in common between the towns and the State.

“The history of this asylum for the chronic insane in Rhode Island, deserves special notice. It has always been admitted, that the Butler Hospital is one of the best managed institutions in the country, with very few changes in its superintendency or Board of Trustees. Dr. Isaac Ray, the most distinguished writer on insanity in the United States, presided over this hospital about twenty years, and in his annual report for 1866, presented the most elaborate argument that [can be found against the separation of the acute and chronic insane, maintaining, that for the interests of each, they should always be kept in the same institution. Within one year from that date, the friends of the insane were conferring together in Rhode Island with reference to establishing an asylum for the harmless and incurable of this class; and in 1869 such an institution was established, with one hundred patients. Its sixth report is just published, showing 170 patients, a larger number than is now found in the Butler Hospital itself. Dr. Sawyer, the successor of Dr. Ray, acknowledges that this asylum is an excellent institution, and is a decided relief to the hospital. The Trustees declare, that, by the removal of chronic cases, ‘its result is to enlarge the capacity of the hospital for the treatment of recent cases of insanity, and thereby to increase its beneficial agency as a curative institution.’ There is only one opinion among the friends of the insane in the State who have looked at the subject, that it presents a great improvement over the old order of things; and from a careful personal inspection, I can say, that it is, of the kind, a model institution, and worthy of imitation in every other State.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

“While legislation has labored, in a variety of ways, to promote the interests of the insane, there is one feature which has been greatly neglected. We refer to a more careful supervision of institutions, to a more careful study into the causes of insanity, with reference to securing not only the best mode of treatment, but to see if some means cannot be employed for checking or preventing the disease. This can be accomplished only by legislation, in establishing a commission or appointing one or more persons adapted

to the work, and who shall make a business of it for a series of years. This work cannot well be carried on in small States, or at least cannot be so systematically and thoroughly prosecuted as in States where the material is sufficient to occupy all the time of a commission. Still, in Vermont a good work has been accomplished. In 1845, just thirty years ago, the legislature established a permanent commission of insanity, 'whose duty it was to visit the asylum monthly or oftener, with the trustees or alone, to examine into the condition of the institution, the management of the patients, and the general welfare of the asylum, and to make a report thereon annually to the legislature. This officer is chosen once in two years by the legislature, and receives small compensation.'

Says Dr. Draper, the present Superintendent of the Brattleboro' asylum: "The Commissioner thus occupies the position of guardian to insane wards of the State, and visiting agent of the public. I think the office has been useful, and is eminently a proper one. If, in addition to the duties required, in relation to the insane in this institution, it was also made obligatory upon him to visit all the insane in the State, in the town almshouses, and report upon their condition, the public interests would be still better served."

PREVENTION OF INSANITY.

"There is one other advantage, or advanced step (forward,) to secure which something certainly should be done. We refer to some systematic measures for the *prevention* of the disease. In all the vast outlay and immense amount of labor expended in behalf of the insane, scarce any efforts have ever directly been put forth for the prevention of the malady. In the practice of medicine, the question is now constantly raised, how to *prevent* as well as *cure* disease; and in consequence of the great improvement in society in respect to a knowledge of hygiene and sanitary laws, many diseases are prevented—in fact, it is admitted that full one-third of all the diseases and premature deaths can thus be prevented. But the community must be made better acquainted with the *causes* of insanity, and that these causes are subject in a great measure to the control of human agency. Some years since, the superintendent of one of the large State hospitals in Massachusetts said, in closing a paragraph in his report, that 'The more we see of mental disease,

in its various forms, the more we are convinced that the study of its *prevention* is infinitely more important than even the study of its cure, and that the dissemination of more correct views of the true way of living, and a more rigid observance of the laws of health and nature would greatly diminish its frequency.' Since that remark was made in a public report, more than a million of dollars has been expended in the cure and treatment of the disease, by the same hospital, but not one dollar directly for the dissemination of knowledge for its prevention. How long will our legislatures, or the managers of our institutions, pursue such a course? Will not the public some time learn the truth of the proverb, that 'an ounce of prevention is here worth a pound of cure.'

No where in the whole domain of legislation do we want greater intelligence and liberality, or sounder wisdom and a higher tone of morality than in making the best possible provisions for the insane. There should be combined with such legislation a thorough knowledge of sanitary and hygienic agencies in their application not only to public institutions, but to the community at large, so that the means of *prevention* as well as cure may be wisely employed. And until such legislation takes place, no legislators can be said to have discharged their whole duty to their constituents or to the public.

DISCUSSION OF DR. ALLEN'S PAPER—INCREASE OF INSANITY, ETC.

The debate on Dr. Allen's paper was opened by Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, of New York, who said the number of insane in New York State is about 7,000, out of a population of 4,500,000. He corrected the statement that there had been but one inquiry in this country as to the number of insane in families. There was a very thorough one made by the New York State Board of Charities in 1871, and it showed about 300 more insane than the United States census of 1870. Circulars were distributed to physicians in all parts of the State in 1871, and the statistics are very full and complete. The speaker thought that the amount of insanity was not increasing, but rather that the increased accommodations had made public cases not known before.

Mr. Giles, of Wisconsin, said that insanity was on the increase in that State, and spoke at considerable length in support of his views.

Dr. Luther, of Pennsylvania, said: No subject of inquiry is more

important than the one now under consideration. The difficulty at arriving at satisfactory conclusions concerning it has arisen mainly from the failure to obtain correct reports. The statistical records of pauperism and crime, under a system pursued for some time past, are more reliable; the causes of their increase, may be easily traced, and the appropriate remedy, without difficulty, be applied.

For reasons which are obvious, insanity does probably occur to a larger extent in this country than in the old settlements of Europe. Whether it is on the increase in this country is by no means so certain—recent investigations tending to show that no such increase occurs, at least in the State of Pennsylvania. It is gratifying to know, that under the improved modes of treatment there, a larger proportion of recent cases, especially those from moral causes, are cured than formerly. The rate of the annual increase, however, is not shown by the accumulation of cases in public and private hospitals. This merely exhibits the extent to which this unfortunate class, from the lack of adequate hospital accommodations, have heretofore been neglected. And there can be no doubt, that the failure to resort to timely means of cure must result in crowding the hospitals to a still larger degree.

CARE OF THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

Mr. A. E. Elmore, of Wisconsin, said the laws of that State required the officers to send insane criminals to the State hospitals, which are, in consequence, crowded, and greatly hindered in their proper work of treating other patients. He inquired how other States managed that matter.

Mr. C. M. Crosswell, of Michigan, said there was a building in connection with the Michigan State Prison, in which insane convicts are confined, but it simply amounts to separation, and not to a proper medical treatment for insanity.

Mr. Sanborn said, that in Massachusetts, insane convicts are sent to the State hospitals, but that an effort is being made to have an asylum properly conducted, connected with the State prison.

Dr. Hoyt said, that in New York a State asylum is connected with the Auburn Prison, thoroughly equipped and superintended by a competent medical man.

Mr. H. W. Lord, said that, as the case now stands in Michigan, any person who is acquitted on trial on ground of insanity, really

goes to the State prison in aggravation of punishment. There is, however, great objection to sending insane criminals to the State Insane Asylum. It would mix up respectable people with criminals, and would make restrictions necessary, which would be harmful. It is to be hoped, that at the new Intermediate Prison at Ionia, arrangements will be made for the reception and treatment of the criminal insane.

Mr. Sanborn said that this was one of the most difficult questions concerning the insane in Massachusetts. Any of the seven insane asylums of the State—with one exception—may be compelled to receive the criminal insane. A respectable wife, mother or daughter, inmate of an insane asylum, may be brought into contact with an insane woman who has led the most infamous and criminal life, and who is insane, perhaps, simply as a result of such infamous life. This has occurred, and illustrates the insuperable objection in the public mind to sending the criminal insane to the same asylums. There is provision for building a convict asylum in connection with a new State prison. If that prison is not built, a small criminal insane asylum probably will be. Mr. Sanborn suggested that a resolution on the subject be adopted.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The conference was resumed at 9 a. m., with Hon. H. H. Giles, of Wisconsin, in the chair. The debate on the subject of insanity was continued, after which, a paper from Geo. S. Hale, Esq., of Boston, on Medical Charities, was read by Mr. F. B. Sanborn.

Then followed the reading of a paper from Miss Mary Carpenter, of England, entitled, "What Should Be Done for the Neglected and Criminal Children of the United States." Miss Carpenter sought to establish four propositions, viz.:

1. The State should assume the control of all young persons *under the age of fourteen*, who are without proper guardianship. All may be classed together under this age, for there is no distinction between pauper, vagrant, and criminal children, which would require a different system of treatment. Individual cases may, of course, arise, which must be dealt with specially.

2. The State may delegate the guardianship of all such children either to individuals who undertake to adopt them into a family, or to corporate bodies selected by the citizens, who undertake the

charge of these young persons in home institutions, to be termed State industrial schools. The State, while delegating parental authority to such persons or corporate bodies, will lay down the conditions which are to be fulfilled by them, and will exercise regular inspections, to ascertain that the conditions are complied with, and make such allowance for each child as is agreed upon as necessary.

3. All State industrial schools must develop, as far as possible, the conditions of a home. They must be in the country, and must be entirely unconnected with the institutions for the relief of pauperism and vice, adult reformatories or prisons. They should be adapted to prepare the inmates to be respectable, self-supporting citizens; different departments being arranged for infants, boys and girls. It will always be better to have a number of small institutions, for about fifty inmates each, in different localities, each county supporting one, whether of boys or girls, or of infants; more voluntary effort and individual interest will thus be called forth. In that case, one industrial school board, chosen by the people, would have the general direction, while each school would have its own managing committee. The infant schools should be entirely under female officials, and in all boys' industrial schools there should be a matron.

4. Ladies as well as gentlemen should always be on the board, as well as on the managing committees.

Young persons above the age of fourteen are generally found in England, (and this will probably be still more the case in the United States,) to have passed the age of childhood; and the association of these with the inmates of industrial schools is productive of the greatest evil. This has been found to be the case in the reform schools, of which I have spoken. From a want of proper prison accommodation numbers of young men already advanced in crime have been sent here to avoid exposing them to certain ruin by association in prison with hardened criminals. For these, special juvenile prisons or reformatory gaols should be established, and reformatory treatment should be developed, based on the principles of the Crofton system. Separate institutions may be established for young persons between fourteen and sixteen, similar to the industrial schools, when a sufficient number of such are found. These juvenile reformatory prisons should in all cases be provided with separate sleeping cells, and have a preparatory stage of not less

than a month in solitude. The associated stage may be proceeded through more rapidly than in ordinary prisons, and farm land should always be attached to the institutions for an extended intermediate stage, as in the Crofton system.

These reformatory juvenile prisons should also be under the management of a board chosen by the citizens, under the direction of the State.

Miss Carpenter's paper was very thoroughly discussed by those present. At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Letchworth proposed the following resolutions, which were considered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this conference recommend that the various State Boards of Charities use their influence to bring about such legislation in their respective States, as shall cause dependent children to be removed from county poorhouses, city almshouses and common jails, and from all association with adult paupers and criminals, and placed in families, asylums, reformatories, or other appropriate institutions.

Resolved, That this conference also recommend that a systematic plan of visitation of dependent children, that have been placed in families, be adopted under legal sanction; and that officials having supervision over such children cause periodical reports to be made to them, by guardians, of their physical condition, moral training, educational advantages, and general well being, and by thus manifesting a sympathy in their welfare, strengthen self-respect, and awaken a stronger pride of character in this unfortunate class.

Before leaving the consideration of the above resolutions, a paper by George L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, for several years President of the Pennsylvania Board of Public Charities, on the subject of "Neglected, destitute, and friendless children."

The paper forcibly depicted one of the most alarming evils with which the American people have to contend. We present the gist of it in the following extract:

"The subject of the training and education of the destitute, neglected and vicious children of the State, has engaged the attention of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, for several years, and has been discussed in its several reports to the legislature. The class referred to exists in large numbers in every commonwealth of the Union, but, of course, mainly in the cities and thickly settled

communities, and its pernicious influence disturbs, sooner or later, the peace and good order and respectable character of the whole State.

“This large army of neglected children growing up in idleness, ignorance, vice and crime, who are not only destined to increase our taxes, to endanger our property, and disturb our peace, to infest our highways and streets with mendicancy, pillage and violence, to crowd the docks of our court rooms, and fill our almshouses and our prisons; but who are soon to exercise with us, and over us, the sovereignty of the elective franchise, marching up to the polls with added thousands of new recruits every year, these are the cancerous sources of what is probably the greatest peril to which the State and its free institutions are exposed. This evil, the common school system, as at present organized, can never reach and remedy. These “neglected children,” with whom we have to deal, are not mainly those who lose the benefit of the the public schools from the carelessness or wilfulness of parents, but those, chiefly, who are deprived of those benefits in consequence of their destitution of any parental guardianship; their vagabond lives, the want of the very means of subsistence, if they should go to school their ragged and filthy condition, or their depraved and vicious habits and intractable characters, rendering it unfit for them to be received at school with the other children. or making it improper or impossible for them to be retained there. The reclaiming and education of these children could not be secured by any law of compulsory attendance at school merely, but means must also be provided to supply them with food and clothing and proper domestic guardianship while they are receiving their education at school. If compulsion is needed elsewhere, charity, also, is needed here. Our schools may be ever so free and open, and sufficient for all, but these children will still remain outside. This is the lesson not only of our own past experience, but wherever the system of free schools has been tried, whether in Europe or America, in New England, or Old England, in New York or any other of our sister States.

“There is absolutely no adequate provision made for the ‘education’ of this class, by any legislature or municipality in the country. Like the blind and the deaf-mute, they remain ‘outside’ because of some *deficiency*, which is as despotic and restraining as the want of speech or sight is to the former. It is the deficiency of home

care and guardianship, and for this they are no more responsible than are the blind, and the mute, and the feeble-minded. Must they starve or go naked in order that they may avail of the educational provisions of the State? They are of the "unfortunates" of the State, wherever the State exists, and they must have some kind of substitution for the lost parent, or the degraded parent, or the parent who abandons them in their helplessness, just as the blind must have the "raised letter," and the deaf mute the manual alphabet or "sign language," to make it possible for them to receive the benefit of "education." This destitution which they suffer, and which debars them from entrance into the "common" schools, may be cared for and relieved by private benevolence, while the State provides the "educational" service, by contributing a proper and given sum in behalf of each inmate of schools established by private effort, for the industrial training and the education of this class. The State, of course, exercising the right of inspection, in order to see that the money it grants is not squandered or misapplied, and reserving the power of revoking its sanction and withholding its aid, whenever it judges that there is occasion for such a course.

"It seems unaccountable, that with us, where the only surety for our institutions is the virtue and intelligence of our people, it should not be thought worth while to reclaim that wild, vagrant and abject class of youth, who live, of necessity, in the atmosphere of ignorance and debasement, and who not only furnish the material for our prisons and almshouses, but largely aid in making the laws under which we live."

A paper by Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, on the subject of Immigration was then read. It was valuable for the statistical facts it contained, but especially for its philosophical presentation of the whole range of causes, which effect immigration, besides contained a broad, yet critical statement of the duties of our nation to its immigrant population.

After the transaction of certain routine business, the conference adjourned, the session continuing through two days.

The sessions of the conference, as far as could be arranged, alternated with those of the American Social Science Association, so that the members of each had the advantages of the deliberations of both. The opportunities thus afforded for consultation with the leading minds of the country were very great and were profitably enjoyed.

Chapter Third.

POOR-HOUSES.

No change has occurred during the year in the number of poor-houses of the State. Some counties in the Boards of Supervisors are discussing the question as to the expediency of adopting the county system of caring for the poor, while other counties where the county-system now prevails, seem to be looking to a return to the old town-system.

The county-system now exists in twenty-seven counties in the State. Only twenty counties, however, own poor-houses.

The present chapter will be devoted to the subject of our visits to the several poor-houses.

It is gratifying to us to be able to report a very general improvement in the condition and management of the county poor-houses. Some have not shown the improvement desired, but these are the exceptions that prove the rule.

THE ADAMS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

reports a population of eighteen at the beginning of the year, which has been increased to twenty during the year. The *average* number however, was $13\frac{1}{2}$. who were supported at a total expense of \$1,767.63.

The number of insane supported is five. Three children under twelve (12) years of age were inmates of this institution.

THE BROWN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited May 26, 1875. The county had just completed its new poor-house, and the building, it was expected, would be occupied within a few days. Brown county is to be congratulated upon the

completion of this new building. The old poor-house was a poor tumble-down affair, certainly one of the worst in the State. The new one is an admirable structure. It is planned with rare good sense and is not surpassed by any other in the State in its provision for the separation of sexes and in the matter of ventilation. In the latter respect it is almost faultless. Each room in the building is supplied with a ventilating register.

All things considered, we think Brown county has the best appointed poor-house in the State. It has been built at a cost of about seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000). The lower or basement story should have been a little higher; and this is about all we would feel warranted in criticising in the construction of the new building.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited July 6, 1875. A change has been made in the superintendency of this institution since our last visit. The former superintendent, Mr. Hugh Hill, retired, and Mr. Geo. Muggleton has been appointed in his stead. The change does not seem to have worked to disadvantage, and Columbia county can still boast of one of the most orderly and best kept poor-houses in Wisconsin. The yard for the insane has been enlarged, and shade trees have been planted about the building, as recommended by us a year ago. At the time of our visit we suggested that a cheap summer-house be placed in the south yard to protect the insane from the sun, in mid-summer, at a cost of about \$25. We learn that the house was at once constructed, and is regarded a very great improvement, made at very slight cost. This institution has supported an average population during the year, of forty-four (44). The cost of subsistence was \$37.17 per inmate per annum. The cost for all expenses has been \$92.07 per capita per annum.

THE DANE COUNTY POOR HOUSE

was visited May 20, 1875. It was the semi-annual-scrubbing day, and everything was undergoing a severe application of soap, sand and water. The filthy cess-pool at the east end of the building remains but little improved since last year. It will remain a pest to the institution until a drain is opened out from it. At the time of our visit there were twelve children in the house, under twelve

years of age. A poor house is no place for such children, but we were glad to note that the overseer and superintendents of the poor had arranged to have as many of these as are of suitable age, attend the neighboring district school.

The average number of paupers in the poor house during the past year was 65 7-10, showing the average cost to the county to be \$83 per capita, or \$1.60 per week. Of the 66 remaining in the poor-house at the commencement of the present fiscal year, 24 are insane and idiotic, 4 are blind, 7 are cripples, and the rest are unable to do manual labor.

The superintendents in their annual report say:

"During the year we have drawn from the treasury the sum of \$12,327.89, including the sum of \$514.00 for wood furnished to paupers by the county, and have applied the same to the purposes and objects hereinafter specified: \$5,458.65 has been expended for the maintenance of the paupers in the poor-house, and \$6,869.24 has been allowed on account of temporary relief to indigent persons throughout the county, including physicians bills, wood from the county, burial expenses, removing transient persons, &c.

The superintendents conclude their report with the following recommendation that is worth consideration. The proposition may suggest a wholesome general law on the subject:

"The call for temporary aid is coming up from all quarters with such evidence of want that it is impossible under a just sense of our obligations to suffering humanity to wholly ignore their demands for help; and the number, we believe, is made much larger than it would be if no intoxicating liquors were sold in our midst. And yet while this traffic is allowed, increasing pauperism is enhancing yearly our county expenses, the money derived from licenses is diverted to purposes other than the support of its paupers. This we believe to be wholly inconsistent with that economy and prudence which ought to be exercised by those having in charge our county affairs.

We therefore earnestly recommend that the members elect from this county to the coming legislature be requested by our county board to procure such legislation as shall secure to the county a due proportion of all license money arising from the sale of intoxicating drinks, finally with a view to meeting all expenses that are

likely to accrue the coming year. We recommend that you raise the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars for such expenses."

THE DODGE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited June 30, 1875. It contained sixty (60) paupers. Five (5) of these were of the ages of 13, 6, 5, 3, and 2 years. The oldest, a girl, was kept from school by its mother, who claimed to teach it in her room. Four of the children were of one family, whose father was in the State Prison. The Institution was at that time in the charge of Mr. A. B. Hitchcock, as Overseer. Everything was kept clean and orderly. We never hear any excuse for untidiness here, as cleanliness is the rule, and the inmates, most of them old and infirm, appear cheerful and contented. The separate building for the insane is ill adapted for the purpose designed. Besides being badly planned, it is too far from the quarters of the Overseer. A suitable yard has been built, where the insane can remain in the open air during the pleasant days. At other times they must remain in their cells, which are dark and gloomy.

THE FOND DU LAC COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

was visited May 4, 1875. A very marked improvement was apparent in the management of the Institution, compared with that of the previous year. A neat and substantial front fence has been constructed, adding much to the beauty of the premises. The condition of the barn, yards and out-houses was also much improved. But a more *marked* improvement was noticeable in the internal appearance of the building. Beds had been provided for all the cells, where last year, in some cases, there were none. The inmates seemed to be reasonably contented, but one thing remains, as yet, uncorrected, to which we have hitherto called the attention of the authorities. We refer to the large room used in the male wing for a granary for oats and corn. This is all wrong so long as some of the inmates are so crowded in their present quarters. Besides, grain kept in the building must attract and harbor mice and rats, to the almost unbearable annoyance of those inmates who are compelled to sleep in that portion of the building adjoining the rooms so used.

THE GRANT COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

reports an average population during the year of twenty-seven and

a half (27½). The total cost of the establishment has been \$2,288 for the year. The overseer gives the entire cost of subsistence at \$1,127.50; or an average cost per inmate per annum for subsistence of \$41. The average cost for all expenses per inmate per annum was \$55. The overseer receives as his compensation \$1.60 a week for each inmate, and has the rent of a farm of 220 acres free, also the use of the pauper labor, which is estimated to have been worth \$350. There has been a new barn built on the farm the present year.

THE GREEN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This institution was visited August 23, 1875. It was noticed fully in our last report and the evident improvement in the management deservedly complimented. It is still well kept, and there is little to find fault with. We noticed that nothing has been done to improve the imperfect sewerage, to which attention was called a year ago. The farm and the crops looked especially fine. The average population of the poor-house during the year was 39½, maintained at an average cost for subsistence of \$1.06 per week, leaving out of account the products of the farm used.

THE IOWA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

reports an average population during the year of 32. The overseer is allowed a salary of \$900, and no further sum for help. The institution contains six (6) insane persons, one idiot, one blind, one deaf and dumb, one epileptic, four children of illegitimate birth, and twelve children under twelve years of age.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was inspected September 28, 1875. There were fifty-eight (58) inmates at the time; twelve of these were children under twelve years of age. Arrangements have been made, we are glad to state, by which these children are provided with public school advantages.

Jefferson county has made creditable outlays for the better care of her paupers. This county has the largest proportion of insane of any in the State. There were about twenty-five at the time of our visit. Good provision has been made for their care; but the accommodations are certainly not used to the best advantage. The

halls to the insane wards were not properly ventilated. Too many of the insane are kept confined in cells. There is not a case, we believe, but might be allowed to go into the halls and yards. The violent might require muffling for awhile, but all restraint could be soon removed. We have known this plan to be tried with favorable results. A number of the rooms and beds were not clean. In some of them we found vermin. This has been an old pest in this institution, but it is high time that this complaint have an end.

KENOSHA CITY POOR-HOUSE.

The county of Kenosha has no poor-house of its own. Its paupers are cared for in the Kenosha city poor-house. The average number of inmates during the year was five. The entire cost of the institution was \$300. How many paupers are supported by the towns outside of the city poor-house we are not advised.

THE LA CROSSE CITY POOR-HOUSE

was visited July 15, 1875. It is situated about three miles from the city. The number of inmates was eight—two men, four women, and two children, infants. There was nothing to complain of in the treatment of the inmates, who seemed well satisfied with their lot. The small number of paupers is a credit to the thrifty and well-to-do city of La Crosse.

THE LA FAYETTE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited May 31, 1871. It is still in charge of Capt. S. W. Osborn, as overseer. This institution continues to be one of the best kept, of its kind, in the State. Everything is in ship-shape at all times, without any useless expenditures. We know of no poor-house where greater tidiness prevails in the care of every department of the building. There were twenty-seven inmates at the time of our visit.

THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited on the 21 of June, 1875. This institution contains nearly twice as many inmates as any other of its kind in the State.

The average population, during the year, in all departments, was 102. The responsibility that devolves upon the overseer here is

comparatively great. We were compelled to criticise some things about the management of this institution last year. We were much gratified to find very much less reason to complain at our visit in June. Great improvement was apparent in the cleanliness of the pauper department. Mr. and Mrs. Boogk were still in charge of the insane wards. But no cases of cruelty had been reported for a long time. Since our visit the Boogk's have been displaced.

The yards of the insane departments ought to be enlarged, and improved with shade trees.

At the time of our visit there were fifty-six (56) in the pauper building—43 men and 13 women. There were forty-six (46) in the insane-department—18 men and 20 women. There were fifty persons in the hospital.

THE MONROE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited July 14, 1875. It is located about ten miles from Sparta, in a southeasterly direction, and in mid-summer is very excessive on account of sandy roads. It is under control of a poor-committee of three, but under charge of Mr. Carpenter as overseer, who seems to us to be an industrious and faithful man. There were nine inmates at the time of our visit—four (4) men and five (5) women. One man and one woman were insane; but two had been bound out from the institution during the year. The appearance in and about the house was good. The poor-house contains no provision for the separation of the sexes. The risk on this account is not great perhaps, while the number of inmates is so small, but it is a matter which requires the early attention of poor-commissioners of Monroe county. The contingency of an increased population is not remote, and present accommodations are entirely inadequate for the proper care of any considerable increase in number.

THE OZAUKEE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

reports a total number supported during the year of twelve (12). Of these, four were insane. The county has no poor-farm, but rents a private house and employs an overseer who receives a salary of \$800 and \$2.72 per week for the care of the insane.

THE PIERCE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

has maintained a total number during the year of nine. (9) Average

number six (6) supported at a cost of \$617.66 for subsistence, or a cost of \$103 per inmate. The salary of the overseer is \$892.

THE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN CITY ALMS-HOUSE

was visited August 26, 1875. It contained seven paupers—one of these belongs to the county of Crawford. The inmates—five men and two women—were of ages ranging from forty-eight (48) to seventy-five. (75) County paupers are received and kept at a charge of \$2.50 per week, Crawford county having no poor-house of its own.

The city of Prairie du Chien bought five acres of land together with houses thereon, two years ago, and employed Mr. Wm. Brew and wife to receive and support all its poor for the sum of \$850 per year. We should regard the bargain as a good one for the city, yet cannot see where the overseer secures his profits. The house was clean and the paupers seemed contented. No register of the inmates was kept, as should be.

We are under obligations to J. L. Williams, Esq., mayor of the city, for courtesies extended while on our visit.

THE RACINE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

has maintained a total number of 28 paupers during the year, and an average number of fifteen (15.) The overseer, Mr. Thos. Shephard, receives a salary of \$400. The poor-farm contains one hundred and twenty, (120) acres valued at \$4,400. The buildings are valued at \$3,300, and the whole establishment at something more than \$9,000.

ROCK COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited August 24, 1875. Contained fifty-six (56) inmates, Of these, eighteen (18) were children under twelve years of age; ten (10) were insane, some of them violent cases. Rock county can be congratulated on very marked improvement in the appearance and management of its poor-house. There is certainly not another poor-house in the State that seemed to us to be better kept. The credit in this particular is mainly due of course, to the overseer, Mr. Pickett. The average number of inmates during the year was 57, who were supported at a cost of about \$1,75 per week. The Overseer's salary is \$800, and the further sum of \$650 is paid for help.

THE ST. CROIX COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

is under charge of Mr. Herman Dodge. The whole number supported at the Institution was 34; the average number was $14\frac{1}{2}$. Five were insane; two idiots; one blind; and two epileptics. The children under 12 years of age were seven in number, who were sent to the district school. The salary of the overseer is \$800 and the further sum of about \$650 is paid for help.

THE VERNON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

has supported a total number of paupers of 33; an average number of $22\frac{2}{3}$. The steward, under control of the Superintendent of the poor, received the sum of \$650 and no further amount is paid for help. The total cost for subsistence for the year was \$845, or an average cost per inmate of \$37.17. The cost per inmate for all expenses was \$69.19.

The poor-house contains two insane, nine idiots, and five children under the age of twelve years.

THE WALWORTH COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited July 14th in company with the Hon. Willard Isham of Delavan. It contained 45 paupers, 22 males, and 23 females. About one-half of the paupers are more or less insane, although there are no violent cases.

Hon. Mr. Hill, the overseer, was absent from home the day of our visit, Mrs Hill showed us over the buildings. Everything was found scrupulously neat and clean, and an air of comfort pervades the whole institution. There were no children under 21 years of age. A complete separation of the sexes is provided for, and they are kept entirely apart. The yards for males and females are now separated by a tight board fence.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been in charge between 5 and 6 years and the county is fortunate in retaining the service of such competent persons to have charge of its dependent class. Salary of overseer, \$1,100 per year.

The farm of 120 acres is under an excellent state of cultivation.

Walworth county is to be congratulated on having one of the best poor-houses in the State.

THE WAUKESHA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited June 23, 1875. It contained 37 inmates; 5 of those

were children under twelve years of age; 7 were insane. The total number supported was 72; average number 40.

One case of peculiar hardship was noticed while here. A woman of fine but delicate physique, and of unusual intelligence had been compelled to seek refuge here as a pauper with two beautiful children, one a babe in arms, the other a bright little boy three years old, all because of the refusal of her husband to support her and the children. The husband, a young able-bodied man, lives near by and is reputed to be in good circumstances.

During the year a new building has been erected in connection with the old one. It was not furnished at the time of our visit as it should be. The building is very faulty in ventilation, and also in being too much under-ground. The old building where the pauper men were kept was unclean, some portions of it filthy. Better things were promised at our next visit.

THE WAUPACA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

has undergone a change in superintendents during the year, Mr. John Gardner succeeding Mr. Wm. Masters. The county adopted the county system of caring for its paupers about three years ago, and since then it has done a great deal in the line of improvements in buildings and on the farm. The addition to the present buildings, which are valued at \$5,500. We understand the county board contemplates the erection of a new building for the care of the insane the ensuing season. The average number of inmates the past year was 23, supported at a cost of \$2.15 a week.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited September 5. It contained thirty (30) paupers, fifteen (15) males and fifteen (15) females.

Three of the inmates were children, 1 one year, one 2 years and one 9 years of age.

The mothers of two of the children were paupers, one of them was left by her own husband. The 9-year-old child, a girl, is not sent to school.

There were one female and three males insane, and four idiotic females.

The county has enlarged the old building by erecting an addition 30x60 feet in size, connecting it with the old building by a 30x30

two story building. As repairs were going on in the old quarters, and the rooms in the new were being moved into, there was much unavoidable confusion about the house. The paupers, however, seemed well cared for.

We made inquires into the case of cruelty charged upon the overseer, but did not arrive at any definite conclusion as to who was most to blame. We cannot, however, excuse any man in striking a pauper, whatever the provocation.

Chapter Fourth.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

This chapter contains, in brief, the minutes of our visits to the various county jails of the State. The jail system is reviewed more fully in the following chapter, to which we invite special attention.

THE ASHLAND COUNTY JAIL

has received and discharged but a single prisoner during the year. This one was confined in the jail from December 20, to January 10, when he was convicted of larceny and sent to the State prison for the period of six months. It were better no doubt that the prisoner be sent to the State prison, than to be kept for the term of six months in the county jail; but such short-time convicts are of little use at the prison, and the State needs an intermediate prison for the confinement of such as are sentenced for so short a time.

THE BARRON COUNTY JAIL.

But one prisoner has been confined in this jail during the year, and he for no crime but for the misfortune of being insane. That a young man twenty-two years of age should be compelled to remain in the ordinary county jail, year in and year out, while suffering from the malady of insanity, is a hardship which the people of the State will not permit to continue when they become thoroughly acquainted with it.

THE BAYFIELD COUNTY JAIL

had no inmates at the time of our visit. About its only use has been to restrain the temporarily disorderly.

THE BROWN COUNTY JAIL.

One hundred and seventy-seven (177) persons have been confined

in this jail during the year. One hundred and nine (109) received since November 1, 1874. Of the whole number, ten (10) are pronounced incurable insane—eight (8) men, and two (2) women. Two witnesses were among the number; these were confined about a week each. The cruelty of confining innocent witnesses to the horrors of a common jail, sharing its worst hardships with accused villains and the convicted felon, has been alluded to frequently by this board. The practice deserves the severest condemnation.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL.

This county has shown an unusually large number of commitments (73) during the year. Four were in confinement at the beginning of the year. Of the whole number four were females and forty-nine were males; forty-five males and four females were foreign born. Of the whole number forty males and three females were single. Four, (two males and two females,) were insane. Three of these, in the opinion of the sheriff, are curable and should be sent to the Hospital for the Insane. Forty-eight were classed as drunkards.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY JAIL

was visited August 26. It is under the court-house, and 36x46 feet in size, and contains ten cells 7x5 and 7 feet high.

The three parts of the jail contain, one five cells, one three and the other two cells, giving good facilities for separation of its prisoners. At the time of our visit it contained one insane man, and two prisoners awaiting trial, one for assault, and the other for stealing horses.

Nothing can be said for this jail except that it is cleanly kept by the sheriff, Mr. J. A. Porter. It has comparatively no means of ventilation, and is damp and unhealthy.

Outsiders can communicate with the prisoners directly through the windows and convey to them tools to effect their escape.

A yard should be built enclosing sufficient room for the prisoners to get fresh air and to cut off access to the windows from the outside.

No improvement, however, can render the basement-rooms wholesome for the jailor his family and those confined.

THE DANE COUNTY JAIL

was visited on the 22d of May. It is a poorly constructed building, having few advantages for the convenience of the keeper; is insecure against fire, and as insecure to prevent escape. Sheriff Kiser and his jailer, Mr. Van Wie, spare no pains to keep it as clean and as well ventilated as it were possible to. This jail is scarcely ever found with less than a dozen prisoners—sometimes twice as many.

The number of acquittals that are secured at every term of court is an unanswerable argument in favor of a better jail—one that shall possess some of the modern facilities for the classification of prisoners, so as to secure the separation of the innocent, the untried, and witnesses from association with the old and experienced in crime and the convicted.

THE DOUGLAS COUNTY JAIL.

The sheriff, Mr. August Zachan, reports: "There has not a person been confined in the jail of Douglas County, according to the jail-register of the former sheriff, since July 7, 1874, and none during my term from January 1, 1875, up to date.

THE DUNN COUNTY JAIL

showed no prisoners at the beginning of the year; but has received forty-four (44) during the year. All but one of these had been discharged November 1, 1875. These facts would indicate a very transient population. Of the whole number just one-half were foreign-born. Six of those confined in the jail were insane and subjects for the hospital for insane.

THE EAU CLAIRE COUNTY JAIL

contained eleven (11) prisoners November 1, 1874, and has received during the year twenty-nine, (29). Twenty-eight (28) of these are classed by the sheriff as drunkards, and the offenses charged range through the whole category of crimes from murder to petty-larceny. One witness was confined in the jail for a week because of his inability to give bonds. Three were released without trial, two after a confinement of four months.

THE FOND DU LAC COUNTY JAIL

was visited May 4, 1875. It contained at the time five (5) per-

sons, four males, (all young men,) and one woman, who was pronounced incurably insane. She had been returned from the hospital as such, and being without friends, this was her lot.

The jail presented a very creditable appearance, save in a single particular, the bedding used by the prisoners, especially the blankets and ticks, were not clean. The jailer admitted this when his attention was called to it, and promised early improvement. Further than this we found nothing to deserve censure.

THE GREEN COUNTY JAIL

was visited August 24, 1875. It contained but two prisoners at the time. This jail has been described in previous reports as one of the most perfect in the State as respects its construction. It is built upon the latest plans, and is provided admirably against fire. It is secure against escapes and possesses excellent ventilation and sewerage facilities, though the latter might have been improved had the building been placed on a more commanding piece of ground, But we ought not to find fault with a county that has done as well as Green. There was an air of extreme neatness and good taste displayed about the building and grounds that reflected great credit upon the sheriff, Hon. D. W. Ball.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL.

This edifice is located on the south side of the public square, in the village of Jefferson, within convenient distance of the courthouse. It is built of cream-colored brick, finished with stone. The basement, above ground, water-table, door and window sills, are of cut lime stone; the door, window and pilaster caps are of carved sand stone. There is also a broad flight of stone steps with heavy carved stone buttresses leading to the front entrance, and a double flight with iron railing to sheriffs office, a cornice of galvanized iron and slate roof, giving it a very creditable exterior.

The main building, or residence, is forty-eight by thirty-one feet, and two stories high. The foundation is thirteen feet high from bottom to water-table, giving an excellent cellar nine feet in height. The first story is twelve and a half feet and the second eleven and the atic ten feet between joice.

The rear part, or jail proper, is thirty-nine by thirty-one feet and two stories or eight feet each in height, and a vestibule which ex-

tends through the height of both stories. The lower story contains ten cells five feet and five inches wide by eight feet long. These cells are constructed of stone slabs, the bottom slab being ten and those of the sides and top eight inches thick. There are double iron doors with cross bars and are secured in the latest and most approved style. The corridors are lined with stone slabs six inches thick, reaching from floor to ceiling without breaks or joints, and the floors and ceilings are constructed in the same manner. The second story contains six iron cells and one room eight feet square, suitable for the accommodation of sick persons. The window grating is a combination of steel and iron, so hard as to resist all attempts of filing, sawing, or similar means to loosen them.

The jail is entered through the sheriff's office by a door leading to the hall of the main structure. From this hall a double iron-door opens into the vestibule from which are four other iron doors leading to the corridors on either side, above and below, the upper ones being approached by an iron stair case, and the lower one by a flight of stone steps, thus making four complete and entirely different departments, rendering it easy to make any division of prisoners deemed necessary. The jail is thoroughly warmed by a heater in basement under vestibule, so arranged as to heat the whole or any part that happens to be in use. The cells and corridors seem to be satisfactorily ventilated by flues or registers in the bottom of each cell connected with a horizontal duct running under the cells and connected with the stack by cast-iron pipes.

The water-closets contain enameled hoppers provided with wash-pipes, soil-pipes properly trapped and connected with catch-basins in rear of building. There is also a supply of water in the building. The management is excellent under the present keeper, deputy sheriff E. Schwellenbach. The cost of this admirable structure was sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, and was constructed during the last year.

THE JUNEAU COUNTY JAIL

was visited December 8, 1875. It was built in 1864, of stone and brick, and is 28 by 36 feet in size, two stories high. The sheriff occupies the upper story for a residence.

The lower story contains two cells of 7x9 feet opening into a larger room. The cells are entirely unventilated except through

the doors. At the time of our visit a crazy man occupied one of the cells; he has been there eleven years, we were told. Four prisoners occupy the other cell nights, all sleeping in one bed on the floor, and all four are awaiting their trial, two for burglary, one for attempted murder, and one for theft. The jail is totally unfitted as a place of detention, and is regarded so unsafe that the prisoners are kept manacled; indeed, two did escape in September last, by digging out; one was re-captured and the other has not been found. The jail is a disgrace to the county of Juneau, and it is hoped that the authorities will take early steps to build one more safe and comfortable. The jail contains in a separate room a man more idiotic than insane. Connected with the jail is a new building for the insane. It had been occupied about two weeks and we think it will answer the purpose of its erection quite well. It contains three insane women and one man, all chronic and probably incurable cases.

THE LA CROSSE COUNTY JAIL

was visited July 15, 1875. No sort of effort on the part of the authorities in charge can make the present jail fit for the retention of human beings—however desperate and degraded. What we have said in previous reports respecting this institution can be truthfully reiterated in this, except that the present sheriff is sparing no pains to relieve the condition of his prisoners, by attention to cleanliness in the clothing, and ventilation of the cells. But it were impossible for him to make the jail anything but an unhealthy and filthy place. A privy vault is constructed at one end of the cell room with no possible escape for its stench except through the corridors of the cell room. The jail is insecure—having the largest record of prominent escapes of any jail in Wisconsin. We are of the opinion that every re-captured prisoner, when tried for breaking jail, ought to plead justification and the court rule the plea a good one and dismiss the action.

At the time of our visit there were sixteen (16) prisoners; eleven (11) men and five (5) women. Two of the women were insane—and one of them should have been sent to the hospital at once. The separate apartment for women was comfortable and clean, though not secure. Sheriff Moe was industrious in his efforts to do the best possible for the inmates, but we repeat, no human effort can possibly make the place tolerably decent.

THE LA CROSSE CITY LOCK-UP

baffles all description. Other pens have tried it but have measurably failed. We shall not presume to attempt what others attempting have acknowledged their inability to fully depict. A brief examination revealed the following facts: The concern is an underground arrangement, twenty-five or thirty feet square, more or less. Being wholly underground, during wet weather it is flooded with water. Being wholly underground, during the daytime it is never flooded with sun-light, and pure air is impossible.

Chief of police, Mr. Frank Hatch, seemed to be doing what he could to ameliorate the condition of twenty or more unfortunates confined in the lock-up, but how much he failed of being able to afford tolerable comfort, will be understood when it is known that we were warned not to enter the institution at the peril of becoming infested with vermin. The privy facilities of the lock-up are unimproved since former reports, and nothing need be added on this subject. To render the place healthy is utterly impossible, and the whole thing is a disgrace upon so fair a city and upon so refined and intelligent a people.

THE LA FAYETTE COUNTY JAIL

was visited May 31, 1875. It was kept in a clean and orderly way. It is a small affair, and is not regarded very safe. At the time of our visit there was but one inmate, and the records show that there have been but thirteen (13) received during the year. Nine of these were sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for terms ranging from five days to six months. Just how much benefit was derived by the people of La Fayette county or by the convicts themselves through this confinement it is difficult to discover. With no facilities for labor, it is quite certain that these prisoners after running up a bill of expense to the county, went out at the close of their term enervated in body and vitiated in mind, weaker in every way to resist temptation when they had regained their liberty. Confinement, by sentence in the county jail, is enforced idleness—the fruitful mother of crime. The practice prevails in every county, but it must be abandoned, or there can be no true prison reform.

THE MANITOWOC COUNTY JAIL

was visited August 12, 1875. At that time it contained thirteen

prisoners, nine men and four women. All of the women and three of the men were evidently hopelessly insane. The jail was built of brick in 1854, is one story high, and stands 36x32 feet upon the ground. Having been constructed so long ago, it would hardly be expected that the jail would possess many of the modern improvements in the line of proper ventilation and sewerage, or facilities for the classification of the inmates. There are six cells in the jail, four of them are 13x7 feet, and two 14x10 feet. With so limited cell facilities it is evident that the jail must at times become very much over-crowded. It was so at the time of our visit. Two, and sometimes three, persons are compelled to occupy one cell. The cells are constructed of wood on either side of a narrow hall. They are warmed by a stove in the hall, an arrangement which would indicate insecurity against fire. Although the jail was undergoing repairs at the time of our visit, yet it seemed to be kept clean, and as comfortable as it were possible under the circumstances.

THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY JAIL

was visited by the board March 17, 1875, and a thorough examination of it made. A reasonably full description of the jail has been presented in former reports and need not be repeated here. At the time of our visit it gave evidence of good management, was clean, and the prisoners seemed to be comfortable. It is only used as a place of detention for persons awaiting trial, for upon conviction they are at once sent to the House of Correction or to the State Prison as the case requires.

THE MILWAUKEE POLICE STATION,

and about the most deserved commentary we can pass upon it, is to say that it was on a par in every feature of filth and utter unwholsomeness with the La Crosse city lock-up. The whole institution looked dirty and shiftless. The morgue was a glare of ice, and had the appearance more of a skating rink than a place for the reception of the dead. Milwaukee ought to speedily overhaul this concern, for it is now a positive disgrace.

THE MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution was visited in the month of June, the present

year. Perfect order and entire cleanliness seemed to prevail throughout every department. The Hon. David Kennedy remains at its head as inspector. To his extraordinary industry and shrewd executive ability, the great success which has attended the operations of the Milwaukee House of Correction, must be attributed. No institution in the State, seems to be doing more fully and completely the work of its special mission than this. This house of correction has proved conclusively that our recommendation for the establishment of intermediate prisons—as set forth in the following chapter—is a feasible and practicable solution of the question as to how we shall rid ourselves of the evils of the county jail system.

The following facts of interest we take from the report of the inspector.

“The number of convicts confined in the prison on the 16th of March, 1874, was 73. Number received during the year 658. Number discharged, 622. Total number of convicts at the present time, 109. Number on hand of those, who are sentenced for over six months, 55. Daily average during the year, 107, viz: males 98 3-7; females, 8 4-7. Percentage of productive labor of all convicts received during the year, 68½. Percentage of first commitments, 64. The cost of each convict, including all and every prison expenditures and repairs was annually \$184.43; weekly, \$3.54½; daily 50-9-14 cents.

Total cash outlay for administration of prison.....	\$20,823 00
Actual cost for administration during the year.....	19,733 91
Net gain of chair factory during the year.....	20,272 83
Gain of factory over and above prison expenses.....	538 93
Value of convict labor employed otherwise than in chair factory.....	1,930 00
Total net gain to county of Milwaukee.....	2,468 92
Cash on hand March 16, 1875, was.....	3,524 91

“Of which I deposited on March 18, 1875, \$3,493.45, with the South Side Savings Bank for at least three months, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. This amount is intended to pay part of the lumber, which is now contracted for, for the next season. The total amount paid by the county this year for the House of Correction, was \$30,854.45, viz:

For additional cells, water-pipe, and other permanent improvements....	\$8,687 92
Administration of prison, fuel and Inspector's salary.....	2,703 20
Factory accounts, lumber, and expenses for investigation.....	18,563 64
Amount paid by factory for administration of prison, was.....	16,972 76

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
Analysis of the total cost.

	Annual.	Weekly.
Safe-keeping, salary.....	\$7,408 14	\$142 46
Safe-keeping, board to prison officers and inspector's family.....	2,496 00	48 00
Subsistence for convicts.....	5,641 26	108 49
Clothing and bedding.....	997 06	19 18
Fuel.....	1,862 43	35 82
Prison outfit and repairs.....	250 22	4 82
General prison expenses.....	647 39	12 45
Feed and forage.....	431 41	8 28
Total.....	19,733 91	379 50

Annual and weekly cost of each convict.

	Annually.	Weekly.
Safe-keeping.....	\$92 56	\$1 78
Subsistence.....	52 72	1 01½
Clothing and bedding.....	9 32	18
Fuel.....	7 41	33½
General prison expenses.....	6 05	11½
Prison outfit and repairs.....	2 34	4½
Feed and forage.....	4 03	7½
Total cost of each convict.....	184 43	3 54½

The daily average of convicts during the year..... 107
 The number of rations issued to convicts was..... 117,165

Specified account of chairs manufactured, sold, and on hand.

	Common.	Double back.	Pioneer.	McClellan.	Bow backs.	Office chairs.	Boston rockers.	Nurse rockers.	Misses' rockers.	Peg arm child's chairs.	Bent rim child's chairs.	Stools.	Total.	Value.
On hand March 16, 1874.....	1,690	.....	.....	142	535	.....	29	11	53	153	421	112	3,146	\$1,565 75
Manufactured during year	35,050	9,340	3,492	4,764	25,574	1,445	5,570	3,322	1,370	2,321	8,840	1,410	103,498	50,715 01
Total.....	36,740	9,340	3,492	4,906	26,109	1,445	5,599	3,333	1,423	3,474	9,261	1,522	106,644	52,290 76
Sold during the year.....	29,110	8,214	3,053	3,622	24,220	1,241	3,464	2,586	827	1,670	7,501	1,027	86,535	42,781 21
On hand March 16, 1875	7,630	1,126	439	1,284	1,889	204	2,135	747	596	1,804	1,760	495	20,109	9,509 55
Stored in prison building	7,045	1,027	353	1,294	1,364	204	2,135	657	551	1,784	1,584	495	18,483	8,858 67
Stock in factory building	585	99	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	4	20	176	.....	1,626	650 88
	7,630	1,126	439	1,284	1,889	204	2,135	747	596	1,804	1,760	495	20,109	9,509 55

The financial showing of the House of Correction reflects great credit upon the present management. It is almost remarkable that a prison, the vast majority of the convicts of which are what are denominated "short-termers," can be operated to bring a revenue to the county.

THE MONROE COUNTY JAIL

was visited July 14, 1875. There was but one prisoner in confinement or rather under charge of the sheriff—as he was a quiet sort of a character, who was allowed to work out-side during the day. There was a very unpleasant stench pervading the cell-room of the jail caused by imperfect cleansing of the privy vault. In other respects there was nothing to criticise in the management of the jail. The jail, like a vast majority of those in the State is faulty in its construction, in not providing against the access of out-side parties, and is also faulty in its provisions for ventilation.

THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY JAIL

was visited July 30, 1875. It was under charge of the sheriff, Mr. John Brill, who impressed us as most gentlemanly and efficient officer. At the time of our visit there were five prisoners in the jail, four men and one woman. Two of the men were insane. One of these apparently not a hopeless case, though he had long been neglected, never having received any medical treatment. If hospital treatment of the insane has disclosed one fact more certain than any other, it is that recovery from attack of insanity can hardly be hoped for unless the patient receives medical care in the early stages of the disease.

The general complaint of poor ventilation lies against this jail. This is a defect in construction, and is not due to the neglect of the authorities in charge. The jail needs a larger and securer outside wall to prevent interference from without. The jail is certainly a very weak one, and if there have been no escapes in the past, that must be due to the fact that there have been no desperate characters confined in it.

THE POLK COUNTY JAIL.

Eight persons were confined in this jail during the year. Two of these were insane, who have been sent to the hospital for insane.

One was confined a year charged with murder, but was acquitted on the trial. Three were lads, respectively 10, 13 and 15 years of age, who were sent to the reform school at Waukesha. One other was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail, and one is now awaiting trial.

THE RACINE COUNTY JAIL

was visited December 21. It contained 6 inmates.

It was built in 1850 of brick and contains 20 cells 4 by 8 in two tiers, besides 2 double cells separate and used for females. It is a gloomy building—apparently strong; has no yard for exercise.

The beds were found in a very filthy state and we would advise that greater attention be paid to cleanliness generally.

THE RICHLAND COUNTY JAIL

was visited October 7, 1875. It was built in 1868, and is 32x48 feet on the ground and is two stories high. It contained no inmates at the time of our visit and had not for several months.

THE SAUK COUNTY JAIL.

Fifteen persons were confined in this jail during the year. Four of these were in confinement prior to November 1, 1875. Two were insane, one of whom has been sent to the hospital and the other to the poor-house. Of the remaining thirteen, five were discharged, two were sent to the State prison for a term of two years, one was sent to the county jail for three months. The others are awaiting trial.

THE SHEBOYGAN COUNTY JAIL

was visited August 12, 1875. It contained at the time of our visit five prisoners. Three of these were insane, and one was reduced to pauperism by epilepsy. The jail has been constructed too nearly under-ground—is easy of access to outsiders, and is very poorly ventilated. The whole cell room was pervaded by a sickening stench that could not but impair the health of those compelled to breath it from day to day.

THE WALWORTH COUNTY JAIL

was visited July 14, 1875. At that time it had two inmates; one a young man sentenced for twenty (20) days on conviction of petit

larceny, the other a woman sentenced to forty (40) days. Every thing was clean and orderly. The bed clothes are washed weekly and the floors were well scrubbed. The building, however, is an old tumble down affair, totally unsafe in which to confine hardened offenders. One man escaped last March and fled the country. J. Cummings, deputy sheriff, had charge as jailer.

THE WAUKESHA COUNTY JAIL

was visited June 23, 1875. We found ten (10) prisoners in confinement. Most of these were young men under twenty-five years of age. The jail is a poor one, lacking in nearly every modern improvement for health and comfort. The sheriff, Mr. Bennett, appeared to be doing everything in his power to alleviate the wants of the unfortunate persons in his custody.

THE WINNEBAGO COUNTY JAIL

was visited September 7th. In our report for 1871, we gave a full description of this jail and concluded with the remark that "it ought to be abandoned at once and the inmates put in some other jail until a more suitable place can be prepared."

During the last year an addition has been constructed upon the east side of the court-house, the basement of which has been connected with the old jail.

We can hardly conceive of a more unwise expenditure of money than the county officials have made in this matter. The new quarters are no improvement upon the old, being equally damp and dark and quite as unsafe.

With a little attention and inquiry the money expended in the enlargement could have been used upon a plan that would have afforded healthful, safe and more pleasant quarters. As used, it is thrown away in the enlargement of a noisome dungeon that reflects upon the good judgment of all who have been instrumental in providing it.

Chapter Fifth.

THE JAIL SYSTEM AND NEEDED PRISON REFORMS.

In our last annual report, we directed the attention of the legislature to certain defects in the criminal statutes of this State, expressing the hope that an early revision of our penal code would be made to cure these defects. The suggestion then made we would again renew. A more careful study of the subject serves to convince us only more fully of the correctness of our former views. Besides we feel sustained by the reflection that we are approved and strengthened in our position, by the best thinkers not only of America and Europe, but of the civilized world. The subject of prison reform, each year engrosses more and more the enlightened thought of our scholars and philanthropists. The judgment and consciences of our people we doubt not approve the theory set forth by us in our report of one year ago. It only remains, we trust, for us to emphasize the recommendations we then made to secure for them practical embodiment into the statutes of the State.

Our whole criminal system needs systematizing. At present we have the jail and the State prison for the common confinement and punishment of all misdemeanants and criminals of every degree. The novice in crime and the suspected share equally the horrors and disgrace of the county jails with the veteran villain and the convicted criminal. The same may be said of the State prison. There is no commensuration of punishment to the crime committed. The worst penalties that the State assumes to inflict fall alike upon the beginner in crime and the "third and fourth comers." There should be some proper gradation of punishment. To effect this, radical and fundamental changes should be made in our penal system.

The re-adjustment of the criminal code to cover the objections we make, would necessitate the abandonment of the county jail as a place of punishment. The use of the jail, and its only use, is for the detention of suspected, accused persons and witnesses at the trial. For this use it should be made secure and comfortable, Why not? No person loses his claim upon society for decent treatment because he happens to be charged with an offense, or because he may have witnessed the commission of some crime. In the eyes of the law every person is assumed to be innocent until proved guilty. Before trial the accused must then be looked upon as innocent. Visit nine-tenths of the jails of Wisconsin, note the prisoners confined and the treatment they receive, and you cannot help being impressed with the fact that there is gross and wanton inconsistency between our theory and our practice. Yet it may be said that our jail population is made up of disreputable characters who deserve the treatment they receive. Not so. An examination of our court record will show that in a large majority of criminal prosecutions, the accused are acquitted on the trial. If this be true, it were hardly necessary to pursue this argument further. No one will contend that the common jails of Wisconsin are a fit place for the retention of innocent persons. As a whole they are devoid of the most ordinary provisions for the preservation of health. They are wanting in all the facilities for ventilation. Pure air, cheap as it is, is denied the unfortunate inmate. Many of these jails are constructed underneath the county court house, as an underground basements. Every consideration for the health and comfort of the inmates seems to have been lost sight of. Three hundred and sixty-five days in every year the prisoners live in the vapors and disease breeding stench of a privy-vault, which is constructed in the cell room of the jail. In a number of instances the vault has no possible ventilation except through the corridors of the cell room, where the prisoners remain day in and day out. We are now only speaking of the injustice to the hundreds of innocent and unconvicted persons, who, through misfortune, accident or poverty, become inmates of our county jails.

We proceed to notice

THE DEFECTS OF THE JAIL SYSTEM

of Wisconsin as pertains to the criminal class—convicted persons.

The defects of the jail system can be generalized under two heads, viz: Lack of proper classification of the prisoners and lack of any useful and healthful employment. This conclusion, reached by a careful and somewhat critical observation, is sustained by our co-workers in this field and adjoining States.

The following views set forth in a letter of the Rev. F. H. Wines, secretary of the Commissioners of Public Charity, of Illinois, bearing date July 17, 1875, to the common council of the city of Peoria, are so pertinent in this connection and are so nearly our own, that we give them a place in this connection:

“Every man of ordinary intelligence, integrity, and sensibility, who is brought face to face with the state of compulsory idleness in which our minor offenders and suspected persons spend their time in our minor prisons, must feel as you do, that unless a reform can be effected in the discipline of these institutions, 'twere better to reform them altogether. They are a curse to the community which maintains them at so great cost. I do not overlook the fact that county jails are indispensable as places of confinement for those who are awaiting trial by the courts, and that they serve a further useful purpose in holding criminals of the superior class until they can be legally transferred to the penitentiary. But with respect to inferior and incipient criminals, the county jail as at present organized and managed, neither operates to deter men from the commission of crime, nor to reform them while in prison, nor to satisfy the claims of justice as an abstract principle. It is a farce, a fraud, and a standing reproach to the civilization of the nineteenth century, which, with all its boasted progress, enlightenment, and humanity, seems powerless to introduce a better system or to bring about any better and more satisfactory results.

“Look at our jails! Their eternal condemnation may be written in two words—they admit of promiscuous association and intercourse among the prisoners, and they exclude all useful and remunerative occupation. The absence of employment and exercise enfeebles both the body and the mind of the wretched inmates; so that their wills are weaker to resist temptation on their discharge, than before their admission. The promiscuous intercourse of old and young, innocent and guilty, the hardened and the penitent, tends, by the interchange of experience and sentiment, often of the

most revolting and degraded character, to reduce all to one common level of degradation. The experienced criminal, whose career has extinguished in his breast all scruples and all compunction, makes it his business to instruct his interested and eager listeners in all the arts of crime, to teach the principles and methods of successful violation of law, to instill into the heart such motives of passion or interest as will nerve the novice to a determined, desperate, life-long defiance of law. We build jails to train the young in crime, and then build penitentiaries in which to punish them for improving the opportunities for criminal education which we have ourselves provided. We neglect the undeveloped criminal character, and devote all our energies to protecting ourselves against the malefactor whom we have first helped to make, but whose depredations must be stopped, if not by stone walls and iron bars, then by a hempen cord around the neck.

“Why does not society begin the task of self-protection sooner? and prosecute it more intelligently? Is it not conceivable that proper attention paid to the juvenile offender might, in a multitude of instances, save him from a criminal career? Is there any common sense displayed in the permanent maintenance of a system which, as all experience and observation show, makes criminals, instead of curing them.

“But the question arises, what can be substituted for the jail? how can it be dispensed with?

First of all, we should not confound the suspected with the convicted, nor confine the two classes together in one prison. The *carcer* of the ancient Roman law and the *vincula publica* were two distinct institutions, as shown by the maxim, *carcer enim ad continendos homines, non ad puniendos haberi debet*, that is to say, the *carcer* should be regarded as a place for detaining men, not for punishing them. The same distinction is observed in France.

Second. The merely suspected, the accused but not convicted, are entitled to the protection of solitary confinement, while awaiting trial. Such confinement would prevent the corruption of the innocent and the reclaimable through contact with the incorrigible. In so far as it would be irksome, it might prove of benefit to the guilty, by affording them time for reflection upon the consequences of persistence in evil doing, and to society, by inducing more speedy

trials in cases in which the prisoner would otherwise seek the law's interminable delay,

Third. The discipline of the prison—but here we enter upon a subject almost inexhaustible, involving all that pertains to human nature and human life. It has been found impossible for the criminal law, even in theory to mete out justice to criminals—so much wrong, so much suffering. The law is organized not for revenge, but for protection. Hence there are but two main ends in view in all rational prison discipline—the benefit of the offender, by his reformation, which is at the same time a benefit to society; the protection of society by his incarceration and intimidation. Skill in prison discipline is shown by the harmonious blending of severity and kindness, appealing to the principles of love and of fear in the prisoner's breast, and apportioning to each individual such treatment as will most certainly and effectually move him to self-control and awaken in his mind an aspiration for a purer, higher life. The means in the hands of the prison keeper are rewards and punishments, religion, education and labor—labor for the development of the body, education for the mind, religion for the heart; thus rounding out the complete character of a man.

“In our county jails at least in most of them, none of these agencies are present. The jailor's only aim is to prevent escapes and to satisfy in part the most obvious wants of his prisoner.

“I come now to the point on which you especially ask advice. How can compulsory labor be successfully introduced into municipal prisons?

“The difficulties to be overcome are very great. First, there is the general apathy of the community on the subject of prison life. The walls of the jail are supposed to enclose a certain number of outcasts, in whose welfare it is irrational for any but a fool or a fanatic to take any interest. Then comes the financial difficulty; the cost of machinery, the cost of skilled oversight, the fewness of the prisoners, and the shortness of their sentences, the quality of their work, the overstocking of the market, etc., etc. Last of all is the universal jealousy of the mechanical and laboring classes against convict labor, which they regard as robbery of the honest man—a prejudice like that against the introduction of machinery, absurd, unphilosophical, but still a stubborn fact, occasioning much practical trouble.”

“The question is, can you overcome these obstacles to success? Can you interest the public sufficiently to induce them to consent that the experiment be undertaken? Can you agree upon the work to be done; whether it shall be machine labor or hand labor, productive or unproductive, like the tread-wheel of the English prisons or the breaking of rock in so many of our own city calaboooses? Have you a suitable man to put in charge of the prison? and will he be allowed, if competent to retain his position, or will the exigencies of “politics” force him out? What is to be the average number of prisoners employed? What do you propose to do with the unsentenced? Will the trade unions and other similar organizations make war upon the new undertaking? and can you overcome their opposition or succeed in spite of it? * * *

“We incline to the opinion that the care of the sentenced is properly the duty of the State; that instead of leaving localities to contend unaided against crime, the strong arm of the State ought to be stretched out for their protection; and that if the State would establish a system of graded prisons, under the charge of a single board of inspectors, require the courts to commit all convicts into the hands of this board, give the board the power of transfer from one prison to another, according to the prisoner’s character and behavior, make the duration of the sentence depend upon the degree of improvement in the prisoner while under treatment, and upon the probability of safety to the public in case of his release; if this were to be done, the amount of crime in the community would be materially diminished, and the cost of taking care of criminals would be lessened in an even greater degree, because all convicted criminals of every grade would be compelled to labor for their own support.”

The last biennial report of the Commissioners of Public Charity of the State of Michigan is before us. With reference to the subject we are now considering, we find in it an able and exhaustive argument. We cannot sustain our position better than to quote from its pages. What is true of Michigan jails is true in every particular of Wisconsin jails. What is true as to the defects of criminal jurisprudence in Michigan is equally true as to criminal jurisprudence in Wisconsin.

The report says:

“The management and use of the jails as prisons, and the result

of their employment as places of punishment for offenders, has called for and received the careful consideration of the commissioners.

“Under the present system, these places, from the necessity of the case, are the common receptacles of all persons and every grade and class of offenders subjected to imprisonment in the counties. As a rule, they are filthy and poorly ventilated; within them not only those awaiting trial, but vagrants, the disorderly, young offenders, convicted criminals, and the old and hardened experts in vice and crime are mingled in promiscuous association in enforced idleness, without discipline or means of improvement or incentive to reform. While this holds, the less debased are constantly subjected to the contaminating influence of all the vices and criminal propensities of their more hardened associates. Thus the jails become moral pest-houses, foster places of idleness, and schools of crime. Pernicious as this condition of things is, not only to the incarcerated offender, but to the community at large when he is turned loose upon them, degraded in self-respect and with increased propensity and capacity for crime, yet it seems impossible to remedy the evil under the present jail system, or so long as these prisons are without the proper classification and separation of prisoners, or the facilities of employing the inmates in suitable labor or useful occupation.

“The whole jail system as at present conducted is radically wrong and obnoxious. and should be discontinued. In place of the jails, two or three prisons or houses of correction, intermediate between the jails and penitentiary, should be provided for vagrants, disorderly persons, and all offenders now punished by imprisonment in the jails. Such intermediate prisons should provide for the employment, discipline and reformation of their inmates, and thus prevent the evils of idleness in the jails; and henceforth jails under proper regulations should be used only as houses of detention for such persons as are held for examination or trial merely.”

The character of the jails and the defects of the jail system are the same in Wisconsin that they are in Illinois and Michigan. The reports of the several Boards of Charities of these States all agree upon the main points in this discussion. Respecting the jails of Wisconsin and the evils attending the jail system, in our last annual report we said and now emphatically repeat:

“We are compelled, with rare exceptions, to pronounce our jails

insecure against escape; unhealthy and demoralizing to the convicts; and expensive to the taxpayers. These general objections lie against the county jails of Wisconsin. There are some gratifying exceptions, however, to this general rule.

THEIR INSECURITY.

“Many of our jails are so poorly constructed as to be utterly insecure, a fact attested by frequent escapes. And in most counties, but for the vigilance of jail officers, escapes would be of still more frequent occurrence. The plan of our jails, generally, is faulty, and on account of the facility of communication they afford the prisoners, or of access and approach to outside parties, they are unsafe as places of detention—They are unsafe in many respects—some in one particular; some in another. This insecurity entails the cost of otherwise unnecessary police force; the cost of recapture, to say nothing of the frequency with which it enables rogues to go ‘unwhipt of justice.’

DEFECTIVE SANITARY PROVISIONS.

“Again, the great majority of those jails which possess the merit of security, seem to have been so constructed in reckless disregard of the moral and physical well-being of the prisoner. As such, they are frequently destitute of the most ordinary provisions for the health and comfort of the inmates, shutting out pure air and sunlight.

IMPERFECT VENTILATION

“Is the crying defect in the construction of nearly every jail in Wisconsin. Coupled with and aggravating this evil are those of defective sewerage and privy accommodations. To these matters the attention of the legislature has been directed in former reports, and we have no desire to prolong the discussion of the subject in this connection. The evils of which we have briefly spoken exist, with all their horrors, in a vast majority of the Wisconsin jails.

“It is wrong that our jails are ever used as places of punishment, much less as places of torture. Until some more humane provision shall obtain, the county jails will continue to be used for the punishment of criminals; but that they should longer be used as dungeons of torture, where the life of the inmate is literally smoth-

ered out for want of free air, and the blood poisoned by the inhalation of the stench from a privy vault, is a shame that no pen can describe.

But this is not all. To this

CATALOGUE OF HORRORS

must be added two other evils: *first*, lack of proper separation of the prisoners, and *second*, lack of any useful and healthful employment. Few jails, even among the best, have proper facilities for the separation of the prisoners. Even the separation of the sexes is not provided for in many instances. The promiscuous association of prisoners vitiates the innocent and sinks the hardened into deeper criminality. The boy, who by some slight mishap, is in confinement for the first offense, hears the confirmed villain, with whom he is compelled to associate, relate his deeds of wickedness and crime. His mind is contaminated by the conversation teachings and whole deportment of this vile associate. With the novice in crime, his first imprisonment is a most critical period. With proper association and influence about him, his temporary misfortune may serve to cut short, at once, a career of vice and crime, and furnish food for wholesome reflection; but if thrown under improper influences and among wicked associates, his propensity to crime is strengthened, and the whole nature of the man debased.

The whole moral atmosphere of the ordinary jail, breeds contempt of the law and those who administer it. The entire aspect seems cold, forbidding and uncharitable—dispelling from the breast of the convict all hope of sympathy from society; fostering and quickening, in stead, a spirit of hatred.

But we have spoken, as if the inmates of our jails were all convicted criminals. But this is far from being so. There is scarcely a jail in the State, in which there is not one or more insane persons, who have done no wrong against society; one or more persons merely suspected, against whom no offense has been proven; besides these, witnesses who are charged with no crime, are frequently detained in jail. The proper appreciation of the character of this portion of the population of our jails, such as we have here described, cannot fail to raise the indignation of the people against the evils and abuses of which we complain.

More, much more might be said upon this point, but we must

pass to the consideration of the second branch under this head of the subject, to wit:

THE LACK OF USEFUL EMPLOYMENT.

This is the chief defect and evil of the jail system. The defect is an inherent one, and can never be eradicated, save with the system itself. Idleness everywhere, in every walk and condition of life is a fruitful source of crime. Enforced idleness, such as reigns universally in our jails, must be likened to some foul miasma, polluting the mind and enervating the body. Labor is divinely ordained. Idlers are the drones and despised of society. Idleness and crime are kindred vices. The relationship is that of parent and offspring. Generally, hatred of honest, fruitful labor is the first, and love of idleness the second stage in the career of almost every criminal. The latter awakens, quickens and intensifies, by degrees, the propensity for crime. Indulgence in idleness begets poverty in the necessaries of life. Bodily destitution, in turn, leads to pillage, robbery and murder; in fact to all the parasitical crimes with which society is afflicted."

The remedy for the flagrant evils of the jail system is not so easily discovered; but we think it is not difficult to suggest a plan which cannot fail to work great improvement. The first feature of this plan involves the immediate abandonment of the county jails as places of punishment. But, as has been already set forth, this change would necessitate the establishment of intermediate prisons, for the detention of minor offenders and those who are now sent to the State prison on short sentences. However it may be urged that this would involve the State in great expense. This need not be so. Two or three district-prisons in the State would suffice for a number of years. These prisons could easily be constructed by the enlargement of such county jails as possess the proper location. The labor of the different prisons could be made to depend on the advantages of the location. The selection of a prison site should be made with reference to the employment of unskilled labor at some business adapted to that sort of labor. An essential benefit that would arise from this plan, would be found in the fact that the State prison would thus be relieved of its surplusage of short time convicts. The labor of the State prison should be made as skillful as it is possible to make it. The abundance of unskilled labor is now one of

the greatest drawbacks to the successful operation of that institution. The greater the population of skilled laborers at the State prison, the less the demand for raw material, as a greater amount of labor could be put upon finer finish and nicer and more difficult execution. In the management of these proposed intermediate or district prisons, a system of labor could be selected, which would be best adapted to the employment of inexperienced and unskilled laborers. The

RELATION OF THE INTERMEDIATE PRISONS TO THE STATE PRISON.

The relation of the intermediate prisons to the State prison and and to the county jails will be easily understood by a few words of explanation. As before stated the intermediate prison should be the place of primary punishment for juvenile offenders, and those convicted of slight misdemeanors, generally speaking, short term convicts who are at present sent to the State prison, and all those now punished by confinement in the county jail. The entire supervision of the intermediate prisons and of the State prison should be placed in the hands of a single board of commissioners. These commissioners should be appointed by the Governor with great care in the selection, should be chosen for their known ability and integrity. Their appointment should be during good behavior.

THE MATTER OF PARDON

should rest with the commissioners. Pardon should be granted by the Governor as now, but always upon the recommendation of the commissioners.

Every commitment of a person to any prison should be accompanied with full minutes of the proceedings at the trial; a full and complete copy of the testimony in the case, together with the finding of the jury. The matter of duration of sentence should be left entirely with the commissioners, except possibly in the case of murder and one or two other of the highest known offenses. We firmly believe that the greatest possible prison reform that remains to be accomplished is the abolition, *in toto*, of all time sentences by the courts, except perhaps in the cases we have noted, and leave the question of pardon with the Commissioners, whose recommendation shall be determined by the behavior of the convict, considered, of course, in connection with the character of the crime committed.

It will be understood that the Commissioners would fix a minimum punishment for each grade of crime, below which good behavior could not reduce it. Whether the punishment should be increased above this fixed minimum, would depend upon the character of the offense as proved by the testimony of the trial and all the attendant circumstances of the case, as well as by the deportment of the prisoner. We would make the matter of release depend this far on good behavior: No pardon should be granted to any convict whose behavior was bad, and who gave no promise of reformation.

THE ABOLITION OF TIME SENTENCES

would relieve the courts of justice of their greatest embarrassment. The want of uniformity of sentences for the same offense among the different courts is so strikingly conspicuous as to bring contempt and ridicule upon the laws and those who enforce them. While on our last visit but one, to the State prison, a prisoner came in on a commitment, we think from Racine or Walworth county, upon the charge of horse-stealing. He was sentenced for one year; and by an examination of the prison register, it appeared that this was the sixth time this same man had been sent up for this same offense—horse-stealing.

A further examination of the prison records showed that at the time of this commitment there were a number of convicts then in the prison who were serving out sentences of from eight to fifteen years for the first offense of horse stealing. The same disparity exists in the sentences for numerous other crimes—indeed for all other crimes; and we can conceive of nothing that tends more to breed disrespect for the authority of the law and of the courts.

The advantages of no time sentences are ably set forth in the recent report of the Michigan board of commissioners, from which we have quoted above. We need offer no apology for copying from their report upon this subject.

DIFFICULTY OF MEASURING CRIMINAL PUNISHMENTS IN ADVANCE.

“But, however carefully and skillfully the penalties for crime may be measured and apportioned in the law to the offenses to which they are intended to apply, still but slight reflection will be sufficient to show that no legislative foresight can always deter-

mine, in advance of the commission of a crime, what will be the just and appropriate punishment for the offense.

“If, in prescribing punishments, nothing more were required than to measure the punishment by the amount of the injury caused by the offense, as in case of theft to grade the penalty by the amount stolen, then the appropriate punishment to be inflicted might be pre-determined with some degree of precision. But this is not sufficient. While the injuries caused by crime vary in their nature and extent with each offense, ranging from some minor mischief, which a few dollars may repair, up through every degree of wrong and injury to property, life, liberty, health and reputation; so the different offenders against the law exhibit in the perpetration of their crimes every grade of depravity and criminality. In one case the only offense may be the stealing of a few dollars merely, committed under some pressing need, peculiar temptation, or misguided impulse, by one who is neither bad at heart nor criminally disposed; while in another a theft of the same amount is committed by an old offender, an expert in crime, who has deliberately and in disregard of every principle of honor or morality, and in defiance of law and the public good and the common rights of men, entered upon a life of crime, and omits no opportunity to commit his depredations upon society. In both cases the injury to the victim is the same, and between these extremes are offenders of every grade of moral turpitude and guilty purpose. That all these offenders, irrespective of their degrees of guilt, should receive the same measure of punishment for the same crime is repugnant to our sense of justice and propriety.”

PROPOSED LAW.

The Michigan Commissioners of Public Charity, headed by Judge Chas. I. Walker—a distinguished jurist and a most estimable gentleman who has given much time to a consideration of this special subject—unite in recommending the enactment of the following proposed law by the next legislature. The wording we have changed to suit the case of Wisconsin, and earnestly request a careful consideration of it by our own legislators.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That any person who shall be convicted of any offense punishable by

imprisonment in the State Prison, and who may be sentenced to imprisonment under any law now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, shall be subject to imprisonment in the custody and under the control of the Commissioners of Correction, (any other appropriate name might be used to denominate this board,) as hereinafter provided by this act. The secretary of the board of commissioners for the supervision of charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions for the time being, together with the inspectors of the State Prison, shall constitute and be denominated the Commissioners of Correction, whose powers and duties shall be as further provided by this act. (This board can be differently constituted, in the discretion of the legislature.)

SECTION 2. All courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in the State of Wisconsin, which in the exercise of that jurisdiction, and under provisions of law may sentence offenders against the criminal code to confinement in the State Prison, shall sentence all offenders convicted before them, or any of them, of any offense now or hereafter made punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, to imprisonment in the custody of the Commissioners of Correction aforesaid, but shall not fix upon, state or determine any definite period of time for the continuance of such imprisonment and custody—*provided*, that in cases of treason, murder in the first degree, and rape, imprisonment in the State Prison may be imposed in accordance with existing laws; and *provided further*, that this section shall not be construed to take away any power to suspend sentence that said courts may have—and in case of such suspended sentence the courts before whom such offenders may have been convicted may at any time cause the re-arrest of such offenders for the purpose of having such suspended sentence pronounced and executed.

SECTION 3. The court imposing such sentence, shall in each case furnish the sheriff or other proper officer a copy of the complaint, information or indictment upon which such conviction is had, a statement of the defendant's plea, the names and residences of the witnesses sworn in the case, an abstract of the testimony given, the sentence rendered, and the date thereof, which copy, statement and abstract, signed by the clerk of the court, shall be delivered with the prisoner to the commissioners, their secretary, or the superintendent of any prison establishment under their control, as the said commissioners may, either by general regulations or specially, and in the absence of such directions, to the warden of the State Prison at Waupun, which copy, statement and abstract, signed by the clerk of the court shall be *prima facie* evidence against the prisoner in all proceedings for the release of said prisoner by writ of *habeas corpus* or otherwise.

SECTION 4. It is hereby made the duty of any sheriff or other proper officer to convey forthwith such persons so sentenced to such prison as the said commissioners shall have directed or shall direct, and deliver them into the custody of the superintendent thereof, and in the absence of any such direction, to the warden of the State Prison at Waupun, for which service and all necessary expenses he shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the board of supervisors (county board) of the county where such conviction is had. The warden of the State Prison (or superintendents of the intermediate prisons when erected and established as the case may be) is hereby required to receive all persons so sentenced and delivered, to detain them subject to the authority of the commissioners of correction, to transfer them from the said State Prison to the said intermediate prisons (if erected) or from

said intermediate prisons to the State Prison, or to release them under the provisions of this act; as said commissioners may direct. The following form of commitment of prisoners sentenced as aforesaid shall be sufficient authority for the officer to transfer, and for the warden of said State Prison and superintendents of intermediate prisons to receive and detain such prisoners.

— — County, ss. To (the proper officer) of the — — of — — and the warden of the State Prison (and the superintendent of the intermediate prisons, Greeting:

Whereas, After trial upon a complaint duly taken by me, — — of — — in said county, was convicted of — —, and was by me sentenced to be imprisoned in the custody of the Commissioners of Correction, as required by law, now therefore, you, — — of the — — of — —, are hereby required to convey said — — to the State Prison or intermediate prisons, as the commissioners have directed (and in the absence of any such directions, to the warden of the State Prison at Waupun,) or shall designate and deliver — — into the custody of the warden thereof; and you, the said warden of said State Prison, or superintendent of said intermediate prisons, are commanded to receive said — — into your custody, and — — safely keep until discharged in accordance with law.

Given under my hand at the — — of — —, this — — day of — —, A. D., 18—.

SECTION 5. The said commissioners shall have power to detain in the State Prison and in the intermediate prisons, subject to the rules and regulations thereof, all prisoners committed to their custody, power to establish rules and regulations under which such prisoners may be transferred from either of the above-named institutions to the other, or may, upon showing evidence of improved character, be absolutely or conditionally released from confinement in said institutions, or from other guardianship, custody and control; power to resume such control and custody, wholly or in part, and to re-commit to said institutions or any of them, any prisoner at any time prior to his or her absolute release, the written order of said commissioners, signed by the secretary thereof, shall be due authority for any member of said Commissioners of Correction, or their agent, any sheriff or other proper officer, to re-arrest and return any prisoner not theretofore absolutely discharged, to the custody of said commissioners in said institutions or any of them. And it is hereby made the duty of all agents, sheriffs, or other officers, as afore said, to execute such order as it is now their duty to execute ordinary legal process.

The said commissioners shall also have power, all and singular as is now conferred by law upon the directors of the State Prison, and to make rules and regulations for the employment, discipline, education, release, and re-arrest and re-committal of all prisoners sentenced to their custody under this act.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to maintain such control over all prisoners committed to their custody under this act as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self-support, and accomplish their reformation. The said commissioners shall actively undertake the reformation of the prisoners aforesaid by requisite restraints, by means of culture calculated to develop true perceptions of duty, right purposes, and adequate self-control, and by permitting such social opportunities among themselves, and relaxation of disciplinary and domiciliary

restraints as will best promote correct conduct and cultivate the power of self-control. When any prisoner shall be received into the custody of the said commissioners, they shall cause to be entered in a register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity, nationality, with such other facts as can be ascertained of parentage, of early social influences, etc., as seem to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects, tendencies, and propensities of the prisoner; and, based upon these an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner, and the best probable plan of treatment. Upon such register shall be entered quarter yearly, or oftener, minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character, and notes as to methods and treatment employed, also all orders or alterations affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, the circumstances of the final release, and any subsequent fact of the personal history which may be brought to their knowledge.

SECTION 7. The commissioners shall, under a system of marks or otherwise, fix upon a uniform plan under which they shall determine what number of marks, or what number of credits, shall be earned by such prisoner as a condition of increased privileges, or of release from their control, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and for results accomplished, and be charged for direlections, negligences, and offences. An abstract of the record in each case remaining under the control of the commissioners shall be made up semi-annually, considered by the commissioners at a regular meeting, and filed with the secretary of state, which abstract shall show the date of admission, the age, the then present situation, whether in the State prison, or intermediate prisons, or elsewhere, whether any and how much progress in improvement has been made, and the reason for release or continued custody, as the case may be. The commissioners shall establish rules and regulations by which the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credits shall be made known to him as often as once a month, or oftener if he shall at any time require it, and may make provision by which any prisoner may see and converse with some one of said commissioners during every month. When it appears to the said commissioners that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release; but no petition or other form of application for the release of any prisoner shall be entertained by the commissioners.

SECTION 8. If any offender against the criminal law, as specified in the second section of this act, shall be, through oversight or otherwise, sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison or the intermediate prisons, for a definite period of time, said sentence shall not for that reason be void, but the person so sentenced, shall be entitled to the benefit, and subject to the liabilities of this act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the sentence had been in the terms required by said section two of this act, and in such case, said commissioners shall serve upon such offender, a copy of this act, and written information of his relations to said commissioners.

SECTION 9. The said commissioners shall designate a suitable person in each county, to act as their agent in supervising prisoners who are conditionally released, and who shall be subject to removal by them. Said agents shall be paid for the duties per-

formed under direction of said commissioners, and upon their certificate of such services performed, by the supervisors of his county, in such sum or sums as said supervisors may award. The duties of such agent shall be limited to investigation as to the life and habits of conditionally released prisoners, to their rearrest and return to the more immediate custody of the commissioners, when said commissioners shall so order, and to report to the commissioners upon such investigation, and in relation to crime and the causes thereof within said county.

SECTION 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

This bill and our remarks preceded it, contemplate the establishment of district or intermediate prisons. This proposed feature will sooner or later be added to the prison system of our State. It has been adopted in the best governed countries of the old world. It is commended by common sense and is approved wherever tried. Our recommendation, however, for the abolition of time sentences need not await the inauguration of the system of intermediate prisons. It should receive the sanction of the legislature at once.

We desire to conclude this chapter by citing briefly a number of distinguished authorities in the field of prison discipline, upon the special subject of indeterminate sentences. These authorities cannot fail to command the respect of an enlightened public.

Hon. W. H. Merrill, secretary of the board of managers (Hon. Horatio Seymour, president) of the projected adult reformatory at Warsaw, N. Y., in explaining the project as to sentences, says: "They (the prisoners) shall come with the sentence of the law suspended over them, bound to remain until such a time as the Governor (of the reformatory) and board of managers shall pronounce them ready to be restored to society."

Ex-Governor Conrad Baker has given it as his opinion that "when we reach the true idea of prisons, we shall have indeterminate sentences."

Dr. Despine, of France, says: "When prisons become real reformatories, as this was their avowed aim, the incorporation of the principle of indeterminate sentences in the penitentiary system would become an absolute necessity."

Sir John Bowring, of England, says:

"The judge and the jury can have only information from the facts, which evidence brings to them. It is when the sentence is pronounced and the guilty is handed over to pay the penalty of his offense that his special character ought to be thoroughly explored.

And in this respect prison discipline is sadly deficient. It is the business of wise legislation to maximize the motives to good, to minimize the motive to evil."

Hon. Robert Pitman, of Massachusetts, says:

"In some courts, especially those of inferior jurisdiction, the spectacle is often exhibited of hurried and apparently careless infliction of sentences. Even when such sentences upon the general scale of criminal punishments rank as among the lighter, the weight of them upon the individual offender may be of great severity. Nor is there less danger of undue levity, a month's imprisonment of a minor for larceny, or a virtuous female, may crush the better aspirations of the offenders and place them for life in the ranks of the criminal classes; while for one who has already entered upon a career of profligacy, such a sentence would afford but slight protection to society, and have trifling deterrent influences upon the offender. And upon the public, and upon the criminal himself, the spectacle of our inconsiderate infliction of punishment is injurious."

At the National Prison Reform Congress, held in Cincinnati in 1870, a declaration of principles was adopted, of which the following is the 28th article:

"The proper duration of imprisonment for a violation of the laws of society is one of the most perplexing questions in criminal jurisprudence. The present extraordinary inequality of sentences, for the same or similar crimes, is a cause of constant irritation among prisoners, and the discipline of our prisons suffers in consequence. The evil is one for which some remedy should be devised."

In the same declaration the congress gave utterance to the following:

"Peremptory sentences ought to be replaced by those of indeterminate length. Sentences limited only by satisfactory proof of reformation should be substituted for those measured by mere lapse of time."

We might continue to quote distinguished authorities in support of the proposed plan for a change in our criminal code. We will close with an extract from a letter of the Hon. M. D. Hill, (now deceased) of England, who was for more than forty years Recorder of Birmingham, and whose celebrated charges to juries have been published in a volume of more than seven hundred pages.

"As a general principle, I apprehend the diminution of crime,

so far as it is to be affected by punishment, must be sought for in the reformation of the criminal; and for that purpose it is necessary and a legitimate exercise of human authority to detain him until this effect shall have been produced, even if such detention extend to the term of the whole life. * * * * *

To fix, then, at its commencement, the length of a sentence, is to incur two risks: First, that of turning the malefactor loose upon society before he is cured, or, on the other hand, to detain him after the cure is effected; the latter alternative being, however, much less injurious and much less frequent of occurrence than the former. It will be at once admitted, that if we could, with certainty, so train a criminal during his imprisonment as to relieve him forever from all disposition to relapse into crime, any length of incarceration would be well spent; assuredly well spent as regards the interests of society; and assuredly as well spent as regards the interests of the criminal, both in this world and in the next. * * * *

“If, then, the offender must be sent to prison, what is to measure the duration of his punishment? Time sentences are so familiar to our minds, and are enforced by such long ages of prescription, that an inquiry into their reasonableness demands efforts which few can be induced to make, and yet I cannot think the question presents any peculiar difficulty.

“In apportioning a time sentence to a given offence, we assume that some assignable proportion exists between offences and inflictions, that a pound weight of crime should be visited with a pound weight of punishment. But, although we are able to establish in our minds some vague proportion of this kind, yet all that we can do comes but a very little way toward the exactitude required for practical purposes. This failure is manifested by daily experience. Whenever a case is tried by a plurality of judges, it is well-known that it is only by compromise that they agree upon a sentence whenever the legislature has left them discretionary power. And if this is true of judges who, sitting together month after month, are worn into an approach to mental uniformity, the differences of apportionment between one court and another must be acknowledged to be so great as to destroy all hope that crimes will meet, as a rule, with their desert—neither more nor less.

“In our attempts to award pain according to desert, we are fated to err on the side of mercy or of severity. Hence it has been a favor-

ite habit with editors of newspapers to compare discrepant sentences with a chuckle of triumph over the folly of one or other of the judges on whose proceedings they are animadverting, without a thought that the judges have neither weight nor scales * * *

“When the jury has convicted the prisoner, it remains to be considered whether the offense is mitigated or aggravated by its incidents. Then must be considered the circumstances of the offender. Is he young, or of mature age? Has he had the advantages of education or has he been left to the influences of ignorance, bad example and evil associations? Has he been previously convicted, so frequently as to make it clear that he has adopted crime as his calling or profession; or is his deviation from honesty an exception, and not made in pursuance of his rule of life? All these, and many other points for consideration, will rise up in the mind of a thoughtful judge, but they assuredly will not be dealt with by any two minds so as to result in precisely the same infliction. * * *

“But even if it were possible to docket every prisoner’s offense with its just amount of punishment, how little good would be accomplished by such a feat. Would the deterrent power of the punishment secure society from the repetition of the offense?

“Such a consequence is perpetually assumed by writers on criminal administration. Deterrents are not absolutely nugatory; they have some potency, though very little; but having watched the operation of non-reformatory punishment for more than half a century, I can offer myself as a witness to the illusory nature of all expectation that it can be made effectual. My testimony sinks into utter insignificance compared with that of history, which at every page furnishes evidence leading to the same conclusion.

“If, then, it is impossible duly to adjust penalties, and simply deterrent punishment are inefficacious, in what principle can we find refuge, except that of reformation or cure? But as a cure cannot be predicted in any case with absolute certainty, and as, even if it could, the time required for its accomplishment cannot be measured in advance, *I can perceive no rational alternative but that of sentences undefined in extent.* But how, it may be fairly asked, is the fact of cure to be ascertained? As I have already intimated, all that can be aimed at is to secure a strong presumption in favor of reformation before the prisoner shall go free.”

To this array of philanthropists, writers, and statesmen many

other noted names might be added to swell the accumulation of evidence and argument in favor of the proposition we urge. We ask for this important measure the earnest and pains-taking consideration of the legislature and of all who feel an interest in the matter of the prevention and repression of crime.

Chapter Sixth.

STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following table will show what each of the State institutions named has received by legislative appropriation, from its foundation:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Amount appropriated previous to 1876.	Amount appropriated for current expenses previous to 1876.	Amount appropriated for permanent improvements previous to 1876.
Institute for the Blind	\$545,097 91	\$297,468 62	\$247,629 29
Deaf and Dumb Institute	546,424 83	465,647 48	110,777 35
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	1,377,292 62	846,416 14	530,876 48
Northern Hospital for the Insane	755,663 97	151,301 34	604,362 63
Industrial School for Boys.....	511,204 72	369,776 45	141,428 27
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	342,010 94	282,266 56	59,744 38
State Prison.....	1,050,760 59	.....	.....
Total.....	5,158,455 58	.....	.....

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1876.

The following table will show the appropriations recommended for the ensuing year to each of the institutions named:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	For current expenses.	For permanent improvements and repairs.	Whole am't asked to be appropriated by next legislature.
Institute for the Blind	\$18,000 00	.....	\$18,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institute	35,500 00	\$6,500 00	40,000 00
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	57,353 16	13,181 09	70,534 16
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	108,000 00	9,700 00	117,700 00
Industrial School for Boys.....	28,000 00	3,000 00	31,000 00
State Prison.....	27,875 00	3,500 00	31,375 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Total.....	276,728 16	35,881 00	312,609 16

In the present chapter will be found the views of this board respecting the management of the various State Institutions, and also our recommendations for appropriations and such other recommendations as we have thought proper to present for the consideration of the legislature.

Each Institution is considered separately. The financial statements and comparative tables, we have made fuller and more comprehensive than ever before. In this we have sought to gather and arrange such matters as would be of the greatest use to the executive and the legislature.

In the discharge of our duties, we have been compelled in many instances, to reduce the amount asked to be appropriated by the trustees of the various Institutions. But in every case we have tried to present our reasons for so doing. We have certainly endeavored to determine each case with the utmost fairness and impartiality, and in such a manner as would result most beneficially to the State and its whole people.

In the exercise of our supervisory powers, we have constantly kept in view two things: the accomplishment of the greatest good, and that, at the least expense. The people of Wisconsin have contributed liberally of their means for the maintenance of its unfortunate classes. They have constructed and furnished magnificent buildings for that purpose. They contribute annually for the administration of these institutions, nearly a half million dollars. These places of charity have so increased in magnitude and numbers, that it is of the greatest importance that the strictest economy should be exercised in their management.

In these prefatory remarks we would call the attention of the legislature to the fact that the members of the boards of trustees of some of the State Institutions receive a per diem for their services, while those of other institutions receive nothing but their actual expenses. We recommend the passage of a uniform law on this subject. We also recommend the passage of a law which shall make the several counties of the State liable for the cost of clothing furnished such indigent pupils as are sent to the institutions for the education of the blind and the deaf and dumb from said counties.

We shall prepare and present to the legislature a bill embodying our views on this subject.

The trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane ask from the next legislature an appropriation of \$115,000, to enable them to construct, in connection with the present building, an additional one for the reception of the chronic or incurable insane of the State. We cannot endorse the plan proposed by the board of trustees.

The State should at once adopt measures looking to immediate provision for the care of the incurable insane. This would require the erection of an asylum—in our opinion, separate from the hospitals.

If our recommendation for the removal of the State Prison and the appropriation of those buildings for this purpose, is not adopted by the legislature, then steps should be taken for the construction of such an asylum elsewhere. We feel that we can not too strongly urge upon the legislature that immediate provision for the care of the chronic insane be made. Between five hundred and a thousand of these unfortunate beings are to-day lying in the county jails and poor-houses, or remain in the towns or private families—poorly cared for, a burthen and a constant source of dread and trouble to the community and to friends. In previous reports we have presented this matter in the strongest light we could. To what we have hitherto said we must call attention in this connection.

A suitable asylum could be constructed, at comparatively little cost. It should be a plain, substantial structure, divested of everything that borders upon ornamentation. So plain a building as we would see erected, if put on as an addition to the present hospitals, it might be claimed, would mar their beauty and architectural symmetry. This would then furnish one reason for the construction of this building entirely separate from the hospitals. There are, to our minds, other weighty reasons. The present population of the hospitals could not be increased very considerably without requiring a corresponding increase in the expense of salaries and wages, fuel, subsistence, and in fact all of the main outlays. Then in this particular there would be but little economy in attaching the proposed asylum to the present hospitals. The hopelessly insane would not require the same expensive medical skill as the acute cases. These are only a few of the reasons which might be urged against the plan proposed by the trustees of the Northern Hospital.

I. WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

(Located at Janesville)

The Board of Trustees of the institution is as follows:

Terms expire April, 1876—Wm. H. Tripp, Janesville, Rock county; A. A. Jackson, Janesville, Rock county.

Term expires, April, 1877—J. B. Doe, Janesville, Rock county.

Terms expire April, 1878—Anson Rogers, Janesville, Rock county;
J. B. Whiting, Janesville, Rock county.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President—A. A. Jackson.

Treasurer—J. B. Doe.

Secretary—J. B. Whiting.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Superintendent—Mrs. Sarah F. C. Little.

Teachers—Miss S. A. Watson, Miss I. A. Hobart, Miss E. M. Putney.

Teachers in Music—J. S. Van Cleve, Miss M. L. Blinn.

Matron—Mrs. Maria H. Whiting.

Foreman of Shop—A. M. Shotwell.

Table showing cost of construction; current expenses; total cost to the State by appropriation; whole number and average number of pupils of the Institution since its foundation.

Year.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses.	Total cost to the State.	Whole No. of pupils.	Average No.	Yearly cost per pupil.
1850 } 1851 }	\$3,000 00	\$3,368 62	\$6,368 62	17	.....	.....
1852.....	2,500 00	2,000 00	4,500 00	9	.....	.....
1853.....	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	13	.....	.....
1854.....	12,000 00	3,500 00	15,500 00	16	.....	.....
1855.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00	14	.....	.....
1856.....	10,000 00	5,000 00	15,000 00	19	.....	.....
1857.....	15,000 00	7,000 00	22,000 00	20	.....	.....
1858.....	7,530 79	5,000 00	12,530 79	25	.....	.....
1859.....	6,575 00	9,000 00	15,575 00	27	.....	.....
1860.....	3,700 00	9,000 00	12,700 00	34	.....	.....
1861.....	1,000 00	9,000 00	10,000 00	42	.....	.....
1862.....	.....	8,800 00	8,800 00	50	.....	.....
1863.....	2,000 00	12,000 00	14,000 00	54	.....	.....
1864.....	5,000 00	15,000 00	20,000 00	59	.....	.....
1865.....	6,500 00	19,500 00	26,000 00	58	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	16,000 00	16,000 00	54	.....	.....
1867.....	1,000 00	16,000 00	17,000 00	54	.....	.....
1868.....	60,000 00	18,000 00	78,000 00	60	.....	.....
1869.....	500 00	18,000 00	18,500 00	69	.....	.....
1870.....	29,800 00	18,000 00	47,800 00	64	.....	.....
1871.....	7,073 50	18,300 00	25,373 50	68	51	\$358 83
1872.....	1,400 00	21,000 00	22,500 00	76	57	368 42
1873.....	250 00	20,500 00	20,750 00	77	56	366 07
1874.....	2,800 00	19,000 00	22,800 00	75	60	316 66
1875.....	65,000 00	18,000 00	83,000 00	82	59	305 08
Totals	247,629 29	297,468 62	545,097 91	.....	.....	.....

THE RECEIPTS

Of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1875, from all sources, as reported to this board, are:

On hand November 2, 1874.....	\$11 68
One-quarter of appropriation of 1874.....	4,750 00
Special appropriation to meet losses by the fire.....	4,000 00
Appropriation for 1875.....	18,000 00
For old iron.....	354 50
For hogs.....	60 62
For pupils' clothing.....	47 86
For sales in girls' work department.....	21 61
For sundries.....	24 03
Total	27,270 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements for current expenses for the year ending September 30, 1875, were:

For amusements and means of instruction.....	\$1,274 05
For clothing.....	223 59
For farm and barn expenses.....	786 17
For fuel.....	2,478 84
For house-furnishing.....	1,234 97
For live-stock.....	.....
For lights.....	179 12
For laundry.....	205 70
For manufacturing expenses.....	137 90
For miscellaneous purposes.....	1,930 59
For permanent improvements.....	430 08
For repairs (ordinary).....	412 20
For subsistence.....	3,671 57
For managers and trustees' expenses.....	368 34
For salaries.....	5,885 29
	<hr/>
Total disbursements for current expenses.....	19,395 03
	<hr/> <hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1875.....	7,875 30
	<hr/> <hr/>

From the disbursements of \$19,395.03, deduct \$430.08 for permanent improvements, leaves as the cost of current expenses proper, the sum of \$18,964.95.

Whole number of pupils in the Institution during

Year 1871.....	68
1872.....	76
1873.....	77
1874.....	75
1875.....	82
	<hr/> <hr/>

The average number of pupils

In 1871, was.....	51
1872, was.....	57
1873, was.....	56
1874, was.....	60
1875, was.....	59
	<hr/> <hr/>

The current expenses

In 1871, were	\$21,163 94
1872, were	20,384 53
1873, were	19,865 48
1874, were	*25,792 50
1875, were	<u>18,964 95</u>

For the purposes of comparison, we will regard the current expenses of 1874, not to exceed \$21,792.50.

The cost of subsistence

In 1871, was	\$5,591 39
1872, was	4,543 03
1873, was	3,892 90
1874, was	4,256 91
1875, was	<u>3,671 57</u>

The average cost per pupil for all expenditures

In 1871, was	\$414 97
1872, was	357 62
1873, was	354 74
1874, was	363 21
1875, was	<u>321 44</u>

The average cost per pupil for subsistence

In 1871, was	\$109 63
1872, was	79 70
1873, was	69 52
1874, was	70 94
1875, was	<u>62 23</u>

Or a weekly cost for forty weeks

In 1871, of	\$2 74
1872, of	1 99
1873, of	1 74
1874, of	1 77
1875, of	<u>1 55</u>

The whole number of days board furnished from Oct. 1, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1875, to pupils, officers, employes, etc., was 24,212, or 3,459 weeks, making the cost of a week's board \$106.

*This amount includes an additional and unusual expenditure of \$4,000, necessitated by the burning of the building and furniture that year.

The following table will show the comparative amounts spent for different articles and purposes for the years 1871-5:

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Bread and breadstuffs.....			\$563 75
1872	...do.....do.....			790 83
1873	...do.....do.....			777 02
1874	...do.....do.....			654 44
1875	...do.....do.....			768 35
1871	Butter.....	3,485 lbs.	.205	716 37
1872	...do.....	2,883 lbs.	.19	549 32
1873	...do.....	2,606 lbs.	.216	564 10
1874	...do.....	2,995 lbs.	.22	677 06
1875	...do.....	2,262 lbs.	.25	579 55
1871	Eggs.....	1,114 doz.	.155	173 10
1872	...do.....	788 doz.	.145	114 57
1873	...do.....	716 doz.	.149	107 30
1874	...do.....	848 doz.	.14	119 51
1875	...do.....	516 doz.	.149	87 23
1871	Coffee.....	605 lbs.	.20	123 50
1872	...do.....	419 lbs.	.236	98 97
1873	...do.....	334 lbs.	.242	80 98
1874	...do.....	693 lbs.	.27	192 96
1875	...do.....	240 lbs.	.22	54 05
1871	Tea.....	166 lbs.	.90	145 40
1872	...do.....	185 lbs.	.70	130 68
1873	...do.....	86 lbs.	.68	58 48
1874	...do.....	139 lbs.	.70	97 85
1875	...do.....	124 lbs.	.69	86 34
1871	Sugar.....	4,200 lbs.	.127	532 78
1872	...do.....	3,453 lbs.	.128	423 98
1873	...do.....	3,693 lbs.	.117	433 39
1874	...do.....	3,809 lbs.	.106	405 98
1875	...do.....	3,399 lbs.	.107	365 14
1871	Beef, mutton, pork, etc.....	14,925 lbs.		1,477 16
1872	...do.....do.....	15,854 lbs.		1,191 06
1873	...do.....do.....	13,714 lbs.		934 83
1874	...do.....do.....	13,106 lbs.		967 72
1875	...do.....do.....	12,610 lbs.		967 74
1871	Beef (included above).....	11,871 lbs.	.10	1,200 13
1872	...do.....do.....	14,282 lbs.	.073	1,048 49
1873	...do.....do.....	12,140 lbs.	.054	777 60
1874	...do.....do.....	11,318 lbs.	.069	783 13
1875	...do.....do.....	10,183 lbs.	.072	742 97

Comparative amounts spent for different articles, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Poultry	299 lbs.	.13	40 76
1872	...do.....	665 lbs.	.10	69 28
1873	...do.....			73 51
1874	...do.....	851 lbs.	.09	78 21
1875	...do.....	354 lbs.	.01	33.47
1871	Fish.....	525 lbs.	.077	40 45
1872	...do.....	655 lbs.	.074	48 78
1873	...do.....			32 25
1874	...do.....	731 lbs.	.073	53 45
1875	...do.....	208 lbs.	.073	15 36
1871	Fruit			318 84
1872	...do.....			308 29
1873	...do.....			206 86
1874	...do.....			282 39
1875	...do.....			230 32
1871	Fuel.....			3,440 27
1872	...do.....			3,191 60
1873	...do.....			3,628 36
1874	...do.....			
1875	...do.....			2,478 84
1871	Light.....			78 41
1872	...do.....			385 21
1873	...do.....			390 32
1874	...do.....			324 31
1875	...do.....			179 12
1871	Salaries and wages.....			5,586 60
1872	...do.....do			6,214 96
1873	...do.....do			7,273 25
1874	...do.....do			6,865 27
1875	...do.....do			5,585 29

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

The trustees have presented the following estimate for current expenses of the institution for the year ending Feb. 28, 1877:

Apparatus and means of instruction.....	\$393 00
Clothing.....	110 00
Drugs and medicines, and doctor's bills.....	200 00
Farm and barn expenses.....	752 00
Fuel and light—Fuel, \$2,700; light, \$380.....	4,080 00
House furnishing.....	685 00
Laundry and cleanliness.....	320 00
Repairs.....	1,000 00
Salaries and wages.....	5,565 00
Subsistence.....	4,618 40
Work-department.....	243 00
Miscellaneous purposes, including postage, stationery, traveling, labor, freight, expressage, contingencies, amusements, etc.....	933 60
Total.....	<u>19,000 00</u>

The above estimate we have carefully examined, and believe that by close husbanding of funds, it can be reduced on the items of fuel, repairs, and miscellaneous purposes one thousand dollars. We therefore recommend an appropriation of \$18,000 to the Blind Institute to defray current expenses for the ensuing year.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The last legislature appropriated the sum of \$61,000 for the purpose of enabling the trustees to re-build the west wing of the institution, destroyed by fire April 13, 1874, and for the construction of an engine-house and for the purchase of boilers and heating apparatus. The building appropriation was \$56,000.

In our report of a year ago, recommending an appropriation for the erection of this west wing, we especially urged that the new building be so constructed as to satisfy the wants of the institution for a number of years. By so doing we hoped to postpone the necessity for the main building for some time. The recommendation we then made was overlooked by the legislature which passed the bill authorizing the re-building of the west wing and appropriating money therefor. The trustees seemed to regard the silence of the legislature upon this point as a *carte blanche* to go on and construct the building as best suited their tastes and desires. As a re-

sult, the completed wing has been constructed with a view to the early completion of the main building, and the board of trustees ask an appropriation from the next legislature to enable them to construct during the ensuing year, the main building.

The new wing has been constructed, upon the plan adopted by the trustees, with rare good taste and strict economy. With reference to the new building, we quote from the report of the board of trustees:

“The contract for doing the mason-work was let to Shearer, Rathram & Co., for \$26,128.

“The contract for doing the carpenter-work was let to Wilcox & Cole, for \$15,473.

“For the construction of a boiler-house and tunnel there was appropriated the sum of \$5,000.

“The contract for building the boiler-house was let to Shearer, Rathram & Co., for \$3,689.

“The first work to be done was to remove the old walls and debris which occupied the site on which the new building was to be erected. This work, of no inconsiderable magnitude, was done under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Rolston, a man of large experience in directing work of this character. But notwithstanding the fact that the work was pushed forward with all the energy that could be directed to it, the inclemency of the season so retarded operations that the ground was not ready for the builders till far into April. The cost of the clearing and preparation of the ground for this wing was \$2,469.28.

“The best of the cut-stone in the old walls, was carefully removed and has been utilized in the new structure. When the appropriation was asked for, it was believed by architects and builders who examined the premises that not only the foundations proper, but that the walls to the water-tables were practically uninjured; but subsequent and more careful examination showed them to be in such a state of disintegration that it was deemed unsafe to erect the superstructure upon them. They were therefore removed down to the sub-basement. It will be remembered that the old building was five stories high in the main structure, with wings four stories in height. It was deemed best to construct the new building one story less in height throughout.

“This change in the plan of the building made it necessary to widen the foundations in order to secure the necessary room.

“These foundations have all been carried down to the rock. In our last report we called attention to the necessity of making buildings of this character as nearly fire-proof as practicable—not only for the safety of the inmates, but as a matter of economy and safety to the State, since it has adopted the policy of non-insurance of its public buildings. We stated in that report, that we had given the subject careful consideration, and respectfully called attention to the matter, hoping the legislature would be pleased to give some direction in relation thereto. Failing of this, the trustees have undertaken, on their own responsibility, to construct a building as nearly fire-proof as the means at their command will allow. To this end all mere ornamentation has been sacrificed to safety; and while the structure will lack something of the grandeur, and be less imposing than the old one, it is believed that the walls will be firmer, and the building greatly secured from hazard by fire.

“The outer walls of the building are constructed hollow, leaving an interspace of four inches in width, thus saving the necessity of furring and lath. the plastering being put directly upon the walls. The ceilings are covered with what is known as John’s patent fire-proof ceiling. This is constructed by using galvanized iron-wire lath, upon which is poured from above the liquid composition to the depth of one and a half to two inches, which soon hardens and becomes firm. This ceiling, from specimens exhibited to us, seems to be of great strength and durability, and must be fire-proof from below.

“The floors are constructed by first laying a common floor over the joice; upon this common floor strips 1x3 are set on edge to which the floor proper is to be nailed. The spaces between these strips are covered with brick, dry-laid, and over these brick is poured or spread cement or plaster, thin enough to fill all interstices and sufficient to cover the brick to the top of the strips to which the floor is nailed. Thus, it is believed, making it impossible to burn anything but the floor proper, even if that should by any possibility become ignited. All interior walls and partitions are of brick, and all plastering is done directly upon the brick walls. All stair-cases are of iron, and all corridors are on brick arches with tile-floors for the main story. The west end of the building being

exposed to danger, in case fire should occur in the shop, the windows and door-ways are to be protected by being covered with the corrugated steel shutter made by Clark & Co., of Chicago. These shutters are sufficiently elastic and flexible to admit of being coiled at the top of the window like any ordinary window-shade, and are to be worked from the inside. This, it is believed, will obviate all danger from fire from this source.

“The roof is also metallic, and the sky-light over the light-shaft is constructed so as to be fire-proof. All ventilating shafts are constructed with the same object in view. To do this has largely enhanced the expense of construction over the ordinary plan of building, and hence we have been obliged to forego the pleasure it would have given us to have erected a more ornate structure, and if its plainness shall seem to invite criticism, we shall console ourselves in the belief that criticism will be made only by those who have not experienced the horror of a burning building, occupied by blind children. In all this matter we have endeavored to exercise the most rigid economy, compatible with utility and safety; and we great hope that it will meet the approbation of your excellency and of the legislature. Such a building as we have constructed could not have been built with the sum at our disposal, except for the fact that the depressed condition of the business of the country made the competition so sharp that we were enabled to make contracts at unusually low rates. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by the first of December.”

Owing to unforeseen delays, the new building will not be ready for occupancy before the middle of January, 1876.

An appropriation for

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

is asked from the next legislature. The views which we presented in our last report to-wit: That the west wing should be constructed upon such a plan as would answer the wants of the institution for a number of years, we are still convinced should have been adhered to in the construction of the new wing.

We do not feel warranted in recommending an appropriation this winter, for the erection of the main building. Yet owing to the fact that in the construction of the wing just completed, the trustees have planned it with a view to the immediate erection of the main

building, and owing to the fact also, of the unexpected increase in the number of pupils during the present year, the erection of the main building will become a necessity at an earlier date than was anticipated in our last report.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT LITTLE.

Since our last report, this institution has suffered a most sore affliction in the death of Superintendent Thos. H. Little. In the proceedings of this board will be found a brief but heartfelt testimonial of our high esteem for the memory of the departed Superintendent. His death occurred on February 4, 1875, after an official service at the head of the institution for more than thirteen years. A man of scholarly attainments, of many and varied christian virtues, earnest convictions and possessed of a high sense of duty, his untimely demise, while in the full vigor of his strength, was the occasion of profound sorrow throughout the commonwealth.

The vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Little, was filled by the early

APPOINTMENT OF MRS. SARAH F. C. LITTLE,

The wife, companion and help-meet of the superintendent during the whole of his official connection with the institution.

Concerning her appointment, the board of trustees in their report say:

“The board of trustees, with the full concurrence of the State Board of Charities and Reform, unanimously appointed Mrs. Sarah F. C. Little to supply the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. They were prompted thereto by the fact that Mrs. Little had been the constant and efficient co-laborer of her husband in the management of the institution, during the thirteen years of his administration, and it was believed she could more fully execute his plans and carry forward his work to successful issue, better than any other person would be likely to do. And now, after three-quarters of a year's trial as chief officer of the institution, we gladly bear testimony to the character and efficiency of her work.”

Mrs. Little has not disappointed the expectations of her friends, but has justified to the fullest extent the confidence reposed in her by the board.

II. WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(Located at Delavan.)

The Board of Trustees of the Institute is constituted as follows:

Term expires April, 1876.—Aaron L. Chapin, Beloit, Rock county. Henry L. Blood, Appleton, Outagamie county.

Term expires April, 1877.—John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county.

Term expires April, 1878.—Joseph Hamilton, Milwaukee, Milwaukee county. Willard Isham, Delavan, Walworth county.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President—A. L. Chapin, Beloit.

Secretary—Joseph Hamilton, Milwaukee.

Treasurer—John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph Hamilton.

Willard Isham.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

Principal—William H. De Motte, A. M.

Teachers—George F. Schilling, A. M., Hiram Phillips, Cyrus L. Williams, Emily Eddy, William A. Cochrane, A. M., Mary E. Smith, Zachariah G. McCoy, Eleanor McCoy.

Steward—A. J. Woodbury.

Matron—Luthera J. Hill.

Physician—D. B. Devendorf, M. D.

Master of cabinet-shop—Emanuel Young.

Master of shoe-shop—Charles H. Rideout.

Engineer—D. T. Gifford.

Table showing cost of construction, current expenses, number pupils, annual cost to the State by appropriation, of this Institution from its foundation.

Year.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses.	Total cost.	No. of pupils.	Average No.
1852.....	\$3,000 00	\$500 00	\$3,500 00	8	.....
1853.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00	14	.....
1854.....	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	31	.....
1855.....	500 00	7,000 00	7,500 00	34	.....
1856.....	300 00	7,000 00	7,300 00	49	.....
1857.....	22,500 00	12,000 00	34,500 00	56	.....
1858.....	6,500 00	9,000 00	15,500 00	52	.....
1859.....	4,500 00	15,100 00	19,600 00	79	.....
1860.....	15,900 00	13,550 00	29,450 00	87	.....
1861.....	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00	86	.....
1862.....	.....	12,200 00	12,200 00	83	.....
1863.....	.....	13,250 00	13,250 00	89	.....
1864.....	.....	15,550 00	15,550 00	80	.....
1865.....	22,000 00	19,000 00	41,000 00	91	.....
1866.....	13,901 35	27,684 48	41,585 83	104	.....
1867.....	8,000 00	27,000 00	35,000 00	108	.....
1868.....	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00	95	.....
1869.....	3,000 00	30,000 00	34,000 00	112	.....
1870.....	4,176 00	30,000 00	33,176 00	144	.....
1871.....	.....	38,364 00	38,364 00	149	127
1872.....	.....	37,949 00	37,949 00	164	137
1873.....	.....	28,500 00	28,500 00	176	141
1874.....	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	176	146
1875.....	1,500 00	34,500 00	36,000 00	181	132
Total.....	110,777 35	465,647 48	576,424 83	.....	.....

THE RECEIPTS

Of the institute for the year ending September 30, 1875, were as follows:

Cash on hand October 1, 1874.....	\$4,249 28
Cash of State Treasurer to September 30, 1875.....	36,125 00
Cash, shoe-shop sales.....	\$454 15
Cash, cabinet-shop sales.....	12 00
Hogs sold.....	89 80
Discount.....	1 40
Barrels, &c.....	8 45
Small potatoes.....	12 00
Rent mill-house.....	75 00
Cash of pupils.....	68 18
Paper-rags.....	2 15
Total receipts.....	41,097 41

723 13

THE DISBURSEMENTS

Have been for same time:

Amusements and means of instruction		\$489 98
Clothing and expenses of indigent pupils.....		698 07
Drugs and medicines.....		99 42
Farm and barn, (exclusive of wages)		769 03
Fuel, (part actually paid on contract).....		1,795 25
House-furnishing		1,436 19
Laundry		228 62
Light, (exclusive of fixtures).....		408 83
Live-stock.....		16 00
Manufacturing—Cabinet-shop.....	\$270 16	
Shoe-shop.....	279 64	
		<hr/> 549 80
Trustees' and Managers' expenses.....		792 76
Miscellaneous purposes.....		890 30
Permanent improvements		1,499 47
Repairs (ordinary)		1,462 27
Subsistence		7,749 33
Salaries		11,750 04
Wages		3,134 09
		<hr/> 33,769 45
Total		33,769 45
Add balance to be paid on coal-contract.....		1,644 01
		<hr/> <hr/> 35,413 46
Total		35,413 46

The report of the treasurer makes the following exhibit of the funds of the institution:

Cash in his hands Oct. 1, 1875.....	\$7,327 96
Cash in hands of State treasurer, same time.....	8,625 00
	<hr/> 15,952 96
Total cash on hand Oct. 1, 1875.....	<hr/> <hr/> 15,952 96

This last amount represents the available funds of the institution for current expenses from October 1, 1875, until March 1, 1876, or, more properly, until the next annual appropriation is made by the legislature.

The whole number of pupils in attendance at the institute during the past year was one hundred and eighty-one (181)—males, 112; females 69.

The number present October 1, 1875, was one hundred and forty-seven (147)—males, ninety-five (95); females, fifty-two (52).

The average number of pupils for 1875 was 132.

Total expenditures for the year.....	\$35,413 46
Less permanent improvements of.....	1,499 47
Leaves cost for current expenses.....	<u>33,913 99</u>

Entire number of pupils in the institution,

In 1871	149
1872	164
1873	176
1874	176
1875	<u>181</u>

Daily average attendance during school year,

In 1871	127
1872	137
1873	141
1874	146
1875	<u>132</u>

The current expenditures for all purposes,

In 1871, were	\$35,720 77
1872, were	34,174 37
1873, were	35,355 68
1874, were	35,449 03
1875, were	<u>33,913 99</u>

The cost of subsistence,

In 1871, was.....	\$8,446 57
1872, was.....	7,617 14
1873, was.....	7,545 94
1874, was.....	7,941 58
1875, was.....	<u>7,749 33</u>

The average cost per pupil for all expenditures,

For the year 1871, was.....	\$281 27
1872, was.....	249 44
1873, was.....	250 75
1874, was.....	232 55
1875, was.....	<u>256 92</u>

The average cost per pupil for subsistence,

For the year 1871, was.....	\$66 51 or	\$1 27 per week
1872, was.....	55 60 or	1 07 per week
1873, was.....	53 52 or	1 03 per week
1874, was.....	54 39 or	1 04 per week
1875, was.....	58 70 or	1 12 per week

This estimate does not take into account the board of officers, employes, etc., who board from the institution table. A deduction on this account would materially reduce the per capita cost for subsistence.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the comparative amounts spent for different articles and purposes for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875:

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Fresh beef.....	17,064 lbs.	.097	\$1,658 40
1872	...do.....	14,566 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.089	1,306 42
1873	...do.....	13,294 lbs.	.087	1,167 69
1874	...do.....	12,151 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.08	1,052 25
1875	...do.....	13,431 lbs.	.08	1,117 95
1871	Salt beef.....	4,500 lbs.	.07	315 00
1872	...do.....	5,387 lbs.	.063	338 76
1873	...do.....	6,535 $\frac{5}{8}$ lbs.	.069	417 47
1874	...do.....	10,688 lbs.	.06	641 48
1875	...do.....	7,800 lbs.	.06	468 00
1871	Mutton.....	1,000 lbs.	.10	100 00
1872	...do.....	251 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.08	20 12
1873	...do.....	298 lbs.	.08	39 88
1874	...do.....	131 lbs.	.08	10 48
1875	...do.....	41 lbs.	.08	3 28
1871	Fresh pork.....	500 lbs.	.10	50 00
1872	...do.....	60 lbs.	.09	5 46
1873	...do.....	233 lbs.	.08	18 64
1874	...do.....	238 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	.08	19 10
1875	...do.....	363 lbs.	.09	32 79
1871	Salt pork.....	209 lbs.	.125	26 12
1872	...do.....	748 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.085	63 36
1873	...do.....	941 lbs.	.081	76 12
1874	...do.....	1,044 lbs.	.08	83 52
1875	...do.....	699 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	.09	66 29
1871	Veal.....	499 lbs.	.10	49 90
1872	...do.....	471 lbs.	.08	37 72

Comparative amounts spent for different articles, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1873	Veal.....	511 lbs.	\$0.08	\$41 04
1874	...do.....	424½ lbs.	.08	33 96
1875	...do.....	788½ lbs.	.07	55 78
1871	Sausage.....	1,000 lbs.	.125	125 00
1872	...do.....	349 lbs.	.11	38 81
1873	...do.....	343¼ lbs.	.087	29 80
1874	...do.....	165 lbs.	.08	15 60
1875	...do.....	220 lbs.	.09	20 66
1871	Poultry.....	731 lbs.	.105	76 75
1872	...do.....	1,203 lbs.	.096	115 82
1873	Poultry.....	1,425¼ lbs.	.088	126 39
1874	...do.....	1,576 lbs.	.09	142 30
1875	...do.....	1,141 lbs.	.09	114 38
1871	Salt fish, halibut and white fish.....			134 50
1871	Fish, &c., beef, ham, oysters, and ice.....			210 21
1873	Fish, oysters, ham, head-cheese, liver, and ice.....			219 48
1871	Butter.....	4,300 lbs.	.22	946 00
1872	...do.....	5,356 lbs.	.198	1,064 37
1873	...do.....	5,097 lbs.	.217	1,106 99
1874	...do.....	4,927 lbs.	.26	1,281 89
1875	...do.....	4,976½ lbs.	.24	1,214 45
1871	Eggs.....	1,560 doz.	.125	195 00
1872	...do.....	1,366 doz.	.131	179 58
1873	...do.....	1,533 doz.	.13	198 78
1874	...do.....	1,254 doz.	.13	172 26
1875	...do.....	1,413⅔ doz.	.16	229 02
1871	Sugar.....	8,065 lbs.	.127	1,027 00
1872	...do.....	8,162 lbs.	.117	959 45
1873	...do.....	9,054 lbs.	.108	980 63
1874	...do.....	8,951 lbs.	.09	874 56
1875	...do.....	7,327 lbs.	.101	743 04
1871	Coffee.....	600 lbs.	.23	138 00
1872	...do.....	1,373 lbs.	.253	347 18
1873	...do.....	1,371 lbs.	.273	374 44
1874	...do.....	760 lbs.	.35	264 88
1875	...do.....	1,273 lbs.	.273	347 67
1871	Tea.....	100 lbs.	1.00	100 00
1872	...do.....	100 lbs.	1.02	101 90
1873	...do.....	139 lbs.	.98	137 00

Comparative amounts spent for different articles, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1874	Tea	52 lbs.	\$0.89	\$46 48
1875	...do.....	158 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	.88	138 50
1871	Potatoes.....	350 bus.	.94	329 00
1872	...do.....	713 bus.	.612	436 25
1873	...do.....	588 bus.	.443	261 62
1874	...do.....	486 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	.50	246 98
1875	...do.....	462 bus.	.24	115 00
1871	Syrup and molasses.....	200 gals..	.99	198 00
1872	...do.....	330 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals..	.70	230 04
1873	...do.....	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals..	.57	106 59
1874	Syrup and molasses.....	225 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals..	.57	130 32
1875	...do.....	279 gals..	.58	164 23
1871	Dried and green fruit			487 00
1872	...do.....			517 80
1873	...do.....			377 27
1874	...do.....			646 71
1875	...do.....			599 56
1871	Flour and breadstuffs.....			1,321 25
1872	...do.....			1,132 75
1873	...do.....			1,370 40
1874	...do.....			1,522 91
1875	...do.....			1,506 16
1871	Wood.....	80 cords.	5 00	400 00
1872	...do.....	68 $\frac{7}{8}$ cords.	4 70	324 37
1873	...do.....	131 $\frac{7}{8}$ cords.	5 10	672 37
1874	...do.....	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords.	5 22	717 25
1875	...do.....	110 $\frac{1}{8}$ cords.	4 00	440 50
1871	Coal	250 tons....	10 85	2,712 50
1872	...do.....	250 tons....	10 05	2,512 50
1873	...do.....	311 tons....	10 07	3,132 00
1874	...do.....	250 tons....	8 75	2,187 50
1875	...do.....	136 tons....	8,98	1,230 47
1871	Salaries and wages.....			13,201 67
1872	...do.....			14,720 19
1873	...do.....			15,447 30
1874	...do.....			14,559 28
1875	...do.....			14,884 13
1871	Trustees and managers			
1872	...do.....			389 00
1873	...do.....			479 70
1874	...do.....			511 54
1875	...do.....			792 76

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The trustees of the institute ask from the next legislature an appropriation of \$36,100 for current expenses for the ensuing year, as follows:

Means of instruction and amusements.....	\$500 00
Clothing and expense of indigent pupils.....	700 00
Drugs and medicines.....	100 00
Farm and barn.....	800 00
Fuel.....	3,000 00
House-furnishing.....	1,000 00
Light.....	500 00
Laundry.....	400 00
Managers and trustees.....	500 00
Manufacturing.....	600 00
Ordinary repairs.....	1,000 00
Permanent improvements.....	1,500 00
Subsistence.....	8,000 00
Salaries and wages.....	16,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>36,100 00</u>

The above estimate is not an exorbitant one; and ordinarily, we should recommend the appropriation asked, but the "pinch of hard times," felt so keenly by the tax-payers of Wisconsin, calls for the exercise of the closest economy by those entrusted with the disbursement of the public funds. Therefore believing that the estimate for salaries and wages, permanent improvements, repairs, and managers and trustees expenses can be reduced in the aggregate, at least two thousand six hundred dollars (\$2,600) without serious detriment, we would recommend the next legislature to appropriate to the Deaf and Dumb Institute for the purpose of defraying current expenses for the ensuing year, the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars (\$33,500.)

The sum of six thousand and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-two cents (\$6,079.72) is asked by the trustees to enable them to erect a new kitchen, laundry and coal-house, and to enlarge the dining-room facilities of the institution. The new building, it is proposed, will be constructed upon the present site of the engine-house and coal-shed. The new smoke-stack just completed will form a part of this new structure, and, in accordance with our

recommendation of a year ago, has been so constructed as to afford proper escape for the smudge and vapors arising from the oven, ranges, and laundry. The new building will be of brick, two stories in height, and about sixty-five by seventy-six feet upon the ground. The estimate of the architect as to the cost of constructing the new building we have required to be submitted in detail. The estimate is certainly a very reasonable one. We present it in this connection for the examination of the legislature.

A detailed estimate of the cost of work and material necessary for building a kitchen and laundry for the Institute for Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, Wisconsin :

750 yards of excavating, at \$0.30.....	\$225 00
25 cords quarry limestone, at \$20.00.....	500 00
130,000 brick, laid in wall, at \$15.00.....	1,950 00
1,500 yards plastering, two coat work, at \$0.25.....	375 00
Iron anchors.....	30 00
2 iron columns.....	60 00
Cut stone.....	250 00
Floors, including joists, etc.....	450 00
Work and materials on roof.....	485 00
Work and materials in partitions.....	70 00
Wood cornice.....	311 00
Work and materials—locks, etc., doors, at \$10.00.....	190 00
34 windows, at \$11.00.....	374 00
Stairs.....	60 00
Base-boards.....	70 00
Pantries.....	35 00
Tin-work on roof and conductors.....	200 00
Painting and glazing.....	300 00
Sewerage from sink, 15 feet.....	10 00
Architect's commission.....	134 72
Total.....	<u><u>6,079 72</u></u>

We believe this outlay is necessary, and therefore recommend the appropriation as asked.

Our recommendations for appropriations, stated again, are :

For current expenses.....	\$33,500 00
For building laundry, kitchen, etc.....	6,500 00
Total appropriation.....	<u><u>40,000 00</u></u>

INVESTIGATION INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION—ORDERED BY THE GOVERNOR.

As will be seen by reference to the proceedings of this board, the Governor on the 20th of January, 1875, at the urgent request of the Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, directed the State Board of Charities and Reform to make a thorough investigation into the past and present management of this institution. Charges which about that time appeared in the public prints, were the immediate cause of the investigation. The investigation was made by this board as directed. It was a tedious and unpleasant task, involving the examination of more than thirty witnesses under oath, most of them deaf mutes, requiring an interpreter. The personal differences between the Superintendent and his subordinate officers, and pupils, which entered largely into the investigation, of course, greatly increased the unpleasantness of the work.

On the 17th of March, we agreed upon a report to the Governor which will explain the character of the charges we had to examine and our conclusion in the case.

We present in this connection

THE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR.

To his Excellency, W. R. Taylor, Governor:

The undersigned members of the State Board of Charities and Reform have the honor to submit herewith the report of their investigation into the past and present management of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, together with all the testimony taken, as directed by your Excellency in the following communication, to-wit:

“ EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
“ MADISON, January 20, 1875.

“ *To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

“ Recent occurrences at the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, require a rigid investigation into the past and present management of that Institution.

“ You are therefore requested, at once, to proceed to said institution and commence such investigation, and you are requested to re-

port progress to me from time to time, as the public interest shall require.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“W. R. TAYLOR,

“Governor.”

In compliance with your directions, the board met at the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, on the evening of January 25, 1875, pursuant to a resolution previously adopted. Charges contained in recent publications of the Chicago Times and Walworth County Liberal furnished the ground-work of this investigation. These, and such complaints as were made to us personally by private parties, previously and during the progress of the examination, necessarily gave the investigation a wide range.

To obtain all available facts touching upon the management, past and present, of the institution, has involved the examination of about thirty-five witnesses, under oath; and also the examination of the books, records, and papers of the institution.

The examination was conducted with a view of ascertaining the exact truth or falsity of all charges made against the trustees, superintendent, teachers, and all others connected with and responsible for the management of the institution.

The charges and complaints have all been reduced to a number of distinct specifications, upon which we beg to

REPORT.

As to the first charge, viz:

“That Geo. L. Weed, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, has been guilty of undue severity in the punishment of pupils.”

A secret organization among the advanced pupils was formed in 1872, designed to resist the authority of the superintendent. Such a combination, for such a purpose, should have been instantly broken up, as it was, and the efforts of the trustees and superintendent to thwart this insubordination and punish the responsible parties, meet the entire approbation of this board.

The charge we are now considering, however, has more special reference to the more serious disturbance which occurred at the

institution in December, 1874. This disturbance assumed the character of a revolt against the authority of the superintendent. The revolt was so far successful that the superintendent, aided by his teachers and others, was compelled to abandon an attempt to punish by whipping a refractory pupil, in consequence of the interference of about forty other pupils.

At a special meeting of the board of trustees, three of the pupils supposed to be instigators, were expelled from the institution, and a number of others were placed upon their good behavior. This action of the trustees was proper and necessary, and meets our approval.

But in connection with this disturbance and on other occasions, it is alleged that the superintendent has punished some of the pupils with undue severity.

We find from the evidence that his treatment of some of the offending pupils was lacking in that well-tempered moderation likely to induce and maintain a proper feeling between superintendent and pupils under his care. And while we condemn the spirit of insubordination which led to the revolt, we do not feel competent to suggest exact methods to be pursued in such emergencies; but would advise a careful exercise of corporal punishment, and confinement in properly ventilated rooms, under judicious supervision, and after thorough investigation. The interference of the pupils not at that time undergoing discipline, for the dormitory trouble, in preventing the infliction of punishment by the superintendent, we consider deserves our unqualified condemnation, and equal punishment with the pupils they sought to release.

As to the second charge, viz.:

“That the superintendent has required all correspondence between the pupils and parents or friends, to pass under his personal supervision.”

This charge is not denied. It is a complaint against the long established rule of the institution, and one which seems to have obtained very generally in similar institutions in other States. In view of the many embarrassments that beset all deaf mutes, especially the less advanced class of pupils, in their expression and communication of ideas, we regard the rule that requires the personal supervision of the correspondence of the pupils a wise and neces-

sary one ; but it should be applied with prudence to the advanced pupils.

As to the third charge, viz.:

“That the superintendent has been guilty of misappropriating the private funds of the pupils to his own use.”

This charge is not sustained by the evidence, and we found no facts to justify the charge.

As to the fourth charge, viz.:

“That the superintendent has been insolent and insulting toward the parents and friends of the pupils, and toward former graduates who return to visit the institution.”

This charge is not sustained ; and the action of the trustees and superintendent in not encouraging the public to make the Institution a resort or stopping place for visitors, is commended.

As to the fifth charge, viz.:

“That the superintendent has neglected to furnish amusements for the pupils.”

This is true so far as it alleges neglect to furnish amusements, of the number and kind required by children of the age and condition of these pupils ; but this neglect is chargeable in a great measure to the trustees. The superintendent might have done more, perhaps, in this direction, and thereby have been materially aided in his efforts to retain the love and affection of the pupils.

As to the sixth charge, viz.:

“That Mrs. Hill, matron of the institution,—an intimate friend of the superintendent,—is not only incompetent, but neglectful of her duties toward the pupils.”

This charge we find not only wholly unfounded, but on the contrary, we regard Mrs. Hill as an especially competent woman, and one who performs the duties of her position in a manner that meets our commendation.

As to the seventh charge, viz.:

“That there is a lack of proper harmony of action between the superintendent and some of his subordinate officers, to the great detriment of the discipline of the institution.”

We find this charge sustained. To this lack of harmony is attributable, in a great measure, the spirit of insubordination that seems to have pervaded the institution. A want of harmony between the superintendent and his assistants will breed contempt of

authority among pupils and all connected with the institution. Whether to the superintendent or his subordinates the more blame attaches, is a delicate and difficult matter to determine. There may have been a want of confidence and frankness on the part of the superintendent, but we feel warranted in saying that the conduct of some of the subordinate teachers and some of the employes forces us to the conclusion that the superintendent has not had that support and hearty co-operation from all of them that his position entitled him to, and which a proper appreciation of the relation of assistants to a superior officer would have extended him. Whenever such a condition of things exists, prompt measures should be taken by the trustees to correct it.

As to the eighth charge, viz.:

“That the trustees have been governed by sectarian motives and influences in their conduct of the institution.”

This charge we find unfounded, so far as the management of the present trustees is concerned; but in this connection we take occasion to express the opinion, based upon impressions received at our previous visits, and deepened through the progress of this investigation, that too many of the people of Delavan seem to regard the deaf and dumb institution as a mere local beneficiary, to be operated in the interest of their village, instead of regarding it as a noble charity belonging to the people of the entire State. The institution should be a matter of local pride to Delavan, not a bone of contention between petty factions and church societies that seek its control. Its management belongs to the properly appointed officers of the State, whose efforts should not be embarrassed by the carping criticism of croakers and fault-finders.

During the progress of the investigation we examined critically into the financial management of the institution, and find that its funds have been properly and economically disbursed; and in

CONCLUSION

We recommend that the board of trustees of the institution, in the future, keep themselves more fully informed in regard to the internal management and the state of feeling existing between the superintendent, teachers, pupils and employes; and whenever any irreconcilable difficulty occurs, they shall immediately exercise their authority to restore order and harmony, and thereby prevent

a recurrence of the unfortunate state of affairs which caused the great public scandal that led your Excellency to direct this investigation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
MARY E. B. LYNDE,
W. W. REED,
E. E. CHAPIN,
H. H. GILES.

ATTEST: A. C. PARKINSON,
Secretary of Board.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *March 17, 1875.*

III. WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

(Located at Madison.)

The trustees of the hospital are as follows:

Term expires April, 1876—David Atwood, Madison, Dane county.

Term expires April, 1877—Simeon Mills, Madison, Dane county.

Term expires April, 1878—F. J. Blair, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, county.

Term expires April, 1879—A. H. Van Norstrand, Green Bay, Brown county.

Term expires April, 1880—Andrew Proudfit, Madison, Dane county.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President—David Atwood.

Vice President—F. J Blair.

Treasurer—Simeon Mills.

Secretary—Levi Alden.

THE RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Superintendent—*A. S. McDill, M. D.

First Assistant Physician—R. M. Wigginton, M. D.

Second Assistant Physician—D. F. Boughton, M. D.

Matron—Mrs. M. C. Halliday.

Steward—Peter Gardner.

Table showing the cost of construction, cost of current expenses, total cost to State, the aggregate and average number of patients, and average cost per patient annually and weekly since the foundation of the Hospital.

Year.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses	Total cost to the State.	Whole no. of patients.	Average No.	Yearly cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.
1856 } ...	\$224,925 33	\$3,875 89	\$228,801 22	45	7	.....	.....
1860 } ...							
1861.....	20,724 24	21,602 18	42,326 42	147	90	240 03	4 61
1862.....	28,645 06	22,038 49	50,683 55	192	117	190 90	3 79
1863.....	7,074 54	31,716 36	38,790 90	254	162	195 75	3 75
1864.....	3,351 25	35,311 12	38,662 37	300	187	188 83	3 63
1865.....	4,348 26	47,309 78	51,658 04	257	179	264 30	5 08
1866.....	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80	272	181	223 73	4 30
1867.....	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,230 87	294	185	236 28	4 50
1868.....	65,261 97	46,818 00	112,079 97	355	203	230 62	4 43
1869.....	35,857 63	71,320 08	107,177 71	455	310	230 06	4 42
1870.....	15,361 52	80,518 37	95,879 89	532	362	223 66	4 30
1871.....	18,043 26	76,890 61	94,933 87	524	359	214 17	4 12
1872.....	19,105 22	86,770 56	105,975 78	531	365	237 43	4 59
1873.....	31,875 00	87,563 15	119,438 15	585	329	266 15	5 12
1874.....	10,000 00	86,567 08	96,567 08	457	337	250 94	4 83
1875.....	34,000 00	98,885 75	132,885 75	507	364	271 66	5 22
Total.....	560,876 48	881,801 89	1,442,678 37	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Died November 1, 1875, and no successor has yet been chosen.

Table showing the statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1875, (Hospital-year ending September 30,) for each year.

Whole Number.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.
Admitted.....	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	143	160	2,168
Discharged.....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	110	132	1,793
Recovered.....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	32	637
Unproved.....	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	53	468
Unimproved.....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	27	420
Died.....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	20	268
Treated.....	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	457	507	2,168
Rem'ng at end of year	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	314	347	375	.....
Males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	73	82	1,128
Females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	89	70	78	1,040
Males discharged.....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	70	937
Females discharged....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	66	62	856
Males died.....	.....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	11	144
Females died.....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	124
Males recovered.....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	16	328
Females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	39	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	309
Daily av'rage each year	....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	364	.....

THE RECEIPTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, are set forth in the following exhibit:

On hand Oct. 1, 1871	\$11,107 30
Received from State Treasurer for current expenses, during year	92,554 75
From hospital steward, from sale of hides, tallow, etc.,.....	3,691 52
From Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	78 03
From State Treasurer for machinery.....	1,000 00
From State Treasurer for boilers.....	3,000 00
From State Treasurer for building	30,000 00
Total.....	<u>141,431 57</u>

THE EXPENDITURES OF THE HOSPITAL

For the same time were:

For amusements and means of instruction.....	\$1,171 31
For clothing	5,409 07
For drugs and medicine.....	637 61
For farm and barn expenses.....	2,381 43
For fuel	11,982 64
For house furnishing.....	6,576 00
For live-stock	886 00
For lights	2,481 91
For liquors	856 36
For manufacturing expenses	1,240 18
For miscellaneous purposes.....	4,390 95
For permanent improvements.....	31,382 57
For repairs, (ordinary)	9,418 70
For subsistence.....	26,530 41
For salaries.....	27,540 61
Total expenditures	<u>132,885 75</u>

From which amount deduct the sum expended for permanent improvements	\$32,191 97
Also unusual amount expended for repairs.....	4,000 00
Total	<u>36,191 97</u>

Leaves as amount expended for current expenses for the year	\$96,691 78
With a yearly average of 364 patients, the cost per patient per year for 1875 was	265 63
Or a weekly cost per patient of	5 10
Cost of current expenses for an average of 337 patients in 1874 was....	90,879 67
Making a yearly cost per patient of.....	269 67
Or a weekly cost per patient of	5 18

The cost of subsistence in 1872 was	\$25,946 21
The daily average population was, for same year, 365, making the average cost per capita.....	71 09
<hr/>	
The cost of subsistence in 1873 was.....	\$24,900 33
The daily average population for same time was, 329, making average cost per capita	75 69
<hr/>	
The cost of subsistence in 1874 was	\$26,146 17
The daily average population for same time was, 337, making the cost per capita.....	77 58
<hr/>	
The cost of subsistence in 1875 was.....	\$26,530 41
The daily average population for the same time was, 364, making an average cost, per capita, of.....	72 88
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THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the comparative amounts spent for different articles and purposes for the year 1871-72-73.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Flour	576 bbls.	4.90	\$2,846 55
1872	....do.....	591 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbls.	5.675	3,356 86
1873	....do.....	456 bbls.	5.75	2,622 20
1874	....do.....	593 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	5.41	3,209 22
1875	....do.....	539 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	4.60	2,481.95
1871	Beef on foot..	162,170 lbs.	.042	6,864 66
1872	....do.....	168,677 lbs.	.039	6,733 40
....do.....	dressed.....	1,823 lbs.	.065	116 62
1873	Beef on foot.....	194,936 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.038	7,414 66
....do.....	dressed.....	3,353 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.058	197 32
1874	Beef on foot.....	184,642 lbs.	.04	7,399 52
1875	....do.....	184,572 lbs.	.045	8,330 67
1874	Pork, fresh.....	3,624 lbs.	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 85
1875	....do.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	Mutton.....	12,018 lbs.	.035	444 39
1875	....do.....	2,586 lbs.	.035	99 26
1871	Butter	18,977 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	.17	3,210 47
1872	....do.....	25,550 lbs.	.157	4,038 28
1873	....do.....	20,644 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	.182	3,773 61
1874	....do.....	15,789 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.205	3,276 59
1875	....do.....	22,674 lbs.	.20	4,607 08
1871	Cheese	3,675 lbs.	.13	509 60
1872	....do.....	1,996 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.14	279 37

Comparative amounts spent for different purposes, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1873	Cheese	1,038 lbs.	.137	\$142 60
1874	...do	580 lbs.	.137	80 79
1875	...do	2,671 lbs.	.12	333 76
1871	Eggs	6,828 doz.	.11	765 55
1872	...do	6,964½ doz.	.112	799 45
1873	...do	5,538 doz.	.139	773 19
1874	...do	5,827 doz.	.12¼	716 48
1875	...do	4,020¼ doz.	.091⅓	374 07
1871	Coffee.....	4,383 lbs.	.19	866 63
1872	...do	4,306 lbs.	.235	1,014 97
1873	...do	4,399 lbs.	.247	4,062 95
1874	...do. Rio.....	4,340¼ lbs.	.275	1,198 06
1875	...do. do	4,437 lbs.	.24	1,073 89
1874	Coffee, Java.....	124 lbs.	.335	41 19
1875	...do	217 lbs.	.34	77 35
1871	Tea	1,394 lbs.	.87	1,395 79
1872	...do	1,548 lbs.	.75	1,144 91
1873	...do	1,096 lbs.	.66	723 69
1874	...do. Japan.....	1,405 lbs.	.645	906 22
1875	...do. do	2,131 lbs.	.60	1,282 84
1874	...do. black.....	414 lbs.	.40	161 63
1871	Sugar, brown.....	13,868 lbs.	.11	1,565 29
1872	...do	10,000 lbs.	.11	1,114 67
1873	...do	11,842 lbs.	.13	1,218 42
1874	...do	12,736 lbs.	.0975	1,250 77
1875	...do	17,046 lbs.	.10	1,740 46
1871	Sugar, coffee.....	10,803 lbs.	.13	1,455 27
1872	...do	10,392 lbs.	.12	1,278 66
1873	...do	11,990 lbs.	.12	1,451 57
1874	...do	11,145 lbs.	.1125	1,270 53
1875	...do	9,743 lbs.	.115	1,115 08
1871	Rice	4,522 lbs.	.093	421 82
1872	...do	2,381 lbs.	.095	229 88
1873	...do	2,116 lbs.	.094	199 55
1874	...do	2,889 lbs.	.0975	279 19
1875	...do	3,654½ lbs.	.091	333 96
1871	Poultry	3,245 lbs.	.09	319 80
1872	...do	4,284 lbs.	.086	377 03
1873	...do	5,808 lbs.	.092	536 34
1874	...do			193 26
1875	...do			312 10

Comparative amounts spent for different purposes, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Fish and oysters.....			\$1,031 88
1872	...do.....			759 55
1873	...do.....			947 17
1874	...do.....			1,415 78
1875	...do.....			877 37
1871	Drugs and medicines.....			776 17
1872	...do.....			927 22
1873	Drugs and medicines.....			959 75
1874	...do.....			742 23
1875	...do.....			637 61
1871	Liquors.....			1,130 31
1872	...do.....			1,110 02
1873	...do.....			1,222 64
1874	...do.....			538 46
1875	...do.....			856 36
1871	Salary and wages.....			21,973 52
1872	...do.....			22,890 83
1873	...do.....			24,651 15
1884	...do.....			25,759 76
1875	...do.....			27,540 61
1871	Trustees and visiting committee.....			11,331 15
1872	...do.....			418 05
1873	...do.....			620 07
1874	...do... (Building committee mainly)...			2,732 02
1875	...do.....			763 82
1871	Lights.....			1,301 33
1872	...do.....			1,145 25
1873	...do.....			2,173 95
1874	...do.....			2,219 68
1875	...do.....			2,481 91
1872	Fuel.....			11,096 30
1873	...do.....			13,779 24
1874	...do.....			13,671 92
1875	...do.....			11,982 64

The following table will exhibit the

Movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1875.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in hospital September 30, 1874.....	178	169	347
Admitted during the year.....	82	78	160
Whole number treated.....	260	247	507
Discharged recovered.....	16	16	32
Discharged improved.....	27	26	53
Discharged unimproved.....	16	11	27
Died.....	11	9	20
Whole number discharged.....	70	62	132
Remaining September 30, 1875.....	190	185	375
Daily average number under treatment.....	186	178	364

Admissions and discharges from beginning of Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	1,128	1,040	2,168
Discharged recovered.....	328	309	637
Discharged improved.....	264	204	468
Discharged unimproved.....	207	213	420
Died.....	144	124	268

Number at each age in the year.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....				3	3	6
Between 15 and 20 years.....	5	6	11	8	7	15
20 and 30 years.....	18	26	44	16	30	46
30 and 40 years.....	10	17	27	11	16	27
40 and 50 years.....	20	16	36	22	14	36
50 and 60 years.....	14	5	19	11	5	16
Over 60 years.....	15	8	23	11	3	14
Total.....	82	78	160	82	78	160

Number at each age from beginning of Hospital.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	7	7	14	19	18	37
Between 15 and 20 years.....	55	55	110	85	83	168
20 and 30 years.....	359	337	696	333	346	679
30 and 40 years.....	249	284	533	228	269	497
40 and 50 years.....	250	188	438	222	159	381
50 and 60 years.....	121	102	223	98	75	173
Over 60 years.....	83	63	146	48	37	85
Unknown.....	4	4	8	95	53	148
Total.....	1,128	1,040	2,168	1,128	1,040	2,168

Nativity of patients admitted.

Nativity.	Within the year.	From the beginning.	Nativity.	Within the year.	From the beginning.
Germany.....	23	390	Wisconsin.....	30	174
Ireland.....	16	254	Maine.....		37
England.....	8	112	New Hampshire..	3	38
Norway.....	15	130	Vermont.....	5	58
Wales.....	1	30	Massachusetts....	4	42
Scotland.....		30	Connecticut.....		35
Canada.....	1	46	Rhode Island..		3
Nova Scotia.....	2	11	New Jersey.....	1	10
Switzerland.....	3	27	Maryland.....	1	3
Denmark.....	2	17	Indiana.....		13
Cuba.....		2	Michigan.....	1	16
Bohemia.....	3	26	Illinois.....	2	17
New Brunswick....		6	North Carolina..		2
France.....	1	5	Missouri.....		3
Bavaria.....		10	Virginia.....		5
Holland.....		1	Kentucky.....		4
Poland.....		9	Tennessee.....		1
Sweden.....	2	17	South Carolina..		2
Isle of Man.....		2	Iowa.....		1
Belgium.....		1	New York.....	27	371
Pennsylvania.....	5	62	On Ocean.....		2
Ohio.....	4	66	Unknown.....		87
Total.....				160	2,168

Residence of patients admitted.

Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.	Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.
<i>Counties.</i>			<i>Counties.</i>		
Adams	10	4	Manitowoc	36	.....
Ashland .....	.....	.....	Marathon	3	.....
Barron	2	1	Marquette	12	.....
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	Milwaukee	212	49
Brown	25	.....	Monroe	17	9
Buffalo	13	1	Oconto	14	.....
Burnett	4	1	Outagamie	20	.....
Calumet	12	.....	Ozaukee	22	.....
Chippewa	13	5	Pepin	4	2
Clark	6	4	Pierce	15	5
Columbia	89	14	Polk	10	5
Crawford	27	9	Portage	16	.....
Dane	208	36	Racine	68	14
Dodge	75	.....	Richland	26	8
Door	4	.....	Rock	119	22
Douglas	1	1	St. Croix	24	9
Dunn	18	6	Sauk	67	14
Eau Claire	23	9	Shawano	3	.....
Fond du Lac	84	.....	Sheboygan	33	.....
Grant	93	24	Trempealeau	17	4
Green	52	10	Vernon	22	10
Green Lake	19	.....	Walworth	86	14
Iowa	73	16	Washington	31	.....
Jackson	9	2	Waukesha	94	21
Jefferson	70	.....	Waupaca	19	.....
Juneau	29	9	Waushara	8	.....
Kenosha	37	6	Winnebago	47	1
Kewaunee	3	.....	Wood	4	.....
La Crosse	38	13	State at large	33	8
La Fayette	49	9			
Total				2,168	375

Civil condition of those admitted.

CONDITION.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	35	30	65	566	294	860
Married	44	38	82	484	633	1,117
Widowers	3	.....	3	35	.....	35
Widows .....	.....	10	10	.....	95	95
Divorced .....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	41	14	55
Total	82	78	160	1,128	1,040	2,168

Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	22	26	48	245	277	622
Between 3 and 6 months	15	5	20	134	254	288
6 and 12 months	5	13	17	131	144	275
1 and 2 years	20	9	29	123	115	238
2 and 3 years	5	2	7	67	65	132
3 and 5 years	5	9	14	70	73	143
5 and 10 years	4	7	11	52	67	119
10 and 20 years	4	2	6	25	29	54
20 and 30 years	1	2	3	8	9	17
Over 30 years.....		1	1	.....	3	3
Unknown	2	2	4	173	104	277
Total	82	78	160	1,128	1,040	2,168

Recovered of those attacked at the several ages from the beginning.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NO. ADMITTED.			NO. RECOV'RD.			PR. CT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years. . .	7	7	14	2	5	7	28.54	71.42	50.00
Bet. 15 and 20 years. . .	55	55	110	32	25	57	58.02	45.44	51.81
20 and 30 years. . .	359	337	696	110	114	224	27.88	33.83	32.18
30 and 40 years. . .	249	284	533	78	72	150	31.32	25.35	28.14
40 and 50 years. . .	250	188	438	56	53	109	22.40	28.19	27.17
50 and 60 years. . .	121	102	223	27	11	38	22.31	20.58	21.52
Over 60 years.	83	63	146	21	15	36	25.30	23.80	24.52
Unknown.	4	4	8	2	4	6	50.00	100.00	75.00
Totals.	1,128	1,040	2,168	328	309	637	29.08	29.71	29.38

Recovered, after various durations of disease before treatment, from the beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NO. ADMITTED.			NO. RECOV'RD.			PR. CT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.	341	278	619	159	134	293	46.62	48.20	47.33
Bet. 3 and 6 months.	133	155	288	58	62	120	43.60	40.00	41.66
6 and 12 months.	129	144	273	30	41	71	23.25	28.47	26.00
1 and 2 years.	121	118	239	14	18	32	11.57	15.25	13.39
2 and 3 years.	71	61	132	10	9	19	14.08	14.75	14.39
3 and 5 years.	67	72	139	6	11	17	8.95	15.41	12.23
5 and 10 years.	60	67	127	2	3	5	3.39	4.41	3.93
10 and 20 years.	24	30	54	2	1	3	8.33	3.33	5.55
20 and 30 years.	8	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years. . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.	174	103	277	47	30	77	21.26	28.12	28.16
Totals	1,128	1,040	2,168	328	309	637	29.10	29.58	29.39

Duration of treatment of those recovering from the beginning.

DURATION.	No. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	101	59	166
Between 3 and 6 months.	103	101	204
6 and 12 months	85	97	182
1 and 2 years.	29	36	65
2 and 3 years.	7	11	18
3 and 5 years.	2	5	7
5 and 10 years.	1	.....	1
10 and 20 years. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
20 and 30 years. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Total	328	309	637
Average duration of treatment	Mos. 7.00	Mos. 8.51	Mos. 7.75

Whole duration of disease of those recovered from the beginning.

DURATION.	No. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	32	13	45
Between 3 and 6 months.....	64	52	118
6 and 12 months.....	92	99	191
1 and 2 years.....	58	62	123
2 and 3 years.....	15	25	40
3 and 5 years.....	10	14	24
5 and 10 years.....	5	8	13
10 and 20 years.....	2	1	3
20 and 30 years.....	1	1	2
Over 30 years.....			
Unknown.....	49	31	80
Total.....	328	309	637
Average duration of disease.....	<i>Mos.</i> 15.55	<i>Mos.</i> 15.59	<i>Mos.</i> 15.57

Number of deaths from the beginning and the causes.

CAUSE.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Phthisis palmonalis.....				9	30	39
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	1	4	5	27	34	61
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	2	1	3	17	12	29
Exhaustion, senile.....	2		2	5	1	6
Exhaustion of feeble and worn out cases	1	1	2	6	6	12
Purpura.....	1		1	2		2
Epilepsy.....				10	8	18
Typho-mania.....				3	2	5
Gastritis.....					1	1
Bony tumor of the brain.....					1	1
General paralysis.....	2		2	30	1	31
Marasmus.....				2	4	6
Puerperal mania.....					1	1
Dysentery.....				5	3	8
Apoplexy.....	1		1	3	3	6
Suicide.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....					1	1
Dropsy.....				1		1
Chlorosis.....					5	5
Gastro-enteric fever.....				2	1	3
Valvular disease of the heart.....				2		2
Plegmonous erysipelas.....				1		1
Organic disease of brain.....				5	2	7
Peritonitis.....				2	1	3
Chronic diarrhœh.....				2	1	3
Inanition.....		1	1	1	2	3
Cystitis.....				1		1
Cynanche maligna.....				1		1
Cancer.....		1	1		1	1
Intemperance.....					1	1
Total.....	11	9	20	144	124	268

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT MC DILL.

The hospital has recently sustained an irreparable loss in the death of its superintendent, the Hon, A. S. McDill, which occurred November 12, 1875. This board, appreciating his valuable services in public life, and especially as superintendent of this hospital, caused to be placed upon its records of December 14, 1875, the following testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased superintendent:

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret of the sudden death of the Hon. Alexander S. McDill, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, which occurred at the Hospital, at Madison, November 12, 1875.

Resolved, That in his death the State has lost a most efficient public servant; the institution a watchful and tireless friend; society a companionable and useful member; the bereaved family a devoted Christian husband and father.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this board be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, and to the family of the deceased.

The deceased came to the superintendency of the institution less than a year ago under most favorable auspices. He possessed in a remarkable degree the public confidence. He met the public expectation and died at his post enjoying the full measure of that confidence he first had and which he never lost or betrayed. Dr. McDill was a man of rare good sense, accurate judgment and well-settled convictions. He possessed a versatility of talent, combining an admirable executive ability with a high degree of proficiency in his chosen profession. A frank and genial disposition were the peculiar traits of character that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. We deplore his death as an immeasurable calamity to the State and to the institution. We feel a peculiar grief as a board at the loss of one with whom our official and personal relations were so pleasant. But we must bow in submission to the stroke, with this brief yet affectionate tribute to a tried and trusted public officer, and estimable citizen and friend.

Upon the death of Dr. McDill, the institution was placed under the charge of Dr. R. M. Wigginton, The first assistant physician, who has since managed the hospital with entire satisfaction.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The board of trustees of the hospital ask an appropriation from the next legislature, as follows:

To meet current expenses.....	\$96,200 00
For new floors.....	1,200 00
For new roofing.....	1,200 00
For new iron stairs.....	1,600 00
For painting outside of building.....	3,000 00
For additional machinery.....	1,000 00
For new floor in laundry, and tiling wash-room.....	1,000 00
To meet estimate of building-committee.....	3,838 00
For kitchen and household furniture.....	1,500 00
Total.....	110,583 00

To meet this expenditure there will be received from counties on account	
of amount charged for board and clothing of patients.....	\$32,836 91
Estimate amount from sundries.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<u>34,836 91</u>
Amount to be appropriated.....	<u>75,746 09</u>
Deducting from the estimate for current expenses asked above.....	96,200 00
The amount to be received from counties and for sale of sundries, viz..	34,836 91
Leaves to be appropriated for current expenses as asked.....	<u>61,363 09</u>

This amount is asked by the trustees on the supposition that the hospital will contain, during the present year, an average number of 370 patients, and on the basis of a cost per patient of \$5.00 per week, we think the average number of patients will reach the estimate viz: 370. But it is our opinion that the inmates of both hospitals can be maintained at a cost not to exceed \$4.50 per week.

And upon this basis the amount required for current expenses would be..	\$86,580 00
Less amount to be received from counties.....	\$32,836 91
Also from sale of hides, pelts, etc.....	2,000 00
	<u>34,836 91</u>
Leaves to be appropriated by the legislature for current expenses.....	<u>51,743 09</u>

For repairs we recommend appropriations as follows:

Roofing.....	\$1,200 00
Iron stairs.....	1,600 00
Painting outside of building.....	3,000 00
Additional machinery.....	1,000 00
Floor in laundry, tiling wash-room.....	1,000 00
Kitchen and household furniture.....	1,500 00
For the purchase of apparatus for warming with steam.....	1,540 00
For freight, and putting in the same.....	427 00
For cooking-range, freight from New York, and setting.....	572 00
For charcoal boiler, freight, and setting.....	195 00
For rotary-oven, freight, and setting.....	337 00
For gas-fixtures and putting in the same.....	315 00
For taking steam cooking-apparatus out of old kitchen, repairing, and re-setting.....	120 00
For taking out brick-work of old range, and re-modeling old kitchen, to ward, dining, and sewing-rooms.....	260 00
For cementing basement of new building.....	115 00
Total.....	<u>13,181 00</u>

The current expense fund of the hospital was over-drawn at the close of the fiscal year, as appears from the treasurer's report to the amount of.. \$5,609 00
And we recommend a special appropriation for that amount; making the total amount to be appropriated..... 70,533 16

IV. NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

(Located at Oshkosh.)

The Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:

A. M. Skeels, Ripon; Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay; J. T. Kingston, Necedah; D. W. Maxon, Cedar Creek; Thomas D. Grimmer, Oshkosh.

The officers of the board are:

President—D. W. Maxon.

Secretary—Chas. D. Robinson.

Treasurer—Thos. D. Grimmer.

The resident officers are:

Superintendent—Walter Kempster, M. D.

First Ass't Physician—Jas. H. McBride, M. D.

Second Ass't Physician—Wm. H. Hancker, M. D.

Steward—Joseph Butler.

Matron—Mrs. L. A. Butler.

Table showing cost of construction, including permanent improvements, cost of current expenses, total cost to the State, aggregate and average number of patients, the yearly and weekly cost per patient, from foundation until September 30, 1875.

YEAR.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses.	Total cost to State by legislative appropriation.	Whole No. of patients.	Average number.	Yearly cost per patient.	Weekly cost.
1870..	\$3,061 46	.....	\$3,061 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871..	65,119 78	.....	65,119 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872..	173,891 55	.....	173,891 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873..	164,927 21	\$33,750 00	198,677 21	214	.....	.....	.....
1874..	65,712 63	62,551 34	128,263 97	306	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$335 02	\$6 44
1875..	131,650 00	77,373 73	206,023 73	351	257 $\frac{7}{10}$	335 54	6 45
Total.	604,362 63	173,675 07	778,037 70	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of the hospital for the year ending September 30, 1875, have been:

RECEIPTS.

Balance October 1, 1874	\$19,580 64	
<i>Received from State Treasurer—</i>		
For current expenses	55,000 00	
For special appropriations.....	32,950 00	
As per county bills	22,373 73	
<i>Received from Steward—</i>		
For hides, pelts, tallow, etc.....	748 09	
For board and clothing patients	1,109 59	
For board of persons.....	66 00	
Total receipts.....		\$131,828 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

For amusement and means of instruction.....	504 74	
Clothing	4,373 19	
Drugs and medicines	1,517 31	
Form and barn expenses	937 20	
Fuel	17,326 13	
House furnishing.....	19,324 17	
Live-stock.....	515 75	
Lights	89 55	
Liquors	178 18	
Manufacturing expenses	2,330 18	
Miscellaneous purposes	2,819 74	
Permanent improvements		
Repairs	3,110 99	
Subsistence	26,481 90	
Salaries and wages	13,743 44	
Expense of trustees and visiting committee.....	1,271 44	
Total disbursements for current expenses.....		104,823 91
Balance.....		<u>27,004 14</u>

COMPARISONS.

The cost of subsistence in 1874 was.....	16,576 63
The daily average number of patients, $232\frac{1}{2}$, making the average yearly cost per capita.	71 45
Or a weekly cost per capita of.....	1 37
The cost of subsistence in 1875 was.....	26,481 90
The daily average number of patients, $257\frac{7}{10}$, making the average yearly cost per capita.....	102 33

Or a weekly cost per capita of	\$1 96
The cost for current expenses in 1874, was, deducting permanent improvements.....	77,892 41
The daily average number of patients, 232½, making a yearly cost per patient of.....	335 02
Or a weekly cost of.....	6 44
The cost of current expenses in 1875, deducting \$15,000 for house furniture	89,823 91
The daily average number of patients was 257⅞, making a yearly cost per patient of.....	335 54
Or a weekly cost of	6 45

The following table will show the comparative amounts spent for different articles and purposes for the years indicated.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1874	Fresh beef.....	109,699 lbs.	\$0.04½	\$4,953 15
1874	Fresh on beef foot.....	140,366 lbs.	.042	6,236 55
1875	Fresh beef dressed.....	12,477 lbs.	.049	622 04
1874	Pork, salt.....	2,705⅔lbs.	.11½	311 15
1875	....do	1,075 lbs.	.12	217 81
1874	Mutton.....	851½lbs.	.06¾	57 16
1875	....do	281 lbs.	.09½	26 54
1874	Eggs.....	1,901 doz.	.17	324 26
1875	....do	2,585 doz.	.18	469 77
1874	Poultry, chickens.....	339⅓lbs.	.14	48 14
1875	Poultry and turkeys	675¼lbs.	.12½	84 58
1874	Flour	731 cwt.	2.87	2,097 97
1875	Flour, family and graham	1,170.73 cwt.	2.58	3,026 61
1874	Corn meal.....	2,705 lbs.	.018	63 91
1875	....do	5,639 lbs.	.018	102 69
1874	Lard.....	1,309 lbs.	.10½	137 70
1875	....do	878 lbs.	.16½	139 39
1874	Rice	1,671 lbs.	.08¾	146 02
1875	....do	1,723 lbs.	.094	165 96
1874	Butter	10,373½lbs.	.28½	2,952 85
1875	....do	21,698 lbs.	.....	6,448 83

Comparative amounts spent for different articles, &c.,—Continued.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1874	Cheese	627 lbs.	\$.15	\$96 15
1875	....do	1,018 lbs.	.156	159 09
1874	Sugar	15,205 lbs.	.104	1,595 28
1875	....do	32,271 lbs.	.111	3,613 78
1874	Coffee	2,917 lbs.	.296	865 75
1875	....do	6,546 lbs.	.27½	1,769 99
1874	Tea	1,544 lbs.	.64	991 09
1875	....do	2,531 lbs.	.586	1,478 37
1874	Fruit			513 94
1875	....do			1,363 31
1874	Fish, oysters and the sort			287 44
1875	....do			378 85
1874	Clothing			2,694 29
1875	....do			4,373 19
1874	Drugs and medicines			1,129 46
1875	....do			1,517 31
1874	Fuel			21,643 79
1875	....do			17,326 13
1874	Salaries and wages			20,057 69
1875	....do			23,743 44
1874	Subsistence			16,576 63
1875	....do			26,481 90

Table showing the general statistics of the hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1875.

Statistics.	No.
Total number of admissions.....	416
Total number of discharges.....	140
Total number discharged recovered.....	37
Total number discharged improved.....	41
Total number discharged unimproved.....	17
Total died.....	44
Not insane.....	1

Table showing number of patients remaining in hospital from the several counties at the close of the fiscal year, and the total number admitted from its opening.

Remaining in hospital.	Number.	Total admitted.	Number.
Brown.....	17	Brown.....	27
Calumet.....	9	Calumet.....	14
Dodge.....	28	Dodge.....	35
Fond du Lac.....	29	Fond du Lac.....	47
Door.....	4	Door.....	8
Green Lake.....	11	Green Lake.....	14
Kewaunee.....	6	Kewaunee.....	6
Manitowoc.....	18	Manitowoc.....	31
Marathon.....	5	Marathon.....	6
Outagamie.....	10	Outagamie.....	19
Ozaukee.....	6	Ozaukre.....	7
Portage.....	7	Portage.....	12
Shawano.....	2	Shawano.....	2
Sheboygan.....	21	Sheboygan.....	32
Waupaca.....	31	Waupaca.....	15
Waushara.....	6	Waushara.....	6
Winnebago.....	27	Winnebago.....	52
Wood.....	4	Wood.....	4
Oconto.....	9	Oconto.....	13
Marquette.....	6	Marquette.....	10
Jefferson.....	17	Jefferson.....	29
Washington.....	19	Washington.....	25
Milwaukee.....	2	Milwaukee.....	2
Total.....	276	Total.....	416

Table showing the movements of the hospital population.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1874.....	126	124	250
Admitted during the year.....	59	42	101
Whole number under treatment.....	185	166	351
Discharged	43	32	75
Discharged recovered.....	13	8	2
Discharged improved.....	14	12	26
Discharged unimproved.....	7	3	10
Died.....	9	9	18
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1875.....	142	134	276

Table showing the form of insanity in those admitted.

Form of insanity.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	13	13	26
Sub-acute mania.....	2	5	7
Chronic mania.....	8	9	17
Melancholia.....	12	4	16
Puerperal mania.....	.....	1	1
Paroxysmal mania.....	1	4	5
Epileptic mania.....	4	.....	4
Dementia.....	16	4	20
General paresis.....	2	2	4
Imbecile.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	59	42	101

Table showing probable exciting causes in those admitted.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill health.....	4	.....	4
Ill health from grief and anxiety.....	1	2	3
Ill health from over-work and privation.....	3	9	12
Ill health sequela domestic trouble.....	2	3	5
Ill health from uterine disease.....	.....	3	3
Ill health sequela fevers.....	.....	3	3
Intemperance and vicious habits.....	9	2	11
Parturient state.....	.....	6	6
Result of injury (Traumatism).....	5	1	6
Masturbation.....	4	.....	4
Phthisis.....	.....	2	2
Scrofulosis.....	8	3	11
Epilepsy.....	8	1	9
Meningitis.....	5	.....	5
Meningitis sub-acute.....	4	.....	4
Demented imbecile.....	1	.....	1
Peri encephalitis.....	.....	1	1
Paralysis.....	.....	1	1
Sun-stroke.....	2	.....	2
Scarlatina.....	1	.....	1
Nostalgia.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	2	4	6
Total.....	59	42	101

Table showing age of those admitted.

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	.....	5
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	7	6	13
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	10	7	17
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	7	2	9
Thirty-five to forty years.....	11	3	14
Forty to forty-five years.....	5	4	9
Forty-five to fifty years.....	5	4	9
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	.....	10	10
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	2	4	6
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	2	2	4
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	1	.....	1
Seventy to seventy-five years.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	59	42	101

Table showing occupations of those admitted.

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers	20	.....	20
Coopers.....	4	.....	4
Housekeepers .....	.....	30	30
Laborers.....	14	.....	14
School-teachers.....	1	2	3
Moulder	1	.....	1
Student in common-school	3	.....	3
Agent.....	1	.....	1
Pilot	1	.....	1
Farmers' sons.....	3	.....	3
Mill-operatives	1	1	2
Physician	1	.....	1
Seamstress.....	.....	1	1
Printer.....	1	.....	1
Servants .....	.....	4	4
Tin-smith	1	.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	1
Carpenters	2	.....	2
Brick-maker.....	1	.....	1
Vagrant .....	.....	1	1
Washerwoman.....	.....	1	1
Clerk.....	2	.....	2
No occupation.....	1	2	3
Total.....	59	42	101

Table showing civil condition of those admitted.

Condition.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	25	24	49
Single	34	10	44
Widowed .....	.....	7	7
Divorced.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	59	42	101

Table showing nativity of those admitted.

States and countries.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Germany.....	13	8	21
New York.....	11	10	21
Norway.....	6	2	8
Wales.....	1	.....	1
Wisconsin.....	9	4	13
Denmark.....	2	.....	2
Vermont.....	2	2	4
Massachusetts.....	2	.....	2
Canada.....	2	2	4
Ohio.....	1	1	2
England.....	1	3	4
Ireland.....	3	3	6
Australia.....	1	.....	1
Maine.....	.....	1	1
France.....	1	.....	1
Prussia.....	1	2	3
New Brunswick.....	.....	1	1
Sweden.....	1	.....	1
Connecticut.....	.....	1	1
Bohemia.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	.....	1
Holland.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	59	41	101

Table showing cause of insanity of those who recovered.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill health.....	4	2	6
Ill health sequelæ fever.....	1	.....	1
Ill health and privation.....	1	.....	1
Ill health and domestic trouble.....	.....	1	1
Intemperance and vicious habits.....	2	.....	2
Meningitis.....	2	.....	2
Scrofulosis.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	1
Results of injury (Traumatism).....	1	.....	1
Parturient state.....	.....	4	4
Climacteric.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	13	8	21

Table showing duration of insanity before admission, in those recovered, and time under treatment.

DURATION.	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Eight days	1		1			
Ten days	2		2			
Two weeks		2	2			
Three weeks	1	1	2			
One month	1	1	2			
Six weeks		1	1			
Two months	2		2	1		1
Two and one half months		2	2			
Three months				4		4
Four months	2		2			
Four and one-half months	1		1			
Five months				1	1	2
Six months				1		1
Seven months	1		1		2	2
Ten months				1		1
Eleven months				2	1	3
One year				2	2	4
One year and two months				1		1
One year and three months					1	1
One year and four months					1	1
Two years	1		1			
Sixteen years	1		1			
Unknown		1	1			
Total	13	8	21	13	8	21

REPORT OF VISIT TO THIS INSTITUTION.

The hospital was visited by our board as a body once during the year, and also by individual members of it a number of times

MRS. LYNDE REPORTS HER VISIT

made in July, in company with her husband, the Hon. Wm. P. Lynde, M. C., as follows:

"We went from the prison to this hospital on the morning of the 13th of July, reaching there early in the afternoon. The local board of trustees had just concluded their quarterly meeting; we, however, had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. Charles Robinson and Hon. D. W. Maxon, and with them made our visit through the wards. They were found in excellent order, but as usual were crowded beyond their contemplated capacity. Patients in every

stage of the fell malady filled the wards, many of whom I recognized as of "long standing," and many new ones were among the number, for whose suitable classification the superintendent hopes better facilities will be offered on the completion of the new wing. In the evening we attended the semi-weekly dancing party in the large hall and were astonished at the propriety and decorum of the patients. The quiet assumed naturalness of the milder and self-imposed restraint of the violent, was very positive evidence of the beneficial effects of this recreation. The effort of self-control if continued for only an hour, must give strength to a mind which has lost the habit and must do something towards restoring the lost power.

This hospital, with its entire appointments and management, reflects great credit upon its board of trustees, and superintendent and officers, and when the addition is completed will do honor to our State in the provision it makes for this most important of all classes.

We were painfully impressed with the great contrast between the condition and care of the insane here and those in the county poor-house, and could but ask why the difference?

That the people of the State believe all is not as they desire, is evident from the fact that the legislature during its last session appointed a committee to inquire and report upon better provision for the "pauper insane," naming the Governor chairman of it. We earnestly hope Governor Taylor will fulfill this mission and carry out to its full extent, this humane intention of the legislature.

The much censured location of this hospital impressed us as in every particular well merited. The people of Oshkosh were very much interested and active in securing this location, and the profits to be made from its erection and supply, but, with these accomplished, manifest no further interest in either the happiness or success of the hospital or its officers or inmates. One of the supposed advantages of locating institutions in different sections, is the local interest that would be likely to attach, and in most of our State institutions this does occur, and contributes largely to their benefit. It is a maxim in republicanism that public institutions are what the people make them. In this respect this most characteristically western city seems to fail of sustaining the proverbial hospitality of western society. Not only failing to continue the interest at first

evinced, they entirely fail to maintain the commonest courtesies of social intercourse with "the hospital," or to extend the civilities that have been the boast of our people "are met everywhere in the west" to the superintendent or his assistants, even when in affliction, which is supposed to touch all hearts everywhere."

With the

COMPLETION OF THE SOUTH WING,

the entire hospital building has been finished in accordance with the original design. The consummation of this work has been reached much sooner than was anticipated at the time of the location of the hospital. However, the final completion of the hospital has not come any in advance of the demand for it. The entire capacity of the new wing, as soon as finished, can be brought into use in a month's time. Within this time, the two State Hospitals for the Insane, will be filled to their utmost capacity, and there will still remain outside, in county poor-houses, in county jails and in private families, not less than four hundred insane persons, whose pitiable condition should move the legislature to some measure of relief at an early day.

But as we shall return to this last mentioned subject elsewhere, we desire at this point to present

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE HOSPITAL,

accurately and intelligently prepared by Superintendent Kempster. It seems highly proper that this description should at this time be made a matter of public record and thus preserved.

"The hospital proper consists of a central building with wings on each side. The central building is one hundred and six feet long, and sixty feet wide, and is four stories high. This building is used for administrative purposes and contains the business offices and apothecary shop, the living-rooms of the house-staff, and rooms for subordinates; it also contains a room fifty-seven by thirty-six feet which is used as a chapel and lecture-room. In the attic of this building there is an iron tank of three hundred barrels capacity, into which water is pumped to supply this building and some of the adjoining wings, and from which there is a pipe having outlets on the several floors for hose connections.

"The wings on each side of the center building are so nearly

alike that the description of one will suffice for both. Adjoining the center building is a section of the wing, one hundred and seventeen feet long by fifty-two feet wide; each story containing fourteen single rooms and two associate sleeping-rooms. The single rooms are twelve feet high, nine feet wide, and eleven feet six inches deep. Each room contains one or more windows, seven feet six inches high, by three feet wide. At one end of this section there are rooms for visitors to see friends in, and at the other end a sitting-room, twenty-two by twenty-five feet. At right angles to this section, and connected with it, is another section one hundred and eighteen feet long and forty feet wide, which contains dining-rooms, twelve by thirty feet; bath-rooms, nine by thirteen feet; and water-closets, rooms for clothing, and the attendant's room. Connected with this building, and running parallel to the first section, is another building sixty-five feet long, by forty-two feet wide, which contains eleven single sleeping-rooms and two associate dormitories, the single rooms being all the same size as those above described. The next section runs at right angles again, and is eighty-eight feet long by thirty-six feet wide and contains dining-rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closets. Then comes another section parallel to the first, sixty-six feet long and thirty feet wide. This has six single rooms and an associate dormitory. Then comes another section, again at right angles, which is seventy-two feet by thirty-six, containing eight single rooms and one associate room, also containing bath-rooms and water-closet. All the longitudinal wings are three stories high; two transverse wings are four stories, and one transverse three stories high. The fourth stories of the transverse wings have been arranged to accommodate patients and are as light and cheerful and comfortable as any part of the building. In each of the bath-rooms there is a full length bath-tub, hand wash-bowls, and in appropriate places sitz-baths, and a needle-bath, all being arranged for hot and cold water.

“Near the bath-rooms are situated the water-closets, so arranged that each hopper is connected with an independent waste-pipe, this iron pipe, five inches in diameter, is connected without bends or elbows directly with the sewer-pipe, where it is properly trapped to prevent the return of gasses; the same five inch pipe is continued directly upwards into the foul-air flue, where it has free opening to discharge all foul odors into the foul-air duct, which empties it-

self out of doors. There is but one hopper on each pipe, so that there is no possibility of bad air finding an exit on some other floor; the only opening into the pipe from sewer to foul-air duct is the one where the hopper opens into it; the pipe is trapped at the bottom in the catch-basin, by bending it upon itself so that there is always three inches of water standing in the pipe, and in addition to this the opening of the pipe is underneath two inches of water in the catch-basin. Into the hopper-pipe all the water used in the bath-rooms, wash-basins, etc., discharges, and each hopper has in addition its own flushing-pipe so that a great quantity of water constantly passes through the hopper-pipe, thoroughly cleansing it. The branch sewers into which the catch-basin empties, are also trapped before they enter the main sewer; all traps are provided with hand-holes so that they can be cleansed readily without the necessity of tearing away masonry or digging up the ground.

“Water-closets are sometimes great sources of discomfort, and even disease in hospitals, and no pains or expense should be spared to make them sweet, and prevent the noxious gasses likely to arise from them, from entering the wards and sleeping rooms.

“Recent researches demonstrate conclusively that emanations from sewerage are prime factors in the causation of a class of malignant diseases embraced in the term typhoid. It is therefore absolutely necessary to procure entire exemption from this evil, if we want a healthy hospital. In the arrangement above described it is believed that we have provided thoroughly against sources of contamination from this direction. Each water-closet has its own independent system of ventilation, both upwards and downwards, without aid from the system of forced ventilation to be described hereafter.

“Each ward has its own dining-room thirty-one feet long by twelve feet wide, accommodating all the patients on that particular ward.

“In each dining-room there is a closet to keep crockery and table ware in; there is also hot and cold water, and an iron steam-table three feet long by twenty-two inches wide, which has a hollow bottom, into which steam may be turned from the steam pipe, so that meat, vegetables, &c., which are cooked in the kitchen, can be kept as hot during the meal as when it left the range. Underneath the hot table there is a small shelf, made out of one-half inch steam

pipe, on which all plates, dishes, &c., can be warmed, and in which extra diet for sick can be kept hot during the day, as well as to give additional warmth to dining-room.

“This little contrivance, which is inexpensive, adds materially to the comfort of all concerned. A person is on better terms with himself and everybody else after a hot meal, served well, in a warm room, and it tends to allay irritability among the insane, no less than among the sane.

“The dining-room tables are furnished in all respects the same as the tables of any well-regulated household, knives and forks being made use of as freely here as elsewhere. There are but very few patients who can not use knife and fork, and these are so insane as not to be trusted with anything. The dishes are the white ware in use in all families.

“It is the aim to make the table cheerful and comfortable. Adjoining each ward there is a brick flue, about three feet square, through which all soiled clothing is dropped into the basement, from which they are taken to the wash-house by a person designated. There is also another and smaller flue, down which all dust and dirt is swept and which is removed daily. Outside the ward-doors there is a closet made in the brick ventilating shaft, extending from the basement to the foul-air chamber in the attic. These closets have floors made of slats; a current of heated air is driven upwards through the slats into the foul-air ducts. In these closets mops, brooms, scrub-brushes, mop-pails, and all cleaning cloths liable to have an unsavory odor are placed, thus removing another source of foul smell entirely outside the occupied parts of the building. Connecting with each floor of the hospital there are two pairs of iron stairs, with doors opening into the landings from two sides, so as to facilitate escape from the building should we ever have occasion to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire. On each ward, or in fourteen places in the new south wing, there is a three inch pipe devoted especially to fire purposes. The pipe is connected directly with a pump in the engine-room, which is especially adapted for use in case of fire. The supply of water to this pipe is controlled by a valve in the basement, so that any part of the building may be flooded in a few moments. At least one hundred feet of hose should be attached to each hose connection on the different floors, thus providing every safeguard with which to fight

fire, should it ever befall us. This matter I would particularly urge as one of the greatest importance. Nothing more dreadful can well be conceived than a fire in an institution devoted to the care of the insane.

“The wards are all precisely similar, the sleeping-rooms are all the same size, having a cubic space of over thirteen hundred feet; the associate dormitories are arranged to give twelve hundred cubic feet to each occupant. Every room has a warm-air register, nine feet from the floor, and a foul-air ventilator eighteen inches from the floor; there is a transom three inches wide over the top of the door, and the doors are hung one inch from the floor, thus securing a double system of heating and ventilation in each room, the ventilating apparatus being independent of the window. The rooms are situated on each side of a hall or corridor, the hall running the entire length of each section respectively. In the center of each section there is a bay window, fourteen by twenty-eight feet. In this bay, settees are arranged along the sides, and in the center there is a flower stand for house-plants. Behind the settees there are steam pipes arranged to supply warmth more directly in very cold weather, or to supply it altogether during chilly days in the summer time. In each bath-room and water-closet there is a small radiator for supplying additional heat when required.

“In the large setting-rooms there are additional radiators arranged to throw heat directly into the room without being accessible to any but those who have business with them. In each ward in the new wing provision is made for supplying heat in chilly or damp weather,, which is independent of the general apparatus.

“Experience long ago demonstrated that warm air is an active agent in dispelling malaria, and it certainly adds greatly to the personal comfort of the inmates to have some room or rooms which can be warmed immediately in a damp day in summer without resorting to the general apparatus.

“The bedrooms all contain a substantial cottage bedstead, upon which there is a woven wire mattress, or a straw tick, and a 28-pound hair-mattress, provided with sheets and one or two pairs of blankets weighing ten pounds to the pair, and a coverlet. In the rooms of persons not liable to injure furniture, there is a small bureau and chairs; and for sick, easy-chairs stands, &c., and a strip of

carpet at the bed-side, some rooms being carpeted entire. There are also rocking-chairs and lounges in some of the wards.

“The whole of our appropriation for furniture has been used to procure the best of bedding, good table-ware, and such tables, chairs, stands, &c., as were absolutely necessary, leaving the purchase of lounges and the little extras that go to make up a complete building, to the future, believing that, from time to time, our legislators will appropriate means to enable us to procure these articles.

“The bay-windows above mentioned are used for sitting-rooms in some of the wards, and the rooms designated as sitting-rooms have been devoted to sleeping-rooms, thus allowing us to accommodate an additional number of patients. This we have been obliged to do, the friends applying for the admission of their relatives who were in jail, overpowering the desire to arrange the hospital just as it should be arranged; this course seems most humane, and for the present, best.

“The entire south wing is heated by the modified Gold’s radiator, arranged in groups or stacks, in the basement of the building. After the most careful examination of prominent hospitals throughout the country, and after obtaining the results of experimentation conducted under the observation of some of the oldest and most experienced hospital superintendents, and other observers, the conclusion was reached, that the system here adopted had the greatest number of advantages, and was least liable to get out of order or prove inefficient. The result of advertising for proposals to put up this apparatus, shows that it is also the most economically constructed apparatus, the bid of Messrs. Goodman & Mooers having been about three thousand dollars less than other parties bidding on old-fashioned pipe-coil. In placing the radiators in the basement, they were grouped after measurement had been made of the cubic contents of each room or hall to be supplied, and after having taken into consideration the exposure of rooms to prevailing winds, and a sufficient number of radiators were stacked together to render the supply of hot air sufficient even in the coldest weather. Thus in exposed places the average proportion of square feet of heating surface is as much as one foot to thirty, and in no place is it less than one foot to eighty, the average being one foot to forty-five, while in many hospitals, the average is only one foot to one hundred, or even one hundred and fifty feet.

“The radiators are arranged in two and three rows, one above the other, each row having an independent supply of steam, so that in moderately cold weather one row can be used, and in extreme cold weather two or three rows as may be necessary. The whole apparatus has been so arranged that it will not be necessary to crowd it, or endeavor to make it perform more than it is really capable of doing, believing that it is far more safe and economical to shut down a portion of the apparatus and carry less steam, rather than to crowd it beyond its known capacity and subject it to dangerous strain.

“The result of the investigation made during the winter of 1874-5, indicates beyond question that an apparatus sufficiently large to do all the work it is ever required to do easily, lasts longer, and burns less fuel than one with limited capacity, which must be crowded and strained when the weather is very cold, particularly if it is windy. In a climate where it is no unusual occurrence to have the thermometer from twenty-six to thirty-six degrees below zero day after day, the most ample provision should be made to generate sufficient heat.

“The calculations of engineers and others based upon observations made in a climate like that of England or even of New York, are found to be utterly inadequate to guide us in arranging the square feet of heating-apparatus required to warm the cubic space of rooms in a climate like this. A building erected where the wind strikes it from whatever quarter it blows, should have within itself the means to provide against any degree of cold, and of course requires a far higher average number of square feet of heating-apparatus to accomplish a given result, than in buildings in a city where, perhaps, the proportion of one foot to a hundred may suffice, and while the average of one foot to forty-five may exceed the absolute requirements of the building, it is very easy to diminish the amount of heat; but it is not so easy to increase the amount with an apparatus the extreme limit of which is one foot to one hundred and twenty-five. As we have the two methods of heating side by side, one wing being heated by pipe-coils and small boilers with high pressure, and the new wing heated by radiators and large boilers with low pressure, the pipe-coils averaging one foot to one hundred and twenty-five cubic feet, and the radiators one foot to forty five, it will be comparatively easy to determine the relative merits of each system; and

the comparative consumption of fuel in each, all of which it will be the object to determine during the approaching winter.

“Next to heating, no subject is of greater importance than ventilation. Each room in the hospital has an independent ventilating flue, and there are several large flues on the corridors. Each bath-room has a ventilator, and there is a large ventilating flue in each water-closet. Fresh air is forced into the building by two fans, twelve feet in diameter, and five feet wide; these fans revolve so as to throw into the building about ninety thousand cubic feet of air in a minute, which gives to each inmate over one hundred and forty feet of air per minute. This amount is in excess of the quantity actually required by one individual, but it must be borne in mind, that in a hospital for insane, there are many sources of contamination which affect the atmosphere, and unless removed this will eventually cause disease. The air should be pure, and it can only be kept so by forcing large quantities of this vital element into every room and ward. If it is found that too much fresh air is being forced into the building, (?) the fans can be run slowly and the supply made to meet the exact demand. If at any time an epidemic should affect the household, the atmosphere of the entire building could be replaced once in about ten minutes. The air blown in by the fans is taken directly from out of doors, and is blown into the corridors containing the heating-apparatus, through which it is forced into the wards, each room receiving its due proportion through the flue leading to it. As no flue supplies two rooms, there can be no circular current.

“It is a source of regret that the want of funds prevents us from placing pressure-blowers in the hospital, conducting the air directly to the radiators, and forcing it where it is designated to go, under sufficient pressure to insure its reaching its destination. The leakage of air about the windows sometimes prevents the flow of air to the room, particularly when the wind is high; then it sometimes overcomes the power of fans like those now in use here, and for a time prevents the hot air from rising; with pressure-blowers it could be forced to the apartment where it is most needed, and a perfect distribution would be insured, at least more perfect than under the present system.

“This latter plan is not impracticable. The law governing the flow of air is clearly understood, and by adopting the conditions

required to the law governing the flow, we may obtain good results; but in aerostatics as in hydraulics certain principles are involved which can not be ignored. A greater quantity of air can not be forced through a conduit of a certain size, than the law governing the flow of air through tubes will permit; but by observing the rules laid down, we may compute beforehand just the sized conduits that will be needed to carry a given quantity of air a given distance with a known pressure. The reported failures in ventilating apparatus is found to depend more frequently upon an attempt to force a greater quantity of air through an opening, than it is possible for the opening to accommodate, than from almost any other cause. Good ventilation implies loss of heat. To obtain pure air upon a ward a large quantity must be blown through it. With an ample heating-apparatus, better ventilation may be obtained, and the better the ventilation, other things being equal, the healthier will be the household.

“In preparing the air-ducts for conducting the air from the fans to the heating-apparatus a large amount of grading and excavating has been done, and the bottom of the duct properly paved. With this system of ventilation we hope to accomplish all that can be obtained, but as above stated we believe that the *perfect* system of hospital-ventilation, will be air *forced* directly through conduits to the parts where it is needed, under a sufficient pressure to insure beyond doubt the perfect transmission of air.

“Having described in a general way the rooms and wards devoted to the care of patients, it may be a matter of interest to describe briefly other parts of the building.

“One hundred feet in rear of the central building there is a brick structure, containing the general kitchen, bakery, wash-room, laundry, drying-room, engine and boiler rooms, where the steam is generated for heating the entire hospital and for running the machinery; this being the only place in the building excepting the kitchen and ironing room where there is a fire. In the engine-room are the steam-pumps for supplying the building with water, and also the fire-pumps, all being under the immediate care of the engineer.

“In the washing-room there three cylinder washing-machines, and a centrifugal clothes-ringer. The washing-machines can each wash about one thousand pieces in twelve hours. Adjoining the

washing-room there is a drying-room for drying the clothes rapidly by the aid of artificial heat, so that in wet weather or during stormy winter weather clothing can be dried in this room. A small fan placed in this room so as to force hot air through the clothes will add greatly to its efficiency, as the clothes can be dried more rapidly and the fresh air blown in will purify them.

“In the ironing-room there is an old-fashioned mangle, driven by the engine. It would be well to replace this as soon as practicable by a more modern apparatus, having rollers heated by steam, so that the mangling may be done more rapidly and thoroughly than it can be now. When there is between five and six hundred people in the household, as there will be when the new wing is full, it will be necessary to have all appliances for washing and drying the clothing as complete as possible, that there may be no delay in returning the clothes to the wards.

“Near the ironing-room the bakery is located, this has one oven; the completed hospital will require another, the present oven not having sufficient capacity to bake for the whole household.

“Above the ironing-room is the general kitchen in which there is a range, and apparatus for cooking vegetables by steam, a coffee and tea boiler and the usual accessories required in such places.

“Over the kitchen there is an amusement-hall fifty-six feet by forty; here it is the custom to assemble the quieter class of patients two evenings in the week during the winter months, for the purpose of spending two or three hours in dancing. The entertainments are enjoyed by the inmates, and several persons who have gone away well, have told me that these dances were among the first things that attracted their attention and aided in relieving them of unpleasant delusions.

“It is the design to arrange a stage at one end of this hall and fit it up for theatricals.”

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ENSUING YEAR.

The trustees of the hospital have submitted the following estimates for State appropriations for the ensuing year :

For current expenses.....		\$160,875 00
Farm and improvements.....	\$3,500 00	
For altering and enlarging gas-house.....	2,000 00	
For additional oven for bakery.....	1,200 00	
For additional apparatus in laboratory.....	500 00	
For additional heating apparatus in the north wing.....	1,000 00	
For hose and hose fixtures.....	1,500 00	
		<u>9,700 00</u>
Total for current expenses and improvements.....		<u><u>170,575 00</u></u>

One year ago the trustees asked an appropriation for current expenses for the year ending March 1, 1875, as follows :

Maintenance of 250 patients (in old wing) one year.....	\$58,500 00
Maintenance of 250 patients (in new wing) six months.....	29,250 00
Total.....	<u><u>87,750 00</u></u>

They received for the above year :

From legislative appropriation.....	\$55,000 00
From counties.....	22,373 73
Total.....	<u><u>77,373 73</u></u>

Although the amount appropriated by the legislature and that received from counties is less by \$10,377 than the amount asked by the trustees, yet upon their per capita estimate, the amount appropriated, in fact, exceeds the amount asked by \$9,123.73, for the item of \$29,250 was asked for the support of 250 for six months (from October 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876). This estimate was based on the supposition that the new south wing would be ready to and would receive 250 patients on the 1st day of October, 1875. But the new wing will not receive a patient before January 1, 1876, and therefore will not be occupied more than two months by 250 patients, as the appropriation year ends March 1, 1876, and upon their estimate the cost of maintaining 250 for two months would be \$9,750.00, leaving \$19,500 (\$29,250 less \$9,123) to be deducted from the total amount asked, viz.: \$87,750, which leaves \$68,250

which should have been used during the year ending March 1, 1876.

If the hospital has actually had \$9,123.73 (\$87,750 less \$68,250) more than was necessary for current expenses for the year ending March 1, 1876, it would seem that the trustees have erred in asking an appropriation for the maintenance of 550 patients for 15 months, when the Hospital has been fully provided for till March 1, 1876, leaving an appropriation for one year and not fifteen months to be provided for.

The hospital had on hand October 1, 1875, \$27,004.14, sufficient to pay the expenses of their present inmates to March 1, 1876, to which time all the appropriations to State institutions are made, and should leave a surplus of at least \$1,729.03.

Maintenance of 550 patients for one year at \$4.50 per week each.	\$128,700 00
Maintenance of 250 patients in new wing from January to March (two months).....	9,750 00
Total.....	138,450 00
From which deduct amount to be received from counties \$24,945 97	
Surplus on hand March 1st, 1876.....	1,729 03
Also furniture to be furnished by State Prison.....	3,775 00
	30,450 00
Leaves to be appropriated for <i>current</i> expenses.....	108,000 00
For improvements as asked above.....	9,700 00
Making the total amount to be appropriated for the hospital by the next legislature.....	117,700 00

V. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

(Located at Waukesha.)

MANAGERS.

Terms will expire April 3, 1876—William Blair, Waukesha; Edward O'Neill, Milwaukee.

Term expires April 3, 1877—Charles Jonas, Racine.

Terms expire April 3, 1878—Andrew E. Elmore, Fort Howard; Edwin Hurlbut, Oconomowoc.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President—Edward O'Neil.
Vice-President—William Blair.
Treasurer—Andrew E. Elmore.
Secretary—Charles R. Gibbs.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Superintendent—A. D. Hendrickson.
Matron—Mrs. O. D. Hendrickson.

Table showing amount expended each year, and number of inmates and cost of support.

Year.	Current expenses.	Building, etc.	Total.	Whole No. of pupils.	Average No. of pupils.	Yearly cost per pupil.
1860..	\$4,953 81	.....	\$4,953 81	39	39	\$127 02
1861..	5,879 17	\$1,142 62	7,051 79	58	45	130 65
1862..	5,861 21	509 63	6,370 84	80	65	90 17
1863..	6,916 22	347 75	7,263 97	98	83	83 33
1864..	12,456 53	3,500 00	15,956 63	155	145	85 10
1865..	19,756 47	747 91	20,504 38	245	170	116 21
1866..	24,026 14	29,804 76	53,830 90	209	160	150 60
1867..	24,247 56	13,355 35	37,602 91	217	162	149 68
1868..	26,741 83	11,178 03	37,919 86	227	165	162 07
1869..	24,982 34	4,507 87	29,490 21	233	178	140 35
1870..	32,103 04	13,449 12	45,552 16	293	206	153 41
1871..	32,387 95	3,429 59	35,817 54	288	259	125 05
1872..	36,538 70	12,809 59	49,348 29	347	284	128 66
1873..	41,472 46	27,000 00	68,472 46	362	286	145 01
1874..	43,453 02	5,646 05	49,099 07	402	293	148 03
1875..	45,156 70	14,000 00	59,156 90	412	.....	.....
Total.	387,933 15	141,428 27	528,361 42	.....	.....	.....

Table showing amount expended, &c.—Continued.

YEAR.	Appropriated by legislature.	Paid by counties.	From other sources.	Total.
1860 ...	\$3,500 00	.....	\$63,48	\$3,563 48
1861 ...	12,500 00	.....	.....	12,500 00
1862 ...	6,000 00	.....	.....	6,000 00
1863 ...	4,000 00	\$3,364 50	50 00	7,414 50
1864 ...	9,500 00	2,504 50	.....	10,004 50
1865 ...	20,500 00	2,325 50	.....	22,825 50
1866 ...	61,000 00	4,092 50	.....	65,092 50
1867 ...	33,000 00	3,751 50	1,200 00	37,951 50
1868 ...	35,000 00	3,730 50	120 00	38,850 50
1869 ...	25,000 00	4,273 00	.....	29,273 00
1870 ...	37,000 00	4,437 00	2,480 72	43,917 72
1871 ...	53,000 00	5,228 00	1,895 65	60,123 65
1872 ...	33,450 00	6,056 00	2,167 10	41,673 10
1873 ...	64,500 00	7,165 00	3,641 64	75,306 64
1874 ...	31,000 00	8,188 50	4,910 58	44,099 08
1875 ...	42,000 00	8,750 00	5,319 70	56,069 70
Total .	471,000 00	63,866 50	21,848 87	556,168 78

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1875, have been:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to current expense account as per last report	\$18,940 85
Appropriation by legislature of 1875.....	28,000 00
From superintendent for cane-seating, &c.....	5,319 70
Of State Treasurer, from counties	8,750 00
Total receipts for current expense	<u>61,010 55</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For amusements and means of instruction.....	\$852 93
For clothing	273 63
For drugs and medicines	493 20
For farm and barn expenses	3,320 80
For fuel.....	3,792 44
For house furnishing.....	714 80
For laundry and cleanliness.....	495 77
For lights	354 23
For managers' expense.....	833 61
For manufacturing expense.....	6,704 58
For miscellaneous purposes.....	1,250 90
For permanent improvements.....	670 01

For ordinary repairs	\$904 25
For subsistence.....	9,321 03
For salaries and wages.....	15,175 53
Total disbursements.....	<u>45,156 70</u>
Balance on hand for use of the institution.....	<u>15,853 85</u>

Table showing the number of inmates received and discharged during the year.

Number in school, October 1, 1874.....	301
Number committed during the year.....	101
Number recommitted during the year.....	2
Number returned from out on ticket.....	8
Total.....	<u>412</u>
Number returned to parents or guardians, on ticket-of-leave.....	78
Number out to place on ticket-of-leave.....	17
Number returned illegally committed.....	2
Number out on furlough.....	4
Number of deaths.....	4
Number of escapes.....	7
Number on record, October 1, 1875.....	300
Total.....	<u>412</u>

Table showing the offense for which they were committed.

Offense.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Vagrancy.....	46	17	63
Larceny.....	115	45	160
Incorrigibility.....	138	31	169
Burglary.....	6	7	13
Forgery.....		1	1
Assault and battery.....	2	2	4
Misdemeanor.....		2	2
Total.....	309	103	412

Table giving counties and amounts charged to each for those committed for vagrancy, incorrigibility, or vicious conduct.

Counties.	Amount.	Counties.	Amount.
Richland	\$21 00	Portage	\$31 00
Manitowoc	35 00	Pierce	16 00
Walworth	295 00	Waukesha	223 00
Iowa	52 00	Sheboygan	205 50
Green Lake	93 50	Dodge	261 00
Outagamie	371 00	Brown	588 00
Adams	26 00	Dane	459 50
La Fayette	208 00	Wood	119 00
Oconto	104 00	Waupaca	167 00
La Crosse	550 00	Door	52 00
Calumet	244 00	Kenosha	168 50
Grant	247 50	Crawford	70 50
Green	233 50	Columbia	303 00
Sauk	119 00	Rock	482 50
Marquette	50 50	Dunn	38 00
Juneau	52 00	Polk	33 00
Waushara	156 00	Fond du Lac	1,087 50
Trempealeau	5 00	Winnebago	443 50
Milwaukee	640 00	Ozaukee	26 00
Racine	332 50		
Jefferson	162 00	Total	8,910 00
Eau Claire	137 50		

Forty-two (42) counties of the State were represented at the industrial school during the past years. Eight of these, Adams, Ashland, Door, Iowa, Marquette, Ozaukee, Pierce, St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon have but one representative each.

Milwaukee county shows sixty-seven (67) boys in the institution; Fond du Lac forty-one (41); Dane thirty-two (32); Brown twenty-nine (29); Winnebago twenty-five (25).

Of the four hundred and twelve (412) inmates during the past year, two hundred and fifty-three (253) were born in Wisconsin, three hundred and thirty-two (332) were born in America; forty-three (43) in foreign countries; and thirty-seven (37) birth-place unknown.

Of the four hundred and twelve inmates, (412), one hundred and twenty-five (125) had American-born parents, showing that about seventy per cent of the inmates have foreign-born parents.

Of the whole number, seventy-nine (79) have fathers only. One hundred and nine (109) have mothers only, making one hundred and eighty-eight (188) half orphans.

The following table will show the comparative amounts paid for different articles and purposes for the years 1871—75.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Beef	7,366 lbs.	.091	\$698 22
1872	..do	9,968 lbs.	.075	746 95
1873	..do	22,609 lbs.	.061	1,384 50
1874	..do	16,354 lbs.	.066	1,108 95
1875	..do	10,155 lbs.	.067	745 07
1871	Pork	1,361 lbs.	.096	132 76
1872	..do	1,118 lbs.	.088	99 40
1873	..do (mostly hams)	945 lbs.	.119	113 08
1874	..do	190 lbs.	.09	18 52
1875	..do	600 lbs.	.10 $\frac{1}{3}$	62 00
1871	Buter	3,183 lbs.	.213	678 27
1872	..do	4,048 lbs.	.211	854 95
1873	..do	4,065 lbs.	.217	883 33
1874	..do	3,762 lbs.	.24	902 03
1875	..do	5,055 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.24	1,220 19
1871	Coffee.....	526 lbs.	.22	117 38
1872	..do	283 lbs.	.244	69 04
1873	..do	265 lbs.	.24	63 57
1874	..do	414 lbs.	.29 $\frac{1}{5}$	120 99
1875	..do	520 lbs.	.27	140 88
1871	Sugar	3,240 lbs.	.131	413 83
1872	..do	3,662 lbs.	.113	415 47
1873	..do	3,600 lbs.	.113	409 99
1874	..do	4,630 lbs.	.10	457 66
1875	..do	4,898 lbs.	.10	490 97
1871	Tea.....	167 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	1.116	194 92
1872	..do	100 lbs.	1.107	110 70
1873	..do	117 lbs.	.779	91 15
1874	..do	107 lbs.	.87	94 10
1875	..do	119 lbs.	.87	102 60
1871	Coal			319 50
1872	..do			313 75
1873	..do			760 93
1874	..do	83 tons.	8 67	720 11
1875	..do	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	8 00	585 23
1871	Wood.....			1,552 01
1872	..do			2,226 65
1873	..do			2,439 96
1874	..do			1,318 40
1875	..do			3,184 36

Comparative amounts paid for different articles, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Flour and wheat.....			\$2,342 55
1872	..do.....do.....			2,430 51
1873	..do.....do.....			1,664 19
1874	..do.....do and all breadstuffs.....			5,083 67
1875	..do.....do.....do.....do.....			4,209 43
1871	Syrup.....	1,244 gals.	.642	797 93
1872	..do.....	1,233 gals.	.622	673 92
1873	..do.....	1,247½ gals.	.531	662 81
1874	..do.....			1,053 84
1875	..do.....	986 gals.	.591	586 13
1871	Salaries and wages.....			10,529 52
1872	..do.....do.....			10,819 04
1873	..do.....do.....			12,156 22
1874	..do.....do.....			13,939 30
1875	..do.....do.....			15,175 53
1871	Lights.....			105 40
1872	..do.....			125 45
1873	..do.....			146 05
1874	..do.....			540 17
1875	..do.....			354 23
1871	Drugs and medicines.....			256 19
1872	..do.....do.....			214 65
1873	..do.....do.....			235 37
1874	..do.....do.....			595 19
1875	..do.....do.....			493 20

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

The managers of the school ask, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the institution for the year ending March 1, 1877, an appropriation by the next legislature of thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000,) and the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) to make up the deficiency in the building fund, and to complete the building.

Last year the sum of \$28,000 was appropriated for current expenses. There are no indications that the number of inmates will be increased during the present year, and we think by judicious management that sum can be made to satisfy the wants of the institu-

tion for the present year. We therefore recommend appropriations as follows:

For current expenses.....	\$28,000 00
To pay indebtedness incurred in improving the bakery building.....	1,000 00
To complete the barn.....	2,000 00
Total appropriation.....	<u>31,000 00</u>

MRS. LYNDE'S VISIT TO THE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Lynde, of this board, makes the following report of her visit to the Industrial School:

"On Saturday, the 19th of June, Mr. Lynde accompanying me, I visited this school remaining over the Sabbath and until Monday morning, for the express purpose of witnessing the Sabbath religious services, and enabling myself to form a more intelligent judgment of the religious and moral teachings in the institution.

"The boys rose at the usual time, breakfasted and performed the necessary domestic duties of the homes as usual. Assembled in their homes prepared for the morning assembly in the large assembly-room, had a short Sunday-school, and then marched from their respective homes to this room. I had previously driven with Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson, the principals, to arrange an hour for the religious services of that day convenient for the Rev. Dr. Boyd, the clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church of the village who had engaged to conduct the services on that day. I heard Dr. Boyd excuse himself for that day, because of some unexpected demands in his own parish, but offered to assist the superintendent in these duties at any and every time possible or desirable.

"The services consisted of singing, reading of the scriptures, prayer by one of the teachers. The lesson for that day was one of old testament history of the Kings of Israel. The boys exhibited an ordinary interest and knowledge of the subject, and the lessons drawn from it were of the character of all right teaching. The advantage of upright conduct and fair dealing to nations as to individuals, prosperity and peace the consequence of such a course and the reverse that always attended the opposite course. I was asked to talk to the boys, and told them the story of the Prodigal Son, with such comments as the story naturally suggested, to which they listened with quiet attention, as is their habit when addressed

by visitors. There was more singing and a closing prayer, when the boys marched back to their rooms and to dinner.

“In the afternoon a returned missionary, from India, greatly interested the assembled boys with a narration of their experiences of Eastern life and descriptions of manners and scenes, in the countries he had visited, with the usual singing and prayer. In the evening another assembling, conducted by a teacher and Mr. Lynde talked to them of their future, and the education to fit them for usefulness. In their homes, those that can read intelligently for themselves have books from the library, and the smaller ones have suitable ones read to them, by their teachers. In all that I saw on this occasion, or have ever been able to learn from a considerable acquaintance with several teachers, and from conversations with the boys, I have never yet seen anything to warrant a belief that sectarianism of any character has ever been taught in this institution; and in all that I have ever heard, all Christians or moralists would unhesitatingly concur, nor even the blindest bigot object.

“It has been customary to invite clergymen of all denominations to take part in or conduct these Sunday services. The same invitation has been extended to Roman Catholic Priests of Waukesha repeatedly, but only once or twice have they accepted the privilege, and the principal has never been informed why they have declined. The Rev. Father Salumiere, of Milwaukee, had rendered as a reason (to me) that the hour appointed for such services were inconvenient to the priest, and so he let it go.”

“The general aspect and conduct of the school seemed to us on this occasion as it has always been, excellent, and the success of the school such as to warrant us in fully approving its management, and to confirm the opinion we have long held, that for the purposes contemplated in its establishment, is the reformation of vicious boys, and the prevention of evilly inclined and unfortunately situated ones, from growing up to be vicious or criminal, it is most wisely managed and efficiently officered. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson have qualifications eminently adapted to their positions, and seem to us to be doing a work that will tell for the good of the State beyond any power of words adequately to express.

“The (then) present system is in our judgment so successful and works so well that we deem any material change unwise, and would seriously endanger the best interests of the inmates and the institution.”

VI. THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

(Located at Waupun.)

The directors of the prison are:

Term expires January 1876—Joel Rich, of Juneau, Dodge county.*Term expires January, 1878*—Wm. E. Smith, of Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.*Term expires January, 1880*—Nelson Dewey, of Cassville, Grant county.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Warden—Horatio N. Smith.

Physician—H. L. Butterfield.

Chaplain—E. Tasker.

Table showing appropriations, current expenses, officers' services, subsistence, etc., of the prison for the last twenty-five years.

Years.	Total cost to State by appropriation.	Current expenses.	Officers' services.	Subsistence.	Average No.	Per capita for subsistence.	Per capita for officers' salaries.
1851..	\$10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852..	16,389 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853..	13,617 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854..	42,378 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855..	88,135 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856..	49,079 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857..	37,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858..	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859..	49,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860..	31,696 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861..	24,504 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862..	26,609 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863..	30,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864..	41,371 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865..	35,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866..	44,000 00	\$36,813 29	\$15,535 06	\$8,266 18	128	\$64 57	\$121 36
1867..	40,204 00	40,675 76	15,060 91	13,636 14	194	70 28	77 62
1868..	59,796 00	50,589 45	17,970 84	18,242 04	203	89 86	88 52
1869..	40,000 00	46,341 26	17,994 18	14,769 69	186	79 40	96 74
1870..	*40,000 00	41,954 86	13,998 48	11,127 20	189	74 92	94 25
1871..	99,990 00	53,500 72	23,720 15	15,805 92	202	78 24	117 42
1872..	52,928 00	50,226 47	23,453 05	13,534 14	201	67 33	116 68
1873..	45,550 47	49,889 12	22,108 20	10,776 77	180	59 87	122 81
1874..	48,968 39	.....	†9,194 08	†8,131 07	†214	75 99	85 92
1875..	46,341 54	30,000 00	18,155 68	15,171 39	240	63 21	75 64
Total	1,050,760 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*These figures are for the nine months from January to October, 1870, but the per capita is figured for the entire year.

†For six months ending October 1, 1874, but per capita for one year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

There were confined in the State prison October 1, 1874.:

Males	222	
Females	8	
	230	230

Received during the year:

Males	119	
Females	8	
	127	127
Total		357

Discharged during the year:

Males	103	
Females	4	
Died	2	
	109	109

Total number confined September 30, 1875:

Males	236	
Females	12	
	248	248

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Wisconsin State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1875:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand, October 1, 1874		\$810 93
Appropriations—		
From State treasurer, for current expenses.....	\$45,000 00	
Indebtedness prior to April 1, 1874.....	1,341 54	
		46,341 54
Loan of I. A. Roundy.....	10,000 00	
of Corn Exchange Bank	1,500 00	
of First National Bank.....	500 00	
		12,000 00
Received for boarding of U. S. convicts.....		1,541 69
for convicts' deposits.....		50 00
from visitors		697 00
Received from sales of—		
Chair-shop	42,600 68	
Stone-shop	920 89	
Wagon-shop	2,763 03	
Shoe-shop	444 07	
Tailor-shop	400 45	
Blacksmith-shop	9 35	
		47,138 47

Summary of receipts and expenditures—Continued.

RECEIPTS—Continued.		
Received from barn and yard—		
One yoke oxen.....	\$200 00	
One pair horses.....	275 00	
Old barrels.....	137 03	
Old iron.....	36 36	
Derrick.....	43 50	
Sundries.....	8 40	
Received from garden.....	119 57	
		\$819 86
Received from accounts prior to April 1, 1874.....		234 71
Received from boarding of officers.....		165 76
Received from wood sold.....		27 00
Interest on notes.....		19 65
Errors in accounts—		
Of G. T. Peck.....	1 50	
Of C. A. Folsom.....	3 51	
Freight refunded.....	29 00	
		34 01
Total		109,880 63
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Stationery.....	34 15	
Advertising and printing.....	183 50	
Means of instruction.....	39 85	
Newspapers.....	35 05	
		292 25
Drugs and medicines.....		179 61
Farm and barn—		
Forage.....	666 91	
Live-stock.....	491 25	
Sundries.....	149 49	
Garden.....	100 75	
		1,408 40
Fuel and lights—		
Fuel.....	3,844 67	
Lights.....	316 50	
		4,161 17
House-furnishing, including kitchen and cell-room.....	861 85	
Laundry.....	27 16	
		889 01
Chair-shop—		
Machinery and tools.....	987 14	
Upholstery.....	327 33	
Paints and oils.....	5,246 68	
Hardware.....	1,575 23	
Sundries.....	7,239 51	
		15,385 89
Tailor-shop.....	2,664 14	
Shoe-shop.....	1,217 14	
Blacksmith-shop.....	355 78	
Wagon-shop.....	2,298 78	
Stone-shop.....	248 33	
		6,784 92
General repairs and implements.....		2,337 10
Lumber and bolts.....		21,330 73

Summary of receipts and expenditures—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.		
Tobacco.....		\$532 08
Directors' expenses.....	\$1,202 66	
Agents and traveling expenses.....	1,156 30	
Freight.....	933 09	
Telegraphing.....	67 53	
Express.....	94 40	
Interest.....	242 79	
Postage.....	219 44	
Exchange.....	23 48	
Protest.....	10 68	
Recording.....	3 00	
		3,953 37
Salaries and wages.....		18,155 68
Subsistence.....		15,171 39
Loans repaid.....		6,500 00
Accounts prior to April 1, 1874.....		1,380 23
Convicts discharged.....	525 00	
Convicts' deposits.....	76 17	
Convicts escaped.....	272 18	
		873 35
Teaming.....		260 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....		802 90
Balance on hand October 1, 1875.....		9,483 24
Total disbursements.....		109,880 62

THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Of the prison October 1, 1875, were as follows:

LIABILITIES:

Loan of A. J. Roundy & Co., due March 9, 1876.....	\$5,000 00
Loaned of First National Bank.....	500 00
Interest due.....	176 93
Due prisoners for caning.....	101 42
Accounts for purchasers.....	8,950 24
Waupun account for purchases.....	947 41
Convicts deposits.....	61 83
Balance due officers.....	725 00
Outstanding check, caused by failure of Corn Exchange Bank.....	311 60
Total liabilities.....	16,774 93

ASSETS:

Cash on hand.....	\$413 35
Cash in Corn Exchange Bank, not drawn against,.....	9,319 47
Amount in Corn Exchange Bank to pay outstanding checks.....	311 60
Outstanding accounts.....	11,804 04

Due from United States	571 98
Due from State institutions.....	4,727 33
Total assets.....	27,659 63
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	10,884 70

The inventory of the goods and property of the prison, excluding bills receivable, accounts and cash items, shows an excess in value on September 30, 1875, over September 30, 1874, of \$12,999 60, and over April 1, 1874, of \$31,155 99.

The following table exhibits the receipts of the prison from the sources named, (which include the entire industrial departments of the prison) for the years 1870-5.

SOURCES.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Sales from—						
Shoe-shop.....	\$385 2 ³	\$458 25	\$343 26	\$327 50	\$261 00	\$444 07
Chair-shop.....	12,464 3 ⁶	17,347 60	44,749 38	48,467 73	49,975 02	42,600 68
Tailor-shop.....	185 97	69 39	159 40	223 81	318 95	400 45
Stone-shop.....	51 0 ⁵	1,020 02	2,532 93	1,908 60	918 66	920 89
Blacksmith-shop	100 81	81 88	243 38	150 31	8 57	9 35
Barn and yard..	143 71	325 10	136 56	101 55	16 47	819 86
Wagon-shop....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,763 03
Total.....	13,340 11	19,302 24	48,174 91	51,178 50	51,598 67	47,958 33

The receipts of 1870 and 1871 are very small in the above statement, owing mainly to the fact the chair shop was consumed in 1870 and was not rebuilt entirely until 1871, and consequently during these years the chair factory did but little. To the receipts of 1875 should be added about \$5,000 for furniture furnished to the various State institutions, as required by the law passed by the legislature of 1875.

The prison has manufactured during the past year, a fraction more than 7,315 dozens of chairs of the different grades, for the aggregate sum of \$47,194.01, at an average price of \$6.47½ per dozen.

For the six months ending September 30, 1874, the prison turned out 4644 dozen chairs at an average price of \$5.31.

For the four years preceding, the prison turned out 27,483 dozen chairs at an average price of \$5.20.

It will be seen by this that fewer chairs have been manufactured

during the past year, but the aggregate sales have been larger than usual. This is due to the fact that the labor of the prison is gradually being put upon a higher grade of chairs, which requires a greater amount of work and less raw material. This effort of the prison authorities we would most heartily commend. The skilled laborers of the prison should be kept more fully occupied upon chairs of higher grades and finer finish. Warden Smith has fitted up and is now operating to excellent advantage, a wagon shop where some twenty-five or thirty men are kept constantly employed in the construction of wagons, carriages, sleighs, &c. This division of the prison labor into a variety of work will prove beneficial as a financial operation and will be a great benefit to the prisoners. It enables the warden to distribute the prisoners into that field of work which they are best adapted to. With a versatility of employment, the opportunities of the prisoners to acquire a trade which may be of use to them after their discharge, are greatly improved.

COST OF THE PRISON FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The warden of the prison has received during the eighteen months of his administration, ending September 30, 1875.

Cash from Geo. F. Wheeler	\$1,809 38
State appropriations, current expenses to Sept. 30, 1874	25,000 00
Deficiencies for year ending March 31, 1875	15,000 00
Current expenses for year ending March 31, 1876	30,000 00
Indebtedness prior to April 1, 1874	1,341 54
Collected on accounts prior to April 1, 1874	1,794 16
Total receipts of wardens for eighteen months	<u>\$74,945 08</u>
From this deduct the amount paid on indebtedness, contracted by the late commissioner prior to April 1, 1874	\$7,051 50
Also paid for four and one-half acres of land and right of way for side track from C. M. & St. Paul R. R. to prison	1,225 52
Total	<u>8,277 02</u>
Leaves for current expenses for one and a half year	\$66,668 06
Which would indicate a cost per year of	<u>44,445 22</u>
But from this should be deducted the excess of assets over liabilities of	10,884 70
Also the excess of property of every description, on Oct. 1, 1875, over that of April 1, 1874, viz.	31,157 99
Leaving	<u><u>42,042 69</u></u>

Which deducted from the above leaves as the actual cost of the prison for one and a half year the sum of	\$24,625 37
But the sum of \$3,640 28, expended for the purchase of machinery, tools, beds, bedding and a burglar safe which have gone into use, might be added, making	27,665 65
Which would indicate that the prison has been operated during the first eighteen months after the new law went into effect, at an expense to the State per annum of	<u>18,443 76</u>

STATE APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The directors and warden of the prison estimate an average number of prisoners for the year of two hundred and sixty (260.) For the keeping and maintenance of this number, the sum of forty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars (47,875.00) will be required. And for certain necessary repairs and improvements the further sum of three thousand five hundred dollars is asked; again stated as follows:

The current expenses	\$47,875 00
For repairs and improvements	<u>3,500 00</u>
Total amount required	51,375 00
Which less the net earnings of.....	<u>20,000 00</u>
Leaves to be appropriated by the next legislature the sum of.....	<u>31,375 00</u>
The prison, at the present date, has manufactured for the various State institutions as required by act of the last legislature, furniture amounting in value to	<u>6,375 00</u>
Which amount deducted from above would leave the State prison appropriation proper as follows:	
For current expenses.....	21,600 00
Improvements.....	<u>3,500 00</u>
Total appropriations	<u>25,000 00</u>

The warden says, in his report:

“It is proper to add that on account of the uncertainty of the time when the amount in the Corn Exchange Bank will be recovered through the dilatory process of the bankrupt court, I have not relied on that amount for immediate necessities. Should that amount be recovered in time to meet the necessary expenses, it would reduce the amount required by appropriation between nine and ten thousand dollars.”

Of course, it would be as well for the legislature to appropriate

to the prison direct the amount due the Prison from the State institutions for furniture supplied, as to make the appropriation in driblets to the institutions which have received the furniture, and expect the latter to settle with the prison. We therefore recommend an appropriation as follows:

For current expenses.....	\$27,875 00
Re-roofing south cell room, building ware-house, ice-house, and other needed improvements.....	3,500 00
Total.....	<u>31,375 00</u>

MRS. LYNDE'S REPORT OF VISIT.

Mrs. Lynde makes the following report of her visit to the prison July last:

"In company with Mr. Lynde I visited the State prison at Wau-pun, on July 12 and 13.

"The warden was absent on business for the prison, traveling in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, endeavoring to sell its manufactured articles, of which there is a large surplus and sales slow. By the deputy-warden and Mrs. Smith, we were offered every facility for inspecting the wards, shops offices, etc. I made no inquiry into the financial condition of the prison, believing the other members of the board better qualified than I am for this.

"I was impressed more than at any previous visit with the importance of a strict system of discipline, and close, persistent and uniform adherence to such system; also that the present warden and deputy-warden seemed fully cognizant of this, and are perfecting their system as their experience teaches, in a manner that leads me to hope much for the future, in both the management of the affairs of the prison and the reformation of the prisoners. This was made particularly apparent in the female ward in which Mrs. Smith evinces a most intelligent and active interest, frequently securing places for discharged female convicts or sending them to institutions where they may be assisted in doing this. From conversations with many of these prisoners during this visit, as in previous ones, I have gathered some facts which warrant to my own mind the following conclusions:

1. "That under almost any penal system the reformation of prisoners, especially females is a subject involved with great difficulties and doubts, and efforts toward it are made with great disadvantages,

and through women only can the reformation of female-prisoners be wisely attempted.

2. "I learned from five Roman Catholic convicts that their priest, (chaplain) although allowed access to the wards, at proper and prescribed times, had never conversed with them in his capacity of religious teacher and director, to show them the virtue of penitence or to help them attain it, or attempted any efforts at reform or encouragement to a better life. They attended chapel service once a month. This made the whole of their religious observances. Four out of these five expressed to me a strong desire to commence a new career, and a resolve to lead a better life, and each one asked, "Will you help me?" "Help me to find a way to lead an honest life?"

3. Will prisons accomplish the ends for which they are established under the present system of punishment for a determinate and arbitrary period with no measures that can be considered effective toward reformation? And no authority having discretion to act, judging of the length of terms suited to individual cases, of best measures for penitents, neither any provisions for aiding a discharged convict to find the ways and means for earning an honest living.

"The number serving repeated terms, even to the fourteenth or more, furnishes a sad comment on the efficacy of our present penal code and system and also a strong argument for a change in the terms of repeaters. A young man was 'going out' on the morning of our departure. He had served out his sentence of one year for his first offense, larceny while drunk. No friends in the State. Five dollars and a suit of clothes were given him as the law directs. Like so many of his class, he had no trade, knew nothing of farm labor and was unwilling to seek employment of the farmers who at this season were in want of hands, but going to a city to seek employment in a livery stable to which work he had been accustomed. Mrs. Smith talked kindly and earnestly with him, and received from him a 'promise on his honor' not to drink, but evidently all those who knew him feared that the temptations which lay just outside the prison walls would prove too strong. The society which makes laws to punish offenses provides no measures of prevention, and the 'Christian charity' of our people, and too often of the churches, forgets the neighbor at our door for the distant heathen in foreign lands. I learned, too, with surprise and regret that the

chaplain finds a very serious obstacle in his efforts for the reformation of prisoners in the derision he meets from the subordinate officers. It seems to be a habit among these men(?) to jeer at the chaplains and their teachings, and instead of assisting in their efforts to elevate and induce better thoughts and higher ends and aims among the convicts, to weaken and efface the influences for good by their or frivolity contemptuous jeering.

Would it be amiss to inaugurate a system of reform among officers, or possible to attach some penalty to their misdemeanors?

"If the people of Waupun would organize some systematic means of aiding discharged prisoners, it seems much might be accomplished in the way of helping such to honest work.

"The benevolent and Christian women in that town might do something for the outgoing women by finding for them work in the country, where hired female help is so difficult to be obtained. Could not 'ten righteous' be found there to join hands in such a labor of love in that Sodom that has been built in their midst? Verily, it seems the work is theirs and they do it not."

PROVISIONS FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

For a number of years the matter of providing for the criminal insane of the State Prison has been a somewhat perplexing question. Once or twice, in previous reports this board has considered the subject and made such recommendations as they thought the exigencies of the case required. We have always believed it would be unjust and unwise to crowd the insane convicts upon the Hospitals for the Insane. We have hitherto recommended that the portion of the north cell-room of the prison now unoccupied, be fitted up for the reception of the criminal insane. The prison authorities have always insisted that the insane convicts should be removed to the hospitals, and have so urged upon the Governor.

For the purpose of considering the whole subject and eliciting the desired information, your Excellency called a conference of the superintendents of the two hospitals, the warden of the State Prison and the members and secretary of this board, at the executive chamber on the third of August, 1875.

At this date there were about a dozen insane in the State Prison. The warden asked to have them removed to the hospitals, on the ground that these persons are not receiving and cannot receive

proper care where they are confined, and because of the annoyance to the sane prisoners they occasion by their yelling and disturbances of nights. The warden held that the law of 1858 made it obligatory upon you, as Governor, to cause their removal to the hospitals of this or adjoining States.

The superintendents of the hospitals and the members of the State Board of Charities to whom the matter has repeatedly been referred, opposed the proposed removal for several reasons. In the first place there is no disagreement among experts in the study of insanity as to the bad policy of lodging the criminal insane in the same hospital with the innocent insane. The criminals are a disturbing element; they incite fear and uneasiness among the other inmates. They are criminals and it is a hardship to compel innocent persons to associate with them.

Again, the criminal insane generally retain all their original cunning to contrive and execute an escape. The hospitals are not constructed with reference to security against escape. In fact everything prison-like is studiously avoided in the construction of hospitals. But in addition to these objections to the removal of these insane convicts, is opposed the very stubborn fact that both hospitals are now filled to their utmost capacity.

The additional room provided by the completion of the Northern Hospital will all be required for the accommodation of the insane now in the poor-houses and jails of the State. The matter then reduces to this: If the criminal insane are removed to the hospitals, just that many of the innocent insane must be remanded to the jails and poorhouses.

Mr. Chapin of this board submitted the following paper as bearing upon the subject under consideration:

"NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
"OSHKOSH, WIS., June 2, 1875.

"HON. E. E. CHAPIN:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your suggestion made to me at your visit to this hospital, relating to caring for the criminal insane in our State hospitals, I would respectively offer the following considerations:

"The views presented are the result of actual observation which in my estimation is the only proper criterion to guide us in forming an opinion.

“The insane who commit violent acts under the influence of insane delusion, form but a small percentage of the whole number confined in a given general hospital, from the nature of the institution the person committing such an act must be placed in the same ward with from 15 to 30 other insane, not one of whom perhaps has ever committed an act which in a sane person would be called criminal.

“The delusion which impelled the person to commit a violent deed, does not cease when he shall have been admitted into a hospital he still retains the same insane ideas, and not frequently labors earnestly with those with whom he is associated to impress the same ideas upon them and secure the co-operation in carrying out the delusion.

“The insane are imitative, they are swayed by either good or bad impulses, and one person entertaining pernicious ideas or uttering threats, and behaving in an unseemly manner will some times disturb a whole hall and subvert discipline to the detriment of all concerned. Among the most difficult cases hospital superintendents have to provide for are those (and you can find them in any hospital for the insane) who, taking advantage of a lull in the noise of a ward devoted to the crazy acute cases, seek to create a disturbance and foment an uproar then themselves subside, to watch the perplexity of the physicians and attendants, and aid in the mischief they have inaugurated. This is done so repeatedly as to be a matter of common observation among hospital superintendents. Now among these who do thus make trouble and discord are the very class in question who more than all others have the facility of creating an uproar and disturbing the well-being of the entire part of the institution in which they are kept. Indeed, about the only person who could disturb a ward of patients utterly demented, where he was kept to prevent his doing more serious damage, was a man now confined in the asylum for insane criminals at Auburn N. Y., who for some years before his transfer to that institution had been confined in the hospital at Utica, and was in one of the wards consigned to my care.

“It is the experience of superintendents generally that the criminal insane exert an influence over the other patients with whom they associate. They are less answerable to discipline; are generally plotting mischief themselves or inciting others to criminal acts of

violence, and are constantly plotting escapes and urging weak-minded persons to do so.

“Persons becoming insane frequently exhibit the peculiar characteristics which make up their daily life in an intensified degree. Those who become insane after having previously led lives of vice, exhibit all their vicious propensities, unchecked by the restraint imposed by reason and exact from day to day, all that their previously unrestrained passions have led them into, yet heightened by the disease which holds in abeyance what little moral force they formerly possessed.

“One such person will do more damage to the morals of a ward in a week than can be counteracted for months. Nor, indeed does the influence thus exerted stop within the walls of the hospital, for I am firmly persuaded that examples, either good or bad, impressed upon the memory of a young person emerging from an attack of insanity remains for years. I have frequently been told by persons who had recovered that certain acts performed or scenes witnessed while in that state impressed them profoundly. Any person who has had experience in caring for criminal insane among other lunatics, will corroborate this statement, that their examples are bad, and mingling with others will have a pernicious effect. Years ago New York State recognized this difficulty and made provision for her criminal insane in a wing of the State prison at Auburn. Here the criminal insane are kindly cared for, the wing being managed as a hospital-ward is managed, having attendants under the direction and guidance of a physician who is appointed to superintend that portion of the building.

“In the fourteenth annual report, the New York State Asylum for insane criminals, written by James W. Wilkie, M. D., the superintendent, the following pertinent remarks are found, (page 17) *et seq.*

“In the case of this class of persons (insane criminals) more than of any others committed to our asylums, the greatest vigilance is demanded that their confinement be entirely safe. Though irresponsible for these acts which were of the greatest character and fraught with terrible consequences to society, this mania oftentimes does not disqualify them from making combinations for assault and escape, often laboring under the impression that their detention is unjust, they become the most dangerous inmates of an asylum.

“This same report contains the circumstances attending an at-

tempted murder by one of the inmates (a man formerly in my care and transferred from the State Hospital at Utica to Auburn) by cutting the throat of an attendant, and of two other men breaking out of that institution by means of various instruments secreted in their beds.

“Dr. Wilkee in another part of this report says, ‘that the hardened convict should be separated from the innocent lunatic, whose mania unfortunately renders his safe custody necessary for his own and society’s welfare, we believe to be right, and actuated alike by humanity and christian duty.’

In Pennsylvania the same difficulty has been experienced, and the hospital superintendents of each institution in that State were appointed by the legislature, a committee to consider the best method of caring for this class, and present a plan for their better care.

“Their report presented to the legislature closes with the following words:

“In conclusion, your petitioners, as the result of an extended and varied experience among all classes of insane, and supported as they are by nearly every one who is regarded as high authority on the subject, or has had similar opportunities for observation, do most earnestly protest against the inauguration of any system looking to a provision for insane criminals in any one of the existing State hospitals, or upon any part of the grounds of these institutions as unpolitic, unnecessary, and detrimental to the best interests of the insane.

“The report is signed by Thomas Kirkbride, M. D., J. H. Worthington, M. D., Isaac Ray, M. D., John Curnew, M. D., Joseph A. Reed, M. D., and S. S. Shultz, M. D. Each of whom have been for many years connected with the hospitals of that State.

“The report also embodied a plan for the construction for a separate institution in that State, to be called the Central Hospital for Insane, and recommended that the following class of insane should be therein confined:

‘Dangerous insane persons, who have committed or shall attempt to commit murder, arson, rape, robbery or other high crime or misdemeanors, and insane convicts generally, whose insanity shall have been ascertained, and who may be transferred in accordance with the laws of the commonwealth.’

“You will find by consulting the within reports of the various hospital superintendents in this country, that their opinion is

unanimous on this subject, viz.: that insane criminals should not be placed on the wards with other insane.

“Not only is this the case in this country, but in Europe the same opinion prevails, as the following quotations made from the April number of the *Journal of Mental Science*, will show, page 116, *et. seq.*:

THE CRIMINAL INSANE AND INSANE CRIMINAL.

“The inspectors add their testimony to the universal protest now being made against these two very different classes being treated alike. Ireland led the van in the movement for the dissociation from the ordinary insane of all those in any way mixed up with crime; but we fear from the remarks of the inspector, in more than one place in the reports before us, that the tendency is now in a retrograde direction. We highly approve, however, of their idea of having attached to each convict establishment a sort of probationary ward, in which those prisoners exhibiting signs of insanity might be kept under observation for a short period before being sent to Dundrum, near Dublin, where the ‘criminal asylum,’ the first of the kind in the three kingdoms, and one reflecting great credit on the management, has been in operation since 1850. With regard to such persons, the inspectors make the following remarks: ‘It is a remarkable fact that persons of this class not unfrequently bring with them to the asylum the same obstinacy, impatience of restraint, and perversity of feeling which had rendered them unmanageable under prison discipline. Sometimes the existence of the alleged insanity in these individuals is really doubtful, their persistent disregard of discipline, their unwillingness to profit by the lessons of experience, and their mischievous disposition having led to the conclusion that their conduct must be attributable to mental or moral obliquity, although they betray no delusion. Indeed we can hardly be surprised if, under these circumstances, an opinion should be elsewhere entertained that such impracticables are not fit subjects for asylum treatment.’

“But with regard to the above classes of insane patients, we feel bound to protest against any such being sent to the district hospitals for the insane, which should be exclusively appropriated for the care and treatment of the ordinary insane who have not been the subjects of any criminal taint or charge, direct or indirect. The Berlin Medico Psychological Society make a report of which the following is an extract. ‘In consequence, and in spite of their insanity, they are persons possessed of criminal intentions and immoral habits, rendering them unfit for the society of other lunatics. Many lunatic asylums have protested against the reception of such persons, and more still will do so if all categories of prisoners of unsound men are sent to them. Most of the mentally diseased prisoners are not diseased in the sense of rendering them suitable inmates for ordinary lunatic asylums. The best solution of the question would be the establishment of a department of the prison for lunatics, which, as far as the treatment of the diseases of its inmates is concerned, should be the establishment of a department of the prison for lunatics, which, as far as the treatment of the diseases of its inmates is concerned, should be under the management of a regular psychological physician. This should be divided into two sec-

tions, one of which, destined for the actually insane, should be furnished with every appliance for their treatment. The other section should admit the temporarily insane, the weak-minded, and all those whose cases require watching, as well as those who, in consequence of their physical condition, require a milder treatment than could be applied to them in the prison itself. Herr Ideler observed that his daily experience convinced him of the impropriety of introducing these insane prisoners into asylums, where they prove constant sources of disturbance. Lunatic asylums should have nothing to do with them, and no harm can result from their being treated in the prisons.

"Herr Ideler, above mentioned, is perhaps the most prominent and distinguished German writer on the subject of the jurisprudence of insanity. A letter recently received from A. F. Browne, M. D., Commissioner in Lunacy, for many years in Scotland, and one of the foremost workmen in this field. In speaking of this subject says: "We have now escaped from the horrors arising from associating the insane with the criminal by making provision for each separately.

"It is perhaps somewhat remarkable that the only persons who would have all the insane cared for in one hospital, that is, the criminal insane with those who have never committed overt acts, are those who have never had any experience in the management of hospitals for insane.

"There is no question as to the best plan among those who have had such experience.

"The question would appear to resolve itself simply to this: Which class is the most competent to determine?

"Very respectfully, yours,

"WALTER KEMPSTER."

After further and full discussion the conference adopted the following preamble and resolutions, Warden Smith dissenting:

WHEREAS, There are now confined in the State prison, under sentence of law, ten or twelve insane persons; and

WHEREAS, Such insane persons are now confined in cells adjoining those occupied by the sane convicts, in the south wing of the prison; to the great annoyance of the laboring prisoners, and to the positive detriment of the well being of all prisoners; and

WHEREAS, The removal of such insane to the State Hospitals as seems to be contemplated by the statute, would require the discharge from the Hospitals of an equal number of innocent insane persons, to be consigned to the county jails and poor-house of the State; and

WHEREAS, The Hospitals for the Insane are deemed insecure for the custody and safe keeping of the criminals; and

WHEREAS, The north wing of the prison is now wholly unoccupied; and by the expenditure of but a small amount of money could be transformed into a safe, comfortable and convenient asylum for the use of the insane criminals; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the Governor direct that the room north of the stone partition, in the north wing of the prison, be forthwith fitted up with suitable conveniences, as a temporary asylum for the convict insane now in the prison, and that such insane be caused to be removed at the earliest practicable moment, there to be retained, awaiting the action of the legislature.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference, the foregoing resolution is substantially a compliance with the provisions of chapter 75 of the general laws of 1858.

No action up to this time has been taken on the part of the directors and warden of the prison, on the ground that the proposed change will require an expenditure of money, and they prefer to await directions from the next legislature.

We therefore recommend the passage of a law by the legislature directing the fitting up of the north end of the north cell-room for the care of the insane convicts as recommended in the above resolutions, and that a sum sufficient to defray the expense of the same be appropriated therefor.

THE REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISON.

At the last session of the legislature the following joint resolution passed both houses:

Resolved by the senate the assembly concurring, That,

WHEREAS, The State Board of Charities and Reform, in their annual report, say, "we very much doubt whether the State prison can be made to support itself under any system of management while located at Waupun; that its present location is too far removed from supplies and from an available market for manufactured articles, and submit to the legislature in its wisdom to determine whether it is good policy for the State longer to continue the prison at Waupun, at such an enormous expense to the treasury;" and,

WHEREAS, prisons in other States are nearly or quite self-sustaining, and should be so in this State; and,

WHEREAS, The building now in use for a prison would meet the demands for a building for the better care of the incurable insane, (about five hundred persons) confined in the poor-houses and jails of the different counties; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that were the prison located at or near a large commercial center, and near the raw material and coal used in manufacturing, it could be made nearly or quite self-sustaining, thus saving to the State in a few years more than the cost of removal; Therefore,

Resolved, That that the Governor, the board of State prison directors, and the State board of charities and reform are hereby constituted a commission to consider the feasibility and expediency of such change, and removal of the State prison, to select and report a more suitable site, with their reasons therefor, to the next legislature.

Resolved, That said commission shall meet upon the call of the Governor.

These resolutions passed both houses of the legislature regularly, but by oversight were never signed by the presiding officers and were never sent to the Secretary of State's office to be recorded. There being no legal force in the resolutions the Commission has never been called together and no action had.

IN CONCLUSION

we take special pleasure in saying that, in our opinion, the prison has been managed carefully, faithfully and economically. The report of the trustees and warden presents a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the financial operations of the prison.

The appearance of the prison buildings and grounds have been greatly improved during the past year. We doubt if there is another institution of its kind in the country that surpasses it in the neatness of its grounds and in the perfect system that prevails in the operations of the prison.

VII. SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

(Located at Madison.)

The trustees of the Home are:

D. Worthington, Madison; James Bintliff, Janesville; C. K. Pier, Fond du Lac; Wm. F. Vilas, Madison; G. L. Park, Stevens Point.

The officers of the Board are:

President—James Bintliff.

Superintendent and acting secretary—R. W. Burton.

Table showing the cost of construction and current expenses annually, from the foundation of the home.

YEAR.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses.	Total cost to State.
1866.....	\$10,000 00	\$18,833 65	\$28,833 65
1867.....	8,344 38	38,699 20	46,043 58
1868.....	7,016 79	36,968 70	43,985 49
1869.....	11,983 21	37,055 30	49,038 51
1870.....	*20,000 00	*40,733 90	60,733 90
1871.....	200 00	39,872 70	40,073 70
1872.....	200 00	15,266 72	15,466 72
1873.....	2,000 00	25,253 75	27,253 75
1874.....		22,082 64	22,082 64
1875.....		7,500 00	7,500 00
Total	59,744 38	282,266 56	342,070 94

The receipts of the house for the past year have been as follows:

Balance on hand October 1, 1874.....	\$559 95
From cash from State treasurer.....	8,250 00
From sale of pork.....	13 50
From Bank of Madison.....	39 98
From sale of stock.....	113 00
From sale of groceries and vegetables.....	115 34
Total receipts.....	<u>9,091 77</u>

The disbursements have been as follows :

To orders paid.....	\$8,892 35
Cash on hand.....	199 42
	<u>9,091 77</u>

By the operation of chapter 72 of the general laws of 1874, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home has been practically abolished.

The children have all been found homes ; but there will remain sixty-two who must be provided with the pension of \$5.00 per month, through the law above referred to.

Of the sixty-two remaining pensioners seventeen will become fourteen years of age during the year 1876, and will be dropped from the roll. It is estimated that the sum of \$4,000 will be required to pay the pensions and pay the necessary expense of disbursing the same.

We recommend the appropriation of this amount—\$4,000—as asked.

It should be stated in this connection that pensions are due to parties who have not applied, to the amount of about one thousand dollars (\$1,000). These applications are likely to come in during the year; and for this reason the trustees have thought best to ask the above appropriation, which, should no additional applications come in, would be some two or three hundred dollars more than is required to pay the pensions of the number now on the roll.

Respecting the

SMITH AND WARD FUND,

belonging to the home children, General Bentliff, president of the Board of trustees, in his annual report, says:

“At our annual meeting last year, the board of trustees resolved to distribute the Smith and Ward funds equally among all the children who then were or had been inmates of the home. Nearly seven hundred children had been enrolled on its register, but how many were dead or had removed from the State and who would not be likely to learn of the distribution of these bequests we could not know. Dividing the fund by the whole number entitled to a share would give to each about forty dollars, but presuming that there would be a considerable number who would not apply, we determine to pay all applicants forty-five dollars each, and to allow interest at five per cent. per annum on certificates issued to children under age until paid. All sums paid by virtue of this resolution were to be paid by the State Treasurer on a certificate issued by the board of trustees and signed by the president. These certificates are made payable to the boys on their arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and to the girls at eighteen.

“The distribution was made on the basis of about 620 applicants, and although we have taken a good deal of pains to have the fact of distribution thoroughly advertised in the State papers and in Chicago, but 450 applications have been made on which certificates have been issued, and of these 76 have been paid; so it seems probable that there will not be as many applicants as we estimated, and after all have been paid who apply, there will still be quite a surplus of money left.”

Chapter Seventh.

PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The State appropriations to certain of the private charitable institutions, provided for by the legislature of 1875, amounted to the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), viz:

Cadle Home, Green Bay.....	\$500
St. Luke's Hospital, Racine.....	500
St. Rose Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee... ..	1,000
St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee.....	500
Milwaukee Orphan Association, Milwaukee.....	1,000
St. Aemelian Asylum, Milwaukee.....	1,000
Home for the Friendless, Milwaukee.....	500
Total	<u>5,000</u>

Having applied for and received these appropriations, the above named institutions are brought under the supervision of this board, the same as the State institutions, through the organic act creating the board.

The proposition to appropriate money from the State treasury in aid of the Milwaukee private charitable institutions, rarely fails to call forth a prolonged and, we regret to add, too frequently a heated discussion in the legislature as to the merits of such appropriations. It has been the object of this board to collect such information and report such facts from time to time in regard to these private charities as would aid the legislature in their deliberations upon this subject.

The State has appropriated to the above named Milwaukee institutions, in different years, the following sums of money:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ST. ROSE'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In 1866	\$500
In 1867	500
In 1868	500
In 1869	500
In 1872	1,000
In 1874	1,000
In 1875	1,000
Total	5,000

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In 1867	\$500
In 1868	500
In 1869	\$500
In 1872	1,000
In 1875	500
Total	3,000

MILWAUKEE ORPHAN ASSOCIATION.

In 1866	\$500
In 1867	500
In 1868	500
In 1869	500
In 1872	500
In 1874	1,000
In 1875	1,000
Total	4,500

ST. AEMELIAN ASYLUM.

In 1866	\$500
In 1868	500
In 1869	500
In 1872	1,000
In 1874	1,000
In 1875	1,000
Total	4,500

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

In 1868	\$3,000
In 1869	500
In 1872	1,000
In 1874	1,000
In 1875	500
Total	6,000
Total in ten years	23,000

It is safe to say that during these ten years more than 10,000 children and unfortunate persons have been aided and educated in these institutions. Just what the average number has been in these private charities during this time we have no means of telling exactly. It would be a very liberal estimate to say 5,000; and at this figure, it would appear that the State had given less than \$5.00 annually to each person.

Besides the institutions named above, the Board by direction of the legislature and by personal request, have visited other institutions of private charity, and a report of our observations will be found in the present chapter.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Is located in Milwaukee, and, as appears above, received the sum of \$500 from the State. Belonging to it is a real estate property valued at \$10,000. The buildings are estimated at \$4,000. Its personal property is valued at \$700. The Home is entirely out of debt on its property, personal and real.

THE RECEIPTS

Of the home for the past year have been as follows :

Cash on hand November 1, 1874.....	\$2,235 26
Cash from the State (appropriation)..	500 00
Cash from the city.....	8 50
Received from donations, etc.....	2,283 25
From all other sources.....	1,927 46
Total.....	<u>6,954 47</u>

THE DISBURSEMENTS

Have been :

For clothing.....	\$21 86
For drugs and medicines.....	49 03
For fuel.....	256 25
For house-furnishing.....	346 25
For miscellaneous purposes.....	173 53
For permanent improvements.....	1,447 81
For subsistence.....	1,666 55
For salary and wages.....	628 00
Total.....	<u><u>4,589 28</u></u>

Four hundred and eighty-five have been provided temporary homes here during the past year. Fifty-four of these have been children under sixteen years of age.

Of the whole number who have found food and shelter in this institution during the year, a large proportion were from other cities and other States. Many were travelers, who, out of money and suddenly overwhelmed by some unforeseen calamity, were compelled to seek charity at the hands of strangers. This institution to all such is all that its name implies: It is a *Home for the Friendless*.

But in this connection we may let the trustees of the home speak for themselves. "Its object is to furnish a temporary home for destitute women and children, where the forlorn, the homeless, or the tempted may find, not only refuge, but christian care and interest. It is not intended to afford any easy relief from labor, but to give a new incentive to effort, to change discouragement into hopefulness and to provide opportunities for self-supporting industry. The old and ever-growing difficulty of a just discrimination in benevolence confronts us at every turn. Professional pauperism, which has become the curse of older nations, is increasing in our own. While we endeavor to guard against the support of this class, our doors are always open to those in real need, without regard to sect, nationality or reputation. If, in stooping to reclaim the fallen, we meet with sad discouragement and slight success, we have on the other hand abundant reward in the prevention of sin by the sure method of honest occupation.

The statistics of the year will give an outline of the work: 485 inmates have been received; nearly 100 more than during any previous year. Of these 18 were old women, 210 deserted wives and widows, 54 children. More than half of the latter were infants, for seven of whom good homes were provided. The remainder of the number of applicants is composed of servants seeking situations, of travelers delayed on their journey, of discharged convicts, and of an indescribable variety of innocence and guilt, of respectable misfortune, and of self-inflicted misery.

THE ST. AEMELIAN ASYLUM

was visited December 21, 1875. The institution is doing a very noble work and one which will redound to the benefit of the State. It is yearly saving its hundreds of orphan children from hunger,

want and vice. Its mission is especially educational and reformatory, besides supplying the very necessities of life, to otherwise destitute and helpless little children.

The real estate property of the institution is valued at something more than \$10,000, and consists besides its buildings in three acres of land, situated about three miles south of Milwaukee city. The personal property is valued at about two thousand dollars, (\$2,000).

The receipts of the institution for the past year have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1875	\$14 78
Received from the State.....	1,000 00
For support of special inmates.....	285 00
Donations, etc., ..	6,623 47
Total receipts	<u>7,923 25</u>

The disbursements have been as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

For clothing	\$1,050 00
Drugs and medicines.....	138 83
Farm and barn expenses.....	154 00
Fuel	654 80
House furnishing	780 55
Live stock	40 00
Miscellaneous	52 75
Permanent improvements.....	178 88
Subsistence	2,534 09
Salaries and wages.....	650 00
Total disbursements.....	<u>6,233 95</u>

The whole number of children supported in the institution during the year, was ninety; of these twenty-six were received during the year. The number discharged during the year was fifteen, all of whom were adopted into families, except two.

The following were supported from other counties, outside of Milwaukee county.

Washington.....	2
Racine.....	2
Manitowoc.....	1
Dane.....	4
Fond du Lac.....	6
Dodge.....	1
Winnebago.....	1
Jefferson.....	3
Ozaukee.....	1
Waukesha.....	5
Whole number.....	<u>26</u>

THE MILWAUKEE ORPHAN ASSOCIATION.

What we have said of the St. Aemelian Orphan Asylum applies with equal force to this institution. It is managed with rare good sense, having in view always the welfare of the little ones, who enjoy its tuition and benefits.

The receipts of the institution for the past year have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1874.....	\$6,417 92
Received from the State.....	1,000 00
For support of special inmates.....	389 00
Donations, etc.,.....	4,922 79
Other sources.....	954 44
Total receipts.....	<u><u>13,684 15</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$351 17
Clothing.....	593 54
Fuel.....	585 18
Subsistence.....	1,686 77
Salaries and wages.....	1,187 00
Miscellaneous, insurance, taxes, etc.,.....	1,628 63
Total disbursements.....	<u><u>6,032 29</u></u>

The institution has maintained about 100 children during the past year, all of whom were under the age of sixteen.

ST. ROSE'S AND ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The St Rose's and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylums received the sum of \$1,500 from the State by appropriation of the legislature. The appropriation was in fact for the benefit of both the above institutions, as they are under the same management. The first is for girls, the other for boys. The schools, however, and dormitories are in different buildings.

The real estate property belonging to the St. Rose Asylum is valued at \$12,000. Of this \$4,000 is in buildings. The institution is entirely out of debt.

We are without definite information as to the receipts and disbursements of these asylums.

The St. Rose Asylum has supported 108 orphans during the past year. Of these 42 are chargeable for support to other counties than Milwaukee, as follows:

Racine	3	Sheboygan	2
Walworth	3	Dodge.....	2
Dane.....	3	Waukesha.....	2
Ozaukee.....	4	Washington	2
Rock.....	2	Brown.....	2
Crawford	1	Wood.....	2
Jefferson	2	Vernon	3
Michigan	3	Iowa.....	2
Massachusetts	1	New York.....	2

THE ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM

owns lands and buildings valued at \$7,000.

About 80 orphans have been supported and educated in this institution during the past year. Of these 24 properly belong to other counties than Milwaukee as follows:

Dodge.....	5	Ozaukee	1
Walworth.....	1	Dane	4
Trempealeau	3	Fond du Lac.....	1
Waukesha	2	Columbia.....	1
Iowa	1	Washington.....	1
Pierce.....	2	Switzerland.....	2
Total			24

THE MILWAUKEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

has been established during the past year, by ladies of Milwaukee, to meet the needs of a class of children whose needs and condition the State Board of Charities and Reform had represented to the legislature for four successive years in vain, and which no previous-

ly existing institutions or measures reached, viz., the children of the streets of cities, of vicious, criminal and vagrant parents, who are inmates of poor-houses, penal institutions, or haunts of vice and immorality, young girls, and boys too young to be sent to the Industrial School for Boys. It was first opened on February 11, 1875, as a voluntary association of ladies for the temporary relief and education of this class, but after the passage of the act authorizing industrial schools, chapter 326, laws of 1875, it was organized and incorporated under the provisions of that act, and is supposed to be in possession of all the powers and provisions conveyed thereby, and has, so far as circumstances have permitted, exercised them.

In many points it is like the State industrial school for boys, at Waukesha.

The terms of sentence is the same and its purposes similar. It proposes to receive all children of the age signified, that may be sent by magistrates, and hold them under the provisions of the act, for the purposes of reformation and education, industrial, intellectual, social, moral and religious—to prevent them from growing up to become paupers or criminals, entailing, or bequeathing their miseries, or vices, in perpetuity. It is cheaper, costs less in actual dollars and cents for a State to reform and educate, than to support as paupers, or punish as criminals any of its children, even setting aside the cost of the depredation of criminals which would add largely to the estimate. A State government insures to its people, protection from crime, and prevention is the surest and safest protection, and will tend more toward the elevation of a people than criminal laws or proceedings. In this spirit the common and normal schools, schools for the blind, deaf and dumb, colleges, &c., are instituted and supported by provisions of law, and intended to reach all the educational wants of the children in the State, but these failing to reach the class named, for their sakes the reformatory or industrial school system has been devised and when the first one in this State was established it was intended for both sexes, and for a time received both boys and girls.

But this plan was after a few years changed, and only boys received at the Waukesha school, in the full expectation that the same liberality which provided that, would immediately provide one for the same class of girls; but six years have passed and the State of Wisconsin has not yet made no such provision for them, except

the passing an act authorizing the establishment of one where they may be received and maintained, reformed, and saved to the State and society, by the benevolence and charities of private citizens.

So this Milwaukee Industrial School differs from the one at Waukesha, in that it is not under the control of the State or supported by it; neither the officers or managers are appointed by the State or Governor and are thus beyond the reach of political changes or partizan influence. The board of managers consists of ladies who are associated under the act of incorporation for the purpose of conducting and maintaining this school. Their services are voluntary and unpaid. Only the matron, teachers, and two assistants receive pay for services.

The board of managers are divided into committees, to each of whom are assigned special duties in accordance with the varying abilities and tastes of the members. There are seven different committees, the Executive, House Furnishing, and Supply, Work, School, Visiting, and Collecting.

Some member or members of the committee visit the institution every day of the week and often on Sunday, give to the care of the children and management of the household their own personal attention, perform much of the work of sewing and cutting and direct or purchase all the supplies. All bills are audited first by the chairman of the committee making purchases and then by the executive committee to whom all bills must be referred before being presented to the treasurer for payment. The treasurer is elected as are all the officers, at the annual meeting and give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. The children can receive and act upon all applications for admission as resident inmates, keep records of those sent by magistrates and act upon all applications for the discharge of children or the placing them out in families in conjunction with the executive committee. The visiting committee receive all applications for the day school, which is under the care of the teachers and matron, and is one with the whole. These are the children of parents who go out in the day to work, and have not sufficient means for providing good clothing and care which will render them fit for the public schools. They are supplied with good needed clothing, retained for the day and taught, returning at night to their homes. It is not intended to receive any who can be admitted and kept in the public schools, or to keep

any for whom better provisions can be made in families, believing family life in good families better suited to the promotion of good character than any institution life can be, but the majority of the children brought into the institution, require training in habits of decency and order, taught submission to discipline and principles of honesty, some self respect to be developed and habits of industry formed before they are fitted to be received into any family worthy to be intrusted with their care.

These are the pretensions and purposes of the institution, and in the hope of rearing for honest useful work in life these waifs of our social system, the managers will employ all the measures their ability and means can command, and respectfully ask of the legislature an appropriation commensurate with the merits of their cause.

The personal property of this institution is valued at \$1,470.81. Its entire receipts till October 31, 1875, were \$3,774.27, as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Donations and contributions.....	\$1,488 47
For support of special inmates.....	28 90
From all other sources.....	2,256 90
Total receipts.....	<u>3,774 27</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$152 00
Clothing.....	270 82
Fuel.....	96 00
House-furnishing.....	753 44
Rent.....	356 40
Miscellaneous purposes.....	94 76
Improvements.....	228 96
Subsistence.....	629 52
Salaries and wages.....	475 00
Total disbursements.....	<u>3,056 90</u>
Balance on hand November 1, 1875.....	<u>717 37</u>

Whole number supported during the year was forty-seven. Of these, twenty-seven were discharged, three left without leave, three were transferred to other institutions, and one was discharged by adoption. Of the whole number all were under sixteen years of

age—twenty-six boys, and twenty-one girls. Two had a legal residence outside of Milwaukee County.

TAYLOR ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution is located three miles southwest of the city of Racine, in Racine county. It was founded by Emerline A. Taylor, widow of Isaac Taylor late of Racine county, Wisconsin, and in pursuance of his wishes. The third item of Mrs. Taylor's will reads as follows; Third, I give and devise unto Mrs. C. E. Dyer, Mrs. Margaret Perine, Mrs. George Murray, Mrs. John T. Gould and Mrs. John Tapley of the county of Racine, State of Wisconsin, the sum of thirty thousand dollars to hold in trust to erect an Orphan Asylum in or near the city of Racine, in the county of Racine, Wisconsin, and to support the same, said asylum to be open for the reception of all orphan children in said county, and such other poor neglected and destitute children as the managers by law or their rules may agree to receive. Said trust fund is to be paid to such asylum as soon as one shall be duly incorporated and legally empowered to receive and use said fund for the purposes above specified. This bequest is made as a memorial to the memory of my late husband Isaac Taylor, and in fulfilment of his wishes.

The thirty-eighth item of the will gave and devised all the rest residue, and remainder of the estate of Mrs. Taylor, to the Taylor Orphan Asylum.

The legislature by chapter 340 of the private and local laws of 1867, incorporated this asylum and authorized the trustees named in the will to organize the corporation by associating with themselves four gentlemen who with the trustees should constitute a board of directors.

On the 8th day of June, 1867 the trustees organized the corporation by electing Hon. William P. Lyon, William T. Van Pelt, James H. Kelley and Dr. John G. Meachem, directors. These gentlemen were annually re-elected until June 10, 1871, when Judge Lyon, on account of his removal to Madison, resigned, and John T. Fish was elected a director in his place, Messrs. Van Pett, Meachem, Kelley and Fish were re-elected from year to year until June 2, 1874, when the lady directors elected William K. May, Messena B. Erskine and Charles Herrick and re-elected Mr. Fish, who with the ladies above named, constituted the board until December 2, 1875

when Charles Herrick resigned, and La Fayette Parker was elected to fill the vacancy.

After the organization of the corporation in 1867, the directors purchased a farm of about forty acres of land and commenced the erection of an asylum building thereon which was completed and opened for the reception of children on the 16th day of July, 1872. The entire expenses of the corporation in the premises up to June 2, 1874, was \$108,119.84. This includes fencing, grading, barns, sheds, drainage and personal property. The building is nearly in the shape of a cross, the larger parts being north and south. The main building is 50x63, with a continuation 27x34. The south wing is 30x80; the north wing is 44x34. The building is of brick, three stories high with gothic roof and sub-cellar.

On June 2, 1875, the corporation had funds on interest, secured by notes and mortgages on real estate and municipal bonds, as follows:

Drawing ten per cent.....	\$72,350 00
Drawing nine per cent.....	35,000 00
Drawing eight per cent.....	17,500 00
Drawing seven per cent.....	4,504 70
Drawing six per cent.....	3,000 00
Total.....	<u>132,354 70</u>

The corporation has a judgment of about \$6,000 which it has not yet been able to collect. From March 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875, there were in the asylum from twenty-eight to thirty-five children, and ten employes, including farm laborers. The entire expenses of the institution were about \$7,000. In erecting the building, the \$30,000 and the income of the residue of the estate were used, and \$11,326.81 from the permanent fund was borrowed, of which sum the present board of directors set aside and paid thereon from the income the sum of \$2,941.16. There were paid old debts to the amount of \$1,500 during the last year, and William T. Van Pelt, late treasurer, retained \$2,000 which he claimed to be due him for salary as treasurer. It is the purpose of the present board of directors to set aside from the income from three to five thousand dollars a year so as to increase the permanent fund to an amount sufficient to maintain the institution when loaned at a reduced rate per cent interest. To this end some of the

members of the board procured the passage of chapter 81, of the general laws of 1874, which prohibits the payment of salaries to directors.

The institution is under the efficient management of Mrs. Hobson, late in charge of the Half-Orphan Asylum of Chicago, Ill. She is assisted in her duties by Miss Amelia Piper, who is also the teacher in charge of the school. There are constantly employed six female servants in the asylum, and one farm laborer, who, with the aid of the boys, cultivates the garden and farm. There are 43 children, 41 of whom attend school.

Rev. James DeKoven or one of the professors of Racine College hold service in the chapel every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

The children are taught to work from the time they are large enough to be useful, and the principal object of the managers is to fit them for the duties of life. The asylum is their *home*, where they will remain as children of one family until they go out to some trade or occupation.

The election of directors takes place on the first Tuesday in June in each year. The board are required to render an account to the circuit court at the first day of the March term in each year. It is desirable that the accounting and the election of directors should occur at the same time. It would be well to amend the charter so that the election should take place on the third day of the March term in each year.

The board visited the institution December 7, and found everything in and about in good condition.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

is located at Racine. It received the sum of \$500, by appropriation from the last legislature. It was visited by our board on December 20, 1875. It contained four patients at that time, and has afforded care to about one hundred persons during the year. It is in charge of intelligent and humane managers, and is doing a good work for the unfortunate persons who seek it for relief and aid. Steps are being taken to build upon a lot which has been donated to the institution. Voluntary contributions have been and are being raised for this purpose, and we commend the worthiness of the benevolent project.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
THE FOND DU LAC RELIEF SOCIETY.

This institution was organized in 1871, and has since been operated with a large measure of success. It is now entirely relieved from all indebtedness on its real estate.

THE RECEIPTS

Of the institution for the year have been:

Cash on hand November 1, 1874.....	\$25 00
From appropriation from county board.....	200 00
For support of special inmates.....	80 00
Voluntary contributions.....	400 00
Fair and entertainments.....	450 00
Total cash receipts.....	1,155 00

THE DISBURSEMENTS

Have been as follows:

For clothing.....	\$25 00
For drugs and medicine.....	15 00
For fuel.....	100 00
For house-furnishing.....	40 00
For miscellaneous purposes.....	50 00
For subsistence.....	400 00
For salaries and wages.....	320 00
Total disbursements.....	950 00

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

Number in Home November 1, 1874.....	12
Number received during year ending October 1, 1875.....	16
Whole number in Home.....	28
Number discharged—died.....	3
Number sent out of the State.....	1
Total.....	4

Of the whole number three males and nineteen females were over sixteen years of age, four males and two females were under sixteen years of age.

Three of the whole number have a residence outside of Fond du Lac county.

The institution was visited by the board May 4, 1875, and through the kindness of the ladies in charge, every opportunity for its inspection was afforded. Every thing gave evidence of excellent management. It is an institution that deserves well of the people of Fond du Lac county and city.

THE CADLE HOME.

This institution is located at Green Bay, and was visited May 26, 1875. The real estate property belonging to it is valued at \$5,000; of this \$4,000 is in buildings. The personal property ranges in value from \$300 to \$500. At the time of our visit there was no indebtedness on the property then owned by the institution, but the trustees have incurred a debt of \$1,500 during the year in the construction of a hospital building.

The receipts and disbursements of the home for the past year were:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand November 1, 1874.....	\$351 70
Received from State.....	500 00
Received for support of special inmates.....	74 50
From donations, etc.....	678 62
From festivals and other sources.....	385 95
Total.....	<u>1,990 77</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For clothing.....	\$16 30
Drugs and medicines.....	3 55
Farm and barn expenses.....	83 98
Fuel.....	69 00
House furnishing.....	7 17
Managers' and trustees' expenses.....	20 40
Miscellaneous purposes.....	174 98
Permanent improvements.....	944 00
Subsistence.....	263 45
Total.....	<u>1,562 82</u>

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

Number of persons supported during year.....	68
Number received during year.....	57
Whole number discharged.....	55
Of these these there died.....	5
Left without leave.....	1
Transferred to other institutions.....	3

Five children were adopted into good homes.

Of the whole number 14 were male children under 16 years of age, and 16 were females under 16.

The trustees in their report to us say they are unable to say how many persons, cared for in the home, had a legal residence outside of Brown county. The home is kept in admirable condition and is in the hands of kind-hearted and generous trustees and patrons. We feel sure that every dollar given in its aid is carefully and judiciously expended.

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DOCUMENT 18.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS AND WARDEN

OF THE

STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

Director's Report.

OFFICE OF WISCONSIN STATE PRISON,
WAUPUN, September 30, 1875.

TO WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The directors of this prison submit their report of its administration for the fiscal year, ending on this date, as follows:

The business of the prison during the current year has resulted with as much financial success as the depressed condition of the country would reasonably warrant. Products of prison-labor have not found a ready market, and in order to make sales a reduction in prices had to be conceded to purchasers, which has reduced the income to the prison treasury. A large quantity of goods, ready for market, are now on hand undisposed of, and have to be carried for the want of purchasers, caused by the general stagnation of business. Every effort is made by the warden to sell the prison-goods and prevent their accumulation, some even at reduced and unremunerative prices, sometimes realizing but a small percentage above the cost of raw material. He has, however, applied the labor more to the manufacture of the higher grades of chairs, requiring more labor in proportion to cost of material, thereby increasing the average price on the number sold. In the opinion of the directors it is better for the State to sell at small profits, or even at cost, than to accumulate the stock of goods and appropriate money to carry the stock and pay current expenses.

The amount in value at manufacturers' low prices of finished goods on hand on the date of this report exceeds \$19,900, and it is difficult for the warden to reduce the amount, or even to keep it at that figure. It is required by law to keep the convicts employed, and this employment has to be continued, even if no profits result from this labor, or a loss is sustained by the State. If the prison

had had, during the current fiscal year, the same market and the same prices for its goods that it had during the preceding one, it is the opinion of the directors, that the prison-labor would very nearly have supported itself, and the prison expenses. By reason of a dull and overstocked market for all kinds of goods, the expenses of making sales has been greatly increased. The warden had to seek a market, through traveling agents, which is an expensive mode of selling goods, and reduces the net profits. In considering the ability of the convicts' labor to sustain and pay all the expenses of the prison, the important fact must not be lost sight of, that the yearly sum of about \$23,500 is paid for the compensation and subsistence of officers, whose services cannot be dispensed with, \$20,000 of which sum is in excess of the amount that would be required for a manufactory of equal capacity, carried on by individuals or a private corporation, which excess would be a liberal profit for any such manufactory.

The following is an inventory of prison-property, comprising machinery, materials, goods finished and unfinished, bills receivable, and accounts and all other personal property and assets, as taken and valued by the directors and warden on the first day of October, 1874, together with the appropriations received by the warden for the use of the prison during the current fiscal year, with other cash items and property received by him during said year, and also unpaid bills and accounts due from the prison on the 30th day of September, 1875, necessary to show the proper balance for the actual cost of administering the prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875:

Liabilities on October 1, 1874.

Stock, including material, finished and unfinished goods, in and for—	
Chair-shop	\$42,342 12
Shoe-shop	612 12
Tailor-shop	398 76
Wagon and blacksmith-shop.....	983 97
Stone-shop.....	846 96
Total.....	<u>45,183 93</u>

Tools and machinery in—	
Chair and cabinet-shop.....	\$21,237 03
Shoe-shop	104 15
Tailor-shop	147 10
Wagon and blacksmith-shop.....	336 90
Stone-shop.....	107 95
Property in soap and wash-house	38 45
Property in barn and yard.....	631 63
Total.....	<u>22,603 21</u>
Property in—	
Miscellaneous goods, October 1, 1874.....	\$316 13
Provisions	795 73
Forage.....	87 00
Wood.....	2,681 25
Live-stock	1,121 50
Garden.....	121 68
Drugs.....	41 45
Household furniture, beds and bedding for officers and prisoners, clothing and library	9,621 84
Debts due prison for property sold during the six months previous to October 1, 1874.....	3,370 99
Cash on hand October 1, 1874.....	810 93
Total.....	<u>86,755 64</u>
Appropriation from the State to pay indebtedness created previous to April 1, 1874.....	
	\$1,341 54
Appropriation from the State to pay deficiencies for the year ending March 31, 1875.....	
	15,000 00
Appropriation from the State for current expenses from March 31, 1875, to April 1, 1876.....	
	30,000 00
Total.....	<u>46,341 54</u>
Cash deposited by convicts during the year ending September 30, 1875	\$50 00
Collected on debts due prison, previous to April 1, 1874.....	234 71
Amount of unpaid bills and accounts for materials and supplies and debts due from prison for loans, services, &c., on September 30, 1875	16,774 93
Total amount of liabilities chargeable against warden, not including prison business, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875	<u>150,156 82</u>

Assets and resources, September 30, 1875.

The following is a like inventory of similar prison-property on the 30th day of September, 1875, with deductions for ordinary wear

and depreciation in value and additions for permanent repairs and new purchases made by the warden during the current fiscal year, which inventory and the value thereof is approved by the directors, together with the debts against the prison on the 30th day of September, 1874, and paid by the warden during the current fiscal year, out of the assets of the prison above charged against the warden as liabilities :

Goods finished in the cabinet and chair-shop, for sale.....	\$16,077 19
Goods finished in stone-shop and for sale.....	1,191 10
Goods finished in wagon and blacksmith-shop and for sale.....	2,671 50
Total amount of goods for sale.....	<u>19,939 79</u>
Bills receivable and debts due the prison for goods sold since April 1, 1874, to October 1, 1875, and remaining unpaid.....	12,970 90
Cash deposited with Corn Exchange Bank, now bankrupt, which will be collected, as the State is a preferred creditor.....	9,631 07
Due from United States for keeping United States prisoners, to September 30, 1875.....	<u>571 98</u>
Goods delivered to Northern Hospital Insane.....	3,775 00
Goods delivered to Superintendent of Public Property.....	191 00
Goods delivered to Blind Institute.....	106 33
Total.....	<u>4,072 33</u>
Cash on hand.....	<u>413 35</u>
Total amount of goods for sale, bills receivable, accounts and cash on hand.....	<u>47,599 42</u>
Stock in chair and cabinet shop partly manufactured, including paints, oils, upholstery, and hardware in shops.....	\$11,549 92
1,692,116 feet of lumber, assessed at cost price.....	22,434 38
426 $\frac{3}{10}$ cords wood, assessed at cost price.....	1,463 84
Stock in wagon and blacksmith shop, exclusive of finished work.....	480 35
Stock in shoe-shop, not made up.....	103 93
Stock in tailor-shop, not made up.....	565 28
Shoes and clothing for convicts, made up and not in use.....	570 65
Miscellaneous goods in store-room.....	642 42
Provisions on hand.....	1,041 95
Flower-pots and tools on hand in flower-garden and green-house.....	121 68
Live-stock on hand.....	1,178 00
Drugs on hand.....	45 00
Forage on hand.....	<u>436 00</u>
Total amount of property for sale and manufacturing purposes and consumption, on Sept. 30, 1875.....	<u>40,633 40</u>

Tools and machinery in all the shops, barn and yard, as valued on September 30, 1874, is the sum of.....	\$22,603 21
To which add for new machinery and tools purchased and permanent repairs, the sum of.....	1,896 79
Equals the sum of.....	<u>24,500 00</u>
From which deduct the sum of.....	1,000 00
For ordinary wear and depreciation in value, leaves the value thereof	<u>23,500 00</u>
Furniture, chattels, goods, beds and bedding, clothing of convicts, stoves in use in south cell-room and hospital on September 30, 1875.....	4,470 67
Armory of prison.....	524 00
Goods and furniture in chapel.....	477 80
Prison library and furniture.....	599 00
Total.....	<u>6,071 47</u>
Furniture, chattels, goods, beds and bedding, safe, stoves, carpets, and all other goods in warden's rooms and offices and officers rooms, kitchen-furniture in both kitchens, all in main central building, valued same as new purchases therefor, and repairs being equal to the ordinary wear and depreciation in value.....	4,096 30
One new fire and burglar-proof safe, at cost.....	400 00
Furniture, chattels, goods, beds, bedding, stoves, carpets, and all other goods and articles in deputy warden's building and female prison, valued same as September 30, 1874, new purchases therefor and repairs being equal to ordinary wear and depreciation in value, and now valued, September 30, 1875.....	<u>932 36</u>
Total value of all personal property and assets of the prison September 30, 1875.....	123,232 95
Accounts and debts against prison created prior to April 1, 1874, and paid by the warden during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1875	1,380 23
Accounts and debts against the prison created during the half fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, and paid by the warden during the year ending September 30, 1875.....	6,344 01
Account against the prison for land for railroad side-track and right of way therefor to prison-walls, including expenses to procure deeds and recording the same, being a debt created previous to October 1, 1874, this sum being the balance remaining unpaid for such land and right of way, and paid during the year ending September 30, 1875.	1,075 52
Account against the prison for a windmill bought previous to October 1, 1874, and paid during the year ending September 30, 1875.....	<u>170 20</u>
Total amount of resources, assets and payments to the credit of the warden, necessary to show the cost of prison administration for the year ending September 30, 1875.....	132,202 91
Balance for the actual cost of prison administration for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.....	<u>17,953 91</u>
Total.....	150,156 82

The value to the foregoing inventories is the same in both, making deductions for ordinary ware and depreciation in value and additions for permanent repairs to personal property and new goods. All materials and goods are inventoried at invoice prices without adding freight paid by the State, and manufactured goods at manufacturers wholesale prices.

The warden has built and made the following permanent improvements to the prison real estate during the current fiscal year, and paid for the same out of the assets and prison-labor of this year, and which should be placed to the credit of this year's prison management.

The extension has been made of the railroad track through the prison-walls and into the prison-shops, necessitating the building of a wooden lock, seventy feet by seventy feet in size, and 20 feet high, the cutting of an opening in the wall of a size to pass through the largest railroad box-car, and walling up the same with cut-stone, and the putting in of a turn-table in the shops at a cost in labor and material of \$639.08.

A stone water-tank and cistern holding five hundred barrels has been built during the current fiscal year for drenching the prison-sewer and supplying the prison-kitchen, wash-room, and stable with water, at a cost in labor and material of \$759.69.

A frame store-room, 96 feet by 24 feet in size, and one story high, for storing turned chair-stuff and other materials has been built during the said year, at a cost in labor and material of \$543.86.

Total value of permanent improvements to prison real estate, \$1,942.63.

In addition to the permanent improvements to the prison real estate above stated, the warden has expended in labor and material during the current fiscal year out of the assets of this year for permanent repairs of real estate, the sum of \$1,221.97, which were necessary to keep up and in proper condition the prison real estate and buildings, making a total amount expended for such permanent improvements and repairs during the year, the sum of \$3,164.60. This outlay has, to that extent, increased the cost of the prison administration for the current fiscal year and should be placed to the credit of its account, making the true balance against the cost of the prison management for the current fiscal year the sum of \$14,789.31, instead of the sum of \$17,953.91, as hereinbefore stated as such

balance. If the prison assets applicable for its current support could be reduced to money or used when required for such support, only a small sum from the treasury would be necessary to be appropriated by law therefor.

The directors state, that in the inventory, made this day, of tools and machinery, there is added to the same property, made September 30, 1874, for new machinery and repairs on tools, \$896.79.

Also that there is added to the inventory made September 30, 1874, of the item of \$9,621.84, for household furniture, beds and bedding for officers and prisoners, and prisoners' clothing and library, for new purchases and repairs, and for increase of clothing, bedding, and furniture of prisoners during the current fiscal year, the sum of \$1,743.49.

And also, that there is added to said inventory of September 30, 1874, for one fire and burglar safe the sum of \$400.

Making a total of \$3,040.28, which has been added to the inventory of September 30, 1874, on the items above referred too. If this sum is deducted from the inventory of assets and resources made this day, and herein contained and added to the foregoing balance of \$17,953.91, it would make such balance for the actual cost of prison administration for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, \$20,994.19, which includes all expenditures for permanent improvements and repairs to the prison real estate, and personal property, and additions and new purchases thereto, now in use by and for the officers and convicts of the prison,

The directors further state, that there is now an excess in value of prison property consisting of finished goods for sale, material, debts due the prison, new goods and clothing for convicts not in use, provisions and other goods applicable to the use and consumption of convicts, and supplying the wants of prison, during the coming year, over the value of similar property on the 30th day of September, 1874, of the sum of \$33,702.23.

The warden is using all reasonable efforts to sell the goods ready for market and to collect the debts due the prison.

The directors intend to gradually introduce new branches of manufacturing industry as soon as it may be economically done. The present business of the prison-labor is making cabinet-ware, chairs, wagons, buggies, cutters, and sleighs. A sudden introduction of new or change of present business is not advisable, the pris-

on being supplied with the necessary machinery and material for making chairs and a large portion of the convicts being better adapted for making chairs, than any other mechanical labor.

It is the opinion of the directors after eighteen months administration of the prison, that by judicious and prudent management the labor of the convicts may pay all prison expenses and charges, and become within the next two years completely self-sustaining.

The present location of the prison has been criticised as objectionable to its self-support, and it is the opinion of many that it can never become self-sustaining at its present location; whether this opinion is well founded or not can never be made apparent until the experiment of removal is tried. As an economic question for the State regarding its removal, the officers of the prison do not hesitate to say, that the interest of the money necessary to be expended in its removal will far exceed any drafts from the State Treasury that may be necessary for its support at the present location. The present prison buildings and shops could not be re-built anywhere for much less than \$300,000, and in case of the removal of the prison, they would be worth but little, even if an effort was made to re-model them into an asylum for the hopeless insane, as the State Board of Charities and Reform seem to recommend and advise. In case the State should in the future determine to construct such hospital, the directors suggest that such hospital be located at Waupun on or near the prison-grounds and built by the prison-labor, and let the State Prison remain where it is.

The extension of the railroad from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, to and into the prison-shops has resulted in a great reduction of teaming and other work, and has and will yearly save to the prison quite the sum of \$2,000, in hauling and handling the lumber and other material and goods of the prison.

The warden in his report asks for an appropriation to pay current expenses and debts of the prison up to April 1, 1877, in the aggregate of the sum of \$25,000, which the directors recommend to be made, and also the sum of \$4,072.23, the amount of goods furnished other institutions of the State during the coming fiscal year, under existing laws, and also the further sum of \$2,302.67 already ordered by such institutions, and now in process of manufacture by the prison.

The directors recommend the compensation and salaries of all

officers and employees of the prison be left to the determination of the directors, so that they can be paid according to the value of their services to the State.

When Warden Smith took possession of the prison, its property, assets and cash on the first day of April, 1874, he, with the consent and approval of the directors, made an arrangement in conjunction with Nelson Dewey, president of the board of directors, who was present and co-operated with the warden in making the same, on or about the first day of April, 1874, with the Corn Exchange Bank, at Waupun, then a solvent institution, to deposit with this bank, the prison-funds, by which arrangement it was expressly agreed by and between the said warden and president, Director Dewey, on the part of the State, and William Hobkirk, cashier of said bank, for and on behalf of said bank, that all prison funds so to be deposited should be the property of the State of Wisconsin and be deposited in the name of the warden and only drawn out on the order or check of the warden for the time being in his official capacity. The directors have to report, that this bank failed, stopped payment, and closed on or about 12 o'clock at noon of the 10th day of August, 1875, at which time there was, according to the books of the bank, the sum of \$9,631.07 to the credit of Warden Smith, as prison funds and the property of this State. The directors claim, and shall insist that under the United States bankrupt-law the State is a preferred creditor, and that this credit on the books of the bank is State property, which claim of the directors is sustained by the opinion of the Attorney-General, A. Scott Sloan. The directors are informed and believe, that there will be cash assets of the bank sufficient to pay this debt of the State and interest, so that there will not, in such case, accrue any loss to the prison funds or the State. The warden kept the prison funds and an account thereof with the said bank for the reason that there was no safe place within the prison, provided by law to keep the same and with the assent of the directors.

In May last, the warden not being successful in appointing a deputy warden satisfactory to the directors or himself, the directors on their own judgment as well as at the urgent solicitation of the warden, by resolution appointed Joel Rich, one of their number, "the agent of this board to assist the warden of this prison to re-organize the labor and manufacturing business of the prison, to

assist in the sale and disposition of the manufactured goods, and generally to assist the warden in the proper administration of the prison, such employment to continue during the pleasure of the board and the compensation for such assistance to be hereafter determined by this board." The directors, Dewey and Smith, report that this appointment has resulted beneficially to the administration of the prison, and a great improvement therein is apparent and has been highly satisfactory to them.

The report of Warden Smith is herewith submitted as required by law, and will show the names of officers with their salaries, the number of convicts, the amount of manufactories, the number of volumes in the prison library, the cost of each addition to and change in the prison buildings, with a full statement of the concerns of the prison, and an itemized statement of all receipts from all sources and from whom received, and a like statement of all expenditures and for what purpose.

The business of the institution has progressed with satisfaction and the police discipline of the convicts has been greatly improved and well maintained.

Goods have been furnished by the prison officers under existing laws, to other institutions of the State to the amount of \$4,072.33, from which the prison has realized nothing to defray current expenses.

In conclusion, the directors would call the attention of the executive of the State to one important fact relative to the productiveness of prison-labor, and the capacity of State prisons to sustain themselves; that is, that only one State prison in the United States has, as yet, become self-sustaining, where the State exclusively employs and works its convict-labor on its own account, and becomes a manufacturer and seeks a market for its products, as other manufacturers are compelled to do. This is a fact well worthy the attentive consideration of executive officers and legislatures.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NELSON DEWEY.
WM. E. SMITH.
JOEL RICH.

Warden's Report.

OFFICE OF THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON,
WAUPUN, September 30, 1875.

TO NELSON DEWEY, W. E. SMITH, JOEL RICH,
Directors of the Wisconsin State Prison:

The undersigned, warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, herewith submits his report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

The number of convicts confined here at the date of my last report, September 30, 1874, was:

Males	222	
Females	8	
		230

Received during the year:

Males	119	
Females	8	
		127

Total		357
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Discharged during the year:

Males	103	
Females	4	
Died	2	
		109

Total number confined September 30, 1875:

Males	236	
Females	12	
		248

Average number for the year ending—

September 30, 1875.....		240
September 30, 1874.....		203
September 30, 1873.....		180
September 30, 1872.....		201
September 30, 1871.....		202
September 30, 1870.....		198
September 30, 1869.....		186
September 30, 1868.....		203
September 30, 1867.....		194
September 30, 1866.....		123

The following is a list of officers employed at this prison at the date of this report:

NAME.	Occupation.	Salary.
H. N. Smith.....	Warden	\$2,000 00 per year.
Rev. E. Tasker	Chaplain	800 00 "
Rev. Jos. Smith	Chaplain (Catholic).....	200 00 "
H. L. Butterfield.....	Physician.....	300 00 "
Jacob Fuss.....	Clerk.....	1,000 00 "
Henry Brooks.....	Turnkey.....	60 00 per m'th
G. I. Heideman	Superintendent of shops.....	2 50 per day.
T. C. Cook.....	Foreman cabinet-shop.....	60 00 per m'th
H. O. Shipman.....	Master painter	50 00 "
OVERSEERS AND KEEPERS.		
M. L. Jackson.....	Cabinet-shop	30 00 "
James Walker.....	Cane-shop	45 00 "
C. I. Van Patten.....	Saw-shop	45 00 "
J. H. Heath.....	Chair-shop.....	45 00 "
W. Wade	Btacksmith-shop	45 00 "
H. K. Demoe	Caning-shop	37 50 "
J. L. Sargeant.....	Paint-shop.....	45 00 "
S. J. Walker.....	Turning-shop	45 00 "
George Norris.....	Overseer prisoners' kitchen....	37 50 "
Lyman Town.....	Keeper front gate.....	30 00 "
Mrs. Ann Robinson	Matron female department	20 00 "
Miss Ellen Moran.....	Overseer officers' kitchen.....	20 00 "
S. S. Ormsbee.....	Guard in office.....	37 50 "
Doad Rich.....	.....do.....	27 50 "
George Evans.....	Guard in office and night-watch.	37 50 "
H. M. Cochrane .....	.....do.....	37 50 "
I. McClain.....	Guard on wall and night-watch.	37 50 "
H. S. Ormsbee.....	.....do.....	37 50 "
John McKosker.....	.....do.....	37 50 "
James McDonald .....	.....do.....	37 50 "
James Gray.....	Guard on wall.....	30 00 "
W. P. Amadon.....	.....do.....	30 00 "
J. Sheppard.....	Teamster	30 00 "

The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1875, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand, October 1, 1874		\$810 93
Appropriations—		
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	\$45,000 00	
Indebtedness prior to April 1, 1874.....	1,341 54	
		46,341 54
Loan of I. A. Roundy.....	10,000 00	
of Corn Exchange Bank	1,500 00	
of First National Bank.....	500 00	
		12,000 00
Received for boarding of United States convicts		1,541 69
convicts' deposits.....		50 00
from visitors.....		697 00
Received from sales of—		
Chair-shop	42,600 68	
Stone-shop	920 89	
Wagon-shop	2,763 03	
Shoe-shop	444 07	
Tailor-shop.....	400 45	
Blacksmith-shop	9 35	
Received from barn and yard—		
One yoke oxen.....	\$200 00	
One pair horses	275 00	
Old barrels.....	137 03	
Old iron	36 36	
Derrick	43 50	
Sundries.....	8 40	
		47,858 76
Received from flower-garden and green-house.....		119 57
Collected from accounts prior to April 1, 1874.....		234 71
Received for boarding of officers		165 76
Received for wood sold		27 00
Interest on notes.....		19 65
Errors in accounts—		
Of G. T. Peck.....	1 50	
Of C. A. Folsom	3 51	
Freight	29 00	
		34 01
Total		109,880 62
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Instruction and religion.....	39 85	
Newspapers	35 05	
Stationery	34 15	
Advertising and printing	183 50	
		292 55
Drugs and medicines.....		179 61
Farm and barn—		
One pair horses	350 00	
One yoke cattle	90 00	
One cow.....	45 00	
Bringing horses and oxen.....	6 25	
Tools, blankets, &c.....	149 49	
Forage	666 91	
Garden	100 75	
		1,408 40

Receipts and disbursements—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.		
Fuel and lights—		
Lights	\$316 50	
Fuel	3,844 67	\$4,161 17
Laundry	27 16	
House-furnishing, including kitchen and cell-room.....	861 85	
Lumber and bolts		889 01
Machinery and tools.....		21,330 73
Upholstery		987 14
Paints and oils		327 33
Hardware		5,246 68
Chair-shop.....		1,575 23
Clothing and tailor-shop.....		7,148 09
Shoe-shop		2,664 14
Blacksmith-shop		1,217 89
Wagon-shop		355 78
Stone-shop.....		2,298 78
General repairs and improvements.....		248 33
Freights.....		2,337 10
Directors' expenses.....		933 09
Agents' expenses and services in selling goods.....		1,202 66
Postage		1,156 30
Dispatches.....		219 44
Express		67 53
Interest		94 40
Exchange		94 63
Protests		23 48
Recording		10 68
Tobacco.....		3 00
Safe		531 08
Miscellaneous.....		400 00
Salaries and wages.....		402 90
Loans repaid		18,155 68
Paid on accounts prior to April 1, 1874		6,500 00
Convicts discharged.....		1,380 23
Convicts' deposits		525 00
Capturing escaped convicts		76 17
Teaming		272 18
Subsistence.....		260 00
Cash in Corn Exchange Bank not drawn against.....		15,171 39
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1874.....		9,319 47
		413 35
Total		109,880 62

The above statement of disbursements includes the following accounts of indebtedness prior to October 1, 1874, and subsequent to April 1, 1874:

State Industrial School.....	\$521 34
Convicts' deposits.....	76 17
Smith & Van Nostrand.....	146 16
Woodford & Rich.....	2,803 36
Deuster Bro's.....	465 85
Wisconsin Manufacturing Company.....	1,328 78
J. Brown & Co.....	45 77
C. E. Wilson.....	53 37
J. C. Welles.....	162 00
Ingersoll & Rising.....	286 20
W. P. Rounds.....	2828 00
Rev. Jos. Smith.....	50 00
Repairing machinery.....	122 27
Total.....	<u>6,344 15</u>

The assets and liabilities, as per detailed Statement No. 2, are as follows, showing an excess of assets, composed of bills receivable, accounts, and cash items, amounting to \$10,884.70:

LIABILITIES.

Loan of F. J. Roundy & Co., due March 9, 1876.....	\$5,000 00
Loaned of First National Bank.....	500 00
Interest due.....	176 93
Due prisoners for caning.....	101 42
Accounts for purchasers.....	8,950 24
Waupun account for purchases.....	947 91
Convict's deposits.....	61 83
Balance due officers.....	725 00
Amount of outstanding check, caused by failure of Corn Exchange Bank.....	311 60
Total liabilities.....	<u>16,774 93</u>

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	\$413 35
Cash in Corn Exchange Bank, not drawn against,....	9,319 47
Amount in Corn Exchange Bank to pay outstanding checks	311 60
Outstanding accounts.....	11,804 04
Outstanding notes.....	1,666 86
Due from United States.....	571 98
Due from State institutions.....	4,072 33
Total assets.....	<u>27,659 63</u>

The following is a summary of the inventory of goods and property, excluding bills not receivable, accounts and cash items on hand, showing, on September 30, 1875, an excess over amount September 30, 1874, of \$12,999.60, and over amount of April 1, 1874, of \$31,157.99:

Stock in cabinet and chair-shop.....	\$27,627 11
Lumber.....	22,434 38
Wood.....	1,463 84
Stone-shop.....	1,191 10
Wagon and blacksmith-shop.....	3,151 85
Shoe-shop.....	103 93
Tailor-shop.....	565 28
Shoes and clothing on hand not in use.....	570 65
Miscellaneous merchandise.....	642 42
Provisions.....	1,041 95
Live-stock.....	1,178 00
Drugs.....	45 00
Forage.....	436 00
Garden.....	121 68
Total.....	<u>60,573 19</u>
Machinery and tools.....	<u>23,500 00</u>
Furniture and chattels in cell-rooms, including—	
Bedding and clothing in use.....	4,470 67
Armory.....	524 00
Chapel.....	477 80
Library.....	599 00
Furniture in office, guard-rooms, officers' and warden's rooms, main building.....	4,496 30
Deputy warden's residence, including female prison.....	932 36
Total.....	<u>95,573 32</u>

A detailed statement of property on hand, as per above summary, is herewith submitted, marked No. 3.

No. 4 is a detailed statement of sales from cabinet-shop.

No. 5, the same from chair-shop.

No. 6, the same from wagon-shop.

No. 7, the same from tailor-shop.

No. 8, the same from shoe-shop.

No. 9, the same from stone-shop.

No. 10, the same from blacksmith-shop.

No. 11, the same from barn and yard.

No. 12, work done for the State by the different shops.

No. 13, population statistics.

Farm productions.

The following statement shows the products from the prison-farm from October 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875:

8,549 heads cabbage, at $2\frac{1}{2}c$	\$213 72
987 bushels potatoes, at 25c	246 75
72 bushels onions, at 50c	36 00
46 bushels beans, at 50c	23 00
82 bushels beets, at 25c	20 50
9 bushels peas, at \$1	9 00
95 bushels corn in ears, at $37\frac{1}{2}c$	35 63
29 bushels cucumbers, at \$1	29 00
9 barrels pickles, at \$6	54 00
16 bushels beets, green, at 25c	4 00
62 bushels tomatoes, at 75c	46 50
108 bushels carrots, at 25c	27 00
730 squashes, at 3c	21 90
120 pumpkins, at 3c	3 60
38 bushels turnips, at 25c	9 50
23 lbs. sage, at 60c	13 80
36 bushels vegetable-oysters, at 25c	9 50
50 bushels parsnips, at 25c	12 50
4 hogs, 160 lbs., at \$10	\$40 00
26 hogs, 85 lbs., at \$6	156 00
2 sows, (with 15 pigs,) at \$25	50 00
19 hogs, average weight 325 lbs. each, at \$21	399 00
1 hog, 650 lbs	35 00
1 hog, 500 lbs	28 00
Total	<u>708 00</u>
4,868 lbs. pork, killed November 4, at 7c	\$340 76
3,118 lbs. pork, killed January 15, at 7c	218 26
2,100 lbs. pork, killed April 20, at 8c	168 00
Total products from farm	<u>2,250 42</u>
Less hogs on hand October 1, 1874	\$624 00
Corn on hand October 1, 1874, 25 bushels, at 30c	7 50
Corn bought, 13,155 lbs., at 1c	131 55
Corn bought, 72 53-100 bushels, at 60c	43 34
Paris green, seeds	9 85
Total	<u>816 24</u>
Balance	<u>\$1,434 18</u>

The cost of subsistence for officers and prisoners for the year ending September 30, 1875, is as follows:

Cash paid for subsistence.....	\$15,171 39
Cash paid for freight.....	78 33
Subsistence on hand October 1, 1874.....	795 73
Value of products derived from garden and hogs slaughtered, and consumed up to this time.....	916 33
698 pounds beef, killed April 20, at 5½ cts	38 39
Total	<u>17,000 17</u>
Less subsistence on hand October 1, 1875, not including products from garden, on hand.....	\$524 10
Received from officers for boarding.....	164 64
	<u>688 74</u>
Total	<u><u>16,311 43</u></u>

Of this amount has been paid for boarding of officers, including warden's and deputy warden's families, directors and committees, at \$2.06½ per week	4,400 33
For subsistence of prisoners 87,766 days, at 95 cts. per week	<u><u>11,911 10</u></u>

Showing a gradual decrease in cost as follows:

Cost of 39,146 days for the six months ending September 30, 1874, \$1.06 per week.

Cost of 65,769 days for the year ending September 30, 1873, \$1.23½ cts. per week, as appears by report of that date, including pork slaughtered and garden products, the same items being included in the aggregate for the six months ending September 30, 1874, and for the year ending September, 30, 1875.

On the 3d day of October, 1874, a convict named Robert Kriopski, who had been several months employed outside with teams, through the stupidity of his keeper, was permitted to escape, and when next heard of he was at White Bear Lake, Minnesota. On the 9th day of March, 1875, Mr. Joel Rich started in pursuit of him and on the evening of March 12, he returned with said convict. Several well concerted plans of escape have been made during the past year, all of which have failed, and at this date, the prisoners are all here that belong here.

Three children were born in the prison during the past year, as follows: First, the State child, born October 5, 1874, who went out with its mother May 20, 1875, on an order of the supreme

court, dated November 20, 1874. Second the Kenosha child, born one was, on June 30, 1875, by its mother, with the approval of the Warden, given to Mrs. Sheeby, of Waupun. Third, the Madison child, born June 3, 1875, three days after the commitment of its mother, which lived only two days, and was buried in the prison cemetery. No further products are expected from that branch of industry.

Notwithstanding the depressed state of the market, the average price of chairs sold during the past year has been increased over former years, as will be seen by the following statement of chairs sold:

WOOD SEAT	Articles.	Total.	Average price per doz.
<i>Doz.</i>			
104	Bow-backs	\$468 74	\$4 51
198.9	Common spindle.....	8,305 48	4 61
751	Fancy spindle	3,475 88	4 63
1,032	Double-backs	4,338 82	4 25
1,031.11	Paddy-backs	5,282 61	5 12
231.2	Dining-chairs	1,919 13	8 30
175.5	Office-chairs	1,841 66	10 52
113.6	Boston-rockers.....	1,622 51	14 36
100.11	Wood nurse-rockers.....	1,115 62	11 15
20.3	Misses arm-rockers.....	209 94	10 49
148	Child's, high	854 09	5 77
13.5	Child's, low	73 81	5 68
41.3	Child's, hole	241 46	5 90
77.8	Child's, rockers.....	455 58	5 90
	Average price 5.19		
CANE SEAT			
<i>Doz.</i>			
433	Half Grecians	3,696 54	8 52
435	Grecians	3,831 68	8 80
93.6	Three spindle	907 67	9 76
194.9	English cottage	2,184 04	11 26
82	English cottage brace-arm.....	1,270 03	15 84
94.5	Scroll arm-rockers	2,480 26	26 39
62.7	Brace arm-rockers	1,297 99	20 92
60.11	Nurse-rockers	1,017 49	16 95
29.4	Misses arm-rockers.....	428 11	14 76
	Average price 11.52½		
	Sundries from chair-shop	162 55	.....
	Total	47,531 69	.....
	Less deductions.....	337 68	.....
7,315.9	Total amount of sales.....	47,194 01	.....
	Total average price per doz \$6.47½.		

Number sold during the six months ending September 30, 1874, 4,644.8 dozen. Average price, \$5.31.

Number of chairs sold during the four years preceding, 27,483½ dozen. Average price per dozen, \$5.20.

The diversion of the labor to other work and to the higher grades of chairs requiring more labor in proportion to the material used, has lessened the production of the common grades nearly one-half, and consequently lessened the consumption of lumber to that extent, thus accounting for the present large amount on hand.

I have not thought it necessary to make a balance sheet for the past year's business, as the detailed reports, numbered from 1 to 13, will enable you, if found correct on examination, to arrive at the correct results.

The following is a synopsis of the receipts and disbursements of the first one and one-half years' of the prison management under the new law, from April 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875, also a statement of the amount of property on hand at the beginning and end of said term:

Cash received of Geo. F. Wheeler, April 1, 1874	\$1,809 38
<hr/>	
Appropriations from State for current expenses to Sept. 30, 1874.....	25,000 00
Deficiencies for year ending March 31, 1875	15,000 00
Current expenses for year ending March 31, 1876	30,000 00
Indebtedness prior to April 1, 1874	1,341 54
<hr/>	
Total.....	71,341 54
<hr/>	
Collected on old accounts prior to April 1, 1874	1,794 16
<hr/>	
Total receipts of wardens for eighteen months.....	74,945 08
<hr/>	
From which deduct the amount paid on indebtedness contracted by the late commissioner prior to April 1, 1874	\$7,051 50
Amount paid for four and one-half acres of land and right of way for side-track from C. M. & St. Paul R. R. to prison	1,225 52
<hr/>	
Total	8,277 02
<hr/>	
Leaving for current prison purposes for one and one-half years.....	66,668 06
<hr/>	

This would show the cost per year from April 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875, at the rate of \$44,445.37, provided we had no assets to apply in offset. If we take from the above amount the balance of assets due the prison in excess of liabilities, as per detailed statement No. 21, viz		\$10,884 70
And the amount of goods and property on hand at this time in excess of the amount on hand April 1, 1874, to-wit: The amount of lumber, wood, chairs, furniture, clothing, machinery, tools, and property of every description on hand October 1, 1875..		\$95,573 32
The amt. of like property on hand April 1, 1874... ..		64,415 33
Leaves amt. on hand in excess of amt. April 1, 1874.....		31,157 99
Total		<u>42,042 69</u>
Which should be deducted from the above amount, showing the actual cost to the State for one and one-half years.....		<u>24,625 37</u>
Included in the total amount of inventory is amount of new machinery, and tools.....		896 79
And for increased amount of clothing, beds, and bedding for prisoners.		1,743 49
Also new burglar-proof safe.....		400 00
Total		3,040 28
As these items have mostly gone into use it may be proper to add the amount to the above balance of.....		24,625 37
Making a balance for the first one and one-half years of.....		<u>27,665 65</u>

This balance would then include all sums paid for new machinery and tools and all sums expended for repairs and permanent improvements, among which a new store-room for merchandise, new store-house for turned chair-stock, iron-grating for ten windows, new iron-bedsteads, and \$250 for new locks in cell-rooms, the extra amount of bedding and clothing for increased number of prisoners, cost of wind-mill and new water-tank, opening the wall for entrance of cars and protection-lock outside, grading of side-track, iron-track through the shop, turn-table, four new lumber-cars, four new double-barreled guns for wall, eight revolvers, and new safe, and all the improvements in the yard and shops.

Comparing this with the usual results under the old law, will prove the correctness of the opinion, expressed by the State Board of Charities and Reform in their last annual report, as to the change in the system, and the wisdom of divesting the prison of all political influence in the management of its concerns. From said report, page 51, I quote as follows:

"THE FOREGOING TABLES REVIEWED, CONCLUSIONS, ETC.

"There was appropriated to the State Prison from the State Treasury during Mr. Wheeler's administration, the sum of \$288,436.79, less \$25,000 borrowed in 1870 and refunded out of the appropriation for 1871, leaving \$263,436.79. Deducting from this last amount the sum of \$68,295.03, expended in construction of buildings and for purchase of machinery, leaves \$195,141.76, from which deduct \$16,909.01, the amount expended by Mr. Wheeler during the present year, out of the appropriation of 1874, and we have left \$178,232.75, or a yearly average expenditure of \$44,558.18 over and above the earnings of the prison, during the four years of Wheeler's administration, ending January 5, 1874.

"By an examination of the tables, it will appear that it cost \$164,-667.73 to officer, feed, clothe, discharge, warm, tobacco, hospital and light the prisoners, during the four years of Wheeler's administration, ending January 5, 1874, or a yearly cost of \$41,169.93. Deduct this last amount from \$44,558.18, the average annual State appropriation for this period, leaves \$3,391.25. That is, it has cost the State annually for this period, \$3,391.25 by appropriation, more than the actual cost of keeping the prisoners, and shows to our minds that the manufacturing business of the prison has proved a failure, and that the State would have been \$13,565 better off, financially, had the shops of the prison been closed and the prisoners kept confined in idleness. And again, in this estimate, we have not taken into account the large item of interest, nor the sum of \$68,295.03, which went into construction of buildings and for purchase of machinery. Therefore, from the most careful estimate we can make, we are forced to the unwelcome conclusion that if the shops had not been rebuilt in 1870, and the business of chair manufacture not been carried on, but the prisoners kept without labor of any kind, the State would have been better off, financially, by at least \$20,000 annually.

"In estimating the annual cost and earnings of the prison, we have no data to enable us to determine the amount or value of the convict-labor, employed in rebuilding the shops, after the fire in 1870. Were this known, it would increase the above building account and would aid us in estimating the loss to the chair-shop, through the employment of this labor elsewhere.

“This may be

“A BAD SHOWING,

“And a sad commentary upon Wisconsin prison-management, but we can reach no other conclusion in view of all the facts brought out in the course of this investigation. The fault, in our opinion, is due in a measure to the old commissioner-system of prison-government, and in a multitude of abuses that grew out of it, either directly or indirectly; yet the trouble is not altogether with the old system, but, as we have already said by implication, the peculiar work carried on at the prison is one, we believe, that can never be made sufficiently remunerative to render the prison self-sustaining. The business of chair-making requires too great a proportion of skilled labor ever to be carried on successfully by a prison of Wisconsin convicts—the vast majority of whom are laborers and farmers, who have had no previous training at a trade or any of the mechanical vocations.

“THE LOCATION OF THE PRISON,

“Is very unfortunate for this peculiar business, one that requires such an amount of heavy raw material. Waupun is too far removed both from the great lumber supplies and from an available market for the manufactured articles. The freight on both the lumber and the manufactured article is practically paid by the State.

“WE EXPECT IMPROVEMENT.

“Under the new system that went into effect at the beginning of the present year. We are assured that there will be a great saving over any previous management; but we very much doubt whether the prison can be made to support itself under any system of management, while located in Waupun, and while the labor is employed at the business of chair manufacturing. In previous reports the State Board of Charities and Reform has referred repeatedly to the many palpable defects of the old commissioner-system of management. The present investigation has strongly confirmed our belief in the soundness of the views thus expressed. Under the old system, loose management was inevitable. Under it a mere nominal salary was allowed the commissioner, with expectation that the

deficiency would be made up in perquisites of one kind or another. From the foundation of the prison, the commissionership has been a political, money-making office. Being an elective office, it was subject to frequent changes—a serious drawback to almost every business enterprise. Being a political office, the incumbent by the force of usage or from partisan etiquette, was too frequently impelled to bring into his employ incompetent and untrustworthy subordinates, to satisfy party behests. It was presumed the commissioner would make money out of the office. And probably not one person in ten thousand possesses the element of political virtue to such a degree as would enable him to disappoint the public expectation in this particular.

“In view of the foregoing facts, we submit to your excellency, and to the wisdom of the legislature, to determine whether it is good policy for the State to longer continue the prison at Waupun at such an enormous expense to its treasury.

“All of which is respectfully submitted.

“ANDREW E. ELMORE.

“MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

“W. W. REED.

“E. E. CHAPIN.

“H. H. GILES.

“MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17, 1874.”

I will only add, that I do not agree with the conclusions of the board as to the wisdom of removing the prison from Waupun. Some improvement has been made, more can be made, and when the State is ready to provide another hospital for the insane, by employing the prison-labor in its construction on or near the prison-grounds, would, in my opinion, save the State from two to three hundred thousand dollars.

The insane convicts remain here in a most deplorable condition, and I see no way to remedy it. I have made every effort possible to have them removed, according to law, but have failed to accomplish it. On that subject I quote from my last report, as follows:

“Chapter 75, of the general laws of 1858, provides for the removal of the insane from the prison to the asylum. I cannot too strongly urge immediate action in this matter. Five are now confined in

their cells, being unsafe to associate with other convicts, four of whom have become insane since their confinement. One, from Grant county, was insane when he came here last March, and has never been out of his cell. It was not considered safe to allow a man to go to the shops who had just killed two men, and still expressed a desire to kill more. Six more, who are partially insane, are permitted to be out, some of whom do a little light work. It may not be too late for their improvement or recovery with proper care and treatment, which they cannot have here. Some of those who are confined are, no doubt, hopeless, and should be placed where their hideous howling could not disturb the rest and prevent the sleep of 240 men, who are compelled to perform their tasks of hard labor. It has been recommended that a portion of the north wing be finished and furnished for the confinement of this class of convicts. This, I think, would be a very unwise measure. It would necessitate as much expense for day and night watching for six persons, as it would for forty or fifty; whereas, a few persons of this class could be absorbed in the asylums without materially adding to the care or cost, and where they could be treated according to the requirements in each case. Superintendents and physicians skilled in the treatment of the insane are not expected to be found among the officers of the State Prison. In my opinion, the most serious objection against providing quarters for the insane in the north wing is, that it would be only an entering wedge, which would probably result in removing all the incurable insane in the State to the State Prison, a most deplorable result for the management and labor of the prison."

Further experience fully confirms me in the opinion expressed in the above quotation.

I stated in my last year's report, that the terms of sentences were very unequal for the same crimes, ranging from one to thirteen years for the crime of horse-stealing; the long-term men, naturally feeling, that injustice has been done them, which causes discontent and uneasiness, consequently less efficiency in their work.

It seems strange that such discrepancy should exist in the terms of sentences for the same crime, and still more strange, that men should be sentenced for 13 years for horse-stealing, while the average term of sentence of twelve men now confined here, and convicted of manslaughter is only 4 5-12 years, and the average of 21

men convicted of assault with intent to kill is only 3 1-6 years, and the average term of 30 men, who were convicted of murder and pardoned is only six years and five months, as will be seen by the following statement of total number of life-members received since the organization of the prison, is 83. Of this number there were discharged on Governor's pardon 30; delivered to sheriffs by order of supreme court, 5; discharged on writ of habeas corpus, 2; removed to insane asylum, 3; committed suicide 1; died 4; discharged by order of Secretary of War, 1. Total 46. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1875, 37.

Per cent. of pardons to number received, 36-14; per cent. of deaths to number received, 4-80; per cent of all released, including deaths to number received, 55-40; per cent. of all released, not including deaths, 50-60.

Average time served by life-members discharged on Governor's pardon, five years and five months. A more uniform and equal practice on the part of the courts in the terms of sentences for the same crime would add greatly to the efficiency of the prison-labor.

I quote again from my last year's report: "Many of the convicts for good behavior are pardoned at the expiration of their terms to restore to them the rights of citizenship. It would seem that they should have something to show that they are again entitled to the rights of a citizen. But under existing laws they have nothing. The pardons are returned to the Governor with the warden's endorsement, and a copy sent to the clerk of the court where convicted, I recommend that provision be made, whereby they can have official evidence that they are restored to the rights of a citizen."

I estimate the expense for the ensuing year as follows: For salaries, subsistence, clothing, fuel, lights, forage, &c., on an estimated average of 260 convicts, at \$47,875; and estimate that at least the sum of \$3,500 should be expended in repairs and improvements of the buildings, making \$51,875. I estimate the net earnings will be \$20,000, leaving a balance of \$31,375. The amount of goods manufactured by this institution and delivered to other State institutions to September 30, 1875, is \$4,072.33; the amount to be delivered to State institutions within the next three months, estimated at \$2,302.67—\$6,375—with some provision by which the prison could receive this amount out of the appropriations of the institu-

tions which have had the goods, would leave a balance to be provided for of \$25,000.

It is proper to add, that on account of the uncertainty of the time, when the amount in the Corn Exchange Bank will be recovered through the dilatory process of the bankrupt court, I have not relied on that amount for immediate necessities. Should that amount be recovered in time to meet the necessary expenses, it would reduce the amount required by appropriation between nine and ten thousand dollars.

The report of the prison physician, Dr. Butterfield, in relation to the sanitary condition of the prison, and the reports of the chaplains, Rev. E. Tasker and Father Jos. Smith, in relation to the moral, religious, and educational condition, are herewith submitted.

On the account of the present system of making sales of our goods in small amounts throughout this and adjoining States, the labor of the clerk in keeping the books and accounts, making bills, etc., is greatly increased, requiring constant application of twelve hours per day. Of the value of his services and of the services of the physician and chaplain, I expressed my opinion in my last report. The experience and observation of the past year fully confirms me in the opinion then expressed. The office-labor of the warden is also very much increased, on which account I have not been able to give the shops as much attention as heretofore. Under these circumstances, the services of Mr. Rich have been invaluable. His energy and industry has been felt in all the branches of the work. His watchfulness and care has resulted in greater economy in the consumption of the raw material in saving and preventing waste, and in the general improvement of the yard and shops. By his services I have been greatly relieved and the State largely benefited.

H. N. SMITH, *Warden.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Dodge County.*

H. N. Smith, warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, being duly sworn says, that the contents of the foregoing report by him, subscribed, are just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. N. SMITH, *Warden.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of October, 1875.

JACOB FUSS, *Notary Public.*

Physician's Report.

To the Directors of the Wisconsin State Prison:

I present my annual report of the medical department of the Wisconsin State Prison, ending September 30, 1875.

The number of prisoners October 1, 1874	230
Received during the year	127
Discharged	109
Remaining October 1, 1875	248

We are gratified that another year has passed, in which the health of the inmates has been equal to that of any other institution of like character in the country. No epidemic or contagious disease has prevailed to any extent.

But two deaths have occurred since our last report, viz.: Leapold Schettler, aged 43 years, died May 10, from the effects of a wound in the abdomen by a knife thrown from a wheel, revolving at a high rate of speed.

Frederick Schultz, aged 77, died May 31, of congestion of the lungs.

The sanitary condition of the prison I have no doubt will commend itself to you as most satisfactory. The officers in charge have been very efficient, as far as is consistent with a wholesome discipline, in carrying out all means, that would be conducive to the health and comfort of the prisoners.

The food has been of good quality and abundant, well cooked and neatly served—the clothing substantial and comfortable. The sick have at all times received requisite attention.

The number of insane now confined in prison is 10. During the year one has died and one pardoned.

I have so often spoken of the insane in my former reports, that it would hardly seem necessary to allude to the subject at the present time. But as the number increases each year it does seem that some means should be adopted whereby this unfortunate class should be properly cared for, and their mental as well as physical maladies receive proper attention. It is utterly impossible in the

walls of a prison to afford them the benefit of a judicious and moral treatment, as the unaided effects of medical remedies would often be more injurious than useful.

I renew my obligations to the officers for assistance rendered in the discharge of my official duties.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD, M. D.,
Prison Physician.

Diseases and injuries treated in hospital.

DISEASES.	
Abcess	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	3
Debility	2
Erysipelas	1
Fever, intermittent.....	1
Fever, remittent.....	1
Fever, catarrhal	5
Fistula in ano.....	2
Hemorrhoids.....	2
Lumbago	1
Lungs, inflammation.....	1
Lungs, congestion.....	1
Orchitis	2
Ostitis.....	2
Rheumatism	2
Sciatica	1
Synovitis.....	1
Syphilis	2
Whitlow	1
INJURIES.	
Face.....	1
Foot	1
Eye.....	1
Hand	3
Knee.....	1
Side	1
Fracture of leg.....	1
Fracture of bones of hand.....	3
Dislocation of wrist.....	1
Wound of abdomen.....	1
Wounded by saw.....	4
Amputation of fingers.....	3
Stabbed by a lunatic.....	1

Chaplain's Report.

The past year has been one of strange and varied experience, very uncommon, perhaps altogether unknown in ministerial life, except in a State prison chaplaincy.

The sad scenes, and painful incidents, occurring almost daily, are, and have been such, that had it not been for the interest I have felt in the work, I should have abandoned my post, and returned to the regular pastorate, where I should not witness the sorrows peculiar to prison-life.

I have many times been surrounded with discouragements, but notwithstanding these, it is a work which has engaged my deepest interest, and I have felt my whole soul engaged in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and welfare of those under my charge.

In endeavoring to promote their spiritual interests, I have reason to believe my efforts have not been entirely fruitless.

I am aware that many persons have but little, or no sympathy, with those who have been so unfortunate, as to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

They look upon them as notorious criminals, only suffering their just deserts, and unworthy of attention or sympathy.

Nor have they any confidence in any profession of reformation that may be made. But my experience in this prison causes me to exercise a broader charity.

They are fallen and depraved, yet they have human sympathetic hearts, which feel the gentlest touch of kindness, and while being punished for crime, some become reformed and leave the prison wiser and better men.

It is true that in State Prison, we are brought into immediate contact with the vicious, and the hardened; those who have fallen into the dark iniquities of criminal life — who, as the apostle expresses it, are “carnal, sensual, devilish.” Yet, none are sunk so low that they are beyond the reach of the Almighty's arm.

In my public ministrations, as well as private interviews, I have ever sought to impress this great truth, that although unfortunate and sinful, they were human beings—and might in the truest sense be men.

And I have found that when these truths have been received, they have become inspired with new hopes and purposes, and used the means for intellectual improvement, and spiritual renovation.

There is no place where the law of kindness can be exercised to better purpose than in a State prison. Harsh treatment can only keep in sullen restraint, the worst passions of the human breast, and intensify the wicked purposes of men, and so harden the heart, that they continue in a career of vice and crime.

PRISON-SCHOOL.

There has been regular and full attendance upon the prison-school, and the interest has been steadily on the increase.

It is truly lamentable to find how many there are who have been utterly neglected in early life, and suffered to grow up in ignorance, and as a consequence, acquire evil habits, which eventually lead to crime and prison.

In the prison-school we have not only young men, but those advanced to middle life, who, prior to their attendance, did not know the letters of the alphabet. While the progress of such pupils is necessarily slow, yet it is truly refreshing to see the attention given to study, and the eagerness manifested by all who attend, to acquire useful information, and I am satisfied that attendance upon the school is of incalculable benefit, and will do much towards their reformation, by preparing to take a higher position in the world.

PRISON-LIBRARY.

In my last report I urged the necessity of additions being made to the prison-library in order to supply the demand for reading.

There can certainly be no more useful agency employed in promoting the real good of men confined in prison, than keeping them well supplied with good books, thus giving them the opportunity to store the mind with useful information. And knowing as I do the great benefits many have derived from the prison-library, and the increasing demand for books. I would still urge the matter of an appropriation in order that it may be replenished.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

This subject treated upon in the last report of the present excellent warden, demands more than a passing notice.

From information received since my connection with the prison, and instances which have come under my own observation, I have felt no little concern on account of discharged convicts.

Their condition is such, that it should receive the attention of all true philanthropists, and immediate measures should be taken by the State legislature in their behalf.

When we consider the unfavorable circumstances, attending those leaving a State prison, many of them "going out" in mid-winter, thinly clad, destitute of friends or means, having no home, unable to procure work, sometimes sick, and shunned by those who should afford a helping hand.

It is not much wonder that they sometimes resort to dishonest means to procure the necessaries of life, and in consequence soon return to prison.

It would certainly be a matter of economy for the State to make some provision for discharged convicts, furnishing them with labor or employing some agency to procure places for them, or in some way providing for them until suitable employment could be procured.

The plan adopted by Mr. Smith, and referred to in his last report, in allowing the men to work in their cells and paying them therefor, is worthy of commendation, and is of great advantage to those who avail themselves of the privilege. But something more is needed. And care should be taken to place these men upon their feet before they are exposed to the temptations peculiar to their trying position.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In closing my report I desire to express my gratitude to all connected with the prison for their uniform courtesy and kindness.

A more intimate acquaintance with the warden, and close observation of the course pursued with the convicts, only confirms me in the opinion expressed in my last report, and constrains me to say, he is the "right man in the right place."

Respectfully submitted.

E. TASKER, *Chaplain.*

WAUPUN, WIS., *September 30, 1875.*

Roman Catholic Chaplin's Report.

In my connection with the prison, it is a pleasure to me to state that through the kindness of Hon. H. N. Smith, warden, and the officers of the prison, I am afforded every opportunity of administering my duties as chaplain. The Catholic service is held in the large and well appointed prison-chapel on the last Sunday of every month, from eight to half-past ten in the forenoon, at which service from thirty-five to fifty prisoners usually attend. Many are monthly communicants, and, I think, all approach the sacraments during the year. This free exercise of their religion, and the instructions which are given, these poor prisoners consider a great boon, and for which privilege, the constituted authorities have their sincere thanks; and, I am confident that these privileges have a very decided and elevating influence on the moral and religious character of the prisoners. In case of sickness, or spiritual advice, prisoners can have the services of their chaplain. In the prison-chapel there is a very good library. The Catholics have books got specially for their benefit, bibles, prayer-books, catechisms, histories, and a nice assortment of instructive and religious works, to which they have free access at the usual times. This arrangement I consider highly profitable to the prisoners and honorable both to religion and the State.

In my observations and connection with the prison for more than five years, I have invariably found the prison-discipline administered in the spirit of kindness and pity. The motto of the warden is, to govern as a good father, and not as a rigid task-master, for which he has the blessings of the prisoners, and I hope he may long continue in the discharge of the important duties of warden of State Prison. To the directors, warden, deputy warden, and the under officers of the prison, I am under many obligations, and for which they have my sincere thanks.

JOSEPH SMITH,
R. C. Chaplain.

**Summary of disbursements from October 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875.*

Instruction and religion	\$39 85
Newspapers.....	35 05
Stationery	34 15
Advertising and printing.....	183 50
Total	<u>292 55</u>
Drugs and medicines.....	<u>179 61</u>
Farm and barn, live-stock.....	491 2c
Tools, &c.....	149 49
Forage	666 91
Garden.....	100 75
Total	<u>1,408 40</u>
Lights	316 50
Fuel.....	3,844 67
Total	<u>4,161 17</u>
ndry	27 16
House-furnishing and kitchen and cell-rooms.....	861 85
Total	<u>889 01</u>
Chair-shop, lumber, and bolts.....	21,330 73
Machinery and tools.....	987 14
Upholstery	327 33
Paints and oils.....	5,246 68
Hardware	1,575 23
Sundries.....	7,148 09
Total.....	<u>36,615 20</u>
Clothing and tailor-shop.....	2,664 14
Shoe-shop	1,217 89
Blacksmith-shop	355 78
Wagon-shop	2,298 78
Stone-shop.....	248 33
Total.....	<u>6,784 92</u>
General repairs and improvements.....	<u>2,337 10</u>

*Detailed statement omitted from printed report in accordance with Chapter 32, Laws of 1874.

**Summary of disbursements, etc.,—Continued.*

Freight	\$933 09
Directors' expenses	1,202 66
Agents expenses and services	1,156 30
Postage	219 44
Dispatches	67 53
Express	94 40
Interest	94 63
Exchange	23 48
Protests	10 68
Recording	3 00
Total	3,115 21
Tobacco	531 08
Miscellaneous, and safe \$400	802 90
Salaries and wages	18,155 68
Loans repaid	6,500 00
Accounts prior to April 1, 1874	1,380 23
Convicts discharged	525 00
Convicts deposits	76 17
Convicts escaped	272 18
Total	873 35
Teaming ..	260 00
Subsistence	15,171 39
Grand total	100,147 80

** Summary of assets and liabilities, October 1, 1875.*

LIABILITIES.

Loan of I. A. Roundy, due March 9, 1876	\$5,000 00
Loan of First National Bank	500 00
Interest due	176 93
Due prisoners for caning	101 42
Accounts for purchases	8,950 24
Waupun account for purchases	947 91
Convicts' deposits	61 83
Balance due officers	725 00
Outstanding checks on Corn Exchange Bank	311 60
Total liabilities	16,774 93

* Detailed statement omitted from printed report in accordance with Chapter 32, Laws of 1874.

**Summary of assets and liabilities—Continued.*

ASSETS.		
Cash on hand		\$413 35
Cash in Corn Exchange Bank not drawn against.....	9,319 47	
Checks remaining unpaid.....	311 60	
	<hr/>	9,631 07
Outstanding accounts.....		11,804 04
Outstanding notes.....		1,166 86
Due from United States.....		571 98
Due from State institutions.....		4,072 33
		<hr/>
Total assets.....		<u><u>27,659 63</u></u>

**Inventory of prison property, October 1, 1875.*

Stock in—		
Cabinet and chair-shop.....		\$27,627 11
Lumber.....		22,434 38
Wood.....		1,463 84
Stone-shop.....		1,191 10
Wagon and blacksmith-shop.....		3,151 85
Shoe-shop.....		103 93
Tailor-shop.....		565 28
Shoes and clothing on hand not in use.....		570 65
Miscellaneous merchandise.....		642 42
Provisions.....		1,041 95
Live-stock.....		1,178 00
Drugs.....		45 00
Forage.....		436 00
Garden.....		121 68
		<hr/>
Total.....		<u>60,573 19</u>
Machinery and tools.....		<u>23,500 00</u>
Furniture and chattels in cell-room, including—		
Bedding and clothing in use.....		4,470 67
Armory.....		524 00
Chapel.....		477 80
Library.....		599 00
Main building.....		4,496 30
Deputy warden's, including female prison.....		932 36
		<hr/>
Total.....		<u>11,500 13</u>
Grand total.....		<u><u>95,573 32</u></u>

*Detailed statement omitted from printed report in accordance with Chapter 32, Laws of 1874.

**Summary of Sales.*

From cabinet-shop.....	\$8,660 19
From chair-shop.....	47,194 01
From wagon-shop.....	4,804 75
From tailor-shop.....	533 63
From shoe-shop.....	562 84
From stone-shop.....	1,138 04
From blacksmith-shop.....	9 35
From barn and yard.....	692 11

Work done for the State by the different shops.

Chair-shop.....	\$663 45
Tailor-shop.....	5,044 32
Shoe-shop.....	1,458 53
Blacksmith-shop.....	561 10
Lathe-work.....	201 05
	<u>7,928 45</u>

Amount of work done by blacksmith-shop in repairing machinery and tools for—

Chair-shop.....	\$730 23
Stone-shop.....	617 75
	<u>1,347 98</u>

Total.....	<u>9,276 43</u>
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Population statistics.

TABLE NO. 1.

The number of convicts confined October 1, 1874:

Males.....	232
Females.....	8
Total.....	<u>230</u>

Received to October 1, 1875:

Males.....	119
Females.....	8
Total.....	<u>127</u>
Total.....	<u>357</u>

Discharged to October 1, 1875, including two deaths:

Males.....	105
Females.....	4
Total.....	<u>109</u>

* Detailed statement omitted from printed report in accordance with Chapter 32, Laws of 1874.

Total number confined October 1, 1875:

Males.....	236
Females.....	12
Total	<u>248</u>
Total number confined October 1, 1874.....	230
Total number confined October 1, 1873.....	<u>180</u>

Average number for the year ending—

September 30, 1873.....	180
September 30, 1874.....	203
September 30, 1875.....	<u>240</u>

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the whole number of days spent in prison, the number of days lost time, and the number of days given to productive and unproductive labor.

Whole number of days—			
Males.....	84,431		
Females.....	3,335		
			87,766
Lost time—			
Sunday.....	12,266		
Solitary, as per sentence.....	167		
Solitary, as per punishment.....	382		
Dark cell, as per punishment.....	94		
Sick or disabled.....	2,367		
Insane or idiotic.....	2,344		
Old age.....	1,395		
		19,015	
Indispensable labor, but not directly productive—			
Shipping-clerk.....	313		
Hospital-steward.....	313		
Pier-tenders, barber, and office-boy.....	2,200		
Kitchen-men.....	2,789		
Teamster and stable-men.....	1,445		
Wash-house men.....	957		
Chore-men.....	3,117		
Garden and farm.....	1,010		
Cutting wood.....	761		
Blacksmith-shop, $\frac{1}{2}$ time.....	1,820		
Tailor and shoe-shop, $\frac{2}{3}$ time.....	1,818		
Mender and female prisoner.....	4,309		
General repairs.....	158		
Piling lumber.....	305	21,315	
			40,330
Productive labor—			
Chair and cabinet-shop.....	43,479		
Stone-shop.....	1,835		
Shoe and tailor-shop, $\frac{1}{2}$ time.....	302		
Blacksmith-shop, $\frac{1}{2}$ time.....	1,820		
		47,436	
			87,766

Percentage of productive labor to average population.....	54.06
Percentage of unproductive labor to average population.....	45.94
	<u>100.00</u>

TABLE No. 3.

Summary of receipts from October 1, 1874, to October 1, 1875.

COUNTIES WHERE FROM.

Adams	2	Manitowoc	1
Ashland	1	Marathon	2
Brown	2	Milwaukee	7
Chippewa	1	Monroe	4
Columbia	3	Oconto	2
Dane.....	12	Outagamie	2
Dodge.....	2	Ozaukee.....	2
Door.....	2	Portage.....	2
Dunn.....	7	Rock.....	7
Eau Claire.....	5	St. Croix.....	2
Fond du Lac.....	4	Sauk.....	2
Green.....	1	Trempealeau.....	3
Green Lake.....	2	Vernon.....	2
Jackson.....	1	Walworth.....	4
Jefferson.....	4	Waukesha.....	1
Juneau.....	2	Waupaca.....	1
Kenosha.....	3	Waushara.....	3
La Crosse.....	8	Winnebago.....	5
Lafayette.....	3	Sentenced by U. S. Court.....	10
Total			<u>127</u>

HABITS.

Intemperate	43
Moderate.....	39
Temperate.....	45
Total	<u>127</u>

SEX.

Male	119	Female.....	8
Total			<u>127</u>

EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.

Read and write English	86	Read and write Swede.....	1
Read and write English and German	5	Read and write Norwegian.....	2
Read and write English and French.	2	Read and write Danish.....	1
Read and write English and Spanish	1	Read, but not write.....	6
Read and write five languages.....	1	Read German.....	1
Read and write German.....	6	Neither read nor write.....	14
Read and write Bohemian	1		
Total			<u>127</u>

STATE PRISON.

41

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Married	47	Widowers	11
Single	67	Widows	2
Total			<u>127</u>

AGES.

From 14 to 20	20	From 50 to 60	10
From 20 to 30	59	From 60 to 70	1
From 30 to 40	33		
From 40 to 50	4	Total	<u>127</u>

NATIVITY.

Native	86
Foreign	41
Total	<u>127</u>

PLACE OF BIRTH.

Connecticut	1	Tennessee	1
Iowa	1	Virginia	1
Indiana	1	Vermont	2
Illinois	5	Wisconsin	16
Missouri	2	Canada	6
Maine	3	Denmark	2
Maryland	1	England	1
Massachusetts	3	France	1
Mississippi	2	Germany	17
New York	29	Ireland	5
New Hampshire	1	Luxemburg	1
Ohio	11	Norway	6
Pennsylvania	4	Scotland	1
Rhode Island	2	South Wales	1
Total			<u>127</u>

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Adventist	1	Lutheran	11
Baptist	4	Methodist	32
Catholic	37	Protestant	9
Christian	1	Presbyterian	9
Congregational	3	Universalist	1
Episcopal	5	No religion	14
Total			<u>127</u>

COLOR.

White	123	Black	4
Total			<u>127</u>

CRIME.

Arson.....	2	Incest.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	9	Horse-stealing.....	2
Assault with intent to commit man- slaughter.....	1	Forcibly entering a P. O. with in- tent to commit larceny.....	1
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	4	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	5
Assaulting and robbing.....	2	Larceny.....	66
Burglary.....	10	Murder.....	2
Burglary and larceny.....	6	Obtaining money under false pre- tence.....	2
Embezzlement.....	1	Obstructing railroad track.....	1
Counterfeiting.....	5	Polygamy.....	1
Passing counterfeit money.....	3		
Forgery.....	3		
Total.....			

OCCUPATION.

Butcher.....	2	Laborer.....	26
Brewer.....	1	Machinist.....	2
Blacksmith.....	2	Moulder.....	1
Barber.....	2	Miner.....	1
Cooks.....	2	No occupation.....	1
Clerks.....	4	Photograph artist.....	1
Cigarmaker.....	1	Painter.....	4
Carpenter.....	6	Printer.....	1
Cabinet maker.....	1	Railway P. O. clerk.....	1
Coach painter.....	1	Sailor.....	2
Engineer.....	3	Shoe-maker.....	1
Editor.....	1	Sail-maker.....	1
Farmers.....	31	Saloon-keeper.....	1
Groom.....	1	Stone-cutter.....	1
Hostler.....	3	Shingle-sawyer.....	1
House-keeper.....	7	Tanner.....	1
Harness-maker.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Iron-forgery.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Lumberman.....	6	Waiter.....	1
Total.....			127

TERM OF SENTENCE.

During life.....	2	Two years.....	24
Seven years.....	3	Two years and one day.....	1
Five years.....	5	One year and six months.....	9
Four years and eight months.....	1	One year and four months.....	1
Four years.....	4	One year and three months.....	1
Three years and six months.....	2	One year.....	34
Three years.....	12	Nine months.....	9
Two years and nine months.....	2	Eight months.....	2
Two years and six months.....	3	Seven months.....	1
Two years and four months.....	1	Six months.....	10
Total.....			127

HOW OFTEN SENTENCED.

First time.....	114	Third time.....	3
Second time.....	9	Sixth time.....	1
Total.....			127

TABLE No. 3.

Prisoners discharged.

Reduction of time	57
Reduction of time, including pardon to restore to citizenship	29
Governor's pardon.....	17
President's pardon.....	2
Died.....	2
Order Supreme Court.....	2
Total	<u>109</u>

COUNTIES WHERE FROM.

Ashland	1	Manitowoc	4
Brown.....	6	Marquette.....	1
Chippewa.....	2	Milwaukee.....	7
Clark.....	1	Monroe.....	7
Columbia.....	5	Outagamie.....	2
Crawford.....	1	Pierce.....	2
Calumet.....	2	Racine.....	2
Door.....	1	Rock.....	4
Dane.....	7	Polk.....	1
Dodge.....	2	Portage.....	1
Dunn.....	4	Shawano.....	1
Eau Claire.....	2	Trempealeau.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	4	Walworth.....	5
Grant.....	1	Waukesha.....	2
Green.....	4	Waupaca.....	3
Green Lake.....	2	Waushara.....	1
Jefferson.....	1	Winnebago.....	2
Juneau.....	1	U. S. Courts.....	4
Kenosha.....	4		
La Crosse.....	6	Total	<u>109</u>
La Fayette.....	2		

TABLE No. 5.

Prison population.

COUNTIES WHERE SENTENCED.

Adams	2	Milwaukee	15
Brown.....	2	Monroe.....	4
Chippewa.....	2	Oconto.....	5
Columbia.....	8	Ozaukee.....	2
Crawford.....	4	Outagamie.....	4
Calumet.....	4	Pierce.....	1
Dane.....	22	Portage.....	4
Dodge.....	7	Racine.....	1
Dunn.....	9	Rock.....	11
Door.....	3	Sauk.....	4
Eau Claire.....	9	Shawano.....	3
Fond du Lac.....	8	St. Croix.....	4
Grant.....	6	Trempealeau.....	4
Green Lake.....	5	Vernon.....	4
Green.....	3	Walworth.....	6
Jackson.....	2	Waukesha.....	3
Jefferson.....	8	Waupaca.....	3
Juneau.....	4	Waushara.....	4
Kenosha.....	5	Winnebago.....	9
La Crosse.....	20	U. S. Courts.....	12
La Fayette.....	4		
Marathon.....	2	Total	<u>248</u>
Manitowoc.....	6		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NATIVITY.

American..... 146 | Foreign..... 102

SEX.

Males..... 236 | Females 12

COLOR.

White..... 239 | Indian..... 1
Black..... 8

HOW OFTEN SENTENCED.

First time..... 221 | Third time..... 7
Second time..... 18 | Fourth time..... 2

AGES.

From 14 to 20 years..... 16 | From 50 to 60 years..... 26
From 20 to 30 years..... 95 | From 60 to 70 years..... 7
From 30 to 40 years..... 77 | From 70 to 80 years..... 4
From 40 to 50 years..... 22 | From 80 to 90 years..... 1

EXHIBIT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

No. on regis'r	Where convicted.	Terms of sentence.	When sentenced.	Crime.
1605	Madison	5 years.....	June 23, 1871.	Passing counterfeit money
1702	...do.....	10 years....	June 25, 1872.	Counterfeiting.
1949	Milwaukee	4 yrs. 8 ms.	Nov. 16, 1874.	Passing counterfeit money.
1957	Madison.....	2 years.....	Dec. 21, 1874.	Counterfeiting.
1996	Milwaukee	1 yr., 6 ms.	May 8, 1875.	Forcibly entering a P. O. with intent to com.larceny.
1997	...do.....	6 months...	May 10, 1875.	Passing counterfeit money.
2011	Madison.....	1 year.....	June 9, 1875.	Embezzlement.
2012	...do.....	5 years.....	June 9, 1875.	Counterfeiting.
2013	...do.....	5 years.....	June 9, 1875.	Counterfeiting.
2014	...do.....	7 years....	June 9, 1875.	Counterfeiting.
2025	...do.....	1 year.....	July 9, 1875.	Counterfeiting.
2056	...do.....	1 year.....	Sept. 29, 1875	Passing counterfeit money.

TABLE No. 6.

Life-members in prison.

Number confined October 1, 1874..... 40
Received to October 1, 1875..... 2
Total..... 42

Discharged on governor's pardon.....	3
Order supreme court.....	1
Died.....	1
Total.....	<u>5</u>
Number confined October 1, 1875.....	<u>37</u>

COUNTIES WHERE FROM.

Brown.....	1	Manitowoc.....	3
Calumet.....	2	La Crosse.....	1
Columbia.....	1	Oconto.....	2
Dodge.....	3	Rock.....	3
Dane.....	1	Racine.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	2	St. Croix.....	1
Green Lake.....	2	Shawano.....	1
Grant.....	3	Waushara.....	1
Jefferson.....	3	Walworth.....	1
Milwaukee.....	5		

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Catholic.....	12	Christian.....	3
Methodist.....	6	Congregational.....	1
Lutheran.....	9	Episcopal.....	1
Baptist.....	2	Quaker.....	1
Presbyterian.....	2		

NATIVITY.

New York.....	4	Wisconsin.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	3	Ireland.....	7
New Hampshire.....	1	Germany.....	8
Indiana.....	1	Holland.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	Bohemia.....	1
Georgia.....	1	England.....	2
Tennessee.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
Ohio.....	1	Sweden.....	1
Illinois.....	1		

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Married.....	14	Widowers.....	11
Single.....	10	Widows.....	2

SEX.

Male.....	34	Female.....	3
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COLOR.

White.....	34	Black.....	3
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AGES.

From 20 to 30 years.....	9	From 50 to 60.....	6
From 30 to 40.....	10	From 60 to 70.....	1
From 40 to 50.....	10	From 70 to 80.....	1

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the number and how discharged, from January 1, 1855, to October 1, 1875, also the per cent. of pardons.

HOW DISCHARGED.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Commutation.....							34	64	48	41	46
Expiration.....	5	22	44	68	83	66	27	1	2	2	1
Governor's pardon.....	38	12	8	16	30	26	30	8	20	8	18
President's pardon.....		1				1	3	1	1		2
Death.....	1	1		1	2	2				1	2
Order of supreme court.....	1						1	1			
Writ of habeas corpus.....		2		1		1			5	1	
Escaped.....									3	2	1
Removed to insane asylum.....						1	1				
Suicide.....		1									
Order of Secretary of War.....											
Removal to State Industrial School.....											
Total.....	45	39	52	86	115	97	96	75	79	55	70
Average number of population.....	72	90	135	181	192	176	154	128	124	123	109
Per cent. of pardons of the average population.....	52.78	14.44	5.93	8.90	15.62	15.34	21.43	7.03	16.94	6.50	18.35
Per cent. of pardons of the number discharged.....	84.44	33.33	15.39	18.62	26.09	28.12	34.37	12.00	26.58	14.54	28.57

TABLE No. 7.—Showing the number and how discharged, &c.—Continued.

HOW DISCHARGED.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Oct. 1872.	Oct. 1873.	Oct. 1874.	Oct. 1875.
Commutation..	53	96	101	79	77	76	60	65	57	86
Expiration	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	2	6	2	.....
Governor's pardon	8	16	8	11	4	13	31	14	15	17
President's pardon	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2
Death	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	1	2
Order of supreme court.	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	2
Writ of habeas corpus. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Removed to insane asylum . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Order of Secretary of War.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removed to State Industrial School . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	72	114	117	100	83	93	100	87	78	109
Average number of population	128	194	203	186	198	202	200 $\frac{2}{3}$	180 $\frac{1}{5}$	203 $\frac{3}{5}$	240 $\frac{1}{3}$
Per cent. of pardons of the average population	7.03	8.76	3.94	6.98	2.00	5.94	15.50	7.77	7.37	7.07
Per cent. of pardons of the number discharged.	12.50	14.91	6.84	13.00	4.82	16.44	32.00	16.09	19.49	13.76

STATE PRISON.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the various characteristics and relations of prisoners received since the organization of the prison, said statistics dating back to the reception of each prisoner.

Ashland	1	Marathon	4
Adams	7	Marquette	12
Brown	45	Milwaukee	575
Buffalo	3	Monroe	36
Calumet	7	Oconto	9
Chippewa	14	Outagamie	19
Clark	3	Ozaukee	7
Columbia	69	Pepin	4
Crawford	25	Pierce	9
Dane	136	Polk	4
Dodge	65	Portage	14
Douglas	1	Racine	75
Dunn	18	Richland	7
Door	4	Rock	133
Eau Claire	27	Sauk	19
Fond du Lac	57	Shawano	6
Grant	62	Sheboygan	15
Green	20	St. Croix	15
Green Lake	11	Trempealeau	8
Iowa	21	Vernon	23
Jackson	17	Walworth	54
Jefferson	59	Washington	9
Juneau	21	Waukesha	45
Kenosha	35	Waupacca	15
Kewaunee	1	Waushara	9
La Crosse	97	Winnebago	40
La Fayette	21	Wood	3
Manitowoc	28	Unites States Court	10

Nativity.

AMERICAN.

Alabama	3	Missouri	16
Arkansas	3	New Hampshire	14
Connecticut	16	New Jersey	10
Florida	2	New York	454
Georgia	3	North Carolina	7
Illinois	45	Ohio	112
Indiana	17	Pennsylvania	97
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	3
Kentucky	15	South Carolina	3
Louisiana	4	Tennessee	7
Maine	27	Texas	2
Maryland	4	Vermont	49
Massachusetts	39	Virginia	24
Michigan	22	Wisconsin	117
Minnesota	2		
Mississippi	5	Total	1,123

FOREIGN.

Atlantic Ocean.....	2	Mexico.....	2
Bavaria.....	2	New Foundland.....	1
Belgium.....	2	New Brunswick.....	2
Bohemia.....	12	Norway.....	38
Canada.....	97	Nova Scotia.....	7
Denmark.....	13	Poland.....	1
England.....	77	Russia.....	1
France.....	11	Sandwich Islands.....	1
Germany.....	342	Scotland.....	16
Holland.....	11	Sweden.....	7
Hungary.....	3	Switzerland.....	13
Isle of Man.....	2	Wales.....	9
Ireland.....	257		
Luxemburg.....	1	Total.....	931
Jamaica.....	1		

Recapitulation.

Nativity.	Total.	Per cent.
American.....	1,123	54.16
Foreign.....	931	45.84
Total.....	2,054	.....

COLOR.

White.....	1,988	Indian.....	6
Black.....	54	Mulatto.....	6

AGES.

Under 12 years.....	3	From 40 to 50 years.....	179
From 12 to 20 years.....	385	50 to 60 years.....	106
20 to 30 years.....	906	60 to 70 years.....	20
30 to 40 years.....	427	70 to 80 years.....	8

SEX.

Male.....	1,825	Female.....	102
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CRIMES.

Abortion.....	1
Accessory before the fact to the crime of arson.....	1
Accessory before the fact to the crime of rape.....	1
Adultery.....	14
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	3
Altering and forging U. S. treasury notes.....	3
Arson.....	55
Assault with intent to kill.....	89
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.....	1
Assault with intent to maim.....	3
Assault with intent to rape.....	38
Assault with intent to steal.....	17
Bigamy.....	3
Breaking church.....	1
Burglary.....	1
Burglary and larceny.....	264
Burglary with arms.....	28
Burning hay-stacks.....	5
Claiming and opening letters.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3
Counterfeiting.....	1
Desertion.....	56
	1

Embezzlement	21
Forgery	39
Fraud	1
Illegal voting	2
Incest	14
Keeping house of ill-fame	26
Larceny of different grades	1,041
Manslaughter, 1st degree	16
Manslaughter, 2d degree	21
Manslaughter, 3d degree	31
Manslaughter, 4th degree	12
Mayhem	2
Murder, 1st degree	73
Murder, 2d degree	11
Murder, 3d degree	4
Obtaining money under false pretences	19
Passing counterfeit money	3
Passing forged order	1
Perjury	6
Placing obstructions on railroad track	5
Poisoning well	1
Polygamy	20
Prison-breaking	30
Rape	6
Receiving stolen goods	5
Robbery	47
Seduction	3
Sodomy	5

PER CENT.

Crimes against person	18.74
Crimes against property	81.26

SENTENCES.

During life	83	2 years and 10 days	1
20 years	1	2 years and 5 days	3
15 years	2	2 years and 3 days	2
14 years	3	2 years and 1 day	4
13 years	4	2 years	446
12 years	14	1 year and 11 months	1
11 years	1	1 year and 10 months, 10 days	1
10 years and 6 months	1	1 year and 10 months, 5 days	1
10 years	34	1 year and 10 months	2
9 years and 6 months	1	1 year and 9 months	3
9 years	2	1 year and 8 months	4
8 years and 2 months	2	1 year and 6 months, 5 days	1
8 years	12	1 year and 6 months	85
7 years and 5 days	1	1 year and 5 months	2
7 years	31	1 year and 4 months	6
6 years and 6 months	1	1 year and 3 months	12
6 years	12	1 year and 2 months	2
5 years and 6 months	1	1 year and 1 month, 7 days	1
5 years	78	1 year and 1 month	1
4 years and 8 months	1	1 year and 10 days	6
4 years and 6 months	3	1 year and 3 days	2
4 years	75	1 year and 1 day	8
3 years and 6 months	8	1 year	654
3 years and 1 day	1	10 months	5
3 years	179	9 months	29
2 years and 11 months	1	8 months and 10 days	1
2 years and 9 months	1	8 months and 1 day	2
2 years and 6 months, 10 days	1	8 months	22
2 years and 6 months	35	7 months	1
2 years and 4 months	2	6 months and 3 days	2
2 years and 3 months	8	6 months and 1 day	2
2 years and 2 months	1	6 months	142

OCCUPATION.

Agent.....	1	Horseshoer.....	1
Artists.....	4	Horse-dealer.....	1
Bakers.....	16	Hostlers.....	8
Bank clerks.....	2	Hotel-keeper.....	1
Barbers.....	17	Housekeepers.....	54
Bar-keepers.....	7	Indian chief.....	1
Basket-makers.....	1	Iron-forgor.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	58	Jewlers.....	5
Boatmen.....	2	Laborers.....	330
Boiler-maker.....	1	Land-agent.....	1
Book-binders.....	3	Lawyers.....	4
Book-keepers.....	11	Livery-stable keeper.....	1
Boot and shoe fitters.....	2	Lock-maker.....	1
Box-maker.....	1	Lumbermen.....	39
Breakmen.....	4	Letter-carrier.....	1
Brewers.....	10	Machinists.....	17
Brick-layers.....	5	Manufacturer musical instruments..	1
Brick-makers.....	6	Mattress-maker.....	1
Brush-makers.....	6	Masons.....	18
Butchers.....	26	Merchant.....	4
Cabin-boy.....	1	Millers.....	10
Cabinet-makers.....	21	Milliners.....	2
Civil engineer.....	1	Mill-wright.....	1
Chair-makers.....	2	Miners.....	9
Carpenters.....	20	Moulders.....	6
Cigar-makers.....	77	News-boys.....	4
Circus-performer.....	1	None.....	31
Clergymen.....	4	Painters.....	43
Clerks.....	37	Paper-folder.....	1
Clock-makers.....	2	Paper-maker.....	1
Clothiers.....	2	Peddlers.....	8
Confectioner.....	1	Physicians.....	15
Cooks.....	30	Photographers.....	4
Coopers.....	17	Plasterer.....	1
Coopersmith.....	1	Porters.....	3
Dance-performer.....	1	Printers.....	13
Daguerrean case-maker.....	1	Produce dealer.....	1
Daguerrean artist.....	1	Publishers.....	2
Dentist.....	1	Potter-maker.....	1
Detective.....	1	Raftsmen.....	8
Distillers.....	2	Railroaders.....	3
Draftsman.....	1	Railway P. O. clerk.....	1
Draymen.....	3	Railroad contractor.....	1
Dress-makers.....	4	Railroad overseer.....	1
Druggist.....	1	Real-estate dealers.....	2
Editor.....	1	River-boatsmen.....	8
Engineer.....	18	River-pilot.....	1
Farmer.....	513	Sailors.....	99
Finisher.....	4	Sail-maker.....	1
Firemen.....	8	Saloon-keepers.....	5
Fishermen.....	7	Sash and blind maker.....	1
Gambler.....	1	Sawyers.....	4
Gardners.....	5	School-teachers.....	2
Groom.....	1	Seamstress.....	12
Gas-fitter.....	1	Servants.....	36
Gas-pipe maker.....	1	Sewing-machine agent.....	1
Glove-maker.....	1	Shingle-maker.....	1
Goldsmith.....	1	Ship-carpenters.....	7
Gunsmiths.....	2	Shoe-makers.....	60
Hack-driver.....	1	Showmen.....	4
Harness-makers.....	17	Silk-manufacturer.....	1
Horse-farrier.....	1	Silversmiths.....	3

STATE PRISON.

OCCUPATION—Continued.

Slaters.....	3	Turner.....	1
Soap-maker.....	1	Typeist.....	1
Soldiers.....	10	Upholsterer.....	1
Stage-drivers.....	5	Vagrant.....	1
Steamboat-man.....	1	Wagon-makers.....	9
Stone-cutters.....	21	Washerwomen.....	2
Stone-masons.....	3	Waiter.....	1
Store-keepers.....	5	Watch-makers.....	7
Tanners.....	3	Weaver.....	1
Tailors.....	15	Well-digger.....	1
Tailoress.....	1	Wheat-buyer.....	1
Tavern-keepers.....	6	Wheelwright.....	1
Teachers.....	2	Woolen-mill operative.....	1
Teamsters.....	33	Trapper.....	1
Telegraph operator.....	1	Trunk-maker.....	1
Ticket-agent.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Tinsmiths.....	5	Lithographer.....	1
Tool-maker.....	1	Reporter.....	1
Traveling agent.....	1	Tobacconist.....	1



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HON. W. R. TAYLOR,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

Agreeably to the requirements of law, I have the honor of submitting to your excellency my annual and final report, as Commissioner of Immigration of the State of Wisconsin, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The legislature of 1871, in creating the office of Commissioner of Immigration, by enacting chapter 155, defined certain duties to be performed, and fixed the compensation for the performance of such duties at a liberal figure. Those duties were arranged so as to render material assistance to the immigrant in his search for a home in Wisconsin, by giving him ample and trustworthy information concerning the climate, the soil, and the mineral products of this State. When called to discharge the duties of the office, by the suffrage of my fellow citizens, in 1874, I found the provisions of the law to be wisely ordained to induce the European to make his home in our State in preference to locating in any of our sister States. With the liberal appliances so provided at hand, I entered upon the performance of the duties assigned me, fully determined to undertake the work of giving Wisconsin a high rank among the States, as one to which immigration flowed fast.

And but for the mutation of human designs and the potency of

politicians I would have succeeded in my ambitions; however, at the outset, I encountered the enactment of the legislature of 1874, entitled chapter 338, by which all the provisions of chapter 155, laws of 1871, materially affecting immigration, by the latitude they gave me in administering my office, were repealed, and that chapter left somewhat as the play of Hamlet would be with Hamlet left out. I have no fault to find with the enactment of that law, so far as it affects myself, but I did and do deprecate it in-so-much as it interfered with the full discharge of my duties in the office to which I had been elected. It was conceived in vindictiveness and brought about by third-rate politicians and followed my refusal to appoint to place in my office, at the commencement of the year 1874, and to place my manhood and self-respect in the keeping of men, who grasp with the avidity of cormorants and the voracity of sharks, after positions they are in no wise competent to fill. The same vindictiveness caused to be poured upon my head the vials of wrath from some of the journals of our party, whose articles attacking your humble servant were liberally copied by the opposition papers. I did not permit these attacks to disturb my equanimity very much, yet the impression grew stronger in my mind each successive month that immigration was driven to other States, by hampering me as chapter 338 did. So obvious did this fact become, that in my first annual report I felt it my duty to urge the re-enactment of section 16, of chapter 155, laws of 1871, which provided for the appointment of a local agent, to reside in the city of Chicago, Illinois, as I believed it a most politic course to pursue. To have such an agent in that city to direct immigration to this State, and likewise to prevent fraud, extortion, and imposition from being practiced upon those who purposed making Wisconsin their future home. But instead of heeding the suggestion, no effort was made to gain to the State, the wealth of the frugal toilers and the capital of intelligence that took its course to the more hospitable confines of our neighboring States.

Moreover, by the repeal of sections nine and ten, which delegated to county committees, appointed by the commissioner, the part of gathering important information and statistics in and about their several counties, I was deprived of important auxiliaries in the discharge of duties which could not be performed by me alone; hence, those valuable assistances have occasionally been unheard from. Seeing the impotency of their endeavors to work me permanent

injury by partial legislation, the politicians who felt so sore over their failure to run me to suit themselves, filled up the measure of their vindictiveness by causing an act to be passed by the legislature abolishing the office of commissioner of immigration; with that legislation I am in entire sympathy, and feel a gratitude toward its originators for securing it, for-as-much, after lopping off the most practical provisions of the law, and leaving the commissioner without warrant of authority to pursue a course beneficial to the immigrant, it is but a species of humanitarianism to abolish it in *toto*.

Before proceeding to sum up the doings of my office for the last year, I would respectfully offer a suggestion which appears to me to be pertinent thereto. Sections five, (5,) six, (6,) eight, (8,) eleven, (11,) and thirteen, (13,) of chapter one hundred and fifty-five (155,) laws of 1871, provided for the publication and dissemination of information relative to the State in European newspapers, as well as by the circulation of pamphlets and other printed matter, which were mainly to consist of maps and statistical tables; what strikes me as a measure more productive of good results than that, is for the State to appropriate a sum of money sufficient for the purpose of paying a certain rate for columns for the insertion of suitable articles in the newspapers published in the State of Wisconsin and having a circulation in European seaboard. The immigrant derives his information about the country he journeys to, mainly from shipping agencies, established in the seaboard cities, and is governed in his destination thereby, in a great manner. By causing the publication of reliable information in this measure, I firmly believe that a far better understanding of the manifold advantages offered to the immigrant in this State, would be arrived at by him than he has ever before been able to get. In the articles I have in view, the natural advantages this State possesses could be set forth in a manner much more comprehensive to those interested, than by statistical tables, maps, or any like method whatsoever, and this could be done at a nominal cost to the State, as the newspaper, I have indicated could well afford to publish the articles at a rate far below the usual price. We who are provided with an almost inexhaustible range of daily publications, have but a faint conception of the eagerness with which American newspapers are read by those who have friends in the new world, and who themselves are making preparation for passage thitherward.

The following is the number, nationality, and destination of the the immigrants arriving at Milwaukee from December 15, 1874, to December 15, 1875:

Nationality.	For Wis- consin.	For other States.	Total.
Austrians	37	15	52
Bohemian	342	441	783
Bavarians	60	2	62
Croatians .....	.....	3	3
Danes	76	1,203	172
Dutch	39	96	50
English	23	11	32
French	5	9	24
Germans	1,419	19	2,242
Hungarians	35	823	68
Irish	26	33	186
Icelanders	3	160	3
Norwegians	504	.....	1,707
Poles	90	90	180
Russians	7	8	15
Swiss	6	236	242
Scotch	9	8	17
Swedes	26	285	311
Welch .....	.....	7	7
Total.....	2,707	3,449	6,156

The total expenses of my office is two thousand five hundred dollars. I have paid out said amount for office-rent, assistant's salary, postage, stationery, light, fuel, and all other office-expenses.

The several transportation companies within the State are entitled to commendation for their co-operation in attending with cheerfulness and alacrity to the wants and ministering to the comfort of the immigrant in his passage over their lines.

I desire to thank your excellency for the never varying kindness and courteous treatment I have received at your hands during the continuance of our relations for the past two years.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. ARGARD,
Commissioner of Immigration.



DOCUMENT 20.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

MADISON, WIS.:

E. B. BOLLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1875.

TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF,	- - - - -	JANESVILLE.
Col. C. K. PIER,	- - - - -	FOND DU LAC.
Col. W. F. VILAS,	- - - - -	MADISON.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JAMES BINTLIFF,
PRESIDENT.

C. K. PIER,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. F. VILAS,
SECRETARY.

FERD. KUEHN,
TREASURER.

Trustees' Report.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

In pursuance of law the trustees of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home herewith present their tenth annual report. In our last report we said that, under the operation of chapter 72, of the general laws of 1874, the number of orphans at the Home had been reduced to thirty-five; that these would be withdrawn by their friends, or homes furnished them, before the meeting of the legislature, and the Home practically closed. Our expectations were realized. All the orphans were withdrawn by their friends, or suitable homes provided them in good families. The necessity contemplated by the law of sending a number of these orphans to some private orphan asylum did not occur; and before the legislature assembled, the Home property was in the hands of our superintendent, awaiting such disposition as that body might see fit to make of it. Chapter 306, of the general laws of 1875, require the trustees to transfer the property known as the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to the regents of the State University; and in pursuance thereof, a schedule of all the personal property of the Home was made, a copy of which is made a part of the superintendent's report, and on the 22d day of April last possession of both the personal and real property was transferred to an agent appointed by the regents.

We were in some doubt whether the language of the act of the legislature referred to authorized the transfer of the personal property. It was claimed on the part of the regents, and we thought it within the spirit of the act, and hence transferred all the property. But it was with the understanding that the regents should hold it for the board until the transfer was ratified; and we respectfully request that the attention of the legislature may be called to the matter, and proper action taken.

During the past year we have continued at the Normal School, at Oshkosh, Anna Randall, Aggie McDonald, and Cora Nichols; and at Whitewater, Albert Howard and Ferdinand Hawes. These students are making commendable progress in their classes, and from personal investigation, as well as from the reports of the officers of these institutions, we are satisfied that they entertain a warm appreciation of the generosity which has furnished this opportunity to qualify themselves to become teachers in our public schools. Another year will close this branch of the State charity for the benefit of her soldiers' orphans.

When the Home was closed, there were 96 children who had been withdrawn therefrom entitled to the pension therein provided to be paid to parent or legal guardian. Although due notice was given to each at the last known place of residence, nine of this number have not applied, so that the number has been reduced to 87 who have received the five dollars per month. This number has been further reduced during the year by children who have arrived at the age of fourteen years to 62; at that age the pension ceases.

During the coming year, 17 of this number will pass from the list. For particulars of the expenditures for the year, and the vouchers therefor, we respectfully refer to the superintendent's report, which accompanies this.

Of the pensions due to parties who have not applied, there is due nearly one thousand dollars. To pay such of these as may yet be applied for and to meet those on the roll, we ask an appropriation of four thousand dollars for the coming year.

At our annual meeting last year the board of trustees resolved to distribute the Ward and Smith funds equally among all the children who then were or had been inmates of the Home. Nearly seven hundred children had been enrolled on its register; but how many were dead or had removed from the State, and who would not be likely to learn of the distribution of these bequests, we could not know. Dividing the fund by the whole number entitled to a share would give to each about forty dollars; but presuming that there would be a considerable number who would not apply, we determined to pay all applicants forty-five dollars each, and to allow interest at five per cent. per annum on certificates issued to children under age until paid. All sums paid by virtue of this resolution were to be paid by the State Treasurer on a certificate issued

by board of trustees and signed by the president. These certificates are made payable to the boys on their arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and to the girls at eighteen.

This distribution was made on the basis of about 620 applicants; but although we have taken a good deal of pains to have the fact of distribution thoroughly advertised in the State papers and in Chicago, but 450 applications have been made on which certificates have been issued, and of these 76 have been paid; so that it seems probable that there will not be as many applicants as we estimated, and that after all have been paid who apply, there will still be quite a surplus of money left. Under the instructions of the board, Mr. R. W. Burton continues to keep our records, conducts all the correspondence with reference to pensions and the issuing certificates for the distribution of Smith and Ward funds, looks after the orphans who were provided with homes to see that they are kindly treated, and that the conditions with reference to their being allowed the privilege of attending school for a given period each year, are observed. All correspondence on any of these matters addressed to one of the members of the board, at his residence, or to Mr. Burton, at Janesville, will receive prompt attention.

JAMES BINTLIFF,

President Board of Trustees.

WM. F. VILAS,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Superintendent's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit the following as the tenth annual report of the Home:

Number of children in the Home, October 1, 1874,.....	35
Number furnished with homes.....	4
Number discharged.....	31
Total	35

Children furnished with homes since last report are:

Geo. Schumaker, with John Ellis, Moundville, Marquette county.

Laura Penhallow, with W. P. Marshall, River Falls, Pierce county, Wisconsin.

Emmet Humphrey, with Reuben Butterfield, Delton, Sauk county.

Thomas Bennett, with L. W. Pitts, Wyocena, Columbia county.

Since March, 1872, we have found homes for fifty-four children. Of these, thirty-two still remain in adopted homes, the others having been withdrawn by relatives who refused to care for them while the Home existed. With the thirty-two committed to care of strangers, and of course the wards of the trustees of the Home, we have, from time to time, corresponded, and find in the majority of cases that satisfaction exists. Some complaints of insufficient schooling have reached us. In these cases, good promises for the future, on the part of those having the children, have been promptly given upon their attention being called to this neglect. From the knowledge possessed, we are inclined to the opinion that this class of children are, in respect to education, as well as in a general way, doing quite as well as they who are with their own relatives.

The preliminary work for the distribution of the Ward and Smith bequests was begun in February last by the publication of an article

calling attention to said distribution, and requesting soldiers' orphans, that had been inmates of the Home, to apply to us for proper blanks whereby to establish their claim to a share of the fund, The result was a large increase of business for this office in the issue of blanks, examination and recording of claims, the issuing of certificates to all legitimate claimants, and the approval and payment of many held by those who had already reached their majority, besides an endless amount of correspondence called for by the limitless questioning of those directly interested, as well as of the soldiers' orphans generally of the State, who thought their orphanage should entitle them to share equally with those that had been the wards of the State. Even soldiers, scarred and maimed in the service, made application, in duly legal form, for "their share" of the legacy.

Up to June 1, applications continued to reach us from all parts of the country, bounded by the Green Mountains on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, Lake Superior on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. In July we re-published the circular letter in nearly all the State newspapers, and the principal ones of Chicago. This effort failed to accomplish all we had hoped for, adding less than forty names to our list of applicants. Again, in September, we sent the same circular to every county judge in the State. As results of the last attempt to complete the record no returns have as yet reached us. Up to September 30 we have approved, recorded, and issued certificates to four hundred and fifty children. Of these, seventy-six have been paid by State Treasurer. Answers to questions contained in our circular letter have added but little information to that already recorded by the Home. Several who were "girls of the Home" are now farmer's wives, others are teachers; while many of the "boys of the Home" have become sturdy farmers, and a few of them are thrifty business men.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 72, laws of 1874, we have continued to pay pensions. Of those entitled to aid, nine have failed to apply. From the passage of the law, March, 1874, to September, 1875, thirty-three children have reached the age of 14 years, and hence are no longer pensioners. One child has died, leaving still sixty-two (62) to be provided for. Of this number seventeen (17) will be stricken from the list during 1876. The amount estimated necessary to pay pensions for the ensuing year,

ending September 30, 1876, is four thousand seventy-five dollars, (\$4,075). This estimate does not include office and clerical expenses.

In accordance with the law of last session of the legislature transferring the property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to the custody of the regents of the State University, acting under your instruction I made such transfer of chattel and realty, April 21, giving full possession on the 22d of same month. A list of property so transferred accompanies this report. The telegraph property belonging to the Ward and Smith fund was left in the temporary charge of the regency as the time seemed unfavorable for a final disposition of it. I respectfully ask that you take some action in reference to said property.

Yours, very truly,

R. W. BURTON,
Superintendent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.*

The receipts and expenditures of the Home, from October 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875, inclusive, correspond to the following:

1874.		RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 1	Balance on hand		\$559 95
	Cash from—		
Oct. 2	State Treasurer		1,000 00
Oct. 2	R. of pork		13 50
Nov. 2	State Treasurer		1,000 00
Dec. 1	.....do		1,000 00
Dec. 3	Bank of Madison		39 98
Dec. 14	Sale of stock		113 00
1875.			
Jan. 4	State Treasurer		1,000 00
Feb. 3	.....do		500 00
Mar. 1	.....do		500 00
Mar. 12	.....do		500 00
Apr. 8	.....do		375 00
Apr. 15	.....do		500 00
Apr. 23	.....do		500 00
	Groceries and vegetables.....		115 34
June 10	State Treasurer		500 00
July 15	.....do		375 00
Aug. 17	.....do		500 00
	Total		<u>9,091 77</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Sept. 30	To orders paid, Nos. 563 to 138, new series.....		\$8,892 35
	Cash on hand.....		199 42
	Total		<u>9,091 77</u>

*Detailed statement of receipts and disbursements omitted from printed report in accordance with Chapter 32, Laws of 1874.

List of articles belonging to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Madison, Wisconsin.

- 1 boat, 18 feet long, sail, etc., 4 oars.
- 1 horse.
- 1 harness, single buggy.
- 1 harness, single, common.
- 1 whip, carriage.
- 1 carriage, two-seat, half-top.
- 1 buggy.
- 1 wagon.
- 1 cutter.
- 1 blanket, horse.
- 2 blankets, carriage.
- 1 surcingle.
- 1 robe, wolf.
- 2 mats, carriage.
- 1 currycomb.
- 1 brush, horse.
- 1 net, horse.
- 1 fork, manure.
- 1 fork, hay.
- 1 fork, garden.
- 1 hand-pump.
- 12 tons coal.
- 12 cords wood.
- 5 coal-hods.
- 1 steam-boiler, in good order.
- 1 steam-pump.
- 1 gas-stove.
- 2 desks, office.
- 6 wood-saws.
- 1 vice.
- 1 anvil.
- 3 tongs, gas.
- 1 tinner's furnace.
- 1 soap-kettle.
- 3 ladders.
- 3 ladders, step.
- 1 grind-stone, mounted.

- 4 sabers.
- 1 hand-screw.
- 1 chisel.
- 1 hand-saw, rip.
- 1 hand-saw, cross-cut.
- 1 bit-stock.
- 2 center-bits.
- 1 plane, jointer.
- 1 plane, jack.
- 1 plane, smoothing.
- 2 match-planes.
- 1 window-frame.
- 1 clothes-horse.
- 2 saw-horses, large.
- 2 saw-horses, small.
- 350 feet board.
- 170 feet plank.
- 1 case drawers.
- 1 cutting-table.
- 1 window-sash, 8x10.
- 1 window-sash, 10x16.
- 2 window-sash, 14x18.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ window-sash, 30x18.
- 168 feet eaves-trough.
- 13 feet railing.
- 78 feet sills.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon painter's oil.
- 4 oil-cans.
- 1 door-frame.
- 20 lengths stove-pipe and 3 elbows.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

- 1 globe, damaged.
- 1 piano, Steinway.
- 1 piano, Bradbury.
- 2 organs.
- 2 maps, North America.
- 1 map, United States.
- 1 map, South America.

- 1 map, Asia.
- 1 map. Europe.
- 1 map, Australia.
- 1 map, hemispheres.
- 2 piano-stools, cane.
- 1 piano-stool, hair-cloth.
- 1 piano-stool, rep.
- 2 dictionaries, Webster's Unabridged.
- 4 call-bells.
- 1 numerical frame.
- 3 tables, teachers'.
- 1 clock, regulator. Seth Thomas.
- 5 common clocks.
- 2 piano-covers.
- 1 organ-cover.
- 3 mottoes, framed.
- 1 reading-desk.
- 1 Fairbanks scales, No. 10.
- 1 clothes-wringer and bench.
- 1 fluting-iron.
- 11 flat-irons.
- 1 goose and tongs.

OFFICE.

- 1 board, ironing.
- 5 garden-rakes.
- 2 garden-hoes.
- 5 scoop-shovels.
- 1 common shovel.
- 1 spade and one pick.
- 3 axes.
- 1 wrench, M.
- 1 box of forms.
- 39 lasts.
- 1 kerosene-can.
- 9 shoe-benches.
- 6 shoe-brushes.
- 643 school-books.
- Library-books.

- 46 slates.
- 32 writing-books.
 - 1 gas-lighter.
 - 1 gas-pincers.
 - 1 box crayons.
- 16 clothes-hooks, double.
- 32 clothes-hooks, single.
 - 1 shoe-measure.
 - 1 peg-rasp.
 - 1 sole-rasp.
 - 1 trimming-knife.
- 12 boxes blacking.
- 2 hammers, common.
- 1 hammer, shoe.
- 1 seat-spring, wagon.
- 1 wheel-barrow.
- 1 cot.
- 2 cupboards.
- 2 extinguishers, 1 box acid.
- 10 iron pulleys.
- 2 pair hinges.
- 4 isolators.
 - 1 door-knob.
 - 3 call-bells.
 - 2 padlocks.
 - 1 mortise-lock.
- 8 coal-stoves.
- 17 wood-stoves.
 - 2 ranges, cooking.
- 39 chairs, common.
 - 1 arm, hair-cloth, chair.
 - 1 arm-chair, common.
- 18 cane-chairs.
- 12 rockers.
 - 3 hair-cloth chairs.
- 109 stools.
 - 9 bureaus, large.
 - 15 bureaus, wash-stand.
 - 4 wash-stands.

- 2 sofas, hair-cloth.
- 4 lounges.
- 18 tables, children dining.
- 28 tables, common.
- 6 tables, light stands.
- 3 tables, round.
- 2 tables, extension.
- 1 carpet, Brussels, receiving-room.
- 2 carpets, Brussels, parlors.
- 9 ingrain.
- 7 looking-glasses.
- 2 walnut bedsteads.
- 4 cottage bedsteads.
- 67 common bedsteads.
- 16 curtains.
- 1 curtain, lace.
- 43 shades, slats.
- 3 wash-tubs.
- 2 wash-boards.
- 24 benches, common.
- 32 settees, school.
- 4 mats, door.
- 6 pieces matting, Cocoa.
- 6 spittoons.

PICTURES.

- 3 medallions.
- 4 photographs.
- 2 engravings.
- 7 common pictures.
- 1 flag, American, 12 feet bunting.
- 2 sewing-machines.
- 3 drop-lights.
- 1 side-board.
- 5 match-safes.
- 2 wardrobes.
- 1 grater.
- 7 wash-bowls and pitchers.
- 1 wash-bowl.