



Governor's message and accompanying documents. Volume II 1887

Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, 1887

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

Accompanying Documents

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

1887.

VOLUME II.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1887.

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Reform

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

Years 1885 and 1886.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1887.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

WILLIAM W. REED, - Jefferson, - Term expires April 1, 1887.
ANDREW E. ELMORE, - Fort Howard, Term expires April 1, 1888.
JOHN H. VIVIAN, - Mineral Point, Term expires April 1, 1889.
HIRAM H. GILES, - Madison, - Term expires April 1, 1890.
ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS, Milwaukee, Term expires April 1, 1891.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM W. REED,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALBERT O. WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

The office of the Board is at Madison, where all letters relating to the business of the Board should be addressed.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

OFFICE OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

MADISON, Wis., December, 1886.

To the Honorable JEREMIAH M. RUSK, Governor of Wisconsin:

We have the honor of submitting to your Excellency, as required by law, our second biennial report, covering the fifteenth and sixteenth years of our work as a board.

With the general growth of Wisconsin in population and the increasing number of institutions under our inspection, the work of this board becomes more laborious and more important every year. The increase of the county asylums for the chronic insane, with the special responsibilities given us in relation to them, of course much increases our labor. In the counties having asylums we have also visited the other local institutions more frequently, as it could be done without additional expense, and have found the results of such frequent inspection of jails and poorhouses so excellent as to convince us that if every jail and poorhouse in the state could be visited quarterly the condition of many of them would be greatly improved.

One of the great problems of every civilized state is how to deal best with the abnormal classes of its inhabitants, the criminals, the paupers, the insane, and other defective and dependent classes. In Wisconsin these form less than

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one per cent. of the population, but they cost the public not far from a million dollars annually directly, in addition to their indirect cost. This sum is paid from the treasuries of the state, and of the municipalities of which it is composed, counties, cities, villages and towns.

To use this sum in the wisest manner, so as not to encourage crime or pauperism by the very means employed for their treatment, to devise means of prevention as well as of cure, and in the last resort to protect society from these plagues in the most effectual, and at the same time, in the most humane manner possible, are important problems of government.

The State Board of Charities and Reform has for one of its principal duties to study these problems in their practical applications in the laws and institutions of this state, gathering all the light possible from the experience of sister states and foreign countries, and to recommend the best known methods of treatment of pauperism, crime and insanity. In doing this it is often necessary to run counter to obstinate prejudices and occasionally to cut across personal interests. This we have not hesitated to do whenever we have considered it necessary for the general good. In looking back, we are surprised at the readiness with which most of our recommendations have been received and acted on, and the reforms that have been already accomplished in the treatment of pauperism and insanity, of which we shall speak later. In the treatment of crime there has been less change thus far; but we believe that public opinion in Wisconsin is now ready for the improved methods of treatment of crime which we have long advocated. We shall therefore treat of these at some length.

CRIME.

Crime, as defined by our laws, is divided into two principal classes, felonies and misdemeanors. It is less than a century since all felonies in Anglo-Saxon countries were

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punishable with death. In Wisconsin we no longer have the death penalty even for murder, and all felonies are punished by imprisonment in the state prison at hard labor, for a greater or less time, as pronounced by the trial judge, within the limits fixed by law for each offense. This time may, however, be reduced for good conduct in the prison, according to a rule fixed by law. It is also subject to the executive power of pardon.

When imprisonment was substituted for death for felonies in Europe and America, less than a century ago, felons were at first confined in the accustomed dirt, disorder, idleness and contagion, physical and moral, of most prisons, which John Howard brought to the notice of the civilized world, the only relic of which in the United States is found in the county jails. In the early part of this century the United States took the lead in introducing labor in prisons, in the Pennsylvania system of separate confinement at separate labor, which has been largely imitated on the continent of Europe, and the Auburn system of associated labor without communication, which has been copied generally in the state prisons of the United States.

In both systems there was a fixed term of imprisonment, over which the prison authorities had no legal control. Under the separate system the prisoners necessarily work with simple tools and are largely taught trades. Under the congregate system, of which the Wisconsin prison is a good example, the prison becomes a great factory to produce one or more lines of goods. Experience has shown that it is a safer business policy for the state to let the labor of the prisoners to contractors than to undertake to carry on the prison factory by unskilled officers. The consequence is the convict contract labor system, whose only recommendation is its keeping the prisoners at self-support or near it. This system has been attacked by prison reformers, who object to it because it makes money and not manhood; the chief end of prison management, and by manufacturers and

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their employes, who object to the unfair competition of low-priced labor, whose production must go on without regard to the demand, and whose products must be sold at any price. This system is now rapidly disappearing all over the United States, and will probably be abolished in Wisconsin. What shall take its place?

The prison system known as "the Irish system," established about a generation ago in the British Isles, has many features of great merit and has much reduced crime, especially in Ireland where it has been longest in existence. Each prisoner is sentenced for an elastic period depending partly upon his crime and partly upon his conduct in prison. He spends a short time in a prison on the Pennsylvania plan of separate confinement at labor. This is for reflection and repentance. Then the bulk of his time is spent in another prison on the Auburn plan of congregate labor, except that the labor is mostly on public works. Both of these terms are shortened by good conduct. The last part of his time is spent in a comparatively free prison with many privileges. From this he is conditionally liberated on "ticket of leave." Good behavior for a few months outside gives him a full release. It is not practical in Wisconsin to have a full system of prisons like this, nor to provide public works for the prisoners, and it is a fault of the English plan that the prisoners are not sufficiently classified to prevent the evil influences of old offenders upon the new recruits in crime.

These difficulties are partly met by the plan of the reformatory at Elmira, New York. This receives young men from 16 to 30 years old, convicted for the first time when the crime is less than murder. By a system of gradation and promotion on their marks for conduct, industries and studies, and by conditional liberation from the reformatory, great results have been achieved with this class of prisoners. Much the same plan has given good results in the woman's prison at Sherburne, Massachusetts. The states of Ohio and Massachusetts have lately changed their prison methods,

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and have adopted for all or nearly all prisoners in the state prisons the methods of indeterminate sentences and conditional liberation.

These examples point the way for Wisconsin. We have now a state prison constructed for associated labor of prisoners upon the Auburn plan, which will be too full before another prison can be erected. It is not wise to enlarge the present prison, for it has more than reached the size for a good prison. It is agreed by all who have studied the subject, that now is the time to establish a reformatory for those classes of prisoners whose reform may reasonably be hoped for. The state board of supervision and the warden of the state prison we are assured will join with us in a recommendation to the legislature for some such an institution. The probabilities are that our neighboring state of Minnesota will this winter establish a reformatory prison similar to that at Elmira, N. Y.

In our opinion it would be the wisest plan to establish a small prison on the Pennsylvania plan, of separate confinement and separate labor, for all persons sentenced to imprisonment for life and for all professional or habitual criminals, whether the fact of a previous conviction was proved on the trial or not, and also for all prisoners whose conduct is such as to seriously impair the discipline of the reformatory. The total number of these at present would not exceed one hundred. For the present we would transfer all women convicts to this prison, also, till their number warrants a separate prison for women.

We think the present prison building, with a few inexpensive changes, to be well adapted for a Reformatory Prison, to which we would send all first offenders, without regard to age, subject to transfer to the other prison in case they appear incorrigible or are found to be really habitual criminals. A Reformatory following the model of the one at Elmira, consists of blocks of cells, like those in our prison, with work-shops like ours for the bulk of the prisoners.

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For the punishment grade a few cells adapted to labor in solitude can be easily constructed, and for the grade of honor, the womans' department with slight changes, is well enough adapted. Or a residence can be constructed for the warden outside, and his rooms be re-arranged for this purpose. We, however, like the plan adapted at Sherburne, of separate confinement of prisoners for the first month, so that the first impressions shall be made by the officers and not by fellow prisoners. The cost of arranging cells for this purpose would not be great.

All convicts, except those sent for life, should be sentenced for an indeterminate period, subject to a conditional discharge for progress in studies, in labor and in conduct as may be prescribed by the prison rules. These rules should be adopted by the board which governs the two prisons, subject to the approval of the governor and of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

The governor should be authorized by law to grant a full pardon in his discretion, upon application of the governing board after good behavior outside of the prison for a reasonable time on a conditional discharge. This would not interfere with the governor's constitutional right to pardon at any time. But it prescribes an additional method of applying for pardons besides that now provided by law, and is in entire accordance with the constitution.

The plan of labor in both prisons should be either the public account, or the piece-price plan. The latter can be adopted without any great investment of capital by the state; but we are afraid it would become virtually the contract plan under another name, unless very carefully guarded.

On the whole, although it is more expensive, we favor the public account plan of labor, with the effort to teach each prisoner some trade without machinery. Skilled labor in agriculture or a trade is the great need of our country, but skilled labor in agriculture cannot be taught in a prison.

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Idleness is one of the chief causes of crime. The criminals come very largely from the young loafers of our villages and cities who have never learned any useful industry, or any regular habits of labor. To reform criminals a very essential thing is to give them a good trade. For this reason we favor the training of prisoners in trades. One additional reason is that thereby the competition of prison factories with free factories is done away with, and with it the opposition of manufacturers and their employes to prison labor.

For a proper prison system we also need one or more workhouses for petty offenders. It is our conviction now, as it was when our first annual report was issued sixteen years ago, that our method of sentencing petty offenders to jail in idleness for short terms is a failure, and a costly failure. It breeds tramps and vagrants, and it does not seriously discourage drunkenness or prostitution. What a farce it is to have a man arrested for some petty crime, held in jail for weeks or months waiting trial, with a witness held with him, both treated in precisely the same way, and after trial, being found guilty, to see him returned to the same idleness in jail as a punishment, to which he, while presumed innocent, was subjected along with the innocent witness! Either we punish without trial innocent men and women and witnesses, or we do not punish the guilty, for the same treatment cannot be punishment in one case, and not punishment in the other case. In fact an ordinary jail, with its disorder and idleness and indiscriminate association with low people, is a great punishment to any ordinarily decent man, and no punishment whatever to a dirty loafer. In fact in many counties where the officers encourage it for the sake of fees, the jails are full of willing prisoners. We have tried many expedients in the way of legislation to remedy this, but have found nothing very effectual. The tramp law in many cases merely causes the offenses to be changed for which these fellows were committed, coming now under the

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head of drunkenness, larceny, exposure of person, carrying concealed weapons, assault and battery, and other transparent disguises. The best plan so far discovered is to salary the sheriff, whereupon a surprising reduction in the amount of petty crime seems to ensue, without any real increase of persons who ought to be committed and are not. The only real change is that the bllls against the counties are less.

A state workhouse, something like the Milwaukee County House of Correction, or several such workhouses if they are needed, should be provided for all prisoners now sentenced to jail. The length of sentence ought to be in all cases for one year, but a conditional discharge should be granted very much sooner for all first offenders. The methods of this work house ought to be reformatory. Working and washing for two or three months with a prospect of a year of it, if they return, will drive most tramps out of the state. This of itself will pay for such a workhouse.

Our county jails, as fast as they are rebuilt, should be built for separation of prisoners, as in the new jails in Milwaukee, Washington and Columbia counties.

We again call attention to the need of probation officers for juvenile offenders. In many cases it is not the best thing to do to send a child to an industrial school or a youth to jail. It is better to hold him under suspended sentence. In many cases a probation officer could look up the surroundings of the minor and advise the court as to what is best to be done with him, and also look after him while under suspended sentence, and report to the court his behavior. We recommend that the officers of the Wisconsin Humane Society, who now have police powers, be also made probation officers, with powers similar to those of probation officers in Massachusetts.

The Milwaukee House of Correction has the great merit of taking sentenced prisoners from the jail and keeping them at work and under discipline. In so far Milwaukee county

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is much in advance of the other counties of this state. We object however to the short terms of sentences in this institution for old offenders. In case our present system of sentencing for misdemeanors is not essentially changed to the indeterminate plan, as recommended above, we ask that a cumulative sentence be provided for habitual offenders. This should also apply to sentences to county jails. We also prefer that all persons sentenced for felonies should be sent to state prison. If a bonus must be given by the state to Milwaukee county for maintaining a house of correction, it would be better to give it in cash. The present system of sending prisoners sentenced for three years or less to the house of correction, has a tendency to shorten the terms of sentence of long term men, the very class who need the severer discipline of the state prison. No prisoners in the house of correction have the benefit of the "good time law." In case the plan of indeterminate sentences for felonies which we have recommended, is adopted, it would be almost necessary to abolish this anomaly in our penal legislation.

INSANITY.

The provisions in this state for the care of the insane after the new county asylums are completed will be as follows:

State Hospital for the Insane, capacity.....	500
Northern Hospital for the Insane, capacity.....	600
Milwaukee County Asylum, capacity.....	255
Fifteen county asylums for chronic insane, including those nearly ready, capacity.....	1,226
<hr/> Total.....	2,575

This is about the number of insane who need public care at present.

The tables of insane under public care, prepared by our secretary for six years, now afford a basis for a close estimate as to the probable increase of insane persons who

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need public care. This increase has during these six years been as follows:

From 1881 to 1882.....	1,893	—	1,773	=	120
From 1882 to 1883.....	2,075	—	1,893	=	182
From 1883 to 1884.....	2,238	—	2,075	=	163
From 1884 to 1885.....	2,370	—	2,238	=	132
From 1885 to 1886.....	2,606	—	2,370	=	236

Total increase in five years..... 833

This is an average of 167 annually. These numbers include a few who have been kept in jails and poorhouses, or boarded out by county authorities in private families. As increased accommodations have been provided in the county asylums for the chronic insane, these have been gradually reduced in number by removing those worst taken care of. The result of this work has been that notwithstanding the increase in the total number of insane to be provided for, there has been a decrease in the number outside of institutions specially arranged for the treatment of the insane, as will be seen by the following table:

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
In State Hospital	487	463	469	537	508	531
In Northern Hospital.....	512	564	596	614	622	669
In Milwaukee Co. Asylum.....	255	285	320	288	287	324
In Chronic Insane Asylums.....	197	498	608	780	928	
Total in appropriate Institutions.....	1,254	1,509	1,883	2,047	2,197	2,452
In poorhouses.....	385	288	127	97	122	104
In jails.....	60	52	25	26	18	16
Boarded out.....	74	44	40	68	33	38
Total not in appropriate institutions.....	519	384	192	191	173	154
Total insane under public care.....	1,773	1,893	2,075	2,238	2,370	2,610

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And the change in the condition of the insane is not expressed by figures only. The power of compulsory transfer given to this board has been exercised so as to remove those insane who were worst treated in the poorhouses and jails, as fast as places were provided to which they could be removed. Those who are now left in poorhouses or jails are not badly treated where they are, and are only left there as it is, till places can be provided for them. We anticipate that by next spring there will be very few insane in the state left in poorhouses or jails.

During this biennial period the non-restraint system has been adopted in two of the three large hospitals for the insane, which we consider an important step in advance. The county asylums have been making a different, but equally commendable advance, in the system of open doors, which is now adopted in nearly all of them.

During this period a number of distinguished visitors from other states, officers of state boards of charities and superintendents of state hospitals for the insane, have visited our hospitals and asylums, with special reference to our county asylum system. They came usually with prepossessions against it, and went away favorably impressed with it. The only argument we have heard from them in their printed statements or in private conversation against it has been that as soon as politics is allowed to disturb the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, the county asylums will deteriorate from their present high standard. This is a danger that is liable to occur anywhere under our form of government. Partizan changes have almost destroyed the efficiency of many state institutions in other states, but have not been allowed to do so in Wisconsin.

During the five years in which this system has been in operation the insane under public care have increased 833, and five years ago there were 519 insane in poorhouses, and jails, and boarded out. Had we continued to provide in state institutions for the insane, we should have been obliged

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to spend a million dollars for land and buildings, and a considerable sum for current expenses. The present financial condition of the state is due, we believe, to the labors of the State Board of Charities and Reform in relieving the state treasury of this burden by organizing the system of county asylums. For a full report of these asylums we refer you to the detailed report which follows.

The county asylums for the chronic insane have a variety of governing boards. In some cases trustees elected by the county board, in some cases the superintendents of the poor elected by the county board and in some cases a committee of the county board are the governing body. In some cases the county board appoints the superintendent of the asylum and in some cases he is appointed by the governing board. We believe that it is not wise for the county board to govern the asylum directly, by electing the superintendent and appointing a committee of their own number to virtually act as trustees. The election of a superintendent annually by the county board is as poor a method of appointing as it would be to elect superintendents of state institutions by the legislature and govern them by a standing committee of that body. We hope for a change in that respect in the course of a few years.

The Milwaukee county asylum occupies an anomalous place. It is neither a hospital nor an asylum; it is neither a state institution nor a county institution; it is really responsible to nobody, and its authorities sometimes act as if they felt that fact. Occurrences in this biennial period have convinced us that this institution ought to be reorganized and made either a county asylum in reality, with a board of trustees appointed by the county board or a state institution.

In case this is not thought best, we recommend that the provisions of the original law for this institution be re-enacted. Under that law three of the five trustees were appointed by the governor and two by the county board, instead of all by

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the governor as at present. Under that law the annual appropriation from the state was to be made upon a basis of eighty per cent. of the cost to the state per patient in the state hospitals, not including the special tax on counties of \$1.50 week and the clothing bill. When this act was passed this would have made the state appropriation about \$2.40 a week for each patient. The past year it would have been \$1.47. The other counties having county asylums, built entirely at their own expense, receive \$1.50 a week from the state for each patient cared for. We think it only fair to the state and to the other counties in case this institution remains a semi-state institution, that the provisions of the original act should be re-enacted.

IDIOCY.

There were in Wisconsin in 1880, according to the United States census, 1,700 idiots. No provision is made by law for this unfortunate and troublesome class. A considerable number of them appear as insane, in our asylums, having been adjudged insane, others are in poorhouses or jails, but the mass of them are in private families. Some are capable of self support and decent behavior, many others are simply a terror and a nuisance to the neighborhood. Young females of feeble mind especially are liable to propagate their kind, and under the laws of heredity to have idiot children. We believe that the least the state can do for its own protection is to provide a custodial asylum, at least for female idiots of child bearing age and a school for feeble minded children, where they can be trained to habits of decency and self-support. We ask that a commission be appointed by this legislature to report upon this subject to the next legislature.

PAUPERISM.

Two systems of poor relief are clearly recognized by law in this state—the town system of Massachusetts, and the county system of New York. Besides these a system has grown up in several counties which combines some features

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of each, and which we therefore call the mixed system. The one or the other of these systems may be adopted at the discretion of the county board, but the town system is established by law wherever no action has been taken. The mixed system has no formal warrant of law; but does not seem to be contrary to law, as the terms of the law are so vague and purposely give so much discretion to the county boards as to admit of almost any method of poor law administration.

In our observation of the workings of these three systems, we have come to these general conclusions: The town system of poor relief appears to work well in thinly settled communities, especially in purely agricultural towns, and does not work well in cities and in towns containing villages. In cities and in large villages, and even in some thickly settled agricultural communities, the county system works best, if administered by superintendents of the poor without interference from the individual supervisors. But where each supervisor can practically give poor relief to any of his constituents out of the county treasury under cover of the county system, there is generally too much poor relief granted. In several counties this abuse of the county system has led to a change to the mixed system which throws the support of the poor upon the several towns, whether given outdoor relief or kept at the county poorhouse.

The county system has in late years been gaining ground. It now is in force in counties containing about half the population of the state, while the mixed system is in force in counties containing about one-quarter of the population, leaving the full town system in counties containing a little less than a quarter of the population, as shown by the following table:

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POPULATION UNDER THE SEVERAL SYSTEMS OF POOR RELIEF.

COUNTIES.	County System.	Mixed System.	Town System.
Adams	6,921	.....	6,941
Ashland .....	.....	13,596	.....
Barron .....	.....	.....	3,481
Bayfield .....	.....	36,921	.....
Brown .....	.....	.....	16,488
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	4,607
Burnett .....	.....	.....	17,667
Calumet .....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	25,135	.....	.....
Clark	15,423	.....	.....
Columbia	29,855	.....	.....
Crawford	8,352	.....	.....
Dane	58,400	.....	.....
Dodge .....	.....	46,833	.....
Door	2,704	.....	15,552
Douglas .....	.....	.....	21,951
Dunn .....	.....	34,789	.....
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	1,720
Florence .....	.....	46,882	.....
Fond du Lac .....	.....	.....	425
Forest .....	.....	37,277	.....
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....
Green	23,071	.....	.....
Green Lake .....	.....	.....	16,008
Iowa	22,872	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	15,902	.....
Jefferson	34,256	.....	.....
Juneau	17,024	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	14,137
Kewaunee .....	.....	17,278	.....
La Crosse .....	.....	.....	34,791
La Fayette .....	.....	20,467	.....
Langlade .....	.....	.....	5,912
Lincoln	6,989	.....	.....
Manitowoc .....	.....	.....	38,692
Marathon	27,053	.....	.....
Marinette .....	.....	.....	13,494
Marquette .....	.....	.....	9,487
Milwaukee	187,660	.....	.....
Monroe	23,549	.....	.....
Oconto .....	.....	.....	13,205
Outagamie .....	.....	.....	35,559
Ozaukee .....	.....	15,797	.....
Pepin .....	.....	.....	6,972
Pierce .....	.....	19,645	.....
Polk	12,881	.....	.....
Portage .....	.....	.....	23,248
Price .....	.....	.....	3,071
Racine .....	.....	35,398	.....
Richland	19,303	.....	.....

*General Report of the Board.**Population under the several systems of Poor Relief — Con.*

COUNTIES.	County System.	Mixed System.	Town System.
Rock	42,620	.....	.....
St. Croix.....	22,379	.....	.....
Sauk.....	30,359	.....	.....
Sawyer.....	.....	.....	2,431
Shawano.....	.....	.....	16,629
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	38,600
Taylor	5,703	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	.....	.....	19,112
Vernon	24,423	.....	.....
Walworth.....	27,802	.....	.....
Washburn	28,692	.....	1,671
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha .....	.....	31,123	.....
Waupaca	25,340	.....	.....
Waushara .....	.....	.....	13,921
Winnebago .....	.....	50,395	.....
Wood.....	14,358	.....	.....
Total.....	754,020	405,901	395,717

Our laws provide for poor relief for two reasons—the instincts of humanity, and the general ground of public policy, that the interests of the citizen are the interests of the state. It is not the interest of the state, that any of its citizens should suffer for the necessities of life. While ordinarily it is altogether best that the state should not interfere to support citizens and thus take away their independence there are cases where this is the lesser of two evils. Rather than that a citizen should die of hunger and cold, it is better for the state to take care of him. It is better for him evidently, and it is better for the state on several grounds. The real wealth of the state is in the number and character of its citizens; its strength depends upon their loyalty to it, and their power to help it. The pecuniary question is a very subordinate one, for it is men who create wealth, not wealth that makes men. Poor relief properly administered saves the lives of citizens, and thereby in-

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creases the wealth of the state. If taxation for the education of all citizens is right, then surely taxation for poor relief for the few who need it is also right.

But experience shows that there are dangers in poor relief which must be carefully guarded against. It necessarily tends to destroy the feeling of independence, which is one of the most essential things for a citizen of a free country. This is inseparable from poor relief and must be accepted as a necessary evil. It can however be limited by limiting poor relief to those who actually need it. Lavish poor relief destroys the independence of those who do not need poor relief, it pauperizes the able-bodied, it trains up children in the arts of beggary and fraud upon the public treasury, and it furnishes a cheap means of corrupting votes by the use of public funds.

Out door relief is the principal source of these evils. Admission to a poorhouse means cleanliness for the dirty, order for the disorderly, labor for the lazy, abstinence for the intemperate, the breaking up of families and the loss of liberty. None of these are usually required of families receiving out door relief, nor when required, can they easily be secured.

To avoid, as far as possible, the dangers of creating a pauper classs, of aiding political corruption, and of a useless expenditure of public money, we hope that as fast as possible poorhouses will be established and that out door relief will be reduced to the limits set by the State Conference of Charities and Correction, which we repeat here:

1. All aged and crippled and sick people, who have nobody to care for them outside, should be sent to the poorhouse for better care, as well as to save the expense of board and medical attendance.

2. Any other persons, who for any cause need guardianship as well as support, and who cannot be provided for in other institutions, such as insane persons, idiots, inebriates, epileptics and homeless women about to become mothers, may be sent to the poorhouse, not because it is the best place for them but in default of a better, and until a proper place can be provided for them.

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3. No children whatever should be sent to a poorhouse, except infants in arms with their mothers. Idiotic and crippled children may be received there under protest, for the reason given above.

4. No family should be broken up merely because of poverty. There should be a good reason in the unfitness of the parents before sending them to the poorhouse and the children either there or elsewhere. In all other cases temporary relief should be given to the family outside.

5. Where there is a poorhouse, outside relief should be given only in extreme cases, and never in the form of a permanent pension, paid either in money or in orders on a store. It should be expressly given as a temporary measure to tide over an emergency. The best form of outside relief is finding remunerative employment and encouraging habits of industry and frugality.

With a poorhouse in each county, and these principles carried out, pauperism would be much reduced in this state.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Meetings of the board, not including visits of inspection by the board, have been held as follows during the biennial period:

1885.

January 7 and 8, at Madison; January 15 and 16, at Madison; February 12 and 13, at Madison; February 19, at Madison; March 4, at Madison; April 15 and 16, at Madison; April 30, at Madison; July 9 and 10, at Madison; September 9 and 10, at Madison; October 7 and 8, at Madison; October 20, at Madison.

1886.

January 5, 6 and 7, at Madison; March 4, at Madison; April 7, at Madison; June 6, at Madison; June 23, Plankinton House, Milwaukee; August 4, at Madison; October 13 and 14, at Madison; November 26, at Madison.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

The following have been the proceedings of the board, not including reports to the board of visits made by members and other routine business.

February 19, 1885, the following rule was adopted:

WHEREAS, In some county institutions for the care of the chronic insane no night watchman is employed, whose duty it is to look after the safety of the buildings from fire, as well as to see that the insane are quiet and restful; therefore,

General Report of the Board.

Resolved, That the following be and is hereby adopted to stand as one of the rules adopted by the State Board of Charities and Reform:

A night watchman must be on duty and visit all parts of the buildings at least once in each half hour between the hours of 9 P. M. and 5 A. M., He must go through all the corridors and visit the engine or furnace room to guard against fire or other accidents.

And the secretary is instructed to procure the printing of the rules and to send each county institution a copy specially calling the attention of superintendents to the new rule. Rule 2 is hereby abolished.

March 4, 1885, the following memorandum was adopted:

The State Board of Charities and Reform submit the following proposition to the county of Fond du Lac, to enable the said county to secure the state aid for the care of its insane, provided for by chapter 233, laws of 1881:

1. A dining room shall be provided in the building adjoining the asylum, where the meals shall be served to all the insane who can be safely taken to the table.

2. The food furnished the insane shall be substantially in accordance with the dietary furnished as used in the asylum.

3. The county of Fond du Lac shall take measures, as soon as practicable, towards the erection of a new building for the insane.

4. The rules adopted by this Board for the management of county institutions for the insane shall be strictly observed.

5. On compliance with the above condition the county will be placed on the list filed with the Secretary of State, and continued there as long as our rules are complied with, and the insane are properly fed, and reasonable progress is made in providing proper accommodations by the erection of new buildings.

April 16, 1885, the annual election of officers took place with the following result:

President, Andrew E. Elmore.

Vice-President, W. W. Reed.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee to consist of the President, Vice-President and Mr. Giles, be, and they hereby are, appointed to revise all the by-laws heretofore adopted by this Board for its own government or for the government of any institutions under its charge, and to draft such others as they may deem advisable, and in general make suggestions as they may see fit for its general efficiency and welfare, and make report to a meeting of the Board, to be called by the President, at as early a day as possible.

April 16, 1885. The case of Philip Burrows, an insane man belonging to

General Report of the Board.

Cook Co., Illinois, who had wandered up to Jefferson Co., and had been so badly frozen as to require both legs to be amputated, was presented by Dr. Reed.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Reed and the Secretary, to go to Chicago and ascertain all the facts in the case, and report to this Board.

April 30, 1885. Dr. Reed and Secretary Wright reported the result of their visit to Chicago in relation to the case of Philip Burrows.

The Board directed the President and Dr. Reed to go to Kankakee in relation to said case.

April 30, 1885. The committee appointed to revise the by-laws reported, and their report, with some amendments, was adopted.

July 9, 1885, Dr. Reed presented the case of the insane man who had escaped from Kankakee, Ill., and who was now at Jefferson, and the refusal of the trustees at Kankakee to do anything in the case, except to receive him if brought into the state of Illinois.

The matter was left in the hands of the same committee which has had charge of it, consisting of the President and Dr. Reed.

July 9, 1885, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The report of Dr. Vivian of his visit to the Rock county asylum, of June 26, calls the attention of this Board to the condition of that institution in respect to a want of proper seats in the male ward, to the condition of the privies as endangering the poisoning of the water supply, and to the use of the basement of the male department for storing vegetables; therefore,

Resolved, as the sense of this Board, that the authorities in charge of the Rock county asylum be and are hereby required to furnish suitable chairs or settees for the male ward of the asylum, and to discontinue storing vegetables in the basement of buildings used by the insane, and discontinue the use of vaults for the privies, and to substitute earth closets.

Resolved, That the President and Vice President of the Board be requested to visit Rock county asylum, and call the attention of the authorities to the matter above specified.

July 10, 1885, the Secretary was instructed to notify the superintendents of the poor of Green county that our rule about semi-monthly visits of the visiting physician was absolutely required.

October 7, 1885. The inquiry into the Racine County Jail, requested by the Governor, was reported by Mr. Elmore and Mr. Giles; as important evidence was still expected the board directed that they continue their inquiry, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

October 7, 1885. A recent inquiry into the management of the Milwau-

General Report of the Board.

kee County Asylum, by Mr. Giles and Mr. Elmore, was reported to the Board. No action was taken by this board pending the action of the board of trustees upon the matter, to whom the facts had been presented.

October 8, 1885. The following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was directed to serve a copy of it upon each member of the Board of Trustees of Milwaukee County Asylum.

Madison, October 8, 1885. WHEREAS, Various articles have appeared in the Milwaukee papers reflecting upon the management of the Insane Asylum at Wauwatosa, and the action of this Board concerning the same; and,

WHEREAS, The Board has not taken any action whatever in the premises; but it is now reported to us that some members have been quietly investigating charges against its management, and find that said charges are on ex parte testimony fully sustained, and the Superintendent has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted; still the feeling with many is, as reported to us, that by some delay in choosing a successor the present incumbent is to be retained; and,

WHEREAS, It has been brought to our notice that irregularities have been found in the action of some the trustees in the finances of the institution, in disposing of the money received from private patients, and members of this Board have been notified thereof and requested by a member of said Board of Trustees to investigate the matter; therefore,

Resolved, That a failure to elect a superintendent of the Milwaukee Insane Asylum at their next meeting, will be regarded by this Board as an attempt on the part of the trustees to retain the present superintendent, and it will be our duty in case of such failure to elect, to proceed at once to have a thorough investigation of all complaints brought to our notice, and the President is authorized and directed to call a meeting of this Board in his discretion when this failure is to him clear. Adopted unanimously.

October 7, 1885, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The county of Fond du Lac has substantially complied with the requirements of this Board in the paper delivered to Hon. S. B. Stanchfield, March 4, last, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will approve the accounts of Fond du Lac county against the state for the care of its chronic insane from and after Oct. 1, 1885, so long as our rules and requirements are complied with.

Oct. 8, 1885. Bills for the care of the chronic insane by other counties than their own, were approved by the board as follows:

General Report of the Board.

BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER COUNTY.

Counties from which Transferred.	Counties to be paid for the Care.	From State.	By special Tax on Counties from which Transferred.	Total.
Adams	Columbia	129 00	139 75	268 75
Buffalo.....	Dane.....	78 21	85 95	164 16
Burnett.....	Jefferson.....	367 50	392 72	760 22
Dunn	Rock.....	468 00	529 25	997 25
Dunn	Sheboygan.....	270 21	300 72	570 93
Iowa.....	Grant.....	673 71	712 42	1,386 13
Juneau.....	Columbia	255 21	290 12	545 33
Juneau.....	Jefferson	292 71	312 46	605 17
Kenosha	Rock.....	858 00	969 50	1,827 50
La Crosse.....	Graut.....	1,119 85	1,208 56	2,328 41
La Fayette.....	Grant.....	307 70	323 01	630 71
Marathon.....	Columbia.....	74 78	83 43	158 22
Marquette	Columbia.....	38 57	40 07	75 64
Oconto.....	Brown	241 72	257 40	499 12
Oconto	Dodge.....	510 21	561 46	1,071 67
Outagamie.....	Dodge.....	976 28	1,096 58	2,072 86
Pierce.....	Dane.....	529 07	595 58	1,124 65
Portage.....	Winnebago	78 21	82 08	160 29
Racine	Dane.....	600 64	696 92	1,297 56
Sauk	Dane.....	547 50	612 92	1,160 42
Shawano	Dodge	156 42	178 03	334 45
Washington	Sheboygan.....	34 71	39 22	73 93
Waukesha.....	Dane.....	1,346 78	1,476 48	2,828 26
Total from general fund,.....		9,954 49		.....
Total special tax on counties.....			\$10,984 64	.....
Total due to counties.....				\$20,939 13

General Report of the Board.

The bills for the care of their own insane by counties having county asylums for the chronic insane were laid aside, pending a decision of the question whether these bills should be allowed to include insane persons paid for in whole or in part at private charge.

The Assistant Attorney General was invited to meet the Board, and his advice was asked upon this question. He listened to the statements, and reserved his decision till a later day.

January 5, 1886, the Attorney General on invitation met with the Board and gave his opinion upon the case submitted to him in relation to the question whether bills for the care of the chronic insane by counties shall include charges for those patients who are not a public charge.

His advice was that such can not be legally paid for out of the state appropriation and that whenever counties have been paid for patients in part only, that the state should have credit for the amount paid.

January 5, 1886, upon a case brought before the Board, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The question of the status of the relation of Milwaukee county in its relation to the hospital districts of the state has been brought before the State Board of Charities and Reform.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the county of Milwaukee belongs to the Northern Hospital district, and in our opinion no law has been enacted nor any action of the State Board of Supervision had, that disobeys its connection with said district; and we are of the opinion that any judge of a court of record of Milwaukee county possesses full authority to commit insane patients to said Northern Hospital.

January 6, 1886. The Secretary was directed to put upon the minutes the fact, that in accordance with a resolution of this Board, adopted October 8, 1885, the Board of Trustees of Milwaukee Co. Insane Asylum, immediately proceeded to elect a new Superintendent who is now, in the active discharge of his duties. The Board also endorsed the report of Mr. Giles as afterward confirmed by Mr. Elmore and Dr. Vivian in regard to the defective sanitary condition of the Milwaukee County Asylum, and a determination was expressed that the matter should be corrected.

January 6, 1886. On motion of Mr. Giles, it was voted that the President and Vice-President shall visit the Fond du Lac County Asylum and impose such conditions upon the management as in their judgment will best improve the condition of the insane, as recent visits have shown that the condition of that institution is not satisfactory.

January 6, 1886. Mr. J. J. Gattiker, chairman of the Sauk County Board, presented a plan for a county asylum for the chronic insane in Sauk county, which was approved with some amendments.

General Report of the Board

January 6, 1886. Bills for the care of the chronic insane, by counties were passed upon as follows.

	Asked.	Allowed.
Brown	\$3,919 71	\$3,919 71
Columbia.....	2,914 16	2,901 80
Dane.....	4,978 91	4,978 91
Dodge.....	5,450 57	5,450 57
Grant.....	2,962 92	2,962 92
Green.....	3,067 35	2,989 14
Jefferson.....	3,905 76	3,905 76
Manitowoc.....	2,697 00	2,697 00
Rock.....	4,049 36	3,678 86
Sheboygan	4,448 57	4,206 86
Waukesha	2,954 60	2,954 60
Winnebago	3,571 28	3,518 03
	<hr/> \$44,920 19	<hr/> \$44,163 16

The following items were deducted from the bills in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, relating to the cases of private patients in county asylums for the chronic insane.

Columbia county, for John Herigal.....	\$12 86
Green county, for John Rittenhouse.....	78 21
Rock county, for Chas. J. Pool.....	\$78 00
Jas. Rolfe.....	78 00
M. Fitzgerald	78 00
Harriet Lovejoy.....	58 00
Jennie Holden	78 00
	<hr/> \$370 50
Sheboygan county, for Ernestine Millet.....	\$52 00
Wm. Sandford.....	52 00
D. Reinheine.....	60 00
Wm. Hough.....	78 00
	<hr/> \$242 21
Winnebago county, for Merinda Herman.....	53 25
Total.....	\$757 03

January 6, 1886. The plans for Washington county jail were submitted to the board and approved.

January 6, 1886. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Board of Charities and Reform, believing that the discussions of the State Conference of Charities and Correction will be in the interest of a more humane, systematic and at the same time more economical management of our county institutions, recommend that all

General Report of the Board.

persons officially connected with the care of the insane, the poor and criminal classes, be sent as delegates, and that their expenses be borne by the counties.

January 6, 1886. The president was requested to meet with the Rock County Board and urge upon them the need of better fire protection for the poorhouse and county insane asylum.

April 7, 1886. The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Andrew E. Elmore.

Vice-President—W. W. Reed.

Secretary—A. O. Wright, for the term of three years.

June 6, 1886. In reply to a request from the superintendents of the poor of Sauk county, asking whether this board will insist on having a kitchen and dining room in the new insane asylum separate from the poorhouse, it was decided that the Board would insist upon a separate kitchen and dining room.

June 6, 1886. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Giles and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That in all county asylums for the chronic insane hereafter to be opened a separate kitchen and dining room for the insane will be insisted upon by the State Board of Charities and Reform.

June 6, 1886. It was voted that Secretary Wright's paper on the "Construction and Management of County Insane Asylums," should be printed in pamphlet form for general circulation.

June 6, 1886. It was voted that Dr. Vivian prepare the report from the state for the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

June 23, 1886. The Board met at the Pankinton House, with a large part of the county board of Milwaukee county.

An informal discussion was had upon the question of erecting an idiot asylum upon the grounds of the poor farm.

It was agreed to go the next day to Wauwatosa to look over the institutions there and also the proposed site, which was afterwards done as agreed. No definite action was agreed upon, but the desirability of such an asylum was expressed by all, and plans looking to it discussed.

August 4, 1886. The President presented a letter from Dr. A. J. Hare, Superintendent of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, in relation to the case of a girl sent from the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls to the asylum, as insane; but whom he stated he should discharge as not insane. The President and Dr. Reed were appointed as a committee to inquire into the matter.

General Report of the Board.

October 13, 1886. Bills for the chronic insane were certified to by the Board, as follows:

Brown county for its own insane	\$4,477 26
Brown county for Oconto county	1,330 35
Columbia county for its own insane	2,865 21
Columbia county for Adams county	324 07
Columbia county for Juneau county	443 26
Columbia county for Jackson county	63 00
Columbia county for Marquette county	164 28
Columbia county for Marathon county	60 33
Dane county for its own insane	5,184 43
Dane county for Racine county	1,153 57
Dane county for Waukesha county	2,758 26
Dane county for Pierce county	1,103 28
Dane county for Sauk county	1,134 80
Dane county for Buffalo county	163 33
Dodge county for its own insane	5,658 21
Dodge county for Oconto county	986 77
Dodge county for Outagamie county	3,147 30
Dodge county for Shawano county	329 75
Fond du Lac county for its own insane	2,482 62
Grant county for its own insane	3,076 93
Grant county for La Crosse county	3,212 93
Grant county for Crawford county	926 01
Grant county for Iowa county	1,204 45
Grant county for LaFayette county	508 32
Green county for its own insane	3,132 71
Jefferson county for its own insane	4,026 00
Jefferson county for Burnett county	1,125 75
Jefferson county for Juneau county	2,113 28
Jefferson county for La Crosse County	313 39
Manitowoc county for its own insane	4,510 07
Manitowoc county for Calumet county	496 44
Manitowoc county for Kewaunee county	44 57
Manitowoc county for Ozaukee county	1,362 16
Manitowoc county for Marathon county	730 11
Rock county for its own insane	4,167 00
Rock county for Dunn county	837 97
Rock county for Kenosha county	1,820 56
Sheboygan county for its own insane	4,664 64
Sheboygan county for Dunn county	686 37
Sheboygan county for Washington county	165 97
Sheboygan county for Chippewa county	957 61
Walworth county for its own insane	3,458 86
Walworth county for Richland county	489 82
Walworth county for Pepin county	393 28
Walworth county for La Crosse county	100 85
Walworth county for Chippewa	330 20
Walworth county for Crawford county	606 74
Winnebago county for its own insane	4,357 36
Winnebago county for Racine county	1,781 19
Winnebago county for Portage county	163 71
Total	\$85,584 32

Of the above, the following sums, under chapter 233, laws of 1881, were to be collected from the several counties named below, as a special state

General Report of the Board.

tax, being the several amounts that would have been similarly collected for the same insane at a state hospital, and paid to the counties keeping insane for them.

Oconto county to Brown county.....	\$704 63
Oconto county to Dodge county.....	517 49
Adams county to Columbia county.....	167 64
Juneau county to Columbia county.....	234 33
Juneau county to Jefferson county.....	1,084 93
Jackson county to Columbia county.....	34 50
Marquette county to Columbia county.....	86 06
Marathon county to Columbia county.....	31 62
Racine county to Dane county.....	609 07
Racine county to Winnebago county.....	924 27
Waukesha county to Dane county.....	1,428 62
Pierce county to Dane county.....	582 27
Sauk county to Dane county.....	587 30
Buffalo county to Dane county.....	79 11
Outagamie county to Dodge county.....	1,677 80
Shawano county to Dodge county.....	173 33
La Crosse county to Grant county.....	1,764 36
La Crosse county to Jefferson county.....	107 82
La Crosse county to Walworth county.....	51 35
Crawford county to Grant county.....	485 87
Crawford county to Walworth county.....	301 47
Iowa county to Grant county.....	659 88
La Fayette county to Grant county.....	273 68
Burnett county to Jefferson county.....	578 25
Calumet county to Manitowoc county.....	726 42
Kewaunee county to Manitowoc county.....	22 29
Ozaukee county to Manitowoc county.....	695 09
Marathon county to Manitowoc county.....	419 43
Dunn county to Rock county.....	441 76
Dunn county to Sheboygan county.....	367 73
Kenosha county to Rock county.....	960 21
Washington county to Sheboygan county.....	87 76
Chippewa county to Sheboygan county.....	521 26
Chippewa county to Walworth county.....	168 20
Richland county to Walworth county.....	252 61
Pepin county to Walworth county.....	202 79
Portage county to Winnebago county.....	85 50
Total	\$18,093 70

And a net cost to the state treasury of..... \$67,500 62

October 13, 1886. It was voted that a copy of each bill for the chronic insane kept by another county, be sent to the county taxed for their support.

October 13, 1886. The Secretary was directed to inquire into the legal power of this board in reference to the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.

November 26, 1886. The newspaper charges against the management of the Rock County Asylum, and the results of some inquiries made by Mr.

General Report of the Board.

Giles and Secretary Wright, were considered, which established on *ex parte* testimony that insane patients had been subjected to cruel and abusive treatment. The matter was referred to the President and he was authorized to visit the institution and in case he found the facts correct, to notify the county officials that no accounts will be audited till they can satisfy us that the charges are groundless or that a change has been made in the management.

November 26, 1886. Reports were made by various members of meetings held with several county boards, especially that Waupaca county had voted a county asylum to be located near Waupaca, with a capacity of 100, and at a cost of \$30,000, and that Green county had voted an addition for 60 more inmates at a cost of \$15,000.

November 26, 1886. A letter written by the Secretary to the Insane Asylum Commission, of New York, in response to their request, was adopted by the Board, and a copy directed to be also sent to the Commission in Minnesota.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

For the year ending September 30, 1885:

A. E. Elmore, President, per diem and traveling expenses.....	\$1,445 87
H. H. Giles, per diem and traveling expenses.....	703 99
J. H. Vivian, per diem and traveling expenses.....	549 42
Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks, per diem and traveling expenses.....	349 75
W. W. Reed, per diem and traveling expenses.....	306 91
A. O. Wright, Secretary, salary.....	1,500 00
A. O. Wright, Secretary, expenses.....	554 05
Expenses of visitors to county asylums.....	103 40
200 copies National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	150 00
Clerical work.....	126 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,788 89

For the year ending September 30, 1886:

A. E. Elmore, President, per diem and traveling expenses.....	\$2,102 68
H. H. Giles, per diem and traveling expenses.....	820 48
J. H. Vivian, per diem and traveling expenses.....	329 84
Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks, per diem and traveling expenses.....	494 30
W. W. Reed, per diem and traveling expenses.....	396 28
A. O. Wright, Secretary, salary.....	1,500 00
A. O. Wright, Secretary, expenses.....	468 59
200 copies National Conference of Charities and Corrections..	172 50
Clerical work	90 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,374 67

General Report of the Board.

During the biennial period the National Conference of Charities and Corrections has held two sessions, at Washington, D. C., and St. Paul, Minn. Many delegates from Wisconsin were in attendance at both conferences. We regret that our space does not allow us to give an abstract of the proceedings of these very interesting and largely attended meetings. Wisconsin was again honored in the choice of a president for the next conference to be held at Omaha, Neb., in the person of Hon. H. H. Giles.

The State Conference of Charities and Corrections has held a session each of the two years at Madison, and has had valuable papers and discussions. We ask that its proceedings be published by the state, and that counties pay the expense of public officers to attend its sessions.

The detailed report which follows gives a more or less full account of each institution under our supervision. Much fuller reports have been made to the board from time to time by those who have visited each institution, which have been condensed or omitted in order to reduce the size of the volume, but we have aimed not to omit anything which was distinctive or peculiar in any way.

The detailed statistics of the several state institutions and their comparison are omitted from our report because given in the report of the State Board of Supervision and in the report of the institution. The detailed statistics of the three semi-state institutions, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum and of the Milwaukee House of Correction, are omitted because entered in their several reports. All of these reports will doubtless be sent on application to the several institutions. The detailed statistics of the private benevolent institutions are not given, because so many of them either fail to report or report so inadequately as to make the statistics nearly worthless. A few of these institutions, are however, conspicuous by the promptness and accuracy of the reports.

General Report of the Board.

The detailed report which follows is arranged under the following heads:

PART I.—INSANITY.

PART II.—CRIME.

PART III.—PAUPERISM.

PART IV.—PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

PART V.—DEFECTIVE SENSES.

PART VI.—APPENDIX.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. REED,

ANDREW E. ELMORE,

JOHN H. VIVIAN,

H. H. GILES,

ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS.

A. O. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

PART I.

INSANITY.

INSANITY.

The most important of the subjects committed to our supervision is that of insanity, both from the nature of the subject itself, and from the peculiar powers vested in this board in relation to the chronic insane.

The cost of maintaining the insane forms the largest item of expense to the state for the maintenance of any defective class, and the duty of the state toward the insane is a most responsible and delicate duty.

The insane are guilty of no crime, and deserve pity rather than blame; and yet they must generally be removed from ordinary society and from the responsible duties of life, from association with their families and friends, from the control of their property, and from the enjoyment of life in their own way, and be placed in confinement more or less severe. This is necessary for their own protection, as well as for the protection of society. Most of them must be placed in institutions specially provided for them, a few only can be properly left in their homes.

But if the insane must be kept under guardianship in institutions, it should be the aim of the public to alleviate their confinement as much as possible. Neither the idea of punishment nor that of reformation should enter into their treatment. Recovery from their disease, mental or physical, should be the first aim of their treatment, or if that is not attainable, then an improvement in their mental and physical condition. They should be provided with the ordinary comforts of life, and should be given all the liberty possible, and should be protected, as far as may be, from careless as well as from brutal treatment by those in charge of them.

PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

There are practically two classes of public institutions for

Insanity.

the insane in this state; large hospitals for both acute and chronic insane, and small asylums for the chronic insane alone.

Of the large hospitals there are three; the State Hospital for the Insane, near Madison, with a capacity for 500; the Northern Hospital for the Insane, near Oshkosh, with a capacity for 600; and the Milwaukee County Asylum for the Insane, with a capacity for 255. These institutions have a combined capacity of 1,400.

The following is a list of the small asylums for the chronic insane, with their capacity:

Brown County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	100
Columbia County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	40
Dane County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	100
Dodge County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	100
Fond du Lac County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	30
Grant County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	80
Green County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	40
Jefferson County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	80
Manitowoc County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	100
Rock County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	75
Sheboygan County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	75
Walworth County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	80
Winnebago County Asylum,	-	-	-	-	80
Total,	-	-	-	-	980

Besides these, Iowa county has an asylum nearly completed with a capacity of 100; Sauk county one with a capacity of 50; and Fond du Lac county has a new building nearly completed, with a capacity of 100, to take the place of its inadequate building, which accommodates 30; making a net increase of capacity of 70 in that county, and Grant county has an addition nearly completed for 20 more.

These asylums will all be ready before January, 1887, and will then increase the capacity of the small asylums by 240, or 1,220, in all.

Liberty of the Insane.

The total capacity of all the large and small institutions in the state will then be about 2,600, or enough to accommodate all the insane under public care at present.

This, however, does not allow for the regular increase of the insane, which has thus far been at the rate of one hundred and sixty-seven a year. But other small asylums for the chronic insane will soon be erected, so as to nearly or quite keep pace with this expected increase in the number of the insane. It will hereafter not be necessary, we hope, for any insane persons to be kept in jails or poor-houses or boarded out, in default of better accommodations.

There are three private asylums in the state which add slightly to the above figures. But one of these receives its patients almost wholly from Chicago, and in another, the patients are not strictly insane, but troubled with various nervous diseases.

LIBERTY FOR THE INSANE.

The tendencies of the last few years all over the civilized world have been toward giving larger liberty to the insane. A few years ago it was thought necessary to hold all the insane under very strict discipline to guard against the danger apprehended from a few of them, and to use mechanical restraints or drugs freely, to keep the control of even these. It is now recognized as a fact by the best authority that a much larger liberty can be given to most of the insane, and that for those who must be guarded more closely, personal care may be substituted for opiate drugs or mechanical appliances.

This state is moving in this direction. In our small county asylums for the chronic insane, the amount of mechanical restraint has been very small and opiate drugs are never used as a means of restraint. In ten out of thirteen of them the doors are unlocked during the daytime and the inmates are free to go in and out at their pleasure. Doors opening

Insanity.

into airing courts with high fences are not considered as a part of the open door system.

A large number of the insane in these institutions are on parole, and are allowed to go away from the vicinity of the buildings without attendants.

Recently, and partly in consequence of influences which we have brought to bear, the use of mechanical restraints has been abolished in two of the three principal institutions for the insane, at the State Hospital and at the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, and has been much reduced at the Northern Hospital. We do not understand that in these institutions this abolition of mechanical restraints is absolute and unconditional. But we do understand that the ordinary use of mechanical restraint is abandoned, reserving its use for exceptional cases of great emergency.

With this definition of non-restraint, we are in hearty accord. We are opposed to the regular use of mechanical restraint, but we believe that cases will occasionally arise when its use can only be avoided by some expedient which will be still worse. But we believe that even the occasional use needs to be carefully guarded since there is a constant tendency toward its abuse.

We also believe that non-restraint is easier to carry out in a large institution than in a small one. This arises from the fact that in small institutions having from two to four attendants the temporary loss of a single attendant may sometimes make it impossible to control some unruly inmate with the force at command except by the use of some form of restraint.

But ordinarily a small institution can probably give larger liberty than a large one, at least that seems to be the result thus far.

We enumerate the principal forms of increased liberty:

1. Great reduction of mechanical restraint.
2. Seclusion, that is shutting up in rooms alone, has not increased because of the great reduction of mechanical re-

The Hospitals for the Insane.

straint. This shows that the change is not from one form of restriction upon liberty to another, but a real gain for the liberty of the insane.

3. Chemical restraint, that is the use of opiate drugs, not for good medical reasons, but simply to keep troublesome patients quiet, has never been used in the small asylums for the chronic insane, and is not now frequently used in the large institutions.

4. Open doors, as stated above, are used absolutely in ten of the small asylums, and partially in two of the others out of the thirteen in all.

5. Paroles to trusty patients, that is liberty to go and come as they please, so long as they show that they can be trusted, are given much more freely than formerly in most institutions.

6. Leave of absence is now frequently given to inmates of the small asylums and in fact is the usual probation for patients in these institutions who have apparently recovered before being finally adjudged not insane. It is also used for a class of patients, who have not recovered, but whose relatives wish to try them at home. This is also occasionally used in the large institutions.

We prophesy that within a very few years the system of non-restraint and open doors will be in full operation in all the hospitals and asylums in the state of Wisconsin, and that in place of strong rooms and restraining apparatus, a sufficient number of humane attendants will be substituted.

THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

There are three hospitals for the insane receiving both acute and chronic, the State Hospital, with a capacity of 500, the Northern Hospital, with a capacity of 600, and the Milwaukee County Asylum, with a capacity of 255. The latter is not properly called an asylum, as it receives and treats the acute as well as the chronic insane from Milwaukee County. The State

Insanity.

Hospital and the Northern Hospital receive all the acute insane from the rest of the state, and, in addition, enough chronic insane from each county to make its legal quota.

For this the state is divided into two hospital districts. Milwaukee County belongs to the Northern Hospital district, and several private patients from that county have been sent there. But it is very properly the custom of the county judge, ordinarily, to send their own patients to Milwaukee County Asylum. In a question brought before this board, we decided, by a resolution printed in our proceedings on a previous page, that Milwaukee County belongs to the Northern Hospital district, and that patients from Milwaukee County may be sent there.

The surplus insane above the quota are constantly being sent back to the counties for care, and one important duty of the State Board of Charities and Reform is to arrange for the accommodation of these surplus insane in the county asylums for chronic insane.

Owing to the lack of accommodation up to the present time in the county asylums, we have asked the State Hospital and the Northern Hospital to retain an excess of chronic insane above their proper capacity rather than send the insane back to poorhouses and jails. This is the lesser of two evils, and we are glad to say that the superintendents of the two hospitals and the State Board of Supervision have cordially acquiesced in this policy.

It is proper to say that the phraseology of the law authorizing these county asylums for the chronic insane is such as to forbid our authorizing the building of new ones until the state hospitals and county asylums are full. As the insane are increasing at the rate of over 150 annually in the state and as it takes at least a year to properly build a county asylum, it is obvious that until this law is changed, there must be always a considerable number of insane either overcrowded in the state institutions or else sent back to poorhouses and jails.

State Hospital for the Insane.

We believe, however, that this oversight in the law will be soon amended. In that case, we do not doubt that a sufficient number of county asylums will be built from time to time, to receive all the surplus insane, and thus relieve the overcrowding in the state institutions.

In the Milwaukee County Asylum, which is a semi-state institution, insane from other counties were formerly received, but as the number of insane belonging to Milwaukee county have increased, these have been sent away, until now nearly all the patients belong to Milwaukee county.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution has been managed satisfactorily, during this biennial period.

Some improvements have been made in the buildings and grounds, a water tower has been put up near the building to take the place of the water tanks, and thus relieve the interior walls of the main building from the weight, as well as to throw the water on the roof when needed, which could not be done from tanks in the attic. A front porch has been built to support the heavy iron railing of the center building which was endangering the front walls by its weight.

The steam piping to the female wards has been so increased as to make them much more comfortable than they were before in cold, windy days in winter. A strange neglect, which has been allowed to pass for a quarter of a century, has been remedied. A careful investigation revealed the fact that the heat flues had, many of them, been stopped up with brick and mortar that fell into them, when the building was first erected. Cleaning them out and putting in more fresh air ducts into the basement, has greatly improved the heating and ventilation, and will doubtless stop much of the needless waste of fuel, of which we have so often complained for years. Many minor improvements

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to keep up the building have been made, such as painting inside and outside, laying new floors, etc.

Improvements in the treatment of patients have been introduced upon our repeated suggestion.

The airing courts have been torn down, the crib beds destroyed, and the amount of mechanical restraint greatly reduced, until now it is little or nothing as stated previously. The changes in the direction of increased liberty for patients we most heartily commend.

We have recommended that at least half the wards be placed upon the open door system, but this change has not yet been made, except in the case of one ward. This is the next step in the direction of liberty which should be taken.

The patients are better fed and better clothed than formerly, and in every way the institution is in better shape than it has been for several years.

The following report of a visit made by our secretary to this institution August 12, 1886, gives the details of the changes to the non-restraint system.

About two weeks ago the institution was placed on the non-restraint basis. All mechanical restraint has been abolished. All crib beds have been either burned up or made into ordinary beds. Two or three have been left with the covers taken off for the use of persons inclined to fall out of bed.

All the muffs, straps and other restraining apparatus have been collected and locked up out of the reach of the attendants.

Dr. Buckmaster says there has been no chemical restraint used for a long time. He says there has been no increase of seclusion. He says that in order to accomplish this result he has to provide four additional attendants, one for each of the four wards, in which there were very troublesome patients. About six of the worst patients in each ward who had previously been in restraint frequently, were placed in a small sitting room in each wing, with two attend-

Northern Hospital for the Insane.

ants with each six. These are kept busy taking care of them. The removal of them from the ward makes the other patients more quiet. The extra cost comes to about eighty dollars a month with the board of four attendants, a small expense for a great gain. One man and five women were found secluded. In one of the women's wards the extra attendant had not yet arrived, which increased the number secluded. One ward on the men's side has open doors, and many patients are given the liberty of the grounds on parole.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Since our last report the engine house and laundry destroyed by fire, have been rebuilt and greatly improved.

Recently in consequence of the State Hospital having been placed upon the non-restraint plan of management, the Northern Hospital has also followed the good example, by greatly reducing the amount of restraint.

We recommend that at least half the wards be placed upon the open door system. This we believe to be the next step in the direction of liberty, that should be taken.

We are glad to note that the stories of violence to patients by attendants we were accustomed to hear from this hospital have now pretty much ceased. We ascribe this to the well-known determination of the superintendent to punish attendants guilty of such practices to the extent of the law, instead of merely reprimanding or discharging them.

The food and clothing of the patients has also been improved in this institution, and as far as we know, there is little to criticise in these respects.

We are glad to notice that a female physician has been appointed as one of the assistant physicians in this hospital, the first instance of the kind in the state.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY ASYLUM.

The name of this institution is a misnomer, as it is to all intents a hospital for the acute as well as chronic insane.

Insanity.

It is admirably constructed for that purpose, and is as large as such an institution should be.

The original plan of management, which was appropriate for a semi-state institution, of a board of trustees appointed partly by the governor, and partly by the county board, was defeated by an amendment to the original law, by which the trustees are now all appointed by the governor.

This has given rise to much trouble between the county board, which pays the bills, and the board of trustees.

Difficulties have arisen or might arise on the following points:

1. Shall the board of trustees report to the county board itemized accounts of receipts and expenditures? (Section 604, d, of the revised statutes). As they do report this to the State Board of Charities and Reform annually in writing, and make also a printed report to the governor, in which the accounts are analyzed but not itemized, this is not of so much importance, and has not been insisted on.

2. Shall the board of trustees be held in check by the county board in their expenditures by the power of the purse, the county board appropriating what they think is reasonable for current expenses, as the state legislature does for the state institutions? A threatening conflict on this point was avoided by an extraordinary piece of legislation, requiring the county board to appropriate for current expenses of the institution whatever the trustees should call for within a very wide limit. (Sec. 8, Chapter 233, laws of 1881.)

3. Shall the board of trustees or the county board make permanent improvements in the institution? This point was tested in the courts and decided that the county board could make appropriations for permanent improvements in their discretion, but that the trustees should make the improvements.

4. Shall the board of trustees account to the county treasurer, who is *ex-officio* their treasurer also, for money

Milwaukee County Asylum.

secured from private patients, from sales, etc.? Upon our calling the attention of the board of trustees to this question, they virtually conceded the point by their secretary paying over to the county treasurer several thousand dollars, which had thus been collected and had not been paid over. We do not understand that they have ever formally denied that the money should be turned over, but they had neglected to do so for some years.

By a construction of section 4971, title 7, of the revised statutes, which is doubtless legal, but which was obviously not intended by the legislature which adopted these statutes, a considerable number of congenital idiots have been sent to the Milwaukee County Asylum. Most of these have been transferred to a receptacle for them, connected with the poorhouse and county hospital, which we should be glad to see grow into a regular idiot asylum, under proper legislation.

And still the asylum is overcrowded. It is possible that an effort will be made to enlarge this institution, and we have heard some rumors to that effect. Such an enlargement we should decidedly oppose for several reasons. We consider the regular capacity of this institution—two hundred and fifty—to be as large as any hospital or asylum for the insane should be permitted to be, for reasons we have stated in a previous report; and this overcrowding can be prevented in another way. It is only necessary for the Milwaukee county board of supervisors to erect such buildings as Fond du Lac or Iowa county have just put up for county asylums for the chronic insane, under chapter 233, laws of 1881. In that case there would be a great saving to both the state and county. An addition to the present institution, if done in the same manner as the original building, would be half paid for by the state and half by the county. When built, the cost of maintaining insane in it would be about four dollars a week apiece, if we judge the future by the past, of which

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the state pays \$2.75 and the county the balance. Under the other plan the cost of building would be considerably less, as experience shows, and it would be all borne by the county without asking for state aid. The management would be in the hands of the county board or trustees appointed by them. The cost would be about \$2 a week apiece, of which the state would pay \$1.50.

In the summer of 1885, statements were made to Mr. Giles, a member of our board, which led to a quiet inquiry into the moral character of the superintendent of the institution, by Mr. Giles and the President of this Board, and to his resignation upon their request. This action of theirs was heartily endorsed by the State Board of Charities and Reform at their next meeting. This inquiry, however, developed the fact that some of the trustees of the institution were determined to sustain the superintendent without regard to his character, and that his resignation appeared to be merely to gain time. To defeat the dilatory policy and purify the institution at once, the State Board of Charities and Reform adopted the resolutions printed in our proceedings on a previous page, and sent them to the board of trustees. They were published in the newspapers at the time, but were not furnished to them by the State Board of Charities and Reform. These resolutions were effectual. The superintendent's resignation was at once accepted, and Dr. A. J. Hare was elected superintendent in his place, whose work has been very satisfactory, as far as we can judge.

The general management of the institution under both superintendents has been good, except that during the last few months of the former superintendent's administration the discipline became very lax, and the sanitary condition quite defective.

Very little restraint has ever been used in this institution, and since September 1, 1886, it has been conducted on the non-restraint system, which we cordially commend.

County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.

COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Certain general statements may be made here about all the county asylums for the chronic insane before speaking of each separately. They have all been visited once in each three months, in many cases much oftener than that. In these visits free conference has been held with those in charge of the asylums, and with the county authorities in regard to a multitude of details impossible to report at length. In most cases we have found the utmost willingness to learn from any suggestion made by us, and we in turn have profited from the suggestions made as the result of the practical experience of those in charge. We have taken pains to give every asylum the benefit of any good thing learned in one of them, verbally and by letters. We have also urged superintendents and other officers to visit other asylums, which they have done in many cases. The annual meeting of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections has also helped to bring together those interested in these institutions. By all these means the work of these county asylums has been unified to a large degree.

All the asylums have preserved a scrupulous cleanliness and a careful sanitation. In consequence of this the death rate has been very low, and the amount of sickness very little. The food has always been of good quality and well cooked. Most of it has been raised on the farms by the labor of the insane themselves. Clothing has been warm and comfortable, much of it made and repaired by insane labor. We believe, however, at little or no greater expense, much more taste could be shown in the appearance of the clothing, especially that for the women, and we shall put forth some effort in that direction in the future.

Some of the asylums have paid much attention to house-plants, singing birds, pictures, amusements and the like, while others have done but little in those directions. We

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shall try to induce all to do more in the line of inexpensive adornment and amusement.

A close watch has been kept of the attendants, with a view to prevent the evils that are liable to creep in in that direction if neglected. The effect of the open door system, now in use in most of these asylums, is to compel attendants to rely upon moral influences instead of brute force to control the insane. The consequence of this is to secure a better class of attendants. We believe that the attendants in our county asylums for the chronic insane will compare favorably with the attendants in institutions for the insane anywhere, in intelligence and kindness and skill. As a rule, we think a person of intelligence and humanity, who has never had charge of the insane, will do better than one who has had too much experience in that line previously. The difficulty is not that experience is not valuable here as elsewhere, but the experience has been too much under the restraint system lately in vogue.

Much attention has been paid to the employment of patients. In the case of many of them their labor has enough value to make it an object in that way to keep them employed. But in the case of many others to get work out of them costs more than it comes to. In all cases we have constantly urged that patients be employed, for the sake of the good the employment would do them. Much depends upon the skill and ingenuity of those in charge of the insane, and much upon having work to be done. For this reason we have uniformly urged the need of a large farm and a practical man as superintendent. Not less necessary is it to have a matron who is skillful in finding work for the women and in keeping them at it. A great deal of patience and ingenuity is required to induce some of the insane to do any work. Had we space we could tell many incidents to show how this ingenuity has been exercised in remarkable cases, and the good results to the patients.

In our earlier discussions in relation to these county asy-

County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.

lums for the chronic insane we calculated that they ought to be carried on upon a scale of expenditure of about \$2.00 a week. Most of these asylums however do not cost this sum for current expenses. We have looked carefully into the causes of this low cost of maintenance, and we find that it comes from a true and not a false economy. Large and productive farms, worked mostly by insane labor; fuel cut by insane from woodland owned by the asylum or rented for the purpose of clearing; making or raising everything possible at home, and a careful watch against waste of little things, are the secrets of economy in these institutions, which have reduced the cost below our expectations. There has been no scrimping on food or any of the ordinary necessities or comforts of life. We have been unable to say where there has been any unwise economy.

The question of table service has been carefully watched. In every asylum the inmates, unless sick, all go to the table and eat with knives and forks, including those who had not been allowed to do so at the hospitals. It has required much personal care on the part of those in charge to train some of the insane to orderly habits at table, but that has been regarded as a necessary part of the education of the insane.

The education of the chronic insane is the most important part of their treatment. By education, we do not mean book learning, though even that might be included. But we mean the education of the mental and moral faculties by training to habits of propriety and order, and the education of the mental and physical faculties by training in labor and amusements. These two sorts of education have worked wonders in many cases of insanity. We believe that still more can be done in the future if we can keep the management of these small asylums from falling into mere routine and mechanical forms, which is the danger to all systems after they are well established.

Insanity.

One of the most encouraging features about these small asylums is the fact that experience shows so many persons to be capable of making efficient superintendents and matrons. Among the intelligent farmers and business men of the rural districts of this state there are many of the requisite sagacity, ingenuity, practical sense, skill in governing and financial ability to carry on these institutions. There are men enough to be found to manage them, if care is exercised in selecting them, which we believe will be the case. This is not meant to detract from the value of experience, which is very great, and which is well understood by the local authorities, as the reluctance to change tried superintendents, shows conclusively.

The question is frequently asked us whether there is not a selected class of insane in these county asylums. Our visitors from other states have taken for granted almost universally that there is some system by which the best class of insane are selected for these asylums. This question is a complement to the management of these institutions, because it is based upon the orderly and quiet appearance of the insane in them, as well as the large amount of labor performed in them with so little friction. But the cause of this good appearance of these institutions is not due to any selection of the better workers or the more quiet and harmless class of insane. Our effort has been to have all the chronic insane without exception sent to them, except homicidal cases, and private patients whose friends preferred to have them remain at the state hospitals. We have been able to nearly accomplish this result in the case of patients from the counties which themselves possess asylums. We find on the part of superintendents of county asylums, some reluctance to receive extremely filthy or noisy patients, and on the part of superintendents of state hospitals, some reluctance to give up good workers. In some cases the matter has resulted in a compromise; but the result on the

County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.

whole has been unfavorable to the county asylums. In the case of insane transferred from their own county to another county the difference is still more marked. As each county is entitled to keep in the state hospitals a certain quota of insane, according to its population, those counties which have no asylums are only required to take away from the state hospitals the number in excess of their quota. These are almost invariably selected from those who have been longest in the hospitals who are in many cases far gone in chronic dementia. We do not object to this, but state it as a fact. Others transferred from one county to another are insane who have been completely broken down with neglect in poorhouses or jails and have been transferred to the county asylums by order of this board because not properly cared for. A large portion of these classes are so far gone as to be incapable of work, and perhaps filthy and disorderly. It is the work of the county asylums to train them into better habits, and it is generally done. These statements show that the insane received in county asylums on the whole are rather below the average of insane.

We add to the statements in regard to each county asylum a financial statement which will be of special interest to the people of these counties. Time enough has now elapsed since the law authorizing these institutions was passed to show the financial results, and they are more favorable to the counties than we had anticipated. The economy of their management has thus effected a saving, both to the state and to the counties over the system of exclusive state care of the insane.

There are now over 900 chronic insane in these asylums, aside from a few paid for by their relatives or guardians. The cost to the state of buildings and lands for them upon the scale of those in the two state hospitals, would be about one million dollars, every cent of which has been saved to the state by the system of county asylums for the insane, besides a considerable sum in addition annually for current

Insanity.

expenses in excess of what the state now appropriates to county asylums.

This burden has not been taken from the state treasury to be added to the county treasuries, because the counties are also all of them saving money in the care of their insane, as we shall show. Nor has that economy been made at the expense of humanity in the care of the insane. On the contrary, the insane in county asylums have been as well clothed, fed and lodged, as in the state institutions, and have had more freedom.

In the financial statements given under the head of each asylum on the following pages, we give first the total cost up to Sept. 30, 1886 of the asylum to the county. We include the cost of current expenses since each asylum began operations, and also the cost of all permanent improvements made on account of the asylum. In cases where buildings already existing or lands already owned have been used, we have not charged these to the asylum, but have stated that fact in each case. We have credited the asylums with all money received from the state treasury, including what is received indirectly from other counties by means of a special tax on those counties. We have also credited the asylums with the amount which the inmates would have cost the county in a special tax, had they been kept in a state hospital. In this case we have counted \$1.50 a week, adding an average of 25 cents a week for the clothing bill, which is about the cost in the state hospitals.

We take this occasion, also, to give a somewhat detailed history of each of these small asylums, as it has not been done before. One of the most important features in that history is the change from the old method of county care of the insane to the new method under the stimulus of a state appropriation, and the effective supervision of state authorities.

Brown County Asylum.

BROWN COUNTY ASYLUM.

Brown county had a fine three-story brick building for a poorhouse, heated by steam. A few insane were well taken care of by a good superintendent and matron. The county board had in recent years changed their method of managing pauperism so as to greatly reduce the amount of poor relief, and the number of paupers in the poorhouse had been especially reduced so as to leave room for many more inmates. By agreement with the State Board of Charities and Reform, represented by their president and secretary, a committee of the county board erected a two-story brick cottage. December 19, 1881, the building was accepted by this board. The new building was used for the male insane and a portion of one wing of the main building was set off for the female insane. The system of locked doors was never introduced in this institution. Many of the insane were trusted at work alone, and the management was successful with a small number of inmates.

In the summer of 1884 the president and secretary of this board met with the county board, and arranged with them that the poor house should be made over into an insane asylum by considerable changes, made so as to give large sitting rooms and sleeping rooms, and to guard against fire more effectually. The understanding was that a poorhouse should eventually be erected on the farm, and that meanwhile the male paupers should be placed in the cottage first intended for the male insane, and the female paupers, of whom there were often none, and never more than one or two, should be accommodated in the best ward for insane women.

In the spring of 1885 President Elmore and Mr. Giles, representing the State Board of Charities and Reform, met the county board and arranged with them for a two story brick addition in the rear of the main building, and connected with it by corridors. This building was completed before

Insanity.

the close of 1885, increasing the capacity to one hundred. With the above changes at comparatively small expense Brown county now possesses a very complete and commodious asylum for the insane, and only needs now to provide a separate place for her few paupers.

The management of this institution has always been excellent, and much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Cryan for it.

Besides caring for the chronic insane of its own county, Brown County Asylum has also received chronic insane belonging to Oconto county, and since the close of the statistical year, has also received some from Calumet county.

Following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county, and the total receipts and savings:

EXPENDITURES.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS—

Buildings	\$25,500 00
Furniture	1,500 00
Steam heating.....	1,600 00
	————— \$28,600 00

CURRENT EXPENSES—

For year ending September 30, 1882.....	\$1,774 46
For year ending September 30, 1883	2,825 65
For year ending September 30, 1884.....	4,078 10
For year ending September 30, 1885.....	4,448 39
For year ending September 30, 1886.....	6,420 27
	————— \$19,586 87
Total expenses.....	\$48,186 87

CREDITS.

CASH —

For its own insane, 1882.....	\$1,242 42
For its own insane, 1883.....	1,962 21
For its own insane, 1884.....	2,992 50
For its own insane, 1885.....	3,919 71
For its own insane, 1886.....	4,477 26
For insane from other counties, 1885.....	499 12
For insane from other counties, 1886.....	1,330 35
	————— \$16,423 57

AMOUNTS SAVED —

On its own insane, 1882.....	\$1,449 49
On its own insane, 1883.....	2,289 24
On its own insane, 1884	3,491 25
On its own insane, 1885.....	4,572 99
On its own insane, 1886.....	5,223 47
	————— \$17,026 44

Total credits.....	\$33,450 01
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Columbia County Asylum.

On this basis Brown county, with the increased number of insane who can now be accommodated in the asylum, will pay for all improvements and all current expenses, in about two years more. The asylum is a good investment for the county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Columbia county has for years had a well managed poor-house. The surplus insane who were kept here were fairly well treated, the great difficulty being that they were not given sufficient liberty and occupation.

At the meeting of the county board in November, 1881, on the invitation of the superintendents of the poor, Secretary Wright met with the county board and explained the recently enacted law for the care of chronic insane by counties, and the action taken by the State Board of Charities and Reform under that law. The result was that an appropriation was voted to put up a building, with the understanding that a farm should be purchased as soon as possible in addition to the land on which the poorhouse stood.

A veneered brick building, two stories high, was put up the next summer. While this was in process of construction, President Elmore and Secretary Wright, upon a visit, finding the plan faulty in some respects, required certain changes, which were adopted at a small additional cost. These changes were to substitute associate dormitories for most of the single rooms into which it was proposed to cut up the building, and to substitute iron window sash for the prison bars which were to be used. These changes are now heartily endorsed by the superintendents of the poor, after four years' experience with them. The building is a part of a series of cottages, to be eventually constructed. When these are completed, there will be a cottage for each sex with a capacity of forty, and a center building for a kitchen and dining-room and perhaps also quarters for the overseer and his

Insanity.

family, if it should be thought best for them to move from the poorhouse to the asylum. Meanwhile the women occupy the upper story and the men the lower one. This is an arrangement which we can approve of only as a temporary one. With our present experience we would not now accept veneered brick buildings. The heating and ventilation of the building is excellent.

This institution was certified to the secretary of state by us January 10, 1883. It has kept all the surplus insane from Columbia county and a few from Juneau, Marquette, Adams and Marathon counties.

The care of the insane has been quite satisfactory to us. They have always gone to the table and eaten with knives and forks. No serious trouble has been found in giving knives and forks even to insane persons who had never been trusted with them at the State Hospital. A good degree of occupation and liberty has always been given here.

In the spring of 1885, in consequence of a visit of Secretary Wright, and in consultation with him, the doors were opened, and this institution has since been conducted upon the open door plan. A fair library is kept here with several periodicals. Amusements are provided freely, and a cheerful spirit seems to prevail.

In the fall of 1885 the county board purchased eighty acres of land and rented another eighty acres with the privilege of purchase. This will give occupation enough for the men in summer.

Much credit is due the superintendents of the poor for their intelligent appreciation of the situation, and for their cordial acceptance of suggestions from this board. Hon. J. Q. Adams especially, who has been superintendent of the poor for over a quarter of a century, deserves great praise for his readiness to adopt new methods and the skill with which he has guided the institution through some trying emergencies.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, who have had charge of the institu-

Columbia County Asylum.

tion from the first, have given a home-like character to it, and have shown much skill in the moral treatment of the insane, as well as in providing occupation in unfavorable circumstances for it. The situation of the institution in a village has not been found to be any serious detriment, as we were at first inclined to fear it might be. No mechanical restraints or seclusion were used during the year 1886. The superintendents claim that the publicity of the situation is a benefit.

This asylum has had a few insane from each of the following counties besides its own, Adams, Jackson, Juneau, Marathon and Marquette.

The financial statement stands as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements —

Building.....	\$5,228 00
Furniture.....	1,500 00
Farm	2,400 00
	<u>\$9,128 00</u>

Current Expenses—

For year ending Sept. 30, 1883.....	\$1,452 00
For year ending Sept. 30, 1884.....	3,705 27
For year ending Sept. 30, 1885.....	3,385 50
For year ending Sept. 30, 1886.....	2,963 02
	<u>11,505 80</u>
Total expenses.....	<u>\$20,633 80</u>

CREDITS.

Cash Receipts —

For care of its own insane for 1883.....	\$1,650 85
For care of its own insane for 1884.....	3,045 25
For insane from other counties, 1884.....	536 81
For its own insane, 1885.....	2,901 30
For insane from other counties, 1885.....	1,050 94
For its own insane, 1886.....	2,865 21
For its own insane, 1886.....	1,054 94
For insane from other counties, 1886.....	<u>\$13,105 30</u>

*Insanity.**Amounts Saved —*

For its own insane for 1883	\$1,925 99
For its own insane for 1884.....	3,552 79
For its own insane for 1885.....	3,386 85
For its own insane for 1886.....	3,342 73
	—————
Total credits.....	\$25,308 86
	—————

On this basis, Columbia county has already more than paid for all expenses of its asylum. The cash receipts from the state treasury have more than paid the current expenses of the institution.

DANE COUNTY ASYLUM.

The change in the treatment of the insane here is as great as anywhere in the state. Some were formerly kept in the second story of the hog pen, now used to store farm machinery. Here a chairman of the county board some sixteen years ago, found an insane man and an insane woman, both stark naked, and covered with filth and flies, strapped to little pallets, in the hottest weather, in a stifling atmosphere and suffering with thirst. A little later, a small "crazy house" of the ordinary type of that class of structures, was built near the poor house, and some yards with high board fences constructed as airing courts. Later, an addition to the poor house, with barred cells, was erected to accommodate the increasing number of the insane sent back from the state hospital.

In consequence of a conversation of Mr. Giles with some members of the Dane county board, that board voted June 18, 1881, to build a county asylum, and appointed a building commission. The plans as prepared provided for single rooms only. At the suggestion of Mr. Giles the plans were modified so as to provide for double bed rooms, and iron sash for the windows instead of prison bars, and the plan was enlarged to accommodate one hundred inmates. Our preferences at this time were expressed very decidedly in

Dane County Asylum.

favor of the cottage plan with only a few single bedrooms and large associate dormitories. The influence of the Kirkbride plan of architecture, as exemplified in the two state hospitals was too strong for us, and the present building was the result, well constructed, and on a good plan, but not the best. The building was opened for inmates, March 24, 1883.

Meanwhile the building commissioners had applied to be permitted to proceed under the law of 1879, under which Milwaukee County Asylum is organized, and their chairman, Capt. Charleton, had made a very vigorous and able contest for that object, lasting all winter. April, 8, 1882, the State Board of Charities and Reform after obtaining the official opinion of the Attorney General, finally refused to accede to the request of the Building Commission, in a memorandum published in our Twelfth Annual Report, (page xix.)

June 5, 1883, the first patients transferred from one county to another under chapter 233, laws of 1881, were transferred by us from the poorhouse in Racine Co., where they were very badly treated, to Dane County Asylum. The county board, then in session, did not understand the meaning of this action, but an explanation from President Elmore and Secretary Wright set everything right, and since then they have been only too glad to receive all the patients from other counties we could send them. Patients have been sent to the asylum from Racine, Sauk, Pierce, Waukesha and Buffalo counties.

September 7, 1883, Mrs. Davidson was appointed matron in charge of the building, Mr. Meyers, the Superintendent, living in the poorhouse, his wife being matron of that institution. This experiment has been a complete success, and shows the capacity of women to manage institutions. Mrs. Davidson is practically Assistant Superintendent, and oversees the management of the male side as well as the female side.

Mr. Meyers is one of the most capable and efficient men in charge of institutions in this state, and we owe much to him

Insanity.

for leading the way in many improvements in the management of county asylums.

There has never been an airing court here; the open-door system has always been in use; the amount of occupation has always been large, and that of restraint small.

The financial results have been remarkable, notwithstanding that the cost of maintenance has been more than it will average in these county asylums, and that there has been a wise liberality displayed in the management. The trustees report for the year ending September 30, 1886, the following financial record:

Dane county from state	\$11,452 24
Dane county from patients.....	351 35
<hr/>	
Earned by the asylum.....	\$11,803 59
Net running expenses	9,178 62
<hr/>	
Earnings above expenses.....	\$2,624 97
Deduct permanent improvements	1,044 06
<hr/>	
Leaves net cash.....	\$1,580 91
Add cost of Dane county insane at \$1.50 per week, on old system	5,139 00
<hr/>	
Leaves profit of asylum to county	\$6,719 91
<hr/>	

Following is the financial statement from the beginning:

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent improvements—

Buildings and heating.....	\$33,080 54
Per diem of commissioners.....	800 16
Furniture.....	1,753 32
Improvements in 1883.....	613 44
Improvements in 1884.....	1,081 16
Improvements in 1885.....	524 98
Improvements in 1886.....	1,044 06
	\$38,897 61

*Dane County Asylum.**Current expenses—*

For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	\$3,780 00
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	8,705 50
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	10,019 06
For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	9,178 62
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	\$31,683 18
	<hr/>
	\$70,580 79

CREDITS.

Cash receipts—

For care of its own insane for the year ending September 30, 1883	\$2,953 50
For care of its own insane for the year ending September 30, 1884	4,450 67
For care of insane from other counties for the year ending September 30, 1883.....	608 79
For care of its own insane for the year ending September 30, 1884	4,311 40
For care of insane from other counties for the year ending September 30, 1885.....	6,570 07
For care of its own insane for the year ending September 30, 1885.....	4,978 91
For care of its own insane for the year ending September 30, 1886	5,184 43
For care of insane from other counties for the year ending September 30, 1886.....	6,313 24
	<hr/>
	\$35,871 01

Amounts Saved—

On its own insane for the year 1883.....	\$3,445 76
On its own insane for the year 1884.....	5,192 45
On its own insane for the year 1885.....	5,808 73
On its own insane for the year 1886.....	6,048 58
	<hr/>
Total credits to asylum.....	\$20,495 47
	<hr/>
	\$55,866 48

Showing that the asylum will be paid for in three years more or in about ten years from the time it was first projected.

Insanity.

DODGE COUNTY ASYLUM.

Dodge county for many years had had a poorhouse most excellently managed except the insane department.

A few of the best cases of the insane were kept in the poorhouse with the paupers, and were not badly treated. But the most of the insane were kept in two small wooden structures, which were devised with much ingenuity to be perpetual prisons for them.

These pens were fairly well warmed, lighted and ventilated. Each insane person had a cell with wooden bars in front, and a privy hole in each cell, which could not have been much used because most of the insane were bedded down with straw like cattle, which was cleaned out frequently with a pitchfork.

A few had beds or bunks. Originally several were allowed to remain naked in consequence of tearing their clothes; but for many years the remonstrances of the State Board of Charities and Reform had induced the authorities to clothe the poor creatures, as well as to build an airing court for them, which was used in good weather. A few additional insane overflowed into cells barred off in the second story of the wash house.

Our secretary met with the county board of Dodge county at their annual meeting in November, 1881, and asked them to put up an asylum costing \$15,000. Instead of that the board voted unanimously to appropriate \$25,000, and more, if necessary, for this purpose.

The building is located on an elevation a few rods west of the poorhouse and on the other side of the railroad track. It is of white brick, two stories high, and corresponds in nearly every particular with the description of a model building given in Secretary Wright's pamphlet herewith appended. It is heated by steam, and lighted by gasoline. Its principal defects are in having no assembly room, and in the steps between the sitting room and dining room.

Dodge County Asylum.

This building was opened May 25, 1883, and was placed in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, by the superintendent, Mr. W. C. Fuller, who, however, had much to do with the management of the insane men. Notwithstanding the change of superintendents January 1, 1886, by which Mr. Samuel Rudolph came in charge of the poorhouse and asylum, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins were very wisely retained in the asylum with their skilled employes.

Of the management of the asylum, the following are salient points, besides the general good spirit always shown by the inmates, a sure sign of good treatment. The filthy insane, brought up from the prison pens back of the poorhouse, were cured of their bad habits by a new atmosphere of cleanliness and kindness and appeals to their self-respect. The only cases of filthiness since have been unavoidable for medical reasons. Flowers and birds and pictures have enlivened the sitting rooms. A fine grove near the poorhouse has been used for a daily resort in good weather, where the insane can be seen enjoying themselves by the passengers on the trains that pass near them.

Good music is frequently given on the organ by an insane inmate. Fancy work has been taught to several women who knew nothing of it before. One especially, a German farm laborer, has taken a prize at the county fair for her really very superior fancy work which she has learned here. A man who was considered very dangerous at the hospital, now takes the entire charge of a paralyzed man, and does it of his own accord. Mr. Mahoney, the chief attendant, though not a large or strong man, governs him and all the others under his charge by his kindness better than they could possibly be controlled by force.

In the summer of 1884 the sleeping room doors were one by one left unlocked all night, and since then the use of a lock on an inside door at night has been rare. But outside doors are locked at night as in ordinary houses. Soon after

Insanity.

the doors of the best wards were opened in the daytime, in the spring of 1886 all doors were opened, and the institution has since been conducted on the complete open door system. These improvements have been made gradually, those in charge feeling their way along till now they have reached the practical limit of liberty. Restraints have very rarely been used here.

More land is needed to give more occupation for the men, who ought to work more than they do. It seems too bad to be obliged to heat with coal, but necessary on account of the distance of woodland, thus depriving the institution of a source of winter work. We hope more land will be bought as soon as any near by is in the market.

Besides keeping its own chronic insane, Dodge county asylum has received insane from Outagamie, Oconto and Shawano counties.

The financial statement is as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements, etc.—

Building.....	\$27,828 00
Extra stone work.....	102 81
Architect's bill.....	1,481 50 \$29,412 31
Steam heating apparatus.....	3,500 00
Gas machine and fixtures.....	900 00
Furniture.....	2,550 00
Lightning rods.....	250 00
Reservoir for sewage.....	221 00
Laundry and cistern.....	1,600 00
Well, hot air engine and building.....	1,327 26
Grading grounds and improvements.....	2,000 00
	—————
	\$41,760 07

Current Expenses —

For year ending September 30, 1883.....	\$2,767 47
For year ending September 30, 1884.....	8,962 04
For year ending September 30, 1885.....	9,986 27
For year ending September 30, 1886.....	10,044 53
	—————
Total expense.....	\$31,760 31
	—————
	\$73,920 88

Grant County Asylum.

CREDITS.

Cash Receipts —

For care of its own insane for the year ending September 30, 1883	\$1,780 71
For care of its own insane for the year ending September 30, 1884.....	5,104 29
For care of its own insane for the year ending September 30, 1885.....	5,450 57
For care of insane from other counties, 1884..	1,717 98
For care of insane from other counties, 1885..	3,478 98
For care of its own insane for 1886.....	5,658 21
For care of insane from other counties for 1886	4,463 82
	————— \$27,654 56

Amounts Saved —

On its own insane for the year 1883.....	\$2,077 49
On its own insane for the year 1884.....	6,048 50
On its own insane for the year 1885.....	6,359 00
On its own insane for the year 1886.....	6,601 24
	————— \$31,086 23
Total credits to asylum.....	\$48,740 79

The account will probably balance in 1892, ten years after opening the asylum.

GRANT COUNTY ASYLUM.

The insane here had been kept in the poorhouse, and had been well treated during the administration of Mr. Showalter. Latterly a number were kept in the jail.

Mr. Giles and Dr. Vivian met with the county board in November, 1881, and it was voted to build an asylum. A solid brick building with slate roof and all partitions of brick, accommodating eighty insane, was constructed. There were some faults in the plan, which was prepared by an architect of little experience. The chief of these were that the kitchen and dining room were in the basement and were altogether too small. Otherwise the building was a very creditable one.

Insanity.

Meanwhile Mr. Showalter had gone out of the poorhouse, a step which we regretted, and an inferior man took his place. The asylum was opened in 1883. Learning that the contract system was still in force in the poorhouse and asylum, after mature consideration, we adopted the following resolutions, July 24, 1883.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Board the contract system, so-called, for the care of county poor, is pernicious in principle and liable to great abuse in practice.

Resolved, That this Board will decline to certify the claims for the care of its own insane, as provided in chapter 233, laws of 1881, from any county that adopts the contract system.

Resolved, That the above resolution stand as rule 12, in the code of rules adopted for the care of the chronic insane by counties, and that it take effect from and after the first day of October next.

November 27, 1883, a committee of the Grant County Board met this Board and arranged for the anticipated change from the contract system for both poorhouse and asylum. March 18, 1885, on a memorial of the county board, an extension of time was granted to change the contract system, owing to the loss of the money appropriated for that purpose in a bank failure. The contractor knowing that his time was short, now tried to make all the money he could by scrimping the inmates and pursuing a systematic course of deception to cover up the wrong. After considerable effort we were able to prove what we suspected, and adopted the following resolution, September 19, 1884:

Resolved, That the care of the paupers and insane upon the county farm of Grant county is not satisfactory to the State Board of Charities and Reform under the present management, and that no accounts for the care of the insane that may accrue from this date will be certified to the secretary of state until such management and care is made satisfactory to the State Board of Charities and Reform, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 233, laws of 1881."

This was adopted at a meeting held at Lancaster, and served on the chairman of the county board. A clause in

Grant County Asylum.

the contract with the overseer allowed it to be broken by the county if proper care was not given the inmates. The contract was cancelled by the proper committee of the county board so far as the asylum was concerned. The contractor held on in the poorhouse until his contract expired, April 1, 1885. A man was put in charge of the asylum temporarily, and April 1, 1885, Mr. Showalter again took charge of both institutions on the public account plan. His management has been very satisfactory. He adopted the open door system and has had practically no restraint, and has secured a large amount of occupation from the insane. The improvement in the appearance of the inmates is very marked.

We are informed that our decided action in relation to the treatment of the insane has largely quieted the opposition to the asylum, which had been very vigorous in this county, partly from local jealousies and partly from distrust of this method of caring for the insane. The people of Grant county, we are told, appreciate the fact that this board intend to defend the rights of the insane by the exercise of all the power given them by the law.

In June, 1886, President Elmore met with the county board, and in consequence of his arguments, and those the previous fall made by Dr. Vivian, the county board voted an addition at a cost of about \$7,000. This provides a kitchen and a large dining room, and additional rooms for the insane, so as to increase the capacity to one hundred, and is constructed upon plans drawn by Mr. Giles.

Insane have been received from La Crosse, Iowa, Crawford and Lafayette counties.

Insanity.

The financial showing is as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements in 1883—

Building.....	\$17,328 95
Two furnaces	1,145 00
Cistern, pumps and outhouses	648 27
Picket fences and walk.....	637 68
Furniture.....	666 66
Bath tubs, sinks, piping and tiling.....	232 91
Architect for plans.....	300 00
Expenses of committee.....	398 66

	\$21,351 63

In 1884—

Woodhouse and carpenter shop	\$350 00
Grates to cover registers.....	5 13
Furniture.....	123 55

	\$478 68

In 1885—

Furniture.....	\$519 60
Well and pump	139 75
Ice house	192 11
Painting	134 00

	\$985 46

In 1886—

Building, etc.....	\$8,500 00
Total permanent improvements	\$31,315 77

Current Expenses—

For year ending Sept. 30, 1883	\$2,316 28
For year ending Sept. 30, 1884	4,686 27
For year ending Sept. 30, 1885	6,646 75
For year ending Sept. 30, 1886	7,189 36

	\$20,838 66

Total expenditures.....	\$52,154 43
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Cash Receipts—

For care of its own insane for the year ending ing Sept. 30, 1883.....	\$1,785 46
For care of insane from other counties Sept. 30, 1883	100 30
For care of its own insane year ending Sept. 30, 1884	2,508 85

Grant County Asylum.

For care of insane from other counties Sept. 30,	
1884	2,169 63
For care its own insane Sept. 30, 1885.....	2,957 35
For care of insane from other counties Sept. 30,	
1885	4,345 25
For care of its own insane Sept. 30, 1886.....	3,076 93
For care of insane from other counties Sept. 30,	
1886	5,851 72
	<hr/>
<i>Amounts Saved—</i>	
On its own insane for 1883.....	\$2,083 04
On its own insane for 1884.....	2,926 99
On its own insane for 1885.....	3,456 74
On its own insane for 1886.....	3,589 74
	<hr/>
Total credits.....	\$12,056 41
	<hr/>
	\$31,780 54

Grant county will pay its total investment in about four years more.

GREEN COUNTY ASYLUM.

The insane had been kept in a small, gloomy, cold "crazy house" back of the poorhouse, now turned into an ice house and refrigerator.

This barbarous building was only made tolerable for the insane by the humanity and intelligence of Overseer Whitcomb, who already managed the insane on the principles of liberty and occupation. The poorhouse was one of the best in the state, both in construction and management.

The county board, upon the recommendation of the superintendents of the poor, built an awkwardly arranged but well constructed asylum near the poorhouse, which was opened February 1, 1883. This asylum had no kitchen or dining room of its own, a fact which we regretted at the time, but allowed, owing to the limited appropriation voted by the county board and the pressing need of providing suitable accommodations for the insane.

With our present experience, we should now refuse to approve such buildings.

Insanity.

November 11, 1886, Dr. Vivian and Secretary Wright met with the county board and addressed them upon the need of better accommodations for their insane. The county board voted to put up another cottage for insane and a center building for kitchen, dining room, office, etc., and appropriated \$15,000 for that purpose.

The general plan and location of those buildings had previously been selected by Dr. Vivian and Mr. Giles. With the poorhouse and the original asylum these will form a row of four white brick buildings, fronting eastward, upon a private road running along a slight ridge, and protected on the west by a grove.

When the asylum was first built two airing courts were put up. These have never been used as such, their doors always standing open. They will soon be demolished.

The management of this asylum has always been good, except for the difficulties arising from very bad dining rooms and an awkwardly constructed building. The doors have always been open, and a very large amount of liberty given to the insane.

Occupation has always been provided on a good farm, and in woodland.

Mr. Whitcomb's ingenuity in waking up the dormant faculties of the insane, by personal influence, and training them to labor, is of a very high order. Several recoveries of the insane, worthy to be recorded in the literature of that subject, are due to his patient and ingenious personal work. No insane have been received here except those belonging to Green county, and the institution is now too small to accommodate all these.

The financial statement is as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements—

Building	\$6,390 00
Furniture	1,100 00
	————— \$7,490 00

*Iowa County Asylum.**Current Expenses—*

For year ending September 30, 1883.....	\$1,733 20
For year ending September 30, 1884.....	3,620 00
For year ending September 30, 1885.....	3,537 85
For year ending September 30, 1886.....	3,112 92
	—————
	\$12,003 97
Total expenditures.....	—————
	\$19,493 97
	—————

CREDITS.

Cash Receipts—

For its own insane, September 30, 1883.....	\$1,522 50
For its own insane, September 30, 1884.....	2,791 93
For its own insane, September 30, 1885.....	2,989 29
For its own insane, September 30, 1886.....	3,132 71
	—————
	\$10,436 43

Amounts Saved —

On its own insane for the year 1883.....	\$1,776 40
On its own insane for the year 1884.....	3,257 25
On its own insane for the year 1885.....	3,487 34
On its own insane for the year 1886.....	3,654 83
	—————
	\$12,175 83
Total credit to the asylum.....	—————
	\$22,612 26
	—————

Green county has already more than paid for its total investment thus far.

IOWA COUNTY ASYLUM.

This county has had a very good poor farm, with very poor buildings upon it. The insane have been kept in a two story wooden building, back of the poorhouse, which is a little better than the average old-fashioned "crazy-house," but is not a proper place to keep any human beings.

They were formerly locked up in this building or at best turned out in the yard, with a high board fence which surrounded it. In this building and yard the insane were confined without any separation of sexes.

Secretary Wright called attention to the bad condition of things here, in an article which was published in the newspapers of the county, in October, 1881, as well as in our re-

Insanity.

port for that year. In September, 1882, Mr. Giles and Dr. Vivian visited the poorhouse in company with the county board of supervisors, and called their attention to the need of better accommodation for their insane. The board of supervisors appointed a committee to investigate the matter and to report at an adjourned meeting, but nothing came of it at the time. July 24, 1883, the State Board of Charities and Reform removed the worst cases of insane to Grant County Asylum. Dr. Vivian published a strong letter in the county paper in the spring of 1885, the result of which was to make the erection of a county asylum for the insane an issue in the election of supervisors that spring.

May 27, 1885, Dr. Vivian and Secretary Wright met with the county board, and explained the workings of the county asylum system to them. It was voted to borrow money and build, notwithstanding the heavy railroad debt upon the county. An able building committee was appointed. Some delay was caused by legal questions in relation to the issue of bonds. The plan for the building was drawn by a local architect upon the general plan suggested by the experience of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

This asylum is built on the cottage plan, consisting of three solid brick buildings with all interior walls of brick. Each of the outer buildings contains associate dormitories, single bed rooms, sitting rooms, bath rooms, attendants' rooms and clothes-rooms, for fifty insane persons. The center building contains rooms for the superintendent's family, for guests, and for servants, a general kitchen and dining room, which can also be used as an assembly room, and two hospital rooms. The three buildings are connected by light corridors. There is also a laundry and root cellar back of the center building, and a very complete fire protection is furnished by a railroad tank protected from frost, supplied with water by a windmill, which will throw water by gravity upon the highest point of every building. A hose with pipe connection is in each bath room. The location is on a high

Jefferson County Asylum.

ridge, conspicuous from the railroad, between Dodgeville and Edmonds, having perfect drainage, and being only two miles from a railroad station. We consider this as, on the whole, the most satisfactory construction for a county asylum yet erected in this state.

By careful management of the building committee, the cost of the asylum proper is kept down to about \$28,000. The total cost of asylum, laundry, watertank, furniture, etc., will be about \$35,000.

During the construction of the asylum the few insane in the poorhouse, have done good service as laborers, and full liberty has been given them. The asylum will begin with the system of open doors and non-restraint January 1, 1887.

JEFFERSON COUNTY ASYLUM.

The surplus insane in Jefferson county poorhouse were at one time treated in a very barbarous manner. Members of our board have seen them stretched naked on straw, exposed in pens to the gaze of the curious. Under the kindly management of Mr. and Mrs. Trucks, the insane were treated so much better than in ordinary poorhouses that we dignified this establishment with the rank and pay of a county asylum, notwithstanding the old building for the insane was only tolerable, but far better than the ordinary receptacles for the insane in poorhouses. This we did with the distinct understanding that it was to be only temporarily used, and that new buildings were to be soon constructed.

At the request of Dr. Reed to the county board in November 1881, they voted a new building for the female insane, which was completed the next year at a cost of \$12,000, with a capacity of thirty. As this building was not large enough for all, and the old building spoken of above contrasted too painfully with the new one, the county board determined in the spring of 1884 to put up another similar cottage. The whole of our board met with the county board, and urged them while doing this to add \$6,000 more and put up a kitch-

Insanity.

en, dining-rooms, laundry, etc., between the two cottages, instead of trying to use the inadequate accommodations in the poorhouse. The county board agreed to our wishes, and the result is one of the prettiest and most convenient little asylums for the insane on the cottage plan in the world.

The treatment of the insane has always been kindly, and very little restraint has ever been used here. At our request the amount of occupation for the insane has been much increased with good effects. In the spring of 1886 the airing courts were torn down and the doors were opened at first a few hours each day, and now the complete open-door system is in use here. The table service here is neater than in any other similar institution in the state.

Several of our eastern visitors, this summer, expressed themselves as better pleased with everything here than anywhere else in their visits. Perhaps the success of this institution may be attributed to the fact that Dr. Reed, a member of our board, resides in Jefferson, and is visiting physician to the asylum. We add the following report of the visiting physician to the county board:

As physician to the county asylum for the chronic insane and poor house, I take pleasure in submitting this, my fourth annual report, in compliance with the requirements of your honorable body.

I have made the visits of inspection and reports necessary to secure financial recognition from the state, rendered all medical and surgical services and furnished such medicines as seemed indicated for the relief of the sick, or which, in my judgment, would in any manner contribute to their comfort, and given such general attention to the hygienic condition of the buildings, their surroundings and inmates as properly pertains to my position. Drainage, cleanliness and ventilation of the premises, water supply, food, dress and personal habits of the population, have received the attention their importance demands.

It is a matter of congratulation that the condition of the asylum during the last year has been eminently satisfactory to the board exercising state supervision, the members of which have recommended many of its excellencies to other institutions as worthy of imitation, have conducted the visitor through its neat apartments with pride, and only expressed regret

Jefferson County Asylum.

that more of the insane of the state could not be placed under its excellent care. The general health has been good during the entire year and the mortality very light, only three deaths having occurred in the asylum, and one of them, Jacob Miller, from extreme old age. Of the other two, Mary Minihan, died of psoas abscess, and Victoria Wendel of anaemia. There were also three deaths in the poorhouse, William Krecklow of paralysis, Carl Knorpp of typhoid pneumonia, and Carl Bernhardt of tuberculosis with cardiac complications. The first was extremely old and only received one month before his death, and the two latter, in the last stages of their disease, too late to receive the benefit of care and treatment, the former living seven days and the latter only three after admission. I doubt the economy or humanity of transferring such cases to the poor-house merely to die.

What has been said in former reports in relation to the physical and mental improvements of our inmates, under the salutary effects of non-restraint, light occupation, good sanitation, appropriate nourishment and faithful personal care, may now, after four years' experience, be repeated with emphasis. If there are those who yet believe in the doctrine formerly so universal, "that the chronic insane once consigned to receptacles specially provided for them, but little time would elapse before they would be found sinking mentally and physically, subjected to cruelty, neglect and suffering," I ask them to make a careful inspection of the condition of those in the receptacle you have provided, with confidence they will require no further refutation.

Owing to the National Conference of Charities having been held in St. Paul last summer, our asylum was visited by many persons connected with that organization from other states, including three medical superintendents of state hospitals for the insane, who conceded our care of the chronic insane to be equal to theirs, while others, some of whom are men of the largest experience in supervising this charity and are regarded the very highest authority in this country, assured us that they had never seen the same grade of insane under better care. I regard this as an important admission, one that is flattering to our system and the manner of its execution, when we consider that, in their experience, a per capita expense of three or four times that of ours could not have been unusual. The evidence of these experts is conclusive, that the plausible dogma is not necessarily true, "that if the insane are kept cheaper in our county asylums than in the state hospitals, they are not kept so well." It may be the difference between economy and extravagance in doing the same thing, it may be the difference between the contributions of the insane to their own support, or it may be both. It shows that our county asylum

Insanity.

at least furnishes everything essential to the physical and mental well-being of its inmates, and that our next anxiety is properly for those who foot the bill. It is quite possible to do too much for them and permit them to do too little for themselves, to the detriment of both. It is said, that the capacities and demands of our nature are formed to answer the curse pronounced against Adam; we not only earn our bread by the sweat of our brow, but the labor necessary to procure the bread brings almost all the conditions necessary to useful and comfortable health. County care seeks to offer its subjects the opportunity of paying this tribute to health, comfort and self-support through varied and useful occupation, suited to their capacity and inclination, and the results, considering their number and character, are very gratifying.

I am pleased to note, that there have been no escapes or other inconveniences on account of the absence of so-called "airing courts," referred to in my last report in such uncomplimentary terms, which fully justifies the confidence in the inmates expressed by their removal. That although they were insane, they were human, and needed no menagerie for safe keeping. These "prison pens," bordered, as they always are, by a weary path, so suggestive of the neglect they have rendered possible, are gone to stay, but I could not resist the temptation this opportunity offered of giving them another kick.

The few inmates who have obtained leave of absence since the opening of the asylum are still living quietly at home, and are reported as being more or less helpful to their families. I am inclined, where prudent, to encourage a return of the insane to their homes, as furnishing the most natural and necessary conditions of a tolerable existence, but have received no application from friends who could furnish such a home, during the year, although many of the inmates, if opportunity offered, would make orderly, industrious and appreciative members of a family, provided it had a reliable head, either man or woman. As it is not possible that this seeming want will ever be supplied, to any extent, by relatives or friends, the idea of establishing a home for this class to conform as nearly as possible to that of the ordinary farmer is worthy of consideration. Such homes should be situated in the neighborhood of the asylum, in order to facilitate the selection and transfer of inmates from one to the other as seemed best suited to their condition, would be inexpensive, except the original purchase, and under the present law would soon refund that. In making this suggestion, I do not mean to detract anything from what has been said, in the present and former reports, about the asylum. It is about as good as it can be made, considering the number of inmates and character of the larger portion of them, but as I said in my report

Jefferson County Asylum.

last year, "it is only a compromise between an ideal home and an overgrown hospital," and there is no doubt some such arrangement under our system, for smaller numbers of selected insane, can be made to conform nearer to the essential principles of human nature, where social intercourse, freedom from restraint, the practice of self-reliance, and the performance of daily duties would approach that of ordinary rural life, and where the much praised,—little used therapeutic agent—light and useful employment, is abundant and can be properly dispensed, which cannot be truthfully said of any institution now in existence.

In conclusion, allow me to commend the workers who have done so much for the success of the asylum. The superintendent and his assistants have been untiring in the performance of their obligations. The manner in which they have discharged their responsible and delicate duty toward this unfortunate class may be judged by their present condition, and toward the public by the cost of maintenance. If you find the condition of the insane improved and the burden of their support diminished, they are deserving great credit and proper recognition at your hands.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. REED, M. D., County Physician.

Insane have been sent here from Juneau, Burnett and La Crosse counties. The financial statement is as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements —

Building, contract and extras.....	\$33,618 47
Architect's bills.....	960 12
Stone windows.....	254 00

Steam heating apparatus.....	\$3,275 95
Gas machine and fixtures	594 55
Furnishing.....	1,862 09
Well and cisterns.....	523 70
Sewerage	213 34
Sidewalks, etc.....	150 00

	31 452 22

Current Expenses —

For year ending September 30, 1882.....	\$1,437 18
For year ending September 30, 1883.....	1,910 45
For year ending September 30, 1884.....	3,387 12
For year ending September 30, 1885.....	4,262 81
For year ending September 30, 1886.....	5,757 00

Total expenditures.....	16,754 56

	\$48,206 78

Insanity.

CREDITS.

Cash Receipts —

For care of its own insane, year ending September 30, 1882.....	\$2,113 17
For care of its own insane, year ending September 30, 1883.....	3,017 14
For care of its own insane, year ending September 30, 1884.....	3,960 21
For care of its own insane, year ending September 30, 1885.....	3,905 76
For care of insane from other counties, September 30, 1885.....	1,365 39
For care of its own insane, year ending September 30, 1886.....	4,026 00
For care of insane from other counties, September 30, 1886.....	3,552 42
	<u><u>\$21,940 09</u></u>

Amounts Saved —

On its own insane for 1882	\$2,465 36
On its own insane for 1883	3,521 00
On its own insane for 1884	4,620 33
On its own insane for 1885	4,556 72
On its own insane for 1886	4,697 00
Total	19,860 31
Total credits to asylum.....	<u><u>\$41,800 39</u></u>

The institution will be paid for in about two years more.

MANITOWOC COUNTY ASYLUM.

At a special session of the county board, held in May 1884, it was decided to build the asylum and to locate it in the city of Manitowoc. Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright, of the State Board of Charities and Reform were present and approved of the site and the building plan. The building is of solid brick with all interior walls of brick, three stories high, and will accommodate about one hundred insane. The dining rooms are too small, and we think an addition should be built for that purpose. We are not satisfied to have the third story used for sleeping rooms on account of

Manitowoc County Asylum.

the peculiar danger from fire in an insane asylum. It is located on a sandy ridge, giving a healthful site, and fine view of Lake Michigan. The land set apart for the institution is not enough, and it is probable that additional land will be purchased soon. Considerable work has been done by the insane men in improving the rough and unattractive land first purchased, and getting it into a good state of cultivation.

A part of the insane had previously been kept on contract by the Roman Catholic Religious Association at St. Nazian's with no intentional cruelty, but with management not up to the standard. A part of the insane had also been kept in the jail.

January 16, 1885, the asylum was opened in charge of Mr. Gustav Mueller as superintendent and a board of five trustees elected by the county board. The insane in jail and at St. Nazian's were removed to the asylum and began to improve. For a time the asylum had open doors, but when other insane belonging to the county were returned from the Northern Hospital, the closed door system was adopted, because several of these insane lived in the city of Manitowoc and were inclined to wander down town. In May 1886, as the number had increased by transfer from other counties, two male attendants were employed, thus enabling the superintendent to open the doors on the male side.

Some little defects in the management of the institution, natural where all were new to the work, have been remedied as fast as pointed out. The superintendent has shown an adaptability to this work and a willingness to learn greatly to be commended. His relations with the patients are particularly pleasant and cordial.

The financial statement is as follows:

Insanity.

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements—

Building	\$18,516 64
Land	4,400 00
Heating apparatus.....	2,847 22
Total cost of furniture	2,745 00
Barn and cellar.....	1,200 00
Force pump and boiler.....	233 35
Well and pump.....	36 00
Stables.....	140 00
Farm furnishing, horses, etc.....	1,320 69
Airing courts	200 00
Telephone line	45 00
	—————
	\$31,683 90

Current Expenses—

For year ending Sept. 30, 1885.....	\$6,613 08
For year ending Sept. 30, 1886.....	7,248 75
	—————
Total.....	13,861 83

Cash Receipts—

For care of its own insane for 1885.....	\$2,697 00
For care of its own insane for 1886.....	4,510 07
For care of insane from other counties, 1886....	2,633 28

Amounts Saved—

On its own insane for 1885	3,146 50
'On its own insane for 1886	5,261 75
	—————
Total credits	8,408 25

The institution will be paid for in less than eight years, or in ten years from the time the building was begun.

ROCK COUNTY ASYLUM.

The insane in Rock county poorhouse had been kept in a very fair frame building, one side of the poorhouse, which needed only a few changes to adapt it to our demands. They had been treated with what was for that time, a large measure of humanity, by Mr. Pickett, the superintendent.

Rock County Asylum.

The State Board of Charities and Reform met with the County Board of Rock county, in June 1881, and arranged with them for the erection of another frame cottage on the other side of the poorhouse for female insane. We accepted this because of the general good management of the institution, and because the buildings already erected on the poor-farm were tolerable, and because in starting our system of caring for the chronic insane by counties it was necessary to get some counties to make a start. Rock county was the first to vote an appropriation to build under chapter 233, laws of 1881. It was done, however, with the distinct understanding that this was only a temporary arrangement, and that the poorhouse itself was liable to be removed to some more accessible locality, and with it the county asylum. The new building was not well constructed and needed some changes, which have since been made.

In the spring of 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Pickett, after nineteen years of service in charge of the poorhouse, resigned, and Mr. and Mrs. Conant were elected. Their administration was signalized by the largest amount of occupation for the insane given anywhere in the state.

President Elmore and Secretary Wright, in the summer of 1883, found the steam boiler and the paint and carpenter shops all located together in dangerous proximity to one another in the basement of the building for male insane. They called upon the proper committee of the county board who wished something more than advice, and in consequence the following resolution was adopted by the State Board of Charities and Reform, at their meeting, July 6, 1883:

WHEREAS, The location of the steam boilers and the paint and carpenter shops in the basement of the building used for the male insane in connection with the Rock County poorhouse, is regarded by this board as dangerous to the safety of the inmates of said building; therefore,

Resolved, That the superintendents of the poor of said county be notified to remove said paint and carpenter shops at once, and to remove the boilers to a different locality by the first of October next.

Insanity.

The building committee of the county board at once proceeded to erect a good boiler house across the road from the poorhouse and asylum buildings. The paint and carpenter shops were removed at once.

At the close of 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Conant resigned because an increase of salary was refused, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen were elected by the county board.

In the spring of 1886 the open-door system was attempted and has been successfully carried out ever since.

Rock County for one year tried the experiment of a county agent to make all purchases. Between this and the change of superintendents the accounts have been mixed up so as to make it difficult to get exact reports. The county clerk has kindly aided in disentangling the accounts.

The delay in printing this report enables us to say that, for what seemed to us good reasons, we requested the county board to make a change in the management of this institution at the January meeting.

The following is the financial exhibit as nearly as it can be given:

EXPENDITURES.

Total cost of new building for female insane, Rock county.....	<u>\$11,378 36</u>
 Repairs on all buildings on county farm since and including 1881 to Nov. 1st, 1886—	
Lumber, doors, etc.....	\$1,684 27
Hardware.....	606 55
Carpenters work and material.....	2,904 12
Painting and materials.....	1,775 42
Repairs on flues, machinery, boilers and pipes....	1,520 57
Mason work and materials.....	1,896 73
Other mechanical work and materials.....	317 58
Building boiler house smoke stack and materials.	962 38
Stone.....	77 36
Water supply, wind mills, pipes and tanks.....	912 78
Hose.....	100 00
Inspecting boilers.....	18 00

Rock County Asylum.

Machine supplies.....	\$22 38
Plumbing and materials.....	558 91
Tank and crib	71 33
Cistern.....	80 45
Survey county farm.....	1 25
Refrigerator and window frames.....	121 87
Brick and clay (fire).....	18 00
Screen doors and iron.....	57 43
Castings.....	19 45
Ice House.....	55 35
Miscellaneous permanent improvements.....	503 40
Five fire extinguishers and hose.....	93 15
Globe and valves.....	* 5 25
Freight.....	2 60

Total.....	\$14,291 58

	\$25,169 94
Current expenses for year ending Sept. 30, 1882....	\$2,293 37
Current expenses for year ending Sept. 30, 1883....	3,630 00
Current expenses for year ending Sept. 30, 1884....	4,445 94
Current expenses for year ending Sept. 30, 1885....	6,204 40
Current expenses for year ending Sept. 30, 1886....	8,183 57

	24,757 28

	\$50,527 22
	=====

CREDITS.

Cash Receipts—

For its own insane for 1882	\$2,076 43
For its own insane for 1883.....	3,723 89
For insane from other counties for 1883.....	269 39
For its own insane, 1884.....	3,913 50
For insane from other counties, 1884.....	2,142 90
For its own insane, 1885.....	3,678 86
For insane from other counties, 1885.....	2,824 75
For its own insane, 1886.....	4,167 00
For insane from other counties, 1886.....	2,658 54

	\$35,454 26

*Insanity.**Amounts Saved—*

On its own insane for 1892	\$3,422 50
On its own insane for 1883.....	4,344 53
On its own insane for 1894.....	4,565 75
On its own insane for 1885.....	4,292 00
On its own insane for 1886.....	4,861 50
	————— \$20,486 28
Total credits to asylum	\$45,940 54
	—————

In another year Rock county, on this basis, will have paid for all its expenses on account of the asylum.

SAUK COUNTY ASYLUM.

The insane of Sauk county were kept in a small one story frame building back of the poorhouse, which was most ingeniously constructed upon the theory that perpetual imprisonment, and economy of space and management, were the two essential things for the insane. Narrow cells with grated doors, with openings through which to thrust food, and offensive privy holes in each cell opening directly into vaults, all attested to these controlling ideas. A few good cases remained in the poorhouse with the paupers. But the poorhouse, well built, and well managed, could not endure filthy, or noisy, or disorderly insane, and thrust them into this barbarous prison pen.

In November 1882, Secretary Wright and in November 1883, Mr. Giles appeared before the county board and remonstrated with them on this condition of things. The superintendents of the poor seconded their request, but planned for a cheap remodeling of the "crazy house." Nothing came of it all.

July 24, 1883, the State Board of Charities and Reform, after another visit by Mr. Giles and a conference by him with the superintendents of the poor, ordered the removal of the insane in Sauk county poorhouse to Dane county asylum. Here the condition of these poor demented creatures has greatly improved under good treatment.

Sheboygan County Asylum.

This removal of their insane woke up the people of Sauk county to the need of a county asylum of their own. A delay occurred, owing to a difference of opinion about location, but it was finally decided to locate it on the poor farm. The State Board of Charities and Reform directed a revision of the plans by the building committee, and required a kitchen and a dining-room to be placed in the new building, separate from the pauper kitchen and dining-room. The building is a substantial, solid brick structure for fifty inmates, costing about \$8,000, and will be opened January 1, 1887.

The insane who have been more recently sent back from the State Hospital have not been placed in the "crazy house" and have been given occupation and liberty. We rejoice in this as a specimen of the way in which the insane will doubtless be treated in the new asylum.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY ASYLUM.

There being no county poorhouse, the insane of this county had for several years been kept by a contractor, who furnished a building at Winooski and carried on the business of keeping insane for so much apiece. The contractor dying, his widow finished the contract, and being an enterprising woman, renewed the contract and carried it on for another term of years in her own name. It was not to be expected that a contractor could put up expensive buildings for a short term of years. The building was actually erected twice, being once destroyed by fire. It was a cheap wooden structure, heated by stoves, with a constant liability to fire. It was quite cold in winter, and had no proper separation of sexes, and did not have a sufficient number of attendants. These were evils arising naturally from the sort of contract made. We have not heard of any intentional inhumanity to the insane here, except as stated above.

But many of the citizens of Sheboygan county were not satisfied either with the treatment of the insane or the cost

Insanity.

to the county; and when the law providing county asylums for the insane was passed they began to move in the matter. In the spring of 1881 the county board voted to build an asylum. A committee of the county board met with the State Board of Charities and Reform at their office in Madison, and attempted to secure our consent to their working under the act of 1879, under which Milwaukee county asylum is organized. Failing to do this, the county board proceeded to build under chapter 233, laws of 1881, under which all other county asylums are now carried on.

A very fine site was secured in the limits of the city of Sheboygan, and overlooking Lake Michigan, but too small, having only nineteen acres. A solid brick building was erected with all partitions of brick, and a capacity for fifty at a cost of \$15,000, which was opened for inmates May 5, 1882. In 1885 an addition was placed upon the wing for males to accommodate twenty-five more. In 1886 twenty acres adjoining were purchased.

The original airing courts with high board fences still remain in use, and are thought essential, owing to the situation in the city limits, contrary however to our advice.

The institution has been from the first under the care of the county board, who practically act as a board of trustees. We think it would be wise to adopt the plan of government by a board of trustees elected by the county board.

Mr. A. J. Whiffen has from the first been the superintendent and has done well.

There is not sufficient occupation, owing to the mistake of not having land enough. Upon the request of our secretary, Mr. Whiffen this spring adopted a partial open door system opening the doors some hours each day, with good results. There has been very little restraint in this institution.

Insane have been received from Dunn, Washington and Chippewa counties, nearly all males, thus helping to remove the surplus of male insane in the Northern Hospital.

Sheboygan County Asylum.

The financial showing is as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements—

Cost of land.....	\$3,000 00
Buildings.....	28,196 90
Furniture.....	2,350 00
Unspecified.....	747 12

\$84,344 02

Current Expenses—

For year ending September 30, 1882.....	\$1,415 09
For year ending September 30, 1883.....	4,991 83
For year ending September 30, 1884.....	5,612 70
For year ending September 30, 1885.....	6,666 00
For year ending September 30, 1886.....	8,159 56

\$26,845 18

Total expenditures..... \$61,189 25

CREDITS.

Cash Receipts —

For care of its own insane, September 30, 1882	\$923 14
For care of its own insane, September 30, 1883	3,280 50
For care of its own insane, September 30, 1884	3,845 78
For care of its own insane, September 30, 1885	4,206 36
For care of insane from other counties, 1885.	644 86
For care of its own insane, September 30, 1886	4,664 64
For care of insane from other counties, 1886.	1,809 95

\$19,375 23

Amounts Saved —

On its own insane for 1882	\$1,076 99
On its own insane for 1883	3,827 25
On its own insane for 1884	4,486 74
On its own insane for 1885	4,276 52
On its own insane for 1886	5,442 08

19,109 58

Total credits to asylum..... \$38,484 81

Sheboygan county will probably pay for its investment in about eight years.

Insanity.

WALWORTH COUNTY ASYLUM.

The surplus insane of Walworth county had been for many years well taken care of in an excellently managed poorhouse, living with the paupers and having liberty and occupation.

It was the good results of poorhouse care in this county more than any other in the state, which encouraged us to believe in county care for the chronic insane.

The superintendents of the poor, in conference with the State Board of Charities and Reform, enlarged and fitted up a small brick building already existing, so as to make a very fair building for the male insane, and set apart a wing of the poorhouse for the female insane.

We filed a certificate with the Secretary of State, November 15, 1881, that Walworth county possessed accommodations for the care of its chronic insane. In 1883, Hon. Chas. Dunlap, who with Mrs. Dunlap had shown great intelligence and humanity in their personal care of the insane, resigned as overseer, and was elected superintendent of the poor, which position he still holds. The spirit of his management has been carried out by his successor, Mr. John P. Davis.

In 1884, President Elmore met with the county board and induced them to construct a better building for the male insane. The old building is now used for male paupers. The kitchen and dining room is still in the poorhouse. Owing to the increase of accommodation, insane have been sent to this asylum from Crawford, Richland, Chippewa, Pepin and La Crosse counties, all males, thus helping to relieve the surplus of males in the State Hospital.

This institution has always been carried on upon the open door system, restraints have very rarely been used, and much occupation has been furnished.

The financial showing is as follows:

Walworth County Asylum.

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements—

Cost of male building	\$9,900 00
Furnace	669 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,370 28
Outbuildings and walk.....	121 10
Fitting up old building.....	147 10
	—————
	\$12,207 48

Current Expenses—

For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	\$1,994 52
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	2,343 04
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	2,534 77
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	2,998 20
For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	2,197 98
	—————
	12,068 49
	—————
	\$24,275 97
	—————

CREDITS.

Cash Receipts—

For care of its own insane for 1882.....	\$2,276 36
For care of its own insane for 1883.....	2,723 79
For care of its own insane for 1884.....	2,970 42
For care of its own insane for 1885.....	2,954 57
For care of its own insane for 1886.....	3,458 86
For care of insane from other counties, 1886....	1,919 84
	—————
	\$16,403 77

Amounts Saved—

On its own insane for 1882.....	\$2,655 75
On its own insane for 1883.....	3,177 75
On its own insane for 1884.....	3,465 49
On its own insane for 1885.....	3,447 03
On its own insane for 1886.....	4,035 30
	—————
	16,781 32
	—————
Total credits.....	\$33,185 10
	—————

Walworth county has already much more than paid for its buildings.

Insanity.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY ASYLUM.

The care of the surplus insane in the well-constructed and well-managed poorhouse had been much improved while Mr. Emmons was superintendent, so as to encourage us to place it on the list of certified counties with a few changes. Dr. Vivian and Secretary Wright met with the superintendent and the chairman of the county board and arranged for setting apart one wing for the insane, with separate dining rooms and special attendants. This was done with the understanding that this was to be a temporary arrangement only, and with the expectation that permanent buildings would be eventually constructed for the insane.

November 15, 1881 our certificate was filed with the secretary of state that Winnebago county possessed accommodations for the proper care of its chronic insane.

The accommodations not being sufficient, the county board in November, 1882, voted to build an extension of the wing in which the insane were kept. We did not learn this until late in the winter. Then Secretary Wright met with the building committee and advised against such extension and in favor of a separate building. The committee, however, felt bound by the action of the county board and put on the extension. Though the plan was wrong, the work was well done.

In November, 1885, Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright met with the county board in the court house, and President Elmore and Dr. Reed later met a committee of the county board at the asylum, and discussed plans upon the spot. Cross wings were built in the new wing so as to give more light and air, and we accepted this as a great improvement on what had previously been used for an asylum.

In November, 1886, President Elmore met with the county board at the asylum, and a proposition was made by the county board to purchase more land, and eventually build a

Winnebago County Asylum.

separate poorhouse, and re-arrange the existing poorhouse for an asylum to accommodate one hundred inmates. This proposition is now under consideration by the State Board of Charities and Reform.

Mr. Emmons resigned as superintendent in 1882. Mr. Thomas Hough and his wife have been superintendent and matron ever since.

In June 1882, on our request, the use of crib beds and of cells in the basement were abolished, both of which had been thought necessary.

In 1885, the open door system was adopted at our request, and part of the high board fences have been abolished.

The amount of occupation has been greatly increased, and the amount of restraint greatly diminished, requiring the purchase of additional land to provide work, and causing a noticeable improvement in the condition of the inmates, until now this institution is equal to almost any in its management.

We are not entirely satisfied with the inevitable mixture of paupers and insane in the present buildings, nor with the use of the third story for a few. Otherwise, we have only praise for this institution.

Insane have been received from Racine and Portage counties.

The financial statement is as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent improvements—

Repairs made in 1881.....	\$85 00
New addition in 1883.....	4,621 42
Heating apparatus and furnace.....	515 80
Furniture.....	655 06
Bedding for new addition	187 92
Addition and repairs, 1885	2,843 83
	—————
	\$8,409 02

*Insanity.**Current expenses—*

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1882	\$1,762 53
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1883	1,866 89
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1884	2,976 67
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1885	3,121 53
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1886	4,817 12
	—————
	14,544 74
Total expenditures.....	\$23,953 76
	—————

CREDITS.

Cash receipts—

For care of its own insane, Sept. 30, 1882.....	\$1,798 29
For care of its own insane, Sept. 30, 1883.....	2,265 21
For care of its own insane, Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,984 15
For care of insane from other counties, 1884 ...	149 40
For care of its own insane, Sept. 30, 1885.....	3,518 03
For care of insane from other counties, 1885 ...	160 29
For care of its own insane, 1886	4,357 36
For care of insane from other counties, 1886 ...	1,944 90
	—————
	\$17,176 63

Amounts saved—

On its own insane for 1882.....	\$2,098 00
On its own insane for 1883.....	2,643 74
On its own insane for 1884.....	3,481 51
On its own insane for 1885.....	4,104 37
On its own insane for 1886.....	5,083 59
	—————
	17,410 21
Total credits to the asylum	\$34,587 84
	—————

All actual expenses incurred for buildings and maintenance have already been paid, and a profit of over nine thousand dollars, which ought to help build a good asylum.

The actual cash receipts will in two or three years pay for all expenses.

Private Asylums.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Under a recent law, three private asylums have been established in this state.

OAKWOOD RETREAT.

Mr. Giles reports a visit November 28, 1885, as follows: The Oakwood Retreat at Geneva Lake, was founded for the care and treatment of the insane of the higher class of society, and the association that owns and controls it was organized June 29, 1883. It was opened in May, 1885, under the charge of Dr. O. A. King, formerly assistant physician in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

The grounds consist of forty-eight acres of wooded park, and the site commands a fine view of Lake Geneva, and overlooks the village of Geneva Lake.

But one building has yet been erected although the plan contemplates two others. The building now constructed is a model of architectural beauty and convenience. It will accommodate when fully finished (the attic is being prepared for use) twenty-five patients. The finishing and furnishing are of the best, and in keeping with the character of the building. The floors are of maple and cherry and the doors of butternut.

I was informed that the rates for board and treatment were from fifteen to twenty dollars per week. The institution in all respects impressed me most favorably, as a place of retreat for all those whose mental equilibrium is disturbed. The expense, however, attending treatment in so costly a structure, and with such luxurious furnishings will preclude the larger number of shattered nerves and disturbed intellects from enjoying its benefits, and the man of wealth who will found a "Sanitarium or Retreat" within reach of the pecuniary resources of *the people* will be hailed as a philanthropist and public benefactor.

Eight patients were under treatment at the institution.

Insanity.

THE MILWAUKEE SANITARIUM.

This is on a beautiful location, near the depot at Wauwatosa, and consists of two cottages. Dr. James H. McBride, formerly superintendent of the Milwaukee county asylum, is in charge.

The institution is not designed to be an insane asylum, but a sanitarium for nervous diseases. The charges are about fifteen dollars a week.

We have visited the institution frequently, and have nothing but commendation for it.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS ASYLUM.

This is in charge of the Alexian Brothers, and receives only male insane. It is a comfortable building of an old-fashioned style of architecture, large single rooms and an airing court surrounded by a stone wall.

We have visited it twice, and have found the inmates well fed and well treated on the old-fashioned plan of treatment.

Mechanical restraints and drugs are not relied on. The charges are five dollars a week in ordinary cases.

Small Asylums for the County Insane.

SMALL ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.

By A. O. WRIGHT, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

The following is the result of five years' actual experiment in Wisconsin with county asylums managed by local authorities under close state supervision. Everything here recommended is in actual practice somewhere and most of the recommendations are followed in the Wisconsin county asylums for the chronic insane. They are perfectly feasible anywhere in the hands of officers who believe in the virtues of non-restraint, occupation and moral treatment for the chronic insane.

I. BUILDINGS.

The proper size should be for not less than fifty, nor more than a hundred inmates. An institution for a smaller number than fifty costs too much for construction and for salaries in proportion to the number of inmates. It cannot afford to employ more than one attendant for each sex, which is often inconvenient. A larger number than a hundred is unwieldy, and puts the superintendent too far from the inmates. If there is a larger number to be provided for, separate institutions should be built.

The building should be of solid brick, with an air space in the walls to prevent dampness. All interior walls should be of brick. All doors between separate parts of the building should be metal or metal covered. All plastering should be directly on the wall. The roof should be of slate. The floors should all be deadened, and laid with hard wood. The basement floor should be cemented, or made of concrete.

Insanity.

The basement should not be used for the storage of vegetables, for laundry or for living rooms.

The building should be two stories high. The height of the stories need not be more than ten feet. There should be stairways enough to provide two ways of egress from each part of the building. All stairways should be iron and should be wide, with broad, low steps and hand rails. All outside doors should open outward.

The heating should not be by means of stoves. Steam heating is in some respects preferable to hot air furnaces, if proper ventilation goes with it. Particular attention should be paid to the heating and ventilation, and some one of the several good plans for these should be adopted. Some system of water supply is also needed for daily use and for fire protection. A hose should be kept in each hall ready to throw water on turning a stopcock. These should be so placed that any part of the building can be reached with water within one minute after an alarm of fire is given; to prevent meddling with it at other times, the hose should be placed in a small closet, locked and the keys be held by officers and attendants only.

There should be no bars upon the windows, but iron sash, painted white. Every effort should be made to banish all suggestions of a prison character.

The use of water closets in the building is of doubtful wisdom, as they are so liable to emit sewer gas. It seems to be better to use two-story earth closets, connected with the building by light, open corridors.

The arrangement of the rooms may be upon several different plans. In any plan the single bedrooms should be few in number, and there should be ample and sunny sitting rooms, convenient dining rooms, and an assembly room and work room. About four-fifths of the inmates can occupy associate dormitories. These dormitories should have about 40 square feet floor space for each inmate, arranged so as to be laid off in spaces 8 by 5 feet. Rooms 16 feet wide and

Buildings.

20, 25 and 30 feet long will accommodate 8, 10 and 12 beds each. The sitting rooms should have a floor space of 30 square feet for each inmate. But if the halls are to be used as the only sitting rooms, the spaces should be more than this. Bay windows add greatly to the cheerfulness of the sitting rooms. Dining rooms should have a floor space of about 15 square feet for each inmate. As there is no necessity for separating the sexes at meals, one large dining room, which can be used also as an assembly room, is best.

A hospital room should be provided for each sex, large, sunny and well ventilated.

Rooms for attendants, bath rooms and clothes rooms should be provided in each ward. There should also be two hospital rooms, away from the wards, for the sick, or those who need rest and quiet on account of nervous weakness. There should be provided for the superintendent and his family rooms of moderate size, sufficient for their private use and for keeping guests over night, as well as an office.

Whether the cottage plan or the congregate plan should be followed is of less consequence than that the buildings should be well constructed and convenient. The cottage plan, however, has several advantages that recommend it over the congregate plan.

All buildings should be so placed and planned as to admit sunlight freely. Every room should have the sunshine at some hour of the day.

II. LAND.

A large farm is needed both for economy in maintenance and to furnish occupation for the men. About four acres for each inmate is a fair allowance. All the land wanted should be procured at the beginning, because after purchases cost more and are not always possible at any price. The land should be fertile and adapted to a variety of crops as well as to cattle. If possible, there should also be a suf-

Insanity.

ficiency of woodland in addition to the farm proper, to furnish fuel for the institution and winter employment for the men.

The location should be healthy and easy of access; not less than one mile nor more than three from the outer limits of a city or village having a railroad. Publicity is the best safeguard against abuse. The building site should be slightly elevated, to set off the buildings and to afford good drainage. Land should be left in front and on the sides of the building for a lawn and pleasure ground, and the barns and pig-styes put at a considerable distance back.

Cattle should be kept so as to provide one milch cow for from five to ten inmates. By soiling in summer and ensilage in winter, a much larger number of cattle can be supported on the land than by pasturage and meadow land. More labor will also be provided for the insane, and the value of the farm increased by increased manuring.

III. OFFICERS, ETC.

The institution should be governed by a board of trustees appointed by the local authorities, who should make a full-annual printed report, with a report from the superintendent and the visiting physician.

The trustees should appoint a superintendent and a visiting physician. The superintendent should appoint all other officers and employes, make all purchases, and keep all records and accounts under general rules adopted by the trustees.

Great care should be taken to have the right man for superintendent and the right woman as matron. No consideration of party or sect, or nationality, or residence should be allowed to influence his appointment. He should be a man of energy, intelligence, business capacity, humanity, and power of governing men, and should have some knowledge of farming. His wife should be a good house-keeper, and a woman of like qualities with those named

Occupation and Amusements.

above. If for any reason, she does not take an active part in the management of the asylum, then the superintendent should select some competent woman for matron.

Attendants should be employed at the rate of about one for each twenty insane persons, who should be men and women of intelligence, energy and tact. They should not be afraid of work nor anxious to display their authority. Either the matron or one of the female attendants should be a good dressmaker, and at least one of the attendants should be able to play on the cabinet organ, or some other good musical instrument. The male attendants should be good farm hands, able to lead the men in all kinds of farm work.

A good cook should be employed. A man is often better than a woman for that place. The best facilities for cooking should be furnished.

The visiting physician should be the best physician near by. He should not merely treat cases of diseases but should direct the sanitation of the household, and advise in regard to the treatment of each insane person.

IV. OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

Occupation is nature's medicine. Idleness is not good for the insane any more than for the sane. Occupation should be provided for all the insane possible, whether the occupation has a pecuniary value or not. The exceptions will be those disabled by sickness or old age, the extremely demented, and those whose delusions are such as to forbid work. Tact and patience will secure some work from many even of these. The experience in Wisconsin shows that over three-fourths of the chronic insane can be furnished occupation of some sort.

The following work can be expected of the chronic insane under proper leadership: All the housework, including the washing, sewing, knitting, mending, and care of rooms, all the chores about the house and barn, all the cutting and piling of wood, all the farm work, all the work in a large vegetable and small-fruit garden, all the grading around

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the buildings, and all the ditching, fencing, etc., on the farm. The difficulty will be, not to find people to do the work, but to provide work enough for the people to do, especially for men in winter.

The secret of true economy is to purchase as little material and hire as little labor as possible. This is also the secret of providing healthful occupation for the insane. The mistake should not be made of purchasing ready-made clothing, stockings, bedding, etc., because they are cheap. It is better to purchase cloth and make it up. If wood can be bought at any reasonable rate, or better still, woodland, it should be used instead of coal, for the sake of providing work for the men in winter. Do not provide machinery to take occupation out of the patients' hands.

Amusements should also be furnished in the shape of indoor and outdoor games, music, dances, picnics, sleigh rides, magic lantern exhibitions, Christmas trees, etc. Pains should be taken to induce the melancholy and the stupid to take an interest in these amusements. A cabinet organ and a player for it should be provided as an unfailing source of entertainment. Stormy days and Sundays when there is less occupation, the insane will be found most troublesome. Music will then be a great help.

Religious services should be held on Sunday if arrangements can be made. The services should be adapted to comfort rather than terrify. Catholic inmates should be given the benefit of Catholic services, if possible.

Reading matter, especially illustrated papers, should be furnished in abundance, but nothing heavy, sensational or morbid.

A display of work done by inmates at the local fair with due credit given to individuals, is a good thing for the inmates, as well as a matter of public interest.

V. LIBERTY.

All the arrangements for the asylum should be for a home instead of a prison. The insane should be managed by

Liberty.

having a sufficient number of attendants, by providing occupation, and by kindly treatment, so as to avoid the use of restraints if possible.

Restraints should only be used in extreme cases, and never without the knowledge and approval of the superintendent himself. A record should always be made of every case of restraint or seclusion in a book kept for that purpose, giving date, name of person restrained or secluded, kind of restraint used, reasons for it, length of time employed, and effect on the insane person.

In many cases, seclusion, that is shutting up in a locked room, warmed and lighted, is best. For this purpose it is well to have the windows of one room for each sex protected by a wire screen, and to have nothing movable in the room.

Mechanical restraint, that is the use of straight jackets, camisoles, leather muffs, leather mittens, crib beds, strapping in chairs, etc., should never be used as a mere convenience to make it easier for the attendants. Even to have this apparatus in the institution at all is a constant temptation to misuse it, and a source of fear to the patients that it will be used. It is better not to have this apparatus at all, but if any is kept in the asylum it should be under the personal charge of the superintendent, and never be entrusted to attendants to use at their discretion.

When an earnest effort is made to avoid the use of both seclusion and mechanical restraint, it is remarkable how little is used. In the county asylums of Wisconsin the average is about one-tenth of one per cent., that is, about one insane person in a thousand is in restraint or seclusion each day. It will be found that the more occupation is provided, the less restraint is needed.

Chemical restraint, so-called, that is the use of opiate drugs merely to keep troublesome patients quiet, should never be used. Such drugs should only be used under the direction of a physician when absolutely necessary to procure sleep, prevent exhaustion, or relieve intense pain.

Insanity.

They are then given as a medicine and not for the purpose of restraint.

With the proper number of attendants it is entirely feasible to dispense with locked doors, and to allow the inmates to go out and in at their own pleasure during the hours of daylight. The only precaution necessary is to have plenty of occupation provided and to require the attendants to know where every patient is every half hour, and to guard against indiscriminate meeting of the sexes.

Airing courts, with high board fences, are not necessary nor desirable, and are too suggestive of prison pens to be allowed. They encourage bad habits in patients and neglect on the part of attendants. Ordinary fences, with watchfulness and kindness are sufficient to prevent the most demented or unruly from straying.

Quite a number of the insane can be trusted to go away from the vicinity of the buildings on parole without an attendant. Many can be trained to do certain regular work each day without being told each day to do it. Some can be trusted to take care of other insane persons, and can be used to advantage in that way. Temporary leave of absence can be granted to some to go home, when the conditions of the home and the patient are both favorable.

Almost complete freedom of correspondence should be allowed. The reasons for interfering with the correspondence of inmates should be very grave to warrant such a step. As a rule, however, the letters of the insane should be read before being sent.

Any reasonable amount of visits from relatives or acquaintances should be allowed, except in cases where such visits are an obvious and great injury to the insane person.

VI. MORAL TREATMENT.

This is difficult to define, but is one of the most important things in the care of the insane. Everything depends upon the kindness, firmness and tact of those in charge of the

Moral Treatment.

insane. Few general rules can be applied, but each case must be treated by itself. The essential thing is not to treat the insane in the mass, but to individualize their treatment as far as possible. This is one of the principal reasons for making the asylums small. The history of all the county asylums of Wisconsin is full of cases benefited by proper care and treatment.

The insane should be listened to patiently. Usually their delusions will not yield to any amount of argument or ridicule, which should not be attempted. The better way is to divert their attention to some subject not connected with their delusions. Much trouble and many fruitless efforts may be required in certain cases before the right chord is struck. The superintendent and matron should not leave the work of waking up the dormant faculties of the insane to subordinates, but should give time and thought to it personally.

Much of this work will necessarily take the form of industrial training. Some most marvellous cures have been effected in the apparently hopeless chronic insane by patient, intelligent training to do one kind of work after another. Something has also been done with a few by teaching games or book knowledge. Something has also been done with many by appealing to their sense of propriety or to their honor. Privileges given on condition of good behavior, good clothes, good food well cooked and plenty of it, pleasant surroundings, kind words, trusts imposed upon them, consultation of their wishes in matters where a choice can be given, liberty and congenial occupation will greatly improve all the chronic insane and cause the recovery of some.

A very important part of this moral treatment is to make the filthy insane cleanly. Besides the means spoken of above, they should be taken to the privy late at night and early in the morning, and at proper times during the day until habits of propriety are established.

The chronic insane are creatures of habit far more than sane people are. By patience and perseverance most of

Insanity.

their bad habits can be eradicated and good habits substituted therefor.

The insane should never be lied to. A promise made to an insane person should be kept as sacredly as one to a sane person. Deception of any kind should not be practiced upon them.

They should not be fretted by teasing, or scolding or threatening. No signs of fear of them should be shown even if felt. The manners of all who deal with them should be natural, unaffected and uniform. Attendants should not be permitted to irritate them, to bully them or to order them around, much less to strike them or quarrel with them. They should not assume that the insane are to blame for their eccentricities, but should treat them as they would sick persons who are out of their head.

In all intercourse with the insane their mental infirmity should be borne with patiently. Bad words and bad behavior from them should not be resented as if they were responsible persons.

New attendants will have to be specially trained in these principles. An occasional meeting of the officers and employes to discuss informally the treatment of the insane will also do the attendants much good.

In all this treatment of the chronic insane it should be remembered that they are people with damaged brains which are more or less capable of being repaired, but that such repairing is a slow process and requires a combination of material and moral conditions which we can supply. If they cannot be cured, they can at least be improved in their mental condition, and treated as the wards of society instead of its enemies.

Census of Insane.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, SEPT. 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	State hospital.	Northern hospital.	Milwaukee Co. asylum.	In other county asylums.	Poor-houses.	Jail's.	Boarded out.	Total.	Proportion to population.
Adams.	4	3		2	2			8	One to 865
Ashland.	6	1	56	1	1			7	2,314
Baron.		20	1					1	1,942
Bayfield.			7					76	3,481
Brown.	14							15	455
Buffalo.	14							10	1,070
Burnett.	8	15			3			18	461
Calumet.	4	24		1				28	981
Chippewa.		13						14	898
Clark.			37		3	1		51	1,102
Columbia.	11							27	585
Crawford.	21			71				102	599
Dane.	31			69				82	573
Dodge.	1	12				1		14	513
Door.		12	1				8	30	1,111
Dunn.	16			11				35	731
Eau Claire.	19	16						35	994
Fond du Lac.		49			32			81	578
Grant.	27			40				67	556
Green.	15			43				58	393
Green Lake.		14				2		16	1,000
Iowa.	2		1	8	22			53	431
Jackson.	16	24		51	1			80	428
Jefferson.	4			15	1			32	532
Juneau.	16			11				23	615
Kenosha.		10					5	15	1,152
Kewaunee.	2			20				46	756
La Crosse.	20			3				29	705
La Fayette.		1						1	5,912
Langlade.		2						2	3,495
Lincoln.		18		56				74	533
Manitowoc.		23						23	1,176
Marathon.		13						13	1,038
Marquette.	9			1				10	949
Milwaukee.		4	275		6			270	673
Monroe.	13				14			19	1,239
Oconto.		4			20	1	8	19	695
Outagamie.		24			9	1		29	671
Ozaukee.		17	2					7	545
Pepin.	7				7	1	1	28	996
Pierce.	18				6			19	705
Polk.	13							19	678
Portage.	1	17			1			19	1,223
Racine.		38	1		7	2		4	769
Richland.	19					5		21	804
Rock.	12	6		51				69	618
St. Croix.	19				1	1	1	21	1,066
Sauk.	26				7	7		40	759
Shawano.	6	1		2				9	1,861
Sheboygan.		19		60			7	85	449
Taylor.		1						1	5,703
Trempealeau.	18				3			23	881
Vernon.	22							25	977
Walworth.	12	8		38				58	479
Washington.	1							1	1,078
Waukesha.		23	1		1	8	1	34	697
Waupaca.		28	2	17				47	662
Waushara.		15				14	2	31	817
Winnebago.		18						13	1,071
Wood.		31			53			84	600
State at large.	42	81						6	2,398
Totals.	508	622	287	780	122	18	33	2,370	One to 660

In the State Hospital one insane person belonging to the state of Minnesota has been omitted; and in the Milwaukee County asylum, one from Minnesota, one from Illinois, one from Dakota and one from the Soldiers Home. The apparent decrease in the ratio of insanity to the population is due to the increase of the population of the state shown by the census of 1885. This cause affects still more those counties in which there is a considerable increase in population, as for example, Milwaukee.

REPORT OF THE

Insanity.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, SEPT. 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	State hospital.	Northern hospital.	Milwaukee Co. asylum.	Chronic asylums.	Poor-houses.	Jail.	Boarded out.	Total.	Population of county.	Ratio of insane to population.
Adams	3	5	2	2	2	1	7	6,921	One to 989	
Ashland	11	1	1	1	1	1	5	6,941	1,388	
Barron	21	54	1	1	1	1	11	13,595	1,236	
Bayfield	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,481	3,431	
Brown	2	15	5	2	1	1	17	36,921	493	
Buffalo	15	24	8	3	1	1	9	16,483	930	
Burnett	1	18	3	1	1	1	22	4,607	512	
Calumet	10	1	40	2	2	1	33	17,667	803	
Chippewa	13	1	77	1	1	1	17	25,133	762	
Clark	41	1	73	1	1	1	28	15,423	907	
Columbia	15	1	77	1	1	1	1	29,855	563	
Crawford	19	1	8	1	1	1	2	16,181	575	
Dane	19	22	8	1	1	1	1	58,400	508	
Dodge	1	1	73	1	1	1	84	46,333	552	
Door	15	1	1	1	1	1	17	15,552	915	
Douglas	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2,704		
Dunn	19	1	1	1	1	1	29	21,951	1,352	
Eau Claire	19	1	1	1	1	1	42	34,789	757	
Florence	54	1	32	1	1	1	1	1,720	828	
Fond du Lac	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	46,8.2	1,720	
Forest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	425	544	
Graut	27	1	40	1	1	1	67	37,277	557	
Green	18	1	45	1	1	1	63	28,071	3.6	
Green Lake	16	1	1	1	1	1	17	16,008	941	
Iowa	24	1	7	2	1	1	54	22,872	424	
Jackson	13	1	1	4	1	1	18	15,902	883	
Jefferson	2	34	53	1	1	1	89	34,256	385	
Juneau	14	1	16	1	1	1	31	17,026	547	
Kenosha	13	1	11	1	1	1	25	14,137	565	
Kewaunee	13	1	1	1	1	1	5	17,278	910	
La Crosse	25	1	25	1	1	1	19	34,791	696	
La Fayette	27	1	3	5	1	1	35	20,467	585	
Langlade	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5,912	2,956	
Lincoln	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	6,989	3,494	
Manitowoc	21	1	63	1	1	1	84	38,692	461	
Marathon	18	1	10	1	1	1	28	27,053	936	
Marinette	17	1	1	1	1	1	17	13,494	794	
Marquette	9	1	1	1	1	1	10	9,487	919	
Milwaukee	3	315	1	1	1	1	318	187,660	590	
Monroe	21	1	5	1	1	1	26	21,549	905	
Oconto	5	1	14	1	1	1	20	13,205	660	
Outagamie	33	1	18	1	1	1	61	35,559	583	
Ozaukee	17	1	12	1	1	1	29	15,797	545	
Pepin	5	1	4	1	1	1	9	6,972	774	
Pierce	17	1	6	1	4	1	28	19,645	702	
Polk	12	1	7	1	4	1	19	12,881	678	
Portage	1	20	1	1	1	1	22	23,248	1,057	
Price	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,071	3,071	
Racine	33	1	18	3	1	1	55	35,398	643	
Richland	16	1	6	1	1	1	22	19,303	877	
Rock	16	1	57	1	1	1	73	42,620	585	
St. Croix	19	1	1	1	1	1	21	22,379	1,066	
Sauk	32	1	9	8	1	1	49	30,359	619	
Sawyer	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2,481		
Shawano	7	1	2	1	1	1	10	16,629	1,663	
Sheboygan	23	1	63	1	1	1	93	38,600	415	
Taylor	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	5,703	1,901	
Trempealeau	20	1	48	1	1	1	26	19,112	735	
Vernon	23	1	7	1	1	1	30	24,423	814	
Walworth	15	1	1	1	1	1	13	27,802	441	
Washburn	2	1	48	1	1	1	2	1,671	885	
Washington	25	1	1	9	1	1	36	28,692	658	
Waukesha	27	3	17	8	1	1	55	31,123	566	
Waupaca	20	1	14	8	1	1	37	25,340	635	
Waushara	9	1	1	1	1	1	9	18,921	1,547	
Winnebago	30	1	58	1	1	1	88	50,395	572	
Wood	8	1	2	1	1	1	12	14,358	1,196	
State at large	47	80	1	1	1	1	127	1,563,4.3	595	
Totals	591	669	321	928	10	16	33	2,610		

One from Dakota in Milwaukee County As, Iam.

Census of Insane.

TABLE III.—Showing the number of insane under public care by counties, for the past six years.

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Adams	8	9	10	8	8	7
Ashland	4	2	2	3	3	5
Barron	4	5	4	6	7	11
Bayfield	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Brown	44	53	63	73	76	75
Buffalo	5	11	12	15	15	17
Burnett	3	4	7	8	10	9
Calumet	17	23	19	19	18	22
Chippewa	11	18	16	20	28	33
Clark	14	11	12	15	14	17
Columbia	40	47	51	57	51	53
Crawford	11	14	18	21	27	28
Dane	89	86	88	91	102	115
Dodge	67	61	74	76	82	84
Door	11	8	10	14	14	17
Douglas	1	1	1	1	.....	2
Dunn	20	21	24	34	30	29
Eau Claire	26	24	25	34	35	42
Florence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fond du Lac	71	63	72	68	81	86
Grant	59	63	65	68	67	67
Green	37	48	45	55	58	63
Green Lake	12	10	9	10	16	17
Iowa	41	43	46	48	53	54
Jackson	13	14	16	21	18	18
Jefferson	58	61	69	75	80	89
Juneau	16	17	19	23	32	31
Kenosha	21	20	23	23	23	25
Kewaunee	12	13	10	13	15	19
La Crosse	37	31	34	39	46	50
La Fayette	25	28	28	28	29	35
Langlade .....	.....	1	1	3	1	2
Lincoln	1	1	1	2	2	2
Manitowoc	61	56	63	66	74	84
Marathon	8	12	12	21	23	28
Marinette	5	9	14	14	13	17
Marquette	9	10	8	11	10	10
Milwaukee	240	27	290	276	279	318
Monroe	21	22	18	17	19	26
Oconto	18	21	22	28	19	20
Outagamie	42	45	41	42	53	61
Ozaukee	19	19	23	23	29	29
Pepin	7	5	15	8	7	9
Pierce	21	19	21	25	28	28
Polk	9	9	12	16	19	19
Portage	14	17	17	18	19	22
Price	37	38	33	45	46	55
Racine	11	14	16	21	24	22
Richland	53	54	71	72	69	73
Rock	13	21	18	22	21	21
St. Croix	25	29	34	37	40	49
Sauk	9	10	8	8	9	10
Shawano	54	63	67	80	86	93
Sheboygan	1	2	2	6	1	3
Taylor	15	22	22	23	23	26
Trempealeau	23	21	27	23	25	30
Vernon	50	54	59	61	58	63
Walworth .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Washburn	37	34	36	31	34	36
Washington	46	54	47	49	47	55
Waukesha	29	30	23	29	31	37
Waupaca	9	9	7	15	13	9
Waushara	54	67	78	70	84	88
Winnebago	10	9	10	9	6	12
Wood	47	52	80	91	123	127
State at large .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,773	1,918	2,075	2,238	2,370	2,610

Insanity.

TABLE IV.—Showing the proportion of insanity to the population, one insane person to each number given in the table for six years.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Adams.....	823	733	674	843	86	989
Ashland.....		779	779	519	2,314	1,388
Barron.....	1,756	1,405	1,756	1,770	1,942	1,236
Bayfield.....	564		564	564	3,431	3,431
Brown.....	715	643	541	497	485	493
Buffalo.....	3,106	1,412	1,294	1,085	1,079	969
Burnett.....	1,647	785	448	394	461	512
Calumet.....	978	732	875	9.9	981	803
Chippewa.....	1,408	811	969	775	898	762
Clark.....	765	974	893	714	1,102	907
Columbia.....	700	597	550	492	585	563
Crawford.....	1,432	1,117	869	745	599	575
Dane.....	598	619	605	585	573	508
Dodge.....	685	718	621	604	513	552
Door.....	1,059	1,456	1,164	831	1,111	915
Douglas.....	655	655	655	655		1,352
Dunn.....	841	801	701	495	731	757
Eau Claire.....	769	883	800	588	994	828
Florence.....						1,720
Fond du Lac.....	660	689	651	689	578	544
Grant.....	641	601	582	557	556	557
Green.....	587	453	483	393	398	366
Green Lake.....	1,207	1,4-8	1,600	905	1,000	941
Iowa.....	576	525	511	492	481	424
Jackson.....	1,022	949	880	683	884	883
Jefferson.....	554	527	466	429	428	385
Juneau.....	974	916	820	677	582	547
Kenosha.....	644	478	589	589	615	565
Kewaunee.....	1,316	2,116	1,580	1,216	1,152	910
La Crosse.....	732	873	796	694	756	696
La Fayette.....	851	759	759	759	705	585
Langlade.....		685	685	228	5,912	2,936
Lincoln.....	2,011	2,011	2,011	1,005	3,495	3,494
Manitowoc.....	605	669	595	568	523	461
Marathon.....	2,140	1,427	1,427	815	1,176	966
Marinette.....	1,786	982	637	637	1,038	794
Marquette.....	990	890	1,113	809	949	919
Milwaukee.....	577	519	478	502	673	590
Monroe.....	1,029	982	1,200	1,271	1,239	905
Oconto.....	547	439	447	602	695	660
Outagamie.....	684	638	700	684	671	583
Ozaukee.....	814	814	672	672	545	545
Pepin.....	889	1,235	415	778	996	774
Pierce.....	845	931	81	709	705	702
Polk.....	1,113	1,113	935	626	678	678
Portage.....	1,266	1,043	1,043	984	1,223	1,057
Price.....						3,071
Racine.....	836	987	987	637	769	643
Richland.....	1,652	1,298	1,186	903	804	877
Rock.....	733	719	746	539	618	555
St. Croix.....	1,458	903	1,053	861	1,066	1,066
Sauk.....	1,149	991	845	776	759	619
Shawano.....	1,152	1,087	1,291	1,291	1,861	1,663
Sheboygan.....	633	513	510	427	449	415
Taylor.....	2,311	1,156	1,156	385	5,703	1,901
Trempealeau.....	1,146	781	781	747	831	735
Vernon.....	1,010	9.8	860	1,010	977	814
Walworth.....	525	486	415	430	479	441
Washington.....		689	651	756	697	658
Waukesha.....	629	536	612	591	663	566
Waupaca.....	723	698	748	723	817	685
Waushara.....	1,410	1,410	1,813	846	1,071	1,547
Winnebago.....	791	628	548	610	600	572
Wood.....	808	998	898	998	2,398	1,196
Average of state.....	742	683	634	590	660	595

Total Cost of Hospitals.

TOTAL COST OF STATE HOSPITAL.

Year.	Permanent Improvements.	Current Expenses.	Total Cost.	Aver'ge No.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
1856 }	\$24,935 33	\$3,875 89	\$28,801 22	7		
1850 }						
1861.....	20,734 24	21,602 18	42,336 42	90	\$240 03	\$4 61
1862.....	23,645 06	23,038 49	50,683 55	117	190 90	3 79
1863.....	7,074 54	31,716 36	38,790 91	162	195 75	3 75
1864.....	3,351 25	35,311 12	38,662 37	187	188 88	3 68
1865.....	4,318 26	47,309 78	51,658 04	179	234 30	5 08
1866.....	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80	181	223 73	4 30
1867.....	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,230 87	185	236 28	4 50
1868.....	65,251 97	46,818 00	112,079 97	203	230 62	4 43
1869.....	35,857 63	71,320 08	107,177 71	310	230 06	4 42
1870.....	15,361 52	50,518 37	95,879 89	362	233 65	4 30
1871.....	18,043 26	76,890 61	94,933 87	359	214 17	4 12
1872.....	19,105 22	86,770 56	105,975 78	355	237 43	4 59
1873.....	31,875 00	87,563 15	119,438 15	339	236 15	5 12
1874.....	20,000 00	86,567 01	96,567 08	337	250 94	4 81
1875.....	34,000 00	98,885 75	132,885 75	364	271 66	5 22
1876.....	28,822 60	101,611 63	130,424 23	334	304 23	5 85
1877.....		95,888 92	95,888 92	370	261 50	5 03
1878.....		95,035 85	95,035 85	380	250 01	4 81
1879.....	32,726 05	102,550 47	135,290 42	425	245 96	4 73
1880.....	57,214 52	141,020 39	198,234 91	550	256 40	4 93
1881.....		129,998 37	129,998 37	566	229 68	4 42
1882.....	2,529 42	95,648 37	98,177 79	469	203 95	3 92
1883.....	21,468 48	93,545 70	118,014 18	476	202 82	3 90
1884.....	175 00	91,722 22	91,897 22	510	179 85	3 46
1885.....	488 30	94,547 11	95,035 41	515	183 59	3 53
1886.....		94,206 59	94,206 59	523	180 13	3 46
	754,201 75	2,021,525 51	2,775,727 26	328	228 39	4 39

TOTAL COST OF NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

Year.	Permanent Improvements.	Current Expenses.	Total Cost.	Aver'ge No. Patients.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
1870.....	\$3,061 46		\$3,061 46			
1871.....	65,119 78		65,119 78			
1872.....	173,891 55		173,891 55			
1873.....	164,927 21	\$33,750 00	198,677 21	70	\$483 14	\$9 27
1874.....	65,712 63	62,551 34	128,263 97	232	335 02	6 44
1875.....	132,958 43	88,628 73	210,582 16	258	336 14	6 46
1876.....	39,861 79	106,945 97	146,807 76	309	267 45	5 14
1877.....	16,500 00	132,174 17	148,674 17	542	243 42	4 68
1878.....	16,019 19	130,795 81	146,819 00	543	240 88	4 61
1879.....	11,783 66	120,278 16	132,066 82	554	219 00	4 20
1880.....	19,026 73	128,489 76	133,783 33	529	212 89	4 35
1881.....		118,741 41	118,741 41	521	227 91	4 38
1882.....	6,537 94	98,160 02	104,697 93	529	185 56	3 57
1883.....	5,806 07	114,735 48	120,541 55	567	202 36	3 89
1884.....	433 47	117,110 52	117,549 99	613	191 04	3 67
1885.....	5,849 80	121,536 58	127,376 38	626	194 15	3 73
1886.....		106,502 85	106,502 85	637	167 19	3 22
	\$718,494 71	\$1,477,399 80	\$2,195,894 51	473	\$223 17	4 33

Insanity.

TABLE OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE.

	For Year ending Sept. 30, '82	For Year ending Sept. 30, '83	For Year ending Sept. 30, '84	For Year ending Sept. 30, '85	For Year ending Sept. 30, '86	Total.
Brown Co.	\$1,242 42	\$1,962 21	\$2,992 50	\$4,418 83	\$5,807 61	\$16,423 57
Columbia Co.	1,650 85	3,580 06	3,952 24	3,930 15	13,103 30	
Dane Co.	2,953 50	8,763 10	11,548 98	11,497 67	31,762 25	
Dodge Co.	1,780 71	6,822 27	8,929 55	10,122 03	27,654 56	
Fond du Lac Co.					2,482 62	2,482 62
Grant Co.	1,885 76	4,078 48	7,302 60	8,928 65	22,795 49	
Green Co.	1,522 50	2,701 98	2,989 29	3,132 71	10,436 43	
Jefferson Co.	2,113 70	3,017 14	3,960 21	5,271 15	21,940 02	
Manitowoc Co.				2,657 00	7,143 35	9,840 35
Rock Co.	2,076 43	3,743 89	6,056 40	6,503 61	6,825 54	25,185 87
Sheboygan Co.	923, 14	3,280 59	3,845 78	4,831 22	6,474 59	19,375 23
Walworth Co.	2,276 86	2,723 79	2,970 42	2,954 57	5,378 72	16,308 86
Winnebago Co.	1,798 29	2,265 21	3,133 55	3,678 32	6,302 26	17,177 63
Totals	\$10,430 34	\$6,766 06	\$49,593 70	\$65,197 36	\$85,594 32	\$37,481 78

OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

COUNTIES.	Trustees.	Superintendent.	Post Office.	Visiting Physician.
Brown	Com. of Co. board	John Cryan	Green Bay.....	Dr. Henry Rhode.
Columbia....	Supts. of poor....	B. Miller.....	Wyocena.....	Dr. Metzler.
Dane.....	C. E. Warner.	J. S. Meyers.....	Verona	Dr. C. K. Jayne.
Dodge.....	C. P. Chapman.	S. Rudolph	Juneau	Dr. W. E. Hallock.
Fond du Lac.	Michael Johnson.		Fond du Lac	Dr. S. S. Bowers.
Grant	S. Rudolph .	(G. A. Wiggins ¹)	Lancaster	Dr. H. Barber.
Green	A. H. Drown	John Bell.....	Monroe	Dr. F. M. Confer.
Iowa.....	Com. of Co. board	R. B. Showalter	Dodgeville.	Dr. Huburt.
Jefferson	Supts. of poor....	R. C. Whitcomb	Jefferson	Dr. W. W. Reed.
Rock.....	Com. of Co. board	E. J. Perkins.		
Manitowoc	O. F. Hacker.	Geo. Trucks.....	Manitowoc	Dr. Luhman.
Sauk	Henry Vits.			
Sheboygan	Henry Goedgen ..	G. Mueller.....		
Walworth	John Carey.			
Winnebago	Peter Johnson.			
	Com. of C. board	Peter Aller.....	Johnst'wn C'nt'r	Dr. W. M. Rockwell
	Supts. of poor....	A. Forbes	Reedsburg.	
	Com. of Co. board	A. J. Whiffen.....	Sheboygan	Dr. A. Clark.
	Supts. of Poor....	John P. Davis	Elkhorn	Dr. W. H. Hurlburt
	Com. of Co. board	Thos. Hough	Winnebago	Dr. W. A. Gordon ²

¹ In immediate charge of asylum.² Post office address, Oshkosh.

*Statistics of County Asylums for Chronic Insane.*STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, FOR
1885.

COUNTIES.	No. at Beginning of Year			No. Received during Year.			Total for Year.			No. disch'g'd Cured.			No. disch'g'd Improved.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown.....	21	18	39	20	13	33	41	31	72	1	...	1	1	...	1
Columbia.....	23	24	47	5	3	8	28	27	55	1	...	1	2	1	3
Dane.....	48	49	97	13	9	22	61	58	119	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dodge.....	50	35	85	7	17	24	57	52	109	...	...	...	1	2	3
Grant.....	32	21	53	12	14	26	44	35	79	...	...	...	1	...	1
Green.....	21	16	37	7	7	14	28	23	51	1	...	1	2	1	3
Jefferson.....	24	26	50	14	16	30	38	42	80	...	...	...	1	1	2
Manitowoc.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	36	63	1	...	1	1	3	4
Rock.....	27	43	70	4	2	6	31	45	76	2	...	2	...	...	...
Sheboygan.....	28	22	50	13	7	20	41	29	70	1	...	1	...	...	...
Walworth.....	17	21	38	3	1	4	20	22	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago.....	21	24	45	7	5	12	28	29	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	312	299	611	105	94	199	444	429	873	8	4	7	10	9	19

COUNTIES.	No. disch'g'd not Imp'v'd.			Number Escaped.			No. absent on Leave.			No. Died.			Total Loss of Population.			No. Remaining Sept. 30 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown.....	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	3	4	1	5	7	1	8	31	30	64
Columbia.....	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	8	4	12	20	23	43
Dane.....	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	3	3	4	7	4	6	10	57	52	109
Dodge.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	7	5	12	50	47	97
Grant.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	5	3	8	39	32	71
Green.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	6	4	10	34	36	70
Jefferson.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	4	5	26	32	58
Manitowoc.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	4	8	27	41	68
Rock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	1	5	37	28	65
Sheboygan.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	18	21	39
Walworth.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	3	3	28	26	54
Totals.....	4	5	9	5	..	5	2	2	29	20	49	52	40	92	392	389	781	

Insanity.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS, 1885 — Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. whose labor equals ordinary labor.			Half or over of ordinary labor.			Less than half.			Number who do not labor.			Number physically disabled.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown	9	8	17	12	11	23	13	11	24	9	6	15			
Columbia	5	6	11	13	10	23	3	8	11				6	6	6
Dane	4	3	7	18	20	38	30	16	46	5	13	18			
Dodge	6	6	12	19	10	29	7	22	29	18	15	33	7	8	15
Grant	29	2	4	15	7	22	18	15	33	4	8	12	2	1	3
Green	3	5	9	8	17	16	6	9	15	4	2	6	4	2	6
Jefferson	5	6	11	6	7	13	13	16	29	10	7	17	5	7	7
Manitowoc	1	2	3	3	6	9	6	4	10	16	20	36	1	2	3
Rock	6	9	15	10	8	18	5	16	21	25	12	37	3	5	3
Sheboygan				4	5	9	8	11	19	8	7	15	5	5	13
Walworth				2	1	3	4	13	9	22	4	11			
Winnebago	1	1	2	1	2	3	20	16	36	7	6	13	2	2	4
Total	28	27	55	100	90	190	151	155	306	109	109	218	38	34	72

COUNTIES.	In restraint constantly.			In restraint one month or more.			Temporarily in restraint.			Never in restraint.			Total days restrained.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown				2	4	6	39	2	66	12	60	60½			
Columbia				1	1	2	27	26	53			12			
Dane				5	7	12	42	21	68	5	61½	11½			
Dodge				4	4	8	53	52	105			21½			
Grant				2	2	4	26	22	49			7			
Green															
Jefferson															
Manitowoc															
Rock							15								
Sheboygan															
Walworth															
Winnebago															
Total				14	13	42	212	202	444	5½	66½	76			

FINANCIAL REPORT OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE FOR 1885.

G-C. & R.

COUNTIES.	Paid Overseer.	Paid Physician.	Wages of Employees.	Total Salaries and Wages.	Paid for Subsist'nce Purchased.	Paid for Fuel Purchased	Paid for Clothing Purchased	Paid for Furniture Purchased.	Paid for ordinary Repairs.	Paid for oth'r ordinary Expenses.
Brown.....	\$375 00	\$100 00	\$444 42	\$919 42	\$1,571 94	\$356 22	\$406 60	\$256 00	\$141 32	\$817 89
Columbia.....	337 50	75 00	915 00	1,337 50	1,365 00	415 50	218 78	124 00	50 00	101 08
Dane.....	635 00	140 00	1,441 44	2,218 44	1,517 12	1,887 00	1,400 32	30 00	2.0 00	3,476 18
Dodge.....	473 00	225 00	2,149 44	2,849 44	2,827 55	1,887 50	269 55	60 82	50 00	2,091 12
Grant.....	125 00	37 50	591 20	853 70	2,166 91	.....	255 43	76 40	10 00	100 68
Green.....	400 00	40 80	576 00	1,016 80	877 15	128 70	503 73	.....	130 25	881 22
Jefferson.....	600 00	75 00	1,028 00	1,703 00	1,500 00	600 00	300 00	.....	159 81	.....
Manitowoc.....	600 00	75 00	672 71	1,317 71	1,414 79	597 70	119 02	2,441 93	40 00	651 93
Rock.....	400 00	100 00	1,710 10	2,210 00	2,383 16	1,075 14	409 72	31 75	344 41	575 56
Sheboygan.....	950 00	100 00	1,183 55	2,233 55	2,825 50	889 00	558 14	237 02	107 70	27 30
Walworth.....	400 00	60 00	430 60	890 00	.....	.....	.....	1,111 68	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	400 00	49 21	963 83	1,418 04	653 15	389 74	301 30	86 20	100 50	288 36
Totals.....	\$5,797 50	\$1,077 51	\$12,112 69	\$18,987 60	\$19,102 27	\$8,176 60	\$4,742 89	\$4,485 79	\$1,337 02	\$9,011 32

COUNTIES.	Total ordinary expenses except salary and wages.	Total Expenses of Asylum.	Rec'd from Sale of Farm Produce.	Rec'd from Sale of other Articles.	Rec'd from Expenses of Inmates.	From all other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Total number weeks Board Furnished.	Average cost per week per capita.
Brown.....	\$3,552 97	\$4,472 39	\$24 00	.....	.....	.....	\$24 00	2,774 34	\$1 61 1/4
Columbia.....	2,274 36	3,601 86	7 50	\$40 00	\$68 85	.....	216 35	2,613	1.67
Dane.....	8,510 62	10,739 06	.....	.....	165 00	\$545 00	710 00	5,496 6.7	1.90
Dodge.....	7,136 83	9,986 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,729	2.11
Grant.....	3,463 12	6,517 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,391	1.87 1/2
Green.....	2,511 05	3,537 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,045	1.73
Jefferson.....	2,559 81	4,633 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,013	1.40
Manitowoc.....	2,515 37	6,613 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,290 93	1,797	1.73
Rock.....	4,819 77	7,029 72	532 77	.....	292 60	.....	825 87	3,583	1.73
Sheboygan.....	4,674 66	6,908 21	.....	.....	242 21	.....	242 21	3,169	2.10
Walworth.....	.....	3,168 35	.....	.....	170 15	.....	170 15	1,972	1.52
Winnebago.....	1,819 26	3,237 30	62 52	.....	52 25	.....	165 77	2,433	1.28
Totals.....	\$43,897 82	\$70,070 31	\$626 79	\$40 00	\$1,091 06	\$545 00	\$7,472 63	37,044	1.89

REPORT OF THE

*Insanity.*STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE FOR
1886.

COUNTIES.

	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			
	No. in the asylum Oct. 1, 1885.	Total.	Total.	No. received during the year.	Total.	Total.	No. received during the year.	Total.	Total.	No. discharged recovered during the year (on re- hearing by County Judge.)	Total.	Total.	No. discharged improved (allowed to go on leave of absence.)	Total.	Total.	No. discharged not im- proved.	Total.	Total.	No. discharged not im- proved.	Total.	Total.	No. discharged not im- proved.	Total.	Total.	No. discharged not im- proved.	Total.		
Brown.....	34	30	64	6	6	72	40	32	72	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbia.....	20	23	43	6	6	56	26	30	56	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dane.....	57	52	109	4	4	116	61	55	116	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dodge.....	50	47	97	9	9	88	59	60	119	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fond du Lac.....	16	16	32	3	3	32	19	16	32	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grant.....	39	32	71	6	6	83	38	38	79	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Green.....	22	21	43	5	4	52	27	25	52	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson.....	34	36	70	11	13	83	47	47	83	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manitowoc.....	26	32	58	36	38	107	62	45	107	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rock.....	28	40	68	4	8	80	32	48	80	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan.....	37	23	65	8	10	75	45	30	75	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walworth.....	18	21	39	32	34	73	50	23	73	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Winnebago.....	28	26	54	17	6	77	45	32	77	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	469	404	873	136	74	210	533	481	1014	3	1	4	14	14	14	28	28	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

COUNTIES.

	No. escaped and not re- turned.			No. died.			Total loss of population during the year.			No. remain- ing in the asyl'm, S'pt 30, 1886.			No. now ab- sent on leave.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown.....	1	1	1	3	2	5	10	5	10	35	27	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia.....	2	1	2	1	1	2	6	5	11	21	26	47	1	1	2	1	1	4
Dane.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	110	14	14	32	1	1	2
Dodge.....	3	2	5	7	10	17	6	10	16	58	50	10	3	3	6	1	1	3
Fond du Lac.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	16	14	14	32	22	22	45	1	1	2
Grant.....	3	1	4	1	4	5	3	1	4	3	3	75	37	37	75	1	1	2
Green.....	1	1	1	1	4	5	4	3	7	23	22	45	1	1	2	1	1	2
Jefferson.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	36	44	80	1	1	2	1	1	2
Manitowoc.....	2	1	2	2	3	5	9	8	17	53	37	90	2	2	4	1	1	3
Rock.....	4	1	5	6	10	16	9	8	17	42	29	71	1	1	2	1	1	2
Sheboygan.....	3	3	6	3	4	7	8	1	9	46	23	69	2	2	4	1	1	2
Walworth.....	4	4	8	7	7	14	7	7	14	38	32	70	12	12	24	7	7	19
Totals.....	1	1	5	29	25	54	56	39	98	486	440	926	12	12	24	7	7	19

Statistics of County Asylums.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1886.—Continued.

REPORT OF THE

Insanity.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	Salaries and Wages.	For Groceries and Provis'ns	For Fuel	For Clothing	For Furni- ture.	For Or- din ary Repairs.	Other Ordin ary Ex- penses.	Total Current Ex- penses.
Brown.....	\$1,909 46	\$2,483 46	\$502 59	\$941 41	\$193 20	\$113 87	\$301 25	\$6,445 24
Columbia.....	1,450 75	1,343 08	181 39	231 74	55 00	100 00	50 00	3,401 97
Dane.....	3,064 00	2,843 58	1,347 77	801 97	31 87	629 66	1,096 88	9,815 68
Dodge.....	3,087 31	3,080 28	1,046 24	509 43	162 75	215 46	1,913 06	10,044 53
Fond du Lac.	1,131 30	445 55	400 00	141 81	.....	120 59	1,238 02	3,467 30
Grant.....	1,771 25	3,559 16	.....	1,400 00	78 95	50 00	300 00	7,189 36
Green.....	1,099 28	1,030 36	450 40	531 23	182 74	428 08	179 24	3,911 33
Jefferson.....	2,125 00	2,000 00	1,150 00	330 50	.....	151 50	.....	5,757 00
Manitowoc.....	2,258 18	2,945 98	652 60	397 88	861 36	.....	.....	9,585 62
Rook.....	2,327 28	2,447 28	912 91	419 37	66 34	1,862 02	702 25	8,737 39
Sheboygan.....	2,533 80	2,932 24	1,027 73	617 47	249 02	191 50	606 80	8,155 56
Walworth.....	1,087 00	542 34	319 47	64 17	40 12	167 67	389 13	2,609 79
Winnebago....	1,845 70	1,194 60	439 41	479 01	58 94	172 93	717 10	4,907 69
	\$25,685 25	\$26,878 83	\$8,435 52	\$6,855 52	\$1,980 29	\$4,233 23	\$7,482 73	\$84,012 36

COUNTIES.	Received from Sale of Farm Pro- ducts and Stock.	Received from Sale of Other Articles.	Received from Ex- penses of In- mates paid by Them- selves or Friends.	Received from all Other Sources.	Total Receipts	Total Num- ber of Board Fur- nished Inmates.	Average Cost of Supprt per Week.
Brown.....	\$34 97	.....	.....	.....	\$24 97	3,402	\$1 88
Columbia.....	.....	\$51 29	\$387 70	.....	438 99	2,310	1 27
Dane.....	300 00	35 00	.....	.....	355 00	5,595	1 68
Dodge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,197 2	1 93
Fond du Lac.	.....	.....	64 79	.....	64 79	1,698 2	2 00
Grant.....	.....	.....	156 29	.....	.....	3,886 1	1 81
Green.....	637 38	.....	161 05	.....	798 43	2,205 1	1 41
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,883	1 50
Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	78 21	.....	78 21	3,749 1	1 93
Rook.....	144 32	.....	403 50	\$6 00	553 82	3,826 3	2 14
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	112 00	1,870 75	1,982 75	3,818	2 10 1/2
Walworth....	139 03	.....	82 80	.....	211 83	2,928 1	.80
Winnebago....	51 59	.....	59 07	.....	110 57	3,567 5	1 33
Totals...	\$1,287 20	\$106 23	\$1,503 41	\$1,876 75	\$4,619 33	45,951 2	1 70

PART II.

CRIME.

CRIME.

In this state we have the following provisions for the punishment or prevention of crime.

1. We have a state prison carried on upon the contract labor system, with a provision for shortening sentences under the "good time law." We have already fully discussed the subject of proposed changes in the organization of the prison.

2. We have for minor offenders a jail in nearly every county in the state, and in Milwaukee county a house of correction. The jails are used as places of detention for persons awaiting trial, who do not give bail, and as places of correction for those convicted of misdemeanors who do not pay a fine. The labor usually possible to secure in jails is merely nominal. We thus have the curious anomaly of the treatment of prisoners after conviction being the same as before conviction.

We also have the queer anomaly of persons frequently asking to be sentenced to imprisonment, in order to obtain food and fire without labor, a fact which in itself is a condemnation of our jail system.

The only practicable way yet suggested to do away with these anomalies is to establish a State House of Correction, to which all persons convicted of misdemeanors should be sentenced. Such an institution should be carried on upon the plan of indeterminate sentences. All sentences should be for one year unless sooner discharged, in the discretion of the managing board. Prisoners should be sent out to some place to work, or to their homes, on leave of absence conditioned on good behavior. This House of Correction should not be expected to make money from the labor of the prisoners, but to save money by decreasing their numbers. With such a prison, tramps would shun this state, as they now do Massachusetts and Connecticut. Such a House

Crime.

of Correction, properly managed, would be a reformatory for inebriates, who now are sentenced for ridiculously short terms, which do not reform and do not seriously deter them.

The jails, as fast as rebuilt, should be constructed on the plan of separation of prisoners, to break up their moral contamination, and incidentally to relieve the clean prisoners from the society of the dirty. It will also make escapes more difficult, and jails less desirable winter quarters for tramps and loafers. We already have two jails upon this plan, and a third is to be built the coming season.

If these suggestions are carried out, our system of prisons when complete, would include:

1. A state prison on the indeterminate sentence plan for hardened criminals.
2. A state reformatory for first offenders to be managed on the plan of the New York State Reformatory.
3. One or more houses of correction for all persons convicted of misdemeanors to which the sentence should be for one year, unless sooner discharged.
4. A jail in each county to be used strictly as a house of detention.
5. Police stations in cities and villages.
6. If it is found that the number of women in the state sentenced for all classes of offences is enough to warrant it, we shall also favor a woman's reformatory.
7. For children under sixteen the industrial schools are ready to do reformatory work, as they will soon be released from their work for neglected children by the new state public school. Such legislation as will enable them to do proper reformatory work for children should be given them.

With the increase of our state in population, and the change from a strictly agricultural state of society, there is a great increase in the amount of crime. It should be our effort to so construct and manage our prisons and reformatories that we may lessen the number of those addicted to crime, either by genuine reformation or by the terrors of

The State Prison.

the law. The plan proposed above is on the basis of the principles agreed to by all the best prison authorities.

We are glad to notice that several counties are taking advantage of the law permitting sheriffs to be paid a salary instead of fees.

We are glad to be able to record also that Milwaukee and Washington counties have adopted the principle of separation of prisoners in the new jails now in process of construction in those counties. In this connection we call attention to the paper on construction and management of jails by our secretary, read at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and published by us as a pamphlet.

THE STATE PRISON.

The two facts of most popular interest concerning our state prison are that it is not self-supporting, and that the labor of the prisoners is contract labor. Some other facts ought to be of interest, that the death rate is very low, that the discipline is mild, and there is no serious effort to instruct prisoners either in book-knowledge, or in handicraft.

The prison is not self-supporting because of two facts, that the prisoners are not overworked and that their numbers are not very great. Self-supporting prisons are made so, as a rule, either by overworking the prisoners or by massing together too large numbers of them in one prison.

The Wisconsin prison has never been self-supporting, either upon the public account or the contract plan of labor.

For some years after the change from the public account to the contract plan, it appeared to be self-supporting, but that was because the capital locked up in manufactured material and evidences of indebtedness of the firms to whom goods had been sold, was gradually released and used as long as it lasted to pay the annual deficit. There was no appropriation called for from the state treasury for several years, but that did not make real self-support.

The contract plan of prison labor has been the subject of

Crime.

much public discussion, and is probably to be abolished soon in this state, as all political parties have declared against it in their platforms.

We have in our last report expressed ourselves against it. We believe that it has some great advantages, which are overbalanced by other great disadvantages. Our prison under this system for the last thirteen years has been an improvement upon what it was before.

The old system of public account labor under an elective prison commissioner was more expensive to the state, and little better for the convicts than the present one of contract labor. If the prison is to be regarded merely as a money making machine for the state, or as a necessary evil which should be made to cost as little as possible, the present system of prison labor is the best system attainable without gross inhumanity to the convicts. But if *men* are of more value to the state than *money*, if it is wise to make our prisons reformatory, then the contract labor system should be abolished, as standing in the way of a thorough reformatory system.

The complaints that come up from manufacturers and their employes against convict contract labor in unfair competition with them deserve attention. It is not good policy for the state, for the sake of a few dollars, to unfairly discriminate against the business of any of its citizens.

The contract plan of labor for convicts has had its day, and has filled its place. It was an improvement upon what preceded it, and as such we have always spoken of it. We believe the time has now come for a change. The real question, and that a difficult one, is to decide what shall be the new plan.

In our preliminary report we have fully discussed the plan of two prisons, based upon improved methods of prison management.

We wish now to recommend an application of the same principles to our present prison.

The State Prison.

We have for many years urged that the sentences of prisoners be made indeterminate, and that their liberation be conditional. We think that the remarks on this subject in our report for 1875 were the first words ever published in this state in favor of this plan of sentencing and liberating prisoners, which has since found several able advocates. We need not repeat what has so often been said before by ourselves and others, upon the necessity of indeterminate sentences and conditional liberation to any true reformatory system. We need only say that the case of habitual criminals should be provided for, so as to protect society from them by holding them in prison for a longer time than those who have been guilty of one crime only. This can be done better and more easily under the plan of indeterminate sentences than under any other plan.

With this plan of indeterminate sentences goes a system of marks. Under our "good time law" this has already been tried in relation to conduct, and has proved its value as an aid to discipline in the prison. It only needs to be extended to progress in studies and in industries, as it is for youths in our industrial schools, to be the system of grading used in those prisons in other states now based on the reformatory method. We already have the principle of indeterminate sentences in practical operation in the state prison.

The popular idea of criminals is that they are pretty much all alike and equally bad, and the present system of management in most prisons tends to make them all alike, by mixing them together without regard to anything but their value as laborers and their obedience to the prison rules. There really are three very different sorts of criminals in our prisons. The first are professional or habitual criminals. These are mostly intelligent and energetic and are rarely reformable. The second sort are persons of average character who have committed some one crime under great temptation. For these to be convicted is punishment enough, and under any system of prison management they

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would become law abiding citizens. The real problem of prison management is with the third class of prisoners, who form a large part of the population of most prisons. They are weak rather than wicked, generally of inferior education and abilities and largely addicted to drunkenness and other vices. They fall into crime or are drawn into it by others, and at last reach the prison. Under proper management the most of these may be made into law-abiding and self-supporting citizens, which is our definition of reformed criminals. Under a bad prison management most of them will fail to be reformed and either become habitual criminals or in some other form become a burden upon society. It is for this class especially that we ask for a reformatory management of our prison. Every man saved to society is worth many thousands of dollars of productive power, and every one saved represents to the public hundreds and thousands of dollars which would otherwise be spent in costs of subsequent convictions, or in board in jails, poor-houses, hospitals, etc., to say nothing of inherited criminality in his children, and its cost to the public. It is a short sighted and unwise parsimony and not a true economy which refuses to use reformatory methods in prison because of their cost.

It should be distinctly understood that the worst prisons are those which cost the least. It does not follow that those which cost the most are best. But here as well as elsewhere things that are too cheap are dear at any price. The best plan of management of our state prison will doubtless cost us more *per capita* than the present plan, but it will be wise economy to adopt it nevertheless.

There are two plans of management between which we must choose, rejecting without argument the proposition that prisoners be kept in idleness, or that they should be worked in chain gangs upon the highways. One of them is the Eastern Pennsylvania plan of keeping prisoners at work with tools and simple machines adapted for separate labor

The State Prison.

in separate cells under the personal supervision and instruction of the officers. There is nothing in this inconsistent with the plan of indeterminate sentences and conditional liberation, and the labor would not come in competition with factory labor as the convict contract labor now does. But our present prison is not constructed for this purpose, the cells are merely sleeping places, they are too small and poorly lighted to be good work rooms and living rooms.

The other plan is that of the Elmira Reformatory in New York, of the Woman's Reformatory at Sherburne, Massachusetts, of the state prisons in Massachusetts and Ohio, substantially that already given for reformatory treatment. This plan can be used in the buildings we now have, with either the public account or the piece-price plan of labor. All this has been said on the supposition of there being but one prison.

A few words are necessary in regard to the prison as it now is. We do not regard the management of the prison as entirely satisfactory. The contractors have practically too much power over the convicts. Theoretically the contract system in this state is very carefully guarded against abuses of prisoners. Actually the prison is too largely controlled by the contractors in the treatment of the men. We do not know of any gross or startling abuses growing out of this; but we have reason to believe that there are many petty annoyances and much injustice to convicts, creating in them a sense of wrong, that impairs the discipline of the prison, and destroys much of the good that might be accomplished even under our present system. This we believe to be almost inseparable from the contract system, and is a strong argument against its continuance.

The chaplain has been studying medicine in Chicago as we noticed in our last report, and graduated last spring. This of course was by permission of the prison authorities, and his work was arranged for in other ways. But it proves one of two things, either a permanent chaplain is not

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needed in the prison, if he can be absent so much and no interest suffer, in which case it is useless to pay \$800 to a Protestant chaplain, or the duty has been greatly neglected for two years past.

A school has been carried on in the prison by the chaplain which we commend. Good as this is however we are not satisfied with it, but ask for a compulsory school in the prison, from which none should be excused, except the old and the sick, and the few who already have a superior education. We recommend that a professional teacher be employed from among the best principals of graded schools in the state and that the care of the prisoners' letters and of the library be transferred from the chaplain to him; that he grade the convicts in six grades according to their advancement in reading and arithmetic; that with the aid of a few skilled convicts and officers he hear two grades two hours each evening, thus hearing each grade twice a week the other evenings being used for study in the cells, and that the convicts be marked on their studies equally with their conduct for "good time." We recommend that instead of \$800 a smaller sum be paid to resident clergymen to conduct religious services on Sunday, and talk with such prisoners as wish religious conversation during the week. We believe that by this means the religious needs of the Protestant prisoners will be as well satisfied as those of the Catholic prisoners are by the resident Catholic priest at \$200 a year, and that their intellectual needs will be better attended to.

We also advise that a classification of the prisoners be made, so as to separate the young from the hardened offenders, by placing one class in one wing of the prison and the other class in the other wing, and that they also be separated while at work as far as practicable.

All these latter recommendations are for temporary changes, which can be made at once, while waiting for the

The State Prison.

completion of the permanent changes we have previously asked for.

As we have said the death rate of our prison is very low, nearly the lowest of any prison in the United States, which speaks very favorably for the management, and the discipline is mild, in response to the public sentiment against the cruel punishments once used here. There are few positive evils of which we can complain. We ask not for a redress of great abuses but for an advance to the best present standards of prison organization.

MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution has been frequently visited, and has always been found in a satisfactory condition. The former inspector, Col. F. J. Ries, has been appointed chief of police, under the new civil service rules, and Mr. McLaughlin has been appointed inspector by the county board.

This prison is conducted on the public account plan and is as successful financially as if it were on the contract plan. We have found very little to condemn in the internal administration of this institution. We hope the inspector may be able to carry out his plan of taking the female prisoners out of the kitchen where they enjoy too much liberty, and putting them under a stricter discipline. We advise that the better class of male prisoners be put in the kitchen, as in the state prison.

REFORMATORIES.

Up to this time our industrial schools have been trying to do two different kinds of work, reforming criminal or vicious children and youth, and caring for neglected and dependent children. It is true that these classes shade into one another, that the neglected child easily becomes a criminal child, and that the children of criminals with inherited tendencies to criminality are very often thrown upon the

Crime.

public for support. It is also true that the legal commitment papers are not always a true statement of all the facts in the case, that a child guilty of crime is sometimes committed as a dependent child from a false sympathy, and that parents and guardians sometimes induce children to commit crime, in order to have them committed to an industrial school. But after all this has been said, the fact still remains that in most cases there is a clear line of distinction to be drawn between criminal and dependent children, and that the treatment best for the one is not best for the other class, however difficult it may be sometimes to decide to which class some individuals belong.

The establishment of a State Public School for Dependent Children is intended to lead to a separation of these two classes. It is the result of several years of agitation, during which this board favored the separation of these two classes of children. We regretted deeply that we were compelled to differ with a number of most excellent ladies, who were committed to the opposite policy. But while we had a sincere respect for their motives, we were obliged by our own convictions to differ with them upon this important subject.

The actual separation has not yet taken place. The buildings now ready for the State Public School will not accommodate those dependent children whom the superintendents of the poor will soon send to them. Until other buildings are erected, the State Board of Supervision cannot well exercise its legal power of transfer, and thus at once remove all dependent children from the industrial schools, and it is very possible that such wholesale transfer will not be made at all but that the dependent children now in the industrial schools will be allowed to remain, but no more will be sent there. If the law remains as it is, this will necessarily be the case with the three Catholic Industrial Schools. This compulsory transfer can only be made from the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and the

Reformatories.

Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, a state and a semi-state institution, not from the private industrial schools. In the House of the Good Shepherd near Milwaukee special precautions are taken against the mingling of criminal with dependent children.

The result of all this will doubtless be that in a few years at farthest there will be a complete separation of these two classes of children, and the industrial schools of this state will become strictly reformatories.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution has remained unchanged since our last report. During the coming biennial period the number of smaller boys will doubtless be much reduced owing to the construction of the State Public School at Sparta. There will be several cottages then unoccupied which might be used for some purpose, if an appropriate object could be secured.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

In our last biennial report we advised against an appropriation for additional buildings for this institution, which the managers asked for, as we do not believe in large institutions for any purpose, and least of all for the care of children.

We are again compelled to differ with the excellent ladies who compose the board of managers. We are informed that they will ask for a division of the work of the State Public School, by dividing the state into two districts, giving them the eastern half, containing much the largest population, and the State Public School the western half.

If any such division of the work is to be made we should prefer that the division of the work be made by sex, instead of locality, giving the Industrial School for Girls the dependent girls, and the State Public School, the boys. The reasons for this are obvious. But we are opposed to any

Crime.

such division. Each institution has its own methods, and the plan upon which the State Public School is to be carried on, would not be adhered by the Industrial School for Girls. The dependent children should be placed out in families as rapidly as possible, and the method of support of the State Public School, directly from the treasury, favors this. While the method of support of the Industrial School for Girls, by a payment from counties according to the time kept there, makes it the interest of the school to keep them longer. And all the traditions and habits of the institution as it now exists are in the direction of keeping children for several years, except babies who are often adopted.

We object also to the continued mingling of criminal with dependent children which this plan involves. The habits and methods of this institution as they now exist are better adapted for a reformatory than for a school for dependent children, and one cottage is now used strictly for that purpose. Some changes would doubtless have to be made in the buildings to adapt them for reformatory work, but these need not be expensive.

The management of this institution during the biennial period has been good, except a few unnecessarily severe punishments, which we have investigated. The superintendent, Mrs. Cobb, has resigned, after a successful service here of seven years, during which the institution has been financially prospered and much good has been done. We regret her resignation, as we consider her as specially adapted for the discipline of a reformatory, which we hope to see this institution become. Her successor's work here has been too short to show any marked change in the institution as yet.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MILWAUKEE.

This institution has now three departments. Besides the Reformatory department and the Protectory department there is now an Indian School department. Fifty Chippewa girls are sent here by the United States government from

Reformatories.

Minnesota. These we omit from the statistics as they do not properly belong to Wisconsin. The discipline of this institution is now ingeniously managed through little societies of the girls themselves, thus setting the public opinion of the school to help enforce instead of to help evade the school laws. We cannot too highly commend this device. The object of such an institution is to make self-governing men and women, not mere machines, and any discipline that helps in that line is good. The Reformatory girls are kept entirely separate from the others. The school work we are glad to say is excellent, and the happy appearance of the children and the willingness of the sisters to show everything about the institution is an evidence that abuses do not exist.

BOYS HOME, ST. FRANCIS.

This is merely a paper institution. The boys committed to it are put with the orphans in St. Aemilianus' Orphan Asylum, and receive the same treatment in every respect. With the change in the method of caring for dependent children this institution will doubtless disappear.

HOUSE OE THE GOOD SHEPHERD, GREEN BAY.

This is an institution recently established which we have not yet visited.

JAILS.

Among the new jails constructed in the past two years, two are built upon the plan of separation of each prisoner from every other one. Milwaukee county jail, from its location, will have a great influence upon the plans for other jails, while Washington county jail will furnish a good specimen of a small jail built upon the right plan. All or nearly all the other jails, built during the biennial period are upon the cage plan, which is a great improvement upon the old plan of stone cells, except in the very important

Crime.

point of herding together prisoners, in which this plan is very bad. One jail in Outagamie county is to be upon the "rotary plan," upon which we express no opinion till we see it in actual operation.

There has been a considerable improvement in cleanliness, and especially in the matter of sheets and pillow cases and towels, owing to a pamphlet prepared by our secretary and circulated extensively, and to our personal remonstrances with sheriffs, county agents and committees of county boards. We hope to see a still greater improvement in these particulars during the coming biennial period.

In several counties sheriffs are now paid a salary, and the result is seen in the reduction of needless bills for criminal expenses, mostly made from tramps.

The number of prisoners is greatly reduced in these counties by driving the tramps away. Some other counties are entering upon this plan with January 1, 1887.

ADAMS COUNTY JAIL.

Adams county has no jail. Columbia county jail is used when necessary.

ASHLAND COUNTY JAIL.

Visited August 24, 1885, by Secretary Wright. This is the worst jail in the state. No man need stay here over night if he chooses to escape. Burglars' tools are not necessary. A stick of wood, of which there are plenty, will serve to break out with. It is a basement jail, and damp, as all such are.

There were six prisoners, all for drunkenness, one on the borders of delirium tremens.

The back door was open, but it did not add very much to the opportunities of escape. In a vacant cell was a pair of boxing-gloves, and a dummy hung on a cord with which prisoners amuse themselves boxing. Two prisoners had had a fight. The one who was whipped was locked up in a

Jails.

cell apparently to protect him, while the other fellow was practicing on the dummy preparing for the next fight.

There were no sheets or pillow cases, as the prisoners were not used to such luxuries in the lumber camps. The jailor admitted having been lousy himself and thought it impossible to keep a jail clean.

Visited September 29, 1886, by Dr. Vivian. This is a basement jail of the worst character, dark, damp, unhealthy and dirty. A single corridor from which open four stone or brick cells, with iron lattice doors.

Two of these cells contained each two men, the only furniture a trundle bed intended for one person, but made to serve two, on it was a dirty mattress and a number of equally dirty blankets.

In the corridor was a woman whose cell adjoins that of the men, with furniture of like character. When the woman was supposed to need the air of the corridor the men had to be locked in the cells and vice versa.

The men were serving out short terms for "drunk or disorderly." The woman had a much longer sentence to serve, one of her offenses being drunkenness. Through the barred doors, conversation between the men and the woman was unrestricted. The moral effect of such imprisonment on these persons may be imagined but not described.

The jail is unventilated, but unlike most such jails contained no privy; buckets were used. The whole thing, structure and management is a disgrace to modern civilization. The attention of the county board was called to it by a strongly worded letter, to which no reply has been received.

BARRON COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited twice by Mr. Giles. It is a cheap wooden building, liable to burn down, and from which escapes are easy.

Crime.

BAYFIELD COUNTY JAIL.

Visited August 24, 1885, by Secretary Wright. This is in the basement of the court house, and is reasonably secure except the windows. It was in fair condition. Here also boxing was the amusement furnished prisoners, and a dummy was rigged up for their benefit but no gloves were visible.

After a conference with the sheriff the district attorney and the chairman of the town, a letter was written to the county board in regard to some modern improvements.

Bayfield jail visited September 30, 1886, by Dr. Vivian. One of the best basement jails, but like all jails of this character, dark and damp though fairly well ventilated. The cells are so dark that it was impossible to examine them without a lamp. The beds were clean but without sheets or pillow cases. The county board were advised to make a window in the cell room.

BROWN COUNTY JAIL.

Visited June 29, 1885, by Seeretary Wright, accompanied by Dr. J. T. Reeve, Secretary of the State Board of Health.

The jail was found unusually clean; there was a pillow case and one sheet on each bed. We recommended two sheets, also a little more variety of diet; the food was good enough, but too little variety.

The privy was in bad shape, but preparations were being made to renovate it. Last winter it was frozen up and very bad.

It was recommended that the iron grated doors at the entrance of the principal corridor be kept shut and one door always be locked before the other is opened.

The jail was quite damp and a fire was kept up to keep it dry. The sheriff wishes to have the floor cemented and to provide proper ventilation, which we heartily commend.

The jail has since been visited by President Elmore and Mr. Giles. No important change was found.

Jails.

BUFFALO COUNTY JAIL.

Visited May 11, 1886, by Secretary Wright. The jail is in the rear of the court house on the side hill, and is consequently quite damp, especially as the bluff is full of springs. The jail is also quite insecure. The soft iron bars have been frequently sawed through, and the wooden door has been cut through. Escapes are frequent.

Some cells were found clean, and others dirty and disorderly, according to the habits of the prisoners in each. Most of the beds, but not all, had sheets and pillow cases. The new railroad has brought a hard crowd into the county, and the sheriff has had an unusual number of boarders the past year. On the day of the visit there were four prisoners, all of whom were at work cutting wood. A new jail will probably be built soon.

BURNETT COUNTY JAIL.

This is a small wooden jail, costing four hundred dollars. It has not been visited.

CALUMET COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited twice by President Elmore, and found in fair condition both times. The insane were removed at his request October 1, 1886.

There are very few prisoners, which speaks well for the county.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY JAIL.

Visited September 24, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, and found in fair condition.

A sewer and plumbing in connection with the new city waterworks was in process of construction.

CLARK COUNTY JAIL.

Visited by Secretary Wright in 1885, and by Drs. Vivian and Reed, December 10, 1886.

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The jail was clean at both visits. The ventilation is imperfect, and the water closet in the men's part not sufficiently flushed.

As originally constructed, there was danger that the prisoners might be cremated if a fire were to occur in the sheriff's house, which is of wood, and the only entrance to the jail was through it. Another means of exit has been made to be used in emergency.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL.

Visited February 9, 1885, by Secretary Wright. The jail was full of smoke from a defective furnace, and two of the prisoners had fainted from the effects of the smoke. The sheriff was about getting a stove and some one to repair the furnace. Otherwise the jail was in tolerable condition. New blankets had been bought, and some whitewashing and scrubbing had been done.

The Sheriff's wife was asked to get sheets and pillowcases, also to have a thorough cleaning of the vaults, and frequent housecleaning.

Visited February 3, 1886, by Dr. Vivian. His report was published in the local papers, an extract from which we give.

A little before this visit it had been visited by a committee of the county board to examine it with reference to repairs, they decided that it was not worth repairing. A sound conclusion so far, but it has not built a better one. It is a wretched thing, with its floor in holes, a leaking roof, its dirty beds without sheets, its utter lack of ventilation, and its vaults which ventilate into the jail instead of out of it.

Visited by President Elmore and Secretary Wright, April 5, 1886.

The effect of Dr. Vivian's vigorous letter was apparent in the cleanliness of this jail. The blankets had been recently washed. The vaults had been cleaned. The tramps had been sent off. The looks, and smell of the jail, were

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the best we have ever known. We urged the use of sheets and pillowcases.

There were seven prisoners, two of them insane. Both of these men have been in the jail here for several years. We consulted with the county judge, with a result that it was thought best to leave the insane men there for the time being.

CRAWFORD COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited four times in the biennial period; we give one report of a visit by Secretary Wright, May 4, 1886.

The sheriff asked me to wait till he had time to slick up, and I was accommodating enough to do so, relying upon President Elmore's favorable report of last year, and the fact that the county board was in session up stairs.

That it was clean I expected. I looked to see that the cleanliness was habitual rather than put on for the occasion, and satisfied myself that it was probably so. The sheets and the beds had mostly been used, and there were no marks of hurried slicking up anywhere visible. There were five prisoners, one for murder, three for petty offenses, separated from him, and an insane woman now kept in the wing room up stairs. The only fault to find is with the construction of the jail, and the lack of labor for prisoners.

DANE COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited a number of times during the biennial period. We give two reports of visits.

October 27, 1885, it was visited by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright.

One prisoner had on a shirt that had not been changed for over four weeks, although he had plenty of clothes at the hotel. The turnkey said he had sent for them, which the hotel clerk denies totally. The prisoner's clothes were sent to him that afternoon.

This jail has greatly deteriorated. The "labor test" in

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which it was pre eminent once has practically been given up, and the food is cut down to rather too low a grade.

It was visited again by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright, March 26, 1886. Dinner consisted of boiled beef, boiled potatoes, bread and rice soup, all of good quality.

There were thirty-two prisoners, more than the real capacity of the jail. There have been as high as forty-seven prisoners at one time this winter. Seventeen tramps at the same time. There were great piles of wood beside the jail waiting to be sawed. On inquiry the turnkey admitted that they sometimes sawed as much as three or four cords of wood in a week. We pitied the tramps for being so cruelly treated. Why, a dozen of them actually had to do half a man's work between them.

The jail was perhaps as clean as the old thing can be kept and perhaps the contrast with the police station which we had visited two hours before, and whose odors had not faded out of our nostrils, caused us to be too lenient to the jail. It was however cleaner than jails will average.

We were shown the saws with which two prisoners had tried to cut out of jail a few days before. They were made by good mechanics and passed in to them. A new jail is greatly needed, and should be built as soon as the courthouse is completed.

DODGE COUNTY JAIL.

This poor apology for a jail has been visited several times and always found clean and well disciplined, which has not always been the case in former times.

Secretary Wright and the president and secretary of the state board of health met with the county board and urged the need of a new jail on the best plan. They prevented the plan of remodeling the old jail being adopted, and the prospects are that a new jail will be built when the county gets out of debt.

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DOOR COUNTY JAIL.

This county has a very fair jail which has not been visited.

DOUGLAS COUNTY JAIL.

Visited June 3, 1885, by President Elmore and Mr. Giles. It is not much of a jail and very insecure as a place to keep prisoners who long for freedom.

It is a frame building 25x25 feet with four cells on each floor. The second floor is used for a lockup. There are no sheets on the beds. There was one prisoner awaiting trial for housebreaking. There have been only four prisoners, except tramps, vagrants and drunks since January 1st.

DUNN COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited by President Elmore and Mr. Giles December 9, 1885.

There have been 135 tramps and 127 drunks during the past eleven months, out of a total of 311 prisoners; there were but 47 for miscellaneous commitments. It contained three prisoners, one of whom was insane. There were no sheets on the beds. President Elmore's emphatic suggestions will doubtless move the sheriff to supply this want. The jail was clean and orderly.

* Visited September 24, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright.

This jail is up stairs and in fair condition. They were making sheets and pillow cases at the time of our visit. Prisoners are not kept at work. One pauper is kept in jail as a boarder sent by a country town. He did not get along well at the poor house.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY JAIL.

Visited September 24, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright.

This is a new jail. It has a separate department for wo-

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men, now occupied by two men, as there were no female prisoners.

Six men were locked up in the cage. There was one sheet on each bed. The jail was in fair condition.

FLORENCE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited by President Elmore, in company with Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Langley, a majority of the board of supervisors of the county, November 27, 1885. This jail is small, containing five cells only, built of three inch plank. It had no inmates, and was in very good condition, as to cleanliness, beds and bedding, and in fact was in many respects the equal to more pretentious structures.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited several times. We select one report of April 22, 1885, by the Board.

Clean sheets on the beds, and things generally in good shape. The number of young men for crimes was noticeable. One boy of sixteen, was sentenced for six months. The need of a state reformatory for young men was impressed upon us.

FOREST COUNTY JAIL.

Forest county has no jail.

GRANT COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited several times. We give the following report of a visit on August 18, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks: She found four inmates, two middle aged men, one young man, and a woman who would not pay her fine for ill-treating or being ill-treated by a neighboring woman. She will rest here on good food, and perfect freedom from work for thirty days.

The seats have been loosely covered up and pails or buckets, are substituted, but the atmosphere of the corri-

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dors around the east cell rooms, was very bad. No sheets or pillowcases are used here yet, except on the woman's bed up stairs; nothing but mattrasses, and blankets, and a pillow.

The building was quite clean, and the prisoners kept themselves busy making fly-nets and small spice cases from cigar boxes.

GREEN COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited several times. We give one report of a visit December 22, 1885, by President Elmore and Dr. Vivian.

The jail was found reasonably clean, beds furnished with so called sheets of dark colored cotton. The closet consists of the same old iron pot, supposed to be trapped by a curved pipe, but no water supply for flushing except as it may be done by pouring a pail of water occasionally. The ventilation is bad and no attempts are made to improve it.

There were six prisoners, one waiting trial and five serving out terms of imprisonment, varying from ten days to six months, no discipline, no work, confinement in idleness and nothing else.

Here we see the beauties of our county jail system. One stalwart colored man serving a term of six months for burglary, complained of harsh treatment on the part of the sheriff, of being isolated from the other prisoners and fed on bread and water. Inquiry showed that he refused to get out of bed when called at eight o'clock to breakfast. When he got up at nine o'clock, because the sheriff's wife refused to get him a special breakfast at that hour, he became most abusive to the women folks of the sheriff's family, and that now he would not leave his bed except when he chose.

This is discipline in a county jail, and this is supposed to be punishment for burglary.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY JAIL.

Visited January 25, 1885, by Mrs. Fairbanks. It was found clean and comfortable, with only one prisoner, a

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young man waiting trial. The insane man is at work every day, and improving with plenty of work and fresh air. The demented girl is noisy as ever.

IOWA COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited several times. We give one report of a visit by Dr. Vivian, May 21, 1885.

There was only one inmate, a woman charged with uxoricide. From the infrequency of the occupation of this jail, it is evident that the sheriff does not make his fortune out of the arrest or feeding of criminals. The jail was in good condition. The jail needs new painting.

JACKSON COUNTY JAIL.

This has been twice visited in the biennial period. The last visit was by Secretary Wright, September 30, 1886. A new cage with two cells has been put in below, in addition to the cage above. The jail was in good condition. The jailor was, apart from the prisoners and at some length, warned against his practice of leaving prisoners outside the cage and then going into the room above. He was told that they were liable to knock him down and escape. From his incredulous reception of the advice, the inspector was not surprised to see in the newspaper shortly after that the prisoners had escaped in that very way.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been visited many times during this biennial period. It has always been kept clean, and after Secretary Wright called the jailor's attention to our recommendation to the preceding sheriff the prisoners have been kept separated in the different corridors.

JUNEAU COUNTY JAIL.

Visited November 12, 1885, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Hon. John Turner. The jail is one of the best in

Jefferson County Asylum.

the state, and was found in excellent condition. The tramps of whom there are too many, are kept separate, required to bathe weekly and are worked in the road shoveling dirt. That of course will only last as long as the weather allows.

Two dangerous prisoners are held here, one man who shipped himself as a corpse in order to rob an express car.

Visited by Secretary Wright accompanied by two superintendents of the poor April 12, 1886.

The jail was found clean, with sheets on the beds. All the cells were locked up. One prisoner was locked up in the upper part of the cage. Two more in the lower corridor.

Five were out doors at work, and to all appearances vigorously so. The box in which the express robber had shipped himself was on exhibition.

KENOSHA COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited several times during the biennial period. We give in full president Elmore's report of a visit December 15, 1885, soon after the new jail was completed:

A new jail has been built with all the modern improvements. There are four cells on the lower and five in the second story, each to contain two berths if required. Bath room and water closets and plenty of water. The city uses for a lockup a portion of the lower floor, which is entered from the outside and can be kept entirely separate from the jail. The cells being completely isolated can be used either above or below for female prisoners when necessary.

Two prisoners in jail, one of them under sentence to state's prison and leaves for there to-morrow. One will be brought from Racine soon.

The jailor's house, for comfort and convenience, is a model. The court house also is entirely new. The lower part is occupied by the city for offices, council room, etc., the city contributing \$5,000 toward its erection. The court room is a gem; oak finish, plate glass windows, opera seats in the

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court room for the audience, stained glass in some of the windows, arches in the room supporting the roof. I think it the neatest court house in the state.

The county appropriated \$23,000, Mr. Z. G. Simmons as an inducement to the county to build gave \$1,000 and Mr. E. Bain \$1,000, and then the county fearing it could not build for that sum hesitated, and Mr. Z. G. Simmons took the contract to complete it according to the plans and specifications prepared for the county, and has done much that the plans did not call for.

Having heretofore condemned in no mild terms the Kenosha county jail and court house it affords me pleasure to have it in my power to write this report.

Mr. Simmons and some of the county officers were with me at the court room, and Mr. Simmons takes a commendable pride in showing it. To Mr. Bain and Mr. Simmons the people of Kenosha county are greatly indebted for these useful and beautiful buildings, the whole cost of which to the county, when they pay the city the \$5,000, which they will doubtless soon do, including the land for the court house, will be \$28,000, cheaper than any county in the state that makes pretense of having good buildings.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY JAIL.

This small jail has not been visited on account of distance from railroads and press of work. Its previous record is good.

LA CROSSE COUNTY JAIL.

The construction of this jail is very faulty, and it is often much overcrowded. The evils of herding together prisoners in idleness are here seen in their worst form. It has been visited quite a number of times. We give two reports:

Visited November 25, by President Elmore; found sixteen males and three females, most of them awaiting trial. The jail was on the whole in very good condition, particularly in view of the rough character of many of the inmates. Com-

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plaint was made of the food, both as to quality and quantity; saw some of the butter, and found the complaint well founded as to that, for it was very bad. Meat is furnished once a day only, coffee once a day, four days in the week, and no tea; butter once a day, four days in the week. A talk with the jailor convinced me that the inmates were not fed as well as they should be, and he promised to do better. They had no bread for supper most of the time, mush, made of corn meal, and molasses only. The bedding was cleanly. The female department was cleanly. One young man had been in jail six months who said he much preferred to be in state prison than there in enforced idleness.

Visited January 25, 1886, by President Elmore and Secretary Wright. There were thirty-three prisoners, of whom twenty-nine were in the main jail, either roaming the corridors, with no seats, or confined in their cells. The latter were locked for attempts to cut through the walls of the jail. According to their statements most of them were ignorant of their offense, and protested against being locked up in their cells with much volubility. They did not receive much comfort from us. Among those shut up was one of the two burglars who escaped one Sunday while a minister was preaching from the text "Cast off thy shackles." The escape was by one of the windows, which was reached by men standing on one another's shoulders three deep, the top one sawing the bars and tying a rope made of blankets to the windows.

The spirit of the prisoners is very insubordinate, as shown by an attempt to knock down the jailor, by their talk to us, and by their general behavior. The guards have been doubled. This state of things is a good illustration of one of the evils of the ordinary plan of jail construction, with the free communication of prisoners necessitated by that plan.

Four prisoners were in the women's room; two women

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shut in one cell, and two men whom the sheriff did not wish to mix with the rabble below—a boy, epileptic and insane, waiting to be sent to the State Hospital, and a man held for murder.

The food was inspected at dinner. It was served up in tin pans, and consisted of boiled beef, boiled potatoes, good bread and meat gravy.

The sheriff attributed the increase in crime to the building of two new railroads into the city.

A new jail is much needed.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY JAIL.

This has been twice visited. We give an extract from the report of a visit by Dr. Vivian, November 10, 1885: There is nothing new to report about this structure, except some attempts made by whitewash to make it a little less dingy. It is the same cold, dark, unventilated and unsafe building it has always been. Its existence is a disgrace to the county. It will hold no one who is anxious to get out, who may have a friend on the outside, and a vicious prisoner might brain the jailor on any of his visits.

LANGLADE COUNTY JAIL.

Visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, September 21, 1886. This is a new jail, clean, on the cage plan, with no prisoners at the time of our visit.

LINCOLN COUNTY JAIL.

Visited December 2, 1885, by Secretary Wright. This jail had just been built and was occupied the middle of November.

It consists of a sheriff's residence of brick, and a small cage jail in the rear. The cage is of the Pauly Brothers style, and contains three cells, each capable of holding four prisoners. Hammocks are used, sheets were recommended. The privy already began to smell bad. There is a tank

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holding about two barrels of water, to be filled by a force pump *outside of the jail*. The cistern is dry, and anyhow it is doubtful if the sheriff will care to pump water daily, as he frequently will be obliged to do it himself, from the location of the pump. There were no bathing facilities, that not being included in Pauly Bros. plan. The purchase of a bath tub was advised. There are two cells for women and boys upstairs.

The cost of the whole is \$11,000.

Visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright September 26, 1886.

The jail was clean, six prisoners were locked in the cage. There were no sheets, and there was one towel for all.

Complaints were made of the food being insufficient in quantity, but good in quality. At our request the sheriff promised to remedy this, and the chairman of the jail committee, at our request, ordered sheets to be made, and towels furnished at once.

MANITOWOC COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited several times. We give one report of a visit by Secretary Wright July 26, 1886:

This basement was found in the best order in which it has ever been found. It had lately been cleaned and whitewashed, and owing to the drought, it seemed to be dry.

There were two prisoners, both men. There have been some women imprisoned in these cells, in sight and hearing, at least, of the men.

The tramps are increasing here as elsewhere in the southeastern part of the state, beyond the counties which have driven them out.

MARATHON COUNTY JAIL.

Visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright September 22, 1886. There was one prisoner. House cleaning was going on, probably on account of our visit being expected. The blankets were still wet, and spread out to dry. We got

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around too early to have them dry and put back on the beds again. We arrived in town late at night, and called early in the morning at the jail.

MARINETTE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited November 28, 1885, by President Elmore, accompanied by Mr. Van Cleve, chairman of the county board of supervisors.

The jail is in the basement of the court house, and is so damp that although but five years old the plank floor is rotten, and broken through in several places.

There are five cells in the male, and one in the female department, with two beds in each. There is a privy in each cell, which can be flooded with water at pleasure, and there was no offensive smell in and about the jail. The blankets on the beds were clean, and no appearance of vermin. I recommended the purchase of cotton sheets. Five inmates in the jail, all males, one of them being admitted while I was there, charged with drunkenness. The jail is used by the city as a lockup.

MARQUETTE COUNTY JAIL.

Visited August 20, 1886 by Secretary Wright. An old wooden court-house abandoned for county offices has been fitted up for a jail. One room contains a cage with three double beds. It is evident the cage is only locked at night. In the day time the prisoners are out in the room, in which the cage is placed, whose windows are very slightly barred, and easily accessible from outside. There is a transom for ventilation perhaps, between this room and the next intended for female prisoners, through which a prisoner could easily crawl, and get out of that door if open. It is a very weak jail and a fire trap. There were sheets on the beds. There were no prisoners.

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been visited several times and has always been found in as good condition as the old trap is capable of, though sometimes overcrowded.

A new jail is nearly ready, which will be not only the most costly, but also the best jail in the state. It is built upon the plan of a separation of prisoners, and is in harmony with the ideas which we have urged ever since this board was organized.

MONROE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been visited three times. We give the last report of a visit by Secretary Wright. The jail was in fair condition. There was one sheet and a pillow case on each bed. The vault needed cleaning and the county agent was called on and asked to provide jail pails with tight-fitting covers, and to clean out and then close up the vault. He will consult the county board about it.

There were six prisoners, all men, kept in two corridors. One man, a burglar, had shackles on for an attempt to escape by setting fire to the jail. Three were sentenced, and three were waiting trial.

OCONTO COUNTY JAIL.

This fire-trap still stands. It is a perpetual danger to the prisoners confined in it.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY JAIL.

This poor excuse for a jail has been visited several times. A new jail is in process of erection which is to be a "rotary jail," the first of the kind in the state. We give one report of a visit by Mrs. Fairbanks, December 18, 1885. Found sixteen inmates, nearly all young men. The air was stifling. Everything shows penuriousness on the part of the county authorities. The beds are in bad shape from old age. No clothing is now allowed to be purchased by the sheriff for

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the prisoners. They had just received orders to commence breaking stone in the yard back of the jail, and were paying a man \$2 per day to watch.

Whether to disobey orders or force the men to work was a question. Some of them had no stockings on their feet, and very thin clothing on their backs, and could not keep warm at such work. The German who made the jail his home in preference to the poorhouse, was not sent to the city hospital as I requested at my last visit and is dead. The young man confined there thirteen months waiting trial, was pronounced innocent and left the jail in broken health.

OZAUKEE COUNTY JAIL.

Visited December 23, 1885, by Secretary Wright accompanied by the chairman of the county board. The jail was clean, sheets and pillow cases on all the beds. There was one prisoner, an insane man on his way to Oshkosh.

Visited again by Secretary Wright July 27, 1886. At this visit the jail was found in the condition in which we like to find a jail—no prisoners and very clean.

PEPIN COUNTY JAIL.

Pepin county has no jail, according to a vote of the county board. What was a jail once still stands there. There are other jails in the state that ought to be vacated likewise.

PIERCE COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited three times in the biennial period. In June 1886, it was visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Mr. Giles. The privy vault was found in bad condition. The attention of the county board then in session was called to it, and a resolution was passed, directing the sheriff to fill up the vault and provide earth closets.

At a later visit by Mr. Giles he learned that it had not been done, but the vault had been cleaned out. In a short time it will become as great a nuisance as before.

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POLK COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has not been visited.

PORTAGE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been twice visited. We give the last report of a visit by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, September 23, 1886.

It is a basement jail, damp and foul smelling. A man was sick from the dampness and lack of exercise. We recommended in writing, towels and sheets and pillow cases and jail pails instead of the nuisance of a wooden box. The vaults have been cleaned out and an open wooden box substituted, emptied once a month, which meantime is much worse than even a vault.

PRICE COUNTY JAIL.

This has been twice visited. The last report of a visit was by Dr. Vivian, September 28, 1886. This jail is unfit for any purpose, except to be torn down and use the material it is composed of in the construction of a new structure as far as it may be useful. It is a wooden building partly lined with boiler iron, hot as Tophet in summer and cold as Greenland in winter. A privy vault, unventilated, opening into it makes the whole structure unhealthy.

Just prior to my visit, two prisoners escaped by sawing through two bars of iron one-half an inch thick, which were supposed to secure a window. The instrument used to do the work was a common case knife notched to make a saw

The county board was written to and advised to build a new jail, that shall give reasonable assurance that it will keep prisoners safely without destroying their health.

RACINE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been visited several times during this biennial period, and its management has been the subject of a formal inquiry.

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The jail itself is old, and not well constructed. It is damp and dark, and badly ventilated. In tramp times it was often over-crowded, but of late, since tramps go to the new police station, it is not usually over-crowded.

The jail has always been found in a fair condition of cleanliness. We have objected to the lack of seats in the corridor, and some have been supplied, but not enough.

The discipline of the jail has been bad. Charges were made in the newspapers, and complaints were made to us in relation to this state of things. On a careful inquiry, we found that the worst charge, that a prisoner had died from the effects of his treatment from other prisoners was not sustained by the evidence. But we found that the jail was "run" by certain prisoners, that new prisoners had to stand a good deal of rough horse play, and that religious services held in accordance with law were rudely interrupted.

A gentleman who has held religious services in hundreds of jails in various states, stated in a letter that he had never been treated as he was in this jail. Prisoners testified under oath, that they had been dragged around by their heels, had had dirty slops thrown over them, and had been knocked down and abused in various ways.

In our opinion the sheriff and the under sheriff, and especially the latter, who had immediate charge of the jail, showed themselves unfit for their places, in allowing such proceedings to be carried on week after week without an attempt to regulate them.

RICHLAND COUNTY JAIL.

This has been twice visited. We give a report of a visit by Mr. Giles, November 5, 1885. The visit was made about 7:30 A. M., and the sheriff was out in the village and not seen. There was no one in confinement in the jail. The bedding was reasonably clean, but the general appearance of the premises was that of untidiness. The dirt was swept into one corner until quite a pile had accumulated.

Jails.

Since last visited the former stone prison has been abandoned and cages placed in the second story of a building, which is a great improvement.

ROCK COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited quite a number of times. A great improvement has been made by the introduction of self-flushing water works and ventilating shafts.

Except for the darkness and dampness the jail is now habitable. The tramp nuisance is only slightly abated. But upon our advice the county board has salaried the sheriff. The new sheriff has consulted with us, and in concert with the county board will now take measures, he assures us, to relieve the county of the tramps.

One corridor is to be set apart for them, where they will live on bread and water. We shall watch the result with much interest. An examination of the bills against the county, made by Secretary Wright, shows that a large number of what are doubtless tramps are sent up by local officers for drunkenness to secure increased fees for the officers. If this practice continues the good intentions of the sheriff and county board are liable to be defeated.

ST. CROIX COUNTY JAIL.

This underground prison has been visited several times during the past two years by different members of the board and all agree in condemning it as a totally unfit place in which to confine human beings. It is "dark, damp and noisome." Some smart man whose health is permanently impaired by confinement therein, will engage a shrewd lawyer and mulct St. Croix county in a heavy bill of damages, and the public verdict will be "served them right."

That vault is simply horrid.

At the last visit the committee on jails was interviewed, who promised to fill up the cess pit, and furnish better bedding.

Crime.

SAWYER COUNTY JAIL.

This is recently constructed, is a cheap affair, and has not been visited.

SAUK COUNTY JAIL.

This remains the same cheap wooden structure, easy to escape from, and liable to burn down, kept however in a fair condition. A new jail is greatly needed.

SHAWANO COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited once by Mr. Giles, and found to be as usual damp and unwholesome.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY JAIL.

This has been visited several times. It has always been found in fair condition for such a jail. We give the last report. Visited by Secretary Wright July 27, 1886. This basement jail has always been a poor place. The closets have been cleaned out as they overflowed last winter. The walls are damp and fires are kept up frequently to dry them. The inspector recommended sheets, and used the example of all the neighboring counties, whose jails have sheets on the beds.

TAYLOR COUNTY JAIL.

Visited September 29, 1886, by Dr. Vivian. An utterly worthless thing as a jail, that will keep no prisoner who does not wish or choose to remain in it. A jack-knife is all that would be necessary to enable a person to break out. It is built of wood and there is no pretense of even a lining. An open privy vault diffuses its mephitic odors through the building. There were no prisoners and the whole thing looked dirty. The attention of the Co. Board was called to its condition by a letter addressed to them.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY JAIL.

A jail on the cage plan has just been erected. It was not completed when visited by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright.

Jails.

VERNON COUNTY JAIL.

This was visited by Mr. Giles, both years, and found clean. According to his advice sheets were furnished for the beds.

WALWORTH COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been visited several times and has not been found in as good condition as we ought to expect in so well constructed a jail.

WASHBURN COUNTY JAIL.

This cheap wooden jail, recently built has not been visited.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL.

Visited by Secretary Wright November 18, 1885. As a boarding house for guests of the county this institution is a success, but as a prison it is a failure. It is clean and comfortable, without any serious restrictions upon the liberty of the inmates.

When I saw the sheriff's wife leave the door unlocked I was inclined to consider it carelessness; but when I afterward examined the windows I concluded that no precaution was needed at the door for those prisoners who had not already escaped by the windows. There was one young man a prisoner, and an insane man.

A new jail has just been completed upon plans suggested by us, which provide for a complete separation of prisoners. We hope this jail is the first of a series of jails to be built upon this plan, in the state. A visit this fall before the new jail was completed, showed no change in the old jail.

WAUKESHA COUNTY JAIL.

The old jail was visited January 30, 1885, by Mr. Giles, and found in a wretched condition. The new jail is reported as follows by President Elmore. It was visited February 9, 1886, and I am sorry to say was not found in as good condition as I had hoped. The plumbing appears to be a failure

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and the cold air tin conductor had been melted apart where soldered together; showing some bad mistakes by somebody, and the work in many places looked not well done. The villainous smells about some of the privies, and particularly in the bath room, were much worse than I ever knew in the old jail, and the pieces of bread, nearly whole slices in some instances, thrown under the beds in the cells, and other debris looked shiftless.

I was told by the person in charge (the Sheriff being absent), that there were about thirty present in jail at night, several of them being out at work, but I could not verify it by the jail records, as the last record thereon was November 30, 1885.

The beds in the cells were clean, and the prisoners all said they were well treated and fed. The bad smell cannot be helped by the sheriff, until better drainage is had. Of course the board of supervisors and building committee supposed they were getting good work done, and I grieve that in Waukesha county (where for 12 years I presided in the county board of supervisors), in a new jail, such a condition of things exists.

Unless measures are taken very soon to remedy the evils of bad plumbing and drainage, it must cause sickness in the jail.

WAUPACA COUNTY JAIL.

Visited by Secretary Wright twice. Both years it was found quite clean and well managed, except for the insane men, who ought not to be there. One of them is a chronic nuisance, noisy, filthy and destructive. He has a whole corridor to himself.

WAUSHARA COUNTY JAIL.

Visited August 20, 1886, by Secretary Wright. The jail and sheriff's residence is a small brick building in a park, in which a court house is to be set apparently sometime.

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It was evidently planned by some builder who knew how to build a house but not a jail. The cells are of scantling, forming a good place for vermin; they have grated doors. The corridor and the next room, both evidently intended to be roamed over by prisoners, as the stove is in the front room, have the weakest iron windows seen in any jail in this state. No prisoners, unless guarded, need stay there more than one night. The facilities for knocking down the jailer and then getting his keys were also all that a prisoner need ask.

A room up stairs is to be fitted up for women. The jail was clean; there were sheets on the beds, but no prisoners.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been visited several times. We give one report of a visit by Mr. Giles, August 5, 1885. Found twenty-five men in durance vile. No female prisoners, nor is there any place for the female persuasion except to give them an entire corridor.

The jail was found in good shape, clean and free from offensive odors. The beds had but one sheet; on calling the attention of the sheriff to this he said he supposed that two sheets were used and directed the turnkey to supply the omission.

The prisoners were in for various offenses, from murder to common drunk and vagabondage. The average for six months has been about twenty prisoners.

Although clean and free from odors, this jail is still a "Bastile" and should be abolished and a new one built.

WOOD COUNTY JAIL.

Visited twice. We give second report, of a visit by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, September 23, 1886.

There were two prisoners, the jail is very weak and communication with the outside world is very easy. There are six cells and there have been thirteen prisoners at once.

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There are blankets but no sheets or pillowcases. Breakfast consisted of bread and butter and coffee.

A room has been fitted up for women (upon the suggestion of Secretary Wright last year) of whom five have been in at once. The drainage is still bad, and the jail and sheriff's residence are both damp and unhealthy. A drain is needed under the jail and out to the road. As it is on a side hill, two or three rods of ditching would make a good drain.

POLICE STATIONS.

We have one police station which is a model, the central station in Milwaukee; a few others which are very fair, and a large number which are very poor. It is not necessary to make a police station and especially a village lockup as strong as a jail, because it is only intended to keep tramps, drunkards and other petty offenders over night. But a lockup or a police station ought to be properly warmed and ventilated and be clean. These are simple requirements but the average lockup fails to come up to them.

We have visited as many village lockups as we conveniently could while on our way to or from other institutions. We judge from reports of officers in charge that those visited are fair specimens of the rest. If so there is room for great improvement.

ALMA LOCKUP.

Visited May 11, 1886, by Secretary Wright. This is in the cellar of the engine house, a wooden building. The rooms used for a lockup are dark, which conceals the dirt they contain. The lath and plaster partition of one cell had been kicked through by some drunken fellow and patched up with boards. Such a hole is a disgrace to this village.

APPLETON POLICE STATION.

This has been twice visited and found in fair condition.

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ASHLAND LOCKUP.

Visited by Secretary Wright, August 24, 1885. This consists of two cells, and a front room. The door and two windows in front are ironed but otherwise open, giving plenty of ventilation in summer. The defects of the lumber, of which it is built, provide ventilation in winter. It is a tolerable lockup and is a better jail than the jail itself. A new lockup has just been built in the east end of the town, which is like the average village lockup. Visited also by Dr. Vivian, September 29, 1886.

BAYFIELD LOCKUP.

Visited August 24, 1885, by Secretary Wright. This is an exact copy of the Ashland lockup. There were three prisoners at the time of our visit. This was visited in September, 1886 by Dr. Vivian.

BELOIT LOCKUP.

Visited October 30, 1885, by Secretary Wright who reports as follows: The door stood open, wafting its perfume into the street. Dirt, disorder and lack of discipline were manifest. Two tramps were shaving. They said they had come in the night before, and stayed until morning before they saw an officer. They complained of the bedding which consisted of two ragged quilts on the stone floor. One cell was full of excrement, being constantly used as a privy, there being neither privy seat or bucket. This was a little the worst that I have seen yet. I went for the mayor, who took me to see the chairman of the police committee of the common council. He had a plan for a complete change of the lockup by tearing out the cells and setting in a cage. I recommended that one of the cells be shut off from the rest in case a woman should be confined there, and that proper ventilation be provided. Also that the marshal be instructed to keep all prisoners in their cells.

I then visited the lockup again with the mayor. Mean-

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while a drunken man had been put in a cell, and he came out. There was nothing to prevent any one coming there and letting the prisoner out, as the lockup was not locked up, and the cell was only shut to and held with a peg through a hasp. I put the prisoner back in his cell again, and left things as I found them.

Visited again June 28, 1886, by Secretary Wright. The changes previously proposed had been made, and the lockup in its new condition was equal to any in the state outside of Milwaukee.

BRODHEAD LOCKUP.

Visited by Secretary Wright July 3, 1885, and found as usual, a good average lockup in fair condition.

CENTRALIA LOCKUP.

Visited November 25, 1885, by Secretary Wright and again September 23, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. A cheap wooden building, with stove. Small window for ventilation.

CHIPPEWA FALLS POLICE STATION.

Visited September 24, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. It is on the cage plan, with city water. The bunks and blankets were in average condition for such a place.

COLUMBUS LOCKUP.

Visited December 14, 1885, by Secretary Wright accompanied by J. Q. Adams, superintendent of poor. It is made of 2x4 scantling, spiked together. The windows are boarded up. There is a good stove, in which was a fire at the time of the visit although there were no inmates. There is a good ventilator in the roof. The cells are three, with bunks and quilts and blankets, reasonably clean. Each cell had a grated iron door, and a privy seat, which in summer must smell pretty bad.

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EAU CLAIRE POLICE STATION.

Visited September 24, 1886 by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. This is the same old underground, damp, dark dungeon, so often described previously. We asked an editor to express to the people of Eau Claire our opinion of this hole.

FOX LAKE LOCKUP.

Visited by Secretary Wright, May 27, 1886, who reports: The new marshal has abandoned the ingenious prison pen in a cellar constructed some time ago, at the former marshal's expense, and his private property.

The little engine house, a wooden structure about 8x12 has one corner boarded up into a sort of a bin with a solid door and no windows. This is therefore dark, close, and easily broken out of. To make sure of it, the two windows of the building are boarded up, and no stoves provided. The locks are common padlocks. I think this is the worst lockup in the state. I gathered the village board together and suggested a plan, like an ordinary lockup, by which prisoners could have light, air and heat in winter. They promised to follow it as the expense of change is trifling.

GRAND RAPIDS LOCKUP.

Visited November 25, 1885, by Secretary Wright and again September 23, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. A cheap wooden building. In good order inside. A stove and bunk with blankets, and two small windows for ventilation.

KILBOURN CITY LOCKUP.

This has been visited three times. The last visit is reported as follows by Secretary Wright, May 25, 1886: The village board meet in the front part of this queer place. Two cells are in the rear. One was filled with tools and other things, as a sort of storeroom. One with an iron grated door, brick walls, and a pipe for an urinal, is the lockup.

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Should a drunkard be arrested on the night of the meeting of the village board, they could enjoy seeing and hearing him behind the bars a few feet away. This cell, however, did not appear to be much used, and was in a neglected condition, though not very dirty. There was an old blanket on the floor. The doors were all unlocked.

MADISON POLICE STATION.

Visited March, 1886, by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright. The visit was at the request of several citizens and the representation that it was in bad condition. It was never a fit place to confine human beings, but at this visit it was found disgustingly filthy. Three men had been shut up over night,

o keep them warm, all ventilation had been closed up. The stench was intolerable and pervaded the room occupied as police station off which it opened. This police station is too small as well as ill ventilated. Madison ought to take steps to build a larger one.

Visited again Dec. 23, 1886, by Secretary Wright. A few inexpensive changes have been made in consequence of Mr. Giles' protest, which makes this place a very tolerable one. It was clean and free from smell, though too small.

MILWAUKEE CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

This has been visited numerous times by members of the board. It is a fine building, heated by steam and ventilated by large air shafts. The main cell room contains 28 cage cells in two blocks. The sewerage is made by a rill of water flowing through each cell whenever occupied. The women's room contains six cage cells. The police matron has rooms over the female cells, and has charge of all female prisoners, which is a great improvement.

Rooms for officers and for policemen to sleep when off duty and still required to be on hand, and a large drill room, all help to make this probably the best police station in the United States.

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Tramps are still accommodated in the old police station. The electric police alarm and the patrol wagons greatly increase the efficiency of the police department.

MILWAUKEE SOUTH SIDE POLICE STATION.

This has been visited twice, and is a well managed police station, and a model for a city of 10,000 to 20,000 population. One especially good thing is the place for decent lodgers. Tramps are given the soft side of a board, but decent lodgers are given good clean beds in a nice room.

NEENAH LOCKUP.

Visited by Secretary Wright, Dec. 3, 1885. This consists of four cells constructed in an old store on the ground floor. The cells were made of 2x4 scantling, with grated iron doors and a tin urinal in each. Bunks were covered with blankets and quilts, all clean; in the rear of the cells was a privy seat.

A good fire was burning though there were no prisoners. It is intended to keep a coal fire all winter.

NEW LISBON LOCKUP.

This has been visited by Secretary Wright three times. It consists of two cells in the first story of the village hall, made of brick and plastered over. A narrow window gives light to each cell. The door to each is a grated iron door. There is a small corridor in front of the cells containing the stove. There is fair ventilation through the corridor. There is no bed or bedding. Each cell contained a stool and a bucket. Except some pencil marks on the walls, the lockup is clean. Prisoners are scarce.

NORTH LA CROSSE LOCKUP.

Visited May 21, 1885, by Secretary Wright. This is the basement of the engine house, and consists of two large cells with grated doors, and no other ventilation, opening off a large room with a door and a small window, apparently

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never opened, and inadequate for ventilation even if open constantly. The carpenters' and masons' work had been well done, and the thorough exclusion of fresh air was a triumph of art. Two hundred and twenty-five prisoners had been kept here since January 25, all tramps, who seem to thrive on foul air. The tramps were fed at seven cents a meal. There were no blankets, but a stove kept it warm enough. The city council has just decided to give tramps a chance on the stone pile, which will reduce their number.

PLAINFIELD LOCKUP.

Visited August 20, 1886, by Secretary Wright. This is a good sized, one story frame building. The main room is used as a town hall, for elections, caucuses, etc., for village board meetings and for justice's court. It has ordinary windows and a door locked with an ordinary lock. Off from this room in the rear are two cells, made of 2x4 scantling, and closed with grated doors. The ventilation is through the windows, and the heating is by a stove. In one cell were two dirty blankets and some hay.

PORTRAGE CITY LOCKUP.

Visited February 3, 1886, by Dr. Vivian. A sorry affair which will hold tramps if they do not wish to get out, but will not hold them an hour if they wish the contrary. It is likely to fall down any time.

REEDSBURG LOCKUP.

This has been twice visited. It is an average wooden lockup, of scantling spiked together, with three cells. It is clean, and not often occupied. Experiment shows that it will not hold an experienced jail breaker more than an hour.

SPARTA LOCKUP.

Visited December 13, 1886, by Secretary Wright. This is partitioned off in the rear of the engine house, with a jus-

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tice's office conveniently overhead. The door of the lockup was unlocked, apparently to save tramps the trouble of hunting up the marshal. The walls were adorned with the autographs of tramps, with recent dates and notices of intended destination, or bits of biography, that were entertaining. There was no bedding, but plenty of space and bare bunks, a wise provision against vermin. The lockup was in fair condition.

STEVENS POINT LOCKUP.

Visited September 23, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. The following letter was addressed to the city council:

STEVENS POINT, September 23, 1886.

To the City Council:

GENTLEMEN—Having this day inspected your lockup, we wish to make you the following suggestions:

1. We commend the fact that windows have been cut in two of the cells for ventilation, and we recommend that windows be cut in the other cells for ventilation.
2. We recommend that a cage door be placed across the front end of the hall, to admit of the cells being opened, whenever it would be a convenience to do so, without allowing an easy escape.
3. We recommend that proper sewerage be substituted for the present offensive and unwholesome vault.
5. We recommend that as soon as possible, the whole inside of the lockup be torn out, and a cage, with five or six cells substituted for it.

For the State Board of Charities and Reform.

A. O. WRIGHT,
MRS. E. B. FAIRBANKS.

TOMAH LOCKUP.

Visited May 15, 1885, by Secretary Wright. It is on the ground floor, back of the engine house. It consists of one

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large cell, with a grated door and no windows, opening into another room with a small stove and one unbarred ordinary window. The cell seems to have a brick wall plastered. It contained two cheap movable frame bunks, with a dark-colored tick filled with straw on each. There were no blankets on the beds, but some clean ones were hung up in the outer room, together with handcuffs and rope. Tramps are thick this spring.

WATERTOWN POLICE STATION.

Visited by Secretary Wright, February 19, 1886. This new lockup is a great improvement on the old one. That was probably the worst one in the state. This is one of the very best.

It is on the ground floor, and beside the engine house. There is a good office in front and a fair sized room containing three cells of iron with cage fronts. Each cell contains two bunks of iron with straw beds. The straw was clean and said to be frequently changed. A water closet is in the same room, besides a runnel in the stone floor through all the cells like that in the Milwaukee Central Police Station.

Tramps abound. So far in February the register showed 92 prisoners, nearly all vagrant lodgers. They sleep all over the establishment. At five o'clock there were three in already, with several more heard from in town.

Jails

JAILS—THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.

By A. O. WRIGHT, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

The true theory of a jail is that it should be a place of detention for those accused of crime, and not a place of punishment for those convicted of petty offenses. These should be sent to district workhouses, as they are in several states. But meanwhile, the following can be said of jails upon the usual plan, a large part of which is also applicable to jails used merely as places of detention. A good jail ought to be built and managed with reference to four objects:

1. Safekeeping of prisoners.
2. Health of prisoners.
3. Classification of prisoners, or entire separation.
4. Employment of prisoners (in those jails which receive persons sentenced for misdemeanors).

No jail can be considered a perfect jail unless all these requisites of a good jail are perfectly secured in its construction and management.

I. CONSTRUCTION OF JAILS.

1. FOR SECURITY.

To be secure a jail should be built wholly of stone or brick or iron. All the outer walls should be of brick or stone. No wood or lath and plaster should be used in the outer walls or in any partition. The cells and other interior divisions should be of iron or stone. The floor should be of large and heavy stones, or of iron. These materials, besides making it harder for prisoners to break out, also

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make the jail perfectly fire-proof, which is desirable. All avenues of escape should be properly guarded. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and the jail is only as secure as its most insecure spot. The weak places in a jail are apt to be the following:

The windows—These can be sawed through with steel saws or even with case knives, if harder than the iron of the window bars. One clumsy expedient adopted in some jails is to place so many sets of bars in the window as to baffle the patience and wear out the tools of the most determined jail-breaker. A better way is to have bars of mixed steel and iron so set in the stone work that they cannot be dug out or pried out. There is also danger at the windows of friends outside passing in saws or other tools. In many places this is prevented by a high board fence close around the jail, effectually shutting off ventilation. A good jail yard built of brick or stone at some distance from the jail is better to prevent communication, and also for other reasons. When this is not done the windows should be of rough plate-glass to allow light, but not vision, to penetrate.

The door—Where the jail door opens immediately into the corridor in which the prisoners are confined, it becomes a man-trap for the jailer, who is liable to be assaulted with a weapon as he opens the door. The jailer once knocked down and the keys secured, a rush for liberty is the next move. To avoid all danger of this, the jail doors should not open directly into the corridor in which the prisoners are allowed in the day time. Either a second grated corridor should intervene, or at least there should be a little space between the two doors, and the inner door should be grated and so arranged that the jailer can look at each side of it before opening the door. An additional point in the inner door of a small jail is to have a little opening in it, thus saving the six daily openings and shuttings of the door for giving food and returning dishes. Many sheriff's wives are

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left in charge of jails for days at a time alone, and need this protection.

The floor—If the floor is properly constructed it will be impossible for the prisoners to dig out. Floors of brick or small stone are objectionable on this ground.

The roof—This should be protected with boiler iron.

The privies—Whenever vaults are used the privies are apt to be the weak spot in the jail. Vault privies are bad for health as well as security. Regular sewerage flushed with water is better. If sewerage cannot be provided and kept in repair it is better to use close-covered buckets and have no vault privies.

The cell locks—The cells should be fastened by a single bar for each range of cells. When padlocks are used it is possible for expert prisoners to pick them through the bars or pry them off from within. If these bars are secured by levers in the outer corridors, it gives additional security.

Besides these precautions, a jail ought always to be so constructed as to give a jailer's residence in front with peep-holes to see without being seen.

2. FOR HEALTH.

A jail should be so constructed as to be light, dry, warm, well ventilated and with proper facilities for sewerage. The basement of a courthouse should never be used for a jail, for besides being almost always insecure, it is quite sure to be dark, damp, poorly ventilated and with defective sewerage. The sewerage of a jail needs special attention. In a city with a general system of sewerage, the jail only needs to be connected properly with it. In a place where there is no general system of sewerage, a special system can be constructed, using a reservoir in the upper part of the jail supplied by a force pump, or windmill. As newcomers are often dirty and infected with vermin, a bath room is needed as well as for general cleanliness. The methods for making jails light, dry, warm and well ventilated, do not need dis-

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cussion here. All the sunlight should be given possible, and the jail should stand north and south, so that the sun can come to every corridor with its purifying, life-giving rays sometime each day.

It is a shame to the civilization of the country that we still persist in putting so many prisoners into utterly unhealthy places. It is hard enough for persons accustomed to out-door life to stay all the time in-doors in enforced idleness, without having the air poisoned with noxious stenches foul breath and dampness. Our jails are not much better in this respect than the English jails of Howard's time.

3. FOR CLASSIFICATION.

If proper sanitary arrangements are needed for the physical health of prisoners, a proper classification is needed for the moral well being of many of them. When prisoners are herded together without distinction of age or character, the jails become schools of crime and vice. The hardened offenders teach the young and comparatively innocent, or those arrested for the first time, lessons in the art of preying upon society, and of breaking jail, or of otherwise escaping punishment. Here in the long and weary hours of imprisonment many a tale of past adventure in crime is rehearsed, many a plan is laid for future crime, many a jail friendship is made, which will hereafter ripen into comradeship in crime, and many a plan of escape is concocted. The young are taught that "the world owes them a living," and that it is not crime, but being caught in it, which is to be dreaded.

Visiting a jail, you are liable to find mingled indiscriminately together (1) professional criminals waiting trial for state prison offenses; (2) non-professionals who have committed some crime under temptation, but who do not live by crime; (3) innocent persons accused of crime; (4) insane persons; (5) idiots, frequently filthy in their habits; (6) persons sentenced to jail for petty offenses; (7) dirty tramps, sentenced as vagrants, or given lodging in the jails as a

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tramp hotel; (8) persons held as witnesses. In some counties, the only place for a person who is sick and without money or friends, is the jail. Boys are generally, and women sometimes, put in with men. All these persons are thrown together in enforced idleness. Their only labor in most jails is doing a few chores under the oversight of the jailer. Their only recreation consists in handling a greasy pack of cards, in telling low stories, or in looking at pictures with which the cell walls are often decorated. They rarely have any considerable amount or variety of reading matter.

A proper classification of prisoners would prevent many of the evils arising from their herding together. But to accomplish this, jails ought to be constructed in so many divisions that classes can be made and adhered to. The best plan is a separate cell for each prisoner, with the object of absolute separation of each prisoner from every other.* Where this, for any reason, is not done, the next best plan is to provide for at least four classes. Four classes for adult male prisoners is the least number that ought to be made. It is a classification easily carried out in the construction of a jail. For one window can face each way in each of two stories, thus making four divisions of the jail, and many of the jails now erected could be easily used in this form now by care on the part of the jailer.

The cage plan is the fashionable plan in jail architecture at present. This plan provides for security and healthfulness, but not for the proper classification. But even this plan can be so modified as to provide for separation or classification of prisoners.

Two or more rooms for female prisoners and for boys should always be made in the jailer's residence, entirely

*Examples of jails intended to provide for complete separation of prisoners are those in Boston, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pa., Mansfield, O., Fergus Falls, Minn., Milwaukee and West Bend, Wis.

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separate from the jail proper. Any ordinary rooms with barred windows and strong doors will do.

4. FOR OCCUPATION.

With few exceptions, prisoners sentenced to the county jail at hard labor generally spend their time in the exceedingly hard labor of telling stories and playing cards. The easiest way for a lazy fellow to pass the winter is to steal something of small value, have a spree upon the proceeds, and then go to jail, where he is supported in idleness at the expense of the county. It is obvious that this is very poor economy, as well as an encouragement to petty crime to that part of the community who do not care for the name of being in jail. Such people ought not to be supported in idleness at the expense of the honest and industrious part of the community, and even if their work is not of very much value in itself, it is well worth while to keep them at work for its moral effect on themselves and others. Tramps especially, flock to those jails where they are fed in idleness and shun the jails where they are treated to the labor test.

Every jail ought to have a secure jail yard, at least a quarter of an acre in size, with a high stone wall surrounding it. Within the yard, but at a distance from the wall, there should be a shed for shelter in stormy weather. In this yard, under guard, all the prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the jail should be made to work at sawing wood, breaking stone or other unskilled labor. All the wood used in the jail and courthouse can well be sawed by the prisoners. An agreement can usually be made with the city or village in which the jail is located to do the hauling if the prisoners break the stone in the jail and yard. Of course, all the cleaning and other work around the jail should be done by the prisoners, and all tramps who apply for lodging and breakfast should be given an opportunity to show their muscle in breaking stone or sawing wood.

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II. MANAGEMENT OF JAILS.

1. SAFE-KEEPING.

No amount of care in construction will make up for carelessness in guarding prisoners. All prisoners held for any serious offense should be searched for saws and other tools. All knives and other articles capable of being used as tools should be taken away. Knives, forks and spoons used in eating should be carefully counted after each meal by some responsible person. A thorough inspection of the jail should be made frequently to detect any place where prisoners have been working at the windows, the doors, the walls, the floor or the roof. It should be remembered that the traces of such work are usually concealed from the casual gaze.

Shackles and handcuffs should be used only in extreme cases of desperate characters in very weak jails. When more than ordinary precautions are needed to keep any prisoner he should be locked in his cell. Great care should be shown by the jailer in entering and leaving the jail. One door should always be locked before the second one is opened. Prisoners should not be allowed to go outside unguarded, except as specified by law.

2. HEALTH.

The first thing a sheriff or jailor should do in taking possession of a jail should be to have a thorough housecleaning, to get rid of all dirt and to exterminate all vermin. He should have a housecleaning as often as once a month thereafter, in addition to the daily sweeping and mopping. The beds should be filled with clean straw, which should be renewed frequently. Clean blankets should be given to each new prisoner, and they should be washed frequently. Clean white sheets and pillow cases should be provided each week. The privy is usually the worst nuisance in the jail, which

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can be smelled at all seasons of the year, but especially in summer. No vault-privy ought to be allowed in a jail, and no sewerage unless properly flushed, as well as connected with running water. No cesspit should be connected with a jail. Unless the sewerage can be kept in good condition all the year round, it is better to use close-covered buckets emptied twice a day under guard.

The food of the prisoners is usually plentiful and good enough, but with little variety and not always well cooked. It costs no more money to give a variety or to cook food well—only a little more care. At present the food usually consists of beef and pork, boiled or fried, bread, potatoes, coffee or tea. This diet for sedentary people leads to constipation and various diseases. To avoid this, beans, oatmeal, (both cooked a long time), with vegetable soup and brown bread, should be supplied frequently. The ventilation and heating should be looked to daily. When the jail is damp, fires should be frequently made even in warm weather. In all cases of sickness a physician should be called in, and his advice followed.

3. GOVERNMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

The three great moral evils of a jail are enforced idleness, unrestricted association and lack of restraint on the behavior of prisoners. It is good for no one to be idle. Occupation of some kind ought to be furnished prisoners. Work should be provided for all sentenced prisoners and all others willing to work, and good reading matter or innocent games for all when not at work. The Police Gazette and other papers giving accounts of crime ought to be strictly forbidden in a jail. The jail should not furnish the literature of crime to criminals.

It is impossible to separate prisoners absolutely from one another as jails are now usually constructed. But there can easily be a classification into two or four classes, according to the number of corridors. Female prisoners should be

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separated from male prisoners. Boys should be separated from men, dirty tramps and drunkards from clean men, and professional criminals from non-professionals. For a jail which has four corridors, the following is as good a classification, perhaps as possible. In one corridor, the safest in the institution, put all professional criminals, and all desperate characters not professionals. In another corridor put all men sentenced to jail for petty offenses. In still another put all the tramps and men brought in drunk. Take special pains to keep this clean. Reserve one corridor, and that the pleasantest one, for persons waiting trial who are not professional criminals or vicious in their general habits. Each of these classes should be kept separate from all the rest. It is the habit of many jailers to open the whole jail except the outer door during the day-time and allow the prisoners the freedom of the whole jail. This should not be allowed. The freedom of the corridor into which his cell opens is sufficient for a prisoner, except when at work.

Where a jail is constructed to allow of separation the prisoners should be rigidly kept separate, except when at work.

The behavior of prisoners is a matter of considerable importance. In some jails the prisoners are respectful to visitors and to one another; in other jails they are impudent to the officers, impertinent to visitors, vile in their language through the windows to the passer-by, and constantly quarreling with one another. Such conduct is only allowed in a very loosely-managed jail. For a jailer to say that he cannot control his prisoners is to acknowledge himself incompetent for his office.

The following rules are based on the practice of the best jails. If these or similar rules were posted up in each corridor of a jail, and strictly enforced, there would be better discipline than now exists in a majority of the jails of this country. It would be well to furnish a copy of these to each prisoner when received.

Jails.

RULES OF THIS JAIL.

1. Prisoners will be required to keep their cells clean, their beds made up, and their persons and clothing clean.
2. Prisoners will not be allowed to lie upon their beds in the day time unless sick.
3. No one will be allowed to deface or soil the walls of this jail in any manner.
4. No loud talking or obscene or profane language, and no quarreling will be allowed.
5. Prisoners are forbidden to speak or motion to any one through the windows.
6. No disrespectful or impertinent behavior to officers or visitors, or to fellow prisoners will be allowed.
7. The use of intoxicating liquor is prohibited. Those using tobacco must spit only in the spittoons provided for that purpose.
8. Prisoners sentenced to labor shall do such work around the jail or elsewhere as shall be provided for them.
9. Prisoners may receive visitors in the office by permission of the sheriff, and under such conditions as he shall prescribe.
10. All letters and parcels passing in or out of jail must be inspected by some authorized officer before delivery.
11. Complaints and requests of prisoners should be made to the sheriff and all such will receive due attention.
12. Written orders will be given to officers and prisoners as occasion may arise for issuing them, which will have the same force as these rules.
13. For disobeying these rules or any other lawful order, either verbal or written, such punishment will be given as is provided by law.

Statistical Tables.

STATISTICS OF JAILS.

TABLE I.—CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

Counties.	Material of which constructed.	Date of erection.	Total cost, including additions	Is there a jail yard, and of what constructed?	Capacity of jail.	Largest No. prisoners at one time during year.
Barron	Wood	1879	\$2,500 00	No.....	10	3
Bayfield	Stone	1871	33,000 00	No.....	10	4
Brown	Stone	1866	40,000 00	Board fence..	32	21
Buffalo	Stone and brick	.....	.....	No.....	5	13
Burnett	Wood	1871	400 00	No.....	4	.....
Calumet	Stone and iron	1878	4,500 00	No.....	12	6
Chippewa	Stone and iron	1875	.....	No.....	42	23
Clark	Brick, stone, iron	1880	7,000 00	No.....	8	10
Columbia	Stone	1851	.....	Brick.....	18	.....
Crawford	Stone	1867	2,660 00	Picket fence..	10	22
Dane	Stone	.....	20,500 00	Stone.....	32	44
Dodge	Stone and wood	.....	.....	No.....	12	35
Door	Brick, iron, stone, wood	1882	6,040 00	No.....	6	4
Douglas	Wood	1869	2,220 00	No.....	6	7
Dunn	Brick, wood, iron	1869	6,000 00	No.....	14	14
Eau Claire	Brick	1884	1,700 00	No.....	44	21
Florence	Wood and iron	1881	.....	No.....	4	4
Fond du Lac	Stone and iron	1869	45,000 00	Wood, iron..	46	9
Green	Brick and stone	1872	22,000 00	No.....	22	10
Green Lake	Stone	1889	2,000 00	Board fence..	12	8
Iowa	Stone and iron	1875	14,000 00	No.....	8	.....
Jackson	Brick	1878	5,000 00	No.....	20	12
Jefferson	Iron and stone	1872	18,000 00	No.....	32	72
Juneau	Brick, stone, iron	1878	11,500 00	No.....	16	20
Kenosha	Brick, iron, stone	1885	9,000 00	No.....	18	11
Keweenaw	Brick, iron, stone	1875	.....	No.....	6	1
La Crosse	Stone, iron, wool	1861	26,350 00	No.....	38	.....
La Fayette	Stone	.....	.....	Rock.....	7	6
Langlade	Brick and steel	1885	10,000 00	No.....	12	7
Lincoln	Brick and iron	1885	11,000 00	No.....	20	7
Manitowoc	Brick	1886	12,000 00	Oak plank..	14	13
Marinette	Brick and stone	.....	.....	No.....	11	16
Marquette	Stone	1868	10,000 00	No.....	2	2
Monroe	Brick, iron, wood	1886	2,000 00	No.....	12	8
Oconto	Wood	1856	3,000 00	No.....	9	8
Outagamie	Stone and iron	1862	6,000 00	Piano.....	20	42
Ozaukee	Stone	1853	.....	Brick.....	5	2
Pierce	Brick	1858	11,000 00	No.....	9	8
Polk	Stone	1878	2,000 00	No.....	4	1
Portage	Stone and iron	1872	40,000 00	No.....	10	5
Price	Wood and iron	1884	7,000 00	No.....	8	3
Racine	Brick and iron	.....	.....	Wood.....	22	16
Richland	Cut stone	1868	7,000 00	No.....	8	7
Rock	Stone and brick	.....	.....	Board fence..	40	118
Sauk	Oak plant and stone	1858	7,000 00	No.....	16	8
Shawano	Stone and brick	.....	.....	No.....	10	3
Taylor	Wood	1876	2,000 00	No.....	10	3
Vernon	Stone and iron	1880	4,000 00	No.....	12	9
Walworth	Brick	1878	12,000 00	No.....	28	21
Washington	Wood	.....	.....	No.....	7	3
Washington	Brick	1886	1,300 00	Planks.....	19	6
Waukesha	Stone, slate roof	1885	21,727 33	No.....	32	59
Waupaca	Stone	1867	8,000 00	Board fence..	12	8
Winnebago	Stone	1859	130,000 00	No.....	40	33
Wood	Stone and iron	1882	.....	No.....	6	6

¹ Jail and court house.
No report from several counties.

Jails.

TABLE II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, 1885.

COUNTIES.	NO. IN JAIL NOVEMBER 1, 1884.			NO. RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR			TOTAL NO. DURING THE YEAR.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Ashland				170	5	175	170	5	175
Barron				25	3	28	25	3	28
Bayfield	2		2	36	1	37	38	1	39
Brown				161	12	173	161	12	173
Buffalo	3		3	22		22	25		25
Burnett	2		2	1		1	3		3
Calumet	2		2	12		12	14		14
Chippewa				180	20	200	180	20	200
Clark	5	1	6	42	4	46	47	5	52
Columbia	10		10	15	1	16	16	1	16
Crawford	7	1	8	150	5	155	157	6	163
Dane	18		18	439	12	451	457	12	469
Dodge	3	1	4	179	1	180	182	2	184
Door	1		1	10	2	12	11	2	13
Douglas	1		1	44	2	46	45	2	47
Dunn				30	5	309	304	5	309
Eau Claire	17		17	197	11	208	214	11	225
Fond du Lac	13		13	204	5	209	217	5	222
Grant	2		2	50	1	51	52	1	53
Green	2		2	87	7	94	90	7	96
Green Lake	2	1	3	16	2	18	18	3	21
Iowa	1		1	29	1	30	30	1	31
Jackson				32	2	34	33	2	34
Jefferson	7	2	9	239	2	231	236	4	240
Juneau	5		5	152	6	158	157	6	163
Kenosha				576	2	578	576	2	578
Kewaunee				8	3	11	8	3	11
La Crosse	11		11	20	26	234	219	26	245
La Fayette				41	3	44	41	3	44
Lincoln	2		2	4		4	6		6
Manitowoc	9	5	14	135	5	140	141	10	154
Marathon				64	2	66	64	2	66
Marinette	4		4	8	4	84	84	4	88
Marquette				4		4	4		4
Milwaukee	17	3	20	528	49	577	545	52	597
Mouroe	3		3	83	2	85	86	2	88
Oconto				28	1	29	28	1	29
Outagamie	6		6	160	6	166	166	6	172
Ozaukee				10	2	12	10	2	12
Pierce	2		2	21	2	23	23	2	25
Polk	1		1	9	2	11	10	2	12
Pt. rtage				25		25	25		25
Price	2		2	16		26	28		28
Racine	9		9	259	4	263	268	4	272
Rich and				14		14	14		14
R. ck	11		11	540	7	547	55	7	558
St. Croix	5		5	211	3	204	206	3	209
Sauk				23		23	23		23
Sawyer				35	15	50	35	15	50
Shawano				3		3	3		3
Sheboygan				179		179	179		179
Taylor	2		2	19	1	20	21	1	22
Vernon	2		2	33		33	35		35
Walworth	4		4	56	1	57	60	1	61
Washburn	2		2	20	2	22	22	2	24
Washington				28		28	28		28
Waukesha	7		7	461	8	469	468	8	476
Waupaca	7		7	91	1	92	98	1	99
Waushara				6		6	6		6
Winnebago	2	1	23	713	11	724	735	12	747
Wood	1		1	24	2	26	25	2	27
Totals	232	15	247	7,611	274	7,915	7,873	289	8,162

Statistical Tables.

TABLE II.—Continued.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.—1885.

COUNTIES.	No. removed to State Prison during the year.			No. removed to Industrial School during the year.			No. Discharged because of Expiration of Sentence.			No. let out on Bail.			Number discharged on Habeas Corpus.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashland	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Barron	4	1	5	—	—	—	20	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bayfield	—	—	—	1	—	1	33	—	33	3	—	3	—	—	—
Brown	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Buffalo	3	—	3	1	—	1	17	—	17	2	—	2	—	—	—
Burnett	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calumet	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa	—	—	—	10	—	8	—	—	—	147	—	13	—	—	1
Clark	8	8	16	5	4	9	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	6	—	6	1	—	1	122	1	123	2	—	2	—	—	2
Crawford	2	—	2	—	—	—	30	1	31	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dane	24	3	27	3	—	3	376	8	384	5	—	5	—	—	—
Dodge	4	—	4	1	—	1	119	—	169	5	—	5	—	—	2
Door	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	2	14	3	—	3	—	—	1
Dunn	2	—	2	2	—	2	133	—	133	1	—	1	—	—	2
Eau Claire	15	—	15	3	—	3	182	11	193	1	—	1	—	—	1
Fond du Lac	5	—	5	—	—	—	2	114	5	119	2	—	2	—	4
Grant	6	—	6	—	—	—	42	1	43	2	—	2	—	—	—
Green	4	—	4	3	—	3	6	—	6	2	—	2	—	—	1
Green Lake	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iowa	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jackson	1	—	1	1	—	1	16	—	16	9	—	9	—	—	1
Jefferson	4	—	4	2	1	3	180	2	182	6	—	6	—	—	—
Juneau	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	135	6	—	6	—	—	2
Kenosha	3	—	3	—	—	—	79	2	81	1	—	1	—	—	—
Keweenaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Crosse	21	1	22	—	4	7	85	9	94	15	—	15	—	—	—
La Fayette	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	3	42	—	—	—	—	—	1
Langlade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lincoln	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Milwaukee	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4	44	1	—	1	—	—	1
Monroe	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	20	12	—	12	4	—	4
Oconto	2	—	2	3	—	3	2	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outagamie	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	126	—	—	5	—	—	—
Ozaukee	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	1	1	—	2
Pierce	5	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	1
Polk	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	4	—	4	—	—	—
Portage	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
Price	4	—	4	1	—	1	19	—	19	3	—	3	—	—	—
Racine	7	—	7	—	—	—	151	2	153	15	—	15	—	—	2
Richland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	2	—	—	—
Rock	2	—	2	—	—	—	414	7	421	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Croix	—	—	—	7	—	1	30	—	30	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sauk	2	—	2	—	—	—	15	—	15	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sawyer	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	—	2	—	1	1
Shawano	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sh. boygan	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	170	2	—	2	—	—	—
Taylor	3	—	3	1	—	1	8	1	9	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vernon	1	—	1	1	—	1	17	—	17	10	—	10	—	3	3
Walworth	7	—	7	—	—	—	49	—	49	2	—	2	—	—	—
Washington	2	—	2	—	—	—	20	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	1
Waukesha	6	—	6	2	2	2	438	—	438	4	—	4	—	2	2
Waupaca	3	—	3	2	1	3	21	—	21	1	—	1	—	—	1
Waushara	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Winnebago	15	2	17	1	—	1	154	4	158	3	1	4	1	—	1
Wood	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	211	8	233	66	16	92	3,602	76	3,964	317	15	354	35	4	44

Jails.

TABLE II. — MOVEMENT OF POPULATION — 1885 — Continued

COUNTIES.	No. es- caped dur- ing the year.			No. died in jail during the year.			No. otherwise re- moved from jail.			Total No. of pris- oners passed out of the jail for any cause.			No. re- maining in jail Oct. 31, 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	To al.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashland.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	156	5	161	168	5	173	2	2	2
Barron.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	27	21	1	21	1	1
Bayfield.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37	22	2	22	2	2
Brown.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	12	173	24	1	24	1	1
Buffalo.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	27	21	1	21	1	1
Burnett.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
Calumet.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	11	.....	11	3	3	3	3	3	3
Chippewa.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	192	.....	.....	192	.....	8
Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	39	4	43	6	1	9	6	1	9
Columbia.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	23	2	23	157	1	158	8	1	8
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	118	2	120	151	3	154	8	1	9	8	1	9
Dane.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	433	11	444	24	1	25	24	1	25
Dodge.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	178	1	179	206	5	206	3	3	3
Door.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	10	2	12	12	1	12	1	1	1
Douglas.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	28	5	28	45	2	47	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	.....	.....	.....	161	5	166	301	5	306	202	11	213	13	12	12
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	81	208	5	213	9	9	9
Fond du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1	51	51	2	52	2	2	2
Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	74	90	2	92	4	1	4	4	1	4
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	13	1	14	5	2	5	2	2	2
Green Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	36	1	37	32	2	32	2	2	2
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	194	3	197	42	1	43
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	489	6	495	572	2	574	4	1	4	4	1	4
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	1	1	1
Juneau.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11	148	6	154	148	2	150	9	9	9
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	489	.....	489	572	2	574	572	1	573	4	4	4
Keweenaw.....	.....	.....	.....	69	10	79	103	24	127	26	2	28	26	2	28
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	3	43	1	1	1	1	1	1
La Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	6	6	6	6	6	6
Langlade.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	99	6	105	144	10	154	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	3	3	63	2	65	1	1	1
Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	4	31	80	4	84	4	4	4
Marathon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	34	357	531	51	582	14	1	15
Marquette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1	41	82	1	83	4	1	5
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	25	1	26	3	3	3
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	2	12	2	2	2
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	21	2	23	2	2	2
Outagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	9	2	11	1	1	1
Ozaukee.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	11	2	12	2	2	2
Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	21	2	23	23	2	23	2	2	2
Polk.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	9	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portage.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Price.....	.....	.....	.....	90	2	92	238	4	242	27	2	29	2	1	1
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	5	272	5	5	5
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	5
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	185	.....	185	542	7	549	9	9	9
St. Croix.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	169	2	171	200	3	200	6	6	6
Sauk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	5	5	5
Sawyer.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Shawano.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	2	7	179	22	179	1	1	1
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	7	21	1	22	32	.....	32	8	8	8
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	7	59	1	60	60	1	60	1	1	1
Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	37	.....	37	3	3	3
Walworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2	24	22	2	24	24	24	24
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	10	522	720	8	728	15	14	19
Waukesha.....	3	3	6	.....	4	10	459	6	465	9	2	11	1	1	1
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6	66	95	1	96	3	3	3	3	3
Wausau.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Winnebago.....	3	1	4	1	1	1	512	2	542	720	8	728	15	14	19
Wood.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	2	12	23	2	25	2	2	2	2
Total's.....	20	1	23	4	1	5	2,886	91	3,018	7,192	221	7,858	272	17	30

Owing to imperfections of some reports, this and the following tables do not exactly balance.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE III.—ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS IN 1885.

COUNTIES.	No. of foreign born prisoners during the year.			No. of native born.			No. who could not read and write.			No. habitually intemperate.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barron.....	16	.....	16	10	2	12	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Bayfield.....	12	.....	22	17	5	22	5	5	5	20	.....	20
Brown.....	41	12	53	84	2	86	58	1	59	128	10	138
Buffalo.....	6	.....	6	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	11	.....	11	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	6
Clark.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6
Columbia.....	88	.....	88	78	.....	78	19	.....	19	70	.....	70
Crawford.....	78	2	80	88	.....	88	28	.....	28	20	.....	20
Dane.....	164	2	166	293	10	303	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Door.....	6	2	8	4	.....	4	19	2	21	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	41	2	43	4	.....	4	19	2	21	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	174	3	177	95	2	97	33	.....	33	8	.....	8
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Fond du Lac.....	69	.....	69	181	.....	181	3	.....	3	20	.....	20
Grant.....	16	.....	16	36	1	37	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39
Green.....	31	.....	31	63	2	65	9	1	10	34	.....	34
Green Lake.....	4	1	5	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Iowa.....	23	.....	23	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jackson.....	6	.....	6	28	.....	28	12	.....	12	8	.....	8
Jefferson.....	82	.....	82	115	.....	115	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Juneau.....	110	3	113	42	3	45	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha.....	40	2	42	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Keweenaw.....	7	1	8	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	100	12	112	119	14	133	23	8	31	118	4	132
La Fayette.....	15	.....	15	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	82	8	90	62	2	64	19	3	22	27	1	28
Marathon.....	58	2	60	6	.....	6	2	2	2	10	.....	10
Marquette.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Milwaukee.....	264	22	286	281	30	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	15	1	16	59	1	60	4	.....	4	62	.....	62
Oconto.....	12	.....	12	15	1	16	6	.....	6	28	1	29
Ozaukee.....	8	1	9	2	1	3	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Pierce.....	8	1	9	15	1	16	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Polk.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	2	2	2	5	.....	5
Portage.....	20	.....	20	5	.....	5	7	2	7	11	.....	11
Price.....	4	.....	4	24	.....	24	2	.....	2	26	.....	26
Racine.....	188	3	186	76	1	77	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Richland.....	2	.....	2	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sauk.....	7	.....	7	16	.....	16	8	.....	3	13	.....	13
Sawyer.....	15	3	18	20	12	32	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Shawano.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor.....	12	1	13	6	.....	6	18	1	19	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	13	.....	13	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Walworth.....	34	1	35	26	.....	26	1	.....	1	51	.....	51
Washburn.....	6	.....	6	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Washington.....	.....	.....	2,171	88	2,500	2,339	91	2,660	428	16	467	865
Waukesha.....	219	1	220	255	1	256	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	35	.....	35	61	.....	64	6	.....	6	69	.....	69
Waushara.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Wood.....	11	2	13	13	.....	13	5	.....	5	2	.....	2
Total.....	2,171	88	2,500	2,339	91	2,660	428	16	467	865	18	985

Several sheriffs do not report upon this table. Other reports are obviously imperfect.

REPORT OF THE

Jails.

TABLE III.—ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS IN 1885.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of prisoners between sixteen and twenty-one.			No. of prisoners under sixteen.			No. Committed in default of paying a fine.			No. of persons detained as witnesses			No. of vagrants lodged without commitment.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barren.....	..	1	1	1	1	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bayfield.....	..	2	2	2	2	2	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	10
Brown.....	33	1	4	2	1	3	119	12	131	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buffalo.....	3	3	6	1	1	2	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnett.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
Chippewa.....	..	..	..	6	..	6	150	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	6
Clark.....	12	..	12	2	2	4	65	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia.....	12	..	12	3	3	6	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crawford.....	..	2	2	1	1	2	147	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dane.....	101	2	103	20	20	40	170	4	174	2	2	2	14	..	4
Dodge.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	..	147	..	..	..	..	18	18
Douglas.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunn.....	11	..	11	2	2	4	22	2	24	..	..	..	..	15	15
Eau Claire.....	2	..	2	13	13	13	119	..	119	..	..	..	..	40	1
Fond du Lac.....	26	..	26	4	4	4	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	41	..
Grant.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	66	1	1	1	..	..	..
Green.....	10	..	10	5	5	10	42	1	43	..	..	..	..	11	11
Green Lake.....	..	..	..	2	1	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	1
Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	9	9
Jackson.....	4	..	4	1	1	2	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	29	..	29	2	2	4	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juneau.....	12	1	13	1	1	1	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ken sha.....	32	..	32	..	..	..	83	2	85	..	1	1	486	1	487
La Crosse.....	17	3	20	5	5	10	29	..	31	..	2	2	48	..	48
La Fayette.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitowoc.....	6	1	7	1	1	1	42	2	44	..	..	..	..	48	48
Marathon.....	1	..	1	2	2	4	58	..	60	..	..	..	..	4	4
Marinette.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Marquette.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milwaukee.....	81	8	92	41	6	47	19	1	20	5	2	7	..	..	..
Monroe.....	9	1	10	4	4	4	21	..	21	..	..	..	1	..	1
Oconto.....	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Outagamie.....	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ozaukee.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pierce.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polk.....	3	..	3	..	2	2	4	..	4	..	2	2	1	..	1
Portage.....	6	..	6	4	4	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Price.....	1	..	1	1	1	1	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racine.....	16	..	16	2	2	2	237	2	239	..	..	..	583	..	583
Richland.....	2	..	2	1	1	1	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rock.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Croix.....	12	..	12	..	1	1	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	156	156
Sauk.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	98	98
Sawyer.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	1	1	1	..	..	..
Shawano.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheboygan.....	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor.....	2	..	2	..	1	1	12	..	12	..	1	1	20	..	20
Vernon.....	4	..	4	1	1	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walworth.....	6	..	6	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	11	11
Washburn.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	16	16
Washington.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	24	24
Waukesha.....	..	..	..	74	2	76	391	..	391	..	..	..	..	111	111
Waupaca.....	9	..	9	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	68
Wausau.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winnebago.....	14	2	16	1	1	2	92	..	92	..	..	..	..	163	..
Wood.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	2	2	2	..	..	..
Total.....	487	22	515	208	22	235	2,131	30	2,404	14	10	24	1,810	2	1981

Statistical Tables.

TABLE III.—Continued.—ADDITIONAL FACTS CONCERNING PRISONERS IN 1885.

Counties.	No. of city or village prisoners not charged against the county.			No. of insane or idiotic persons in jail during the year.			No. of insane in jail September 30, 1885.			No. of idiotic persons in jail Sept. 30, 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barron				3	1	4						
Brown	35		35									
Burnett		6	6	1		1						
Calumet				3		3						
Chippewa							18					
Clark							4					
Columbia				10		10						
Crawford				5	3	8						
Dane	112		112	10		10						
Dodge				3	1	4						
Door				2	1	3						
Dunn	31		31	4		4						
Eau Claire				17	7	24						
Fond du Lac		5	5	7	5	12						
Green				5	7	12						
Green Lake				2	1	3						
Jefferson	5		5	7	5	12						
Juneau				4	6	10						
Kenosha	6	1	7	2	1	3						
Kewaunee	5	1	6	2	1	3						
La Crosse	783		783	13	2	15						
La Fayette	6		6	6	3	9						
Manitowoc	41	3	44	13	12	25						
Marathon	30		30	7	3	10						
Marquette	1		1									
Milwaukee				17	8	25						
Monroe				3	1	4						
Oconto	2		2									
Outagamie	4		4	3	2	5						
Ozaukee				4	3	7						
Pierce	1		1	4	2	6						
Polk					1							
Portage				1		2						
Racine				2		2						
Richland	2		2	1		1						
Rock				2		2						
Sauk	13		13									
Sheboygan				8		8						
Vernon	2		2									
Walworth	2		2	4		4						
Washington	2		2	3	2	5						
Waukesha	1		1									
Waupaca	68		68	5		5						
Winnebago				10		10						
Wood					5							
Total	1,061	5	1,077	179	70	266	26		27	1	1	1

Jails.

TABLE IV.—ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.—1885.

COUNTIES.	Murder.		Man-slaughter.		Rape.	Assault with intent to kill.		Assault with intent to do bodily harm.		Assault with intent to ravish.	Assault with intent to rob.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Male.	Fem.
Ashland				1								
Barron	1						1					
Bayfield							1					
Brown	9	1				1	11			2		
Buffalo							2				2	
Chippewa	1					3	1		1			
Clark	1	1					3				1	
Columbia							1			2		
Crawford										1	2	1
Dane ¹						1				1		
Dodge	3						2			6		1
Door							2				1	5
Douglas										1		
Dunn	1									2		1
Fond du Lac						1			3			
Green	2										1	
Jackson						1	1		1	1		
Jefferson							1					
Juneau							1					
Kenosha							1			1		
La Crosse	1					2	3			2		
Lincoln	1						1			4		
Manitowoc	1										1	
Marathon	2											
Marinette										4		
Marquette	1									1		
Milwaukee	5	1				2	3	1	2			
Monroe	1											
Oconto											1	
Outagamie	1									1		
Ozaukee	1									1		
Pierce										1		
Polk	1						3	2	1			
Portage	2						2	1		2		1
Price								1				
Racine										4		3
Richland										2		
Rock	2						2	4		2		
St. Croix										1		
Sauk ²								1	1	1		1
Sawyer		1						1	1	1		
Shawano	1									1		
Sheboygan										1		
Taylor									1			1
Vernon	3						1					
Walworth		1						1				
Washburn		1										
Waukesha ³	2								1			
Waupaca			1					1		2		1
Winnebago	1						2	1				8
Wood										1		
Totals.....	44	5	3			21	45	8	57	2	17	10

¹ 2 Sodomy.² Threatening language, 1 male, 1 female.³ Stabbing, 1 male.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE IV.—ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY—1885.—Continued.

CONUNTIES.	Arson.		Burg-lary.		Em-bez-ze-ment		Forg-ery.		Grand Lar-cency		Horse Steal-ing		Obt'in'g money or prop-erty un-der false pr't'n's		Rob-ber-y.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Ashland.....	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barron.....	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bayfield.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brown.....	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.
Buffalo.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Burnett.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Calumet.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chippewa.....	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Cla:k.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1
Crawford ¹	17	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dane.....	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Dodge.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Douglas.....	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Dunn.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eau C a re.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fond du Lac.....	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Grant.....	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Green.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Green Lake ²	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Iowa.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jackson ³	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson.....	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.
Juneau.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenosha.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kewaunee.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
La Crosse.....	4	7	1	1	.	1	.	11	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.
Langlade.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lincoln.....	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	
Manitowoc.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Marathon.....	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Marinette.....	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Milwaukee ⁴	60	2	10	.	9	1	107	6	6	6	.	9	.	10	.	.	
Monroe.....	2	4	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Oconto.....	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Outagamie.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pierce.....	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Price.....	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Racine.....	1	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.
Richland.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Rock.....	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
St. Croix.....	.	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.
Sauk.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.
Sawyer.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.
Sheboygan.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.
Taylor.....	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.
Vernon.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Walworth.....	.	7	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Washburn.....	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waukesha ⁵	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	2	.	2	.	
Waupaca.....	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.
Wausau.....	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	2	2	.	5	.	3	.	.
Winnebago.....	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wood.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total.....	18	182	4	24	35	1	188	7	38	2	37	22

¹ Abandoning his family, 1. ²Abandoning wife and children, 1. ³Extortion of money, 1. ⁴Abusing criminal process, 2 males; threatening to kill, 3 males; cruelty to animals, 2 males; vagrancy, 29 males, 6 females; carrying concealed weapons, 3 males; concealing dead body, 1 female; drunk, 8 males; de-stitute children, 2 males, 2 females; sodomy, 1 male; assault and battery, 113 males, 7 females; perjury to person and character, 3 males, 1 female; dynamiter, 1 male; trespass, 2 males; wilfully destroying property, 4 males, 5 females; concealing stolen property, 1 male. ⁵Resisting officer, 1 male. ⁶Larceny.

*Jails.*TABLE IV.—ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS; OTHER CRIMES—
1885—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Adultery.		Bigamy.		Incest.		Fornication.		Seduction.		Perjury.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Barron.....	1	1										
Chippewa.....	1							1				
Columbia.....	1					1						
Dane.....					1		1			1		
Dunn.....	1											2
Grant.....	1											
Jackson.....		11										
Jefferson.....			1									
La Crosse.....	25	1										
La Fayette.....										2		
Marinette.....	32											
Milwaukee.....	41	1	2		1					1		
Pierce.....	1				61							
Price.....							1					
Racine.....												
Rock.....	1	1										
St. Croix.....												
Sheboygan.....	1						1					
Vernon.....	1								61			
Waukesha.....							72					
Waupaca.....	1											
Total's.....	18	4	8		4		6		5			2

¹1 male, bastardy.²1 male, violating election laws; 1 male, sodomy; 2 females, lewd conduct; 1 male, peddling without license; 1 male, making threats; 5 males, breach of peace; 2 males, resisting officer; 2 males, violating insurance laws.³3 males, bastardy.⁴5 males, abandoning family; 1 male, selling mortgaged property; 16 males, bastardy; 7 males, 2 females, slander; 17 males, disturbing the peace; 1 male, exposure of person; 4 males, receiving stolen property.⁵1 male, tamper.⁶3 males, 2 females, keeping house of ill fame.⁷Rio, 3 males; selling stolen property, 3 males; abusive language, 5 males; selling liquor to prisoner, 1 male; obstructing railroad, 3 males.TABLE IV.—ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS; VIOLATIONS
OF UNITED STATES LAW.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sell'g liquor to Indians.		Violation of rev'nue law.		Robbing the Mail.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ashland.....		2				
Brown.....				1		
Dane ¹	20		11		1	
Jackson.....	4					
Milwaukee ²	6		5			
Sawyer.....	10					
Winnebago.....	8		1			
Totals.....	52		18		1	

¹Three males, cutting timber on state lands.²Two males, selling liquor without license; two males, cutting government timber; one female, making illicit whisky; one male, passing counterfeit money.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE V.—OFFENSES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN THE COUNTY JAILS, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Assault or as sault and Battery.		Bastardy.		Contempt of Court.		Drunk or drunk and disorderly.		Petit Lar- ceny.		Malicious Mischief.		Prostitution.		Violation of Liquor La. w.		Vagrancy.		Miscellane- ous.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Barron.....	3	...	...	...	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...
Ba. fiel l.....	5	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	28	3	...	...	47	10	8	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo.....	...	...	...	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Bu. nett.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calumet.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chi. pewa.....	10	5	...	...	10	...	75	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Clark.....	5	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia.....	8	...	...	...	51	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
Crawford.....	13	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Dane.....	40	3	...	2	8	3	45	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	15	...	...	...	...
Dodge.....	41	2	...	...	80	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Door.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Douglas.....	5	...	...	...	29	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Dunn.....	11	...	...	...	147	3	20	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	145	1	...	...	...	...
Eau Caire.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence.....	...	...	...	...	54	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Gaut.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Green.....	11	...	...	...	26	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Lake.....	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	...	1	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Jackson.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson.....	29	3	...	...	101	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	4	...	...	...	...
Juneau.....	6	...	...	...	10	...	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...
K-nosha.....	8	...	...	...	68	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kewaunee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Crosse.....	31	2	5	4	18	...	28	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	1	...	...	...
La Fayette.....	...	1	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Langlade.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maritowoc.....	10	1	...	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1	...	...
Marathon.....	4	...	...	...	15	...	10	...	30	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10	...	...	...
Mariette.....	10	1	...	...	23	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	12	2	...
Milwaukee.....	1	4	9	...	...	...	12	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Monroe.....	8	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oconto.....	3	...	...	...	54	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	8	...	...	...	...
Out gamie.....	21	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ozaukee.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poli.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Price.....	4	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Racine.....	26	7	...	...	132	1	26	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Richland.....	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock.....	31	5	2	...	291	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	5	1	...	...	...
St. Croix.....	7	2	...	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...
Sauk.....	8	8	...	...	2	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer.....	5	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taylor.....	6	...	1	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernon.....	4	3	...	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walworth.....	9	...	1	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Washb. rn.....	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wash. ington.....	20	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Waupesha.....	14	1	2	...	120	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
Waupaca.....	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waushara.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago.....	23	4	1	...	160	...	31	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...
Wood.....	12	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	519	12	58	26	1	1,818	30	120	20	124	10	18	43	55	1	1,426	12	81	7	...	...

Jails.

TABLE VII.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN JAILS—1886.

COUNTIES.	No. in jail Nov. 1, 1885.			No. received dur- ing the year end- ing Oct. 31, 1885.			Total No. of pris- oners during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barron.....	1	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bayfield.....	2	35	37	37	37	37	37	39	39
Brown.....	7	8	92	7	99	99	8	107	107
Buffalo.....	2	2	24	24	24	24	26	26	26
Burnett.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calumet.....	4	36	40	40	41	41	41	41	41
Chippewa.....	4	236	243	230	17	247	17	247	247
Clark.....	5	48	60	53	12	65	12	65	65
Columbia.....	11	11	150	5	155	161	5	166	166
Crawford.....	8	1	9	501	14	515	15	524	524
Dane.....	24	1	25	354	14	368	378	15	393
Dodge.....	5	5	153	3	158	160	3	163	163
Door.....	1	1	19	4	23	20	4	24	24
Douglass.....			42	2	44	42	2	44	44
Dunn.....	3	3	335	2	337	338	2	340	340
Eau Claire.....	9	9	139	18	152	148	13	161	161
Florence.....			18	2	20	18	2	20	20
Fond du Lac.....	9	9	116	10	126	125	10	135	135
Green.....	4	4	82	3	85	86	3	89	89
Green Lake.....	5	2	7	12	1	13	17	3	20
Iowa.....			21		21	21		21	21
Jackson.....	2	2	40	1	41	42	1	43	43
Jefferson.....	10	10	459	7	466	469	7	476	476
Juneau.....	9	9	168	7	175	177	7	184	184
Kenosha.....	4	4	366	1	367	470	1	471	471
Kewaunee.....			5		5	5		5	5
La Crosse.....	26	2	28	215	25	240	24	27	268
La Fayette.....	1	1	8		8	9		9	9
Langlade.....			18		18	18		18	18
Lincoln.....			18		18	18		18	18
Manitowoc.....			200	12	212	200	12	212	212
Marinette.....	3	3	153	9	162	156	9	165	165
Marquette.....	1	1	5		5	6		6	6
Monroe.....	3	3	78	8	86	81	8	89	89
Oconto.....	3	3	45	10	55	48	10	58	58
Outagamie.....	5	5	32	2	324	327	2	329	329
Ozaukee.....			7		7	7		7	7
Pierce.....	2	2	20		20	22		22	22
Polk.....			4		4	4		4	4
Portage.....	1	1	25		25	26		26	26
Price.....			12		12	12		12	12
Racine.....	5	5	273	3	276	278	3	281	281
Richland.....	1	1	17		17	18		18	18
Rock.....	10	10	1,183		1,183	1,193		1,193	1,193
Sauk.....	4	4	10		10	14		14	14
Shawano.....	3	3	6		6	9		9	9
Taylor.....			25	1	26	25		25	25
Vernon.....			32	2	34	32	2	34	34
Walworth.....	1	1	97	1	98	98	1	99	99
Washburn.....			25		25	25		25	25
Washington.....	3	3	14	1	15	17	1	18	18
Waukesha.....	7	7	857	7	861	864	7	871	871
Waupaca.....	3	3	41	2	43	41	2	43	43
Winnebago.....	15	4	19	710	36	742	725	36	761
Wood.....	3	3	27	2	29	30	2	32	32
Totals.....	320	11	231	7,887	249	8,186	8,236	256	8,493

*Statistical Tables.*TABLE VIII.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN JAILS.—
Continued.—1886.

COUNTIES.	No. removed to state prison dur- ing the year			No. removed to industrial schools dur- ing the year			No. discharged because of ex- piration of sentences.			Number let out on bail			Number dis- charged on habeas cor- pus.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barron.	1	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bayfield.	3	—	3	—	—	—	23	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown.	6	—	6	3	—	3	53	5	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo.	1	—	1	1	—	1	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calumet.	1	—	1	2	—	2	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa.	8	—	8	6	1	7	169	9	178	5	—	5	—	—	—
Clark.	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Columbia.	4	—	4	1	—	1	102	—	104	—	—	—	5	2	2
Crawford.	1	—	1	—	—	—	63	—	63	7	—	3	10	1	1
Dane.	20	2	22	5	1	6	159	2	161	4	1	5	1	1	1
Dodge.	6	—	6	—	—	—	143	2	145	3	—	3	1	1	1
Door.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8	—	—	—	1	—	1
Douglas.	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	15	3	—	3	2	—	2
Dunn.	2	—	2	1	—	1	322	—	322	4	—	4	—	—	—
Eau Claire.	4	—	4	—	—	—	130	13	143	6	—	6	—	—	—
Florence.	—	—	—	1	18	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fond du Lac.	3	—	3	1	2	3	79	2	81	1	—	1	2	3	3
Green.	3	—	3	2	—	2	10	—	10	1	—	1	2	1	1
Green Lake.	7	1	8	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	1
Iowa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jackson.	3	—	3	—	—	—	31	—	34	3	—	3	1	—	1
Jefferson.	3	—	3	2	—	2	449	7	456	4	—	4	2	—	2
Juneau.	2	—	2	—	—	—	163	1	164	4	—	4	1	2	3
Kenosha.	6	—	6	—	—	—	102	1	103	2	—	2	—	—	—
Kewaunee.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
La Crosse.	20	—	20	7	4	11	79	12	91	10	1	11	2	—	2
La Fayette.	1	—	1	1	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langlade.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln.	4	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc.	—	—	—	6	—	6	86	5	91	7	—	7	5	—	5
Marinette.	2	—	2	2	—	2	102	8	110	2	—	2	—	—	—
Marquette.	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Monroe.	4	—	4	2	—	2	21	1	22	5	1	6	2	—	2
Oconto.	2	—	2	3	—	3	35	10	45	3	—	3	2	—	2
Outagamie.	4	—	4	2	—	2	244	1	295	1	—	1	1	—	1
Ozaukee.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pierce.	4	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	12	3	—	3	1	—	1
Portage.	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	4	2	—	2
Price.	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
Racine.	6	—	6	2	—	2	146	1	147	13	—	13	—	—	—
Richland.	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rock.	3	—	3	—	—	—	1,187	—	1,187	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sauk.	4	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawano.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Taylor.	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	6	3	—	3	—	—	—
Vernon.	2	—	2	1	—	1	17	1	18	7	—	7	1	—	1
Walworth.	4	—	4	2	—	2	79	1	80	2	—	2	—	—	—
Washburn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waupaca.	4	—	4	—	—	—	603	—	603	5	1	6	1	—	1
Winnebago.	6	1	7	2	—	2	181	6	187	13	—	13	3	3	3
Wood.	6	—	6	1	—	1	16	1	17	1	1	2	1	1	1
Total.	172	—	177	81	14	95	5,055	97	5,152	151	9	160	51	2	56

Jails.

TABLE VI.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN JAILS.—
Continued.—1886.

COUNTIES.	No. escaped during the year and not recaptured.			No. died in jail during the year.			No. otherwise removed from jail.			Total No. of prisoners passed out of the jail for any cause.			No. remaining in jail October 31, 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barron.	1									18	2	18	2		2
Bayfield.	4		4	1		1	7	1	8	36	2	38	1		1
Brown.	2		2	21	2	23	90	7	97	9	1	10			
Buffalo.				1		1	26		26						
Burnett.				1		1	1		1						
Calumet.				7	1	8	40	1	41						
Chippewa.				30	7	37	219	17	236	5	2	7			
Clark.				44	12	56	56	12	65						
Columbia.	2		2	35	3	38	151	5	156	10		10			
Crawford.				434	5	439	506	13	519	3	2	5			
Dane.	1		1	179	9	188	36	15	88	9		9			
Dodge.				4	1	5	160	3	163						
Doane.				11	2	13	19	4	23	1		1			
Douglas.				23		23	41	2	43	1		1			
Dunn.				2	2	4	331	2	333	7		7			
Eau Caille.				2		2	142	13	155	6		6			
Florence.							18	2	20						
Fond du Lac.	1		1	34	6	40	121	16	131	4		4			
Green.				66	2	68	85	3	88	1		1			
Green Lake.				7		7	14	2	16	3	1	4			
Iowa.				16		16	17		17						
Jackson.							41	1	42						
Jefferson.	3	1	4				463	8	471	5		5			
Juneau.				4	3	7	174	6	180	3	1	4			
Kenosha.	1		1	255		255	466	1	467	4		4			
Kewaunee.							5		5						
La Crosse.				111	9	120	229	26	235	12	1	13			
La Fayette.							8		8						
Lancaster.	1		1				7	7	18						
Lincoln.									15						
Manitowoc.				94	7	101	198	12	210						
Marinette.	2		2	32		32	150	8	158	6	1	7			
Marquette.				2		2	6		6						
Monroe.				47	6	53	81	8	89						
Oconto.							45	10	55	3		3			
Outagamie.	9		9	10	1	11	321	2	323	6		6			
Ozaukee.				1		1	7		7						
Pierce.	1		1				21		21	1		1			
Polk.				4		4	4		4						
Portage.				15		15	25		25	1		1			
Price.	2		2	2		2	12		12						
Racine.				105	2	107	272	3	275	6		6			
Richland.				3		3	15		15						
Rock.	1		1	22		22	1,193		1,193						
Sauk.				4		4	14		14						
Shawano.				4		4	6		6						
Taylor.				16		16	23	1	26						
Vernon.				2	1	3	30	2	32	2		2			
Walworth.				6		6	93	1	96	3		3			
Washington.							25		25						
Washington.				239	6	245	859	7	866	5		5			
Waupkesha.	2		2	2	1	3	34	2	36	7		7			
Winnebago.	1		1				510	29	539	716	36	752	9		9
Wood.	1		1						26	2	28	4			
Totals.	36	1	37	2		2	2,821	111	2,432	8,081	220	8,381	58	9	67

*Statistical Tables.*TABLE VII.—ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS—
1886.

COUNTIES.	Number of foreign born during the year.			Number of native born during the year.			Number who could not read and write in any language.			Number habitually intemperate.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barron	17	.....	17	8	.....	8	.....	5	.....	20	.....	20
Bayfield	16	.....	16	21	.....	21	.....	5	.....	25	.....	25
Brown	58	4	62	52	8	55	21	.....	21	30	.....	30
Buffalo	7	.....	7	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	31	.....	31	3	.....	3	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	27	4	1	5
Clark	19	1	20	34	11	45	.....	.....	.....	26	4	30
Columbia	85	5	90	70	.....	76	40	.....	40	80	2	82
Crawford	265	2	267	246	11	257	74	1	75	108	9	117
Dane	156	3	159	222	1	231	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
Door	10	1	11	11	2	13	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Douglas	36	2	38	5	.....	5	9	.....	9	17	.....	17
Dunn	209	2	211	126	.....	126	6	.....	6	4	.....	4
Florence	7	.....	7	11	2	13	2	.....	2	15	.....	15
Fond du Lac	36	2	38	95	.....	97	8	.....	8	36	.....	36
Green	24	1	25	61	2	63	5	.....	5	48	.....	48
Green Lake	8	2	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Iowa	15	.....	15	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	15	.....	15	26	.....	26	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	149	.....	149	320	7	327	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Juneau	127	6	133	41	1	42	5	.....	5	2	.....	2
Kenosha	53	1	54	65	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Keweenaw	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
La Crosse	114	13	127	129	12	141	11	8	19	145	6	151
La Fayette	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langlade	12	.....	12	6	.....	6	16	.....	16	9	.....	9
Lincoln	5	.....	5	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Manitowoc	187	7	141	63	5	68	26	2	28	34	1	35
Marquette	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Monroe	17	4	21	64	4	65	17	2	19	.....	.....	.....
Oconto	15	3	18	33	7	40	.....	.....	.....	48	10	58
Outagamie	181	2	183	141	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37
Ozaukee	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	9	.....	9	13	.....	13	1	.....	1	14	.....	14
Polk	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Portage	17	.....	17	9	.....	9	3	.....	3	11	.....	11
Price	3	.....	3	9	.....	9	.....	2	12	.....	12	.....
Racine	19	2	19	88	1	89	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Richland	4	.....	4	14	.....	14	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Sauk	4	.....	4	10	.....	10	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Shawano	1	.....	1	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	1	1	16	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verona	7	.....	7	25	2	27	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Walworth	65	1	66	33	.....	33	5	.....	5	90	.....	90
Washington	7	.....	7	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Waukesha	483	3	441	419	4	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	20	.....	20	21	2	22	4	.....	4	15	1	16
Wood	14	.....	14	16	2	18	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Total	2,140	63	2,703	2,54	92	2,65	404	13	417	891	35	929

Jails.

TABLE VII—ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS—
Continued.—1886.

COUNTIES.	Number be- tween six- teen and twenty-one.			Number un- der s xteen.			Number com- mitted in defaul- t of paying a fine.			Number of persons de- tained as witnesses.			Number of va- grants lodged without being committed.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barron													8		3
Bayfield	3	2	5	1	1	2	12	22	32	1	1	2			
Brown	4	4	8	1	1	2	53	5	55						
Buffalo	2	2	4	1	1	2	6	6	12						
Cauquet	5	5	10	2	2	4							30		30
Chippewa	34	31	65	8	1	9	61	2	63	1	1	2			
Clark	5	5	10	3	3	6	18	3	21	1	3	4			
Columbia				1	1	2	120	5	125	3	3	6			
Crawford	30	30	60	2	1	3	63	2	68	3	3	6	365	1	366
Dane	24	1	25	8	1	9	110	1	111	1	1	2	101		101
Door	3	3	6				6	2	8						
Douglas							6	2	8				17		17
Dunn	18	18	36	1	1	2	243		243				4		4
Eau Claire	43	43	86	4	4	8	30		30						
Florence	2	2	4				3		3				8		8
Fond du Lac	5	5	10	3	3	6	48		48						
Green	10	10	20	1	1	2	12		12				22		22
Green Lake	3	3	6	1	1	2	4		4				3		3
Iowa							1		1				15		15
Jackson	2	2	4												
Jefferson	31	31	62				457	7	464						
Jun-aau	2	2	4				7	1	8						
Kenosha	25	25	50	2	2	4	103	1	104				349	1	350
Kewaunee	1	1	2	1	1	2	4		4				5		5
La Crosse	17	1	18	23	4	27	10	1	11	1	1	2	50		50
Langlade	1	1	2				2		2						
Lincoln							2		2						
Manitowoc	12	1	13	8	8	16	94	5	99				63	2	65
Marinette							150		150				162		162
Marquette	1	1	2				2		2				2		2
Monroe	5	2	7	1	2	3	15		15						
Oconto	6	6	12				30	10	40				30		30
Outagamie	5	5	10				119	1	120						
Ozaukee							2		2						
Pierce	1	1	2				4		4						
Polk							4		4						
Portage	5	5	10	2	2	4									
Price							6		6						
Racine	19	19	38	4	4	8	166	1	167						
Richland	4	4	8	2	2	4	11		11				10		10
Sauk	3	3	6				5		5				76		76
Shawano	2	2	4				1		1						
Taylor	4	4	8	1	1	2	3		3	1	1	1	55		55
Vernon	6	6	12	1	1	2	17	1	18				6		6
Walworth	8	8	16	2	2	4	40		40				15		15
Washburn	6	6	12				1		1				10		10
Washington	2	2	4				10	1	11				85		85
Waukesha	23	23	46				198	2	198				144		144
Waupaca	7	1	8	1	1	2	9		9				15	1	16
Winnebago	22	22	44	2	2	4	51		51				267		267
Wood	2	2	4				19	1	20						
Total	422	6	428	87	15	102	2,350	62	2,412	12	6	18	1,922	5	1,927

*Statistical Tables.*TABLE VII—ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS, 1886—
Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of city or village pris- oners not c h a r g e d against the county.			No. of pris- oners who e s c a p e d whether re- captured or not.			No. of insane or idiotic in jail during the year.			No. of insane in jail, Sept. 30, 1886.			No. of idiotic persons in jail, Sept. 30, 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barron.....			2			2			3			1			1
Bayfield.....			19			4			5			1			1
Brown.....	19		19	5		5	1		2			1			1
Buffalo.....															
Calumet.....	30		30				2		2			2			2
Chippewa.....							9		4			13			1
Clark.....							3		1			4			1
Columbia.....	1		1	3		3	6		8			2			2
Crawford.....				5		2	7								
Dane.....	22	1	23	1		1	10		12						
Door.....							3					5			
Dunn.....							2					4			
Eau Claire.....							15		15						
Florence.....	11		16												
Fond du Lac.....				1		1	15		4			19			
Green.....	23		23				11		11						
Green Lake.....							1		2			1			1
Jackson.....							2					7			
Jefferson.....	23		23	3	1	4	17		8			25			
Juneau.....							4								
Kenosha.....	3		3	1		1	2		3			2			
Kewaunee.....	3		3												
La Crosse.....	637	10	647	2		2	8		5			13			
La Fayette.....							2					2			
Langlade.....	14		15	1		1									
Lincoln.....	2		2	1		1	2					2			
Manitowoc.....	49	2	51	1		1	8		3			11			
Marinette.....							4		4						
Marquette.....															
Monroe.....	10		10	1		1	9		4			13			
Oconto.....	4		4	1		1									
Outagamie.....							9		9						
Pierce.....							1		5			5			4
Portage.....							3					3			4
Price.....							2								
Racine.....															
Richland.....	8		8									5			5
Rock.....												1			1
Sauk.....	76		76												
Shawano.....															
Taylor.....															
Vernon.....	6		6												
Washburn.....	23		23												
Washington.....															
Waukesha.....															
Waupaca.....															
Winnebago.....	12		12	3		3						5			3
Wood.....	6		6	1		1	1					1			
Totals.....	987	18	1,000	58	1	59	176	49	225	15	1	16	1	2	3

Jails.

TABLE VIII.— ALLEGED OFFENSES—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.— 1886.

COUNTIES.	Mur-der.		Man-slaugh-ter.		Rape.		Assault with intent to kill.		Assault with intent to do bodily harm.		Assault with intent to ravish.		Assault with intent to rob.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Barron.....	2						1							
Brown.....											1			
Buffalo.....					1		1			1		1		
Calumet.....														
Chippewa.....	3		1											
Clark.....	1													
Columbia.....					2		3		6		2		1	
Crawford.....	1					1								
Dane.....			1		1				3		1		1	
Dodge.....		1			1		5				1			
Door.....				1			2			6				
Dunn.....									2		1			
Florence.....							2							1
Fond du Lac.....												1		
Green.....							2							
Green Lake.....	1	1			1									1
Iowa.....	1													
Jackson.....	1						2		1					
Jefferson.....	2	1							1				1	
Juneau.....							2							
Kenosha.....								1		14				
La Crosse.....	3				1					2				1
La Fayette.....							1			1				
Lincoln.....								1						
Manitowoc.....									1		1			
Marinette.....	2				1		1							
Marquette.....	1						1							
Monroe.....							1							2
Oconto.....								2		1				
Outagamie.....				1					1		1		1	
Ozaukee.....	1													
Portage.....	1												1	
Price.....	1						1							
Racine.....	2								2		4			
Richland.....									1				4	
Rock.....							3		2		2			
Sauk.....									1					
Shawano.....				1			1							
Taylor.....														
Vernon.....	3	1	1						2					
Walworth.....														1
Washburn.....														1
Washington.....	1												2	
Waukesha ²	2						2		1		1			
Waupaca.....				1			1		1				2	
Wood.....														
Totals	29	5	7		24		37		62		15		9	

² Threatening to kill, 1.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE VIII—Continued.— ALLEGED OFFENSES—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.—1886.

COUNTIES.	Arson.		Bur- glary.		Embez- zlement.		For- gery.		Grand larceny.		Horse stealing.		Obtaining money or prop- erty under false pretenses		Rob- bery.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bayfield.....									3							
Brown.....		9						1			1			1		
Buffalo.....		6														
Burnett.....	1								1							
Calumet.....										1						
Chippewa.....											1					
Clark.....	1		2											1		
Columbia.....			8													
Crawford ¹	1		1											1		
Dane.....		21	1	1				2			5	1		1		
Dodge ²		4		1						9		1		1		3
Door.....														1		4
Douglas.....		1		1				1								
Dunn.....		1	6								2					2
Eau Claire.....										1						
Fond du Lac.....		6							4					1		2
Green.....					1	1	1									
Green Lake.....		1		1												
Jackson.....	3									1		1				
Jefferson.....		5									1			2		1
Juneau ³										6						
Kenosha.....	3		1							4						
La Crosse ⁴		16		3						8				3		8
La Fayette.....		1						1		1				1		
Langlade.....																
Lincoln.....		3		1			2									
Manitowoc ⁵				1							2			1		
Marinette.....		2														
Monroe.....		1						1					1			
Oconto.....													2			
Outagamie.....	1		1					1					1			
Ozaukee.....																
Pierce.....	1		3							2		1				
Price.....		1														
Racine.....		3						2			2		3			
Rock.....		16									2	2				3
Sauk.....		3									2					
Shawano.....										2						
Taylor.....																2
Vernon.....									1		4	1				
Walworth.....									1				1			
Waukesha.....	1		3		1					1		1				
Waupaca.....	2		2							5		1		1		
Winnebago.....								1		4						1
Wood ⁶																
Total.....	9		184		12	1	17		71		21		18		28	

¹ Inmates house of ill-fame, 3.² Carrying concealed weapons, 2.³ Fraud, 1.⁴ D facing bull lines, 3. Passing counterfeit money, 1.⁵ Disposing of chattel mortgaged property, 2.⁶ Destroying public property, 1.

Jails.

TABLE VIII.—Continued.—ALLEGED OFFENSES—OTHER CRIMES.—1886.

COUNTIES.	Adul-		Bigamy.		Incest.		Forni-		Sedu-		Per-	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Baron		1										
Bayfield		1										
Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Chippewa											1	
Columbia	1											
Dane	3	1				1				2		1
Douglas	2											
Eau Claire				1								
Fond du Lac	1		1									
Green	1											
Iowa											1	
Jackson ¹												
Jefferson	1	1	1									
Juneau		1										
Kenosha	1											
La Crosse	1	1									1	
La Fayette											1	
Lincoln											1	
Manitowoc ²											3	
Marinette												2
Oconto	2										3	
Pierce ³												
Racine									1	1		1
Rock	1					1		1			3	
Vernon				1				1				
Walworth												
Waukesha ⁴												
Wood					2							
Totals	16	6	5		5		4	1	15		4	

¹ Abandoning child under 6 years, 1.² Abandoning family, 2; selling liquor without town license, 1.³ Abandoning child, 1.⁴ Resisting officer, 1.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 8.—ALLEGED OFFENSES—CRIMES AGAINST UNITED STATES LAWS.—1886.

COUNTIES.	Selling Liquor to Indians.		Violation of Revenue Laws.		Robbing the Mail.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Barron.....						
Bayfield.....						
Brown.....						
Buffalo.....						
Crawford.....						
Dane ¹	29		8		2	
Dodge.....						
Eau Claire			1			
Florence.....						
Green Lake.....						
Jackson.....	8					
Jefferson.....			1	1		
Juneau.....	1					
Kenosha.....						
La Crosse.....						
Manitowoc.....						
Monroe.....	2					
Price.....						
Richland.....						
Sauk.....						
Taylor.....						
Walworth.....						
Waukesha.....						
Waupaca.....				5		
Winnebago.....						
Wood.....						
Totals.....	35		15	1	3	

¹ Counterfeiting, 2; Larceny, 3.

Jails.

TABLE NO. IX—OFFENSES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN THE COUNTY JAILS.—1886.

COUNTIES.	Assault or assault and battery.		Drunk or drunk and disorderly.		Petit larceny.		Vagrancy.		Contempt of court.		Bastardy.		Miscellaneous.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Barron.....														1
Bayfield.....				29	1									5
Brown.....	15		30		13					5	1			
Buffalo.....	2		4		7									
Calumet.....			1											
Chippewa.....	15		40		48			63						2
Clark.....	1		17		6									1
Columbia.....	13		60	2	6									
Crawford.....	11		75	1	7			8						1
Dane.....	27		21	1	22			88						2
Dodge.....	46		69					5						2
Door.....	4				2									
Douglas.....	1		15	2	4			12						
Dunn.....	1		115		6			181		1				1
Eau Claire.....	14		7		35			53						3
Florence.....	4		11	1				1						10
Fond du Lac.....	12	1	36		9			13						
Green.....	4		.9		3			17						
Green Lake.....	2		2		2									2
Iowa.....								1						
Jackson.....	3		17		1									2
Jefferson.....	28		244	3	10	1		46						126
Juneau.....	6	2	9		5			118						5
Kenosha.....	12		85	1	6									
Keweenaw.....	1		1											
La Crosse.....	24	3	8	3	48									
La Fayette.....	1				1									1
Langlade.....			9		4			1						
Lincoln.....	2		5		2									
Manitowoc.....	17	2	23	1	4			47						4
Marinette.....	9		41		13			69						2
Marquette.....														14
Monroe.....	11		16		12									
Oconto.....	10		25	10										
Outagamie.....	19		86		15	1	203							1
Ozaukee.....	1													
Pierce.....	2		3		1									
Polk.....	1				2			1						
Portage.....	6		1		3									
Price.....	1		5											2
Racine.....	48		165	1	25			11						12
Richland.....			7		2									
Rock.....	19		331					629						
Sauk.....	2		3		8									
Taylor.....	2		7					8						
Vernon.....	10				5									2
Walworth.....	15		23		8			40						
Washburn.....	1		11					10						1
Washington.....	12	1	4					3						
Waukesha.....	11		177	4	7	1	632							6
Waupaca.....	4		11		6			5						
Winnebago.....	12		43	2	14			100						
Wood.....	3		10		3									1
Total	469	9	1,811	38	370	3	2,358	6	6	1	13		211	23

Statistical Tables.

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS

Location.	Original cost of Building	Cost of addit'ns and im-pr'e m'nts	Material of building.	Material of cells.	Number of cells.	Capacity of cells.	Heating.		Ven ilation.
							Stoves	Coal stove	
Ahnapee.....	\$300 00	\$50	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Wood stoves.....		"Good."
Alma.....	1,500 0.....		Wood.....	Wood.....	2	8	Stoves.....		"Not very good."
App eton.....			Wood and iron.....	Wood and iron.....	5	10	Coal stove.....		Ventilation in each cell.
Aubur: dale.....	300 00		Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	None.....		"Good."
Augusta.....	300 00	50	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	8	Stove in front hall.....		Grated windows.
Avoca.....	100 00		Stone.....	Wood.....	2	6	Wood stove.....		Windows.
Baldwin.....	2,200 00	200	Brick.....	Oak plank.....	2	2	Stove.....		Windows.
Baraboo.....	100 00	50		Wood and iron.....	1	3	Wood stove.....		Window and doors.
Bay View.....	3,800 00		Brick and stone.....	Iron.....	3	3	Stove.....		None.
Beaver Dam.....	5,000 00		Brick.....	Iron.....	4	2	Wood stoves.....		Two flues, window in each end.
Bel'it.....	1,3 0 00	1,500	Stone and brick.....	Iron.....	1	1	Stove.....		"Good."
Berlin.....	1,146 89		Brick veneer.....	Oak.....	3	3	Stove.....		"Poor."
Bloomer.....	100 00	10	Scantling.....	2x4 scantling.....	2	4	Stove.....		Two windows.
Bloomington.....	45 00		Wood.....	Wood.....	1	2	Little.....		"Poor."
Brandon.....	225 00		Wood.....	Slats riv't'd tog. th'r.....	2	4	Wood stove.....		Two windows each side.
Brillion.....	50 00	2	Plank.....	Plank.....	1	4	Stove.....		Barred window.
Brodhead.....	2.0 0.....		Stone and wood.....	Wood.....	3	3	Good.....		"Bad."
Butternut.....			Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....		Good ventilators.
Cambria.....	150 00		Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....		Window.
Cassvi le.....			2x4 scantling.....	2x4 scantling.....	1	1	Stove.....		One window.
Cedai burg.....	150		Brick and iron.....	Wood brick and iron.....	2	4	Stove.....		Through door of hall.
Centralia.....	200 00	25	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	5	Stove.....		Barred window.
Ch-tek.....	200 00		Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stove.....		Windows.
Chippewa Falls.....	5,000 00		Brick and iron.....	Bar iron.....	4	8	Stove and steam.....		Window and ventilation pipe.
Clear Lake.....	200 00	25	Lumber.....	Oak slats.....	2	4	Wood stove.....		Window only.
Clinton Junc'ton.....	175 00		Three inch plank.....	Plank.....	3	3	Coal stove.....		Two windows.
Clintontonvile.....	100 00		Wood.....	Wood.....	1	1	Stove.....		Window.
Columbus.....	300 00	25	Woo l and iron.....	Wood.....	3	5	Stove.....		One ventilator.
Cumberland.....	100 00		Wood.....	Wood and iron.....	3	6	Large heater in front room.		Windows & ventilators in cells
Delavan.....			Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Coal stove.....		Grated windows.
Depere.....			Br ck.....	Oak and iron.....	2	4	Stove.....		"Usual."
Eau Claire.....			Brick and stone.....	Wood and stone.....	5	8	Furnace.....		Door.
Edgerton.....	100 00		Brick and stone.....	Brick, stone & iron.....	4	8	Stove in hall.....		"Good."
Ely.....	500 00		Wood.....	Wood and iron.....	2	4	Box stove.....		Through roof.
Evansville.....	500 00		Stone.....	Plank and iron.....	3	9	Coal stove.....		Windows.
Fairchild.....	110 00		Pine 2x6.....		1	2	Wood stove.....		Two windows.

Jails.

TABLE No. 1.— STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS—Continued.

LOCATION.	Original cost of Building.	Cost of Additions & Improvements.	Material of Building.	Material of Cells.	Number of Cells.	Capacity of Cells.	Heating.		Ventilation.
							Stove.	Furnace, coal & wood stoves.	
Fennimore.....	125 00		Wood.....		1	8	Stove.....		Windows.
Fond du Lac.....	1,500 00	2,000	Iron, stone & brick	Oak plank, iron doors	10	14	Furnace, coal & wood stoves.		Every cell con.' with ventilat'r
Ft. Atkinson.....	200 00		Wood.....	Wood.....	3	4	Soft coal stove.....		Barred window.
Fort Howard.....	300 00		Stone and iron.....	Stone and iron.....	3	2	Wood stove.....		One barred window.
Fountain City.....			Brick.....	Brick.....	2	6	Stove.....		Window.
Grand Rapids.....	150 00		Timber.....	Timber.....	22	12	Stove.....		Windows.
Green Bay.....	100 00		Brick and stone.....	Masonry, iron doors	4	6	Large stove.....		Three transom windows
Huron.....	200 00	50	Wood.....	Wood, iron doors.....	6	6	Wood stove.....		Doors only.
Hortonville.....	150 00		Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	"Good."		Grated windows.
Independence.....	500 00	50	Frame.....	Planks and iron.....	4	4	Wood stove.....		'Good.'
Kilbourn City.....			Wood.....	Brick.....	3	6	Steam.....		Windows.
North Kaukauna.....	250 00	30	Frame.....	Timber, frame.....	3	6	Steam.....		Windows and doors.
South Kaukauna.....	250 00	30	Frame.....	Chilled iron.....	3	2	Coal Stove.....		Windows and doors.
Lake Geneva.....	800 00		Frame.....	2x4 scantling.....	2	6	Stove.....		Through ceiling and roof.
Lake Mills.....	125 00	50	2x4 scantling.....	2x4 bolted.....	3	3	Stove.....		Two grated windows.
Lavalle.....	100 00		Oak and pine.....	Stone.....	1	5	"Fire."		Two windows.
Little Chute.....	50 00		Stone.....	Wood, iron doors.....	2	2	Stove.....		"Chimney."
Lodi.....	100 00	5	Wood.....	Wood.....	3	10	Stove.....		Windows.
Madison.....	1,200 00	400	Brick.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....		Windows and door.
Markesan.....	200 00	15	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....		Barred windows.
Marshfield.....	275 00		2x8 flatwise.....	2x8, iron doors.....	2	2	Stove in front part.....		Four barred windows.
Mazomanie.....	150 00	15	Stone.....	Stone.....	2	2	Stove.....		Three barred windows.
Menasha.....			Wood and iron.....	Wood and iron.....	4	1	Wood stove.....		Three barred windows.
Menekaune.....	100 00		2x6 plank.....	2x6 planks.....	2	1	None.....		"Cracks in the wall."
Merrill.....	48 00	50	Pine and iron.....	Pine and iron.....	2	8	Stove.....		Doors and windows.
Merrillan.....	100 00		Timber and plank.....	Flanks.....	2	4	Good stoves.....		"Good."
Milwaukee, central.....	35,355 89		Brick.....	Iron.....	34	34	Steam.....		"Good."
Milwaukee, south.....	8,550 00		Brick.....	Iron.....	6	6	Stove.....		"Good."
Milwaukee, west.....	22,823 00		Brick.....	Iron.....	21	21	Steam.....		"Good."
Mineral Point.....			Rock.....		1	3	Stove.....		"Good."
Necedah.....	150 00	75	Square timber.....	Square timber.....	Bur ned				Small windows.
Neenah.....			Wood and Iron.....	Wood and iron.....	4	4	Coal stove.....		again soon.
New Lisbon.....	1,200 00		Stone and wood.....	Stone.....	2	4	Stove in corridor, poor.....		"Good."
New London.....	2,000 00	25	Stone.....	Stone and iron.....	4	8	Two stoves.....		"Poor."
New Richmond.....	1,200 00		Stone and cement.....	Wood and sheet iron	3	4	Stove in office.....		Four windows.
Nicollet.....			Wood.....	Wood.....	2	6	Stove.....		Windows.
Ogema.....	400 00		Lumber.....	No cells.....	4	4	Stove.....		"Fair."

Statistical Tables.

Omro.....	200 00	Lumber.....	Plank.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Palmyra.....	200 00	25 Oak and iron.....	Oak and iron.....	1	4	Not any.....	"Good."
Waukesha.....	250 00	50 Wood.....	Wood.....	2	6	Stove.....	Four windows.
Plymouth.....	15 00	Stone and wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Portage.....			Brick.....	2	3	Wood stove.....	Transom and window.
Princeton.....	600 00	Stone.....	Stone.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Plainfield.....		Wood.....	Wood and iron.....	2	4	Stove.....	"Good."
Reedsburg.....	300 00	2x6 laid sideways.....	2x6 oak and iron.....	3	10	"Good".....	"Good."
Rice Lake.....		Wood.....	Wood.....	3	3	Stove.....	One window.
Richland Center.....	50 00	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	"Good."
Ripon.....	2,000 00	Iron and stone.....	Flag st'ne, ir'n doors.....	5	5	Coal stove.....	"Good."
River Falls.....	560 00	Oak plank.....	Iron doors.....	2	2	Stove.....	Fair—windows. [in walls.
Sauk City.....	300 00	Frame.....	Hard wood.....	2	2	Wood stove.....	Lattice over door; ventilators
Seymour.....	150 00	Wood.....	No cells.....	1	4	Stove.....	None. [roof.
Sharon.....	Rented	Brick.....	Plank.....	8	16	Stove.....	Grated door and ventilation in
Shawano City.....	1,500 00	300 Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	Diamonds in doors.
Shullsburg.....		Lumber.....	Lumber.....	2	9	Stoves.....	Window.
Sparta.....	1,000 00	200 Bick and iron.....	Iron and wood.....	2	4	Stove.....	Doors and windows.
Spring Green.....	City Hall.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Wood stove.....	Windows.
Stevens Point.....		Stone.....	Stone.....	4	4	Wood stove.....	"Poor."
St. Croix Falls.....	100 00	Wood and iron.....	Wood.....	2	4	None.....	None.
Stoughton.....	800 00	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Fair.....	"Fair."
Sturgeon Bay.....	500 00	Wood and stone.....	Wood and iron.....	3	4	Box stove.....	Iron grating.
Tomah.....	Engine house.....	Brick and iron.....	Brick and iron.....	1	4	Fair.....	"Poor."
Trempealeau.....	300 00	Stone.....	Wood and stone.....	2	5	Stove in outer part.....	Barred windows.
Turtle Lake.....		2x4 p.ne.....	2x6 plank.....	2	4	None.....	"Good."
Two Rivers.....	300 00	Brick and stone.....	Stove.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Washburn.....	230 00	Pine.....	Pine.....	2	4	Coal stove.....	Windows.
Watertown.....	City hall.....	Brick and iron.....	Iron.....	2	15	Coal stove.....	"Good."
Waterloo.....		Wood and iron.....	Wood and iron.....	2	6	Wood stove.....	Windows only.
Waupun.....	700 00	Stone and Iron.....	Stone and iron.....	4	6	Wood stove.....	Ventilating pipes in each cell.
Wausau.....	2,000 00	Brick.....	Brick, iron and st'ne.....	4	6	Furnace.....	Windows.
Weyauwega.....		Wood.....	Wood and iron.....	4	6	Stove.....	Windows.
Whitewater.....		Stone, tin roof.....	Stone and wood.....	2	6	Coal stove.....	Flues connecting with window
Wonewoc.....	250 00	Frame.....	Frame.....	2	2	Stove.....	Window.

Jails.

TABLE II.—STATISTICS OF PRISONERS IN POLICE STATIONS DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

	No. during year ending Sept. 30, '85.		Largest No. at one time in 1885.		No. held longer than one day, '85		No. Sept. 30, 1885.		No. during year ending Sept. 30, 1886.		Largest No. at one time in 1886.		No. held longer than one day, '86		No. Sept. 30, 1886.		Longest time any prisoner held.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	F-m.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		
Ahnapee	14		1		1				3		2							
A'ma									160	1	15							
Appleton	365	10	13						497	15	10						Eleven days.	
Auburndale	1		1		1		1				3						One day.	
Augusta	26		2		5				23		4						One day.	
Avoca												2					Five days.	
Baldwin	40		10		2		1		10		6						Two da.'s.	
Baraboo									19		2						Thirty-six hours.	
Bay View									35	8	3						Two days.	
Beaver Dam	44		4		3				68		4						Two days.	
Beloit			20						500		23						Three days.	
Berlin	18		3		2				58	3	3						One day.	
Bloomer									44		3						One week.	
Bloomington									19		2						Eighteen hours.	
Brand'n									10								Thirteen hours.	
Brillion									18		3						One ni. ht.	
Brodhead	35	2	7		1	2											One night.	
Butternut	20		2														Three days.	
Cambria	3		2							6		1					One day and night.	
Cedarburg									21		3						One day.	
Centralia									20		3						Eighteen hours.	
Chetek	2		1						2		2						Eight-en hours.	
Chippewa Falls									350	10		100					One day.	
Clear Lake									16		5		4				Ten days.	
Clinton Junction	15		3						6		1		1				Six days.	
Clintonville	25		3		2				24		2		3				Two days.	
Columbus										11							Two days.	
Cumberland	35		4		5					53	9						Twenty-four hours.	
Delavan									25	1	3						Three days.	
Depere	124		4							102		3					Twenty-four hours.	
Eau Claire	520	10	15		265	4			1,021		13		4				Twenty-four hours.	
Edgerton	57		4		1				103		7						Thirty days.	
Elroy									22		4						One day.	
Evansville	60		5		3				50		5		1				Three days.	
Fairchild	100	1	8						22		3		2				Two days.	
Fennimore									15		2		1				Five days.	
																	One day.	

Statistical Tables.

TABLE II.—STATISTICS OF PRISONERS IN POLICE STATIONS—Continued.

	No. during year ending Sept. 30, '85.		Largest No. at one time, in 1885.		No. held longer than one day, '85.		No. Sept. 30, 1885.			No. during year ending Sept. 30, '86.		Largest No. at one time in 1886.		No. held longer than one day, '86.		No. Sept. 30, 1886.		Longest time any prisoner held.	
	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		
Sauk City.....										2									
Seymour.....										15									One day.
Sharon.....										5									Six days.
Shawano.....										3									Twenty-four hours.
Shullsburg.....										34	1	2							Thirty days.
Sparta.....	75		5		1					13		3							One night.
Spring Green.....	5		1		1					40		7							Two days.
Stevens Point.....										23		2							Four days.
St. Croix Falls.....										52	2	4							Three days.
Stonghton.....	112		4							3		2							Two days.
Sturgeon Bay.....	18		1		3					112	2	4							Two days.
Tomah.....	273	1	6		2					35		3							Thirteen days.
Trempealeau.....	3		5		1					469		15							Ten days.
Turtle Lake.....	2		1		1					89		7							Ten days.
Two Rivers.....	2		2							2									Twenty-four hours.
Washburn.....										50		6							Twenty hours.
Watertown.....	282	4	12							829	1	17							Thirty-six hours.
Waterloo.....	4		1							14		2							Thirty-six hours.
Waupon.....										41	1	4							Three days.
Wausau.....										230	4	5							Ten days.
Weyauwega.....	6		2							196		5							One night.
Whitewater.....										5		2							Six hours,
Wonewoc.....																			
Totals.....	9,919	331	290	2	345	6	18			18,880	438	467	2	530		26			

TABLE NO. 3.—OFFENSES OF POLICE STATION PRISONERS FOR 1885 AND 1886.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE III.—OFFENSES OF POLICE STATION PRISONERS FOR 1885 AND 1886.—Continued.

LOCATION.	Drunken- ness, 1885.		Vagrants arrested, 1885.		Vagrants given lodg- ing without arrest, 1885.		Other mis- demeanors, 1885.		Alleged state prison offenses, 1885.		Drunken- ness, 1886.		Vagrants arrested, 1886.		Vagrants given lodg- ing without arrest, 1886.		Other mis- demeanors, 1886.		Alleged state prison offenses, 1886.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Edgerton.....	33				15				1		50		63		50					
Elroy.....					52						11		3		6					
Evansville.....	2				26						32		47		2					
Fairchild.....	1		75								33		19							
Fennimore.....											38		2							
Fond du Lac.....											7		3							
Ft. Atkinson.....											12	2	6		284					
Ft. Howard.....	44				5						20		181							8
Fountain City.....	9		5		7						12				45					
Grand Rapids.....	9				15				2		10				2					1
Green Bay.....	80	5	2		40		101	4			29		8		3					
Horicon.....	5		2		3						75							10	2	
Hortonville.....																				
Independence.....																				
Kilbourn City.....	3						8													
Kaukauna, north.....																				
Kaukauna, south.....																				
Lake Geneva.....																				
Lake Mills.....																				
Lavalle.....	6																			
Little Chute.....																				
Lodi.....																				
Madison.....																				
Marshfield.....	208																			
Mazomanie.....																				
Menasha.....	23	1	8	2	82	1	39				158	1	24		1					
Menekaune.....											21	1								
Merrill.....											6				15					
Merrillan.....											38		49		34					
M. waukee, central {	1,345		306								10		1							
Milwaukee, south {											54	2			6					
Milwaukee, west {											30									
Mineral Point.....											2,434		216		3,706		1,140			132
											2				5					

Statistical Tables.

PART III.

PAUPERISM.

12—C. & R.

PAUPERISM.

This is one of the three great subjects with which we have to deal. Unlike insanity and crime, pauperism in this state is left wholly to the management of the local authorities, subject only to the powers of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

These powers, so far as they relate to the treatment of pauperism, are comprised under three heads,—inspection, recommendation and reporting. We have all the opportunity to exert a strong moral influence which could be desired, but we have no legal power of control whatever.

The laws relating to the local authorities are so framed as to give a very wide latitude to both the organization and the administration of public poor relief. There is very great diversity in these matters, both in the class of local authorities who administer public poor relief and in the plans upon which they work. This diversity may or may not be wise; it certainly makes the work of supervision much more complex and difficult.

The first great difference is in the distinction between town and county poor. All persons who have acquired a pauper settlement by residing in a given town one year without receiving poor relief, are town poor, and all who have not acquired such settlement are county poor. All idiots and insane persons who are public charges are also county poor. The county board may, however, adopt the county system of poor relief, in which case this distinction is abolished, and all persons receiving poor relief become county charges.

As a rule the newer counties keep the town system of poor relief, and the older counties tend toward the county system. But in a number of counties which once had the

Pauperism.

county system, with a poor house, the county system has been abolished, but the towns may send town paupers to the county poorhouse at an agreed rate. In law this is a variety of the town system of poor relief; in practice it is really a separate system, which we have named the mixed system.

Under the town system, the only poorhouses are those maintained by a few cities, which also receive paupers from other towns in the county in some cases; but usually all poor relief under the town system is out-door relief. The costliness of this and its liability to abuse, especially in the case of county charges relieved by town authorities at the expense of the county, is an argument in favor of the county system.

On the other hand, the fact that the county system equalizes the cost of poor relief upon all the assessed valuation of the county, thus frequently taxing the country towns to help support the poor of the villages and cities, is an argument against it. Between these two main arguments many counties hesitate for years, keeping up the question for discussion in the county board and in the newspapers. The expense of the first investment in land and buildings also has some weight in these discussions.

The county system of poor relief works well in the larger counties as a rule. The combination of poorhouse and out-door relief usually gives better results than out door relief alone. Where the provisions of the law are strictly carried out, and the poor relief is actually managed by three superintendents of the poor, elected by the county board, it is almost always well managed. But where the individual supervisors undertake to control the details of poor relief relating to their own towns or wards, abuses are sure to follow. Sometimes also a false theory prevails that the amount of charity is measured by the amount of gifts, without regard to the effect upon the recipients. An era of "liberal poor relief" is pretty sure to be followed by a re-

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action. This reaction has, in several cases, led to the mixed system of poor relief, which in many cases works well.

If it were a very essential thing to have exact uniformity of type we should recommend the county system of poor relief when properly administered as on the whole the best. But circumstances vary so much in different localities that in some counties either the town or the mixed system is doubtless best for the time being.

The following changes have occurred within this biennial period: Juneau, Crawford, Lincoln and Taylor counties have changed from the town to the county system. Barron and Jackson counties have changed from the county to the mixed system. La Crosse county has bought a farm and will probably adopt the county system soon.

Nearly all the counties in the southern half of the state have poorhouses, with either the county or the mixed system of poor relief. These contain much more than half the population. Only a very few of the large counties like Manitowoc, Outagamie and Sheboygan, still retain the town system.

City poorhouses have been maintained in Appleton, Kenosha, La Crosse, Merrill, Menomonie, Prairie du Chien and Sheboygan. Those in Prairie du Chien, La Crosse and Merrill are to be abandoned on account of the adoption of the county system in their counties.

The following is a table of counties with their system of poor relief.

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SYSTEMS OF POOR RELIEF.

Counties.	Systems.	Counties.	Systems.
Adams	County system.	Manitowoc	Town system.
Ashland	Town system.	Marathon	County system.
Barron	Mixed system,	Marinette	Town system.
Bayfield	Town system.	Marquette	Town system.
Brown	Mixed system.	Milwaukee	County system.
Buffalo	Town system.	Monroe	County system.
Burnett	Town system.	Oconto	Town system.
Calumet	Town system.	Outagamie	Town system.
Chippewa	County system.	Ozaukee	Mixed system.
Clark	County system.	Pepin	Town system.
Columbia	County system.	Pierce	County system.
Crawford	County system.	Polk	County system.
Dane	County system.	Portage	Town system.
Dodge	Mixed system.	Price	Town system.
Door	Town system.	Racine	Mixed system.
Douglas	County system.	Richland	County system.
Dunn	Town system.	Rock	County system.
Eau Claire	Mixed system.	St. Croix	County system.
Florence	County system.	Sauk	County system.
Fond du Lac	Mixed system.	Sawyer	Town system.
Forest	Town system.	Shawano	Town system.
Grant	Mixed system.	Sheboygan	Town system.
Green	County system.	Taylor	County system.
Green Lake	Town system.	Trempealeau	Town system.
Iowa	County system.	Vernon	County system.
Jackson	Mixed system.	Walworth	County system.
Jefferson	County system.	Wau-burn	Town system.
Juneau	County system.	Washington	County system.
Kenosha	Town system.	Waukesha	Mixed system.
Kewaunee	Mixed system.	Waupaca	County system.
La Crosse	Town system.	Waushara	Town system.
La Fayette	Mixed system.	Winnebago	Mixed system.
Langlade	Town system.	Wood	County system.
Lincoln	County system.		

The contract system of keeping paupers in poorhouses had pretty generally disappeared from the state, under the advice of this board against it. It was retained in a few small poorhouses as a matter of supposed economy. At the last session of the legislature a law was passed upon our recommendation which forbids the renewal of such contract. Although no penalty or means of enforcing the law was provided, the local authorities are generally acquiescing in the law.

Grant county had already determined to abolish the contract system before the law was passed. Kewaunee, Marathon and St. Croix counties have changed to the public account system. Several city poorhouses are to be given up, as we have stated above. They have been carried on

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upon the contract system. This leaves the poorhouses of Ozaukee, Pierce and Polk counties, and the city of Stevens Point under the contract system. Ozaukee county is not violating the terms of the law, as it does not own a poorhouse, but the others are. We are informed that Pierce and Polk counties will abolish the system upon the termination of the contracts. Thus the contract system of poorhouse management has practically disappeared from the state.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, SPARTA.

The state public school for dependent children, at Sparta, has just opened, and no statement can therefore be made of work actually done by it. We recommend that it be enlarged to a capacity of about 250, which from the experience of a similar institution in Michigan, we believe will be large enough for the permanent needs of the school. This is upon the basis of making a temporary place to receive children from which to distribute them to families, though still under the careful oversight of the school. A much smaller institution is required for this purpose than for a school in which the children are to be kept until old enough to go out independently.

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ADAMS COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited by Secretary Wright, May 22, 1885, and May 25, 1886, and by Mrs. Fairbanks, September 4, 1885. On all visits the institution was found in as good condition as could be expected of such a poor old building.

Since the last visit a new building has been put up at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, which is doubtless a great improvement on the old one.

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Some complaints by one inmate were inquired into, and appeared to be unfounded, on the statement of other inmates, and her own mental condition. Her troubles were probably delusions of senile dementia.

BARRON COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited May 27, 1885, by Mr. Giles in the temporary building used then, and June 4, 1886, by President Elmore and Mr. Giles. The plans for the building were furnished by Mr. Giles, and the building has been found to be very convenient in actual use. It was built in 1885, at a cost of \$2,500, to accommodate twenty-five paupers.

The county system of poor relief, adopted in 1885, has been changed to the mixed system.

BROWN COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This been visited eight times in the biennial period by different members of this board, and has always been found in excellent condition. As has already been said under the head of the asylum, the institution is now merely an annex to the asylum. Owing to the small number of paupers, this causes less inconvenience than might be anticipated. But Brown county should as soon as possible put up a poorhouse entirely separate from the asylum.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited September 24, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright with Hon. Jas. Taylor. There were six inmates, one woman and five men. An addition was going up to provide for the separation of the sexes. This gives a sitting room, dining room and six sleeping rooms for women. These repairs created some disorder in addition to the usual slovenly housekeeping.

The Union Relief Society, of which Mrs. George Ginty is one of the leaders, has done much good in relieving distress in Chippewa Falls.

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CLARK COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited December 29, 1885, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Sheriff Telford, late superintendent of the poor. An addition had been made to the building which had not yet been furnished, and therefore, was not yet in use. This building provided for a better separation of the sexes than before and relieved the crowding.

The building was in an average condition of cleanliness, and order. The children were at school, the female paupers were putting around at housework, and the men were sitting around the stove, the day being very unpleasant.

The records of inmates were examined with much care. Except the three children and wife of a sick man, brought there with him and to be sent home on his recovery, the rest were all proper subjects for a poorhouse. In this case, the man had been sick up in the newer part of the county, till the family were out of food, fuel, clothes and everything. He was rapidly recovering under good medical treatment and the family are clothed and well fed. This furnished some excuse for the violation of law in sending children to the poorhouse. The records showed that it had been the practice in this county to send whole families to the poorhouse, and after awhile send the children to the industrial schools. As far as could be learned, there was only one family which ought to have been broken up in this way.

The advice was given that the farm be turned into stock and vegetables and small fruits as far as possible, for the good of the inmates.

COLUMBIA COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited eight times during the biennial period, by different members of the board. From their full reports made to the board, we select the following:

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February 9, 1885, Secretary Wright reported a hospital arranged in the old quarters for the insane, consisting of three good rooms with excellent beds. Every poorhouse ought to have as good a hospital as this. Out of the 31 paupers here whom he investigated, only one had ever had any property, and he had drunk up a farm. This poorhouse provides better for amusements than most poorhouses. Dances are held every fortnight for the insane, to which the paupers are invited. This is the only poorhouse in the state which has a library.

August 25 and 26. Mrs. Fairbanks reported that all who were able were barrelling sweet corn for winter use. There is an excellent garden, and the paupers as well as the insane have musk melons and water melons, strawberries and all sorts of garden vegetables.

February 3 and 4, 1885. Dr. Vivian reports that it is a pleasure to visit this institution, everything is so clean and the inmates seem so comfortable and happy.

April 9, 1886. Secretary Wright reports a visit here, with the new superintendents of the poor of Juneau county, meeting the superintendents of the poor of Columbia county, and a general discussion of poor relief, with much benefit to Juneau county.

DANE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This institution has been hastily visited several times during this biennial period, but has not had as much of our attention as its importance deserves, owing to the interest we have felt in the county asylum.

There has never been any disorder or slovenly housekeeping discovered on our visits here. We still object to the single stairway in the center of the building, with its danger in case of fire. We believe a hospital might be easily arranged in this building.

We commend the appointment of Mrs. Meyers as matron

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of the poorhouse, with a separate salary from that paid her husband.

DODGE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This institution has been visited twelve times in the past two years by members of this board.

June 17 and 18, 1885, it was visited by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Dr. Marks and Dr. Reeve, President and Secretary of the State Board of Health, and by Mr. Hughes, mayor of Fond du Lac. In July, 1886, two parties of visitors from other states, members of state boards of charities, visited this poorhouse together with the county asylum.

The poorhouse was always found well managed. The arrangement of the buildings and grounds, and the management of the institution makes this a model poorhouse.

January 1, 1886, a change of superintendents was made. Both Mr. Fuller and Mr. Rudolph have managed the poorhouse excellently.

DOUGLAS COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited June 3, 1886, by President Elmore and Mr. Giles. It is located about six miles south of Superior City. It is a pretentious looking building on the outside, erected in 1885, at a cost of \$5,000. The main part is 40 x 46 with rear wings 25 x 25. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land. The overseer, Mr. Irving Lord, is paid two dollars a day for the services of himself and wife. There were three pauper inmates, one female and two males. During the winter there were thirteen inmates most of the time. The house is not well planned for a poorhouse. The separation of the sexes can only be secured by one sex using the front stairway and hall and then have no flexibility. The drain from the sinks was not *trapped* and the matron had plugged up the pipes to keep out offensive gases. The chairman of the county board has had his attention called to this matter.

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EAU CLAIRE COUNTY POORHOUSE

Was visited September 24, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. Mrs. Shepherd appears excellently adapted for the place. We are much interested in the result of this experiment of appointing a woman as overseer, which has more than succeeded. An air of cheerfulness is here, rarely seen in a poorhouse. All inmates capable of work were employed. The overseer is progressive in her ideas, and is capable of greater responsibilities, if the institution should grow.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

This institution has been visited by us ten times during the biennial period, on account of the questions relating to the insane, spoken of on a previous page under the head of the Fond du Lac county asylum. The following extracts are made from reports of visits made.

February 21, 1885.—Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright called at seven in the morning, purposely to see the breakfast, which was not bad. The paupers were found to be as comfortable as possible in such a poor building. The beds and rooms were clean, and there was no water in the cellar.

March 30, 1885.—Mrs. Fairbanks reported that Mr. and Mrs. Ring are doing all they can to keep the old place comfortable and clean; but it has been very cold for them this winter.

April 11, 1885.—Mr. Giles called just at supper-time and found it fair. A dining room had been set off in the poorhouse for the insane.

April 22, 1885.—President Elmore, Mr. Giles, Dr. Vivian and Secretary Wright met here at dinner-time and found a fair dinner on the paupers' table.

August 19, 1886.—Secretary Wright called at dinner-time, which was a good meal, the best yet seen here. The cellar was very wet. Notwithstanding the long dry spell, the water stood several inches deep on the floor.

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Fortunately the old tumble-down buildings over these mud-holes are to be torn down soon and the holes filled. A few bed-bugs were found, but in one room only, a great improvement in this respect on old times here. A drain has since been constructed to the river, which is said to keep the cellar dry.

The superintendent's wife died during this two years, and his daughter is now filling the office of matron.

As the new asylum is now completed, we shall look with much interest to see what changes will be made in the old building for the insane to adapt it for the paupers. It has one serious fault which should be remedied now—it is a perfect fire-trap.

GRANT COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited eight times during the past two years. A great change for the better has been made in the management.

April 29, 1885, President Elmore and Mr. Giles reported that the building was being cleaned and renovated, that new bedsteads had been ordered to replace the tumble down apologies for bedsteads then in use, and that the walls were being calcimined. They advised that the bottom of the milk cellar be newly cemented and the walls be plastered and whitewashed.

October 21, 1885, President Elmore and Dr. Reed reported needful repairs already made or in progress about the poor-house and in it, which will materially add to its comfort and convenience.

November 3, 1885, Dr. Vivian reported: This building has undergone a fairly complete renovation. It has been plastered, chimneys have been built, the cellar floor cemented, the old bedsteads that reminded us of antediluvian relics have disappeared and decent new ones substituted. The inmates look well, and comfortable, and well fed. The bed-rooms are universally cold. I made an appeal to the county

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board to put on storm windows as a matter of economy as well as humanity, but my request was treated with but scant courtesy. The members of that board had no sympathy to waste on paupers. The report of the committee on poor farm commends the change from the contract system and congratulates the county on the change, but not a word of thanks to the State Board of Charities and Reform who compelled that change to be made. Two years ago when this county board was notified that the State Board of Charities and Reform would not tolerate the contract system in the asylum, their indignation was unbounded.

The reports since then have been all favorable to the management.

GREEN COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited eight times during the last two years. The institution has always been found in good condition and well managed. A new ice house and cold storage building is a great convenience.

IOWA COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited four times during the two years. May 5, 1885, Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright met the superintendents of the poor to agree on a location for the new insane asylum. There were forty-eight inmates, eighteen of whom were insane. One of these was temporarily in seclusion, epileptic and violent. Six insane men were at work in the fields without attendants, two of them driving team, one ploughing, and one dropping, two fixing fence, one a hog herd and one a shepherd. Two insane women do sewing and three do house work. Everything was clean, but the poor old buildings were badly arranged and over-crowded.

November 10, 1886, by Dr. Vivian and Secretary Wright, accompanied by the county board. The visit had special reference to the new asylum buildings. But the condition

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of the insane then on hand was a proof that they would be well treated in the new asylum. This poorhouse building is one of the worst in the state, and the management one of the best. We notified the county board, that after the asylum was opened, we could not allow the practice to continue, of requiring the overseer to pay all hired help out of his own pocket.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited twelve times during the last two years. The management has always been found excellent.

The changes made after removing all the to the new asylum building leaves ample room in the poorhouse, especially for men.

JUNEAU COUNTY POORHOUSE.

The county board in November, 1885, upon the advice of Secretary Wright, determined to build a poorhouse. The poorhouse is located two and a half miles from New Lisbon on a fine farm, and is of solid brick, upon very good plans, and is one of the best, if not the best, moderate-sized poorhouses in the state.

The amount of out-door relief has already been much reduced by the investigations of the superintendents of the poor, under the advice of Secretary Wright.

JACKSON COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited twice by Secretary Wright,—in October, 1885, and October 1, 1886. There is no proper separation of the sexes here to which the attention of the authorities was called. The food was good enough and the institution clean and orderly.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

A change has been made, in accordance with the law, from the contract system. The overseer is now paid a salary. This is a step in advance.

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LA FAYETTE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

La Fayette county poorhouse was visited March 23, 1886, by Dr. Vivian and Mrs. Fairbanks. On approaching this institution one feels no little pride at the changes wrought in a few years, in providing homes for the poor, but the more you get into the inside of this pretentious, great building a gradual letting down of this pride is apparent. The entrance is made very disagreeable by constantly throwing out water and slops from the doorway. The laundry is beneath the living rooms, unprovided with living rooms, unprovided with ventilators, or escapes for letting off the foul steam and heat, except through the floors of these rooms. Fully half of the large, well lighted rooms cannot be warmed or used in very cold weather, as there are no chimney flues accessible; even in the clothes room the stovepipe is carried over the matched boarded closets the entire length of the room and the superintendent has loosely laid sheets of tin underneath the pipe, that no spark, or burning soot, may fall upon the dry ceiling. There are no bath rooms and the inmates wash in the sitting rooms, carrying the water in pails from the basement for this purpose. One of the sitting rooms has this winter been used as a dormitory. The dinner was good, consisting of boiled beef and pork, beans, potatoes, bread and tea. We wonder how Mr. and Mrs. Murphy do so well in such an illy arranged building. We called upon one of the supervisors and urged the necessity of different heating before another winter; also a laundry, dry room, bath rooms, and place for vegetables.

MARATHON COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited April 25th, 1885, by Secretary Wright with a committee of the county board. The building was found clean and in the best condition it has ever been found. The bread was very good, and all food inspected was good. A division of the cellar was recommended so as to make a milk-

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room. Also a strict separation of the sexes. There were fifteen inmates, three of them women, and two boys, one half-witted and the other here with his mother made insane by the death of her husband, killed by a falling tree. She is working and will probably recover without going to the hospital. A man is there who was severely injured in stopping a runaway team, in which was a woman and two children. The abolition of the contract system was urged. The overseer is willing to give up his contract and take a salary. Out door relief could then be reduced.

Visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright with Mr. Herman Miller and Mrs. Farnham, September 22, 1886. The change of system from contract to public account, is beginning to show good results already. There had been a large reduction of expenses. Out door relief was reduced to one-fourth what it had been. The cost of carrying on the poorhouse is greatly reduced. The farm was being improved by clearing out stumps and stones, and many other improvements were going on. There is room for much improvement yet, but a good advance has been made.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This institution has been visited several times during the biennial period, once by several of our board in company with a number of the county board, and has always been found in excellent condition. The buildings are not all that such a county as Milwaukee should have, but the management of this institution is excellent. We select the following reports:

Visited March 25, 1885, by Mrs. Fairbanks accompanied by Dr. Alma Frisby. Mrs. Verfurth has a family of one hundred and eighty, all of whom were seen at their supper, which consisted of prune sauce and tea. Bread, butter and coffee constituted their breakfast; meat, potatoes and one other kind of vegetable for their dinners. Only thirty-seven

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out of this large number are women. The sleeping rooms and upper corridors are filled with beds. Tramps are at once put to work, then have their supper, lodging and breakfast.

In this way, with a little help from the paupers, ninety cords of wood have been prepared for the stoves this winter. Mr. Verfurth reports the per capita cost the first year at twenty-two and one-half cents a day, and for 1884, all expenses included, at sixteen cents and nine mills. The baker uses two barrels of flour each day, making one hundred and twenty-five large loaves, furnishing the hospital and home for imbeciles with their bread. Seven pounds of coffee is the daily allowance of the paupers. The chapel accommodates sixty persons and is filled during every service. We could wish all our poor through the state were as well cared for.

Visited January 23, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. Verfurth was sick in bed with inflammatory rheumatism. Mrs. Verfurth took us all through the house, and she is obliged now to assume a double responsibility. No complaints came to us from any quarter, although the old buildings are crowded. There were 210 inmates.

March 27, 1887, by Mrs. Fairbanks — Mr. Verfurth has returned, after an absence of six weeks, much improved in health. There are a great many old men and women here, few tramps and young paupers, no children save one deaf and dumb. The superintendent's house has not yet been accepted by the committee, but as soon as the contractor's poor work is accepted, the old building will be vacated and soon put in shape to accommodate fifty more inmates. This will give room in all three buildings for 250 paupers.

THE MILWAUKEE HOME FOR IMBECILES.

This is a department of the County Hospital and Poorhouse, and has been visited as often as these institutions have been visited. It was started, at our suggestion, about

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three years ago, as the least of two evils. The state has refused to make separate provision for idiots, and relegates them to the poorhouses. There are enough of these in Milwaukee county to make a separate home for them. A frame building once used for a ward of the County Hospital has been fitted up for idiots, and special attendants employed. The building is not what it should be, but it was the best available, and this bringing the idiots together has served to call public attention to the need of special provision for them, as nothing else would have done. The county board are now taking measures to erect a suitable asylum. We give a report of one visit only.

This was visited March 27, 1885, by Mrs. Fairbanks. Twenty-eight feeble-minded and idiotic were found here. A decided improvement is reported by Dr. Connell and Superintendent Doren. Several who were exceedingly filthy at the asylum and hospital have become neat in their habits, and care more for themselves and are more easily controlled. Sixteen of the women go to the dining table, and nine men and boys. Only three are fed in their rooms. One of the worst cases, who never fed himself, will now, if cake or bread is put into his hands, carry it to his mouth and eat reasonably well. Mr. and Mrs. Doren perform their unpleasant duties well and faithfully, and with more room and proper conveniences, feel confident that they can improve the condition of these unfortunates to a point of almost caring for themselves. Outside stairways or fire escapes have just been completed, and the old home is made comfortable.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

We class this institution with the poorhouses, because it grew out of one, and because it is the only public hospital in the state not for insane persons. There are three superintendents of the poor elected by the county board of Milwaukee county, one of whom must be a physician and act as

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superintendent of the county hospital, one as superintendent of the poorhouse and one as superintendent of out-door relief. This institution has always been found in good condition and is a credit to Milwaukee county. We give one report of visit only, as it covers an important point in the management of this institution, of which we have spoken before.

This was visited March 27, 1885, by Mrs. Fairbanks with Dr. Alma Frisby. There were one hundred and fifty-two patients. Many deaths are reported during the year. Twenty girls occupy the lying-in ward, seven girls and women the department for venereal diseases. Ten babies cried, and cooed, and slept, the latest arrival being twin girls. There is more willingness to work manifested by this class of girls than formerly. The discussions as to the best manner of inflicting some penalty for a second offense have reached their ears, as one girl asked if "it were true that a law had been passed to send them to the House of Correction if they came to the hospital to be cared for the second time." These girls are now retained some six or eight weeks, whereas in former years they only remained usually two or three weeks after confinement. The advantage derived is two fold. The children are much stronger when changed to other food, and there is a development or strengthening of the mother love, which prompts a more earnest effort on the part of these mothers to keep a claim upon the child. The moral influence is sometimes beneficial. Electric lights are nearly ready. The heating arrangement is all that can be desired. The water is plenty by pumping into a reservoir from the artesian well. The ventilation is good. No complaints were made as to the treatment.

MONROE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited May 15, 1885, by Secretary Wright accompanied by W. Y. Baker, superintendent of the poor. The buildings are poorly arranged, especially with reference to separation

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of the sexes. There are now two loose women in the house, one of whom has had a child there on account of the poor separation of the sexes, and the other one has five children outside, part of whom have been disposed of by the superintendents of the poor, and two more still left to be put out. The plan in use in Monroe county is to have the children adopted, neither bound out or left out without papers. The buildings were clean, the bedbugs seem to be exterminated. The farm is a good one and is well tilled. There were twenty-three inmates, and four had lately been discharged. Of the inmates eight seemed to be insane, part of whom had not been in the hospital. None of the insane are restrained or in seclusion. All except one were busy with something. The attempt at a building for a county asylum is tacitly abandoned as such, and is occupied mostly by families. A gentleman lately chairman of the next town, and who held that office for seven years gave his property to his son, who sent him to the poorhouse. The officers are trying to prove that he was insane two years ago, when he deeded his farm, as well as now, and thus get the land away from the son. An old woman there has children in the county able to support her, and wealthy children in Milwaukee. An old man is expected to die soon. His son, living a few miles away, does not care to be notified of the father's death, as it would interfere with his farm work to attend the funeral. An old man once chairman of the county board is still there, eighty-five years old.

Visited April 23, 1886, by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright. A new overseer and matron began work April 1. They seem to be taking hold well. Cleanliness and good order seemed to prevail. We cannot commend the plan of payment of overseer. He is paid \$625 a year, and he is to furnish all the help out of that. The consequence is that the farm necessarily is not half worked. A letter was written to the superintendents of the poor about this matter.

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We noted some little improvements in the way of clothing, rooms, etc. There were twenty-seven inmates all told, of these two were mothers with little babies, four were insane, four were idiots. A family consisting of husband, wife and two children and one more coming, had been sent here lately. The husband's father pays half the cost, to keep him away from liquor. He was reported to us as lazy also.

OZAUKEE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited December 23, 1885, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Mr. Schwin, chairman of the county board. Here are nine insane, four men and five women, and five male paupers kept in a private house, beside and over a harness shop. The beds are all up stairs, with what appeared to be fair separation of sexes. The beds were all high straw beds with feather beds for covers instead of quilts. Everything showed a slackness of housekeeping as usual here, still it could not be said that it was very dirty. There is the liberty of the house and of the village for all inmates except one insane woman, who is filthy and inclined to set fire to houses. She is now generally shut up or watched on account of the objections of the villagers.

As a consequence of this visit the insane were removed to Manitowoc county asylum with the consent of the authorities.

Visited July 26, 1886, by Secretary Wright. There were six old men. Besides these one insane woman had been left here as a good worker, who is kept for nothing. House-cleaning had just been going on, as the whitewash and dead bed-bugs showed. The housekeeping is slovenly according to our ideas, but kindly treatment seemed to be the rule.

PIERCE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This was visited by Mr. Giles, in 1885. He published in the county newspapers a severe condemnation of the poor-house in its construction and management. The result was

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to call the attention of the people of the county to this neglected subject, and to lead to a change of overseers and the building of a new poorhouse upon plans prepared by Mr. Giles and endorsed by the State Board of Charities and Reform.

June 7, 1886, Mr. Giles and Mrs. Fairbanks attended a meeting of the county board in reference to the new building, and visited the poorhouse. Mrs. Fairbanks reports:

Though the building is ungainly and crude it was clean and quite comfortable under the care of a new overseer, contrasting wonderfully with the adjoining one in St. Croix county.

November 21, 1886, Mr. Giles again visited it and found the new poorhouse almost ready to be occupied, and in his opinion the best poorhouse building in the state.

POLK COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This small institution located at a distance from the railroad, has not been visited by us owing to a pressure of other work. It continues under the same excellent management.

RACINE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This institution has a woman as overseer, with whom the county board are satisfied. We also think she is an improvement upon anything Racine county has previously had in that place.

It was visited by Mr. Elmore July 17, 1885, who reports thus: The house was being painted inside, and therefore in some confusion, but, on the whole, was found in fair condition. The food supply was good, and the dinner then prepared plentiful and fairly cooked. Mr. Diedrich, the keeper, died about four months since, leaving a wife and six children. Mrs. D., with her two sons, young men, and two daughters grown up, were industriously at work, on the farm and in the house, and from a careful examination things appeared

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to be going on well. The privy was in bad condition. Mrs. D. promised to call Agent Hays' attention thereto at once, and would see that dry earth was used hereafter.

RICHLAND COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited November 7, 1885, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Judge Miner, in a pouring rain, with occasional intervals of drizzle. Distance did not lend enchantment to the view, as the long miles of mud were plodded through. When we reached there we went at once to the "insane asylum" and found it as liable to burn down as last year, with six insane men instead of two, all shut in their separate cells, eating dinner from tin plates. The dinner was the same as the paupers were also eating in the house—bread and butter, fried fat pork, raw onions and tea. Each cell had a privy seat, with a flue leading down somewhere. The ventilation was good because the outside door was open. A pair of blankets and a blue checked sheet and pillow, on a bunk of soft pine boards were furnished each one. The overseer said that he turned them out in the "yard," enclosed by a high board fence, when the weather was good, but that there were two that cannot be out at the same time, as they fight. One nearly killed the other one day, till the Matron ran out and separated them. Some time was spent looking over the poorhouse and talking with the paupers, of whom there were fourteen, four of them children, and one more expected soon. Two of the female paupers are undoubtedly insane, although not so adjudged. The building is kept reasonably clean. A long conversation with the overseer and matron showed that experience and criticism had set them to thinking, and that they had made some progress in the right ideas of management. We recommended that a woman who had had three illegitimate children and who wished to leave her last one and go back to a house of prostitution be kept at the poorhouse and made useful there. We called on Philip Smith, chairman of the visiting com-

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mittee appointed by the county board, who had been at the poorhouse, and had a free conversation with him, especially in relation to the insane.

The insane have since been removed from this barbarous place by order of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

ROCK COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited eight times during the biennial period, and has always been found in good condition. The old frame building originally used as a hotel, is inconveniently arranged for a poorhouse, and is dangerous in case of fire. The building is, however, kept clean and comfortable. There is a good separation of the sexes. The food is good, and in general the management is good.

A Sunday school has been maintained here by the superintendent's daughter. Religious services also have been frequently held in the poorhouse.

ST. CROIX COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Mr. Giles June 8, 1886. We quote from an interview published in the State Journal: "In all my sixteen year's experience in visiting the poorhouses of the state, the one in St. Croix county will take the premium for ragged and filthy bedding, general neglect of all sanitary conditions, and the size and number of the bed bugs. The disgusting condition of things found on this visit has existed for several years and the attention of the county authorities has often been called to it. Yet the county board has been *particeps criminis* by aiding, abetting and continuing the vicious contract system which offers the overseer a premium for great neglect."

Since the above was written, the contract system has been abolished in this county.

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SAUK COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This institution has been visited three times in the biennial period. We give two reports, omitting the third, as no change is noted in it.

Visited Aug. 14, 1885, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by H. H. Hart, secretary of Minnesota State Board of Charities, and E. O. Holden, superintendent of the poor. There were thirty-nine inmates of all grades of misery except insanity. The new overseer and matron have cleaned up the basement and put the vegetables in root cellars near the barn and the milk and butter in a milk house. They have kept up the cleanliness of the institution, and rather increased it. They have enforced a better discipline in the house, and secure as much labor from inmates as is possible from paupers. The institution is well managed.

Visited Sept. 29, 1885, by President Elmore and Mr. Giles. It has a pauper population of forty, males twenty-one and females nineteen, besides six insane received from the State Hospital, Sept. 12. Of the paupers there are four epileptics and five idiots. The insane are a harmless class and at liberty, only being locked in their rooms at night. The report of low diet was inquired into and found without foundation. No butter has been sold in 1885. In 1884 the institution had fourteen cows and sold six hundred pounds of butter. It has had nine cows the present season and has sold no butter. The paupers have butter twice a day, meat is also served twice a day, and all that is wanted. A sheep or pig is killed once in two weeks for fresh meat. Talked with the sick and other paupers, and all spoke well of the overseer and his wife.

VERNON COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited in 1885 by Mr. Giles, and also August 12, 1886, by Mr. Giles. There were fifteen males and thirty-one females at our last visit, including three infants and four insane men and one insane woman. The infants were all born in

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the house. All the mothers are married but do not live with their husbands. The new building is completed at a cost of \$1,250. The size as planned was cut down in width and length to bring its cost within the sum appropriated, and its utility is seriously impaired. No bath rooms were provided. This omission will be supplied by using a small bedroom on the lower floor of the old building. While the construction of the new addition affords a chance for the complete separation of the sexes, nothing had been done to secure such a desirable change. Mr. Giles planned for the overseer how it could be done, and had the promise that it would be done immediately. He advised the cementing of the bottom of the new cellar, making a bonfire of the old bedsteads, the purchase of chairs, etc. A well has been bored, and a windmill pumped a supply of pure water. The overseer is doing well, but is hampered by the false economy of the county board.

WALWORTH COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited eight times during the biennial period. The only change in the poorhouse is caused by the construction of the new building for male insane. The old building for male insane is now used for male paupers, this with the high board fence running back of the kitchen giving a very complete separation of the sexes. The following extract from one report is a specimen of all that has been made.

"Visited by Mr. Giles and Mrs. Fairbanks March 23, 1885. The wards, halls and dormitories were all found in their usual cleanly condition. There were thirty-nine insane, seventeen men and twenty-two women. None were in restraint. The number belonging to the pauper department was nineteen males and two females. No children in the institution. We inspected the building thoroughly from cellar to garret. The commissary department seemed well supplied. All the paupers and insane have butter two times

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each day, and in talking with the paupers no one complained of the food or care.

WASHINGTON COUNTY POORHOUSE.

In few cases have we seen such a complete revolution in buildings and management of a poorhouse as was the result in Washington county of the publication in our last biennial report, in the county papers, and in statements made to the county board of the evils there existing. Washington county poorhouse instead of being "fifteen years behind the times," as we stated in our report two years ago, has now a building for female paupers by far the best planned and built in the state, and has re-arranged its old building for the use of the male paupers, and for kitchen, &c., so as be very much better and more convenient than before. Its furniture has been changed for the better, and the management is much better also. The following reports of visits are given at much greater length than usual on account of this marked change.

This institution was visited November 18, 1885, by Secretary Wright and Mr. Richard Rohn, one of the superintendents of poor. Mr. Rohn was a witness before the circuit court, but was excused by Judge Sloan at Mr. Wright's request. Mr. and Mrs. Illian the overseer and matron, were also in West Bend as witnesses upon the same case, and were also excused, but did not arrive as soon as we did, owing to Mr. Rohn's fast driving. We thus arrived unannounced. A number of men were seen at work at the wood pile, and a number of women in the washroom, and those in the house were quiet and well behaved. This showed that the discipline of the institution is good, when the officers are absent as well as when they are present. In the main building it was evident that special attention had been paid to cleanliness. Iron bedsteads had been substituted throughout for the old wooden rattle traps which were the favorite hiding place of bed bugs. The holes in the walls

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had been stopped up, and everything looked fresh and clean. In a room over the washhouse, was found the family about which Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright had something to say last year. They are still there, and are dirty, and idle, and liable to increase. It was stated that the superintendents of the poor were not sure that they have the authority to separate man and wife. Mr. Wright replied that they can make rules for the government of the poorhouse, to which the inmates must conform or leave. The husband is not a fit subject for the poorhouse, and if he stays he should be prevented from raising any more paupers. If he objects to that he can leave. He stated that this is the only case in the state, of a husband living in the poor house with a wife of child bearing age, and the only case of the kind in his experience. There is no separation of the sexes in the main building, and there are two women who might easily have children. One of these is a half witted girl, for whom there is no other place. The other is a girl that has been brought up in the poorhouse, and knows no other home and is thoroughly pauperized. Attempts have been made to put her out to learn a trade but she will not make herself of any service. Mr. Wright advised that she be held to a fair degree of labor in the poorhouse, till she is willing to earn her living outside. It was stated that the county board would undoubtedly appropriate enough to build a good addition to the poorhouse which would be for women exclusively, and thus provide for the separation of the sexes, and relieve the present overcrowding. This is a move in the right direction. The insane were all at liberty, and some of them at work. Secretary Wright gave notice that when the new county asylums now going up, were ready next year, the insane would probably be removed, most likely to Fond du Lac county, and stated that they had been left here so long only because they had been kindly treated. The supper consisted of good bread, a chunk of good sausage in place of butter, and a big bowl of coffee.

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Mrs. Illian gave in detail the bill of fare, which was good, and with sufficient variety, a point in which public institutions are apt to fail. Two idiots, filthy and destructive, are now given a place in the barn to sleep, and are in the house in the daytime. Secretary Wright could not endorse this, but could also not condemn it, in the present overcrowded condition of the poorhouse. He recommended that as soon as the addition is built, they be brought back to the house, and some special care given them on principles which he stated. He also stated that the children can be placed in the new State School for Dependent Children, when that should be opened. There are forty-five inmates, of whom six are children, four are idiots and eight are insane. Mr. and Mrs. Illian seemed to be well adapted to their work and willing to learn when they have an opportunity. Their salary has been raised from \$500 to \$600, which shows that they are appreciated. Secretary Wright urged them to visit Milwaukee county poorhouse, which they will probably do.

It is an important feature of the improvement in food and cleanliness and discipline, which is so marked this year, that the cost of maintenance is less than ever before. This shows what we have so often noted before, that efficiency of management is the truest economy as well as the highest humanity. Dirt and disorder cost more in dollars and cents than cleanliness and good management.

October 4, 1886, President Elmore, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright visited this institution, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Powers and by Mr. Peter Lochen, since elected state senator. The new building for women was nearly completed, containing among other good features, two sitting rooms with fire places. It is a model of its kind, and Mr. Lochen, as chairman of the building committee, was justly proud of it. One idiot, very filthy in his habits, is still kept in a warm place in the stable on straw which we cannot approve of. We again recommended that the child-

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ren be placed out in families or sent to the State Public School at Sparta.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited ten times in this biennial period, and has always been found in good condition. A project is talked of by the county board to build a new poorhouse and rearrange the old one for a county asylum.

WOOD COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Visited November 25, 1885, by Secretary Wright. This was opened July 1, 1885. There were thirteen inmates, six men and seven women. Separation of the sexes is provided for. Food is good, beef being given twice a week. Everything was found clean, and apparently a good start has been made. Visited September 23, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. This is a frame building, well arranged for the separation of the sexes, and convenience of work, clean and orderly. The inmates were four men and five women, and one idiot girl who talks with a voice like a fog horn, and her idiot brother, who whispers continually; their voices average up pretty well. Their father is a criminal, and their mother is insane. The oldest daughter has five children by her own father. There was also a little girl with her mother, making twelve inmates, all who were able were at work. The whole impressions here received were favorable.

APPLETON CITY POORHOUSE.

Visited by Mrs. Fairbanks, September 17, 1885, and found very filthy. The overseer excused the bad condition of things by saying his wife had been sick several days. His daughter would not live in such a place, and he could not get a hired girl to stay with them and do such work. One pauper woman with her five children there was his only help. Two other women and one old man were the other inmates. Sleeping arrangements remain the same as ever,

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the women going through the old man's room to their own. There can be little comfort here for the overseer or inmates. The overseer, his wife and daughter get thirty dollars a month for their work. There is a farm of forty acres. The old man has no horse, and he was carrying hay from the field to the barn on poles, assisted by another weak specimen of humanity.

Visited by Mrs. Fairbanks, August 31, 1886, and was glad to say she found it clean and comfortable. Mr. Frantz's daughter is home, and keeping the rooms tidy, as well as preparing the food properly for the paupers. There is no water on the farm and the superintendent of poor told Mr. Frantz he could drive his cattle two miles to the river. A well is greatly needed. There are but three men and one woman there at present. The house shows age and needs repairing and painting.

KENOSHA CITY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited once and found in tolerable condition.

LA CROSSE CITY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited three times this biennial period. It is soon to be superseded by a county poorhouse. We give one report of a visit.

Was visited April 26, 1885, by President Elmore. Mr. Metz, Sr., and wife have left there and the farm and buildings are in charge of young Metz and wife, who keep things in good shape. Eight male and one female pauper in the institution, all of them old and infirm. They are on the whole very well cared for and the rooms and bedding clean, perhaps as well kept as such an unfit building can be. There should be a fence around the house, so that a horse could not intrude in the parlor, by putting his head through the window, should one chance to be open.

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MENOMONIE CITY POORHOUSE.

This has been twice visited during the biennial period. We give the last report.

Visited September 24, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. It is built on an excellent plan for a nice boarding house; but there is no separation of sexes. There were carpets on the floor in the rooms for women. Everything is clean and orderly. This is far the best managed city poor house in the state. The city has been liberal in furnishing supplies.

MERRILL CITY POORHOUSE.

Visited September 22, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. This poorhouse was started three years ago. The land consists of six city lots among the stumps and stones. The house is a cheap frame building, whose chief merit is size. There is no separation of the sexes. The contract plan is in use. Fortunately there are few paupers.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN CITY POORHOUSE.

This has been visited three times during this biennial period. We give the last report.

Visited May 4, 1886, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Dr. Conant. A new superintendent is in charge. His contract is to keep all the paupers for \$575, and the use of the house and five acres of land. A very queer contract, and one liable to abuse. As the adoption of the county system of maintaining the poor will soon abolish the city poorhouse, no pains was taken to notify the city authorities that this contract system must cease, as should otherwise have been done. There were four paupers, three old women and one old man. The rooms were clean and nearly free from vermin, but a little mussed up, but the essentials of good housekeeping were there. No bedbugs were found and few traces of them. The matron admitted that there were a

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few, but claimed that they were nearly subdued last summer. The dinner consisted of fried pork, fried eggs, bread, boiled potatoes and tea. The inmates were made a part of the family, and seemed to be well treated. The most intelligent of them thought they were treated all right. It was learned too late to visit the boarding house, that the county paupers have been lately boarded with a woman at \$2.50 a week.

SHEBOYGAN CITY POORHOUSE.

Visited March 30, 1885, by Mrs. Fairbanks. This is a disgrace to the town; old, filthy and uncomfortable. Of the forty acres of land belonging to the farm, only twenty are tillable. The overseer is paid \$1.50 a week for each inmate. There were seven only, and these old and feeble. Mrs. Fairbanks talked with Mrs. Elwell about looking after this "city institution;" also with several ladies, who promised "if they could find it" to visit it, and try their hand at making a change for the better.

STEVENS POINT POORHOUSE.

Visited February 3, 1885, by Dr. Vivian. This is a dilapidated frame building, about one and a-half miles from the center of the city. It contained only one pauper, a boy with diseased eyes, almost blind, who ought to be under proper treatment to save what little sight remains to him. The city gives the keeper the use of the farm, for 'y acres of land, and two and one-half dollars for the board of each inmate; but as it is cheaper to board the paupers out this is usually done. Stevens Point is peculiarly unfortunate in its position, or its poor system badly managed, for the mayor informed us at the time of our visit the city was maintaining 117 paupers.

Visited September 23, 1886, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. This is a cheap building, cheap furniture, cheap keeper, and a general air of slovenliness. There was only one pauper, a brewer's man, sick from overmuch beer, and recovering slowly by abstinence.

Statistical Tables.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS OF POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Names of Superintendents of Poor.	Post-offices of Superintendents	Names of Persons in charge of Poorhouses.	Post-office.	Salary.	Remarks.
Adams	Hans Nelson	Strong's Pra'e	Ira C. Ward.....	Big Spring	\$500 00	
	L. Scheonover.....	Easton				
Barron	C. A. Doe.....	Barron	C. A. Doe.....	Barron	600 00	
Brown	Com. of county board		John Cryan	Green Bay	800 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
Chippewa	Charles Barker.....	Chippewa Fl's		Chippewa Falls	550 00	Overseer also pays hired girls.
	Samuel G. Royer.....	Chippewa Fl's	James McLaughlin			
	Ed. H. Coleman.....	Ch ppewa Fl's				
Clark	Henry Myers.....	Neillsville				
	J. A. McCarty.....	Longwood	Lyman H. Morse.....	Neillsville	487 50	Overseer furnishes a team.
	Ambrose Steiawand	Colby.....				
Columbia	J. Q. Adams.....	Columbus	B. Miller.....	Wyocena	750 00	
	John Graham	Portage				
	Alan Bogue	Arlington				
Dane	A. B. Platt.....	Mazomanie				
	Wm. B. West.....	Utica	J. S. Meyers.....	Verona	1,000 00	
	Charles Hinrichs.....	Madison				
Dodge	S. Randolph.....	Juneau				
	John Buenger	Lomira Cent'r	S. Rudolph	Juneau	800 00	Is also Supt. insane as., lum.
Douglas	A. H. Drown.....	Beaver Dam				
Eau Claire	County board		Alvin L. Lord	Superior	2 00	a day.
Fond du Lac	Com. of county board		Mrs. Bertha Shepherd	Eau Claire	500 00	
	Com. of county board		R. Ring	Fond du Lac	500 00	
Grant	Com of county board		R. B. Showalter	Lancaster	600 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
	Wm. Brown	Monroe				
Green	J. C. Zimmerman	New Glarus	R. C. Whitcomb	Monroe	800 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
	R. J. Day	Brodhead				
Iowa	James Spensley	Mineral Point				
	K. Coates	Linden	E. J. Perkins	Dodgeville	1,000 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
	W. S. Finrock					
Jackson	A. Le Claire	Black Riv. Fl's				
	Thos Mils	Shamrock	Charles Felt	Black Riv. Fl's		
	S. B. Johnson	Merillan				
	Wm. Rohr	Watertown				
Jefferson	Thos. Crane	Fort Atkinson	George Trucks		1,000 00	Mrs. Geo. Tucks, matron.
	Henry Haskell	Jefferson				

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LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS OF POORHOUSES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Superintendents of Poor.	Post-offices of Superintendents.	Names of Persons in charge of Poorhouse.	Post-office.	Salary.	Remarks.
Juneau....	Ed. Hart	Elroy.....	George W. Adams ...	New Lisbon		
	Henry Rule	Camp Douglas.....				
	Thos. F. Scanlan.....	Lyndon.....				
Kewaunee...	Com. of county board		Peter Drissen	Alaska	360 00	
La Fayette...	Com. of county board		W. W. Murphy	Darlington	700 00	
Lincoln...	Edward Patzer.....	Meirill	Charles Quick.....	Mc'rrill		
Marathon...	Com. of county board		Charles Tisch	Wausau	600 00	
Milwaukee ..	Com. of county board		Gerhard Verfurth	Wauwatosa	1,000 00	Supt. poorhouse; wife, matron, \$300.
Monroe....	A. H. Isham	Sparta.....	Dr. M. E. Connell	Wauwatosa	1,500 00	Supt. Co. Hosp.; wife, matron, \$360.
Ozaukee....	W. Y. Baker	Oakdale.....	Joseph Walther	Milwaukee		Supt. of out-door rel.ef.
	L. Conger					
Pierce....	Com. of county board		A. Boss	Sparta	625 00	Matron, Mrs. A. Boss.
Polk.....	C. C. Holt	Ono.....	Ed. Winkler	Saukville	Contract	\$2.75 a week, using his own house.
	J. B. Jensen	Ellsworth.....	C. Fenton	Ellsworth.....	Contract	\$1.70 a week, and use of farm.
Racine....	H. H. Bascom.....	Prescott	Ed. Perent	Volga.....	Contract	[farm. \$2.00 a week, and pays \$100 a year for
	F. Wilke	St. Croix Falls				
Richland..	Wm. Schumway	Caledonia.....	Mrs. John Dietrich	Union Grove	\$550 00	
	Thomas Marsland	Burlington.....				
Rock. ...	Joseph Fuhrman	Racine.....				
	W. H. Moon					
St. Croix...	A. J. Cunningham	Woodstock	Philip Warren	Woodstock.....	500 00	
	Jas. M. Hines	Woodstock				
Vernon....	S. B. Kenyon	Janesville.....				
	C. F. North	Beloit	Peter Aller	Johnstown Cen'r	800 00	
Walworth..	Peter Aller					
	A. R. Marvin	Star Prairie	John Foley	Roberts		
Washington	Henry McGarry					
	E. O. Holden	Baraboo.....				
Sauk.....	A. C. Harris	Lime Ridge.....	A. Forbes	Reedsburg	650 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
	Thos. Baker	Prairie du Sac	George Welch	Viroqua	700 00	
Walworth..	O. P. Hill	Viroqua.....				
	Chas. Dunlap	Elkhorn.....	John P. Davis	Elkhorn	800 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
Washington	Elisha Hulse	Whitewater				
	John P. Davis					
Washington	Richard C. Rohn	Cedar Creek	Philip Illian	West Bend	600 00	
	Christoph Hermann	Ricevile.....				
	Jacob Hames	Newburg				

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Waukesha.....	Columbus Caldwell.....	Martin Fardy.....	Waukesha.....	700 00	
Waupaca.....	Thomas Hough.....	Columbus Caldwell.....	Little Wolf.....		
Winnebago.....	Under direction of county board.....	Thomas Hough.....	Winnebago.....	800 00	
Wood.....	P. McCamley.....	G. W. Baker.....	Grand Rapids..	500 00	
	P. M. Christensen.....				
	C. A. Coon.....				
CTY POOR-HOUSES.					
Appleton ...	H. E. McGregor.....	Appleton	Henry Franz.....	260 00	
Kenosha	C. Schind.....	Kenosha.....	Mrs. Sanborn.....	1 50	a week.
La Crosse....	O. H. Smith.....	La Crosse.....	F. Metz.....	Contract	\$3.50 a week, and use of farm.
Menomonie.....	Dr. Kate Kelsey.....	Menomonie.....	Charles W. Bunker	480 00	
Merrill.....					
Oconto.....	W. R. Smith.....	Oconto.....	Jas. O'Conner.....	Contract	\$3.00 a week.
Pr. du Chien.....	M. Menges.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Herman Booth.....	575 00	
Sheboygan.....	C. Sutz.....	Sheboygan.....	H. Leonhardt.....	200 00	
Stevens Point.....			Wm. Stephan.....		

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TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POOR HOUSES—1885.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number in Poor house October 1, 1884.			Number received during the year.			Number born in the poorhouse.			Total population during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams.....	8	7	15	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	12	10	22
Barron.....	4	4	8	25	8	33	.....	.....	.....	29	12	41
Brown.....	11	4	15	11	6	17	.....	.....	.....	22	10	32
Chippewa.....	6	4	10	11	5	16	.....	1	1	17	10	27
Clark.....	11	9	20	12	4	16	1	.....	1	24	13	37
Columbia.....	18	10	28	24	6	30	.....	1	1	42	17	59
Dane.....	25	24	49	24	11	35	.....	1	1	49	36	85
Dodge.....	28	5	33	12	5	17	.....	.....	.....	40	10	50
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	27	9	36	4	.....	4	31	9	40	
Fond du Lac.....	24	2	26	6	2	8	1	.....	1	31	4	35
Grant.....	22	12	34	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....	30	18	48
Green.....	11	12	23	11	4	15	.....	1	1	22	17	39
Iowa.....	30	13	43	19	7	26	.....	.....	.....	49	20	69
Jackson.....	8	4	12	17	11	28	.....	.....	.....	24	15	40
Jefferson.....	12	10	22	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....	23	16	38
Kewaunee.....	5	5	10	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Marathon.....	10	4	14	6	2	8	.....	1	1	16	7	23
Milwaukee.....	112	36	148	103	31	134	.....	.....	.....	215	67	282
Monroe.....	12	11	23	15	3	18	.....	.....	.....	27	14	41
Polk.....	3	2	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
Racine.....	14	7	21	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	21	10	31
Richland.....	9	7	16	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	19	11	30
St. Croix.....	10	1	11	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	20	2	22
Sauk.....	30	14	44	19	11	30	1	.....	1	50	25	75
Vernon.....	17	12	29	10	3	13	1	1	2	28	16	44
Walworth.....	38	26	64	13	3	16	.....	.....	.....	51	29	80
Washington.....	23	14	37	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	
Waukesha.....	25	17	42	35	11	46	1	.....	1	60	29	89
Waupaca.....	27	17	44	14	6	20	1	.....	1	43	23	65
Winnebago.....	23	4	27	30	11	41	1	2	3	54	17	71
CITY.												
Appleton.....	3	5	8	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
La Crosse.....	8	1	9	16	11	27	2	2	4	26	14	40
Pra. du Chien.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Sheboygan.....	9	2	11	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Stevens Point.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	2	3	5
Menomonie.....	4	2	6	11	5	16	.....	.....	.....	15	7	22
Totals.....	608	310	918	535	205	754	13	11	24	1,119	518	1,694

Owing to defective returns from some poorhouses these tables do not balance.

*Statistical Tables.*TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POORHOUSES.—1885—
Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. discharged.			No. bound out or adopted.			No. ran away.			No. died.			Total loss of population.			No. remaining Sept. 30, 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams	5	5	8	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	6	11	7	4	11			
Barron	23	8	31	...	...	...	...	1	1	24	8	32	5	4	9			
Brown	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	7	17	12	3	15		
Chippewa	8	9	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	9	9	18	8	1	9		
Clark	16	10	26	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	10	26	8	3	11			
Columbia . . . . .	...	26	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	5	...	32	...	...	27			
Dane	11	4	15	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	19	5	24	30	31	61		
Dodge	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	4	13	31	6	37			
Eau Claire	23	8	31	...	...	...	1	2	2	26	8	34	5	1	6			
Fond du Lac	5	4	9	1	1	2	...	1	1	7	4	11	22	2	24			
Grant	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	5	5	12	4	16	18	14	33			
Green	10	3	13	1	1	2	...	2	1	3	12	5	17	10	12	23		
Iowa	10	1	11	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	5	17	34	18	52			
Jackson	17	8	25	3	3	6	...	1	1	1	20	8	28	5	7	12		
Jefferson	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	7	2	9	15	14	29			
Kewaunee	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	12	7	7	19		
Marathon	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	108	33	141	107	84	141			
Milwaukee	103	33	141	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	13	4	17	14	10	24		
Monroe	10	3	13	2	2	4	...	1	1	2	3	...	3	5	2	7		
Polk	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	3	6	9	24		
Racine	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	4	12	13	6	19		
Richland	8	1	4	1	1	2	...	1	1	4	2	6	15	9	23	11		
St. Croix	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	5	5	11	...	11	19	9	23	11		
Sauk	12	6	18	2	2	4	1	3	3	5	1	6	20	7	27	30	18	48
Vernon	5	1	6	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	9	13	19	12	31		
Walworth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	17	2	19	34	27	61		
Washington . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	43		
Waukesha	40	10	50	1	1	2	...	2	1	3	44	11	55	16	18	34		
Waupaca	11	9	20	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	15	12	27	29	12	41		
Winnebago	27	10	37	...	...	...	...	5	5	32	10	42	23	7	30			
CITY POOR-HOUSES.																		
Appleton	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	3	4			
Kenosha . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	4	10				
La Crosse	15	6	21	2	2	4	...	3	2	5	20	10	30	...				
Prairie du Chien . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	4		
Sheboygan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	13	10	8	13			
Stevens Point	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	3	11	1	1	1			
Menomonee	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	3	11	7	4	11			
Totals	411	164	603	18	8	21	8	1	9	77	19	100	510	187	749	569	308	949

Pauperism.

TABLE II.—AGES OF PAUPERS IN POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	UNDER 5.		FROM 5 TO 16.		FROM 16 TO 60.		OVER 60.		BETWEEN 5 AND 60 OF SOUND BODY AND MIND.	
	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., during year.
Adams.....	..	..	..	..	6	19	22	3	..	..
Barron.....	1	4	22	22	5	10	7	4	7	7
Brown.....	1	1	1	1	6	9	7	4	8	8
Chippewa.....	1	1	5	5	1	11	11	3	3	5
Clark.....	1	4	2	2	10	21	20	13	12	4
Columbia.....	5	5	2	1	8	13	16	10	7	11
Dane.....	5	5	2	1	2	4	16	14	22	27
Dodge.....	1	1	1	1	9	10	8	5	7	23
Eau Claire.....	1	3	4	..	..	31	20	5	1	1
Fond du Lac.....	26	9	11	24	1	5	5	2	..	..
Grant.....	1	1	1	..	..	15	6	4	7	15
Green.....	1	1	2	..	1	3	8	7	4	8
Iowa.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	19	10
Jackson.....	1	4	4	1	7	19	13	6	4	1
Jefferson.....	1	..	1	2	4	1	5	10	8	3
Keweenaw.....	2	..	2	2	..	9	3	12	1	2
Marathon.....	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	4	15	5
Milwaukee.....	3	1	1	3	1	4	59	47	56	89
Monroe.....	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	4	87	85
Polk.....	..	..	..	..	5	4	2	2	91	91
Racine.....	..	..	..	..	5	4	2	1	1	1
Richland.....	1	3	1	3	2	4	5	1	8	2
St. Croix.....	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	4	3	6
Vernon.....	5	4	4	5	3	1	2	3	5	8
Walworth.....	2	1	3	..	1	2	20	11	10	2
Waupaca.....	6	4	2	2	4	..	18	17	35	16
Winnebago.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	4
CITY POORHOUSES					33	18	17	..	3	4
Kenosha.....	5	5	..	..	9	14	18	5	7	5
La Crosse.....	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	13	..	4
Prairie du Chien.....	..	..	..	..	3	11	3	3	..	3
Sheboygan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stevens Point.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menomonie.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	52	56	56	50	35	43	30	26	255	358
	273	312	294	227	169	342	5	19	19	11

Statistical Tables.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	INSANITY.			IDIOCY.			OLD AGE.			DISEASE.			LOSS OF MEMBERS		
	On hand beginning of ye'r.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	On hand beginning of ye'r.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	On hand beginning of ye'r.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	On hand beginning of ye'r.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	On hand beginning of ye'r.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.
Adams	2														
Barron	1	1													
Brown	1	1	1												
Chippewa	1	1	1												
Clark															
Columbia															
Dane															
Dodge															
Eau Claire															
Fond du Lac															
Grant		1	1	12	2	14	7	2	4	5	10	7	9	8	1
Green							12	5	6	11	5	9	7	1	1
Iowa	12	11	122				9	2	11	8	2	10	1		1
Jackson			2												1
Jefferson			6		1	5	6	5	2	9	2	4	3	3	1
Kewaunee			7	1	8	2	2	4	2	4					1
Marathon							5	5	10	4					
Milwaukee					188	132	141	129	1						
Monroe	6	6	2		2	6	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polk	3	3	6			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Racine	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	12
Richland	2	3	5	8	1	9	1	2	2	1	1	1			
St. Croix	1			2				4							
Vernon	2	2	1	3	10	10	4	2	2	4	2	2	4		
Waupaca	13	3	14	5						1		22	14	18	
Winnebago															
<i>City Poorhouses</i>															
Kenosha				1	1										
La Crosse				1	1		4	2	2	4	4	12	12	4	
Prairie du Chien										4					
Sheboygan										3					1
Stevens Point	1	4	4	1						2					
Menomonie							3	5	4	4	3	9	7	5	
Total	44	30	12	63	71	13	7	67	159	198	188	255	61	170	133
													97	14	11
													3	24	

Pauperism.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN POORHOUSES IN 1885.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	DEFORMITY.			BLINDNESS.			LYING IN CASES.			NOT DISABLED.		
	On hand at beginning of year	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	On hand at beginning of year	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	On hand at beginning of year	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	On hand at beginning of year	Received during year.	Remaining at end of year.
Adams.....				1			1			6	6	...
Barron.....	3	2	1	4						12	10	2
Brown.....				1			1	1		1	1	1
Chippewa.....				2						7	7	1
Clark.....				1			1	1		1	1	...
Columbia.....	1	5	7	3	1	1	3	2		8	8	4
Dane.....				1			3	2	1	4	27	...
Dodge.....				2			2			4	4	...
Fond du Lac.....	6	2	4	4	1	1	4					
Grant.....				4			4			1	1	1
Green.....	1		1	3			3			1	1	1
Iowa.....				1			1			7	7	7
Jefferson.....				3			3			2	2	9
Kewaunee.....				1			1			7	7	2
Marathon.....			1				1	1		1	2	
Milwaukee.....	2		2									
Monroe.....												10
Racine.....										5	4	1
Richland.....				1			1			1	6	6
St. Croix.....										2		
Vernon.....	1	1	1	1			1			1		7
Winnebago.....	1		1	1			1	5	4	1	6	3
CITY POORHOUSES.												
La Crosse.....							5	3	2			
Prairie du Chien.....							1					
Sheboygan.....			1									8
Stevens Point.....				1			1			1	5	4
Menomonie.....				2			2				4	4
Totals	11	14	5	21	22	12	2	32	5	15	11	10
									57	60	48	62

Statistical Tables.

TABLE IV.—NATIVITY OF PAUPERS—1885.

COUNTIES.	No. Inmates of Native Birth.				No. Inmates of Foreign Birth.				No. who have not legal settlement in county.				No. who have not legal settlement in state.			
	On hand at begin- ning of year.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at begin- ning of year.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at begin- ning of year.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at begin- ning of year.	Received during year.	Discharged during year.	Remaining at end of year.
Adams	12	7	10	9	3	11	1	20	2	12	13	1	1	2	7	1
Barron	2	22	19	5	6	8	9	9	1	6	5	2	2	1	7	2
Brown	5	9	8	6	10	6	7	7	6	6	6	3	3	1	1	1
Chippewa	4	10	11	8	6	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Clark	5	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Columbia	7	14	12	8	18	19	19	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dane	23	8	9	22	26	28	15	39	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2
Dodge	10	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eau Claire	9	9	9	—	—	31	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fond du Lac	6	6	2	4	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant	20	11	10	21	14	3	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green	18	6	8	16	5	10	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	10	8	5	13	12	8	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee	5	1	—	—	6	5	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marathon	1	1	—	—	1	11	7	—	18	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Milwaukee	9	9	2	11	—	98	32	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	13	9	9	13	10	9	8	11	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Polk	2	2	1	1	5	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Racine	2	1	3	—	—	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richland	13	16	6	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Croix	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—
Vernon	12	10	10	12	19	4	4	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walworth	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waupaca	35	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Winnebago	—	18	12	6	—	26	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY POOR-HOUSES.																
Kenosha	1	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
La Crosse	1	3	4	—	8	27	26	9	1	16	14	3	3	7	7	7
Prairie du Chien	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheboygan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens Point	3	3	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Menomonee	3	6	5	4	3	10	6	7	2	5	1	6	1	1	1	1
Totals	199	196	161	267	232	317	208	425	20	50	45	21	7	16	15	7

Pooperisw.

TABLE V.— FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES, 1885.— EXPENSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Salary of Overseer.	Wages of other employees.	Medical attendance.	Subsistence purchased	Fuel purchased	Clothing.	Furniture.	Ordinary repairs.	Other expenses.	Total expenses.
Adams	\$500 00	\$434 00	\$30 00	\$130 00	\$6 00	\$140 00		\$31 00	\$38 00	\$1,309 00
Barron	666 52	186 40	135 22	567 48	7 20	98 9	\$80 83	19 50	362 80	2,124 44
Brown	875 00	282 58	100 00	379 10	118 74	101 65	14 00	36 08	50 00	1,457 15
Chippewa	716 67	65 68	203 70	509 84	136 00	105 82			786 83	2,524 54
Clark	537 50	437 62	28 5 ⁿ	2 7 89	49 00	128 99			252 87	1,662 37
Columbia.	337 50		240 00	75 00	910 00	277 00	218 78	124 00	50 00	101 00
Dane	590 00	1,259 00	125 00	1,270 11	650 00	400 00	40 00	150 00	1,577 89	6,012 00
Dodge	475 00	693 68	225 00	1,603 20	641 00	175 00	25 00	30 00	638 02	4,505 90
Eau Claire	600 00	400 00			No further report.					
Fond du Lac	604 16	510 00	110 00	986 04	594 86	145 72	38 25	830 15	90 00	3,908 68
Grant	225 00	181 20	25 00	698 09	5 00	138 90	43 65		100 87	1,417 71
Green	400 00	560 00	67 95	336 65	17 24	138 26		78 12	528 73	2,128 95
Iowa	900 00	345 00	100 00	1,269 72	30 50		230 30	233 29	216 78	3,355 59
Jackson	700 00	412 70	160 00	204 19	7 75	69 86	4 50		7 00	1,566 00
Jefferson	600 00	314 00	75 00	300 00	150 00	150 00		117 37		1,735 37
Kewaunee										1,206 00
Marathon			300 00			150 00	70 00	40 00	2,39 56	2,799 56
Milwaukee	1,100 00	1,715 64		4,303 87	1,148 65	495 37	61 07	437 10	111 15	9,372 35
Monroe	800 60	127 25	214 35						688 17	1,829 77
Polk				760 56		128 08	28 64	14 17	28 69	970 14
Racine	550 00	290 00	185 00			7 00	129 00			
Richland	500 00	206 20	2 00	178 27			8 00	18 20	65 92	1,114 59
St. Croix										1,658 39
Sauk	650 00	310 00	74 25	515 08	270 70	159 00	59 80	93 15	914 39	8,051 87
Vernon	650 00			84 00	655 34	40 00			100 00	1,658 34
Walworth	800 00		834 00	100 00					125 00	
Washington	630 00		208 00	59 50						1,724 00
Waukesha	700 00	431 00	75 00	627 39	43 11	503 02			190 03	2,200 00
Waupaca	600 00	332 60	65 00							3,067 50
Winnebago	400 00	403 00	49 2 ⁿ	326 58	194 87	150 65	48 10	50 25	144 18	4,056 10
<i>City Poorhouses.</i>										
Appleton	360 00	235 31		134 18		41 68	23 49	94 40		889 01
La Crosse				240 00	1,477 14	8 25	114 65	17 00	82 82	2,050 56
Prairie du Chien	575 00			230 00	1,179 00	50 00	148 04	5 00	115 00	1,977 04
Sheboygan	200 00				687 55	94 25	31 00	12 00	180 00	1,484 80
Menomonie	480 00									
Total.	\$17,192 35	\$11,423 8	\$3,058 79	\$20,240 72	\$4,936 12	\$4,062 46	\$988 13	\$3,008 60	\$14,607 11	\$80,735 41

Statistical Tables.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES, 1885.— RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES AND CITIES	From sales.	Expenses refunded.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Net expenses.	Total No. weeks board furnished inmates.	Per capita cost of support.
Adams.....				\$94 00	\$1,255 00	692	\$1 81
Barron.....	\$5 20			5 20	2,119 24	478	4 43
Brown.....					1,457 15	667	2 18
Chippewa.....	102 45	\$25 00		127 45	2,397 09	862	2 78
Clark.....	99 66	47 55	\$13 00	160 21	1,502 16	864	1 74
Columbia.....	79 00	60 00		139 00	2,194 36	1,742	1 32
Dane.....	189 19	217 70		681 32	4,354 00	2,773	1 57
Dodge.....	15 00	23 61	1,104 18	1,142 82	3,363 08	1,910	1 66
Fond du Lac.....	224 50	55 00		279 50	3,538 18	2,475	1 43
Grant.....					1,417 71	903	1 57
Green.....	120 66			120 66	2,006 29	1,156	1 73
Iowa.....	35 25	319 00		706 05	4,066 61	3,143	1 29½
Jackson.....	411 75	87 00		448 75	1,118 25	571	1 96
Jefferson.....					1,736 37	1,404	1 28
Kewaunee.....			200 00	200 00	1,006 00	603	1 66½
Marathon.....					2,799 56	706	3 68½
Milwaukee.....	490 20			490 20	8,882 15	7,591	1 17
Monroe ¹					1,829 77	1,867	98½
Polk.....	100 00	209 25		309 25	660 89	380	1 74
Richland.....	146 48			146 48	966 11	1,022	94%
Sauk.....	815 69	826 36		642 05	2,409 82	2,099	1 15
Vernon.....	281 92				1,376 42	1,216	1 13
Washington.....	665 12			665 12	2,402 38	3,211	75
Waukesha.....	154 58			154 58	3,229 39	3,010	1 07
Waupaca.....		394 55		394 55	3,599 93	2,480	1 45
Winnebago.....	31 26			31 26	1,729 59	1,454	1 18
CITY POORHOUSES.							
Appleton.....	169 80			169 80	719 21	472	1 52.3
La Crosse.....					2,050 56	495	4 35
Sheboygan.....					1,977 04	786	2 52
Stevens Point.....						93	2 73
Menomonie.....		450 00		450 0	954 89	571	1 67
Total.....	\$3,987 71	\$2,165 05	\$1,448 61	\$7,560 25	\$69,122 14	47,697	\$1 50 (Average)

¹ Exclusive of proceeds of farm.

Pauperism.

TABLE VI. — MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POORHOUSES FOR 1886.

COUNTIES.	Number in poorhouse Oct. 1, 1885.			Number received during the year.			Number born in the poorhouse.			Total population during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams	7	4	11	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15
Barron	5	4	9	11	2	13	.....	.....	.....	16	6	22
Brown	12	3	15	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	19	6	25
Chippewa	6	1	9	14	4	18	.....	.....	.....	22	5	27
Clark	8	3	11	12	6	18	.....	.....	.....	20	9	29
Columbia	21	4	25	29	9	38	.....	.....	.....	50	13	63
Dane	30	81	61	42	13	55	.....	.....	.....	72	47	119
Dodge	31	6	37	25	7	32	.....	.....	.....	56	14	70
Eau Claire	4	1	5	19	9	28	5	3	8	28	13	41
Fond du Lac	23	2	25	22	2	24	.....	.....	.....	45	4	49
Grant	18	14	32	16	2	18	.....	.....	.....	34	16	50
Green	10	12	22	10	10	20	.....	.....	.....	20	22	42
Kewaunee	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Milwaukee	107	34	141	101	22	123	.....	.....	.....	208	56	264
Milwaukee county hospital	83	88	173	405	201	606	27	27	54	517	316	833
Ozaukee	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Pierce	5	6	11	12	4	16	.....	.....	.....	17	10	27
Polk	5	2	7	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Racine	12	6	18	14	1	15	.....	.....	.....	26	7	33
Richland	15	9	24	2	8	10	2	1	3	19	18	37
Rock	30	13	43	36	17	53	4	3	7	70	33	103
St. Croix	10	2	12	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	18	4	22
Sauk	23	22	45	16	9	25	2	2	2	41	31	72
Vernon	17	16	33	11	10	21	1	1	2	29	27	56
Washington	31	12	43	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	42	14	56
Waukeago	22	7	29	24	16	40	5	.....	5	51	23	74
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton	1	....	1	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Kenosha	5	1	6	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	....	7
Prairie du Chien	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Total	560	312	872	765	458	1223	46	40	86	1365	726	2091

Statistical Tables.

TABLE VI—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POOR HOUSES FOR 1886—Continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number discharged.			Number bound out or adopt'd.			No. ran away.			Number died			Total loss of population.			Number remaining Sept. 30, 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams.....	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	4	...	4	7	4	11			
Barron.....	7	1	8	1	1	2	3	...	3	10	2	12	6	4	10			
Brown.....	5	3	8	1	1	2	4	...	4	9	3	12	10	3	13			
Chippewa.....	12	5	27	...	...	...	2	...	2	14	4	18	8	1	9			
Clark.....	7	3	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	3	11	12	6	18			
Columbia.....	22	7	29	...	...	...	8	...	8	30	7	37	20	6	26			
Dane.....	24	13	37	3	3	6	6	3	9	33	19	52	39	28	67			
Dodge.....	18	4	32	...	...	...	8	2	10	26	6	32	30	8	38			
Eau Claire.....	...	27	1	1	1	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac.....	9	3	12	...	...	...	4	...	4	13	3	16	32	1	33			
Grant.....	12	...	12	...	...	...	3	3	6	15	3	18	19	13	32			
Green.....	6	9	15	...	...	...	3	...	3	9	9	18	11	13	24			
Milwaukee.....	101	21	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	21	122	107	35	142			
county hospital	370	212	582	2	2	1	1	1	54	29	83	427	241	668	90	75	165	
Ozaukee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6			
Pierce.....	10	2	12	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	3	14	6	7	13			
Polk.....	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	5	3	8			
Racine.....	9	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	1	11	16	6	22			
Richland.....	7	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	11	6	17	8	12	20	
Rock.....	31	12	43	1	1	1	4	3	7	35	16	51	35	17	52			
St. Croix.....	7	2	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	10	2	12	7	3	10			
Sauk.....	13	3	16	...	...	...	3	1	3	15	4	19	26	27	53			
Vernon.....	7	7	14	3	2	5	1	1	2	13	9	22	16	18	34			
Washington.....	5	...	5	1	1	1	6	...	6	12	...	12	30	14	44			
Winnebago.....	27	16	43	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	29	17	46	22	6	28		
Totals.....	752	331	1083	7	8	15	8	1	9	126	44	171	850	388	1234	576	314	890

TABLE VII.—AGES OF PAUPERS IN POORHOUSES.—1886.

COUNTIES.	Under Five.					From Five to Sixteen.					From Sixteen to Sixty.					Over Sixty.					No. between Sixteen and Fifteen and of Sound Mind and Body.					
	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., dur- ing year.	Discharg'd, etc., dur- ing year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., dur- ing year.	Discharg'd, etc., dur- ing year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., dur- ing year.	Discharg'd, etc., dur- ing year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., dur- ing year.	Discharg'd, etc., dur- ing year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., dur- ing year.	Discharg'd, etc., dur- ing year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., dur- ing year.	Discharg'd, etc., dur- ing year.	Remaining at end of year.		
Adams.....																										
Barron.....	2																									
Brown.....																										
Chippewa.....																										
Clark.....	1																									
Columbia.....	8	5	2	1	3	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dane.....																										
Dodge.....	1	8	7	6	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eau Claire.....																										
Fond du Lac.....	23	24	16	33																						
Grant.....																										
Green.....	5	4	1	1	7	3	5	5	10	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kewaunee.....																										
Milwaukee.....																										
"County Hospital".....	4	60	51	13	43	154	145	52	63	286	279	70	70	63	91	81	78	94	30	32	33	32	32	32	32	32
Ozaukee.....																										
Pierce.....																										
Polk.....																										
Racine.....																										
Richland.....	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	12	8	8	13	7	6	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rock.....																										
St. Croix.....																										
Sauk.....	1	2	2	1	3	4	4	1	16	15	13	10	9	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
Vernon.....	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	26	22	15	13	13	23	18	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....																										
Winnebago.....	4	10	11	1	1				17	23	30	15	10	10	7	7	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
CITY POORHOUSES.																										
Appleton.....									2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kenosha.....											2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Prairie du Chien.....																										
Totals.....	54	185	111	71	64	179	162	81	360	630	403	388	388	373	270	410	8	13	7	13						

Statistical Tables.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.—1886.

COUNTIES.	No. of Insane Inmates.				No. of Idiotic Inmates.				No. Di-abled by Old Age.				No. Disabled by Disease.				No. Disabled by loss of members.				
	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at beginning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	
Adams	2				4				5				5				1				
Barron	1				1				2				2				1				
Brown					2				3				3								
Chippewa					1				1				1								
Cook	1	2			3				1				1								
Columbia									10				10								
Dane	1				9				6	3			6								
Dodge									12	15			12								
Eau Claire		3	2						10	10			10								
Fond du Lac	18	14	82						14	2			14								
Grant									1	1			1								
Green									4	4			4								
Kewaunee									8	9			8								
Milwaukee									129	117			129								
Mil. County Hospital	5		5		35		5		40	3	1		35				110	578	581	107	
Ozaukee									5	5			5								
Pierce	1				1				1				1								
Poik	6	3	2		7				1	1			1								
Racine	3				3				2	2			2								
Richland	5				5				1	1			1								
Rock	2	5	7		1				10	10			10								
St. Croix									6	6			6								
Sauk	2		1		8		3	1	2	14	3	1	16				15		6	7	
Vernon	4	5	2		7	10			10	2	2	2	25				3		2	2	
Washington	9				9	3			2	18	9	2	6				19	9	12	16	
Winnebago									5	5	2	1	6								
CITY POORHOUSES.																					
Appleton									1				1								
Kenosha	1				1				4				4								
Prairie du Chien																					
Totals	48	39	38	77	98	25	11	124	267	188	165	287	224	748	704	235	14	13	5	22	

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN 1886—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. Disabled by Deformity.				No. Disabled by Blindness.				No. of Lying-in Cases.				No. of Inmates not Disabled,			
	On hand at begin- ning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at begin- ning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at begin- ning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.	On hand at begin- ning of year.	Received, etc., during year.	Discharged, etc., during year.	Remaining at end of year.
Barron.....	1															
Brown.....	1															
Chippewa.....	1															
Clark.....	2															
Columbia.....																
Dane.....																
Dodge.....																
Eau Claire.....																
Fond du Lac.....																
Grant.....																
Green.....	6															
Kewaunee.....																
Milwaukee.....	2															
County hosp'l.																
Ozaukee.....																
Racine.....																
Richland.....	1															
Rock.....																
St. Croix.....																
Sauk.....	1															
Vernon.....	1															
Washington.....	3															
Winnebago.....	1															
CITY POORHOUSE																
Prairie du Chien.....																
Total.....	20	8	3	23	32	9	4	39	20	94	90	24	61	129	127	81

Statistical Tables.

TABLE IX—NATIVITY OF PAUPERS—1866.

COUNTIES.	No. of native birth.	No. of foreign birth.	No. who have not a legal settlement in the country.	No. who have not a legal settlement in the state.
	On hand at beginning of year. Received, etc., during year. Discharged, etc., during year. Remaining at end of year.	On hand at begin- ning of year. Received, etc., during year. Discharged, etc., during year. Remaining at end of year.	On hand at be- ginning of year. Received, etc., during year. Discharged, etc., during year. Remaining at end of year.	On hand at be- ginning of year. Received, etc., during year. Discharged, etc., during year. Remaining at end of year.
Adams	9	2	1	2
Barron.....	6 5	4	4	5
Brown.....	6 5	9	5	6
Chippewa..	4 8	5	10	6
Clark.....	8 16	3	5	6
Columbia	8 17	17	18	18
Dane.....	21 15	23	40	43
Dodge.....	10 9	10	27	23
Eau Claire.....	8 8	5	28	28
Fond du Lac.....	2 3	5	28	23
Grant.....	21 7	20	11	11
Green.....	16 11	8	6	10
Kewaunee.....	4 4	2	6	4
Milwaukee.....	11 4	5	10	119
county hospital	68 190	192	130	177
Ozaukee.....	6	6	470	476
Pierce.....	6	5	99	99
Polk.....	1 2	2	6	3
Racine.....	6	6	12	15
Richland.....	23 11	16	18	11
Rock.....	19 38	32	26	24
St. Croix.....	7	22	19	15
Sauk.....	22 11	6	22	12
Vernon.....	16 11	12	15	11
Washington	8	8	30	1
Winnebago.....	13 2	20	13	16
 CITY.				
Kenosha.....		2	8	8
Prairie du Chien.....	1	1	3	3
Total	303	294	374	319
	510	566	811	569
				15
				35
				34
				21
				22
				45
				39
				31

Paperism.

TABLE X.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES IN 1886—EXPENSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	For salaries and wages.	For groceries and provisions.	For fuel and lights.	For clothing.	For furniture.	For ordinary repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total current expenses.
Adams	\$964 00	\$150 00	\$5 00	\$150 00	\$150 00	.....	20 00	\$1,439 00
Barron	967 05	720 76	48 73	123 66	106 95	35 05	28 42	2,290 62
Brown	238 95	472 09	96 30	179 76	48 30	28 46	75 31	1,169 17
Chippewa	810 00	472 78	190 20	141 27	76 00	343 00	607 80	2,641 05
Clark	885 47	368 94	64 52	80 86	.....	17 35	291 51	1,703 68
Columbia	751 25	671 51	181 39	221 79	55 00	100 00	50 00	2,030 72
Dane	1,640 00	1,532 51	336 06	446 54	3 00	163 89	854 79	4,976 79
Dodge	1,454 90	1,927 46	675 00	289 00	23 55	99 31	494 23	4,93 45
Douglas	1,105 00	657 25	60 40	100 00	130 00	26 00	.....	2,068 65
Fond du Lac	1,027 90	673 85	189 33	132 08	7 75	33 70	162 14	2,2 8 75
Grant	1,024 05	942 35	10 00	350 00	130 00	24 00	140 00	2,620 40
Green	749 64	515 18	230 44	2 5 61	91 37	89 67	214 04	2,155 95
Jefferson	900 00	300 00	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	69 50	1,569 50
La Fayette	1,485 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	2,882 23	4,849 96	1,260 40	468 15	522 07	691 48	248 24	10,922 52
Milwaukee County Hospital	8,843 87	11,465 73	6,787 31	32 00	88 05	922 64	1,733 50	29,827 13
Monroe	826 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	690 67	.....	2,334 97
Ozaukee . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	858 00
Pierce	1,086 90	.....	.....	143 49	53 70	186 68	235 87	1,658 64
Polk . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	68 91	10 67	69 19	30 29	.....
Racine	983 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	730 18	330 44	8 85	104 14	12 00	42 30	39 60	1,257 51
Rock	1,063 78	1,737 97	648 28	297 81	47 11	1,322 29	488 69	5,615 98
St. Croix	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 23	997 96	1,156 19
Sauk	1,289 93	428 71	475 41	433 36	.....	66 88	992 40	3,686 24
Vernon	830 00	530 00	50 00	100 00	26 00	50 00	30 00	1,588 00
Walworth	494 75	188 64	111 12	22 32	13 92	52 32	66 48	949 55
Washington	1,058 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,373 85
Waukesha	1,350 85	445 67	372 38	392 11	.....	757 11	.....	3,317 62
Waupaca	984 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,732 58
Winnebago	802 94	511 97	188 32	205 29	25 25	74 11	307 33	2,115 21
Wood	889 00	670 00	.....	.....	.....	588 51	.....	2,147 51
CITY POORHOUSES.								
Appleton	474 75	189 99	.....	20 18	.....	7 39	.....	672 31
Kenosha	275 00	1,500 00	800 00	200 00	20 00	50 00	.....	2,845 00
Menomonie	780 00	1,633 68	100 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	1,747 68
Prairie du Chien	645 00	.....	15 00	35 00	.....	2 00	.....	720 00
Sheboygan	400 00	.....	50 00	130 00	11 00	75 00	.....	666 00
Totals	\$39,909 93	\$33,793 33	\$12,014 47	\$5,278 33	\$1,562 89	\$6,756 76	\$8,431 13	\$112,047 70

Statistical Tables.

TABLE X.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES IN 1886.—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES	From sales of farm produce and stock.	From other sales.	From other countries, expenses of inmates.	From inmates or their relatives.	From other sources.	Total receipts.	Net expenses.	Total No. of weeks board.	Weekly per capita cost.
Adams.....	\$87 00	..	..	..	..	\$87 00	\$1,352 00	548	\$2 47
Barron.....	26 65	\$8 45	..	\$9 60	..	44 70	2,215 92	524	4 29
Brown.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,169 17	642	1 82
Chippewa.....	35 64	..	..	..	..	..	2,641 05	917	2 88
Clark.....	..	50 00	..	81 25	..	35 63	1,668 05	795	2 09
Columbia.....	355 47	119 79	..	14 19	\$193 03	131 25	1,899 72	2,206	86
Dane.....	100 00	..	..	..	..	682 47	4,294 32	3,353	1 29
Dodge.....	..	..	..	..	..	965 2	1,065 25	3,898 20	1 87
Douglass.....	29 16	..	..	..	..	..	2,068 65	162	12 76½
Fond du Lac.....	..	..	..	..	..	84 16	2,144 59	1,619	1 31
Grant.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,620 40	1,871	1 40
Green.....	818 69	..	..	..	..	318 69	1,837 23	1,181	1 56
Jefferson.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,569 50	1,228	1 27
La Fayette.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,081 27	1,689	1 82
Milwaukee.....	1,411 25	831 70	..	50 52	..	1,793 47	9,129 05	8,008	1 14
Milwaukee county hospital.....	..	..	\$154 00	..	430 85	51 41	636 26	29,140 57	9,455
Ozaukee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858 00	312
Pierce.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,471 00	156
Richland.....	433 09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 18
Rock.....	144 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Croix.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,129	73
Sauk.....	158 00	..	345 18	71 67	..	..	..	..	..
Vernon.....	175 00	..	..	..	..	175 00	..	..	..
Walworth.....	44 88	..	..	..	..	28 80	73 68	875 87	1,207
Washington.....	392 55	..	..	..	..	..	392 55	2,981 40	2,283
Waukesha.....	270 64	..	..	..	..	..	270 64	3,046 98	2,816
Waupaca.....	111 00	..	..	..	..	..	111 00	2,621 58	1,974
Winnebago.....	13 50	..	..	..	..	..	18 50	2,101 71	1,578
Wood.....	..	..	..	..	..	300 00	300 00	1,847 54	711
COUNTY POORHOUSES.									
Appleton.....	156 84	..	..	..	..	..	156 84	517 97	121
Kenosha.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,845 00	260
Menomonie.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	580
Prairie du Chien.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720 00	208
Sheboygan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	806
Totals.....	\$1,263 17	\$509 91	\$499 18	\$826 88	\$1,510 70	\$7,155 72	\$99,904 19	57,078	\$1 838

Pauperism.

TABLE XI.—OUT DOOR RELIEF.—1885.

Counties.	Wholly sup- ported.	Partly sup- ported.	Total.	Cost.
Adams.....	8	28	36	\$554 21
Ashland.....	14	54	..	5,522 00
Barron.....	..	82	82	3,153 32
Bayfield.....	..	67	67	2,089 18
Brown.....	16	201	217	2,492 26
Buffalo.....	19	68	87	2,700 53
Burnett.....	2	23	25	1,037 90
Calumet.....	22	71	93	3,820 88
Chippewa.....	..	..	..	1,554 83
Clark.....	..	100	100	2,339 18
Columbia.....	..	97	97	1,634 50
Crawford.....	38	41	79	3,515 29
Dane.....	9	192	201	7,058 32
Dodge.....	31	142	173	4,553 40
Door.....	19	86	115	3,768 23
Douglas.....	22	7	29	2,519 00
Dunn.....	33	218	251	8,556 56
Eau Claire.....	41	582	623	14,830 38
Florence.....	..	13	13	462 09
Fond du Lac.....	26	187	213	13,618 05
Grant.....	22	140	162	4,215 34
Green.....	1	35	36	1,023 46
Green Lake.....	45	106	151	7,268 09
Iowa.....	..	..	..	865 07
Juneau.....	39	158	197	8,806 26
Kewaunee.....	19	36	55	1,989 37
La Crosse.....	21	126	147	6,511 03
La Fayette.....	27	94	121	2,989 46
Langlade.....	..	8	8	170 71
Lincoln.....	9	39	48	3,667 23
Manitowoc.....	77	202	279	8,723 68
Marathon.....	..	..	..	8,096 25
Marinette.....	33	42	75	8,185 66
Milwaukee.....	..	2,400	2,400	30,173 94
Monroe.....	..	208	208	5,078 80
Oconto.....	21	113	134	6,610 88
Ozaukee.....	21	33	54	2,146 02
Pepin.....	5	41	46	1,544 87
Pierce.....	..	81	81	2,588 18
Portage.....	51	63	120	2,652 09
Price.....	..	81	35	4,410 49
Racine.....	387	432	819	13,062 29
Richland.....	..	38	38	841 16
Rock.....	..	..	..	7,410 02
St. Croix.....	..	56	56	1,913 68
Sauk.....	..	..	..	1,736 80
Shawano.....	6	24	30	1,371 69
Sheboygan.....	95	92	187	8,719 56
Taylor.....	32	128	160	6,840 84
Trempealeau.....	38	92	130	5,447 60
Vernon.....	4	166	170	1,953 14
Walworth.....	..	..	..	1,907 05
Washington.....	..	19	19	318 00
Waukesha.....	..	20	20	584 49
Waushara.....	4	197	201	2,674 57
Winnebago.....	12	39	41	2,167 70
Wood	435	293	428	11,104 76
	13	104	117	4,478 50

No reports from the counties of Forest, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, Marquette, Outagamie, Polk, Sawyer and Waupaca.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE XII.—OUT DOOR RELIEF—1886.

COUNTIES.	No. of persons wholly supported.	No. partly supported.	Total.	Total cost of outdoor relief to counties.
Adams	8	39	47	\$544 69
Ashland	18	80	98	4,545 93
Barron	4	56	60	2,528 41
Bayfield		55	55	2,337 55
Brown	49	179	228	4,471 92
Buffalo	45	67	112	2,386 13
Burnett		71	71	1,146 65
Calumet	53	93	146	5,407 74
Chippewa ¹				983 38
Clark		64	64	2,197 02
Columbia		125	125	2,235 79
Crawford		41	128	4,878 55
Dane		13	616	7,655 41
Dodge		35	102	5,406 76
Door	87	95	182	4,446 25
Douglas	11	34	45	2,226 57
Dunn	100	179	279	8,482 06
Eau Claire	211	290	501	10,918 97
Florence		21	34	740 50
Fond du Lac		231	159	390
Grant		18	226	214
Green			63	1,400 15
Green Lake	42	91	133	7,221 33
Iowa				2,758 01
Juneau	57	173	230	7,949 34
Keweenaw	25	44	69	1,311 00
La Crosse	16	44	60	3,889 77
Langlade				265 24
Lincoln	8	82	90	2,350 55
Manitowoc	71	112	183	7,552 77
Marinette	68	333	401	10,845 27
Marquette	12	14	36	1,584 31
Milwaukee			2,666	30,242 75
Oconto	47	123	170	4,647 28
Ozaukee	14	49	63	2,135 15
Pepin	10	45	55	1,137 47
Pierce	6	154	160	2,357 01
Polk	3	155	158	773 87
Portage	114	127	241	5,673 75
Price	76	118	194	5,218 05
Racine	11	1,092	1,108	11,285 75
Richland		147	147	954 37
Rock				7,956 83
St. Croix		100	100	8,180 14
Sauk				2,139 39
Sheboygan	76	252	328	11,460 24
Taylor	21	78	99	3,636 03
Trémpaleau		25	129	4,594 20
Vernon	4	205	209	2,087 30
Washburn			24	307 00
Washington	1	12	13	392 34
Waukesha	6	180	186	3,539 06
Waushara		10	49	1,638 33
Winnebago		30	897	927
				11,815 76

¹ September 30, 1885, to July 10, 1886.

No report from the counties of Forest, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Fayette, Marathon, Monroe, Outagamie, Sawyer, Shawano, Walworth, Waupaca and Wood.

PART IV.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

From the nature of the case, private benevolence cannot be exactly stated and tabulated, except as it is organized in societies and institutions. We believe that there is a large amount of benevolence by individuals, sometimes given in money or money's worth, and sometimes in helping the unfortunate to help themselves.

This private benevolence needs the same caution as public charities do. There is the same danger of creating dependence in attempting to relieve it, and much wisdom is needed in giving private as well as public charity.

We should not confuse public with private charities either by narrowing the sphere of private charity or by widening that of public charity. The two things are not the same in their spirit and purpose, although both are engaged in helping hurt humanity. Private charity may well give much where public charity ought not to give. But even private charity may do much harm by indiscriminate giving, as the Associated Charities have discovered. Large private benevolent societies easily fall into some of the vices into which public charity so often falls, the vices of routine and officialism. The motto of the Associated Charities, "not alms but a friend," deserves careful consideration by all who are inclined to relieve their consciences by doles of small sums to those who ask for them, without taking the trouble to investigate, or to give to some society a little money but no time. Giving a little money without taking any further trouble about it is the easiest and cheapest way to get rid of the subject. But it does not necessarily show any true charity. The truest charity gives thought and sympathy and time and trouble, and then gives money in the few cases where it is really needed. The first method encourages beggary, the second encourages the idle and the unfortunate to help themselves.

Private Benevolence.

SOCIETIES NOT HAVING INSTITUTIONS.

The chief of these are the three following. Besides these there are a considerable number of benevolent societies mostly managed by ladies, and a great deal of miscellaneous charitable work is done by churches.

THE WISCONSIN HUMANE SOCIETY.

This society has its headquarters in Milwaukee with branches in several places in the state. Its work is the prevention of cruelty to animals and to human beings. Cases arising under the latter head constantly compel the society to find places for children and to do other charitable work. The Humane Society's agents have police power, and we believe it would be wise to give them the power of probation officers, such as we recommended in our eleventh annual report, and we hope to see legislation to that effect.

MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

This society does a considerable relief work. It has organized a Provident Dispensary. Its principal work is in reducing unnecessary poor relief. In this it has had a partial success, as shown by the reduction of public out door relief. There is still room for reduction here, and we have no doubt this society will do as much as is in its power to do to correct the abuses of the vicious system of out door relief by the individual supervisors at the expense of the county. We hope a provident wood yard may be established to aid honest men when out of work, and discriminate them from tramps.

JANESVILLE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

This is a new society which starts off well.

Orphan Asylums.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS,

So much alike is the work in these institutions, that we shall save time by treating of them in general first.

The virtues of cleanliness, order and kindness, are found almost invariably in our orphan asylums. It is little to say that the children are provided with the necessities of life, they also show almost everywhere, the effects of their kind treatment in their pleasant faces and their fearlessness of demeanor. Our criticism of two years ago upon the lack of play in many places has been duly considered, and some changes have been made accordingly in some orphan asylums. Where the location is in a city, the play-grounds are often limited. Still, even there, attention to the subject of plays for the children will lead to something. We still see very few toys or dolls for the younger ones, who often sit around, not old enough to study or work, and unprovided with means of amusement. What between work and study and self-devised plays, the older children get along well enough. Our criticism applies particularly to the younger ones. For them something in the nature of a kindergarten, with its regulated plays, would be a great blessing. At least one orphan asylum intends introducing a kindergarten.

Sufficient work for the older boys is still lacking in some institutions. Moral and religious instruction is given in all orphan asylums. The school training is very different in methods, according to the methods of school work in the various countries from which the managers of the orphan asylums come. In quite a number two languages are taught. In all a fair elementary education is given.

Great care is exercised in selecting homes for these orphans. Many are half orphans, boarded in an asylum by the father on the death of the mother, but taken home again as soon as possible. Little children are frequently adopted. Unless adopted or taken back by parents, they usually stay

Private Benevolence.

in the asylum until old enough to earn their living outside. Great care is taken to provide good places for them, and the result is that these children become not only law-abiding, self-supporting citizens, but good men and women. They are saved from the dangers that befall neglected children, they do not fall into pauperism or crime, and this work of saving them is done cheaper and better than it could be done by public authorities.

TAYLOR ORPHAN ASYLUM, RACINE.

This is the only endowed charity in the state, and is the only institution which is troubled with a surplus of riches. Everything here is well managed. We only wish that more orphans could have the benefits that the ample means of this institution could bestow upon them.

ST. AEMILIANUS' ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. FRANCIS.

Except for the need of some work for the older boys, we have only praise for this institution. The board of trustees, composed largely of business men, pay a good deal of attention to the asylum. German and English are both taught.

ST. ROSE'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, MILWAUKEE.

It has been hoped to move this institution away from the heart of the city. Plans for a very fine building have been drawn and adopted by the trustees and the sisters in charge, but delays have been caused by lack of sufficient funds. It is hoped, however, to build soon. Secretary Wright reports most excellent school work done here, and has published an article in the Wisconsin Journal of Education on that subject.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, MILWAUKEE.

This receives the younger girls and St. Rose's the older ones. One of the older girls in St. Rose's is in training for a kindergarten teacher in St. Joseph's. This is an excellent move, and one which we hope to see imitated elsewhere.

Orphan Asylums.

MILWAUKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(*Frequently called the Protestant Orphan Asylum.*)

A building fund here has been husbanded until the managers are now nearly ready to build. Meanwhile the value of their land has been greatly enhanced. We have urged them to sell their site, and buy several acres of land near Wauwatosa, as such a location will now be much more convenient to Milwaukee than formerly, owing to railroad changes, and will give land for play ground, and a garden and small farm for the boys to work in, and room for cows, pigs and chickens. A country life is better for children.

ST. FRANCIS' FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, SPARTA.

The exercise songs of the girls are quite interesting. Much is made of work. German and English are taught.

ST. MICHAELS' MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, LA CROSSE.

This is not well located for the purpose of providing work for the boys. Otherwise it is excellently managed, being the "mother house" for the preceding institution.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, FOND DU LAC.

This has been abolished as an orphan asylum. The sisters now devote themselves to parish work.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, GREEN BAY.

The only change is the transfer of Rev. N. Kersten to more important duties. The asylum is carried on upon the plan upon which he started it.

NORTHWESTERN ORPHANS' HOME, GREEN BAY.

This is now in the hands of the Episcopal church, still under the efficient management of Rev. K. E. G. Oppen.

LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME, WITTENBERG.

This is a private enterprise of Rev. E. J. Homme, who owns the land and buildings, collects considerable sums of

Private Benevolence.

money for construction and maintenance, carries on a very flourishing newspaper as the organ of his institution, and is accountable to no one for his use of the funds. The peculiar situation of the Norwegian Lutherans at the present time is an excuse for this anomalous condition of affairs, which ought not to be allowed to continue any longer than it is absolutely necessary.

We have recommended as long as he can not organize a board of trustees, that he should execute legal papers making the institution a trust held by him for charitable purposes, instead of private property.

At two different times we found him absent on business and were informed that he is frequently absent. This and the inefficiency of subordinates will account for the condition of the institution as it was found by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, September 11, 1886. No private benevolent institution in this state has ever been known by us to be in so neglected and shiftless condition.

A number of old people are also received here who appear to be reasonably well cared for.

MARTIN LUTHER ORPHAN ASYLUM, WITTENBERG.

This is a German Lutheran institution, located about half a mile from the other asylum, and is a great contrast to it. We found the housekeeping excellent, being in the hands of a lady who had been trained for such work in the Deaconesses Institute at Kaiserwerth, in Germany, and the institution is doing good work.

BOYS' ORPHAN ASYLM POLONIA, PORTAGE COUNTY.

This is a new institution, which we have not yet visited.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM, MILWAUKEE.

This institution is doing its usual good work, both as an infant asylum and as a lying-in hospital.

Private Benevolence.

MILWAUKEE INFANT'S HOME.

The death rate in this institution has been low, for an infant asylum, owing to the pains taken to provide wet nurses, and the comparatively small number of babies on hand at any one time. We consider this an excellent institution.

HOSPITALS.

These institutions have multiplied lately in this state, in response to a real demand for them. This demand has called into existence quite a number of private hospitals as commercial enterprises, which are not under our supervision. There is only one public hospital in the state, the Milwaukee county hospital. Elsewhere the poorhouse, and sometimes even the jail, serves as a hospital. We welcome the increase of hospitals as benevolent institutions, which charge a moderate rate for those able to pay, and receive free those unable to do so. This is true charity.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, MILWAUKEE.

This is the oldest hospital in the state and the largest. It has been visited several times. We give one report by Mr Giles for 1885. Extensive repairs and additions have been made since the institution was last visited so that it is now the most complete and well appointed hospital in the state. An additional story has been built, many rooms divided, new furniture brought in. Indeed everything appeared so cosy that one feels that it will almost pay to be sick for the sake of enjoying such comfortable quarters. Several Milwaukee physicians make daily visits to the institution. The outlook upon Lake Michigan is good for the soul, and the kindly ministrations of the sisters ought to promote the physical as well as moral health of even a misanthrope.

Private Benevolence.

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL.

Often called Passavant Hospital.

This institution now appears to be doing much better work than formerly, and is as well managed as any hospital in the state. The building is insecure, having no proper fire protection. Owing to its location and size, the fire department of the city cannot reach the roof with water, which was a great oversight in such an institution. A hospital aid society of charitable ladies assists in furnishing the hospital.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, RACINE.

This has been well managed, as usual, with no change worthy of note.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, RACINE.

Except its being a fire trap, the institution is a good one. There are five Franciscan Sisters in charge. Many patients are kept free of charge and others at less than the regular price. The rule is \$4 a week, which is less than the charge in most hospitals. Any physicians are called in whom the patients want.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, OSHKOSH.

This institution now has in connection with it an insane asylum (for which see private asylums). The hospital is doing good work as usual, with no females around the institution in any capacity. All the work is done by the brothers and no women are received as patients.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, MILWAUKEE.

Visited May 9th, 1885, by Secretary Wright. There were thirty-five patients: seventeen men, seventeen women and a child. Of the patients twenty had some form of eye disease, twelve with cataract, including the little child. Most of the rooms were consequently darkened. There were no large dormitories, but mostly single rooms. One room had

Hospitals.

three patients. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$8.00 a week. Everything was well arranged and comfortable. The sisters are German and so are most of the patients.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, ASHLAND.

Visited once by Secretary Wright and once by Dr. Vivian. This is a new institution in charge of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ, a Catholic order, not previously in this state. It is of wood, two stories high, and quite well arranged, for a small and cheap building. There are eight sisters who take care of the patients in the hospital and go out nursing. The town of Ashland sends all proper cases here that need hospital treatment.

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL, LA CROSSE.

Visited May 21, 1885, by Secretary Wright. This is a new hospital, opened last year, and is well built and arranged. It is managed by Franciscan sisters.

PREScott HOSPITAL, APPLETON.

This has been twice visited by Mrs. Fairbanks, who says: I look upon this home for the sick and unfortunate, as a great blessing to the city of Appleton and though depending largely for its support upon the efforts of a society of ladies, it should be given more encouragement inasmuch as this beatiful town has neither poorhouse or asylum of any kind, where the homeless, friendless, unfortunate or sick can be made comfortable.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHIPPEWA FALLS.

This new institution was visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, September 24, 1886. A dwelling house in a healthful location has been adapted for a hospital. Everything was in excellent condition.

ST. ANTON'S HOSPITAL, MADISON.

Visited December 1886, by Dr. Vivian and Secretary

Private Benevolence.

Wright. This is a new institution, using for the present a moderate sized dwelling house. There were three patients on the day of our visit, and everything seemed clean and comfortable.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, CHIPPEWA FALLS.

This has been closed for some time on account of financial difficulties. Until it is well established it is held in trust by its founder, Rev. S. J. Yundt, for charitable uses by a legal document. We commend this plan, in cases where it does not seem best to organize a board of trustees, rather than to let charitable gifts be held by an individual at the risk of his death or defalcation.

HOMES.

This is a class of institutions which deserves to increase. There are many unfortunate but most worthy people, who ought to be saved from going to the poorhouse in old age, and temporary shelters, especially for young women in cities, will often save much suffering and temptation.

In smaller places the plan of the Fond du Lac ladies is the best for charitable work, to organize a relief society and get possession of any fair sized building, and use it as a home for the friendless, and incidentally as a hospital, or for any other charitable use that may be called for; for a small place cannot support several different institutions for the different forms of charitable work.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED, MILWAUKEE.

This has been visited several times by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. This is a new institution, managed by a board of ladies from the different Protestant churches. They occupy a rented house in a good quarter of the city. The house is just built, and all the furniture is new and good. Old men are not now received but will be as soon as the institution is able to increase its capacity.

Homes.

HOME FOR THE AGED, BY THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR,
MILWAUKEE.

This has been several times visited. The addition recently constructed increases the capacity from 110 to 260.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HOME, MILWAUKEE.

This has been visited several times. No change has been made in it of importance. This is the best furnished institution of the kind in the state.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, FOND DU LAC.

This excellent institution does a miscellaneous charitable work as cases arise. The inmates are mostly old people, with occasionally a child or sick person.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, MILWAUKEE.

This institution has no permanent inmates, as there are plenty of institutions in the city for all such. It is used as a temporary home for all respectable women and children accidentally stranded here among strangers, and as a respectable boarding house for girls out of work.

CADLE HOME, GREEN BAY.

This institution is making occasional attempts to live, with what success of late we have not heard.

PART V.

DEFECTIVE SENSES.

DEFECTIVE SENSES.

Deafness and blindness are misfortunes which afflict a small proportion of our population and unfit them for instruction in the ordinary schools. Special schools are needed and have been established for them. In so far as they furnish instruction free, they are a part of the public school system of the state, which now offers free instruction to all classes of our citizens, except feeble-minded children. But in so far as these schools also furnish board and in many cases other expenses to children, they are charitable institutions, as well as educational. Still we do not forget that the first object is to educate, and that they are therefore schools and not asylums. We are glad of the change in in their name which indicates the fact more clearly than before.

A law was passed by the last legislature providing for day schools for the deaf in cities on certain conditions. Milwaukee is the only city which has yet established such a school although steps have been taken toward such schools in Green Bay and La Crosse. The school in Milwaukee is conducted exclusively on the plan of articulation. The private school out of which it grew was a failure in the attempt to teach any except semi-mutes to articulate or to read lips to any useful purpose. We shall watch with much interest to see what will be the success of the public school upon the same plan, but with better appliances and instruction.

A private school for deaf mutes exists at St. Francis, to which children are sent from all the interior states, upon which we report.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This institution has been doing good work during the biennial period. A detached boiler house and a laundry

Defective Senses.

building have been erected at a cost of about \$10,000. Inferior bedding in some of the dormitories has been replaced by better so that it is now all uniformly excellent.

Increased attention is now given to instruction in the oral method. There are now 45 children receiving instruction in the oral method.

Additional attention has also been given to instruction in mechanical trades, so as to make self-supporting printers, carpenters and shoemakers. We again renew our recommendation that the girls be fully instructed in the trade of a housekeeper, a part only of which they now get. It is easy now to get a competent instructor in domestic economy.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

This institution has been doing good work in its usual way during the biennial period. It is the only one of our state institutions which has not been affected more or less by the changes of the past few years.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

This institution receives a considerable number of children from all parts of the interior states, a few only of whom are from Wisconsin, and seems to be doing good work.

PART VI.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY ASYLUM.

(Omitted in the proper place, page 33.)

The treatment of the insane in Fond du Lac poorhouse was formerly barbarous in the extreme. The little cells in a wing of the poorhouse in which they were once confined, are still infested with the vermin which several years of effort have failed entirely to destroy. In these they were bedded down like cattle. But previous to 1881, the county board had put up the best building for the insane then existing on any county farm in the state, and had employed two attendants for the insane. The building, however, though of brick without, was a fire trap within, and was constructed wholly upon the idea of restraint. The food, and fire and clothing were quite inadequate, owing to the ignorance or negligence of an incompetent overseer, appointed for political reasons.

When certifying that certain other counties possessed accommodations for the proper care of the chronic insane November 15, 1881, we also certified to Fond du Lac, but at the same time we notified the county board by letter that the management was not satisfactory and would have to be changed before we could certify to any bills against the state. This letter was never presented to the county board. For several years a series of misunderstandings occurred between the State Board of Charities and Reform and the county board, starting from the first. We are now convinced that we ought to have met the whole county board personally. Our remonstrances, however, had the effect of causing a change of overseer. Jan. 1, 1883, we met with the proper committee of the county board and the county physician, on one of the coldest days in January, a day which showed very plainly the defects of both poorhouse and asylum, and our president used some very plain

Appendix.

and *emphatic* language in regard to the situation. An improvement began from that time.

In November, 1884, Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright met with the county board and laid the case before them very decidedly, and heard some very excited language in return. We told them that they were starving and freezing the insane, and we never would certify to bills that they were properly taking care of their insane, till a complete change in their whole system of management was made.

We thought that there was no result of this except that popularly supposed, when an irresistible force meets an immovable body. But in April, 1885, Hon. S. B. Stanchfield, then a member of the legislature, and chairman of the committee of the county board and poorhouse, stated to some of us that the county board were disposed to build a good asylum and manage it properly if we encouraged them a little. In consequence of this a majority of our board, being all who were present, signed the memorandum printed on a previous page in the proceedings of the board and delivered it to Mr. Stanchfield. At the June session, the county board voted to build an asylum for one hundred insane, but deferred final action on it till the November meeting to comply with the law relating to borrowing money.

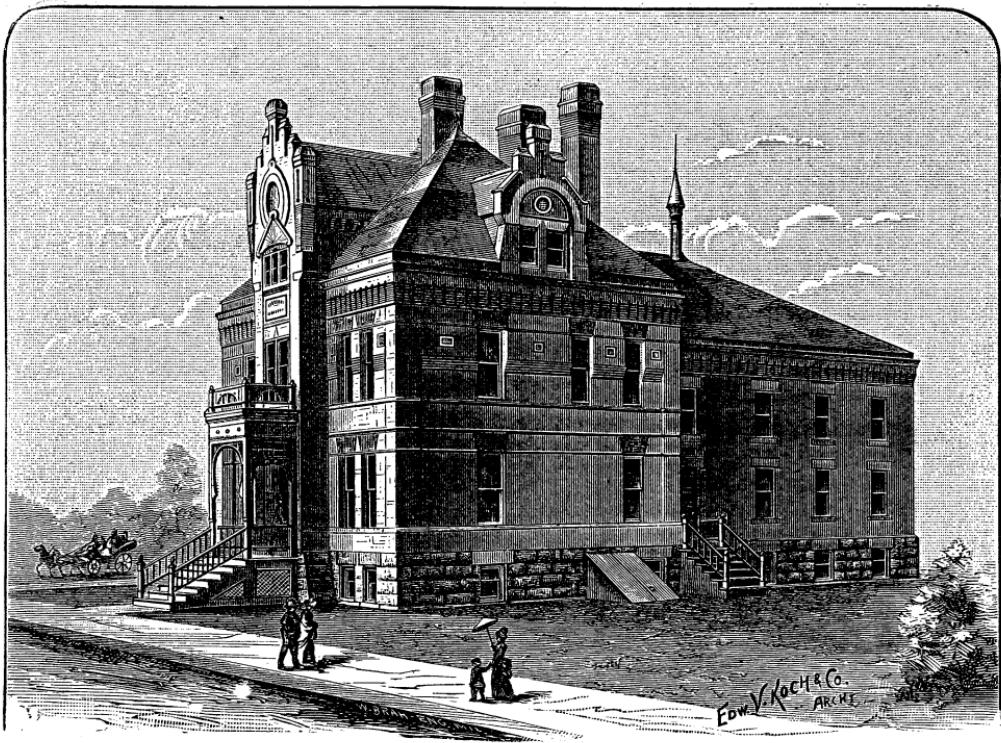
Meanwhile still another change of overseer had been made. It seemed impossible to convince the overseer or the attendants that it was safe to trust the insane to eat at the table with knives and forks, or to use chairs for seats. Secretary Wright thereupon secured from the proper committee of the county board guarantees of their expenses, and took the overseer and female attendant to Dodge county asylum. The effect was magical. Many of the female insane in Dodge county asylum had been under the care of this attendant when she was in the Northern Hospital, and had not been trusted with knives and forks there. When she saw the very persons she had always considered so dangerous,

Appendix.

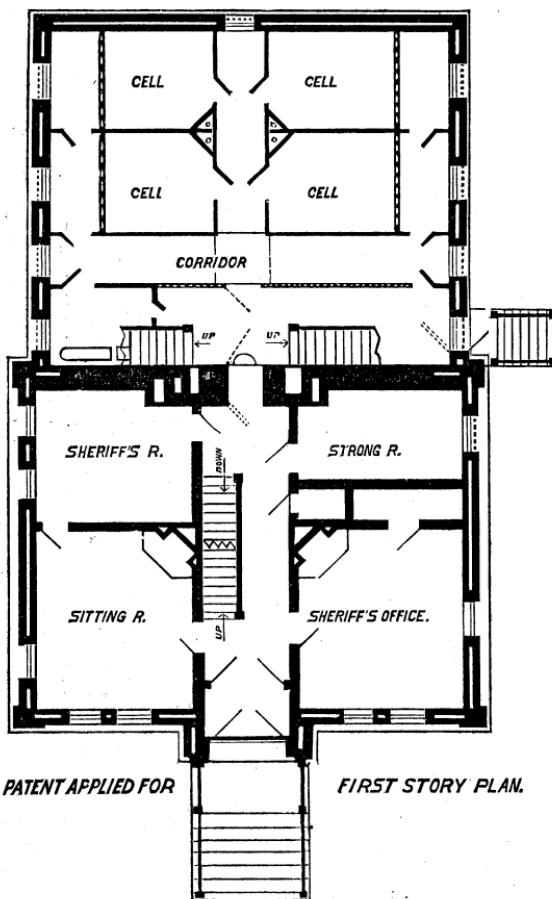
peaceably eating at the table "like folks," she had not a word to say. From that time the insane of Fond du Lac county have sat at the table and have had a much better dietary than before. The theory was that they would be dangerous if not half starved. The change in the appearance of many of these poor creatures under good food and greater liberty has been very great. A very fair amount of occupation has been secured and the amount of restraint has been very little except on one patient. We have certified to the bills for the care of the chronic insane here only because of the very fine building going up, and the promise made to us of a complete change in the management.

The new building nearly completed, is quite a distance from the old poorhouse, on a good site, and is one of the best asylum buildings in the state.

We give no financial statement of this asylum.

Appendix.

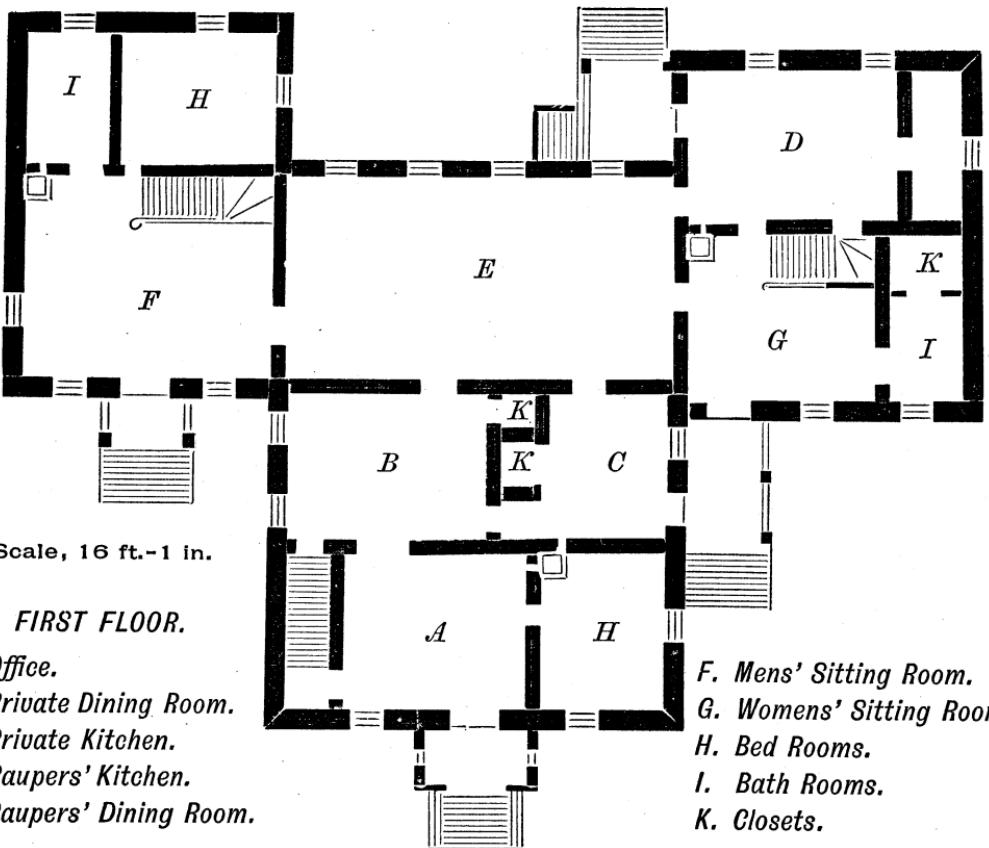
Edw V. Koch & Co.
ARCS

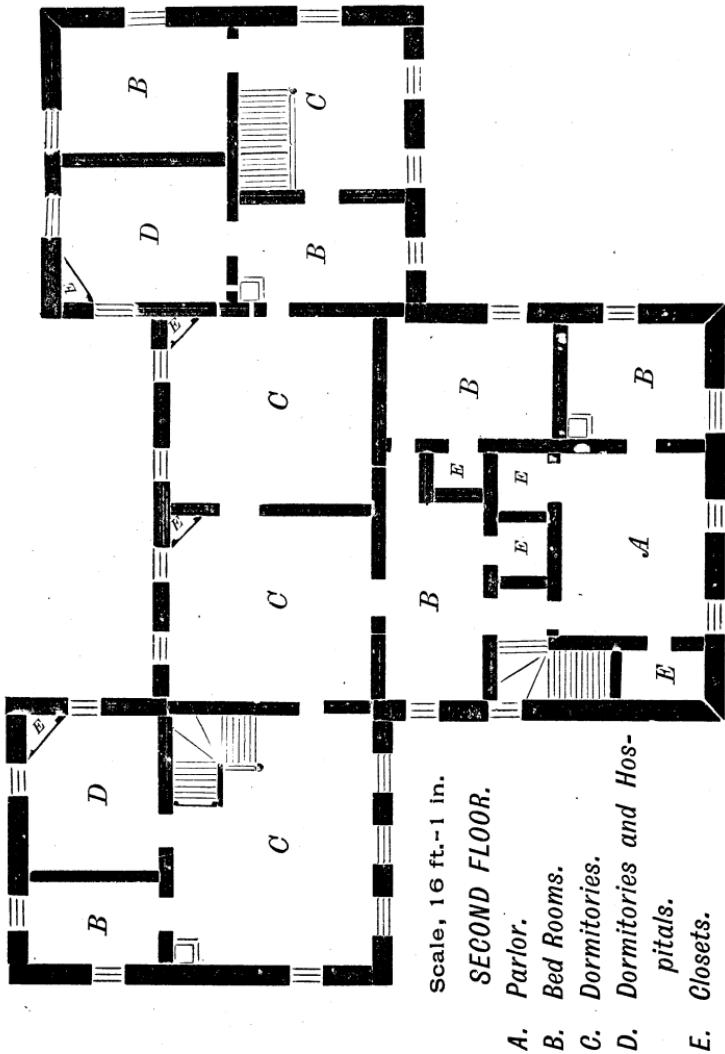
Appendix.

The above plan of the Washington county jail was drawn by E. V. Koch & Co., architects, from sketches furnished by this office. It is designed to provide complete isolation of prisoners from each other, thus preventing the jail being a school of vice and crime. It also aids in the safe keeping of prisoners and economizes fuel, as only those cells which are occupied need to be heated. A similar plan for a larger number of prisoners is adopted for the proposed jail in Columbia county.

Appendix.

MODEL POORHOUSE.



Appendix.

Plan of a model poorhouse designed by H. H. Giles and drafted by John Nader, architect.

The plan dispenses with all halls and corridors and affords the greatest capacity for any given cost. It provides for a complete separation of the sexes and at the same time is

Appendix.

flexible. Its capacity can be increased by extending the wings, and this without destroying the harmony.

It affords accommodations for the overseer and his family, entirely apart from the pauper inmates. The varying preponderence of one sex over the other can be provided for by simply fastening a door between the different quarters as occasion calls.

Barron, Pierce and Juneau counties have built on this plan with such changes as adapted it to their circumstances, and Crawford has adopted it.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

OF SUBJECTS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

I. INSANITY.

a. Number of insane, September 30—

	1885.	1886.
In State Hospital.....	508	531
In Northern Hospital.....	622	669
In Milwaukee Asylum.....	287	324
In Chronic Insane Asylums.....	780	928
In Poorhouses.....	122	104
In Jails.....	18	16
Boarded out by county authorities.....	33	38
Total.....	2,370	2,610

b. Current expenses in hospitals and asylums—

State Hospital	\$94,547 11	\$94,206 59
Northern Hospital	121,536 58	106,502 85
Milwaukee Asylum	62,990 07	68,990 22
Chronic Insane Asylums.....	70,070 31	84,012 36
Total	\$349,144,07	\$353,712 02

c. Cost per week for each patient—*

State Hospital.....	\$3 53	\$3 46
Northern Hospital.....	3 73	3 22
Milwaukee Asylum	4 12	4 35
	(3 94)	(4 16)
Chronic Insane Asylums.....	1 89	1 70

*A comparison of the per capita cost in these institutions is not quite fair, as there are slight differences in the basis upon which it is reckoned. In the Milwaukee County Asylum two items of per capita cost are given; the first reckoned on the total expenditures for county expenses, and the second on the same after deducting amount received for private patients, etc. The difference in the other institutions would be much less.

Appendix.

d. State appropriations used, (including special taxes on counties for insane belonging to them)—

State Hospital (current expenses).....	\$94,547 11	\$94,206 59
State Hospital (improvements).....	480 30	.....
Northern Hospital (current expenses)...	121,536 58	106,502 85
Northern Hospital (improvements).....	5,849 80	.....
Milwaukee Asylum.....	89,336 38	39,277 06
Chronic Insane Asylums	65,197 36	85,594 32
Totals	\$326,955 53	\$325,590 82

e. Average number of patients —

State Hospital.....	515	523
Northern Hospital.....	626	637
Milwaukee Asylum.....	293	304
Chronic Insane Asylums.....	712	883
	2,146	2,347

II. CRIME.

a. Whole number of prisoners —

	1885.	1886.
In State Prison.....	647	672
In House of Correction.....	1,740	1,744
In jails.....	8,162	8,492
In police stations.....	10,280	14,318
Totals	19,829	25,226

b. Number at close of year —

In State Prison.....	441	450
In House of Correction.....	183	197
In jails.....	304	67
In police stations.....	18	26
Totals	946	720

Summary of Statistics.

c. Whole number in reformatories —

Industrial School for Boys.....	394	420
Industrial School for Girls.....	268	298
House of the Good Shepherd (omitting girls in Indian School)	109	160
-----	-----	-----
Totals	71	878
=====	=====	=====

d. Number in reformatories, September 30th —

Industrial School for Boys.....	293	325
Industrial School for Girls.....	172	177
House of the Good Shepherd (omitting girls in Indian School).....	130	135
-----	-----	-----
Totals	595	637
=====	=====	=====

III. DEFECTIVE SENSES.

a. Whole number in school —

	1885.	1886.
Blind in School for the Blind.....	84	91
Deaf Mutes in School for Deaf.....	241	236
Deaf Mutes in St. John's Deaf Mute In- stitute	19	10
-----	-----	-----
Totals (residents of Wisconsin).....	334	337
=====	=====	=====

b. Number in school Sept. 30—

Blind in School for the Blind.....	68	73
Deaf mutes in School for the Deaf.....	200	190
Deaf mutes in St. John's Deaf Mute In- stitute (residents of Wisconsin).....	19	10
-----	-----	-----
Totals	287	273
=====	=====	=====

Appendix.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

ARTICLE I.**MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.**

Section 1. The board shall meet in their office, in the state capitol, on or before the tenth day of January, and on or before the fifteenth day of April, July and October, in each year.

The meeting in April shall be the annual meeting, at which time the election of officers shall take place.

Section 2. Special meetings may be held on the call of the President at any time and place.

Section 3. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

Section 4. 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 was called shall have precedence of all others.

By-Laws of the Board.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Section 1. 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 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 discharge of their duties.

Section 2. The President and Vice-President shall discharge the usual duties of such officers.

Section 3. The President is authorized and empowered when the board is not in session, to discharge all the duties conferred upon the board in its transfer of chronic insane as provided by law.

Section 4. The Secretary shall have an office in the capitol at 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 meetings of the board, keep a correct record of the proceedings, and perform such other duties as usually devolve upon the office. He shall also perform such other duties as the board shall require of him by resolution or otherwise.

ARTICLE III.

VISITS OF INSPECTION.

Section 1. The board shall visit the charitable and penal institutions supported by the state, once in each year as a board, and in addition it is expected that each member shall also visit each state institution at least once a year.

Section 2. Each county asylum for the chronic insane, shall be visited as often as once in three months. The Press

Appendix.

ident shall at the quarterly meetings in January, April, July and October, designate members of the board who shall visit the different county asylums during the next three months, so as to provide for at least one visit each.

Section 3. Jails, poorhouses, private benevolent institutions and all other institutions subject to inspection by the board shall be visited at least once each year.

Section 4. When the Secretary or any individual member of the board visits any institution he shall be understood as representing the entire board and shall possess all the right to make examination and demand information that is conferred upon the board by law.

Rules for County Asylums.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

1. The buildings for the insane must be so constructed and furnished as to be sufficiently warmed, lighted and ventilated. In addition to associate dormitories and single bed-rooms, they must have sitting rooms and dining-rooms of sufficient capacity. The buildings must be kept clean and free from all offensive odors.
2. The officers and employes of the asylum must be all intelligent and humane persons of correct habits.
3. There must be a sufficient number of special attendants for each sex.
4. An experienced physician must be appointed visiting physician, who shall thoroughly inspect the buildings and patients at least semi-monthly, and report to this board at the end of each quarter.
5. As far as possible regular occupation shall be provided for the insane at such kind of work as they can be induced to engage in. Gardening and farm labor for the men, and flower gardening and housework for the women, are recommended. Amusements are recommended, of such kinds and to such an extent as are practicable.
6. Restraints of all kinds should be used only in extreme cases. A daily record book must be kept, showing the persons in restraint, the kind of restraint, and the reasons for it.
7. Monthly reports shall be made to the State Board of Charities and Reform.
8. The asylums shall be open at all times to the inspection of the State Board of Charities and Reform, or of any person or persons authorized by them.

Appendix.

9. During the season when fires are kept up at night a watchman must be employed.

10. The State Board of Charities and Reform may at any time add to, change or modify these rules, as they may deem best for the interests of the insane.

LAWS RELATING TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

Chapter 233, laws of 1881 (sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 13, 14, 15).

Chapter 168, laws of 1885.

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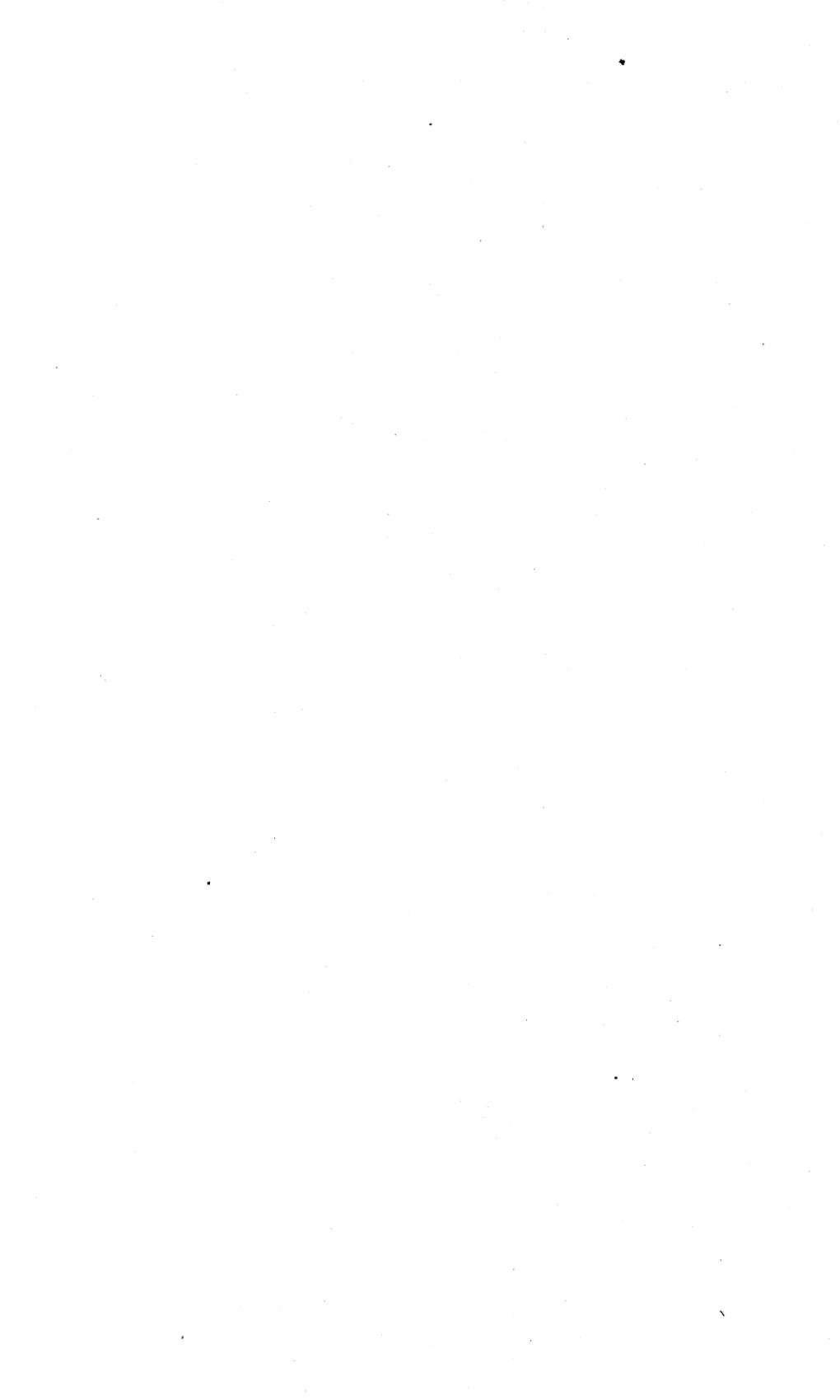
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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION

OF

WISCONSIN CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND
PENAL INSTITUTIONS,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1887.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES LULING, MANITOWOC,	- - -	Term expires 1887
JAMES BINTLIFF, DARLINGTON,	- - -	Term expires 1888
CHARLES D. PARKER, RIVER FALLS,	- - -	Term expires 1889
NICHOLAS SMITH, JANESVILLE,	- - -	Term expires 1890
LEWIS A. PROCTOR, MILWAUKEE,	- - -	Term expires 1891

PRESIDENT,
CHARLES LULING.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHARLES D. PARKER.

SECRETARY,
DAVID S. COMLY.

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Report of the State Prison.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

OFFICE STATE BOARD SUPERVISION,
MADISON, Wis., December 1st, 1886.

To His Excellency, JERÉMIAH M. RUSK,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR:—The State Board of Supervision, in obedience to law, respectfully submits this, its second biennial report of the condition and affairs of the state charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, covering the period from September 30th, 1884, to October 1st, 1886.

In the management of these institutions, during the period above named, the board has steadily adhered to the policy, adopted by it when it entered upon its duties, namely, of endeavoring to secure from them for the people of the state the maximum of benefits at the minimum of cost. While it is not claimed that in the pursuit of this policy the fullest measure of success possible has been attained, it is confidently asserted that the institutions were never before in so good condition as they are to-day, and never before so successfully doing the work for which they were established. Buildings have been thoroughly repaired and renovated; new furniture has been supplied wherever needed; new and improved machinery has taken the place of that which had ceased to be serviceable; additions have been made to equipments whenever they would promote efficiency in the service; much has been accomplished in the line of improvements aside from what was provided for by special appro-

Course Pursued by the Board.

priations; and, in general, it has been the purpose of the board, within the means at its disposal, to furnish for these institutions whatever a truly liberal and enlightened policy would dictate, and, in the methods pursued, to keep them abreast of the best thought of the times—avoiding alike an adherence to the rules of a blind and inflexible conservatism, on the one hand, and an adoption, on the other, of the schemes of the empiric, and the sentimental and impracticable theories of the professional reformer. Real progress in every field of effort lies between these extremes, and of none is this more emphatically true than in the management of those institutions which organized society has established for its own protection and advancement in the exercise of beneficence toward the unfortunate, and restraint upon the viciously inclined and the criminal. Misdirected and pretentious zeal in behalf of the former and indiscriminate charity toward the latter may prove as prejudicial to the real welfare of both, and as effectually thwart the purposes of the state in the bestowment of its care, or the exercise of its restraints as would the harsher sentiment or the indifferentism of earlier times respecting these classes. Hence the board has devoted little time to public discussions of the refined theories and the formulated dicta regarding the care of defectives and criminals, and busied itself, as the agent of society, with efforts to attain the best practical solution of the problems involved in such care.

While striving at all times to deal justly and mercifully with the wards of the state, the board has been not less mindful of the fact that the people outside of charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, by whose bounty they are maintained, have certain rights which are to be scrupulously regarded in every expenditure made and every act done in their name. Adherence to this view of duty is, in no measure, inconsistent with a proper liberality, nor has it

Appropriations Sufficient.

in the administration of the affairs here reported resulted in the denial of anything really necessary to the comfort or well being of the unfortunates concerned, or which the law contemplated should be furnished those who have transgressed and defied its behests. It has curtailed the expenditures for what is merely luxury, but not to a greater degree than is deemed wise by the householder of average means and correct business methods in the management of his domestic affairs. This test, which was considered a safe one, and one which would meet popular approval, has been applied in passing upon estimates for purchases, and in fixing wages and salaries.

Therefore, while nothing has been withheld from the institutions which was necessary to the proper discharge of their functions, and while liberal expenditures have been made in repairs and renewals, the appropriations granted by the legislature have sufficed, in each case, to meet all proper demands up to this date, and it is estimated that enough remains unexpended to carry the institutions to the end of the appropriation year, and leave a surplus to the credit of each, with the exception of the School for the Blind, where the whole appropriation, and possibly a trifle more, will be required. The board takes no little pride in being able to make this statement, and will, no doubt, be pardoned if it call attention to the fact that since it came fully into control of the appropriations for the state charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, no deficiency has occurred in any of them, but, on the contrary, some thousands of dollars of surplus have remained in the state treasury, although the appropriations were not in any instance excessive, their per capita on the whole being less than in former years.

Following is a table which presents in one view the net expenditures on account of each institution for the two fiscal years immediately preceding the 1st of October, 1886,

Cost of Maintenance.

together with the average population for those years, and the yearly and weekly per capita cost thereof.

The net cost to the state, however, in the case of the hospitals and the prison, as will appear in the tabular statements, is found by deducting from the sums here given the receipts for the maintenance of patients in the former and for convict labor in the latter. These receipts at the prison in 1886 came within \$11,655.93 of paying its entire cost, and in 1885 the cost to the state was only \$5,557.46.

Cost of Maintaining the Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total Cost.		Average Population.		Yearly cost per capita.		Weekly cost per capita.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
State Hospital for Insane	\$94,547 11	\$94,206 59	515	523	\$183 59	\$180 13	\$3 53	\$3 46
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	121,536 58	106,502 85	626	637	194 15	167 19	3 73	3 22
School for the Deaf.....	37,585 39	39,043 07	205	195	183 34	200 22	3 53	3 85
School for the Blind.....	19,434 80	17,484 46	62	66	313 46	264 92	6 03	5 09
Industrial School for Boys.....	45,613 27	41,947 44	292	300	156 21	139 82	3 00	2 69
State Prison.....	54,944 03	62,163 40	443	456	124 03	136 32	2 39	2 62
Total for all institutions.....	\$373,661 18	\$361,347 81	2,143	2,177	\$174 36	\$165 98	\$3 35	\$3 19

Details of Current Expenses.

It should be borne in mind that the amounts given in the foregoing table represent the entire net disbursements, and embrace all current expenses of whatever nature, including the salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision. If there be added to the sum for the State Hospital \$9,563.79 of a special appropriation for a water tower and tank; to that for the Northern Hospital \$6,500 for rebuilding the laundry and boiler house, partially destroyed by fire two years ago, and \$5,408.25 for the purchase of real estate; to that for the School for the Deaf \$10,000 for building a boiler house, laundry and coal vault; and to that for the Prison \$4,500 for the purchase of a farm, and \$1,000 for the building of a root cellar and store house, the result will be the entire net disbursement on account of the six state charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, both for current expenses and permanent improvements and additions for the two years under consideration.

In the past four years not a few improvements of a permanent nature have been made at a charge to current expense, for which formerly special appropriations were granted. Although this policy has tended, in some measure, to swell the *per capita* cost above what it would otherwise be, it is believed to be the wiser; since, besides being more convenient in management, it brings into current expense items which properly belong there, and thus presents a clearer and more accurate idea of what is the real current cost of the institutions.

The movement of population in the several institutions during the years embraced in this report is presented in the following table. Adding to the number of inmates in each institution on the 1st of October, 1884, the admissions for the two years following gives the total number of different persons therein during the term, and the sum of these totals is the whole number cared for, which it will be found is 4,076, an increase of 355 over the number for the two years preceding.

Movement of Population.

The whole number of persons treated in the hospitals was 2,283, an increase over that of the previous period of 203. The whole number of pupils attending the School for the Deaf during the two years was 287, an increase of 13. The number in the School for the Blind was 107, an increase of 17. The number in the Industrial School for Boys was 521, a decrease of 1. The number in the Prison was 878, an increase of 123. From these figures a tolerably accurate estimate of the increase in population for the next biennial period may be made.

Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1886.

	State Hospital.		Northern Hospital.		School for the Deaf.		School for the Blind.		Industrial School for Boys.		State Prison.	
	Year 1885.	Year 1886.	Year 1885.	Year 1886.	Year 1885.	Year 1886.	Year 1885.	Year 1886.	Year 1885.	Year 1886.	Year 1885.	Year 1886.
No. present or enrolled Oct. 1, 1884, 85.	537	509	614	640	200	190	64	68	297	293	410	441
Admitted during the year.....	241	247	312	332	41	46	20	23	97	127	237	231
Total.....	778	756	926	972	241	236	84	91	394	420	647	672
Died	43	37	40	50	4	2	.....	2	.....	1	7	2
Escaped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	8	.....	3
Discharged, recovered	76	74	81	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, improved	68	44	144	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, unimproved.....	82	70	21	28	.....	.....	3	5	2	8	.....	.....
Graduated .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Dismissed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Released conditionally .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	67	.....	.....
Sentence expired or reduced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	182	198	.....
Pardoned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17	.....
Commutation of sentence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Released by order of Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	37	9	8	.....	.....
Absent or dropped from roll.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
No. present or enrolled Sept. 30.....	509	531	640	669	190	190	68	73	293	325	441	450
Average for the year.....	515	523	626	637	205	195	62	66	292	300	443	456

Items of Current Expense.

A tabulated statement of the current expenses of the institutions is herewith presented, in which the items of expenditure are classified, account having been taken of the receipts and transfers from different departments, and the supplies on hand at the beginning and end of each year. It is a condensation of similar statements presented in connection with the several institution reports following, wherein are given in classified form the amounts of the yearly inventories, the purchases, the value of what is destroyed, worn out, or consumed, of whatever nature, and the receipts and transfers from different departments. The item for the Board of Supervision represents the amount set apart, by the Secretary of State, for the salaries and expenses of its members, and the salary of the secretary, which is apportioned to the various institutions on the basis of their appropriations. This method of apportioning the expense of supervision, while in accordance with the letter of the law, works an injustice, as it makes the smaller institutions appear to cost more for supervision than the Prison, which is one of the largest. The reason for this is found in the fact that the Prison, by reason of the large receipts from convict labor, requires but a comparatively trifling appropriation. A more equitable method of apportioning this charge would be that based upon the actual expenditures of the year preceding. This, undoubtedly, was the intent of the law.

The sum thus reserved for the Board has always been in excess of the actual expenditures, which were for the first of the fiscal years here considered \$12,000 for salaries, and for expenses \$1,396.56, leaving a balance from the \$14,000 reserved of \$603.44. For the second year the amount of salaries was the same, and that of expenses was \$1,148.60, leaving a balance of \$851.40. The average expense charge for the two years was, therefore, \$1,272.58. The smallness of the amount for expenses is due mainly to the fact that, owing to the liberality of the railroad companies, the members have had to charge but little for transportation.

Statement of Current Expenses.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1885 and 1886, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and the receipts and transfers from the different departments.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	State Hosp. f. r In-ane.		North'n Hosp. for Ins.		School for Leaf.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Amusement and means of instruction.....	\$160 77	\$177 88	\$242 41	\$297 78	\$312 69	\$330 21
Barn, farm and garden.....	*1,021 91	*1,514 93	*5,883 90	*8,509 8.	*560 28	*372 86
Boot and shoe factory.....					413 76	342 46
Clothing.....	5,038 86	4,816 16	7,927 63	5,558 33	54 71	217 69
Discharged patients.....	101 53	162 00	78 90	76 55		
Discounts.....	*148 01	*157 84	*357 40	*300 37	*38 41	*53 66
Drug and medical department.....	1,179 48	1,006 57	1,614 87	1,452 54	127 10	90 01
Engines and boilers.....	505 90	393 23	1,086 14	601 41	101 06	517 19
Elpers.....	47 41	177 46	80 45	51 53		
Exchange.....					2 95	2 75
Freight and express (not otherwise classified).....	28 00	29 24	51 36	40 10	23 85	13 75
Fire apparatus.....	67 73					
Fuel.....	11,215 55	11,478 51	12,677 70	11,502 20	4,352 81	3,874 42
Furniture.....	11 87	236 58	170 21	467 35		151 35
Gas and other lights.....	3,155 80	2,234 05	1,606 86	2,102 66	1,304 09	85 54
House furnishing.....	3,931 80	3,939 40	5,261 94	2,988 45	1,044 31	1,159 10
Laundry.....	406 62	463 91	921 51	953 29	170 45	125 64
Laboratory.....						
Library.....	293 98	63 26	200 44	174 37		
Machinery and tools.....	105 11	180 29	727 95	7 8.	5 69	102 62
Miscellaneous.....	148 15	106 13	116 32	9 10	547 16	236 86
Officers' expenses.....	95 03	84 45	35 20	85 87	113 75	104 55
Printing office.....					258 75	523 40
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	428 10	603 73	558 54	5 6 01	208 01	210 20
Repairs and renewals.....	1,991 22	6,163 19	4,261 96	5,345 68	1,041 41	2,077 53
Restraints.....	91 00	23 77	67 29	23 47		
State Board of Supervision.....	2,911 51	2,911 51	4,460 18	4,460 18	2,539 82	2,539 82
Subsistence.....	35,338 10	32,829 81	48,943 35	41,543 82	12,187 23	11,696 17
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	68 77	71 09	55 73	88 51		
Tobacco.....	834 16	273 45	347 84	270 65		
Wages and salaries.....	30,052 10	30,317 17	31,530 49	31,630 27	18,322 91	14,202 73
Indebtedness previous year.....	18 45				53 60	25 00
Repairing damage caused by fire.....			4,448 51	24 00		
Totals.....	\$98,721 06	\$98,878 86	\$127,776 88	\$110,312 04	\$38,179 11	\$39,463 59
*Gains deducted.....	4,172 93	4,672 27	6,240 30	3,810 19	593 72	426 52
Net expenditures.....						
Deduct receipts for maintenance of patients.....	2,147 46	2,503 92	1,288 03	904 07		
Cost to the state.....	\$92,399 65	\$91,702 67	\$120,247 95	\$105,598 78		

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.—Continued.

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1885 and 1886, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and the receipts and transfers from the different departments.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	School for the Blind.		Indus. School for Boys.		State Prison.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Accounts receivable					* \$5 15	* \$122 13
Amusements and means of instruction	\$515 79	\$273 90	\$78 73	\$567 86	* 32 35	71 59
Armory					1 20	
Barn, farm and ga'den					* 6 2 2	* 394 73
Boot and shoe factory	* 202 08	* 600 9	* 2,714 98	* 3,012 97		
Cloth ng			9 5 17	* 557 82		
Discharges			66 31	3,017 06	8,347 66	3,519 42
Expense un's				3,081 46	1,500 21	1,736 82
Dug and medical depar.m nt	40 15	57 05	350 50	385 02	373 71	316 50
Engines and boilers	272 39	209 67	72 61	240 46	151 04	120 03
Escapes				425 86	383 15	7 50
Ex hange						77 15
Fire apparatus						10 63
Freight and express (not otherwise classified)	2 63	1 25	210 80	10 83		
Fuel	2,857 95	2,213 14	5,439 63	4,158 74	8,204 67	7,811 12
Furniture	55 77	51 75	6 38	23 40		
Gas and other lights	537 99	514 69	1,133 53	1,541 67	795 44	949 88
House furnishing	582 53	265 39	1,466 55	1,310 30	1,272 10	2,460 27
Laundry	153 42	161 50	345 83	66 85	286 19	198 69
Library			538 09	43 12		
Machinery and tools	11 00	15 38	69 67	53 41	5 2	674 58
Miscellaneous	227 71	247 89	119 54	208 40	176 89	126 05
Officer's expenses	38 40	90 85	26 75	35 05	21 15	103 58
Old stock and materia's					87 2	184 75
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	158 56	213 49	464 46	432 19	272 8	324 08
Repairs and renewals	774 85	396 08	1,388 81	1,204 21	1,268 99	2,549 97
Sock factory			* 384 52	* 373 30		
State Board of Supervision	1,037 61	1,037 61	2,446 90	2,446 90	638 98	603 98
Subsistence	5,313 59	4,985 89	14,37 22	14,493 59	20,215 78	21,848 92
Tobacco					231 63	240 09
Wages and salaries	7,080 36	7,296 81	14,245 95	14,312 57	16,273 53	18,150 68
Work departments	* 55 61	* 57 05				
Indebtedness previous year	31 71	14 00			407 24	548 89
Totals	\$19,792 49	\$18,145 00	\$18,730 99	\$43,976 31	\$35,754 13	\$62,712 86
*Gains deducted	357 69	661 14	3,117 72	4,028 87	810 10	519 46
Net expenditures	\$19,434 80	\$17,484 46	\$15,613 27	\$41,947 41	\$31,944 03	\$62,163 40
Deduct receipts from pris'ners' earnings					49,386 57	50,507 47
Cost to the state					\$5,557 46	\$11,655 93

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Statement of Current Expenses.

Comparative Statement of Cost.

The preceding table, taken in connection with those from which it is drawn, the statements of current expense and special appropriation funds, the report of the treasurer of the several institutions and the detailed lists of expenditures, give a clear and comprehensive view of the financial management and a ready answer to all questions that may arise relating thereto.

That an intelligent judgment may be formed as to the economy of the present system of managing the state institutions, a table is submitted giving a comparative statement of the total and yearly per capita cost for the fiscal years from September 30th, 1873, to October 1st, 1886. The comparison, as will be seen, is between the five years under the present management and the eight years immediately preceding. The figures are obtained from official records, public reports and the records in the office of this board, and are believed to be accurate, except that in two or three instances in the figures under the old system of management the sums are probably below the real ones. The reduction is very marked under the present system in all but the School for the Blind and the Industrial School for Boys, in which there is shown to be an increase in the average per capita cost. In the case of the Industrial School the increase is due to a more liberal expenditure for subsistence, instruction and entertainment and to a less number of inmates. The increase at the School for the Blind is due to increased expenditures for house furnishing, repairs and renewals, and some other items, the natural result of the wear of years, to the charging to the institution more than its proper share of the expenses of the Board of Supervision, as heretofore explained, and to an increase in the account for wages and salaries, due in part to the addition of a kindergarten department.

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

17

Comparative Statement of Cost.

2—SUPV.

Year ending Sept. 30	STATE HOSPITAL.			NORTHERN HOSPITAL.			SCHOOL FOR DEAF.			SCHOOL FOR BLIND.			SCHOOL FOR BOYS.			STATE PRISON.		
	Total cur- rent ex- pense.	cur- rent ex- pense.	Cost per capita.	Total cur- rent ex- pense.	cur- rent ex- pense.	Cost per capita.	Total cur- rent ex- pense.	cur- rent ex- pense.	Cost per capita.	Total cur- rent ex- pense.	cur- rent ex- pense.	Cost per capita.	Total cur- rent ex- pense.	cur- rent ex- pense.	Cost per capita.	Total cur- rent ex- pense.	cur- rent ex- pense.	Cost per capita.
1874 ...	\$86,537 08	887	\$250 91	\$62,551 24	233	\$385 02	\$10,500 00	146	\$277 38	\$19,000 00	60	\$316 66	\$43,453 02	293	\$143 08	\$31,750 09	214	\$146 02
1875 ...	93,885 75	364	271 6	86,633 73	255	346 14	34,624 00	132	362 30	18,000 00	59	305 08	45,156 70	300	150 52	43,054 88	249	179 39
1876 ...	101,611 63	324	304 23	106,945 97	400	267 45	28,115 64	145	194 25	18,000 00	60	300 00	48,149 49	299	161 37	44,475 85	261	162 55
1877 ...	96,886 92	370	21 50	132,174 17	543	213 42	37,583 36	155	242 47	16,500 55	67	247 62	45,321 31	341	135 84	43,737 3	290	150 81
1878 ...	95,035 85	380	250 01	130,799 81	543	210 88	30,000 00	149	214 28	17,418 32	77	226 86	45,721 45	380	128 21	43,238 74	337	123 58
1879 ...	102,560 47	435	245 96	120,278 16	554	219 00	30,000 00	143	239 79	18,153 54	73	155 53	42,866 72	42	100 86	40,270 08	328	122 77
1880 ...	141,020 39	550	256 40	123,489 76	529	242 89	27,961 58	182	211 83	17,800 76	67	265 68	51,650 76	47	120 9	44,083 88	344	145 01
1881 ...	129,998 37	536	2:9 68	118,741 41	521	227 91	38,586 86	172	224 34	16,330 73	65	151 24	46,214 07	404	114 33	45,871 11	233	162 09
Av....	106,570 81	416	\$256 33	\$110,825 54	448	\$247 58	\$33,427 68	146	\$229 55	\$17,718 20	66	\$258 37	\$46,566 69	359	\$129 85	\$41,803 48	222	\$148 17
1882 ...	\$95,649 37	479	\$203 74	\$98,100 02	529	\$185 56	\$34,375 94	176	\$195 32	\$16,723 17	63	\$265 49	\$49,738 01	321	\$154 51	\$47,751 83	386	\$142 12
1883 ...	96,545 70	476	202 82	114,735 48	567	202 36	35,666 30	188	189 71	16,670 48	57.1	291 95	42,038 73	291	144 46	51,031 29	363	137 83
1884 ...	91,722 22	510	179 85	117,110 52	613	191 04	38,583 37	205	187 98	17,525 32	63.15	277 52	42,229 74	300	140 77	53,949 52	308	135 55
1885 ...	94,547 11	515	183 59	121,538 56	626	194 15	37,555 39	205	183 34	19,434 80	62	313 45	45,613 27	292	156 21	54,944 03	443	124 08
1886 ...	94,206 59	523	180 13	106,502 85	637	167 19	39,043 7	195	200 22	17,484 46	66	264 92	41,947 44	300	139 82	62,163 40	456	136 32
Av....	\$94,534 00	499	\$189 45	\$111,609 09	594	\$187 89	\$37,041 41	194	\$190 94	\$17,568 25	62	\$233 36	\$44,312 44	301	\$147 21	\$53,767 91	399	\$181 75

State Hospital, decrease for 5 years; 2,493 inmates at \$66 88
is \$166,731 84

Northern Hospital, decrease for 5 years; 2,972 inmates at
\$59 09 is 177,398 68

School for Deaf, decrease for 5 years; 939 inmates at \$38.61. 37,413 09

State Prison, decrease for 5 years; 1,996 inmates at \$13.42 26,786 32

\$408,329 93

School for Blind, increase for 5 years, 311 inmates at \$14 99 is \$4,661 80
School for Boys, increase for 5 years, 1,504 inmates at \$17.36 is 26,109 44
Net decrease in 5 years. 377,558 60

\$103,329 93

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of the average number of inmates and total and per capita cost for current expenses at the several state institutions in Wisconsin for the fiscal years from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1886, inclusive.

Comparative Statement of Cost.

It will be seen, however, that the net decrease in five years under the new system, as compared with that of eight years under the old, amounts to the large sum of \$377,558.60, or at the rate of \$75,511.72 per year. With this policy continued for three years longer, or until the number of years under the new system is equal to that of those considered under the old, the comparison will be still more favorable to the present method of control.

It is but justice to state that some portion of the decrease here set forth is due to lower prices for certain items of supplies; the reduction from this source, however, is not large, since during a portion of the time of the new administration, high prices for some articles of consumption and equipment have prevailed and partly counterbalanced the cheapness of others, besides the salaries of officers and employes have probably averaged higher during the latter term of the comparison than in the former. It may further be said that the larger number of inmates in four of the institutions has contributed to the reduction of the per capita cost; but when due allowance has been made for all such sources of reduction, the fact still remains that the economy of the new method of management is to be measured by an annual saving of many thousands of dollars, while its efficiency in other respects is beyond successful question.

Aside from the comparison which is presented by it, this table is valuable for reference, as showing consecutively the cost of the several institutions for the last thirteen years; and it will be worth reproducing hereafter for that reason alone. The more thoroughly the people understand what the state, in their behalf, is doing for the unfortunate and the cost thereof, from year to year, the more intelligent will be their appreciation of the work, and the more cheerfully will they respond to the calls upon their purses, while the reflex influence of the institutions will be greatly enhanced.

In the following table will be found, in classified form, an estimate of the appropriations which will be needed for the

Estimate of Appropriations Needed.

several institutions during each of the succeeding two years. These estimates are based upon the expenditures of the two years just past, a slight allowance being made for fluctuations in prices and increase in the number of inmates. Provision is also made for all ordinary repairs, renewals and improvements, not only, but such changes in and about buildings and machinery, and such additions thereto as time may make necessary, or observation approve, but which can not so well be provided for by special appropriation, and are, indeed, properly chargeable to current account.

It is believed that these estimates can not safely be decreased to any important extent. If, however, the sums here asked, upon being granted, should prove in excess of real wants, the board may, without indelicacy, point to its record hitherto regarding expenditures as a guarantee that no more will be used in any case than the best interests of the institution may seem to require.

REPORT OF THE

Estimate of Appropriations Needed.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS

Required for each of the two coming appropriation years.

CURRENT EXPENSE ITEMS.	State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	Industrial School for Boys.	State Pri-on.
Amusements and means of instruction	\$200 00	\$300 00	\$350 00	\$550 00	\$70 00	\$100 00
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	1,500 00
Boot and shoe factory.....			900 00		45,000 00	
Clothing.....	5,500 00	6,300 00	150 00	50 00	4,000 00	3,800 00
Discharges	150 00	100 00				2,000 00
Drugs and medical department	1,200 00	1,600 00	100 00	100 00	400 00	400 00
Engines and boilers.....	500 00	900 00	200 00	300 00	175 00	200 00
Elopes.....	150 00	100 00			500 00	50 00
Freight and express (not otherwise classified).....	50 00	50 00	25 00		100 00	100 00
Fuel	14,000 00	15,000 00	4,500 00	2,800 00	5,000 00	8,500 00
Furniture	500 00	500 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	100 00
Gas and other lights.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	725 00	1,500 00	1,000 00
Hous· furnishing.....	4,000 00	4,200 00	1,200 00	550 00	1,500 00	2,000 00
Laundry.....	500 00	1,000 00	200 00	200 00	250 00	300 00
Library	200 00	200 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Machinery and tools.....	200 00	150 00	100 00	25 00	100 00	100 00
Miscellaneous	150 00	100 00	450 00	250 00	200 00	150 00
Officers' expenses.....	100 00	100 00	150 00	75 00	50 00	100 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	600 00	600 00	250 00	200 00	450 00	350 00
Printing Office			400 00			
Repairs and Renewals	4,500 00	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	1,800 00
Sock factory.....					600 00	
State Board of Supervision	3,000 00	4,400 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	2,500 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	33,000 00	47,000 00	12,000 00	5,500 00	15,000 00	21,000 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	100 00	50 00				
Tobacco	300 00	300 00				250 00
Wa·es and salaries	32,000 00	32,000 00	15,000 00	7,500 00	15,000 00	19,000 00
Work departments.....				100 00		
Total	\$108,900 00	\$123,550 00	\$13,275 00	\$22,225 00	\$96,825 00	\$66,500 00
To be received fr. m coun-ties.....	41,872 65	49,907 12			9,488 43	
Receipts from sales, labor, etc.....			750 00	100 00	45,600 00	48,000 00
Balance	\$67,027 35	\$73,642 88	\$12,525 00	\$22,125 00	\$41,736 57	\$18,500 00
Probable surplu: at close of present year.....	20,000 00	17,000 00	5,000 00		9,000 00	7,000 00
Probable deficiency at close of present year				600 00		
Appropriations necessary for first year	\$47,027 35	\$56,642 88	\$37,525 00	\$22,725 00	\$2,736 57	\$11,500 00
Appropriations necessary for econd year	67,027 35	73,642 88	42,525 00	22,125 00	41,736 57	18,500 00
Total for the period.....	\$114,054 70	\$180,285 76	\$80,050 00	\$44,850 00	\$74,473 14	\$30,000 00

State Public School.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Chapter 377, laws of 1885, made it the duty of this board, by and with the consent of Your Excellency, to select a suitable site and erect thereon buildings for a state school or temporary home for dependent and neglected children—such institution to be known as the "State Public School." Soon after the enactment of this law, the board advertised for proposals for furnishing a site for this institution, and received responses from Stevens Point, Waupaca, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Ripon, New Lisbon, Sparta, and La Crosse. Subsequently the board visited all these places, inspected the sites proposed and canvassed the advantages of each locality, and, finally, with Your Excellency's approval, selected Sparta as the locality for the school, accepting an offer of a tract of land embracing 164.8 acres as the site. This land lies in one regular body on the northeast of the city, being partly within its limits, having the La Crosse river for its eastern boundary, and one of the city streets as its western line. The soil is, for the most part, excellent, and, with proper tillage, will make a productive and beautiful farm. The facilities for drainage are of the best, and the location, in all respects healthful, possesses many attractions in itself, and commands one of the most beautiful landscapes in the state.

This tract of land, which they held to be worth \$8,000, the authorities of Sparta offered to deed to the state for the purpose named, upon the payment to them of the \$3,000 which the law authorized the board to spend for a site of not less than forty acres. The proposition was accepted, and a warranty deed of the property, executed to the state in form approved by the Attorney General, was taken and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as required by law. This left of the appropriation granted by the law for accomplishing the object under consideration \$27,000, with which to erect buildings and make other improvements necessary

State Public School.

and appertaining thereto. As it seemed important that there should be some one on the farm to till it and make improvements in fences and the like, the small farm-house thereon was repaired at an expense of \$602.83, and a competent farmer hired and set to work, the wages being fixed at \$1.50 per day for the time actually employed and the same rate for his team when in use.

An artesian well was sunk on the ground selected for the buildings, and a copious supply of excellent water obtained, with a flowing force to some fifteen feet above the surface. The well is 304 feet deep, and cost including piping, \$271.24.

Meantime proposals of plans for buildings were invited, and two of those submitted were accepted. Bids for erecting them were solicited, but all those received were deemed too high; and the board, thinking it might be found necessary to have them constructed by day's work, had the excavations made for the basements, at a cost of \$65, and contracted for 430,000 brick, at an average cost of \$7.59 per thousand delivered upon the ground, and the necessary stone at \$8.00 per cord measured in the wall. Early in the spring of this year, however, a bid was received from O. I. Newton, of Sparta, to erect and complete these two buildings, furnishing all material for the sum of \$14,350; and the contract was awarded him, this being the lowest bid, and he agreeing to take so much of the material on hand as he should need, at the cost price, deducting the amount thereof from the amount of his contract, and also allowing the cost of the excavations.

Plans were obtained for two additional buildings of smaller capacity, one designed for the present use of the superintendent of the institution, and one for children. It was hoped that the appropriation would suffice to complete these, thus furnishing room for about one hundred and forty children and the necessary officers and employes. But it was found on closer examination, that the money at hand was not sufficient to realize this purpose, and so but one was

Buildings Erected, etc.

undertaken, and that was erected on state account, Mr. Newton, the contractor for the other buildings, being employed to superintend the work. The cost of this cottage complete, including the pay of the superintendent, but not including heating apparatus, was \$4,765.16.

The law requiring the institution to be established upon the "cottage plan," and the appropriation not being large enough to secure any considerable amount of cottage room and a central, or executive building in addition thereto, wherein a general kitchen, dining-room and laundry could be provided, the cottages had to be constructed with kitchen and dining-room in each, and their cost was thus materially increased. The problem which the board found that it was required to solve was how, with the means at its command, the most speedily to begin and the most effectually to prosecute the beneficent work which the legislature had in mind in providing for the establishment of this institution. The result has been the construction and equipment of three convenient and substantial buildings, capable of accommodating about one hundred children, the superintendent and family, and the officers and employes required to carry on the projected work. Two of the buildings are of red brick with stone basement, the third has a basement of stone with a frame superstructure veneered with red brick. Each has two stories and an attic above the basement and all are heated by means of hot air furnaces, are well ventilated, have hot and cold water in basements and on the second floor, are supplied with bath rooms and closets, and lighted throughout with gas. They have been constructed in the most thorough manner, are convenient and home-like in arrangement, attractive in appearance and well worth what they have cost. Two of them are somewhat larger than they need to have been but for the necessity of partially providing in them for the lack of a central building, as already explained. They have been furnished in a plain manner and at as small a cost as appeared consistent with

State Public School.

durability and real economy. The funds necessary to the furnishing and opening have been drawn from the state treasury under chapter 457, laws of 1885, in the same manner as are the funds for the current expenses of the other institutions under charge of this board, authority for which is found in section 8, chapter 377, laws of 1885.

A gas machine of 400 burner capacity, sufficient to furnish light for all the buildings now erected and as many more, has been put in at an expense of \$882.70, not including the building for the machinery, which cost \$557.70.

A water tank that will hold 1,700 barrels has been erected at a height of forty feet, or the height of the ridge of the buildings. This gives the pressure necessary to carry the water wherever needed in the buildings, and is an excellent means of protection against fire. The water from the artesian well is forced into the tank by means of a hydraulic ram, which is worked by the pressure obtained from the natural flow of the water. The cost of this tank and ram with the piping connecting it with the buildings will be about \$1,980.

A nine inch pipe sewer has been laid from the buildings to the La Crosse river, a distance of about sixteen hundred and fifty feet, at a cost of \$482.22. This sewer, as well as the water tank, is of sufficient capacity for the existing buildings, not only, but those which may hereafter be erected.

The preceding figures in regard to the cost of buildings and other improvements for the school are up to this date, December 1st, and are practically correct, although settlements and transfers yet to be made may slightly vary some of them.

The following statement shows the condition of the appropriation for the establishment of the school at the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1886:

Officers Chosen.

Of the appropriation for the State Public schools	\$30,000
There was expended for real estate.....	\$3,000 00
For fencing and improvements on farm and grounds,	
including repairs on old farm house.....	1,630 52
For sewer pipe	308 43
For artesian well.....	271 24
On account of materials and contracts for erecting	
buildings 1, 2 and 3.....	15,016 47
Leaving an unexpended balance Sept. 30th.....	9,773 34
	<hr/>
	\$30,000 00

The officers of the school chosen up to the date of this report are, Robert T. Roberts, of Cambria, Wis., superintendent and steward, at an annual salary of \$1,000 and board for himself and family; F. W. Morgan, from the Michigan State Public School, assistant, at a salary of \$600 per year and board; Mrs. Julia A. Tallman, of Sparta, and Miss C. M. Helmer, of Ripon, matrons, each at a salary of \$20 per month and board.

Upon the issue of Your Excellency's proclamation, dated Nov. 13, 1886, declaring the school open, arrangements were completed for the reception of children as provided by law. As the capacity of the institution is limited, and that all counties may have the opportunity to avail themselves of its benefits, it has been thought best by the board to limit the number received from each county for the present, and to give preference to the younger children named as coming within the scope of the law.

There are indications that within a very few months the institution will be filled to its utmost capacity. If, therefore, the state is to receive the largest benefit from the establishment of this "school and temporary home" for its neglected children, provision should be made by the legislature for the erection of a central building, and at least two more cottages. This would furnish accommodation for 250 children and the officers required. To erect and furnish these, construct the necessary barns

State Public School.

and other farm buildings, and procure farm machinery and the needed live stock will require a special appropriation of \$40,000. These once provided, little further expenditure in this direction would be demanded.

The expense of conducting the institution for one hundred children will be relatively much larger than it would be for double or triple that number, since for the larger numbers, little, if any, additional outlay would be required for the general management, and the increased expense would be confined principally to subsistence and clothing. Thus if the welfare of society require such an institution, of which there can be little question, and there be more "dependent and neglected children" in the state than the present buildings will accommodate, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to provide at the earliest practicable moment all the room that is or will be required.

Of the amount necessary for the current expenses of the school for the next two years it is difficult to make an accurate estimate, since the board is without definite data, both as to the number of inmates to be provided for and the per capita cost of their maintenance. The average yearly per capita cost of maintaining the Industrial School for Boys for the last five years, has been \$147.21. This is probably in excess of what it will be at the new school, and if it be placed at \$117, or \$2.25 per week, and the average population be placed at 100, the yearly appropriation required for current expenses would be \$11,700. Should provision be made by the legislature for enlarging the capacity of the institution, the appropriation would need to be somewhat larger for the second year of the biennial period. In view of the uncertainty on these points, it might be well to let chapter 457, laws of 1885, stand for another two years. While the wisdom of this method of making appropriations to public institutions as a general rule might fairly be questioned, the public is not without some guarantee that the authority conferred by this law, if allowed to stand as suggested, would not be abused.

Improvements.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

As a result of extensive repairs of the buildings, through painting of the woodwork and walls of the wards, enlargement of and improvements in the appliances for heating and ventilating, and other measures of kindred nature, this institution may justly be said to rank with the best in all that pertains to the care and treatment of the insane; and the friends of those committed thereto may rest in the assurance that nothing necessary to the comfort of the afflicted ones or that will contribute to their restoration will be wanting.

The management, for several years past, has been directed toward the disuse of the various contrivances for physically restraining violent and destructive patients, and, a few months since, everything of this nature was removed from the wards. So far the result of the change has been entirely satisfactory, and the superintendent does not anticipate that there will be any necessity for a return to the old system. This reform is not a sudden freak to capture popular applause, but the outcome of a thoughtfully adopted policy and practical effort steadily directed to this end.

, The last legislature made a special appropriation of \$10,000 for a water tower and tank, and a most substantial brick tower sixty feet in height and thirty feet in diameter, has been erected in rear of the central building; and on the top of this tower has been placed a tank made of boiler iron, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels. Water pipes with hydrants attached have been laid in rear of the buildings, and connected with the tank, and the gravity pressure suffices, through means of hose connected with the hydrants to throw water upon all parts of the buildings; while inside stand pipes also connected with this tank, and having hose always attached insure the reaching of every part of the interior of the buildings with water in case of fire. The

Northern Hospital for the Insane.

tower, therefore, with its immense reservoir, besides furnishing the most convenient and ample storage for water for all ordinary purposes, is a ready and efficient means of combatting fire. By its erection the central building has been relieved from the dangerous pressure from the weight of the old water tanks in its garret. Of the appropriation for this tower. \$9,563.79 has been expended in its construction and in making the necessary pipe connections therewith, leaving a balance of \$436.21. The tower was built by days' work, with the hospital mason for foreman, and it is believed that a better job for less money has been secured in this way than could have been realized from contracting the work.

One other pressing need is a supply of pure water for culinary and drinking purposes, that from the present source, Lake Mendota, not being at all times free from impurities. It is thought that this need can be met by either cleaning and deepening existing wells or sinking an artesian well. This should not prove a very costly undertaking, and a special appropriation is not asked therefor, as it can, in the estimation of the board, fairly be included in current expense.

The steam coils and some of the connecting pipes in the west wing of the building are much worn, having been in use many years, and must soon be replaced by new ones. This will necessitate a considerable charge to current expense and will explain the somewhat liberal figures opposite "repairs and renewals" in the preceding table of estimates for appropriations.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Here, as in the State Hospital, repairs and improvements, including the painting of walls and woodwork in all the wards, greatly contributing to the comfort, health and enjoyment of the patients, have been made. Here also

Methods of Treatment.

the policy has been pursued of avoiding frequent recourse to the use of physical restraints in the treatment of violent and destructive patients; and, while the use of such appliances has not been entirely abandoned, it makes but a small figure in the monthly reports to this office. The tendency is toward its entire abolition, which will doubtless come in due time. Reforms of this nature are all the more complete and effective when they are the result of thorough intellectual conviction, accompanied by observation and experience.

Efforts are unremitting to have all patients, who are able to do so, engage in some work every day, either indoors or out, while all who are not so employed are required to take exercise daily in the open air when the weather will permit. Thus during a large part of the forenoon and afternoon, the wards are practically deserted, and those who are not at work may be seen strolling about the grounds or engaged in some form of recreation. The utmost liberty is granted them consistent with their safety and retention at the institution. All this is true also of the patients of the State Hospital.

Thus much is said of the methods of management to show that the hospitals of Wisconsin are not behind any in this regard, and are eminently worthy of the confidence of the people.

A lady physician has been added to the medical staff in the belief that she may render valuable and acceptable service in the women's wards.

Steps have been taken looking to the systematic training of the attendants in their duties, to the end that they may be able to discharge them more intelligently and, therefore, with more effect.

The propriety of establishing some branch of manufacturing for the employment of the patients in the hospitals has had consideration, but as yet the board is not convinced that such a scheme is practicable or advisable under exist-

Northern Hospital for the Insane.

ing circumstances. More than two-thirds of the male patients admitted, as will be seen by reference to the statistics presented in the hospital reports, are farmers and common laborers, and the greater portion of these would make but slow progress, if any at all, at mechanical work. For them the farm will furnish ample employment, and that which is best suited to their habits, and, therefore, most likely to promote their health. The number who have had a mechanical training, and of whom some success in mechanical employments at the hospitals might reasonably be expected, is very small — in fact, entirely insignificant for practical purposes when deduction is made for those who are unequal to any kind of work. So that from a financial point of view the proposition does not appear promising; while as a sanitary measure it does not seem to be urgently demanded, especially since existing arrangements afford opportunities for such exercise as may be demanded for health. Were the population differently constituted, the scheme might assume a much more favorable aspect. Of the female patients, over four-fifths are either house-keepers or domestics. For these, of course, house-work and the plain sewing required for the patients furnishes nearly all the employment necessary, while for those with more skill with the needle the manufacture of fancy articles for sale which is now carried on in both institutions affords a pleasant, if not very profitable occupation. The question, however, will not be lost sight of, but continue to receive such attention as its importance demands.

In this connection it may be said that the law regulating the selection of patients for transmission to county asylums, under which the county authorities have sole power in the matter, is not calculated to encourage any effort toward the development of a system of labor for patients, since very naturally those are taken who are the best workers and require least care. The result of this method is the accumu-

Improvements in Buildings.

lation in the hospitals of a large number of demented and filthy patients, who are incapable not only of employment but of any self care, and for whom there is not the shadow of a hope of cure or improvement. If the hospitals are to be such in the fullest sense of the name, this class of patients are the first that should be removed to asylums, leaving the hospital room, so far as required, for those of whose betterment there may be at least hope; and the one best qualified to exercise the proper discrimination in this matter is the hospital superintendent, and to him it should be left.

At the time of the presentation of the last report, this institution had suffered the partial destruction by fire of the boiler house, engine room and laundry. The damage, however was speedily repaired, the work of the hospital, meantime, proceeding as usual, without any serious detriment. The reconstructed building is more substantial and convenient than before, the engine, boiler, pump and dry rooms being practically fire-proof. The total cost of the reconstruction, including the renewal of the broken pipe connections, was \$13,972.55, a sum in excess of the estimate at the beginning of the work, but the special appropriation of \$6,500, granted for this purpose by the last legislature, with the surplus from the current expense fund of that and the following year sufficed to meet all charges on this account.

In pursuance of authority granted by the last legislature, the board purchased as an addition to the hospital farm, a tract of land adjoining it on the north, containing, according to official survey, 60 729-1000 acres, and a warranty deed to the state, approved by the attorney-general, was taken and filed in the office of the secretary of state, as required by law. The purchase price was \$5,400. This land is nearly, if not quite, all tillable, of good quality, possesses excellent natural drainage, and is a valuable and much needed enlargement of the domain of the institution. The farm now embraces 406 acres.

School for the Deaf.

Upon the conclusion of the official year, June 30th, 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Butler, who had filled the positions respectively of steward and matron of the hospital with much acceptance since its opening in 1873, declined re-election, and T. J. Vaughn, of Oshkosh, was chosen steward, and Miss Kate Hale, of Waukesha, matron.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The average attendance of pupils at this institution for the school years beginning in September, 1884 and 1885, was respectively 205 and 195. The decrease in numbers for the year last named was owing to the establishment of a day school for deaf in Milwaukee under chapter 315, laws of 1885, and to an anticipation that one would be established in Green Bay. The average number in attendance the current year will be about 200. Details of the methods pursued and work done will be found in the report of the superintendent presented herewith, and t only remains to be said here that for thoroughness of discipline and instruction and success in the cultivation of the mental, moral and mechanical faculties of the deaf this institution is not excelled by any. The effort in behalf of this unfortunate class is not confined to the mere housing of them and imparting to them a certain amount of the rudiments of an education, but is devoted to developing in them clear ideas of moral responsibility, and a spirit of self-dependence and control. In short, the endeavor is to develope them into intelligent, self-sustaining citizens, thus illuminating and rendering productive what otherwise would be dreary and unprofitable lives. There is in the minds of some people a prejudice against institution life, especially for the young: and there is some ground for the feeling if such life be too long continued, or be not subject to right influences. But with correct guidance there can be no successful question that it will prove largely beneficial to those subjected to it, especially those who have had no experience at home of

Oral Instruction.

that wise direction of thought and action and that restraining influence which it is the intention that institutions of this nature should exercise. Of the beneficial influence of this school in this respect, the members of the board have had continued and most convincing evidence. In point of character and ability to meet the ordinary requirements of citizenship, those who have completed the course of this school will compare very favorably with a similar number of hearing youths from schools of a like educational course. No more conclusive evidence of the value of this school to the state need be given.

For many years oral instruction has been given to such pupils of this school as it appeared would receive practical benefit therefrom, and a good measure of success has attended these efforts—as much, it is believed, as has been realized anywhere, unless it be in isolated, individual cases that have had exceptional advantages as regards instruction. But to the end that whatever can be accomplished with this method of instruction and culture may be realized in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, the oral teaching force has been augmented, and now numbers three ladies who devote all their time to this system, their classes being instructed wholly therein. If experience prove that this method produces better practical results for any considerable number of pupils than the system of signs and manual alphabet, it will be still further applied, and those wishing their children instructed therein, if their condition be favorable, may send them here with the assurance that whatever of practical benefit can be derived from it they will receive. Prudence, however, suggests the remark that much which is claimed for the oral method by its advocates has not yet been realized, and there is no assurance that it ever will be.

Permission was granted in 1885 by the state superintendent of public instruction, approved by this board, for the establishment, under chapter 315, laws of 1885, of day schools

School for the Deaf.

for the education of the deaf in Milwaukee and Green Bay. That in Milwaukee was organized in September of that year, and has been steadily conducted since, upon the purely oral plan, the number of pupils last year being 26. The one contemplated in Green Bay was not organized, owing to the failure to secure a properly qualified teacher. In September of this year permission was also granted by the state superintendent, approved by this board, for the establishment of such a school in La Crosse, but it has not yet been organized.

In the practical application of this law there is danger that the liberal aid bestowed by the state (\$100 for each pupil instructed nine months in any one year), will tempt the establishment of schools where the circumstances are not such as to secure that thorough instruction and fostering care which are indispensable in the education of a defective class. It is true that the law places the power of granting or withholding permission for the establishment of these schools in the superintendent and this board; but the refusal of this permission is likely always to be denounced by those in any way interested as dictated by unworthy motives, regardless of the reasons urged in its support. Under such circumstances it would not be strange if permission should sometimes be granted in cases where it would be better for the class concerned if it were denied. Indeed, it is extremely doubtful if outside of Milwaukee all the conditions are such that a thoroughly successful school of this nature can be maintained.

The last legislature granted a special appropriation of \$10,600 to the School for the Deaf for the construction of a boiler house, coal vault, and laundry, and for removing the boilers and engine thereto. Plans and specifications for such a structure, including a large smoke stack, were obtained, and a contract to furnish all material and build and complete the same ready for use was let to T. Moore, of

Improvements, New Buildings, etc.

Delavan, for the sum of \$8,625, he being the lowest bidder. The contract was also let him for removing the boilers and machinery from the old rooms to the new, resetting the former and digging and walling a tunnel of some fifty feet in length, through which to extend the steam and water pipes from the old boiler room to the connections in the new, for the sum of \$725. Architect's fees and some other items of expenditures not provided for in the contracts, but which were shown to be necessary as the work progressed, consumed the remainder of the appropriation. The work was completed in the fall of 1885, and the institution now has a fire-proof boiler house and laundry, and a coal vault of some five hundred tons capacity, all located about fifty feet in rear of the main building, in a steep incline, which renders the handling of fuel and the management of the steam and water connections very convenient and easy. The building throughout is substantially constructed and admirably adapted for its uses. The smoke stack is as perfect in its working as durable in structure. In connection with this improvement, a new well was sunk in the engine room, by means of which an inexhaustible supply of excellent water has been obtained. While the boilers were in the old room they were a constant source of danger in the matter of fire, but their removal and the increased water supply has reduced this danger to the minimum.

There was also granted a special appropriation of \$1,000 for the purchase of a few acres of land adjoining that of the institution on the north, so as to gain control of Turtle creek at that point, enlarge the pasturage, and secure the removal of a slaughter-house which is at times offensive. This appropriation remains unexpended, the owner of the property declining to sell it for the sum named. It is understood that his price is \$1,500, which is more than the land is fairly worth for any ordinary purpose; yet it might be advisable to buy it even at that sum rather than forego the advantages named.

School for the Blind.

Repairs and improvements upon the shop and frame cottage, aggregating some \$1,800, are recommended by the Superintendent, and believed by the Board to be necessary. Some other improvements, comparatively inexpensive, are contemplated as calculated to promote the welfare of the school, and provision has been made for them in the table of estimates for appropriations.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The average population of this school for the two years covered by the last report was 57 and 63 respectively, or 60 for the two years together. For the years here considered the average was 62 and 66, or 64 for both years. Thus there has occurred a considerable gain since 1883, and the average attendance for the current year will probably show a further increase, but it is not yet what it ought to be, since there are not a few blind children in the state of school age who ought to be but are not enjoying the advantages of this excellent institution. There is room for twenty or thirty more in the building, and the additional expense involved would be comparatively small.

At the close of the term in June last five young women and three young men who had satisfactorily completed the prescribed course of study, were graduated, receiving the diploma authorized to be bestowed in such cases. The literary and musical exercises in which they took part on the occasion were highly creditable to them and their instructors, as were the examinations in their studies prior thereto; and there is no doubt their future lives will attest the conscientious care which has been exercised in their education, and the wisdom of the state in providing them with the facilities for that cultivation of head and heart and hand which will render them measurably independent and open to them avenues of usefulness and enjoyment, from which they would otherwise have been forever excluded.

As an evidence of the practical character of the educa-

Its Efficiency.

tion which this school furnishes, it may be stated that not a few of those who have gone out from it in years past, are maintaining themselves comfortably and honorably through the equipment which it gave them. The moral influence of such lives is healthful upon all who have to sustain the struggle of life under the disadvantages of physical defects. It is always better that one should be provided with the means of earning his own support than that he should be furnished with the support itself; and the greater one's personal disadvantages the more emphatically is this true.

Beyond the usual running expenses and the ordinary repairs and renewals of buildings and equipments which time renders necessary, the demands for expenditures for this institution will be slight during the next two years, and all these are thought to be covered by the estimate elsewhere presented.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The number of commitments to this school during the two years last past was 210, against 208 for the preceding two years. The number committed during the year closing with September last was 121, the largest in any of the years mentioned. But this has no special significance, since in 1870, when the population of the state was much smaller than it is now, 114 were committed; while the largest number admitted in any one year since the school was opened was 151 in 1878. The number released on parole for the biennium was 152, of whom 67 were released last year, which is the smallest number released in any one year since this board came into control. The principal reason for this is that in considering petitions for release of boys more regard has been had to their scholarship than formerly, as many of them after leaving the institution will have little or no opportunity for further schooling, and it is important that these should remain long enough to acquire such knowledge

Industrial School for Boys.

of the rudimentary branches of an education as will enable them to transact ordinary business. This is rendered the more imperative from the fact that of the 210 admitted during the period under consideration 85 could not write, while 196, or all but 14 entered one of the primary departments. This illiteracy is not surprising when it is remembered that waywardness and criminal propensities are almost always accompanied with disinclination to study and truancy from school.

Only 14 of the boys released during the two years were returned for bad conduct, which is a small percentage, especially as some of these were probably as much sinned against as sinning. This statement forms a pretty accurate basis for estimating the extent of the saving power of the institution.

A serious obstacle to the reforming and correcting influence of the school, both as regards the inmates as a whole and individual cases, is the anxiety of parents and friends, in not a few instances, to secure the release of boys within a few months and sometimes even within a few weeks after their commitment, urging, as a reason therefor, that they are not bad, but were led into the offenses of which they were convicted by other boys who are. So frequently is this plea made that one might judge therefrom that most of the good boys are in the school and most of the bad ones out. Of course this anxiety for a boy's release and this lenient view of his offense spring in many cases from parental love and so far are natural and to be respected; but they are not less injurious in their influence upon him on that account; for, coming to his knowledge, they cause him to feel restive and view himself rather as a martyr than as a proper subject for corrective discipline and manual and mental training. How to overcome this restiveness—this desire to get away from the mild and beneficent restraints of the school which often manifests itself in attempts to escape, and secure to the boys the largest measure of benefits is the most

Obstacles in Management.

difficult problem of the management. Another plea frequently urged for release, and one which is not so creditable to those who make it, but which has a similarly disquieting influence, is that the boy is needed at home to help maintain indigent and feeble parents. The obvious reply to this plea is that the boy's interests are first to be considered; that the claims of parents in this regard, to whose neglect or mismanagement the necessity for the boy's commitment to the school may in some instances be traced, can not reasonably be recognized; that the saving of the young lives committed to its charge and their proper direction is the primary object of the school and that with which it principally has to do.

The records of the school show that a large number of the inmates had contracted habits of truancy or vagrancy prior to their commitment. These habits, utterly demoralizing in themselves from the outset, are usually the first indications of a criminal tendency; and, leading their subjects, as they almost always do, into the centers of temptation and crime, are of a far more dangerous character than is fully comprehended by parents and even those who are accustomed to devote some thought to social questions. They are wholly antagonistic to moral restraint, and the most difficult to eradicate of all those to which youth are subject. Time is a very important element in the working of a reformation; hence the necessity, in many cases for retaining boys in the school longer than otherwise might seem desirable. A large percentage of the boys who are returned for bad conduct or who do only indifferently well when released are of the truant class, and the injurious results of these truant habits are likely to remain with them long after that which is positively bad has been overcome.

Notwithstanding the obstacles recited and many others, excellent results have been realized; and as a gratifying evidence of this it may be stated that scores of young men are now successfully filling places of trust, and hundreds of others are earning an honest and comfortable living, who

Industrial School for Boys.

but for the instruction and training here received would have lived worthless, or degraded, or criminal lives.

In the regulations and management of the school it has been the aim to avoid, as far as practicable, whatever would convey the idea that it is a place of punishment, and to impress upon the minds of the boys that it is just what its name indicates—a school, where head and heart and hand are instructed — where evil habits are to be corrected and the germs of character developed. The discipline is intended to be as mild as good order and promptness in the discharge of all duties will permit; and, by care for their physical comfort, and provision for their amusement and recreation, and by the thoroughness of their instruction in the workshop and the school-room, it is sought to convince them that their welfare only is desired, and that in proportion as their sense of honor and duty is developed the restraints will be relaxed. In consonance with this policy the effort has been made to teach them habits of industry and manual dexterity rather than simply to make the work profitable to the state. Yet they have done much valuable work in the boot and shoe factory, the tailor shop, the sock factory, the laundry, the bakery, and other departments, while the excellent condition of the farm and its bountiful crops prove that they have labored not less effectively as agriculturists. The knowledge thus gained of industrial pursuits is one of the prominent advantages which they experience from their connection with the school, for, aside from its value as a source of material gain, it has a moral influence, the importance of which, is seldom fully appreciated.

The buildings and the grounds are in good condition, and no unusual expenditure is contemplated or appears to be demanded for the two years to come.

During the year 1885, the Wisconsin Central Railroad was extended from Schleisingerville to Chicago, the line passing across the southeast corner of the school farm, taking 3 52-100 acres of land, and cutting off from the main body of

State Prison.

the farm 4½ acres more. For the land thus taken for the purpose of the road and for the damage done the farm in cutting off the portion mentioned, the company is willing to pay the sum of \$800, and the Board recommends the passage of a bill authorizing the acceptance of this sum, and the issue of a deed to the company for the 3 52-100 acres taken for track purposes.

Under authority conferred by chapter 71, laws of 1885, purchase was made of thirty-two acres of land, adjoining the school farm, for \$2,500, the amount appropriated, and a deed to the state, approved by the attorney-general, was received and filed as required by law. This land is a most valuable acquisition to the institution, enlarging the tillable area of the farm, which furnishes the most desirable means of employing the labor of the boys.

STATE PRISON.

The average population of the prison during the year ending with September last was 456, and for the year preceding that it was 443, an increase of only 13, while the average yearly increase for the past five years was 34 3-5. Had the increase during the last year been up to the average the cell capacity would now be reached. There is scarcely a doubt, therefore, that the increase inevitable in the next two years will fill it to its utmost capacity. It would be a cause for great gratification were conditions such that no increase of numbers need be anticipated, but the fact that the ratio of convicts to the whole population in Wisconsin is much less than that of any other state, so far as statistics have been examined, and that that ratio is likely to increase, precludes indulgence in any such pleasing expectation. It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom for the legislature to take this subject under consideration, and inaugurate some measure looking to the establishment of another prison; and the suggestion of the warden, that when such prison is established it be reserved for the younger criminals, com-

State Prison.

mitted for the first time, is heartily endorsed. Such a division of the prison population would present the best conditions for reformatory work, and insure, under proper management, whatever of success is possible in that direction.

The result of the contract system of employing the labor of the convicts has proven very satisfactory. No trouble of any moment has occurred from it in the discipline of the prison; no deleterious results to the health of the prisoners, and no influences at all detrimental to their moral improvement and well being have been observed. The discipline is entirely in the hands of the prison officials, and it is difficult to conceive of any system of employment that would be an improvement in this respect. The financial showing, which fully appears in the prison report and in preceding tables, proves the system the best in that respect that has ever been tried in the state. The receipts from the labor of the convicts for the year ending September 30th, 1885, aggregated \$49,386.57, or within \$5,557.46 of the whole net expenditures of the institution for that year. For the year ending September 30th last, the receipts were \$50,507.47. This was \$11,655.93 short of the net expenditures for the year, owing to the larger outlay for repairs and some other items of current expense. The net cost of the prison to the state for the two years was \$17,213.39, or \$2,286.61 less than the estimate of the board two years ago, and less by that amount than the legislative appropriation. A continuance of this system would doubtless result in a few years in yielding a revenue sufficient to meet every expense of the prison; and it would, without doubt, have done so ere this had the prison been located in some business center, where higher prices could have been realized for the labor of the convicts.

There is, however, a class prejudice against this system and a demand for its abolition. Should the legislature be disposed to yield to this demand, several very important considerations must be met. It must be determined what other system of labor shall take the place of the one to be

Convict Labor.

abolished, for some employment is an absolute necessity to the moral and physical health of the prisoners. For the vast majority of them the only labor practicable, consistent with popular demands for a due consideration of their interest, is that which can be carried on inside prison walls. This must necessarily be some kind of manufacturing. If it be not carried on by private parties employing the labor of the convicts, as now, the state must conduct it on its own account, and this will necessitate a large outlay for machinery, skilled instructors and help, a large investment in raw material and in manufactured articles which, at certain portions of the year, will rapidly accumulate in spite of all efforts to sell. To meet all this will require heavy appropriations. That a clear idea may be formed of the extent of the appropriations that would be required if the state should engage in a branch of manufacturing similar to that now conducted in kind and extent, (and anything short of that would be likely to yield but small results,) it may be stated that the firm now employing the prison labor has \$50,000 invested in machinery; the average amount paid yearly for citizen help is \$75,000; while the average amount invested in stock is \$300,000, it having in a dull season or two run up to \$400,000. This statement would indicate that to carry on a business sufficient to keep all these men profitably and steadily employed would require an investment at the outset of some \$300,000, and upon experiment it might be found that a much larger sum would be needed. This amount would probably have to be supplemented, from time to time, by appropriations to tide over dull times when sales would be slow, and collections difficult. There would also be losses from sharp competition and from bad debts under the closest and most careful management; for unfortunately there is a prevalent disposition to depreciate what the state has to sell, while to cheat it out of its dues is not infre-

State Prison.

quently held to be a less offense than to default in the payment of the claims of private parties.

Should the legislature, in its wisdom, decide to make the change demanded, notwithstanding the difficulties enumerated, the question will arise, would the prisoners be in any way benefitted? or, would the class demanding the change be freed in any sense from the competition of which they now complain? Or should the legislature deem it best to substitute for the present system that of letting the labor by the piece—that is authorizing engagements with manufactures for their payment by the piece for the work of the men, instead of by the day, it may well be asked, would the result differ in any essential manner? If the manufacturer should furnish the machinery and citizen help, the scheme would be only slightly different from the plan now in operation. If the state should furnish machinery and citizen help, it would involve a large appropriation. In either case the only advantage that could be claimed is that it would have a better influence upon the convicts. This, however, fairly admits of serious question to say the least—it has not yet been fully demonstrated by actual experiment.

It should be steadily kept in mind in the consideration of this whole subject that none of the schemes proposed will remove the competition of prison made goods in the markets with those made in the factories of private parties, and that is the basis of the demand for the abolition of the contract system. Neither is it possible to employ prisoners in any effective way without their labor coming in “competition” with that of some class outside the walls.

These statements are made for the purpose of calling attention to the difficulties that environ the question, and to suggest, rather than present, a full and comprehensive discussion of it in all its various bearings.

The board respectfully renews the suggestion, made in one of its former reports, that the adoption of the principle of

Indeterminate Sentences.

indeterminate sentences would greatly promote the work of reformation among the prisoners, secure greater economy, and justice in the administration of the penal laws, and render the prison a more effective instrument for the protection of society. With indeterminate sentences only those would be released who gave evidence of a real purpose to reform. Society would thus be saved from the depredations of those who are now known as "professional criminals" and from the expense of their repeated arrest and trial. The inequalities of sentences for similar offenses which almost necessarily prevail under the existing system and exercise an injurious influence upon prisoners would not be known, and the convict could be made to comprehend more clearly that he held his destiny in his own hand. If this change in the form of sentence were adopted, and, along with it, a scheme for giving prisoners, upon release, a small percentage of their earnings, as a reward for good conduct and faithful work, it is believed by the board that a great improvement would be wrought in the penal system.

The prison school has recently been re-organized and improved and its scope enlarged, so that all those convicts who earnestly desire to add to their mental acquirements have all the opportunity for so doing which, under their circumstances, they can improve. There are sessions of the school on Sunday and two evenings in the week, and permission to attend is granted as a favor, which contributes to a higher appreciation of its privileges among the prisoners. The younger convicts and those with short terms are given the preference in granting permission to attend. Fuller particulars of the methods pursued and some instances illustrating the results achieved are given in the report of the chaplain of the prison who has charge of the school. This report will be found of special interest as showing what has been and can be accomplished in this elevating work. Interest in, and ambition for mental improvement is always a hopeful sign, and among criminals an evidence of some

State Prison.

aspirations toward a better life. It is the purpose to make this school as effective as possible as a reformatory measure, as well as one of enlightenment; and it is believed that among young men especially it will prove of great advantage.

The special appropriation of \$4,500, granted by the last legislature for the purchase of additional land for the prison, was expended for a farm of 112 35.100 acres by official survey, finely located, about a mile east from the prison buildings. In the purchase price was included a perpetual right of way across an intervening farm, thus giving more direct and convenient access to the land than that by the public road. This land is well adapted to the needs of the prison, and will render profitable return upon the investment, without the introduction of much other labor than that of a class of prisoners who can not be so profitably employed in any other industry. A deed of the property to the state, approved by the attorney general, is on file in the office of the secretary of state.

The special appropriation of \$1,000, granted three years ago for the construction of a root cellar and store house, has been expended in the erection of a stone building in the prison yard, of one story and basement, the inner walls being lined with brick. The structure is convenient, substantial and in keeping with the other buildings.

Among the substantial improvements made during the last two years are the putting in of a railroad track scale, the repointing and penciling of the buildings, and the finishing and furnishing of rooms for hospital purposes in the north end of the north cell room. The scale was a necessity, as coal is now being largely used for fuel. The repointing of the buildings, in addition to improving greatly their appearance, was required for their preservation; while the hospital rooms had become a necessity to the proper treatment of the sick. The prison is now admirably equipped in this regard.

Private Hospitals.

A new engine and new boilers will probably be required within a year or two, as those now in use are old and worn, while true economy would dictate their displacement. Beyond this, no extraordinary expenditure is anticipated if no change is made in the method of employing the labor of the convicts; and such change does not appear to be demanded either in the interests of the prisoners or of the state.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

Under chapter 171 laws of 1883, "relating to the organization of corporations for the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, asylums or institutions for the care, treatment or relief of insane or feeble-minded persons," two hospitals have been established, one, "Milwaukee Sanitarium," at Wauwatosa, and the other, "Oakwood Retreat," at Lake Geneva. The Sanitarium is in charge of Dr. James H. McBride, and was opened for patients January 25, 1885. During the time to October 1st following, 30 patients were admitted, of whom 13 remained at the last date named.

The Retreat is in charge of Dr. Oscar A. King, and was opened for patients May 12th, 1885. Up to October 1st, 1886, 50 patients had been admitted, of whom 18 remained at the last mentioned date.

Both these institutions have been visited by the board or a committee thereof, and found to be in excellent condition and doing a good work.

FIRE ESCAPES.

Chapter 375, laws of 1885, requires that "every inn or hotel or other building in this state, of more than two stories in height, containing apartments above the ground floor designed for the occupation of fifty people or more, shall be provided with not less than two fire-proof outside stairways," etc. The board has been in some doubt as to whether this law applies to state buildings under its charge, since in the construction of most of them regard was had to facility

Fire Escapes.

and safety of egress from them in case of fire. There are four of these buildings which fill the description in the law, namely: the two hospitals, the School for the Blind and the central building of the School for the Deaf. The last named building was provided with one such escape soon after the enactment of the law. The building containing the dormitories for the pupils of the School for the Blind has four inside iron stairways from top to bottom, all enclosed with brick walls, and it seemed that these would furnish all practical means of escape in case of fire, especially since few if any blind persons could descend an outside fire escape without the assistance of seeing persons; whereas they pass up and down the inside stairs with almost as much ease as persons with good sight. The inside wall being of brick a fire could hardly spread so rapidly as to cut off escape by all of these stairs before the pupils could get to them. Of course, should such an improbable thing occur, then an outside stairway might be of some service. A similar statement may be made with respect to the hospitals. They have several inside iron stairways in each wing, inclosed in brick walls, and opening out of doors; and in addition there are the stairways in the central buildings, which are accessible from each wing. It is also doubtful if the patients could generally be induced to use an outside stairway in the excitement which results from an alarm of fire. As a precaution against fire and other accidents the hospital buildings and grounds are patrolled throughout the night by two or more watchmen, and attendants room in every ward with strict instructions how to proceed in case of a fire alarm.

Under these circumstances the board has hesitated to incur the considerable outlay necessary in the erection of the escapes specified in the law, especially as no appropriation was authorized for this purpose. The matter, however, is not lost sight of.

General Remarks.

CONCLUSION.

Presented herewith are the reports, to the board, of the superintendents of the hospitals and schools, the warden of the prison, and the treasurer of the several institutions, with such other matter as the law requires that this report shall contain. Special attention is requested to the financial statements and the statistical tables, as in these may be found briefly but comprehensively set forth the character and cost of the work that the institutions are performing, together with an outline of the practical results achieved. It may be confidently affirmed that in no other state is the charitable, reformatory and penal work more effectively and creditably done than in Wisconsin; neither is it anywhere else accomplished with a more thorough regard for the interests of those upon whose shoulders rest the financial burdens which it involves. In the effort to reach the ideal standard in all matters pertaining to this work, so vital to the largest interests of society, no relaxation is contemplated; neither will the duty be neglected of constantly testing that standard in the light of experience and philosophy.

CHARLES LULING,
CHARLES D. PARKER,
JAMES BINTLIFF,
NICHOLAS SMITH,
LEWIS A. PROCTOR.

County Quotas in Hospitals.

COUNTY QUOTAS IN HOSPITALS.

Table showing the quota, or number of patients each county is entitled to have in the state hospitals for the insane, based upon the population as shown by the census of 1885, taking effect January 1st, 1887.

County.	Popula-tion.	Quota.	County.	Population.	Quo-ta.
Adams.....	6,921	6	Manitowoc	38,692	31
Ashland.....	6,941	6	Marathon.....	27,053	22
Barron.....	13,596	11	Marinette.....	13,494	11
Bayfield.....	3,431	3	Marquette.....	9,487	8
Brown.....	36,921	30	Milwaukee.....	187,660	...
Buffalo.....	16,483	13	Monroe.....	23,549	19
Burnett.....	4,607	4	Oconto	13,205	11
Calumet.....	17,667	14	Outagamie	35,559	28
Chippewa.....	25,135	20	Ozaukee.....	15,797	13
Clark.....	15,423	12	Pepin.....	6,972	6
Columbia.....	29,855	24	Pierce.....	19,645	16
Crawford.....	16,181	13	Polk.....	12,881	10
Dane.....	58,400	47	Portage.....	23,248	19
Dodge.....	46,333	37	Price	3,071	2
Door.....	15,552	12	Racine.....	35,398	28
Douglas.....	2,704	2	Richland.....	19,303	15
Dunn.....	21,951	18	Rock	42,620	34
Eau Claire.....	34,789	28	St. Croix	22,379	18
Florence.....	1,720	2	Sauk	30,359	24
Fond du Lac.....	46,822	37	Sawyer	2,431	2
Forest.....	425	2	Shawano	16,629	13
Grant.....	37,277	30	Sheboygan	38,600	31
Green.....	23,071	18	Taylor.....	5,703	5
Green Lake.....	16,008	13	Trempealeau.....	19,112	15
Iowa.....	22,872	18	Vernon	24,423	20
Jackson.....	15,902	13	Walworth	27,802	22
Jefferson.....	34,256	27	Washburn	1,671	2
Juneau.....	17,024	14	Washington	23,692	19
Kenosha.....	14,137	11	Waukesha	31,123	25
Kewaunee.....	17,278	14	Waupaca	25,340	20
La Crosse.....	34,791	28	Waushara	13,921	11
La Fayette.....	20,467	16	Winnebago	50,395	40
Langlade.....	5,912	5	Wood	14,358	11
Lincoln.....	6,989	6	Total	1,563,423	1,105

Treasurer's Report.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN — Herewith please find my report as treasurer of the several institutions under your charge, for the two years ending with September 30, 1886.

Very Respectfully,

MADISON, Wis., September 30, 1886. M. C. CLARKE.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

		Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.			
Oct.	1	Balance.....	\$14,610 31
		B/ State Treasurer to date.....	87,157 06
		By Steward to date.....	4,680 41
		To warrants paid to date.....	\$92,953 74
		To balance.....	12,853 29
			\$106,486 78
			\$ 6,486 78
			\$105,807 03
			\$105,807 03
		Balance.....	\$13,064 39
		Less outstaoding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board.....	10,191 07
		Balance available.....	\$ 2,873 32
			\$ 6,131 66
COVERING STEAM PIPES.			
Oct.	1	Balance.....	\$331 18
		By warrant paid to date.....	\$31 18
		To balance.....	\$331 18
			\$331 18
			\$331 18
FIRE PROOF ELEVATORS.			
Oct.	1	Balance.....	\$402 10
		To warrant covering into State Treasury.....	\$103 10
			\$302 10
			\$302 10
RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.			
Oct.	1	Balance.....	\$132 55
		To balance.....	\$132 55
			\$132 55
			\$132 55
		Balance available.....	\$132 55
			\$132 55
CEMENTING BASEMENT.			
Oct.	1	Balance.....	\$37 70
		To balance.....	\$37 70
			\$37 70
			\$37 70
		Balance available.....	\$37 70
			\$37 70

REPORT OF THE

Treasurer's Report.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—Con.

		1885.	1886.
	REPAIRS AND RENEWALS OF WATER AND STEAM PIPE, ETC.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$908 10	\$94 66
	To warrants paid to date.....	\$813 44	\$1,094 66
	By State Treasurer.....	94 66	\$1,000 00
	To balance.....		
		\$908 10	\$1,094 66
		\$908 10	\$,094 66
	Balance	\$94 66	
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board.....	\$274 34	
	Balance over draft.....	\$179 68	
		\$274 34	\$274 34
		\$274 34	\$274 34
	PAINTING AND REPAIRS.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$598 67	\$0 60
	To warrants paid to date.....	\$589 07	\$0 60
	To balance.....	9 60	
		\$598 67	\$0 60
		\$598 67	\$0 60
	Balance	\$9 60	
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board.....		
		9 60	
		9 60	
	REBUILDING LAUNDRY WALL.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$973 12	\$158 33
	To warrants paid to date.....	\$214 74	
	To balance.....	158 33	
		\$973 12	\$158 33
		\$973 12	\$158 33
	Balance	\$158 33	
		\$158 33	
		\$158 33	
	WATER TOWER.		
1885.			
Sept. 30	Balance		\$5,453 04
	By State Treasurer to date.....	\$10,000 00	
	By Steward.....	123 00	
	To warrants paid to date.....	\$4,669 96	
	To balance.....	5,453 04	
		\$10,123 00	\$10,123 00
		\$10,123 00	\$5,453 04
		\$10,123 00	\$5,453 04
	Balance	\$5,453 04	
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board.....	610 34	
		610 34	41 20
	Balance available.....	\$1,802 70	
		\$1,802 70	\$891 44

Treasurer's Report.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

		1885.	1886.
	CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$13,148 26	\$16,355 06
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date	126,595 53	93,771 38
	By rebuilding fund	6,500 00	
	By Steward to date	4,790 49	3,013 53
	To warrants, pail to date	\$134,679 32	\$104,941 22
	To balance	16,335 06	13,228 75
		\$151,034 38	\$118,169 97
		\$151,034 38	\$118,169 97
	Balance	\$16,255 06	\$18,228 75
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board..	15,897 02	11,450 54
	Balance available	\$158 01	\$1,778 21
	BOARDING HOUSE.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$182 54	
	To warrant covering into State Treasury	\$182 54	
	CONVERTING OLD CHAPEL INTO ROOMS AND FURNISHING SAME FOR PATIENTS.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$735 68	
	To warrant covering into State Treasury	\$735 68	
	FIRE MAIN AND HYDRANTS.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$500 79	\$500 79
	To warrants paid to date		
	Balance	\$500 79	468 49
		\$500 79	\$500 79
		\$500 79	\$500 79
	Balance	\$500 79	
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board..	33 30	
	Balance available	\$468 49	
	FIRE HOSE.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$412 25	
	To warrants paid to date	\$412 25	
	REMOVING COAL SHED AND BUILDING CARPENTER SHOP.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$879 71	
	To warrant covering into State Treasury	\$879 71	
	REBUILDING AND REPAIRING DAMAGE CAUSED BY FIRE.		
April 1	Fy State Treasurer	\$6,500 00	
	To current expense--rebuilding account	\$6,500 00	

REPORT OF THE

Treasurer's Report.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—Continued.

		1885.	1886.
PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE.			
April 1	Balance	\$5,700 00	\$294 75
	By State Treasurer	\$5,405 25	.....
	To warrants paid to date	294 75	.....
	Balance .....	.....	.....
		\$5,700 00	\$294 75
	
	Balance	\$294 75	\$294 75
	

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

		1885.	1886.
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.			
Oct. 1	Balance	\$4,274 49	\$4,710 02
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer	33,953 21	38,276 44
	By Steward to date	2,031 31	2,047 27
	To warrants paid to date	\$35,521 39	.....
	To balance	4,740 62	.....
	
	Balance	\$10,262 01	\$40,232 01
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Secretary of Board .....	.....	.....
		8,900 47	4,399 39
	Balance available .....	.....	overdraft
		\$840 15	\$560 73
ARCHITECT'S FEES, ETC.			
Oct. 1	Balance	\$212 54	.....
March 26	To warrant covering into State Treasury	\$12 54	.....
	
PAINTING AND REPAIRS.			
Oct. 1	Balance	\$89 17	.....
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date .....	.....	.....
	
BUILDING WATER OR EARTH CLOSETS.			
Oct. 1	Balance .....	.....	\$243 95
PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.			
Oct. 1	Balance	\$783 21	.....
	To warrants covering into State Treasury	\$783 21	.....
	

Treasurer's Report.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—Continued.

		1885.	1886.
	BUILDING BOILER HOUSE, COAL VAULT AND LAUNDRY, AND REMOVING BOILERS AND MACHINERY THERETO.		
Sept. 20	Balance	\$10,000 00	\$6,033 35
	By State Treasurer to date.....	40 00	
	By steward	\$4,006 65	\$6,033 35
	To warrants to date.....	6,033 35	
	To balance.....		
		\$10,040 00	\$10,040 00
			\$6,033 35
	Balance	\$6,033 35	
	Less outstanding warrant as reported by Sec'y of Board.....	634 63	
	Balance available.....	\$5,398 69	

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

		1885.	1886.
	CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		
Oct. 1	Balance	\$1,658 31	\$5,669 21
Sept. 20	By State Treasurer to date.....	19,815 50	17,360 72
	By Steward to date.....	450 04	441 56
	To warrants paid to date.....	\$16,254 64	\$18,468 32
	Balance	5,669 21	5,006 17
		\$21,923 85	\$23,474 49
			\$23,474 49
	Balance	\$5,669 21	\$5,006 17
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of Board	2,492 53	3,728 28
	Balance available.....	\$3,176 68	\$1,277 89

REPORT OF THE

Treasurer's Report.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

		1885.	1886.
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.			
Oct. 1	Balance	\$12,218 79	
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date	39,212 67	
	By Steward to date	29,485 66	
	To Warrants paid to date	\$71,713 90	
	To Balance	9,283 22	
		<hr/> \$30,947 12	<hr/> \$84,101 15
	Balance	\$9,233 22	
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board	6,053 69	
		<hr/> \$3,179 53	<hr/> \$3,975 84
NEW FENCE.			
Oct. 1	Balance	\$513 62	
Sept. 30	To Warrants paid to date	\$19 30	
	Balance	404 32	
		<hr/> \$513 62	<hr/> \$464 32
	Balance	\$164 32	
		<hr/> \$164 32	<hr/> \$314 89

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

		1885.	1886.
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.			
Oct. 1	Balance	\$9,410 34	
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date	5,238 47	
	By Steward for convict labor	49,888 57	
	By Steward for sundries	496 02	
	To Warrants paid to date	\$55,319 51	
	Transferred to Root Cellar		
	Balance	9,261 89	
		<hr/> \$64,581 40	<hr/> \$75,133 31
	Balance	\$9,261 89	
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board	4,575 00	
		<hr/> \$4,686 80	<hr/> \$10,771 87
ROOT CELLAR.			
Oct. 1	Balance	\$1,000 00	
	Transferred from Current Expense fund		
	Warrants paid to date		
		<hr/> \$1,080 10	<hr/> 60 10
		<hr/> \$1,080 10	<hr/> \$1,080 10

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

5—SUPV.

OFFICERS.

S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D.	- - - - -	SUPERINTENDENT.
W. E. FERNALD, M. D., }	- - - - -	ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.
C. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D., }	- - - - -	
S. J. M. PUTNAM	- - - - -	STEWARD.
W. L. STEELE	- - - - -	ASSISTANT STEWARD.
MISS K. M. NOLAN	- - - - -	MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE	- - - - -	TREASURER.

State Hospital.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN—I here present you the second biennial report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for the two years ending September 30, 1886.

The period since our last report has been a busy one, and much has been done for the benefit of the patients and the improvement of the institution.

October 1st, 1884, there were 537 patients in the institution, 289 males and 248 females. During the two years ending September 30th, 1886, there were 488 admitted, 279 males and 209 females; and during the same period there were 150 discharged recovered, 112 improved, 152 unimproved and 80 died.

The total number under treatment for the year ending September 30th, 1886, was 756.

There are remaining in the hospital at this date (October 1st, 1886), 531, of which number 274 are males and 257 females, an excess of 17 on the male side.

The daily average for 1885 was 515, and for 1886, 523.

Our death rate for 1885 was 5.6 per cent. of the whole number treated, and the per centum for 1886 was 4.9.

During 1885 we had one suicide in spite of every precaution. With this exception we have been remarkably free from calamity or illness. Of those dying, 13 were between 50 and 60 years of age, 9 between 60 and 70, 6 between 70 and 80, and 3 over 80, one old lady being 92.

I earnestly desire to call the attention of all those who

State Hospital.

may read this report, to the great importance of the early committal of the insane to the hospital where treatment can be received. Thus of our recoveries 47 per centum had been insane less than three months, while of those insane one year or more, but about 15 per cent. recovered. In other words, when patients are committed soon after they are attacked, one out of two recovers, and many of the remainder improve; while of those insane one year and over, but one out of six or eight has any chance of recovery, and the longer the duration of the disease, the slighter the prospect of recovery. Surely this demonstrates the importance of early committal of recent cases.

OVERCROWDING.

It seems impossible for us to reduce our number to correspond with the proper capacity of the institution, there being an excess all the time. During the period just closed, we have averaged 40 beds on the floor every night, and this too after putting more than the proper number of beds in all rooms. The county asylums have relieved us some, but for some time past no new ones have been opened, and we have not had much relief from that source. One or two more will be completed in this district this fall, I am informed, and will afford us temporary relief.

I wish to call your attention to the question of asking for an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a detached building or cottage, accommodating 30 or 40 patients, and in which could be placed a class quiet enough to permit of leaving all doors unlocked. We have some excellent sites for such a building, and it would afford us means for isolating from the larger number of our patients, such as fear to be with so many, as well as those who could be better treated by being thus separated from the mass. It would increase our capacity at comparatively slight expense.

In selecting patients to go to the county asylums, the quiet ones and workers have been taken, leaving the more

Superintendent's Report.

disturbed and untidy or filthy patients here. Quite a number have been returned to us from the county asylums with the history of having proved troublesome. A number have also been returned from their homes after having been sent from here to the county asylums. There is a constant accumulation of chronic cases in hospitals, owing to the duration of life being prolonged by better care (which also accounts in part for the apparent great increase in insanity as shown by statistics), and also from the fact that so many are not sent to the hospital for treatment until the cases become chronic with but little prospect of recovery; these, with the state at large cases, which are usually chronic, picked up while roaming about the country, account for the small proportion of favorable cases. This is more or less true of every hospital for the insane. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the per centum of recoveries has been 31 on the admissions for the two years just past, while the per cent. of recoveries since the opening of the hospital in 1860 has been almost 28.

EMPLOYMENT.

A larger proportion of our patients have been employed during the past year than ever before. Our monthly reports to your board show that from 70 to 74 per centum have been employed a part or all of the day during the summer season. Much of the work is done by patients, on the farm, at the barn, gardens, laundry, engine house, care of the grounds, etc., while this is also true of the inside work, as the sewing, cleaning, making beds, washing dishes, etc., on both sides of the house.

AMUSEMENTS.

We have continued the custom of getting our patients out doors as much as possible, both as an amusement and as an efficient method of treatment. Our beautiful groves are daily resorted to in pleasant weather by every patient in

State Hospital.

the house who is able to walk, not otherwise employed, even the most disturbed going out.

Entertainments are provided three or four times each week, such as our card and dancing parties, stereopticon exhibitions, etc. Our home dramatic company played a number of times each winter, and such comedies as the "Two Puddifoots," "An Ugly Customer," "Nursey Chickweed," "My Turn Next," and others were well presented. Our minstrel troupe highly entertained the patients also. In January last Prof. Pray's services were secured, and he gave an exhibition of jugglery and sleight of hand that greatly delighted our patients. Prof. Merrihew and a party of young ladies and gentlemen, of Madison, gave a concert in our chapel hall, for which all were grateful. The weekly excursions on the lake have been continued each summer without accident. All holidays were appropriately observed. About 80 turkeys were required each day, for dinner on Thanksgiving New Year and Christmas days. Each Christmas eve we had large, illuminated Christmas trees, with presents, candy, nuts, etc., for every patient in the institution. Last Fourth of July we varied the usual programme by having a base ball match, foot, wheelbarrow, sack and other races, a tug of war, balloon ascensions, and fireworks in the evening.

We provide employment and entertainment, as much as possible, to occupy the attention of patients, and to relieve the great monotony that would otherwise prevail in the wards. Cards, billiards, checkers, etc., are provided inside, while in the groves are swings, hammocks, quoits, croquet, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I desire to call your attention to much that has been done for the benefit of the patients, and the institution. Never since the building was erected has it been properly heated and ventilated in the winter season,

Superintendent's Report.

until recently. With the desire of remedying this condition, I first examined the heating flues, soon after I became superintendent. The examination disclosed the fact that a very large proportion of the total number were stopped up with the *debris* that fell into them when the building was erected more than a quarter of a century ago. It was the work of several weeks to sound down and open all of these; in a number of cases having to cut through the wall. The facilities for both ingress and egress of air were very deficient. The method of heating the wards is mainly the indirect, the steam coils being in the basement and the air, passing over these up into the flues, is heated by contact with the coils and delivered warm to the wards. With this system it is of course essential that fresh air be supplied in the basement, but until last fall there was no inlet for air except through the tunnel from the engine house, through which passes the gas, and water pipes, etc. The result was that the supply of air was very deficient and of bad odor, so much so that it was very perceptible to all entering the building, and was a common subject of comment.

The main supply steam pipe on the west (female) side of the house, which is two or three hundred yards from the boilers, was but four inches in diameter, and tapped frequently, and was totally inefficient, as no pressure could be transmitted to the further wings of the building. To remedy this condition of affairs, the six-inch main pipe in the tunnel was moved up to the female side, thus more than doubling the capacity there, and a ten-inch main put in its place. The basement was ceiled throughout with corrugated iron, the old lath and plaster having fallen off in most places. The steam pipes were all covered with asbestos covering, thus greatly decreasing the loss of heat by radiation.

To supply the needed fresh air, galvanized iron pipes were run from certain of the basement windows to bricked up

State Hospital.

chambers in the heat corridors, at the bottom of which are sliding doors to regulate the ingress of air, thus giving an abundant supply below. To give greater egress and establish a current so that the vitiated air could be withdrawn as fast as required, an increased area of openings was needed above, which was supplied by putting two patent Kayser ventilators on the roof, and by cutting through the wall from the attic of the first section on the west side, into the attic of the center building, and putting in a galvanized iron pipe twenty-four inches in diameter.

By thus providing plenty of egress above, and by supplying abundance of fresh air below, with a sufficient supply of steam through the larger steam pipes which were also covered, by having all the flues open, and the basement ceiled, the wards were well ventilated and well heated, so that on wards where formerly in extremely cold weather, patients had to be put to bed to keep them warm (and that, too, with thirty and forty pounds pressure on), last winter the temperature would be 70° and over without extra firing, when it was 20° below zero outside. Not only that, but the very perceptible odor of former years was entirely gone. In previous winters we had numerous cases of erysipelas, but last winter we did not have a case even of the mildest type. Another factor in the better warming of the building, as well as vastly improving its appearance was the pointing and penciling of the entire exterior, which was done a year ago.

In my report two years ago I called your attention to the dangerous condition of our center building, resulting from the great weight (150 tons) of the water tank in the attic resting on the two weak center walls, increased by the weight of the heavy iron balcony on the front of the building, which was without support below. The walls were all cracking and the entire front seemed ready to fall out, and a severe wind-storm might have caused a collapse of the entire structure, letting the tanks fall. As all the officers

Superintendent's Report.

and some sixty patients sleep directly under them, their fall would have resulted in great loss of life, as well as the pecuniary loss resulting to the state from such a catastrophe. When Governor Rusk's attention was called to this he instructed us to put heavy wooden supports under the balcony to relieve the walls of weight as much as possible. In your report attention was called to this condition of affairs and an appropriation of \$10,000 asked for to build a water tower, and thus relieve the building of the great weight of the tanks above. This appropriation was at once granted by the legislature and expended during the following summer (1885) in the erection of our water tower, which was erected by days' work, patients assisting very materially. The tower is of white brick, thirty feet in diameter, with cross wall, the walls being twenty-five inches in thickness at the bottom, tapering to seventeen inches at the top. The tower is located back of the center at an elevation of eight feet above the water table of the building, and is sixty feet high, surmounted by a boiler-iron tank thirty feet in diameter, eighteen feet high, holding 3,000 barrels. When this was completed the use of the tanks in the attic was discontinued, except one to equalize through, allowing but three and one-half feet of water in it, and thus the walls were relieved of the weight upon them. The front balcony was supported by putting six ornamental iron pillars under it, and the porch built in front makes the entrance to the center building much more imposing and attractive. Since this was completed the walls, thus relieved of the great pressure upon them, have shown no further signs of weakness.

After the water tower connections were all made a line of hydrants was completed the entire length of the building; and, as we have a hose-cart placed conveniently near, our facilities for suppressing fire are greatly increased.

In the interior much has been done. All the wards (including corridors, dining, bed and bath rooms, closets and

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every part), have been painted during the past year. Walls, ceilings, woodwork and soft wood floors have all been thoroughly painted, the back wards, the walls of which had never been painted, receiving from three to five coats. This has not only greatly beautified the wards, but has much improved their sanitary condition, as every part can be readily washed as often as necessary.

In the main hall of the center building an elegant cherry and maple floor replaces the old one that had been down since the building was erected.

The locks on the doors of the male wards were old, and of such simple construction that patients very frequently picked them with pieces of wire, button hooks, etc., and several elopements occurred each year in this way. To obviate this, improved Yale locks were substituted, last year, since which time no elopements have occurred from the wards.

In May, 1885, I secured watchmen's clocks for the night watches, stations being established on each ward, which the watchers visit every hour, the time of the visit being registered on a paper dial in the clock by the turning of a key kept at each station. These dials are filed away daily and give a continuous record of the visits made by the watchers.

In my last report I called your attention to the fact that the ventilating stacks from the water-closets and bathrooms did not always give an upward current in cold weather, a current downward sometimes occurring, freezing the water-pipes. This has been remedied by putting a small steam coil in each stack (which passes out through the roof), thus giving an upward current always. This plan proved perfectly successful last winter.

New sidewalks are now being laid about the building and grounds, a much needed improvement.

Our dry house at the laundry was very much out of repair and is now being thoroughly rebuilt, the glass walls being removed and brick walls with large windows substi-

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tuted. A shingle roof also replaces the old glass one that was continually leaking.

The large ventilating fan at the engine house, the use of which was abandoned years ago, was removed this summer, and the space thrown into the engine room and machine shop, much enlarging and improving them.

The morgue (a brick structure in the rear of the center building) has been thoroughly painted and renovated inside, and the entrance which formerly faced the male wards has been closed and a new one made at the back, so that patients are no longer excited by seeing coffins taken in and out. Formerly bodies of patients were shipped home in boxes made here. We now ship them in good coffins, neatly trimmed, and within an outside box. The bodies are carefully dressed and bouquets, cut flowers, etc., placed in the coffin. In almost every case I receive letters from the friends expressing gratitude for the way in which we ship to them all that remains of their afflicted ones. We also adopted the custom of having a quiet funeral by reading the burial service, etc., when patients are buried here.

Our cemetery, to which your attention was called in my last report, has been very much improved. A neat white fence replaces the unsightly, high, tight fence formerly enclosing it, and the dense growth of underbrush and weeds has been removed and a few ornamental trees set out. It now bears the appearance of a quiet country graveyard, a great improvement over the old.

ADOPTION OF NON-RESTRAINT.

One of the most important steps ever taken in the management of this institution was the total abolishment of all mechanical restraint. From the time the state institutions were placed under the control of the State Board of Supervision, restraint was gradually reduced. After becoming superintendent I continued this policy, and within the first year of my incumbency we reduced the number of crib beds

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from sixty to half that number, and other forms of restraint in proportion. After much anxious thought, and due consultation with your Board, I decided to remove all forms of restraint. This I did, with your advice, and with instructions to secure all the extra help required. Some of the employés who had been here for years were much opposed to the plan, considering it entirely impractical. However, on the first of August last I abolished all mechanical restraint, removing from the wards every crib, muff, belt, camisole, anklet and other form of restraining apparatus. We adopted the system under certain disadvantages, as we have but six very large wards on each side, and have no short transverse wards possessed by most other hospitals of this character, in which the most disturbed patients could be placed by themselves.

The method I adopted here was to hire an additional attendant in each of the wards where restraint was practiced; and, vacating the dormitory in the wing of the back wards, I placed the most disturbed — six, eight or more — patients of each ward in these rooms with two attendants, who devote their whole time to these few patients, quieting them, keeping them employed (a number of our worst female patients now sew some), reading to them, etc. Newspapers, books, etc., are also placed on the center table for their use. The removal of the worst patients from the main corridor left the remaining patients quiet and orderly.

The result has exceeded my anticipations, and not one case of restraint has occurred since this system was adopted. Those employés who opposed the plan are now among its warmest advocates, and wonder why they opposed it. I think we more than save the wages of the extra attendants in clothing, so much of which was formerly destroyed. The repairing on the wards is now infinitesimal compared with what it formerly was.

No one unacquainted with hospital work can appreciate the many anxious moments the question of non-restraint of

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the insane cost me; neither can they fully understand the satisfaction felt at the complete success of what was so radical a change. The people of Wisconsin owe a deep debt of gratitude to the State Board of Supervision for the adoption of this system, for without your sanction and encouragement it could never have been successful.

I wish to also call your attention to the fact that the tall, tight board fences at each end of the building, enclosing what were known as the airing courts (denominated "bull pens" by many of the patients), were torn down this spring, as they were very unsightly, and were convenient receptacles for any patients that might prove a little troublesome to attendants in the groves. Beautiful lawns now occupy their places at the ends of the building, and the disturbed patients formerly turned into them go to the groves.

To show how much has been done during the two years past for the benefit of the hospital and its inmates, permit me to summarize the improvements made, as detailed above.

The heating flues so long clogged were well cleaned out and new ventilating ones opened in the wards.

New and larger steam mains replace the old, which were too small.

All steam pipes have been covered with asbestos covering to prevent loss of heat by radiation.

Ventilators and openings placed above to give increased area for egress of vitiated air, and to establish a current.

Basement has been ceiled throughout with corrugated iron.

A sufficient number of fresh air ducts placed in basement to supply abundance of fresh air, where there was none before.

The exterior of the building has been repointed and repenciled.

The large water tower has been built, relieving the center walls of the great weight of the four water tanks in the attic.

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The front portico has been built, supporting the immense iron balcony above with iron columns, thus relieving the front wall of this great weight.

All the wards have been thoroughly painted.

A new floor has been laid in the main hall in the center.

A line of hydrants put in for better protection from fire.

New locks were put on all the doors of male wards, thus preventing elopements from wards.

Night watchers have been supplied with registering clocks, showing whether all parts of the building are visited every hour or not.

The efficiency of the ventilating stacks has been increased by putting in small steam coils.

New sidewalks have been laid.

The laundry dry house has been entirely rebuilt.

The morgue has been remodeled and painted.

The cemetery has been greatly improved by building a new fence, removing brush, etc.

The high fences about the airing courts have been torn down at each end of the building.

All crib beds and every form of restraining apparatus has been removed from the wards.

Besides these there were minor improvements, for the mention of which space cannot be spared.

I have thus particularly called attention to these things that those reading this report, and more especially the friends of patients, may know that, notwithstanding harsh, unjust and untruthful statements made about this institution, in common with all institutions of like character, we are still up with the times in the care and treatment of the unfortunates entrusted to our care.

It is to the lasting credit of the State Board of Supervision that all these improvements have been made without extra appropriation, except for the building of the water tower.

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WATER SUPPLY.

The water for the institution is taken from Lake Mendota, a pipe running out about one-third of a mile. Though we have had no illness directly tracable to impurities in the water, yet its quality is not what it should be. Unfortunately the main sewer for the institution empties into the lake at that part of the shore nearest the inlet to the supply pipe. It is also very noticeable that the vegetation in the lake is becoming excessively rank on the shore from which our supply comes. * * *

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In the fall of 1884 we were honored by a short visit from Dr. D. Hack Tuke, the eminent alienist of England, whose family for several generations past has been so interested in the care of the insane. He expressed himself as well pleased with our institution, hoping, however, that we could do away with the crib beds and all restraint, which has since been done. Thanks are due him for bound "Index to Journal of Mental Science" (of which he is editor), and also for a copy of his book "The Insane in United States and Canada," as well as for a sample pair of canvass shoes and clothing buckle such as are in use in European institutions.

Rev. John Wilkinson, of Dixon, Ill., will please accept our thanks for his instructive and entertaining lecture on General Grant delivered to our patients the evening of January 13th, 1886.

The weekly press of the state deserve our warmest thanks, as so many of the editors have contributed copies of their journals, which are distributed to the wards every Sunday morning, and enable many of our patients to hear the news from home, which privilege they deeply appreciate. These newspapers, with magazines and our library of over 2,500 volumes (to which we have added 150 new books during the year), furnish abundance of reading matter to our

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patients. A list of the newspapers donated is given among the tables.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this head I desire to call attention to a variety of subjects pertaining in a great degree to some of the many discouraging and disagreeable features of hospital life. No matter how conscientious and able a superintendent may be, no matter though the institution over which he presides is continually improving, and compares favorably with any, still he and the institution will be maligned to a degree almost unbearable to a sensitive person. These false reports about cruelty, neglect, stealing of patients' clothing, and the thousand other fabrications that many delight to circulate about institutions of this character, while they rankle and sometimes exasperate, still do not harm us nearly so much as they do prospective patients—patients who might get well if treated early, and who would be committed early if friends did not so often hear these reports. An incalculable amount of harm is thus done, and hundreds of citizens become hopelessly demented and a charge upon the state through these unjust, untruthful reports, circulated usually through ignorance and sometimes through malice.

Though prolonging this report beyond its intended limits, yet I am tempted to make extracts from an editorial written by Dr. C. H. Hughes, the eminent alienist, editor of the *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*. He says:

"The State Lunacy Commissioners of Pennsylvania lately brought to light the case of an insane woman who, for many years, had been kept in a state of filthy captivity by relatives. An old farmer * * * had an insane daughter caged in an outhouse, where she had been for the past ten years, and where they found her lying neglected, exposed and in a condition of uncleanness too horrible to describe. * * * They (commissioners) asked him if the report that he had an insane daughter imprisoned upon the farm was correct. He said it was, and after Dr. Morton told him the object of their visit and asked him why he had not

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sent her to the asylum, he replied that he could not afford to pay her board, and, besides, he always thought that crazy people were not treated well in insane asylums. * * * The usual filthy litter of straw for a bed was there, and the usual abandoned, frightened, neglected and pitiable victim of ignorance and prejudice in regard to asylum care of the insane was there. * * * The same individual and community indifference and inhumanity toward this unfortunate woman which complacently permits and sanctions such shameful neglect of the plainest duty towards such helpless afflicted, would probably strain at a gnat while swallowing a camel to detect and reprove anything but the most perfect cleanliness and the utmost freedom for the insane in the state and private asylums, seeing with Argus eyes and hearing with audiphone ears every semblance or report of short-coming in those who have the custody of hundreds of these unfortunates, who are, in so many instances, so hard to properly care for, accepting the delusive, perverted statements of unrecovered patients and the malicious accounts of delinquent and discharged employés as gospel truth.

We are on the outside of a hospital for the insane now, but in times gone by we familiarized ourselves with the practical working and management of such institutions from within, and know how severe is the strain, how great the care and how difficult the labors of hospital superintendents, and know that no men have a harder task, and no men more conscientiously perform it as a rule. To govern a state is nothing to successfully managing a lunatic asylum. * * * One needs but to visit and dispassionately study the conduct of the average asylum, not conducted by political influence or used for political purposes, to realize and confess how near the golden rule is carried out in these institutions, despite the popular prejudice against them and the lower standard of humanity prevailing toward the insane in the minds of many of the people of the great wide world outside. * * * One of the crimes of the age, perpetrated in the sacred name of freedom, is the keeping away from proper custody, care and hospital treatment, in the curable stage of their malady, large numbers of the insane, some of them but slightly so apparently, who might be saved, but are doomed by misdirected sympathy and unjust suspicion of the medical profession in its dealing with these victims of disease—a profession that first struck the shackles from the lunatic and recognized him as a friend and afflicted brother needing medical aid and kindly care, when the world and the church called him fiend and devil, shunned him as a monster, and put him behind prison bars. * * * The right to a rational chance for recovery, at the hands of those who are well in mind, is one of the rights which appertain to insanity, whether it be ra-

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tional enough to demand its rights or not. * * * Non-interference with harmless lunacy in its early, curable stage, in king or peasant, is unphilanthropic."

Let me cite a few instances of cruelty that have been brought to our attention here since the last report. Of those dying, *eight* died within the first week after admission. One man was brought during very cold weather, bound hand and foot, and was carried into the house *unconscious*, the sheriff's attention being called to the fact that the patient was dying. Restraints were removed (no patient, however bad, is admitted until all restraints are taken off), and he was placed in bed and everything done to revive him, without effect, as he died that same afternoon.

B. E. was admitted November 5th, 1884. "This patient was brought to the hospital *sixty miles*, strapped on her back in a lumber wagon (it rained most of the day). Knees, legs and back much bruised; red welts all over body; neck looks as if she had been choked." Three days later was much quieter, but utterly exhausted; drank wine and egg-nogg, but died next morning.

E. S. was admitted February 23d, 1885. "This patient was brought here in open sleigh from her home, twenty miles away. She was strapped on her back so she could not move. Temperature was ten degrees below zero. Much exhausted; body and limbs literally covered with bruises; tongue hard and brown; lips covered with sores." Next day much quieter, but completely exhausted. "Slept some during day and took nourishment freely; pulse 140 and weak. Toward evening became weaker, and died at 5:15 next morning."

M. F. was admitted November 10th, 1884. Was shockingly filthy. "Been tied to a staple in the floor at home since August last, because her friends feared she would be ill-treated if brought to the hospital!"

Above are extracts from our records. Comment is unnecessary.

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Another discouraging feature, previously alluded to, is the non-committal of patients while the disease is acute and curable. In one month last year, during which a dozen patients were admitted, the average duration of disease for all admissions was over *ten years*.

I will not dwell further upon this subject, except to say that the hospital is open for visitors every afternoon except on Sundays and holidays, and all are invited to visit and inspect for themselves, and we feel confident that they will depart fully satisfied that the greater part of our patients have better food, better clothing, better beds, better hygiene and other surroundings, and better care in every way, than in their own homes.

CONCLUSION.

There have been no changes among the officers since the last report was made.

Before closing I wish to call your attention to the importance of having a larger number of this report bound in pamphlet form. Of the last report but three hundred were so bound, which number scarcely permitted of exchanging with other institutions.. It seems to me that if the report was circulated more within the state, by sending copies to the editors, so many of whom contribute their journals, to the county judges and other county officials, etc., much good might result in thus calling their attention to, and familiarizing them with, the institution.

In conclusion permit me to extend to you my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and consideration given me. With so much to perplex and worry, the unanimity with which you have supported and aided me has been deeply gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. BUCKMASTER,

Superintendent.

Mendota, September 30th, 1886.

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STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of population.

	1885.			1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining September 30, 1884....	289	248	537	.....	.....	.....
Remaining September 30, 1885....	.....	.....	.....	268	241	509
Admitted during the year.....	137	104	241	142	105	247
Whole number treated.....	426	352	778	410	346	756
Discharged recovered.....	45	31	76	49	25	74
Discharged improved.....	44	24	68	24	20	44
Discharged unimproved.....	47	35	82	42	28	70
Died.....	22	21	43	21	16	37
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whole number discharged.....	158	111	269	136	89	225
Remaining September 30, 1885....	268	241	509	.....	.....	.....
Remaining September 30, 1886....	.....	.....	.....	274	257	531
Daily average under treatment..	279	236	515	276	247	523

TABLE No. 2.

Admissions and discharges from beginning of hospital.

	1885.			1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,216	1,901	4,117	2,358	2,06	4,364
Discharged recovered.....	612	534	1,146	661	559	1,220
Discharged improved.....	518	422	940	542	442	984
Discharged unimproved.....	510	451	961	552	479	1,031
Died.....	306	251	557	327	267	594
Not insane.....	2	2	4	2	2	4

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 3.

Number at each age in the year 1885.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	3	.....	3	5	2	7
Between 15 and 20 years.....	8	8	16	9	9	18
Between 20 and 30 years.....	43	20	63	46	26	72
Between 30 and 40 years.....	30	35	65	24	29	53
Between 40 and 50 years.....	20	17	37	18	10	28
Between 50 and 60 years.....	17	14	31	10	14	24
Over 60 years.....	16	10	26	13	8	21
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	137	104	241	137	104	241

Number at each age in the year 1886.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	2	1	3	1	3	4
Between 15 and 20 years.....	.....	5	5	6	9	15
Between 20 and 30 years.....	37	25	62	43	29	72
Between 30 and 40 years.....	41	33	74	40	26	66
Between 40 and 50 years.....	28	18	46	23	19	42
Between 50 and 60 years.....	17	16	33	17	13	30
Over 60 years.....	17	7	24	8	3	11
Unknown.....	4	3	7
Not insane.....
Totals.....	142	105	247	142	105	247

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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.....	19	18	37	58	46	104
Between 15 and 20	118	110	228	195	174	369
Between 20 and 30	728	591	1,319	696	636	1,332
Between 30 and 40	529	528	1,057	490	484	974
Between 40 and 50	463	380	843	399	319	718
Between 50 and 60	279	226	505	219	173	392
Over 60 years	211	146	357	140	91	231
Unknown.....	9	5	14	159	81	240
Not insane	2	2	4	2	2	4
Total	2,358	2,006	4,364	2,358	2,006	4,364

TABLE No. 5.
Nativity of patients admitted.

NATIVITY.	1885.	1886.	From the beginning.	NATIVITY.	1885.	1886.	From the beginning.
Austria	3	9	Iowa.....	.....	1	7	
Bavaria		12	Kentucky .....	.....		13	
Belgium	1	2	Maine.....	1	1	63	
Bohemia	4	47	Massachusetts..	4	6	72	
Canada	5	6	Maryland .....	.....		4	
Cuba.....		101	Michigan	1	2	26	
Denmark	2	2	Missouri	1	1	5	
England	8	5	Minnesota	1	1	10	
France	1	1	New Hampshire	1	1	48	
Germany	25	32	New Jersey	1	.....	16	
Holland		656	New York	24	27	615	
Ireland	19	19	North Carolina .....	.....		3	
Isle of Man		433	Ohio	8	11	134	
Isle of Wight		2	Pennsylvania ..	12	9	142	
New Brunswick		1	Rhode Island .....	.....		5	
Norway	25	36	South Carolina .....	.....		5	
Nova Scotia		403	Tennessee .....	.....		3	
Poland		13	Vermont	3	1	85	
Sweden		9	Virginia	2	.....	16	
Switzerland	4	5	Wisconsin	69	53	651	
Scotland	3	2	On ocean	1	1	5	
Wales	2	48	United States ..	4	2	16	
Alabama	2	46	Unknown	3	4	126	
Connecticut	1	2	Italy	1	.....	3	
Illinois	2	54	Mississippi	1	.....	1	
Indiana	2	4	West Indies...	1	.....	1	
Nebraska		51	Total.....	241	247	4,364	
Newfoundland	1	1					

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 6.

Residence of patients admitted.

COUNTY.	1885.		1886.	
	Admitted.	Remaining	Admitted.	Remaining
Adams.....	3	4	2	3
Barron.....	5	6	6	11
Buffalo	3	14	6	16
Burnett.....	3	3	.....	2
Chippewa.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Columbia.....	12	11	12	10
Crawford.....	10	24	3	13
Dane.....	30	31	35	41
Dunn.....	2	16	6	19
Eau Claire.....	.....	19	.....	19
Grant.....	15	27	13	27
Green.....	15	15	9	18
Iowa.....	9	22	10	24
Jackson.....	4	16	5	13
Jefferson.....	.....	4	.....	2
Juneau.....	11	16	12	14
La Crosse.....	10	26	16	25
La Fayette.....	11	26	5	27
Minnesota.....	.....	1	.....	1
Monroe.....	7	13	13	21
Pepin.....	2	7	3	5
Pierce.....	6	18	7	17
Polk.....	3	13	4	12
Portage.....	.....	1	.....	1
Richland.....	6	19	5	16
Rock.....	15	12	21	16
St. Croix.....	8	19	7	19
Sauk.....	15	26	15	32
Trempealeau.....	5	18	4	20
Vernon.....	8	22	8	23
Walworth.....	6	12	9	15
Washburn.....	1	1	2
State at large.....	16	42	10	47
Dodge.....	1	1
Totals.....	241	509	247	531

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TABLE NO. 7.

Civil condition of those admitted.

CONDITION.	1885.			1886.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	77	38	115	72	29	101	1,209	599	1,808
Married.....	48	49	97	55	63	118	974	1,162	2,136
Widowed	9	15	24	13	18	26	98	206	304
Divorced	2	2	4	2	....	2	17	23	40
Unknown	1	....	1	....	....	....	60	16	76
Total.....	137	104	241	142	105	247	2,358	2,006	4,364

TABLE NO. 8.

Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted.

DURATION.	1885.			1886.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	51	27	78	62	32	94	729	527	1,256
Between 3 and 6 months.	9	8	17	12	14	26	234	240	474
Between 6 and 12 months.	16	13	29	18	13	31	255	262	517
Between 1 and 2 years...	7	13	20	7	3	10	241	208	449
Between 2 and 3 years...	8	7	15	5	3	8	147	123	270
Between 3 and 5 years...	9	11	20	11	20	31	161	163	324
Between 5 and 10 years..	6	9	15	5	9	14	145	181	326
Between 10 and 20 years.	13	10	23	5	7	12	104	114	218
Between 20 and 30 years.	1	....	1	3	1	4	29	22	51
Over 30 years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	9
Unknown.....	17	6	23	14	3	17	308	158	466
Not insane.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Total.....	137	104	241	142	105	247	2,358	2,006	4,364

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 9.

Recovered of those attacked at the several ages, from the beginning.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	58	46	104	6	8	14	10.34	17.39	13.46
Between 15 and 20 years.	195	174	369	69	66	135	35.38	37.93	36.59
Between 20 and 30 years.	696	636	1332	211	210	421	30.32	33.01	31.61
Between 30 and 40 years.	490	484	974	148	119	267	30.20	24.58	27.41
Between 40 and 50 years.	399	319	718	113	81	194	28.32	25.39	27.02
Between 50 and 60 years.	219	173	392	65	44	109	29.68	25.43	27.81
Over 60 years.....	140	91	231	41	26	67	29.28	28.57	29.00
Unknown.....	159	81	240	8	5	13	5.03	6.17	5.42
Not insane.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2358	2006	4364	661	559	1220	28.03	27.85	27.95

TABLE NO. 10.

Recovered after various durations of disease before treatment from the beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than three months..	729	527	1256	332	253	585	45.54	48.01	46.59
Between 3 and 6 months.	234	240	474	91	93	184	38.93	38.75	38.81
Between 6 and 12 months	255	262	517	64	77	141	25.10	29.38	27.27
Between 1 and 2 years...	241	208	449	40	44	84	16.59	21.15	18.71
Between 2 and 3 years...	147	123	270	23	15	38	15.64	12.19	14.07
Between 3 and 5 years...	161	163	324	20	25	45	12.42	15.33	13.88
Between 5 and 10 years...	145	181	326	14	12	26	9.65	6.63	7.97
Between 10 and 20 years.	104	114	218	7	6	13	6.73	5.26	5.96
Between 20 and 30 years.	29	22	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	308	158	466	70	34	104	22.72	21.51	22.32
Not insane.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2358	2006	4364	661	559	1220	28.03	27.86	27.95

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of treatment of those recovered, from the beginning.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	204	101	305
Between 3 and 6 months.....	199	184	383
Between 6 and 12 months.....	156	168	324
Between 1 and 2 years.....	78	73	151
Between 2 and 3 years.....	13	23	36
Between 3 and 5 years.....	8	8	16
Between 5 and 10 years.....	3	2	5
Total	661	559	1,220
Average duration of treatment, months.....	7.6	9.0	8.3

TABLE No. 12.

Whole duration of disease of those recovered, from the beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	69	19	88
Between 3 and 6 months.....	118	94	212
Between 6 and 12 months.....	188	176	364
Between 1 and 2 years.....	126	134	260
Between 2 and 3 years.....	34	36	70
Between 3 and 5 years.....	34	35	69
Between 5 and 10 years.....	20	25	45
Between 10 and 20 years.....	5	4	9
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	2	3
Unknown	66	34	100
Total	661	559	1,220
Average duration of disease, months	17.3	20.3	18.7

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 13.

Number of deaths from the beginning, and the causes.

CAUSES.	1885.			1886.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.
			Total.			Total.			Total.
Bony tumor of brain								1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1		1	3	1	4	18	7	25
Cerebral hemorrhage								5	5
Chlorosis							2	1	3
Chronic diarrhoea							2		2
Cystitis							1		1
Cyanche maligna					1	1	2	2	4
Cancer						2	1	1	2
Chronic pleurisy					2	2	5	5	10
Dysentery						2	2		2
Dropsey							1		1
Embolism							39	61	100
Exhaustion from chronic mania	6	2	2	1	1	2	39	21	60
Exhaustion from acute mania	3	3	9	3		3	39		
Exhaustion from melancholia				1	1	2	12	17	29
Exhaustion, senile	1	1	2		1	1	2	2	4
Epilepsy	2	2	4	2	1	3	24	14	38
Erysipelas		2	2					2	2
Fracture of skull							1		1
Gastritis							2	2	4
Gastro-enteritis							1	1	1
Gangrene of lung		2	1	3	2		48	4	52
General paresis						2			
Hepatitis, acute						1	1	2	5
Inanition						1		5	7
Intemperance							1		1
Locomotor ataxia					1		1	1	1
Marasmus	3	3	6		2	2	38	30	68
Meningitis, acute								2	2
Nephritis, acute								1	1
Organic disease of brain	2	2	4	4	1	5	16	7	23
Osteo-sarcoma of scapula	1	2	3	3	2	5	22	44	66
Phthisis pulmonalis								1	1
Puerperal mania								2	2
Purpura hemorrhagica							3		3
Phlegmonous erysipelas	1		1						
Pneumonia			1	1			7	8	15
Peritonitis					1		5	1	6
Pluritic abscess					1		1		1
Stomach, perforating ulcer of	1		1					1	1
Stomach, cancer of		1	1					9	6
Suicide		1	1				4	1	5
Septicaemia		1	1		1	1		3	6
Typhoid fever					1	1	9	6	9
Valvular disease of heart	1		1						
Total	22	21	43	21	16	37	327	267	594

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 14.

Age at Death.

AGES.	1885.			1886.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....			..			..			1 1
Between 15 and 20 years.....			2 2			2 2			5 16
Between 20 and 30 years.....	4 5	4 2	8 7	4 6	3 2	7 8	61 67	55 49	116 116
Between 30 and 40 years.....	3 3	3 3	6 6	6 6	5 5	11 11	69 69	65 40	134 91
Between 40 and 50 years.....	4 4	7 2	11 6	2 1	2 3	3 4	51 29	40 22	69 51
Between 50 and 60 years.....	2 2	3 3	5 5						69 30 69
Between 60 and 70 years.....									22 51
Over 70 years.....									51
Total.....	22	21	48	21	16	37	327	267	594

TABLE No. 15.

Ratio of death for fifteen years.

YEAR.	RESIDENT DAILY AV.			NUMBER DIED.			PER CENT. DIED.		
	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1872.....	177	188	365	11	14	25	6.20	7.44	6.85
1873.....	161	168	329	9	13	22	5.59	7.73	6.68
1874.....	166	171	337	12	12	24	7.22	7.01	7.12
1875.....	186	178	364	9	11	20	4.83	6.18	5.76
1876.....	175	159	334	10	10	20	5.71	6.28	5.98
1877.....	186	184	370	17	11	28	9.14	5.98	7.52
1878.....	192	187	379	18	12	30	9.37	6.36	7.92
1879.....	210	214	424	9	7	16	4.28	3.28	3.77
1880.....	273	277	550	19	16	35	6.95	5.77	6.37
1881.....	285	281	566	19	14	33	6.66	4.98	5.83
1882.....	240	229	469	12	16	28	5.00	7.00	6.00
1883.....	251	225	476	18	8	26	7.17	3.55	5.46
1884.....	271	239	510	18	12	30	6.64	5.02	5.88
1885.....	278	236	514	22	21	43	7.91	8.89	8.36
1886.....	276	247	523	21	16	37	7.62	6.47	7.07
General average, '72-'86.....	222	212	434	15	12	27	6.71	5.66	6.22

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 16.

Attributed cause of insanity in 2,196 cases—1876 to 1886 inclusive.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1885.			1886.			In 2,196 cases		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bright's disease.....							1	..	1
Childbirth	9	9	18	9	9	18	77	77	77
Change of life.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	23	23	23
Chorea.....							1	2	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....							3	..	3
Cerebral softening.....							1	..	1
Cerebral congestion.....							1	..	1
Cerebral anæmia.....							1	..	1
Diphtheria							2	7	9
Debility.....	3	4	7	1	2	3	21	36	57
Domestic trouble.....	2	1	3				8	4	12
Disappointment.....	12	6	18	13	4	17	63	24	87
Epilepsy.....							1	2	3
Fever.....							1	..	1
Fever, typhoid.....	1		1		2	2	4	14	18
Fright.....		1	1	2	1	3	13	26	39
Grief.....	23	23	45	27	28	55	270	256	526
Heredity.....	2	2	4		1	1		9	9
Heredity with childbirth.....								1	1
Heredity with miscarriage.....								1	1
Heredity with injury of head.....	1		1				7	1	8
Heredity with typhoid fever.....							1	..	1
Heredity with change of life.....								3	3
Heredity with domestic trouble.....	1		1		1	1	2	2	4
Heredity with old age.....							1	..	1
Heredity with poverty.....								2	2
Heredity with uterine disease.....							12	3	15
Heredity with intemperance	3		3		1	1	2	1	3
Heredity with epilepsy.....	1		1				2	1	3
Heredity with grief.....								2	2
Heart, disease of.....							1	..	1
Intemperance.....	10	1	11	9		9	84	5	89
Injury of head.....	11		11	6	1	7	48	11	59
Idiocy.....	1		1				6	2	8
Infantile cerebral disease.....							2	..	2
Locomotor ataxia.....								1	1
Malaria.....								1	1
Masturbation.....	5		5	5		5	56	2	58
Menstrual derangement.....								12	12
Meningitis.....							5	2	7
Old age.....	4	3	7	2		2	16	10	26
Overwork.....	2	2	4	3	3	6	16	14	30
Opium habit.....	1		1				1	..	1
Privation							3	2	5

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 16.

Attributed cause of insanity in 2,196 cases — 1876 to 1896 inclusive — con.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1885.			1886.			In 2,196 cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protracted lactation.....									
Pecuniary embarrassment.....	2	2	4	8	1	9	34	7	41
Prostration, nervous.....									
Religious excitement.....	1	1	2	1		1	19	16	35
Rheumatism.....									
Sexual excess.....							3	2	5
Seduction.....		1	1						
Struck by lightning.....							1		1
Sunstruck.....	2	2	6	1	7	27	3	30	
Syphilis.....							2	3	5
Tuberculosis.....	2	1	3				4	1	5
Uterine disease.....								12	12
Unknown.....	48	45	93	56	47	103	477	341	818
Worry and anxiety.....	1	1	2	3	2	5	7	8	15
Not insane.....							2	2	4
Total.....	187	104	241	142	105	247	1231	965	2196

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 17.

Form of insanity in 2196 cases — 1876 to 1886 inclusive.

FORM OF INSANITY.	1885.			1886.			In 2196 cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia, acute .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	4	5
Dementia, chronic	2	3	5	2	2	4	113	57	170
Dementia, senile	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	15	11	26
Dipsomania	4	1	5	3	.....	3	21	.....	23
General paresis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Hysteria .....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	22	22
Idiocy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Mania, acute	41	18	59	47	26	73	334	194	528
Mania, subacute	3	9	12	6	4	10	57	41	98
Mania, chronic	22	17	39	21	28	49	193	177	370
Mania, epileptic	15	6	21	14	4	18	58	21	79
Mania, puerperal .....	.....	5	5	.....	8	8	.....	52	52
Mania, recurrent .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	21	21	42
Melancholia, acute	28	17	45	39	20	59	323	243	566
Melancholia, subacute	5	6	11	3	1	4	15	17	32
Melancholia, chronic	12	14	26	5	8	13	53	81	134
Melancholia, recurrent .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24
Mysophobia .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stuporous insanity .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Not insane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Total	187	104	241	142	105	247	1231	965	2,196

TABLE No. 18.

Statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1886 (Hospital year ending September 30 each year).

WHOLE NUMBER.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Totals
Males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	109	82	81	92	115	73	82	99	61	90	103	125	109	96	130	139	137	142	2,358
Females admitted ..	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	97	70	78	82	83	58	111	90	75	73	84	100	104	105	2,006
Whole No. admitted ..	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	164	166	212	143	160	181	144	148	214	215	184	169	214	239	241	247	4,364
Whole No. treated ..	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	522	524	521	585	457	507	557	498	580	607	723	770	656	677	708	778	756	....
Males discharged ..	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	76	98	62	76	54	84	159	100	125	94	158	136	2,084	
Females discharged ..	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	66	62	101	54	61	46	53	124	93	83	77	111	89	1,749
Whole No. disch'ged ..	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	110	132	199	116	137	100	137	283	193	208	171	269	225	3,873
Males recovered ..	13	12	19	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	16	19	21	14	21	23	28	33	48	31	45	49	661
Females recovered ..	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	15	24	21	16	19	82	16	23	27	31	25	559
Whole No. recovered ..	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	32	34	45	35	37	42	60	49	71	58	76	74	1,220
Males died	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	11	10	17	18	9	19	19	12	18	18	22	21	327	
Females died	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	10	11	12	7	16	14	16	8	12	21	16	267
Whole No. died	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	20	20	28	30	16	35	33	28	26	30	43	37	594
Whole No. improved ..	1	8	8	16	21	25	20	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	53	40	21	36	36	47	65	59	47	54	68	44	984
Whole No. unimpr'd ..	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	27	105	21	36	11	13	125	56	63	29	82	70	1,031
Whole No. remaining at end of year	41	103	131	183	170	177	180	185	246	364	360	355	378	314	347	375	355	382	393	507	586	487	463	469	537	509	531	....
Not insane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	4	....
Daily av. each year	...	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	364	384	370	379	425	550	566	469	476	510	514	528	....

TABLE No. 19 FOR 1885.

	ADMITTED DURING 1885.			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.									Per cent. on admissions for this year.	
	Number of Previous Attacks.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Unknown (not in this hospital.)	
One previous attack.....	17	17	34	6	5	11	1	1	2	3	1	1	19	14.10
Two previous attacks	7	3	10	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	4.14
Three previous attacks	5	3	8	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8.31
Four previous attacks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five previous attacks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six or more previous attacks.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.41
Totals	29	24	53	12	8	20	4	2	6	1	..	1	26	21.99

TABLE NO. 19, FOR 1886.

Number of Previous attacks.	ADMITTED DURING 1886			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.												Per cent. on admissions for this year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown (not in this hospital).			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
One previous attack.....	13	17	30	2	5	7	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	21	12.14		
Two previous attacks.....	8	2	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	4.04		
Three previous attacks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40
Four previous attacks.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five previous attacks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1.21		
Six or more previous attacks.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	29	17.81		
Total	23	21	44	6	5	11	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 20, FOR 1885.

DISCHARGED DURING 1885.				CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.											
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS.				Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown. (Not in this hospital)		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
One previous attack	14	10	24	4	3	7	1	1	2	.....	1	1	9	5	14
Two previous attacks	9	3	12	4	2	6	2	2	4	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Three previous attacks	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Four previous attacks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Many previous attacks	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Totals	27	15	42	9	5	14	4	1	5	1	1	2	13	8	21

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 20, FOR 1886.

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS.	DISCHARGED DURING 1886.			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.											
				Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown. (Not in this Hosp'1.)		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
One previous attack.....	16	14	30	4	3	7	1	2	3	1	1	2	10	8	18
Two previous attacks.....	7	7	14	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	1	3
Three previous attacks	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four previous attacks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Many previous attacks .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total	25	16	41	5	3	8	3	2	5	1	1	2	16	10	26

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 21.

Occupation of patients admitted.

	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
Artist.....	1		Merchant.....	5	3
Baker	1		Milliner.....	1	
Book agent		1	Miller.....	1	
Bootblack ,	1		Miner.....	1	2
Butcher.....		1	Music teacher.....		1
Cabinet maker.....	1		None	6	3
Capitalist		1	Painter	1	1
Carpenter.....	3		Peddler.....	1	
Clerk.....	1		Physician		2
Cook.....			Riverman.....	1	
Domestic	11	13	Saloon keeper.....	2	
Dress maker.....	3	1	School boy.....	2	1
Engineer.....			School girl.....		1
Farmer.....	47	60	Seamstress.....	3	
Fisherman.....	1		Shoemaker	1	1
Governess.....	1		Speculator.....	1	
Harnessmaker.....	2	1	Stonemason	2	
Housewife.....	83	86	Tailor.....		1
Insurance agent.....			Teacher.....	1	3
Lawyer.....			Teamster	1	
Laborer.....	45	46	Tinsmith.....		1
Liveryman.....	1	1	Traveling salesman		1
Lumberman	1	1	Unknown.....	1	1
Machinist.....	3	1	Vagrant	4	1
Mail carrier.....		1	Total	241	247

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 22.

Hereditary transmission in patients admitted during 1885 and 1886.

	1885.	1886.	Total.
Father insane	12	8	20
Mother insane	1	12	13
Father and mother insane	2	.....	2
Father, mother insane, two brothers idiotic .....	.....	1	1
Father and brother insane	1	.....	1
Father and brother epileptic	1	.....	1
Father and sister insane	1	.....	1
Father and aunt insane	1	1	2
Father and two paternal uncles insane	1	.....	1
Father, paternal uncle and paternal cousin insane .....	.....	1	1
Mother and brother insane .....	.....	1	1
Mother and sister insane	1	1	2
Mother and two uncles insane .....	.....	1	1
Mother insane and two brothers drunkards	1	.....	1
Mother, maternal uncle, aunt and cousin insane .....	.....	1	1
Mother, grandmother, aunt, uncle and cousin insane .....	.....	1	1
Brother insane	4	8	12
Two brothers insane .....	.....	2	2
Brother and sister insane	2	2	4
Brother and uncle insane	1	.....	1
Brother, sister and aunt insane	1	.....	1
Brother, sister and grandmother insane .....	.....	1	1
Sister insane	8	10	18
Sister and aunt insane .....	.....	2	2
Sister and uncle insane .....	.....	2	2
Sister, aunt and grandmother insane .....	.....	1	1
Sister and cousin insane .....	.....	1	1
Sister, uncle, aunt and grandmother insane	1	.....	1
Grandfather, uncle, brother, sister and cousin insane .....	.....	1	1
Grandfather, grandmother and cousin insane	1	.....	1
Grandfather and maternal aunt insane	1	.....	1
Grandfather and uncle insane	1	.....	1
Grandmother insane	8	2	10
Both grandmothers insane	1	1	2
Grandmother and two cousins insane .....	.....	1	1
Uncle insane	10	4	14
Uncle and aunt insane .....	.....	1	1
Uncle, aunt and cousin insane	1	.....	1
Two paternal uncles insane	1	.....	1
Maternal uncle and paternal aunt insane .....	.....	1	1
Aunt insane	4	3	7
Two aunts insane	1	.....	1
Cousin insane	6	1	7
Two cousins insane	2	.....	2
Total	76	72	148

Periodicals Received.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

Appleton Crescent.	Milton Telephone.
Appleton Volksfreund.	Mirror Gazette.
Badger State Banner.	Mosinee News.
Black Earth Advertiser.	Northern Wisconsin News.
Boscobel Dial.	Necedah Gazette.
Brandon Times.	Monroe Sentinel.
Buffalo County Journal.	Manitowoc Nordwesten.
Buffalo Republican.	Mezomanie Sickle.
Burlington Standard.	Minneapolis Boddstiken.
Beloit Outlook.	Milwaukee Columbia.
Chicago Ock Aya.	Milwaukee Herold.
Chicago Norden.	Milwaukee Seebote.
Chicago Skandinavian.	Milwaukee Volksfreund.
Chicago Verdunsgang.	Milwaukee Germania.
Delavan Times.	Minneapolis Volksblat.
Dodgeville Chronicle.	Neillsville Republican.
Evansville Review.	Oconomowoc Free Press.
Hudson True-Republican.	Pepin County Courier.
Janesville Gazette.	Pierce County Herald.
Lodi Valley News.	Prairie du Chien Courier.
Madison Tri-Weekly Journal.	Reedsburg Free Press.
Madison Staats-Zeitung.	Reedsburg Herald.
Mauston Star.	Ripon Commonwealth.
Banner and Volksfreund.	Rock County Recorder.
Mineral Point Tribune.	River Falls Journal.
Au.	University Press.
Adams County Press.	Watertown Weltburger.
Amerikanische Turnzeitung.	Watertown Republican,
Antigo Republican.	Waupaca County Bepublican.
Brodhead Independent.	Wonewoc Reporter.
Berlin Weekly Journal.	Nordwestlicker Courier.
Bayfield County Press.	Nord-Stern.
Barron County Shield.	Oregon Observer.
Baraboo Republic.	Oshkosh Morning News.
Budstikken.	Our Young Folks.
Bloomington Record.	Palmyra Enterprise.
Chetek Alert.	Portage County Gazette.
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Cadott Record.	Princeton Republic.
Clinton Herald.	Prairie du Chien Union.
Cambria News.	Republican Observer.
Central Wisconsin.	Racine Advocate.
Childhood Days.	Racine Jonrnal.
Crawford County Journal.	Richland Rustic.
Door County Advocate.	Racine Agriculturist.
Dodge County Pioneer.	Bandolph Radical.
Deutsch Amerikaner.	Sheboygan County News.
Deutsch Pioneer.	Slavie.
Darlington Republican.	State Gazette.
Eau Claire Democrat.	Superior Inter-Ocean.
Eau Claire News.	Superior Times.
Fau Claire Weekly Free Press.	Stevens Point Journal.
Enterprise.	Sauk County News.
Emigranten.	Sunday Advance.
Flroy Tribune.	Stoughton Hub.

State Hospital.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PRESS — Continued.

Freidenker.	Sparta Herald.
Forward.	Sun Prairie Countryman.
Folkebladet.	Sauk County Herald.
Folkets Avis.	Tomah Journal.
Florence Mining News.	Taylor County Star and News.
Fort Howard Review.	Tribune.
Grand Rapids Tribune.	Utley's Dollar Weekly.
Galesville Independent.	Union Grove Enterprise.
Grant County Herald.	Wisconsin Chief.
Hudson Star and Times.	Walworth County Independent.
Janesville Times.	Wausau Wochentheater.
Janesville Daily Chronicle.	Waupun Leader.
Kilbourn Gazette.	Weekly Expositor.
Kenosha Telegraph.	Wisconsin Botschafter.
Kinder Post.	Weekly Argus.
Landsmans.	Whitewater Register.
Lake Shore Times.	Western Farmer.
Lincoln County Advocate.	Waukesha County Democrat.
Montello Express.	Weekly Leader.
Manitowoc Post.	Weekly Home News.
Manitowoc Pilot.	Waukesha Freeman
Manitowoc County Chronicle.	Ripon Free Press.
Monroe Sun.	

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1885.

1884.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$52,919 18
1885.			
Jan. 1	From counties.....		41,175 56
Mch. 17	Appropriation, Chap. 71. Laws 1885.....		94,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing of patients during year.....		2,139 60
	Steward for sundries.....		2,532 95
July 9	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision.....	\$2,911 51	.....
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expenses this year	94,096 78	.....
	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.....	\$92,703 23	.....
	Balance in hands Treasurer of Institution.....	2,873 32	.....
	Balance in hands Stew'r'd of Institution.....	182 45	95,759 00
		\$192,767 29	\$192,767 29
Oct. 1	By balance available.....		\$95,759 00

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1886.

1885.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$95,759 00
1886.			
Jan. 1	From counties.....		41,964 16
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing patients during the year		2,503 92
	Steward for sundries during the year		3,170 44
Aug. 24	Transferred for expense Board of Supervision.....	\$2,911 51	.....
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expense this year	89,456 24	.....
	Balance appropriation in State Treasury.....	\$44,687 60	.....
	Balance in hands of Treasurer of Institut'n	6,181 66	.....
	Balance in hands of steward of Institution.....	210 51	51,029 77
		\$143,397 52	\$143,397 52
Oct. 1	Balance available.....		\$51,029 77

*State Hospital.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1884.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruc- tion	\$1,868 05	\$495 33	.....	\$2,363 38
Barn, farm and garden	15,361 74	1,903 31	.....	17,265 05
Clothing	1,430 21	5,344 64	.....	6,774 85
Discharged patients .....	.....	103 50	.....	103 50
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept..	380 91	1,202 75	.....	1,583 66
Engines and boilers	20,296 75	520 40	.....	20,817 15
Elopers .....	.....	47 41	.....	47 41
Freight and express .....	.....	33 60	.....	33 60
Fire apparatus	1,249 42	63 61	99 00	1,412 03
Furniture	16,004 64	345 53	.....	16,350 20
Fuel	9,965 00	10,656 86	578 50	21,200 36
Gas and other lights.....	2,564 60	3,024 73	.....	5,589 33
Hides and pelts .....	.....	.....	1,518 12	1,518 12
House furnishing	24,375 64	2,901 56	.....	27,277 20
Laundry	2,923 71	258 74	.....	3,182 45
Library	3,400 04	181 96	.....	3,582 00
Lumber	1,543 55	.....	.....	1,543 55
Machinery and tools	4,426 46	166 70	.....	4,593 16
Miscellaneous	1,044 15	280 97	.....	1,325 12
Officers' expenses .....	.....	95 00	.....	95 00
Printing, postage, station- ery and telegraph	194 80	475 27	.....	670 07
Repairs and renewals	1,381 07	2,368 27	224 22	3,973 56
Restraints	354 40	2 00	.....	356 40
Real estate, including buildings, etc	539,443 28	488 30	.....	539,931 58
Scraps .....	.....	.....	39 56	39 56
Special attendance .....	.....	.....	15 00	15 00
Subsistence	2,791 02	32,565 38	4,958 85	40,315 25
Surgical instruments and appliances	674 01	74 70	.....	748 71
Tobacco	26 10	388 43	.....	414 53
Wages and salaries .....	.....	30,237 36	.....	30,237 36
Indebtedness Sept. 30, 1884	.....	18 45	.....	18 45
Totals	\$651,699 55	\$94,244 79	\$7,433 25	\$753,377 59
Discounts .....	.....	148 01	.....	148 01
Net expenses .....	.....	.....	\$94,096 78	.....
				\$91,635 60

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,202 50	\$0 11		\$2,202 61		\$160 77
15,471 05	281 59	\$5,537 35	21,289 99	\$4,024 94	
1,569 50	171 49		1,740 99		5,083 86
					103 50
		148 01	148 01	148 01	
			404 18		1,179 48
20,311 25			20,311 25		.505 90
					47 41
		5 00	5 00		28 60
1,344 28			1,344 28		67 75
16,338 33			16,338 33		11 87
9,972 00	12 81		9,984 81		11,215 55
2,432 28	1 25		2,433 53		3,155 80
		1,518 12	1,518 12		
23,226 44	19 96	99 00	23,345 40		3,931 80
2,775 83			2,775 83		406 62
3,296 62	1 40		3,288 02		293 98
1,319 33		224 22	1,543 55		
4,487 70	35		4,488 05		105 11
1,163 17	13 80		1,176 97		148 15
					95 00
			241 97		428 10
241 22	75				
1,938 78	4 00	39 56	1,982 34		1,991 22
265 40			265 40		91 00
537,402 16		2,529 42	539,931 58		
		39 56	39 56		
		15 00	15 00		
2,235 20	223 83	1,518 12	3,977 15		36,338 10
684 94			684 94		63 77
26 20	53 67		79 87		334 66
	170 26	15 00	185 26		30,052 10
					18 45
\$649,098 36	\$2,532 95	\$10,110 68	\$661,741 99	\$4,172 95	\$95,808 55
					4,172 95
					\$91,635 60
					2,911 51
					\$94,547 11

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision..

REPORT OF THE

*State Hospital.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1835.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and Instruction	\$2,202 50	\$151 52	.....	\$2,354 03
Barn, Farm and Garden	15,471 05	1,261 11	.....	16,732 16
Clothing	1,569 50	4,531 86	.....	6,101 36
Discharged Patients .....	.....	162 00	.....	162 00
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and Medical Dep't.	404 18	883 63	.....	1,287 81
Engines and Boilers	20,311 25	413 35	.....	20,724 60
Elopers .....	.....	177 46	.....	177 46
Freight and Express .....	.....	34 59	.....	34 59
Fire Apparatus	1,344 28	.....	.....	1,344 28
Furniture	16,338 33	179 74	.....	16,518 07
Fuel	9,972 00	8,601 11	749 00	19,322 11
Gas and other Lights	2,432 28	329 88	.....	2,762 16
Hides and Pelts .....	.....	.....	1,252 64	1,252 64
House Furnishing	23,226 44	3,979 07	.....	27,205 51
Laundry	2,775 83	819 57	.....	3,595 40
Library	3,286 62	207 85	.....	3,494 47
Lumber	1,319 33	.....	.....	1,319 33
Machinery and Tools	4,487 70	209 51	.....	4,697 21
Miscellaneous	1,163 17	196 73	.....	1,359 90
Officers' Expenses .....	.....	84 45	.....	84 45
Printing, Postage, Stationery and Telegraph	241 22	633 20	.....	874 42
Repairs and Renewals	1,938 78	6,500 31	180 65	8,619 74
Resraints	265 40	31 57	.....	296 97
Real Estate, including buildings, etc.	537,402 16	.....	.....	537,402 16
Scraps .....	.....	.....	13 70	13 70
Subsistence	2,235 20	29,312 11	4,667 15	36,214 46
Surgical Instruments and Appliances	684 94	41 48	.....	726 42
Tobacco	26 20	331 65	.....	357 85
Wages and Salaries .....	.....	30,539 83	.....	30,539 83
Totals	\$649,098 36	\$89,613 58	\$6,863 14	\$745,575 08
Discounts .....	.....	157 34	.....	.....
Net Expenses .....	.....	\$89,456 24	.....	\$654,280 00
				\$91,295 08

Add amount assigned to this Institution and set apart by the Secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1886.

Inventory September 30, 1886.	Cash rec'd on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,176 14			\$2,176 14		\$177 88
14,888 84	\$942 10	\$5,416 15	21,247 09	\$4,514 93	
1,151 45	128 76	4 99	1,285 20		4,816 16
		157 34	157 34	157 34	162 00
281 24			281 24		1,006 57
20,081 35	45 00	205 00	20,331 35		393 25
		5 35	5 35		177 46
1,344 28			1,344 28		29 24
16,181 49			16,181 49		336 58
7,843 60			7,843 60		11,478 51
468 43	59 68		528 11		2,284 05
	1,252 64		1,252 64		
23,254 25	11 86		23,266 11		3,939 40
3,131 49			3,131 49		463 91
3,431 21			3,431 21		63 26
1,065 27	84 40	169 66	1,319 33		
4,516 92			4,516 92		180 29
1,231 82	21 95		1,253 77		106 13
					84 45
267 98	71		268 69		605 73
2,440 85		13 70	2,454 55		6,165 19
271 20			271 20		25 77
537,402 16			537,402 16		
			13 70		
1,783 28	342 73	1,258 64	3,884 65		32,829 81
655 33			655 33		71 09
15 50	68 90		84 40		273 45
	192 66		192 66		30,347 17
\$643,884 08	\$3,170 44	\$7,225 48	\$654,280 00	\$4,672 27	\$95,967 35
					\$4,672 27
					\$91,295 08
					\$2,911 51
					\$94,206 59

State for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

Farm and Garden Products.

ARTICLES.	For year ending Sept. 30, 1885.		For year ending Sept. 30, 1886.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	1,383 lbs	\$55 32	1,632 lbs	\$65 28
Apples.....	75 bu	7 50	176½ bu	93 40
Beef (dressed).....	6 hd. 2,862 lbs	186 04	.....	.....
Beef.....	2 hd. 2,215 lbs	85 49	7 hd. 8,220 lbs	286 40
Beans lima.....	1 bu	1 00	3½ bu	3 50
Beans, string.....	120 1½ bu	90 42	87 bu	65 25
Beets.....	801 2½ bu	200 44	254½ bu	100 68
Corn.....	2,565 bu	1,026 00	1,700 bu	680 00
Corn, green.....	240½ bu	120 06	102½ bu	51 25
Corn, seed.....	22 bu	33 00	20 bu	20 00
Corn stalks	75 tons	187 50	50 tons	125 00
Carrots.....	201½ bu	50 31	88 bu	43 90
Cucumbers.....	34 1½ bu	18 78	52 bu	26 00
Celery.....	1,620 heads	32 40	422 head	12 66
Cabbage.....	2,475 heads	74 25	1,921 head	57 63
Currants.....	15 qts	75	49 qts	2 45
Crab apples.....	1 bu	5	.....	.....
Calves	41 heads	328 00	52 heads	387 50
Cauliflower .....	.....	.....	340 heads	10 20
Fodder corn (sweet).....	15 tons	60 00	6 tons	24 00
Grapes.....	227 lbs	6 81	865 lbs	43 25
Greens.....	4½ bu	1 03	.....	.....
Gooseberries	9 qts	90	.....	.....
Hay.....	206 tons	1,236 00	175 tons	1,225 00
Horse Radish.....	5 bu	5 00	15½ bu	15 50
Lettuce.....	103 1½ bu	56 71	108 bu	54 00
Milk.....	191,762 lbs	1,917 62	185,996 lbs	1,859 96
Mangels.....	1,500 bu	225 00	2,000 lbs	300 00
Oats.....	2,400 bu	600 00	.....	.....
Onions.....	250 6½ bu	220 38	172 bu	106 00
Pigs.....	92 head	215 00	122 head	445 00
Plums.....	3 bu	3 00	.....	.....
Peas.....	73 3½ bu	73 94	62 bu	62 00
Potatoes.....	1,900 bu	447 00	1,148 5½ bu	594 15
Parsnips.....	482 ½ bu	144 75	70½ bu	29 78
Parsley.....	2 2½ bu	2 85	.....	.....
Pieplant.....	946 lbs	18 92	2,312 ¼ lbs	46 25
Peppers.....	4 bu	2 00	2½ bu	1 06
Pumpkins.....	10 loads	10 00	10 loads	10 00
Pork, dressed.....	60 hd 14,390 lbs	766 84	16,363 lbs	737 98
Posts, hardwood.....	.....	.....	713 lbs	35 65
Rutabagas	1,200 bu	240 00	250 bu	75 00
Radishes.....	8½ bu	75	4½ bu	4 50
Squash (summer).....	72 3½ bu	18 05	62 bu	15 50
Squash (Hubbard).....	3,000 lbs	30 00	3,000 lbs	30 00
Sage.....	75 lbs	9 00	.....	.....
Strawberries.....	1,804 qts	144 32	1,159 qts	92 72
Straw.....	60 tons	240 00	20 tons	100 00
Shepherd pups.....	10 head	14 00	.....	.....
Tomatoes.....	107½ bu	41 25	139 bu	69 50
Turnips, flat.....	180 bu	36 00	.....	.....
Veal, dressed, (3 head).....	332 lbs	26 44	.....	.....

State Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS — Continued.

	1885.		1886.
Veal (2 head)		225 lbs.	\$11 40
Wood,	124 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords.	\$578 50	
Wood, hard		135 cords.	675 00
Wood, soft		37 cords.	74 00
	\$9,884 77		\$8,768 30

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending September 30, 1885.	Year ending September 30, 1886.
Amusements	\$ 11	
Barn, farm and garden	281 59	\$942 10
Board and clothing patients	2,147 46	2,503 92
Clothing	171 49	128 76
Engine and boilers		45 00
Freight and Express	5 00	5 35
Fuel	12 81	
Gas and other lights	1 25	59 68
Hides and Pelts	1,518 12	1,252 64
House furnishing	19 96	11 86
Library	1 40	
Lumber		84 40
Machinery and tools	35	
Miscellaneous	13 80	21 95
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	75	71
Repairs and renewals	4 00	
Scraps	39 56	13 70
Special attendance	15 00	
Subsistence	223 83	342 73
Tobacco	53 67	68 90
Wages and salaries	170 26	192 66
Water tower	123 00	
Totals	\$4,803 41	\$5,674 36

In addition to the foregoing, there was received as taken from patients, for safe keeping, during the two years the sum of \$895.76; and there was refunded to patients upon discharge \$515.48. During the same period the relatives and friends of patients contributed for their use and pleasure, clothing and other property to the value of \$6,337.76.

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
AMUSEMENTS.				
Bow hair.....			1 bunch	\$ 25
Base balls.....			1	.50
Billiard cue tips.....	1 box	\$2 40	2 doz	.50
Billiard balls.....	1 set	11 50		
Billiard cloths.....			1	15 00
Ball clubs.....			2	.50
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		25		
Cards.....	10 doz	11 25	3 doz	3 25
Candles, wax.....	6 doz	90		
Checkers.....			5 sets	.85
Decorative fruit.....	1 doz	35		
Dominoes.....			3 sets	1 20
Expense of patients to fair.....				2 25
Evergreens.....			1 bbl	1 50
Entertainments.....			1	15 00
Flags.....	3 doz	1 18		
Freight and express.....		7 15		2 08
Fire works.....		41 07		28 69
Lime cones.....	1 doz	1 50	2 doz	2 50
Music for dances.....		35 00		27 00
Masquerade, sundries.....		8 36		24 04
Music books.....			4	3 50
Omnibus.....		5 00		
Piano.....		345 00		
Plays.....	4	60		
Repairs, sundries.....		15 06		5 00
Rice net.....	3 yds	66	3 yds	.75
Sheet music.....			6 sheets	2 50
Tarlatan.....	40 yds	5 70	40 yds	10 00
Violin strings.....			17	2 15
Violin keys.....			1 set	.35
Yarn.....	12 skeins	2 40	12 skeins	2 16
		\$495 33		\$151 52
BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.				
Balcony.....		\$488 30		

REPORT OF THE

State Hospital.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.	1885.	1886.
Axes	12 \$ 7 26	12 \$ 9 00
Axe handles	3 doz 6 28	2 doz 4 19
Baskets	21 7 05	30 6 53
Bull rings	4 96	.....
Bags	5 1 13	2 40
Barn brooms	3 1 39	.....
Burlaps .....	.....	30 1 63
Bolts .....	.....	36 1 66
Carting, boxing, etc.	2 05	1 23
Chain	21 lbs 2 10	.....
Crowbars	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 75	.....
Collars	2 6 50	2 7 50
Cultivators .....	.....	1 4 00
Cleavers	1 2 18	.....
Curry combs	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 3 00	.....
Chamois skin	1 50	.....
Condition powders	7 lbs 1 85	6 lbs 2 40
Calf	1 146 02	.....
Clevises .....	.....	9 54
Churn .....	.....	1 4 00
Corn-knives .....	.....	1 doz 3 75
Door stays .....	.....	1 " 1 50
Freight and express	131 14	48 23
Feed—bran	28 $\frac{5}{100}$ tons 210 42	24 $\frac{54}{100}$ tons 255 82
" hay	3 $\frac{7}{200}$ " 15 56	5 $\frac{62}{100}$ " 30 74
" grinding .....	.....	.....
" oil meal	2 tons. 42 00	.....
" shorts .....	.....	23,723 lbs 166 04
" boxes .....	.....	3 3 75
Forks	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 2 25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 13 65
Fly-nets	1 pair 5 75	.....
Feed-mills	1 28 00	.....
Hay-carrier	1 5 00	.....
Hay-knife .....	.....	1 1 25
Horses	2 375 00	.....
Horse-nails	30 lbs 5 70	.....
Horseshoes	244 " 9 80	.....
Horse-brushes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 9 95	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 90
Horse-rake .....	.....	1 21 00
Halters	5 2 50	.....
Hitching-rings	6 50	.....
Hoes .....	.....	12 3 25
Hauling grain	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days 8 25	.....
Harrows	2 45 00	.....
Hammers	3 2 29	.....
Horse medicines	2 25	1 40
Horse-blankets	1 pair 2 50	3 pairs 11 76
Housings	2 " 6 75	.....
Harness snaps and hooks	3 $\frac{2}{3}$ doz 2 20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 31
Harness	1 30 00	1 30 00
Halter ropes	3 31	.....
Insect powder	21 lbs 2 80	.....

Detailed List of Expenditures.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—Continued.	1885.		1886.	
Latches.....			6	63
Lumber.....			884 feet	12 87
Mattocks.....	½ doz	\$3 60		
Meat saw blades.....			2	85
Measures.....	½ doz	90		
Maul.....	1	85		
Mower.....			1	55 75
Nails.....	2 kegs	5 00	3 kegs	7 25
Neck-yoke.....	1	85		
Oil, linseed.....	5 gals	3 50	3 gals	2 15
Oil, castor.....	1 gal	1 50		
Oil, machine.....			7 gals	3 70
Pigs.....			1	15 00
Picks.....	½ doz	2 93		
Pick handles.....	1½ doz	1 65		
Plows.....	2	28 00	1	15 00
Picking berries.....	45 2-32 bu	22 53		
Posts.....	204	30 10	36	5 40
Paris green.....	20 lbs	4 70	10 lbs	2 50
Repairing, sundries.....		75 00		
Repairing harness.....		14 70		25 57
Repairing implements and tools.....		44 78		31 55
Repairing wagons, carriages and sleighs.....		81 30		60 08
Rope.....			57½ lbs	7 47
Rakes.....	2 3-12 doz	10 05	2 doz	8 70
Rum straps.....	3	1 20		
Registering stock.....				2 00
Salt.....	28 bbls	35 50	20 bbls	26 10
Salt, agricultural.....			1 ton	8 00
Shoeing horses.....		15 40		72 20
Surcingles.....	4	2 00		
Stovepipe.....	7½ lengths	1 55	14½ lbs	2 90
Sledge handles.....			1 doz	1 50
Snow shovels.....	12	1 80		
Shovels.....	1 1-12 doz	11 49	1½ doz	7 63
Seeds and plants.....		123 08		143 33
Staples.....	125 lbs	5 12		
Sprinklers.....	6	2 80		
Soap.....		1 46		
Scythes and scaths.....	3	3 25	1	1 65
Scythe stones.....	1 doz	75		
Saws.....	13	9 17		
Spades.....	1 doz	9 63		
Stone boat plank.....	3	4 12	35 feet	1 58
Stock medicine.....		75		1 00
Trace chains.....	4	1 00		
Toe calks.....	5 bu	55		
Twine.....	18 ½ lbs	3 65	150½ lbs	12 53
Thrashing oats.....	3½ days	65 00	1,010 bu	20 20
Treating sick stock.....		11 00		9 00
Tackle blocks.....	8	2 47	½ doz	85
Traps.....				

State Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — Continued.				
Wedges (iron).....	29 lbs	\$1 59		
Wire (fence).....	2,037 lbs	105 60	1,202 lbs	\$57 09
Whips	2	3 50	2	2 65
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$1,903 31		\$1,261 11
CLOTHING.		<hr/>		<hr/>
Buttons.....	101 8-12 gross	\$37 56	130 $\frac{15}{4}$ gross	\$46 42
Boots	25 pairs	60 95	100 pairs	219 90
Boots (rubber).....	6 pairs	22 80	6 pairs	22 80
Braid.....			1-12 doz	06
Cartage, boxing, etc		3 87		3 63
Canton flannel:.....	2,074 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	204 04	1,366 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	141 63
Cashmere.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	15 30	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	18 29
Collars (paper).....	5,200	56 00	4,000	40 37
Coats	48	111 39	21	37 53
Cellars, linen.....	11 doz	13 70	22 1-12 doz	25 77
Caps.....	7 7-12 doz	56 75	10 2-12 doz	57 90
Cambric	174 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	12 57	165 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	8 54
Corsets	1	1 00		
Coat and vest.....			1	4 00
Drawers	24 9-12 doz	151 94	22 8-12 doz	185 03
Drilling	522 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	43 14	245 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	17 05
Embroidery.....	4 yds	21		
Freight and express.....		73 65		60 93
Flannel	8 yds	3 30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	2 63
Fan	1	1 00		
Gingham	373 yds	33 97	504 yds	39 90
Gloves.....	4 doz	33 75	5 doz	32 46
Hats.....	31 doz	112 49	30 10-12 doz	94 83
Handkerchiefs	21 2-12 doz	22 85	42 11-12 doz	39 91
Hose, men's.....	83 doz	90 85	74 3-12 doz	84 35
Hose, ladies'	64 4-12 doz	112 50	90 doz	148 75
Hairpins.....			2 packs	44
Hoods	3 doz	19 50	5 doz	30 00
Jeans	791 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	196 78	484 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	122 77
Jumpers	6 doz	53 72	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	65 58
Knitting cotton.....	4 lbs	1 84	8 lbs	3 20
Linen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	60		
Mittens.....	18 1-3 doz	80 15	14 7-12 doz	64 71
Mitts	½ doz	5 70		
Overalls	10 doz	89 72	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	82 16
Overcoats.....	24	127 33	51	232 84
Prints	502 yds	44 23	479 yds	27 29
Pants.....			60 pairs	87 57
Pants and vests.....	24	59 22	2	6 58
Ruching			1 box	75
Suits	248	1,545 48	169	976 90
Suspenders	12 doz	37 42	17 1-12 doz	48 03

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
CLOTHING — con.				
Sheeting.....	3,091½ yds	\$158 29	4,073½ yds	\$197 77
Shirting.....	5,400½ yds	453 65	3,193½ yds	266 39
Shirts.....	6 doz	50 00	5 9-12 doz	41 00
Shoes.....	331 pairs	484 37	263 pairs	351 59
Shoe laces.....	30 gross	7 80	30 gross	7 20
Slippers.....	183 pairs	164 70	352 pairs	307 80
Shawls.....	8 10-12 doz	197 10	9-12 doz	37 50
Sacking.....			40½ yds	20 25
Safety pins.....			2 doz	10
Thread, cotton.....	166 doz	90 84	109 doz	59 95
Thread, linen.....	12 doz	9 60	11 doz	8 80
Thread, silk.....	3 spools	15	20 spools	50
Tape.....	20 8-12 doz	9 42	32 2-12 doz	10 50
Ties.....	12 1-12 doz	23 00	10 10-12 doz	10 18
Undershirts.....	26 1-12 doz	157 31	27 8-12 doz	158 60
Vests.....			29	20 44
Velvet.....			½ yds	38
Yarn.....	2 skeins	1 20	10 skeins	1 16
Yarn.....			5 balls	25
		\$5,344 64		\$4,531 86
DISCHARGED PATIENTS.....		\$103 50		\$162 00
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
Alcohol.....	29½ gal	\$69 97	24 gal	56 91
Brandy.....	8 gal	45 20		
Cartagé, boxing, etc.....		25		10
Drugs and medicines.....		620 37		427 03
Freight.....		11 61		14 32
Medicine trays.....			6	12 00
Wine.....	42 gal	145 90	16½ gal	32 25
Whisky.....	140½ gal	309 45	178 43-100 gal	341 02
		\$1,202 75		\$883 63
ENGINES & BOILERS.				
Brick.....			4,500	29 25
Boiler Compound.....	550 lbs	\$35 50		
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		65		15
Door plates.....	117 lbs	4 10		
Freight and express.....		14 15		22 49
Furnace plates and frames.....			766 lbs	22 98
Grate bars.....	1,750 lbs	61 25		
Oil ejector.....			1	25 00
Oil machine.....	335½ gal	151 56	468 gal	205 48
Packing	92 3-8 lbs	31 13	33½ lbs	9 38

State Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
ENGINES AND BOILERS —Continued.				
Repairing, sunds.....		\$202 18		\$75 72
Shovels.....	4 doz	7 15	1½ doz	15 80
Wheel barrows.....	6	10 00		
Water gauges.....	1 doz	2 73		7 10
		\$520 40		\$413 35
ELOPERS		\$47 41		\$177 46
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.....		\$33 60		\$34 59
FUEL.				
Coal — hard	81800 tons	\$69 20	16150 tons	\$122 78
Coal — soft.....	2,689327 tons	10,587 66	1,973200 tons	8,478 33
		\$10,656 86		\$8,601 11
FURNITURE.				
Bureau	1	\$14 00		
Bedstead			1	\$6 00
Brass nails.....	15,000	11 25		
Bedroom sets	2	109 48		
Chairs	24	8 07	42	63 17
Chair arms.....	24 pair	18 00		
Freight and express.....		16 82		8 38
Perforated seats.....	95839 feet	163 03	144	95 59
Repairs, sunds		2 41		6 60
Towel rack	1	2 50		
		\$345 56		\$179 74
FIRE APPARATUS.				
Freight and express.....		\$1 11		
Hose couplings.....	5 sets	15 00		
Hose	250 feet	47 50		
		\$63 61		
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		\$ 20		
Coal	503119 tons	2,490 12		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS —continued.				
Candles.....	224 pounds	\$3 22	10 pounds	2 25
Candles.....			18½ doz	6 75
Freight and Express.....		27 47		9 90
Gas Chimneys.....	5 doz	2 00		
Gas burners.....			15 doz	2 45
Lime.....	681 bush	126 42	345½ bush	73 69
	200	2 00	144	1 20
Lava tips.....			3 doz	3 00
Lantern globes.....	11 doz	12 20		
Lanterns.....	3 doz	23 50	1 doz	10 50
Matches.....			33½ gross	90 00
Oil-signal.....	45 gals	42 50	55 gals	52 25
Retort clamps.....		7 05		
Repairs, sundries.....		269 00		
Renewing retorts.....				40 65
Setting retorts.....				4 50
Torches.....	½ doz	4 80	½ doz	12 30
Tapers.....	21 pounds	12 60	16 pounds	5 30
Wicking.....	5½ pounds	1 65	25 pounds	
		\$3,024 73		\$329 88
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Augers.....	1	90		
Brushes, tooth.....			4 doz	3 50
Brushes, scrub.....	29 doz	54 35	9 doz	18 00
Brushes, blacking.....	5½ doz	11 95	6 doz	10 35
Brushes, hair.....	4½ doz	15 75	1 doz	3 00
Brushes, pan.....	1	45		
Brushes, wall.....			5	4 08
Borax.....	10 pounds	1 40		
Brooms.....	60 doz	118 25	66 doz	149 92
Brooms, whisk.....	3 doz	3 75	6 doz	8 25
Baskets.....	55	6 22		66
Binding.....			16½ gross	30 87
Blankets.....			217 pairs	616 82
Blankets, rubber.....	7½ doz	88 47	5 doz	65 38
Butter dishes.....	1 doz	4 32	3 doz	12 96
Bakers.....	14 doz	12 99	22 doz	23 49
Bath brick.....	11 boxes	7 70	3 boxes	2 90
Bowls.....	8 doz	6 79	21½ doz	21 16
Bowls, sugar.....			1 doz	3 00
Butter ladies.....	6	50		
Bees wax.....			1 pound	40
Butter mould.....	1	23		
Butters, individual.....	11 doz	2 70	17 doz	4 50
Bells.....	1	85		
Butcher knives.....			6	1 66
Beef tea steepers.....	2	10 00		
Burlaps.....			40 yds	2 00
Balances.....	1	58		

State Hospital.

		1885.	1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING—			
Continued.			
Box chisels	1	26	
Cartage, boxing, &c..		15 10	13 42
Crash.....	900 yds	88 50	1,454 yds
Clothes sacks			2
Cups, tin.....	22 doz	13 15	12 doz
Cups	45 doz	20 00	35 doz
Cups and saucers.....	36 2-12 doz	52 71	43 doz
Carpet tacks.....	7 doz	4 55	24½ doz
Combs.....	37 5-12 doz	30 31	38 doz
Chambers, tin.....	9 doz	54 00	9 doz
Chambers.....	28 6-12 doz	54 18	14 doz
Cuspidors.....	17 5-12 doz	41 44	13 8-12 doz
Cotton batting.....	59 lbs	6 78	200 lbs
Carvers			6 sets
Cork-screws	6	1 50	
Castors	9-12 doz	8 62	1½ doz
Coffee pot.....	1	50	
Cake stands.....	4	2 00	1
Coffee mills.....			90
Carpets.....	412 1-12 yds	292 37	287 1-24 yds
Carpet lining	4 yds	1 60	100 yds
Camphor gum	20 lbs	4 70	30 lbs
Clock			1
Castor bottles.....	7 doz	5 25	2½ doz
Corks.....	12 doz	1 65	
Can openers	12	1 25	
Curtains	362 yds	68 45	
Coal fixtures for stoves	1 set	6 00	
Corn poppers.....	2	60	
Cushions			2
Canvas	178½ yds	44 63	
Chamber set.....	1	6 50	
Carpet thread.....	1½ lbs	1 25	3 lbs
Cheese cloth.....	58½ lbs	2 62	120 yds
Curtain fixtures.....	12 doz	31 20	
Coal hod.....			1
Cabbage cutter.....			65
Carpet sweepers			1
Candle sticks			1 08
Dish pans.....			2
Dust pans.....	5½ doz	7 87	5 doz
Dusters, hemp	3 doz	7 50	
Dusters	22	12 50	28
Drip pans.....	130½ lbs	14 61	
Diet dishes.....	4 doz	16 80	5 doz
Dippers	6 10-12 doz	5 66	2 7-12 doz
Dinner bells			3
Ducking.....			62 yds
Essential oils.....	18 oz	7 18	
Egg beaters.....	3	2 45	
Freight and express.....			9 25
Fire Shovels	3	61 59	
		60	104 62
			25

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Faucets	11-12 doz	2 90	.....	.....
Fruit auger.....	1	1 10	.....	.....
Fruit jar rubbers.....	6 doz	60	3 doz	45
Fruit jars .....	.....	.....	10 doz	12 60
Goblets	16 9-12 doz	11 33	24 2-12 doz	16 30
Gas globes.....	.....	.....	1 9-12 doz	9 45
Griddles	1	85	.....	.....
Graters.....	6-12 doz	24	.....	.....
Indelible ink.....	.....	.....	1 quart	3 00
Indelible ink.....	4 lbs	42 00	2 lbs	21 00
Indelible ink.....	1 doz	2 10	1½ doz	3 00
Insect powder	1 doz	2 00	.....	.....
Insect powder	13 lbs	4 45	5 lbs	2 00
Knives	8 doz	7 60	.....	.....
Knives, bread .....	.....	.....	1 doz	2 50
Knives and forks .....	.....	.....	12 doz	11 45
Lemon squeezers.....	3	1 15	.....	.....
Lather brushes.....	3 doz	3 70	.....	.....
Ladles .....	.....	.....	½ doz	1 80
Linen .....	.....	.....	3 yds	1 20
Meat forks .....	.....	.....	¼ doz	1 20
Meat pans .....	.....	.....	1	6 00
Mattresses, wire.....	2	6 25	1	3 50
Mattresses, wool & felt	1	2 65	16	93 96
Mops	19 doz	23 42	18 doz	19 30
Mustard pots and b'ttl's	14	2 75	.....	.....
Mugs	1 doz	90	.....	.....
Meat chopper	1	17 50	.....	.....
Mosquito bar	1 piece	32	3 pieces	1 15
Marking cup	1	20	.....	.....
Mirrors	1	2 00	1 1-12 doz	19 75
Mats	7	11 50	.....	.....
Mallets	2	87	.....	.....
Mouse traps	½ doz	75	2 doz	1 44
Matting .....	.....	.....	36 yds	14 40
Needles	6,050	8 61	5,000	7 25
Napkins	12 doz	15 90	8 doz	13 00
Nut crackers	3	88	.....	.....
Oil, kerosene	78 gals	10 17	5 gals	1 50
Oil cloth	15 yds	6 75	25 yds	9 38
Oil cloths	8 pieces	22 80	7 pieces	18 60
Pins	40 packages	14 25	21 packages	7 50
Plates	45½ doz	31 73	44 10-12 doz	31 64
Plates, tin	11 doz	4 10	.....	.....
Pails	8 9-12 doz	26 66	7 7-12 doz	16 75
Pictures	5	20 00	.....	.....
Picture hooks and nails .....	.....	.....	3 doz	50
Picture wire	8 pieces	1 22	3 rolls	55
Paper, closet .....	.....	5 35	.....	1 90
Paper, manila .....	.....	.....	4 quires	1 00
Paper, manila	50 lbs	4 25	50 lbs	3 75

State Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING—				
Continued.				
Paraffine.....	218½ lbs	\$39 81	184 lbs	30 68
Platters.....	4	7 32		
Pitchers.....	16 doz	41 25	12½ doz	31 33
Pork barrels.....			9	15 75
Pans.....			3 doz	3 01
Pillows.....	53 lbs	20 20	66 lbs	24 56
Quilts.....			20 1-12 doz	258 63
R-pairs on tinware, etc		61 22		43 56
Razors.....	1½ doz	18 00	½ doz	4 38
Sal soda.....			586 lbs	9 54
Soap.....	4 boxes	15 43	32 boxes	125 93
shaving.....	17 doz	11 49	17 doz	13 75
toilet.....	59 doz	34 85	47 10-12 doz	26 16
stock.....			61 lbs	5 98
dishes.....	1 doz	1 14		
Sieves.....	3	77		
Stone ware.....	87 gal	14 80	184 gal	13 71
Stove Polish.....	1 doz	50	12 doz	2 50
Spoons, tea.....	39 gross	16 04	18 gross	5 85
table.....	24 doz	12 00	18 doz	9 00
basting.....	1 doz	1 10		
Sheeting.....	4, 182 yds	583 63	5481 yds	691 87
Shelf paper.....	37 quires	7 10	27 quires	7 25
Syrup cups.....	7 2-12 doz	12 15		
Steels.....	3	3 00		
Stoves.....	1	15 00	1	41 00
Stove pipe.....	5 lengths	1 00	9 lengths	2 55
Shoe blacking.....	24 doz	11 35	12 doz	5 80
Shears.....	1 doz	13 50	½ doz	8 93
Scoops.....	½ doz	38	½ doz	2 02
Saucers.....	5 doz	2 25	5 doz	2 00
Seine twine.....	4 skeins	60		
Skimmers.....			6	2 40
Salts, individual.....	29 doz	5 66		
Sauce pans.....			7	9 87
Scales.....	1 set	6 00		
Ticking.....	806½ yds	112 94	706½ yds	88 12
Thimbles.....	1 5-12 gross	3 05	5 gross	6 25
Tooth picks.....	4 boxes	30	61 boxes	3 70
Tubs.....	6	3 50		
Twine.....	18 lbs	5 88	43 lbs	7 23
Trays.....			36	8 25
Tumblers.....	24 doz	7 50	6 doz	2 00
Thread, cotton.....	52 doz	27 68	48 doz	26 23
Towels.....	2 6-12 doz	5 00	6 doz	14 75
Toweling.....	125 yds	16 75	209½ yds	31 54
Table linens.....	142½ yds	64 71	213½ yds	89 98
Tape.....			4 doz	1 80
Tea-kettles.....	1	90		
Tubing-rubber.....	21 ft	2 67		
Wash-bowls.....	6	2 75	6	2 25
Wash bowls & pitchers	1 doz	9 00	30	23 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Wash boards.....	1 doz	\$2 50	2 doz	5 00
Wash dishes.....	2 doz	4 25	1 doz	1 40
Wooden bowls.....	3	94	.....	.....
Water closet fixtures.....	½ doz	1 05	.....	.....
Water coolers.....	4	9 36	.....	.....
		<u>\$2,901 56</u>		<u>\$3,979 07</u>
LAUNDRY.				
Belting.....	61 feet	\$16 47	218 feet	38 51
Blowers.....	.....	.....	1	12 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....	.....	40	.....	45
Clothes pins.....	1 box	75	.....	.....
Clothes baskets.....	1½ doz	23 75	1 doz	25 00
Clothes lines.....	1 doz	4 25	.....	.....
Chloride of lime.....	10 lbs	1 00	.....	.....
Collars, iron.....	.....	.....	2	1 20
Couplings.....	.....	.....	1	5 60
Freight and express.....	.....	6 16	.....	28 62
Hangers.....	.....	.....	2	7 20
Indigo.....	3 lbs	1 35	7 lbs	4 65
Ironing machines.....	.....	.....	2	225 00
Pulleys.....	.....	.....	6	18 92
Repairs, sunds.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....
Soda, sal.....	283 lbs	5 91	.....	.....
Soda, caustic.....	3,977 $\frac{9}{15}$ lbs	149 20	4,834 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	175 88
Starch.....	798 lbs	34 04	937 lbs	42 68
Sove pipe.....	.....	.....	6 lengths	3 40
Sad irons.....	2 doz	12 96	.....	.....
Shafting.....	.....	.....	3½ feet	1 46
Tubing, rubber.....	.....	.....	40 feet	4 00
Washing machine.....	.....	.....	1	225 00
		<u>\$258 74</u>		<u>\$819 57</u>
LIBRARY.				
Books, medical.....	5	-15 10	1	4 80
Books miscellaneous ..	2	14 40	185	114 17
Binding.....	200 vols	59 93	.....	.....
Freight and express.....	.....	78	.....	1 18
Newspapers.....	4	35 00	.....	38 00
Subscriptions to periodicals .....	.....	56 75	.....	49 70
		<u>\$181 96</u>		<u>\$207 85</u>

State Hospital.

	1885.	1886.
MACHINERY AND TOOLS		
Augurs.....	.....	3 \$ 1 28
Braces.....	3 \$ 3 91	.....
Bits.....	26 7 20	.....
Belting.....	50 feet 12 38	62 feet 18 30
Cartage, boxing, etc.....	20	10
Cutter wheels.....	2 doz 3 24	.....
Chisels.....	1 set 5 00	.....
Chalk lines.....	1 $\frac{5}{12}$ doz 1 15	1 doz 70
Couplings.....	.....	1 5 25
Crucible.....	.....	1 60
Drills.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 2 34	.....
Draw knife.....	1 1 00	.....
Dies.....	2 2 50	.....
Dividers.....	2 pairs 55	.....
Freight and express.....	2 25	2 63
Files.....	10 doz 19 63	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 13 49
File handles.....	.....	1 " 30
Glass cutter.....	.....	1 60
Gauges.....	.....	2 1 35
Hammers.....	8 4 73	.....
Hatchet.....	1 81	1 1 50
Kalsomine brushes.....	2 6 00	21 28 88
Lace leather.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3 45	14 feet 3 92
Lace leather.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs 4 56	12 lbs 7 51
Mallets.....	2 40	3 38
Oilers.....	.....	1 set 6 00
Oilers.....	.....	2 doz 3 70
Oilstones.....	1 30	.....
Pipe cutter.....	1 3 00	.....
Paint brushes.....	31 8 20	60 59 18
Pliers.....	4 pairs 4 40	2 pairs 1 90
Planes.....	6 4 10	.....
Paint pots.....	.....	15 1 50
Paint strainers.....	.....	2 1 25
Repairs, sundries.....	.....	2 50
Saw-blades.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 2 60
Saw-sets.....	.....	1 75
Saws.....	1 1 00	2 1 75
Steel.....	298 lbs 31 75	10 lbs 90
Snips.....	1 pair 2 85	.....
Sand screens.....	1 3 00	.....
Squares.....	2 1 42	.....
Screw-drivers.....	2 28	13 2 10
Shafting.....	.....	30 feet 22 50
Sledge.....	.....	1 2 00
Shoer's knives.....	.....	1 31
Taps.....	12 4 50	.....
Trowel.....	1 75	.....
Tongs.....	1 15 30	.....
Vise.....	.....	1 10 00
Vise castings.....	25 lbs 1 75	.....
Wrenches.....	4 2 80	5 3 78
	\$166 70	\$209 51

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Ammunition.....		72		
Box straps.....	2	2 00		
Burial caskets.....	15	100 25	12	74 85
Cobbler's stock.....		32 00		43 84
Cologne.....	1 bottle	65	1 bottle	1 50
Coffin trimmings.....				5 35
Electric call bell.....			1	8 75
Freight and express.....		4 61		3 61
Hay, marsh.....	2 ⁶⁵⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	9 30	1 ⁷⁵⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	15 00
Horse keeping.....		4 50		
Ice pans for morgue.....	4	6 00		
Meals for driver.....			3	75
Machine needles.....	7 3-12 doz	1 00		
Oil, sewing machine.....	13 bottles	1 45	30 bottles	2 90
Pad-locks.....	9	6 10	1	94
Photographs.....		15 64		
Repairs, sunds.....		3 25		8 49
Spectacles.....	1 ¹ / ₂ doz	3 50	10 doz	25 00
Sal-ammoniac.....			5 lbs	1 25
Watchman's detector dials.....			3 boxes	4 50
Watchman's clocks.....	2	90 00		
		\$280 97		\$196 73
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.....		\$95 00		84 45
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.				
Address cards.....			1,000	\$8 00
Blank books.....	11	8 50	37	65 75
Blotters.....	1 doz	75	35 doz	2 60
Bill heads.....	5,000	11 85		
Cartage, boxing, &c.....		20		50
Cardboard.....	6 sheets	1 20	4 sheets	80
Envelopes.....	14,000	15 70	5,500	6 75
Erasers.....	1 9-12 doz	1 74		
Freight and express.....		4 20		9 30
Gold pen and holder.....		2 00		
Ink.....	15 qts	8 63	13 qts	6 85
Ink, scarlet and red.....	3 bottles	1 10	2 bottles	1 10
Ink stands.....			12	1 35
Letter heads.....	11,000	56 50	5,000	22 50
Lead pencils.....	11 doz	6 13	25 doz	6 35
Letter books.....	2	4 00	4	9 75
Letter boxes.....	1	1 00		
Memoranda books.....	4 ¹ / ₂ doz	8 10	3 doz	1 75
Mucilage.....	3 ¹ / ₂ qts	2 75	2 qts	1 75
Oil board.....			3 sheets	50

State Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TEL- EGRAPH—continued.				
Paper, note.....	15 reams	\$16 25	29 reams	26 60
Paper, printing.....			10 lbs	65
Paper, sundries.....		1 20	2½ reams	6 95
Pens.....	19 gross	10 20	13 gross	7 00
Pen holders.....	¼ doz	75	½ doz	50
Paper fasteners.....	5 boxes	1 80	3 boxes	1 00
Printing rules and reg- ulations.....			500	14 50
Printing postals.....	1,500	5 50	1,500	4 60
Printing ward reports.....	10,000	30 00	5,000	
Printing physician's re- ports	1,000	18 00		15 80
Printing requisitions..	1,000	9 50		
Printing laundry lists.....			12,000	25 00
Printing diet reports.....			8,000	25 00
Postal cards.....	1,500	15 00	1,500	15 00
Postage stamps, 1c.....	600	6 00	600	6 00
Postage stamps, 2c.....	2,800	56 00	3,100	62 00
Stamped envelopes, 2c.....	4,500	100 80	5,000	112 00
Rubber bands.....			17 gross	10 43
Receipts.....	2,000	5 20		
Repairs, sundries.....		25		
Scratch blocks.....	22 doz	9 99	28½ doz	14 59
Tags.....	700	1 05	1,000	2 50
Telegraph.....		25 53		19 70
Telephone		27 90		122 78
		\$475 27		\$633 20
REPAIRS & RENEWALS.				
Acid, muriatic.....			2½ lbs	40
Asphaltum			6 gals	6 25
Air cocks.....			1 doz	5 94
Basin plugs.....	4 doz	7 00		
Brick.....			54,312	333 58
Bolts	1,825	16 05	732	10 28
Basin cocks.....			2	2 50
Butts	12 pairs	85	3 doz	3 44
Borax	7 lbs	1 15		
Bib cocks.....	2 doz	44 80	3 doz	38 40
Bath tubs.....	1	15 50		
Brass tubes.....			½ lb	30
Brass, sheet			3 lbs	1 20
Bronze			12 oz	2 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		3 70		2 85
Cement.....	21 bbls	83 75	32 bbls	48 10
Charcoal.....	3 bush	1 05	11½ bush	3 95
Coal	2 tons	15 00	½ ton	4 00
Carpenter work.....				101 50
Chalk.....	1 doz	10	3 lbs	15
Castors	12 sets	1 00		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEW- ALS.—Continued.		
Door hangers.....	1 \$1 00	.....
Door bolts.....	6 60	9 2 43
Door latches.....	6 70	.....
Door springs.....	4 1 00	.....
Dry colors.....	3 lbs 70	544 lbs 12 66
Emery, flour.....	.....	10 lbs 1 50
Freight and express.....	.....	193 48
Fire doors.....	1 1 00	.....
Fire brick.....	500 25 00	.....
Fire clay.....	.....	3 bbls 12 00
Fittings, sundries.....	.....	34 43 36 35
Faucet valves.....	.....	100 5 00
Faucet springs.....	.....	117 7 80
Glass.....	27 boxes 88 05	23 boxes 68 27
Glass.....	103 lights 10 05	3 lights 3 00
Glue.....	5 lbs 1 10	90 lbs 24 30
Ground colors.....	9 lbs 2 44	228 lbs 41 33
Gaskets.....	.....	4 1 20
Gas fixtures.....	.....	23 44 70
Hinges.....	111 lbs 4 06	62 lbs 3 79
Hooks and staples.....	.....	6-12 doz 25
Hasps.....	12 1 20	.....
Hose.....	50 ft 9 00	80 ft 4 10
Iron.....	4,454½ lbs 148 28	3,029 lbs 99 87
Iron sash.....	612 lbs 46 60	.....
Japan.....	.....	31½ gal 37 20
Keys.....	6 1 40	.....
Lumber.....	27,347 ft 446 89	39,647 ft 1,070 94
Lime.....	100 bush 23 72	155 bush 33 23
Lime.....	2 bbls 1 52	5 bbls 5 00
Locks.....	121 82 65	109 143 50
Lath.....	42 bunches 5 46	95 bunches 10 70
Laborers.....	48½ days 53 73	.....
Mason, labor.....	70½ days 218 37	.....
Marble slabs.....	1 1 75	.....
Mixed paint.....	1 gal 1 25	33 gal 33 40
Nails.....	16 kegs 38 90	13 kegs 36 10
Nails, sundries.....	.....	13 lbs 1 57
Nuts.....	.....	56½ lbs 2 83
Oil, linseed.....	117 3-15 gal 70 40	419 8-15 gal 187 63
Packing.....	.....	16 doz 5 40
Putty.....	355 lbs 11 00	512 lbs 14 04
Pipe.....	1077 11-12 ft 276 50	305 ft 11 94
Pendants, gas.....	1 4 00	.....
Plaster paris.....	4 bbls 9 00	2 bbl 4 50
Painters.....	.....	1,527 31
Plastering hair.....	.....	2 45
Pulley blocks.....	11 13 17	7 bush
Pipe covering.....	.....	981 1-10 sq. ft 185 28
Repairing, sundries.....	.....	1 80
Registers.....	12 36 50	12 42 62
Rivets .....	.....	2,000 57

State Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — Continued.				
Rivets			1 lb	\$0 40
Rope	201 lbs	\$26 13		
Radiator sections			47	109 35
Sash			6	5 30
Sash cord	26½ lbs	9 91	20 lbs	8 07
Sash patterns		40 65		
Sash weights			71 lbs	1 42
Screws	46 gross	7 77	109 gross	23 37
Sand			20 loads	2 50
Solder	4½ lbs	81	27 lbs	5 32
Staples	2 lbs	50	1 doz	08
Sponges			7½ lbs	16 97
Saw dust			2 bbls	50
Steel	1½ lbs	15		
Shingles	6,500	13 65	15,000	35 25
Steam pipe	40 feet	80 00		
Sand paper	½ ream	1 00	2 7-20 reams	7 93
Screen, wire	183 feet	36 66	158 feet	33 48
Safety chain	12 yds	2 25		
Shellac			11 gals	48 40
Tacks	6 2-12 doz	2 25		
Tinner labor				13 70
Turpentine	64 gals	26 24	222½ gals	98 57
Tin, sheets	45 sheets	8 37	14 sheets	2 50
Tar paper			239 sq. feet	5 98
Varnish			6 gals	18 00
Valves	2 doz	16 03	1½ doz	28 73
Valve studs and springs	25	5 00		
Ventilating pipes and elbows			39 lengths	25 92
Ventilators			2	113 62
Wire cloth	285 feet	7 13		
Window pulleys	1 doz	25	5 doz	1 15
Washers	10 lbs	70	26 lbs	86
Whiting			717 lbs	14 59
Wire	48½ lbs	4 10	377½ lbs	21 76
White lead	1,600 lbs	66 30	13,259 lbs	891 52
Water conductors			14 feet	2 70
Water closet	1	19 75		
Wardrobe hooks			13 doz	3 50
Wire cable	300 feet	9 00	160 feet	10 08
Zinc			111 lbs	6 94
RESTRAINTS.		\$2,368 27		\$6,500 31
Freight and express				\$0 25
Repairs, sundries		\$2 00		31 32
		\$2 00		\$31 57

Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE.	1885.	1886.
Apples.....	373 $\frac{1}{4}$ bush \$ 211 17	201 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush \$ 137 69
Apples.....	168 bbls 306 30	183 bbls 326 77
Apples, dried.....	4,345 lbs 253 08	3,312 lbs 230 38
Apple sauce.....	6 pails 10 80	.....
Apricots, dried.....	25 lbs 6 25	.....
Beef, fresh dressed.....	980 lbs 65 66	1,959 lbs 127 34
Beef cattle, live weight { 250 head } { 280,288 lbs }	12,288 21	{ 206 head } { 229,441 lbs }
Beef, dried.....	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 25 83	380 lbs 38 20
Beef, salt	25 bbls 285 75	69 bbls 667 35
Bacon .....	.....	100 lbs 7 50
Baking powder.....	186 lbs 46 60	174 lbs 46 68
Beans	296 $\frac{8}{0}$ bush 337 09	96 $\frac{5}{0}$ bush 106 06
Bread.....	.....	350 loaves 28 00
Butter.....	26,451 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs 4,567 45	27,823 lbs 4,354 41
Bananas.....	3 doz 1 50	16 doz 5 70
Blackberries, dried.....	951 lbs 101 11	2210 lbs 194 55
Berries	244 qts 30 23	127 qts 12 82
Cartage, boxing, etc.....	.....	20 50
Coffee.....	5,945 lbs 850 42	6,783 lbs 974 01
Canned vegetables.....	26 $\frac{4}{3}$ doz 35 25	12 doz 15 27
Canned fruits.....	44 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz 107 21	61 doz 134 25
Corn starch.....	720 lbs 47 50	520 lbs 32 20
Canned meats.....	6 doz 23 00	1 doz 4 90
Canned fish.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz 2 58
Chickens	155 35 00	173 35 20
Chickens	1,031 lbs 83 50	1,248 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 80 55
Cheese.....	714 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 78 17	804 lbs 76 73
Corn meal	1,235 lbs 15 14	650 lbs 9 05
Crackers.....	1,491 lbs 100 37	1,262 lbs 92 02
Cinnamon	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 7 22	20 lbs 3 95
Cloves	10 lbs 1 60	14 lbs 3 65
Cherries, dried.....	229 lbs 33 09	75 lbs 10 00
Cherries, fresh.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ bush 3 72
Citron	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 19 48	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 9 30
Currants, dried.....	380 lbs 18 05	50 lbs 3 75
Currants, fresh.....	.....	1 bush 3 00
Cream tartar.....	10 lbs 4 20	.....
Cranberries	14 qts 1 82	4 bbls 26 00
Chocolate.....	30 lbs 10 17	6 lbs 2 04
Cider.....	45 gals 7 20	5 gals 1 75
Cider, boiled.....	21 gals 12 88	.....
Cocoanuts	6 36	16 1 22
Candy	100 lbs 12 25	131 lbs 17 50
Cocoanut.....	9 lbs 2 61	2 lbs 1 05
Cake ornaments.....	.....	20
Ducks	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 1 44	53 lbs 3 85
Ducks	199 31 75	4 60
Eggs	8,280 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 1,119 19	8,158 $\frac{4}{3}$ doz 954 02
Extract lemon	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts 17 30	18 qts 26 28
Extract vanilla	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts 16 65	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts 25 16
Freight and express.....	789 21	787 19

State Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
SUBSISTENCE — Con.				
Flour	7831 ⁸ ₆ bbls	\$2,962 80	9471 ⁶ ₆ bbs	\$3,708 66
Flour, graham.	15 bbls	50 30	15 ¹ ₂ bbls	51 25
Flour, buckwheat.	75 lbs	3 00	3 ¹ ₂ bbls	18 00
Flour, rye.			2,525 lbs	38 87
Farina.	922 lbs	37 09	830 lbs	32 60
Fish, fresh.	7,751 lbs	393 60	3,929 ¹ ₂ lbs	190 28
Fish, white.	11 h. bbls	61 00	12 hf bbls	65 75
Fish, white			1 kit	1 45
Fish, mackerel	2 bbls. 2 kits	49 60	4 bbls	40 25
Fish, cod	520 lbs	26 60	320 bbls	15 30
Fish, trout.	40 h. bbls	169 95	42 h. bbls	147 60
Figs	1 box	1 00	1 lb	25
Grapes	10 lbs	1 00	22 lbs	2 60
Grapes.			12 bskts	6 55
Geese.	287 lbs	22 96	83 lbs	5 81
Ginger.	70 lbs	12 03	54 lbs	9 55
Gelatine.	2 lbs	1 75		
Ginger snaps.	83 lbs	5 81		
Honey.			36 ¹ ₂ lbs	5 11
Ham.	574 ² ₄ lbs	59 31	560 lbs	61 92
Hominy.	1 bbl	3 50	6 bbls	18 25
Jelly.	6 gals	5 40	1 doz	2 25
Lemons.	53 ¹ ₂ doz	15 75	54 doz	16 84
Lemons.	4 ¹ ₂ boxes	25 47	2 boxes	15 00
Lambs.	70	175 00	31	77 50
Lard.	728 lbs	59 42	532 lbs	45 18
Mustard.	149 lbs	32 55	147 lbs	27 56
Mustard, mixed.			1 doz	1 75
Mace.	11 lbs	7 25		
Molasses.			51 gals	12 75
Melons.			36	4 14
Nutmegs.	22 lbs	14 20	17 lbs	9 60
Nuts.	90 lbs	11 30	108 lbs	12 20
Oat meal.	16 bbls	81 75	19 bbls	96 69
Olives.			¹ ₂ doz	85
Oysters.	82 cans	27 69	54 cans	21 60
Oysters.	18 gals	22 50	41 gals	44 58
Oranges.	22 doz	9 70	22 doz	9 01
Oranges.			1 box	5 00
Potatoes.	1,884 ³ ₆ bush	811 12	1,539 ¹ ₀ bush	739 74
Potatoes, sweet.	1 bbl	3 50	1 bbl	2 75
Pepper.	164 lbs	34 05	335 lbs	27 49
Pork.	10 bbls	111 50	22 ¹ ₀ bbls	243 60
Peaches, fresh.			9 bush	15 90
Peaches, fresh.	16 bskts	15 50	19 bskts	12 55
Peaches, dried.	322 lbs	56 92	849 lbs	63 31
Prunes.	6,252 lbs	342 53	5,351 lbs	228 43
Packing ice.				21 00
Pickles.	6 gals	2 00	7 ¹ ₂ gals	2 95
Pickles.			8 bbls	36 61
Pickles, bottled.			4 doz, bottles	5 50
Plums, fresh.	¹ ₂ bush	75		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
SUBSISTENCE — Con.		
Plums, dried.....		667 lbs 61 40
Pigs' feet.....		1 kit 75
Pop corn.....		2 bu 2 95
Quinces.....	3 baskets 2 55	2 boxes 3 50
Raisins.....	702½ lbs 75 36	279 lbs 27 19
Raisins.....	3 boxes 7 50	8 boxes 22 00
Rice.....	1,625 lbs 81 67	2,841 lbs 142 48
Rolls.....	2 doz 14	
Raspberries, dried.....	50 lbs 14 00	300 lbs 59 11
Sugar.....	27,426½ lbs 1,707 50	26,742 lbs 1,754 70
Syrup.....	1,164½ gals 336 40	1,018 gals 326 70
Syrup, Maple.....	26½ gals 19 42	10 gals 8 23
Salt.....	4 bags 2 88	2 sacks 1 60
Salt.....	30 bbls 37 25	38 bbls 48 25
Salt.....	224 lbs 3 25	
Sago.....	1,021 lbs 49 22	734 lbs 34 10
Sardines.....	11½ doz 14 43	
Salt-peter.....	6 lbs 72	5 lbs 90
Shoulders.....		265 lbs 13 25
Sheep, mutton.....	209 head, } 967 29	200 head, } 764 29
	26,464 lbs }	21,103 lbs }
Salmon.....	2 doz 4 70	2 doz 4 20
Snipe.....	97 9 70	15 1 50
Saleratus.....	120 lbs 6 30	
Sausage.....	800 lbs 57 50	5,700 lbs 352 00
Split peas.....	310 lbs 10 05	
Tea.....	2,882 lbs 832 08	2,668 lbs 785 80
Tapioca.....	1,096 lbs 52 78	1,232 lbs 55 76
Turkeys.....	2,840 lbs 279 74	2,009 lbs 160 72
Tripe.....		1 kit 75
Tomatoes.....		½ bu 90
Vinegar.....	747 gals 96 24	778 ga's 94 68
Veal.....	120 lbs 6 00	165 lbs 6 60
Wheat.....		1 case 2 57
Yeast.....	503 lbs 125 90	524 lbs 110 20
	\$32,565 38	\$29,312 11
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.		
Atomizers.....	6 3 50	6 2 50
Battery and appliances.....	1 48 75	
Feeding tubes.....	8 7 50	4 2 00
Fever thermometers.....	3 5 25	4 5 50
Freight and express.....	1 45	30
Forceps.....		2 5 00
Hypodermic syringes.....	1 2 25	4 9 63
Hot water bags.....		3 4 25
Syringes.....	8 6 00	9 12 30
	\$74 70	\$41 48

State Hospital.

	1885.	1886.
TOBACCO.		
Cartage, boxing, etc.....	35.....	\$ 10
Cigars.....	100.....	5 00
Freight and express.....	7 36.....	9 43
Pipes, clay.....	3 boxes 6 25	4 boxes 6 08
Pipes.....		1 doz 75
Tobacco, chewing.....	689 lbs 249 22	716 lbs 214 18
smoking.....	604 lbs 125 25	603 lbs 96 11
	\$388 43	\$331 65
WAGES AND SALARIES.....	\$30,237 36	\$30,539 83
INDEBTEDNESS PRE- VIOUS YEAR.....	\$18 45	

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Salary.
S. B. Buckmaster.....	Superintendent.....	Per year.. \$2,000 00
W. E. Fernald.....	Assistant Physician.....	Per year.. 1,000 00
C. E. Armstrong.....	Assistant Physician.....	Per year.. 800 00
S. J. M. Putnam.....	Steward	Per year.. 1,000 00
W. L. Steele.....	Assistant Steward	Per year.. 600 60
K. M. Nolen.....	Matron.....	Per year.. 400 00
Thomas Stone.....	Supervisor	Per month 50 00
H. L. Martin.....	Assistant.....	Per month 26 00
Ida Stevenson.....	Supervisoress	Per month 25 00
Mary Sheahan.....	Assistant.....	Per month 22 00
Gesler Lee.....	Attendant.....	Per month 23 00
Adam Nau.....	Attendant.....	Per month 24 00
Frank Statz.....	Attendant.....	Per month 20 00
Fred Eagle.....	Attendant.....	Per month 23 00
David Williams.....	Attendant.....	Per month 22 00
Oscar Sturm.....	Attendant.....	Per month 22 00
Chas. M. Wilson.....	Attendant.....	Per month 20 00
C. Shumway.....	Attendant.....	Per month 27 00
Chas. M. Smith.....	Attendant.....	Per month 24 00
James Mc. Nulty.....	Attendant.....	Per month 24 00
Alfred Shumway.....	Attendant.....	Per month 23 00
N. P. Anderson.....	Attendant.....	Per month 22 00
John Castle.....	Attendant.....	Per month 29 00
Frank Waldron.....	Attendant.....	Per month 25 00
W. D. Hickman.....	Attendant.....	Per month 24 00
Nicholas Moore.....	Attendant.....	Per month 24 00
J. C. R. Gifford.....	Attendant.....	Per month 24 00
A. G. Harrison.....	Attendant.....	Per month 25 00
Chas. Hanley.....	Attendant.....	Per month 22 00
W. W. Wood.....	Attendant.....	Per month 22 00
M. C. Jones.....	Attendant.....	Per month 22 00
Nettie Howard.....	Attendant.....	Per month 18 00
Mary Peterson.....	Attendant.....	Per month 18 00
Minnie Harriman.....	Attendant.....	Per month 14 00
Kate Wall.....	Attendant.....	Per month 16 00
Edith Brown.....	Attendant.....	Per month 15 00
Eva Adams.....	Attendant.....	Per month 14 00
Ethel Pargeter.....	Attendant.....	Per month 14 00
Tillie Schaepe.....	Attendant.....	Per month 16 00
Lillie Decker.....	Attendant.....	Per month 20 00
Ellen Halle.....	Attendant.....	Per month 18 00
Maggie Gorman.....	Attendant.....	Per month 18 00
Kate Stafford.....	Attendant.....	Per month 17 00
Emma Pennewell.....	Attendant.....	Per month 16 00
Irene Luling.....	Attendant.....	Per month 16 00
Kate Stevens.....	Attendant.....	Per month 15 00
Nettie Gorman.....	Attendant.....	Per month 14 00
Hattie Bragg.....	Attendant.....	Per month 19 00
Mary Messerschmidt.....	Attendant.....	Per month 17 00

State Hospital.

Name.	Service.	Salary.
Minnie Messerschmidt.....	Attendant.....	Per month ... \$17 00
Mary Alderson.....	Attendant.....	Per month... 16 00
Mary Joyce	Attendant.....	Per month... 19 00
J. F. Rose.....	Night-watch	Per month... 25 00
H. Boorman.....	Night-watch	Per month... 25 00
Nellie Clark.....	Night-watch	Per month... 17 00
Josie Bancroft.....	Seamstress	Per month... 18 00
Libbie Bancroft.....	Seamstress	Per month... 15 00
Mary Bannon.....	Seamstress	Per month... 16 00
L. F. Brendler	Laundrer	Per month... 35 00
Emma Strauss	Laundress.....	Per month... 16 00
Wilmay Siggelkow.....	Laundress.....	Per month... 12 00
Emma Stoppelworth	Laundress.....	Per month... 13 00
Julia Dignen.....	Laundress.....	Per month... 12 00
Katie Capaul.....	Laundress.....	Per month... 12 00
W. J. Way.....	Cook.....	Per month... 50 00
Beesy Mullarkey	Cook, assistant.....	Per month... 15 00
Mary Mullette	Cook, assistant.....	Per month... 12 00
Nannie Murphy	Cook, assistant.....	Per month... 12 00
Kate Tobin.....	Cook, assistant.....	Per month... 16 00
Hattie Richter.....	House-maid	Per month... 18 00
Ettie Sutcliffe.....	House-maid	Per month... 15 00
Jennie Wilson.....	House-maid	Per month... 15 00
Tina Stoppelworth	House-maid	Per month... 12 00
Nellie Hayes	House-maid	Per month... 12 00
Martha Korrison	House-maid	Per month... 13 00
Kate Whalen	Dairy-maid	Per month... 15 00
John Doyle	Engineer	Per month... 85 00
Frank Eagle	Engineer, assistant.....	Per month... 35 00
Stephen Lampman.....	Fireman	Per month... 20 00
Lewis Nelson.....	Fireman	Per month... 22 00
John T. Hanley.....	Gas maker	Per month... 30 00
Richard Lynch	Mason	Per month... 75 00
W. J. Smith.....	Carpenter	Per month... 50 00
John Mohrhaus	Carpenter	Per month... 38 00
John Eichmann	Baker	Per month... 50 00
Thomas Foy	Shoemaker	Per month... 15 00
Peter King.....	Butcher	Per month... 30 00
John Hayes.....	Porter	Per month... 24 00
Peter Lynaugh	Porter	Per month... 20 00
Thomas Fahey	Gardener.....	Per month... 24 00
John Sullivan.....	Attendant.....	Per mouth... 23 00
Robert Lannon.....	Attendant.....	Per month... 22 00
Robert Clare	Laborer	Per month... 25 00
Michael Toban	Laborer	Per month... 20 00
Richard Dorman	Laborer	Per month... 20 00
James Sullivan.....	Teamster.....	Per month... 20 00
William Smith.....	Teamster.....	Per month... 20 00
Owen Reich.....	Teamster.....	Per month... 20 00
John Dippolt.....	Teamster.....	Per month... 20 00

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE
TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

OFFICERS.

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.,	SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. THOMPSON, M. D.,	
M. GLENNON, M. D., AND }	ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.
MARY REYNOLDS, M. D.,	
T. J. VAUGHN,	STEWARD.
F. E. GROVE,	ASSISTANT STEWARD.
MISS KATE HALE,	MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE,	TREASURER.

Northern Hospital.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the law governing the Northern Hospital for the Insane, I herewith present to you the second biennial report of its operations, being the twelfth since its organization.

I would first call attention to the statistical tables. They exhibit, in epitome, the operations for the past two years, closing September 30th, 1886.

Table No. 1 exhibits the movement of the hospital population for the period beginning October 1st, 1884, and ending September 30th, 1886. On the first day of October, 1884, there were in the hospital 336 males and 278 females—total, 614. There were admitted during the period 361 males and 283 females—total, 644. The total number under treatment for the period was, therefore, 697 males and 561 females—total, 1,258. The daily average was 352 males and 278 females—total, 631. There were discharged recovered, 87 males and 64 females—total, 151; discharged improved, 164 males and 135 females—total, 299; discharged unimproved, 26 males and 23 females—total, 49; died, 53 males and 37 females—total, 90;—total discharged, 330 males and 259 females—total, 589; remaining under treatment September 30th, 1886, 367 males and 302 females—total, 669.

Table No. 2 exhibits the form of insanity in those admitted. It will be noticed that melancholia and acute mania predominate largely over all other forms. Chronic mania and dementia are quite prominent. This table is very

Northern Hospital.

imperfect owing to the extreme carelessness on the part of physicians and friends in making out the papers of commitment, over which we have no control. As a matter of fact, not to exceed twenty per cent. are acute and hopeful cases on admission; hence the apparent low per cent. of recoveries.

Table No. 3 indicates the probable exciting causes of insanity in those admitted. This is an instructive table, and goes to show the great prevalence of ill health, over-work, grief and anxiety, as causes of insanity. These constitute what is called the worry of life, exemption from which would be a boon to mankind. Intemperance is another prevalent and avoidable cause. Under the heading, unknown, would properly come ill health, intemperance, overwork, etc., if the admission papers were correct, which fact is found out to be the case where inquiry and investigation are subsequently made. Masturbation as a cause is not strictly correct, as it is usually a *result*, and not the *cause*, of insanity. The puerperal state is a prevalent cause, hence the great necessity for medical care at this period.

Table No. 4 goes to show the length of time elapsing before admission to the hospital, and indicates very little of itself, except by comparison with other tables. It also exhibits the large proportion of cases which have become chronic before admission.

Table No. 5 indicates the age at which admission to the hospital took place. It is principally noted for the large number of young patients admitted, the period between fifteen years and thirty furnishing 211 cases, and that between twenty-five and thirty furnishing 103.

Table No. 6 exhibits the occupation of those admitted for the period. Of the whole number admitted, we find 116 are farmers, 150 are laborers, and 254 are housekeepers and domestics, making 520 from four divisions of labor, out of a total admission of 644.

Superintendent's Report.

Table No. 7 exhibits the fact that of the admissions, 272 were born in the United States, 177 in Germany, 60 in Scandinavia, 36 in Ireland, and so on. This table will be of more value when compared with table No. 23, where it will be shown that of those born in the United States the greater proportion are in reality foreigners, being born of foreign parents, many of them not knowing the English language, customs or habits of our people.

Table No. 8 is conspicuous for the large number of illiterate persons admitted, being 134 of both sexes for the period. There are but seven collegiate and three academic admissions. Of common school education there were admitted 254 males and 211 females, making a total of 465 out of the 644 total admissions.

Table No. 9 is very instructive. Of the 361 male admissions we find but 149 married, while of the 283 female admissions we have 167 married; in other words, 41 per cent. of the male admissions are married, and 59 per cent. of the female admissions are married. Again, of the same number of male admissions we have 190 single, while of the same number of female admissions we have but 76 single. There are but 15 males widowed, while there are 39 females widowed. This goes to show that more married females than married males become insane, and more single males than single females become insane; and that more divorced females than divorced males become insane, and more widowed females than widowed males become insane. When we look closely into these facts, we see plainly why this is so. We can understand very readily why the married woman is more liable to become insane than the married man. Her sex, pregnancy, child-birth, anxiety, etc., are all factors in the production of disease, over and above that found with the married man. Again, in the case of the single woman the conditions are changed. She is less liable to disease than the average single man. Her life is one of

Northern Hospital.

comparative ease and fostering protection, while with the young man the case is different. He is out and abroad, subject to accident, temptation and vice, while the daughter is home spending her evenings under the benign influence of a mother's care.

Table No. 10, only approximates reality. In truth, the tale is but half told. If we had the means of getting at correct statistics on this point, the number would be doubled and probably trebled. It is the next thing to an impossibility to get a relative to acknowledge insanity as hereditary in the family. Even at the expense of the welfare of the patient, they will make absolute denial. This is a matter of so common occurrence that it is humiliating, and the examination, so far, becomes a farce.

Table No. 11 exhibits an appalling number of dangerous cases received, being one in every three, or over thirty-three per cent. of all the cases admitted. It is somewhat remarkable that we do not have a list of calamities to report out of this large number of dangerous cases.

Table No. 12 is instructive, as showing the hereditary transmission in those who threatened, attempted or committed suicide or homicide. We find by comparison of tables, that of the 208 cases of a homicidal and suicidal tendency, 80 had relatives and ancestors, who were or had been insane.

Table No. 13 exhibits the fact that the bulk of the recoveries, come from those cases suffering from causes of a depressing and depleting nature. When the environments are changed from an unhealthy to a healthy state, the patient will usually recover, if the case is not already a chronic one.

Table No. 15 shows plainly the great necessity of early treatment, the recoveries coming almost wholly from the recent cases. This point has been dwelt upon so frequently and is so patent to all, that further discussion seems superfluous.

Superintendent's Report.

Table No. 19 gives the general statistics of the hospital since its opening, May 11, 1873 to Sept. 30, 1886. There have been 3,146 admissions and 2,477 discharges, leaving a balance in the hospital, Sept. 30, 1886, of 669.

Table No. 20 indicates the number present in the hospital from the several counties, and from the state at large, at the close of our biennial period, September 30th, 1886. The number from the state at large is gradually increasing, and as there is no law by which these cases, nearly all of which are chronic, can be sent finally to the "County Asylums for the Chronic Insane," some provision should be made at the next meeting of the legislature by which this evil might be corrected. As the northern part of the state is developing very rapidly, especially in population, while the older parts remain much the same, the quotas of the different counties should be changed, so as to give the new counties their proper share of representation in the hospital. Some of the new counties have more than doubled their population since 1880, upon whose census the quotas are based; but as no case has been refused admission, no inconvenience has resulted so far.

Tables Nos. 21 and 22 are somewhat complicated, but, by careful study they will be found very instructive, as showing, among other things, what is the ultimate result of treatment in a large proportion of cases.

Table No. 23 exhibits the parentage of those admitted for the period. We notice that of the 644 admissions only 140 are of American parentage. This is instructive, and indicates that the great proportion of admissions from this state comes from foreign blood.

Table No. 24 indicates the daily distribution of food to the patients, including both general and special diets, and needs no further comment.

Table No. 25 exhibits the number of articles made in the sewing room, under the matron's management, for the two years, being 20,447. To this somewhat formidable number

Northern Hospital.

must be added the vast amount of mending necessarily required to be done in an institution of this size and character.

To write, in detail, the transactions of this hospital for the past two years, is not contemplated in this report. An epitome only can be given. While we do not boast of great achievements, we feel that a reasonable degree of success has crowned our efforts. The requirements of the hospital have been fairly carried out, and perhaps, when we remember the constant and daily needs of an establishment of this magnitude, we ought to be quite satisfied that so much is accomplished.

Table No. 26 exhibits the number of papers contributed free of cost to the hospital for the benefit of the patients, by the public press of our own state and those adjoining. It affords me the greatest pleasure to report this large number of papers, sent especially from the different localities from which the patients are admitted. The avidity with which they are accepted, and the interest manifested by the patients in their contents, are the best evidences of the good they accomplish. When we remember the fact of the patients being comparatively shut in from the outside world, away from their homes, deprived of home news, incident or accident, it can well be understood with what satisfaction these weekly contributions are received, and what comfort they afford.

And I would say right here, that we are in hopes of having enough reports printed to enable us to send one to each the of editors who have so kindly sent us their papers.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements and repairs contemplated at the beginning of the period have been in constant progress, and, while time has not allowed their completion, we are in hopes in the near future to be able to report all accomplished. We feel especially proud over the amount of paint-

Superintendent's Report.

ing, plastering and renovating done throughout the building. The entire hospital proper, including every patient's and attendant's room, and all the halls of both wings, have received three coats of oil paint, in several tints, making the general aspect pleasant and cheerful, and adding much to the comfort, health and welfare of the household. No hospital can be kept healthy unless the surfaces of all rooms are thoroughly painted, so as to allow frequent washing; as all walls, whether of plaster or wood, are constantly absorbing effluvium, and, sooner or later, become so thoroughly impregnated with the emanations from the patients, as to be even capable of imparting disease to others. Eminent authority even advises the destruction of old hospitals, especially in large cities in southern latitudes. The painting and repairing in the center building are now going on; the lower hall and offices are already completed. The improvements ordered in the rear center have been completed, viz. A new milk and butter refrigerator, occupying an entire room; a bread room, with proper shelves and compartments, set apart for pies, cakes, etc. The parts of the laundry and engine room destroyed by fire have been rebuilt and repaired, the more exposed parts being made fire-proof. Fire escapes have been built in the 4th stories of both wings; clothes closets have been built in all those wards needing them. A room on ward one in each wing has been remodelled for offices for the head supervisors. A double room on ward one, on the north side, has been set apart and remodeled into a surgery, for the accommodation of surgical operations and gynecology. This is so arranged as to be accessible to both sides of the house.

Both car-tracks in the basement have been relaid with steel rails, replacing the old wooden tracks, which were worn out. A large number of the steam radiators in the basement have been taken down and reset, increasing the draft and radiation. Twenty-two new radiators have been put in under Nos. 1 and 2, north side, with direct connection

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with those wards, which, in extremely cold weather, have always been difficult to heat. The drug store has been changed from the basement to the first floor, making this department much more handy and accessible to the medical offices; the old one being used now simply as a store-room for medical supplies. Our meat is now killed and quartered and immediately brought to the refrigerator in conjunction with the kitchen, and there hung up for a couple of days before using. A scullery and a vegetable room have been constructed by remodeling a couple of rooms adjacent to the kitchen, giving easier access, and allowing us to transfer all that dirty and disagreeable work out of the kitchen proper, where the major portion was formerly done. Steps and an entrance have been made on the north side, and the supplies are now brought directly to the scullery without crossing the hall, as was formerly the case. Several hundred trees have been planted for the ornamentation of the grounds; and all the forest and groves in the vicinity of the buildings, and used almost exclusively for the patients, have been trimmed up, the brush cut out, dead trees cut down and removed, and the stumps dug up. This work was done entirely by patients and attendants.

Almost an entire reclassification of the wards was made over a year ago. All the old, lame, feeble and excessively fleshy patients, together with those suffering from heart disease, prolapsus uteri, etc., were removed to the first floors, throughout the entire building. This enabled us to get them out doors more easily; and for various other reasons was a good thing to do. These were again subdivided, placing the quiet, cleanly and more intelligent, on the first ward, next the center. On the second wards were placed those of less intelligence, more disturbed and untidy. And on numbers three and four, on the ground floor, were placed the demented, untidy, feeble and filthy, and those more disturbed. The convalescent patients were placed on number 8, second floor, next to the center building; those not quite

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so well, but possessing good physical health were placed on No. 9 above. Nos. 5 and 6, on the second floor, and at the extreme end of the building, were given to the disturbed patients; the two wards above to a somewhat milder class, and the middle wards on the second and third floors were set apart for that mixed class, more or less intelligent, slightly disturbed and untidy, but not filthy. The two 4th story wards on both sides were reserved for a class of quiet chronic cases, of good physical health.

One hundred new bedsteads have been bought to replace that number worn out, and all the old ones needing repair have been reconstructed by putting new sides into over two hundred. Nearly six hundred hair mattresses have been made or renewed, many of them for the center and rear-center, but most of them for the wards.

One hundred and seventy-three cotton mattresses have been made, (closely tied so as to allow of washing) for a certain class of filthy patients on the back wards; so that now every patient has a mattress, either hair or cotton, to lie upon.

We are in hopes soon to report the completion of our new food elevators, and other needs authorized during the past period.

The ordinary repairs of the house have been kept up closely, as the necessity required from day to day.

WANTS.

We must continue our petition for soft water, or lake supply, for bathing purposes. The hot water pipes on the back wards, on the north side have been enlarged; still, owing to the poor pressure, the supply of hot and cold water, especially on the back wards and fourth stories, is incomplete and insufficient, causing a great deal of inconvenience, especially on bathing days, which is practically every day and at all times, with the filthy patients. The chapel, or amusement hall, needs a new roof.

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A great inconvenience is experienced here every day for want of sufficient chapel room and room for general entertainments. As the chapel is now arranged the ceiling is fully twenty-four feet high. We can at present accommodate but about two hundred when crowded. By constructing a balcony between the two tiers of windows on three sides of the hall, accommodations for one hundred and fifty more could be easily provided. This can be done at no great cost, as the bulk of the work can be done by our present help and the help of patients. We need a new stereopticon as one of the greatest means of entertainment and amusement for the patients.

The great need of the institution is more occupation for the patients, especially the males. It is universally conceded that outside employment is the best, and that there should be allotted one acre of land to each patient. This is the rule, founded upon the experience of over half a century of hospital treatment in this country. It is not strictly so in the old countries, the price of lands being so exorbitantly high. To come to the point, we ought to have at least six hundred acres attached to this hospital, with a patient population of over six hundred and fifty. Of course we can walk out twice daily, but this is a poor substitute for a properly regulated system of work. I would recommend the purchase of two hundred acres more of land. In connection, I would say that by far the larger proportion of our patients are accustomed to outside work. In this northern latitude the winter is emphatically a dreary season in a patient's life, and the want of occupation is felt more at this time than at all others. Some employment of a factory nature should be introduced at this season. Basket-making would be simple and easy, and both sexes could be employed in it. We have suitable land on which to grow the willows, and at a small expense the industry could be introduced. I would further recom-

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mend the establishment of a school in connection with the hospital as one of the greatest needs of treatment. A few teachers would, of necessity, have to be employed, which would cost the state a few more cents per capita, but the results would far more than compensate the cost and trouble, as already experienced in Pennsylvania and other states where the system has been established and is in successful operation. We have already established a school for the attendants, known as "The Training School of the Northern Hospital for the Insane." This will consist of a regular course of instruction in minor medicine and the education of nurses. We hope for good results. This branch of the service has long been neglected. To organize and keep it in operation will require a great deal of time and perseverance on the part of the attendants and officers, and we shall expect to sacrifice pleasure to duty.

The various entertainments, such as chapel exercises, dances, plays and concerts, have been kept up in their season. Every effort has been made to employ as many of the patients in the different departments of the hospital as the amount of work to be done would permit. A persistent effort has been made to get all patients out twice daily if possible; no one remaining indoors in suitable weather but a few that may have been bedridden. This has added greatly to the health of the entire household. On many occasions not to exceed three or four patients remain in the building.

RESTRAINT.

This vexed subject needs a brief notice in our report. It should be considered purely from a medical standpoint. Restraint may be classified into medical, manual, and mechanical. The object of the appliance of restraint is two-fold; first, for the benefit and protection of the patient, and secondly, for the protection of others and property. All forms of restraint should be considered strictly as remedial measures, and should never be used except as such.

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No restraint of either form should be used except by direction of an experienced physician. It should never be used if some other remedy will do as well. But no superintendent of a hospital for the insane should hesitate in its application, if he is convinced that it is the best remedy in a given case. It should be used as little as possible, but there should be no hesitation, out of sentiment or other reason, when duty and experience point to the one thing only to be done. Many a patient owes his or her life and recovery to the humane and judicious application of properly selected restraint. The good physician administers his best remedy at once, and without equivocation. I am reasonably suspicious of all physicians who advocate in their reports and in conventions the system of absolute non-restraint. We know very well that formerly, and perhaps now in some instances, the use of restraint was abused, and its application resorted to when milder and more appropriate remedies would have done better. But because a remedy has been abused, must we now go to the other extreme, and refuse to use it at all, when we know, in a few instances, it is the best of all remedies? The world moves by extremes, by popular enthusiasm. Just now it is fashionable to be a reformer, and the fashion in hospital reform is to abandon the camesole and put on another garment, called non-restraint. Ever and anon, men in the magnitude of their inexperience are popping up here and there, ablaze and bristling with new theories, proclaiming them to the world as superior to all established laws, and the tried old customs on which their fathers fed and grew prosperous. Yet we can hardly do without them. They stir up the old and sluggish blood, and set new brains to thinking. Occasionally an old fossil is dug up and, exposed to light, becomes more useful. In this way much good is often accomplished. However, the man of true science never goes off in tangents. He weighs everything carefully with the light

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of reason and experience, and when supported by facts, is as immovable as the hills. In our experience in this hospital, we have endeavored to reduce the restraint to its lowest possible minimum, using it only when we knew it was the best remedy to apply.

We use either form especially adapted to the particular case in hand. At one time we find medical restraint the best; at another we prescribe manual restraint; and again mechanical restraint is found to be the most applicable. At times, with the most violent, a little manual restraint, in connection with a long brisk walk, will accomplish all that could be desired. In many of the most feeble cases, accompanied with low or typhoid symptoms, where hypnotics and sedatives are not borne in sufficient quantity to do any good, the patient intolerant of manual restraint, and inclined to walk her room all night, as is quite frequent, especially in puerperal cases, the crib bedstead is the only thing that will save the life of the unfortunate patient.

CHANGES.

In September, 1885, Mr. Ludvig Hektoen resigned his position as druggist, which he had ably filled, to attend medical lectures in Chicago. The vacancy was immediately filled by the appointment of Mr. Harry Baum, who, after filling the position acceptably, in turn resigned in September, 1886, to continue his studies in pharmacy in the University at Madison. In July, 1886, Doctors H. Craig and J. F. Pember resigned their positions as assistant physicians, the former to continue his studies in medicine, the latter to enter private practice. It affords me pleasure to report their services as having been acceptable to the hospital and all connected therewith; and after two years' faithful service they left the household with our sincere regrets. Drs. E. B. Thompson and M. Glennon, were appointed to fill the vacancies, the former from Connecticut, the latter from Massachusetts. In Sep-

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tember, 1886, Dr. Mary Reynolds, of Milwaukee, was appointed as 3rd assistant physician. It affords me pleasure to report to you that all three are filling their respective positions well and acceptably. These radical changes in the medical staff are always to be regretted, as not only reacting more particularly upon the patients, but it increases largely the anxiety and labor of the superintendent, and has a tendency to disturb the even-running of the institution. As regards the attendants and employes of the institution, they have my kindest thanks for their duties so well performed. Without flattery, I think we have a very excellent corps of attendants, of which the institution and all concerned in its management may well feel proud.

Thanks are due Mrs. Kellogg and others, of Oshkosh, for the concerts which they gave in the hospital, during the year past, and which the patients and all present greatly enjoyed.

Rev. Karl Ritzmann has also placed the hospital under obligations for a liberal donation of German and English books for the use of patients.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you, gentlemen, for the uniform kindness bestowed upon this office, and the ready co-operation in all the needs of this institution. Hoping the future may deal with us as kindly as the past, and putting our trust in the great Physician above, I am, most respectfully,

R. M. WIGGINTON.

WINNEBAGO, Wis., November 6, 1886.

Statistical Tables.

STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of Population,

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1884	336	278	614
Admitted during the period.....	361	283	644
Total number under treatment.....	697	561	1,258
Daily average under treatment	353+	278+	631+
Discharged, recovered.....	87	64	151
Discharged, improved.....	164	135	299
Discharged, unimproved.....	28	21	49
Died.....	51	39	90
Total discharged.....	330	259	589
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1886.	367	302	669

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TABLE NO. 2.
Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Melancholia	110	88	198
Acute Mania.....	112	109	221
Sub-acute mania.....	4	8	12
Chronic mania.....	26	26	52
Paroxysmal mania.....	4	1	5
Epileptic mania.....	13	3	16
Dementia.....	64	82	96
Senile dementia.....	19	9	28
General paresis.....	4	1	5
Post-puerperal mania.....	..	7	7
Epileptic dementia.....	3	3	6
Mania a potu.....	1	..	1
Idiot	1	1	2
Total	361	283	644

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 3.

Probable exciting causes of insanity in those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hysteria.....	4	4	4
Acute meningitis.....	3	4	7
Sub-acute meningitis.....	12	6	18
Chronic meningitis	3	1	4
Injury to head	17	3	20
Epilepsy.....	23	11	33
Intemperance	30	2	32
Masturbation.....	38	2	40
Menstrual irregularity		12	12
Puerperal state		34	34
General ill-health.....	20	34	54
Ill-health, seq., overwork, grief and anxiety.....	21	23	44
Ill-health, seq., insomnia and privation.....	24	29	53
Syphilis	3	1	4
Second climacteric period.....		14	14
Senility	17	11	28
Sunstroke	12	2	14
Scarletina	1	2	3
Phthisis pulmonalis.....			
Religious Excitement	7	7	14
Opium habit.....	1	1	2
Former attack.....	10	11	21
Fright.....	5	.....	5
Cerebral hemorrhage	7	1	8
Injury to spine	2	.....	2
Spinal sclerosis	1	.....	1
Shock .....	.....	1	1
Disappointment in love	3	4	7
Typhoid fever	7	.....	7
Sexual excess.....		2	2
Unknown	95	61	156
Total	361	283	644

Northern Hospital.

TABLE No. 4.

Duration of insanity previous to admission.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Seven days.....	21	16	37	Two years.....	23	21	44
Ten days.....	10	16	26	Two and a half years.	2	1	3
Twenty days.....	12	5	17	Three years.....	26	10	36
Four weeks.....	16	21	37	Four years.....	11	4	15
Seven weeks.....	29	24	53	Six years.....	22	17	39
Three months.....	14	15	29	Ten years.....	22	21	43
Four months.....	7	9	16	Fifteen years.....	6	7	13
Six months.....	30	15	45	Twenty years.....	6	13	19
Nine months.....	20	21	41	Twenty-four years.....	1	2	3
Twelve months.....	36	33	69	Thirty years.....	2	2	2
Fourteen months.....	3	2	5	Unknown.....	35	7	42
Eighteen months.....	9	1	10				
Total.....					361	283	644

TABLE No. 5.

Age of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years.....		1	1
Fifteen to twenty years.....	17	16	33
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	44	31	75
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	55	48	103
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	52	30	82
Thirty-five to forty years.....	32	29	61
Forty to fifty years.....	84	56	140
Fifty to sixty years.....	36	40	76
Sixty to seventy years.....	27	22	49
Seventy to eighty years.....	11	10	21
Eighty to ninety years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	2		
Total.....	361	283	644

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 6.

Occupation of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Housekeeper.....	219	219		Accountant	2		2
Farmer.....	116	116		Tailor.....	1		1
Laborer.....	150	150		Novice.....		1	1
Domestic.....	35	35		Cooper.....	1		1
None.....	10	8	18	Painter.....	2		2
Blacksmith.....	5	5		School teacher.....	3	6	9
Carpenter.....	5	5		Physician.....	1		1
Student.....	2	6	8	Clergyman.....	3		3
Mason.....	3	3		Mechanic.....	29		29
Merchant.....	5	1	6	Music Teacher.....		1	1
Butcher.....	4	4		Tailoress.....		4	4
Lumberman.....	4	4		Contractor.....	1		1
Lawyer.....	2	2		Clerk.....	5		5
R. R. Conductor.....	1	1		Unknown.....	5	2	7
Sailor.....	1	1					
Total.....					361	283	644

TABLE No. 7.

Nativity of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	141	131	272	England	8	8	16
Germany	103	80	183	Bohemia	12	4	16
Ireland	16	20	36	Switzerland	5	1	6
Norway	25	8	33	Holland	4	1	5
Denmark	9	8	17	Belgium	4	8	12
Canada	17	6	23	Scotland		1	1
Wales	1	2	3	Poland	2		2
Sweden	7	3	10	Unknown	6	1	7
France		1	1	Hungary		1	1
Total.....					361	283	644

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TABLE No. 8.

The degree of education of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Collegiate	7	7	7	Common	254	211	465
Academic	2	1	3	None	76	50	126
Good	17	18	35	Unknown	5	3	8
Total.....	.....	.....	.....		361	283	644

TABLE No. 9.

Civil condition of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	190	76	266	Divorced	52	1	3
Married	149	167	316	Unknown.....	.....	.....	5
Widowed	15	39	54		361	283	644
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 10.

Hereditary transmission in patients and the insane relations of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Father insane.....	12	11	23
Mother insane	21	15	36
Brother insane.....	10	7	17
Sister insane.....	10	16	26
Cousin insane.....	5	7	12
Brother and sister insane	1	5	6
Mother and sister insane.....	1	1	2
Mother, grandfather, sister, brother insane	2	.....	2
Father and two brothers insane.....	3	2	5
Maternal grandfather insane.....	2	1	3
Grandmother insane	2	2	4
Maternal aunt insane	1	3	4
Several relatives insane.....	1	3	4
Grandmother and mother insane.....	1	1	2
Aunt insane	3	4	7
Father and mother insane.....	2	3	5
Uncle insane	7	4	11
Total	84	85	169

TABLE No. 11.

Those who threatened, attempted or committed suicide, homicide, rape arson; etc.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempted suicide.....	30	47	77
Attempted homicide.....	25	12	37
Threatened suicide	16	16	32
Threatened homicide	24	7	31
Threatened homicide and suicide	6	12	18
Attempted homicide and suicide.....	4	5	9
Threatened arson.....	2	1	3
Committed arson.....	1	1	2
Committed homicide	4	4
Attempted arson.....	1	1	2
Total.....	113	102	215

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TABLE No. 12.

Hereditary predisposition in those admitted who threatened or attempted suicide or homicide.

	Attempted suicide.		Threatened suicide.		Threatened and attempt'd suicide; threatened homicide.		Attempted homicide, and threatened suicide.		Threatened homicide.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Father insane.....	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	10
Mother insane.....	1	2	2	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	14
Mother and brother insane, and sister.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paternal grandmother insane, and father.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Uncle insane.....	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1
Brother insane.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
Two sisters insane.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sister insane.....	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	11
Aunt insane.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
Cousin insane.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4
Brother, sister insane.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Father, uncle insane.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Mother and grandmother insane.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sister insane, father.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brother and cousin insane.....	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Two aunts, insane cousin.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Son insane, brother, sister.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Father and brother insane.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals.....	6	20	6	10	1	4	3	13	12	...	75

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 13.

Cause of insanity in those who recovered.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fright	1	1	2
Sub-acute meningitis	4	3	6
Injury to head	7	1	8
Previous attack	2	1	3
Intemperance	14	14	14
Puerperal state .....	.....	17	17
Religious excitement	2	2	4
Apoplexy	1	.....	1
Disappointed affection	2	.....	2
Isolation	3	.....	3
Masturbation	14	2	16
Suppressed menses .....	.....	3	3
Ill health and overwork	18	20	38
Heredity	3	3	6
Unknown	11	7	18
Grief and anxiety	5	5	10
Total	87	64	151

TABLE No. 14.

Form of insanity in those who recovered.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Melancholia	37	31	68	.....	.....	.....
Acute mania	36	26	62	Paroxysmal mania	3	3	6
Sub-acute mania	4	3	7	Mania a potu	1	1
Chronic mania	4	1	5	Dementia acute	2	2
Total	87	64	151	

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TABLE No. 15.

Duration of insanity before admission and time under treatment in those who recovered.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	TIME UNDER TREATMENT.														Total.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
One week or less	4	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	5
Three weeks or less	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	5	
Six w'ks or l'ss	5	1	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	18	7	
Eight weeks or less .....	...	2	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	6
Three months or less	1	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	10	11
Six m'hs or l'ss	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Nine months or less. ....	...	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	7
Twelve m'ths or less.	2	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	6	
Fifteen m'ths or less. ....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Eight'n m'ths or less.	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Two years or less	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Three years or less	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Four years or less	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	
Six yrs or less	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	
Twenty - t wo yrs. or less .....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Totals....	20	19	23	20	12	13	8	7	9	1	6	2	5	1	2	87	64

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 16.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Sex.	FORM OF INSANITY WHEN ADMITTED.							Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	M.	2	1	Melancholia.					7
	F.	1	4	Acute mania.					5
Epilepsy	M.	..	..	Sub-acute mania.					2
	F.	..	..	Chronic mania.					1
Spinal sclerosis.....	M.	..	..	Epileptic mania.					3
	F.	..	..	General paresis.					..
General paresis.....	M.	3	..	Dementia.					7
	F.	..	1	Senile dementia.					2
Cerebral meningitis	M.	..	1						2
	F.	2	5						11
Dysentery.....	M.	..	..						..
	F.	..	..						2
Pyæmia.....	M.	..	1						1
	F.	..	..						..
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	M.	..	..						5
	F.	..	..						1
Valvular disease of the heart.....	M.	..	..						1
	F.	1	..						3
Pneumonia.....	M.	..	1						1
Cardiac paralysis.....	M.	2	..						3
Drowned.....	M.	..	..						1
Cerebral tumor.....	M.	..	..						1
Erysipelas.....	F.	..	1						1
Marasmus.....	M.	4	3	1	2	..	..	1	18
	F.	4	..	2	3	..	..	3	12
Total.....		19	18	5	14	1	2	18	90

Northern Hospital.

TABLE No. 17.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.									Total.						
		10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	75 to 80 years.	80 to 85 years.	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	M.	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	F.	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Cerebral Meningitis	M.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
	F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Epilepsy	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Drowned	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Spinal Sclerosis	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Dysentery	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
General Paresis	M.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
	F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Pyæmia	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cerebral Hemorrhage . . .	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Erysipelas	F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Valvular disease of heart	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pneumonia	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Cardiac Paralysis	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Cerebral Tumor	M.	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Marasmus	M.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	
	F.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Total		2	3	11	7	9	10	7	7	6	7	9	7	5	90		

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 18.
Duration of insanity in those who died.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between three and four weeks.....	.....	2	2
Between one and three months.....	3	4	7
Between three and six months.....	1	2	3
Between six and twelve months.....	6	6	12
Between one and two years.....	10	8	18
Between two and three years.....	8	7	15
Between three and four years.....	4	1	5
Between four and five years.....	3	1	4
Between five and six years.....	3	1	4
Between six and seven years.....	4	1	5
Between seven and eight years.....	2	.....	2
Between ten and eleven years.....	2	.....	2
Between twelve and thirteen years.....	2	1	3
Between thirteen and fourteen years.....	.....	1	1
Between twenty-seven and twenty-eight years.....	.....	1	1
Between sixteen and seventeen years.....	.....	1	1
Between eight and ten years.....	2	2	4
Between twenty-nine and thirty.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	51	39	90

TABLE No. 19.
General statistics of the hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number admitted.....	.....	.....	.....	1,679	1,467	3,146
Total number discharged recovered.....	370	324	694	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged improved.....	405	378	783	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged unimproved.....	260	182	442	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged sober.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged not insane.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Total number died.....	269	275	544	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged.....	.....	.....	.....	1,312	1,165	2,477
Total number in hospital September 30, 1886.....	.....	.....	.....	367	302	669

Northern Hospital.

TABLE No. 20.

Showing number of patients in the Northern Hospital, for the Insane, from the several counties and from the state at large, September 30, 1886.

Ashland.....	5	Marquette.....	9
Brown.....	21	Milwaukee.....	3
Bayfield.....	1	Oconto.....	5
Calumet.....	15	Outagamie.....	33
Chippewa.....	24	Ozaukee.....	17
Clark.....	13	Portage.....	20
Dodge.....	7	Racine.....	33
Door.....	15	Columbia.....	1
Eau Claire.....	22	Shawano.....	7
Fond du Lac.....	54	Sheboygan.....	23
Green Lake.....	16	Taylor.....	3
Jefferson.....	34	Florence.....	1
Douglas.....	1	Washington.....	25
Kenosha.....	13	Waukesha.....	27
Kewaunee.....	13	Waupaca.....	20
Langlade.....	2	Waushara.....	9
Lincoln.....	2	Winnebago.....	30
Manitowoc.....	21	Wood.....	8
Marathon.....	18	State at large.....	80
Marinette.....	17		
Pierce.....	1	Total.....	669

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 21.

Number of Attacks.	ADMITTED FOR THE PERIOD.			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.									Unknown. Not in this hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.					
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First attack.....	300	237	537	.....	.....	.....	10	12	22	6	4	10	.....	1
Second attack.....	39	28	67	11	10	21	5	2	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Third attack.....	9	9	18	5	1	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Fourth attack.....	2	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth attack.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Many attacks.....	10	6	16	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	361	283	644	19	13	32	16	15	31	6	5	11	.....	.....

TABLE No. 22.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS.	DISCHARGED FOR THE PERIOD.			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.											
				Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown. (Not in this hospital.)		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First attack.....	285	222	507	.....	.....	.....	19	11	30	4	1	5	18	16	34
Second attack	25	27	52	3	5	8	7	3	10	1	1	1	2	3	5
Third attack.....	10	4	14	2	2	4	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth attack	2	....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Many attacks.....	8	6	14	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Totals	330	259	589	11	8	19	29	14	43	4	2	6	25	23	48

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 23.

Parentage of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
American.....	70	70	140	Canadian	5	5	5
German.....	144	117	261	French.....	8	7	15
Scandinavian.....	45	21	66	Dutch	6	33	9
Irish.....	45	40	85	Bohemian.....	11	33	14
English.....	15	10	25	Flemish.....	5	7	12
Welsh.....	2	3	5	Indian.....	1	1	2
Scotch.....	2	1	3	African.....	2	...	2
Total.....	.....	.....	.....		361	283	644

Northern Hospital.

TABLE No. 24.

General diet,

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
	SUNDAY.	
Hash, bread, coffee, butter, syrup, milk, crackers.	Boiled pork and beans, potatoes, bread, crackers, syrup, milk, pie.	Cake, bread, butter, sauce, cheese, tea, crackers, syrup, pickled beets.
	MONDAY.	
Irish stew, bread, butter, coffee, milk, syrup, crackers, corn cake.	Roast beef, potatoes, bread, milk, syrup, crackers, hominy.	Corn meal mush, bread, butter, tea, crackers, milk, cookies.
	TUESDAY.	
Boiled fish, boiled mush, coffee, bread, butter, milk, syrup, crackers.	Soup, meat, potatoes, bread, squash, crackers, syrup, milk.	Biscuits, butter, sauce, tea, milk, crackers, syrup, pickled beets.
	WEDNESDAY.	
Beefsteak, potatoes, bread, coffee, butter, syrup, crackers.	Corn beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread, milk, crackers, syrup, pudding.	Fried potatoes, bread, butter, tea, crackers, milk, syrup, cookies.
	THURSDAY.	
Sausage, potatoes, boiled mush, bread, butter, coffee, milk, crackers.	Bean soup, potatoes, boiled onions, pie, bread, syrup, crackers.	Bread, butter, milk, sauce, crackers, syrup, tea, cheese, cake.
	FRIDAY.	
Fresh fish, coffee, potatoes, bread, milk, butter, crackers, syrup, corn cake.	Tomato soup, fish, potatoes, bread, milk, syrup, crackers, boiled rice.	Biscuits, butter, tea, milk, syrup, crackers, ginger snaps.
	SATURDAY.	
Beefsteak, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, milk, syrup, crackers.	Roast beef, potatoes, bread, cabbage, crackers, syrup, milk.	Bread, butter, crackers, milk, sauce, tea, syrup, cookies, boiled rice.

SPECIAL DIET FOR THE SICK AND INFIRM.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Beef tea, milk, crackers, rice, milk toast, tea or coffee, oat meal.	Beef tea, rice, milk, tea, oat meal, crackers, corn starch or bread, or sago, or tapioca, or farina pudding.	Beef, tea, rice, oat meal, milk, crackers, dry toast, coffee, cookies.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 25.

MATRON'S REPORT.

Of articles made in the Northern Hospital for the Insane, from October 1, 1884, to October 1, 1886.

Aprons.....	1,716	Night dresses.....	400
Bedspreads	254	Nightcaps.....	6
Bureau spreads.....	156	Neckties	88
Billiard table spreads.....	5	Pillow-slips	2,681
Blanket shoes, pairs.....	32	Pillow-shams	7
Caps.....	24	Pillow-ticks.....	109
Camesoles	19	Sheets	2,526
Combination suits.....	86	Sheet-shams.....	2
Chemise	616	Shirts.....	1,397
Cotton mattresses.....	173	Skirts.....	802
Curtains for amusement hall.	2	Sun-bonnets.....	183
Clothes curtains	9	Straw-ticks.....	88
Clothes bags.....	32	Stand-spreads	12
Coffee bags	46	Suspenders, pair.....	48
Dresses.....	1,257	Sacques.....	26
Drawers, pairs.....	1,294	Table-spreads	35
Handkerchiefs.....	30	Tablecloths.....	115
Hose, pairs.....	21	Table napkins.....	54
Holders	300	Towels, all kinds.....	3,150
Hair mattresses.....	497	Underwaists	2
Ironing sheets	16	Wrappers	878
Jackets, kitchen.....	68	Window curtains.....	1,165
Mittens, pairs.....	6	Total	20,439
Meat covers.....	6		

Northern Hospital.

TABLE No. 26.

Contribntions of the Public Press.

Milwaukee Freie Press, daily.	Neillsville Times.
The Daily Leader, Eau Claire.	Twin City Index, Depere.
The Washburn Itemizer.	Union Grove Enterprise.
The Independent, Sturgeon Bay.	Kenosha Telegraph.
The Door County Advocate, Sturgeon Bay.	Juneau Telephone.
The Central Wisconsin, Wausau.	Berlin Journal.
The Bayfield County Press.	Berlin Courant.
The Fifield Advocate.	Depere News.
The Phillips Times.	Omro Journal.
Fort Howard Review.	The New North, Rhinelander.
Fort Howard Sentinel.	Brandon Times.
Northern Wisconsin News, Merrill.	Whitewater Register.
Waupaca County Republican.	Stevens Point Journal.
Waupaca Post.	Chippewa Herald, Chippewa Falls.
Chilton Times.	Princeton Republic.
Florence Mining News.	Shawano County Journal.
Wisconsin Free Press, Oconomowoc.	Stevens Point Gazette.
Kewaunee Enterprise.	Columbus Republican.
Antigo Republican.	Germania, Milwaukee.
Sheboygan Times.	Watertown Weltburger.
Sheboygan County News.	Deutsch-Americaner, Neillsville.
The Jefferson Banner.	Wisconsin Telegraph, Oshkosh.
The Jefferson County Union.	North Westerly Courier, Fond du Lac.
The Waupun Times.	Racine Correspondent.
Randolph Radical.	Winnebago Anzeiger, Menasha.
Watertown Republican.	Sheboygan Zeitung.
Watertown Gazette.	Manitowac Post.
Green Bay Advocate.	Nord Western, Manitowoc.
Green Bay Gazette.	Marshfield Demokrat.
Appleton Post.	Appleton Wecker.
Appleton Crescent.	Dodge County Pioneer, Mayville.
Weyauwega Chronicle.	Depere Standard.
Plymouth Reporter.	Slavie, Racine.
Lake Shore Times, Manitowoc.	Faederlandet og Emigranten
Manitowoc Pilot.	La Crosse.
Manitowoc Tribune.	Skandinaven, La Crosse.
Markesan Herald.	Amerika, Chicago.
Walworth Co. Independent, Elkhorn.	Decorah, Iowa Posten.
Ripon Free Press.	Folkets Avis, Racine.
Waukesha Freeman.	Budstikken, Minneapolis.
Waukesha Democrat.	Total number, 80.

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1885.

1884.				
Oct.	1	Balance .....	.....	\$40,271 06
1885.				
Jan'y	1	From counties .....	.....	52,289 17
March	17	Appropriation Chapter 71, Laws of 1885.....	.....	144,000 00
Sept.	30	Steward for Board and Clothing of Patients during year.....	.....	1,288 63
		Steward for sundries.....	.....	3,501 86
July	9	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision.....	\$4,460 18	.....
Sept.	30	Paid on account Current Expenses this year	135,175 30	.....
		Balance appropriation in State Treasury	\$101,181 90	.....
		Balance in hands Treas- urer of Institution....	458 04	.....
		Balance in hands Stew- ard of Institution....	75 30	101,715 24
				\$241,350 72
Oct.	1	Balance available.....	.....	\$101,715 24

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1886.

1885.				
Oct.	1	Balance .....	.....	\$101,715 24
1886.				
Jan'y	1	From Counties .....	.....	52,278 51
Sept.	30	Steward for Board and Clothing of Patients during year .....	.....	904 07
		Steward for sundries.....	.....	2,139 46
Aug.	24	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision.....	4,460 18	.....
Sept.	30	Paid on account Current Expenses this year.....	100,396 16	.....
		Balance appropriation in State Treasury	\$50,228 85	.....
		Balance in hands Treas- urer of Institution....	1,778 21	.....
		Balance in hands Stew- ard of Institution....	173 88	52,180 94
				\$157,037 28
Oct.	1	Balance available.....	.....	\$52,180 94

*Northern Hospital.*STATEMENT OF
At the Northern Hospital for the Insane,

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1884.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and Instruction.....	\$1,958 67	\$260 95	.....	\$2,219 63
Barn, farm and garden.....	12,012 15	2,082 93	.....	14,095 08
Clothing.....	2,340 13	7,801 07	.....	10,141 20
Discharged patients.....	.....	78 90	.....	78 90
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept.....	538 69	1,552 77	.....	2,091 46
Engines and boilers.....	23,580 10	802 59	.....	24,382 69
Elopers.....	.....	80 45	.....	80 45
Freight and express.....	.....	52 41	.....	52 41
Furniture.....	10,993 41	82 50	.....	11,075 91
Fuel	2,175 00	23,002 76	.....	25,177 76
Gas and other lights.....	1,002 85	3,061 29	\$1,025 00	5,089 14
Hides and pelts.....	.....	.....	1,956 25	1,956 25
House furnishing.....	19,234 16	5,353 42	300 00	24,887 58
Laundry	2,205 80	442 87	556 00	3,204 67
Laboratory.....	1,861 33	.....	.....	1,861 33
Library.....	2,356 50	215 94	.....	2,572 44
Machinery and tools.....	2,609 51	120 56	.....	2,730 07
Miscellaneous	1,202 95	395 62	.....	1,598 57
Officers' expenses.....	.....	35 20	.....	35 20
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	289 92	436 55	.....	726 47
Repairs and renewals.....	1,158 72	3,951 11	.....	5,109 83
Restraints.....	143 97	11 50	125 00	280 47
Real estate, including buildings, etc	720,045 05	.....	8,844 86	728,889 91
Refrigerator.....	.....	263 15	.....	263 15
Rebuilding and repairing damage caused by fire.....	.....	14,117 14	.....	14,117 14
Scraps.....	.....	.....	88 97	88 97
Slaughter house.....	.....	176 46	.....	176 46
Subsistence.....	2,465 18	45,229 67	6,157 43	53,852 28
Surgical instruments and appliances	306 18	69 75	.....	375 93
Tobacco.....	10 66	358 43	.....	369 09
Wages and salaries.....	.....	31,996 71	.....	31,996 71
Special attendance.....	.....	.....	53 34	53 34
Totals.....	\$808,490 92	\$142,032 70	\$19,101 85	\$969,625 47
Discounts .....	.....	357 40	.....	.....
Net expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$852,549 07

Add amount asigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,977 21			\$1,977 21		\$242 41
18,456 05	\$64 50	\$6,457 43	19,977 98	\$5,882 90	
1,581 79	506 78	125 00	2,213 57		7,927 68
					78 90
		357 40	357 40	357 40	
	476 59		476 59		1,614 87
23,296 55			23,296 55		1,086 14
					80 45
	1 05		1 05		51 36
10,905 70			10,905 70		170 21
11,525 00		1,025 00	12,550 00		12,627 76
3,431 28	51 00		3,482 28		1,606 86
	1,956 25		1,956 25		
19,623 14	2 50		19,625 64		5,261 94
2,283 16			2,283 16		921 51
1,861 32			1,861 32		
2,372 00			2,372 00		200 44
1,998 12	4 00		2,002 12		727 95
1,308 00	124 25		1,432 25		166 32
					35 20
162 63	5 30		167 93		558 54
746 73	14 17	83 97	844 87		4,264 96
213 18			213 18		67 29
728,889 91			728,889 91		
		263 15	263 15		
	168 59	9,500 60	9,668 59		4,448 55
	83 97		83 97		
		176 46	176 46		
2,043 40	353 28	2,512 25	4,908 93		48,943 85
320 20			320 20		55 73
21 25			21 25		347 84
	112 88	53 34	166 22		31,830 49
	53 34		53 34		
\$828,493 21	\$8,501 86	\$20,554 00	\$852,549 07	\$6,240 30	\$123,816 70
					6,240 30
					\$117,076 40
					4,460 18
					\$121,536 58

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision..

*Northern Hospital.*STATEMENT OF
At the Northern Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Purchased during the year.	Transf'r'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and Instruction.....	\$1,977 21	\$273 32	.....	\$2,250 53
Barn, Farm and Garden.....	13,456 05	2,367 47	\$175 00	15,998 52
Clothing.....	1,581 79	5,904 84	.....	7,486 63
Discharged Patients.....	.....	79 55	.....	79 55
Discount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and Medical Dep't.....	476 59	1,357 03	.....	1,833 62
Engines and Boilers.....	23,296 55	648 41	.....	23,944 96
Elopers.....	.....	51 53	.....	51 53
Freight and Express.....	.....	40 20	.....	40 20
Furniture.....	10,905 70	1,141 20	.....	12,046 90
Fuel.....	11,525 00	6,174 20	.....	17,699 20
Gas and other Lights.....	3,431 28	499 53	.....	3,930 81
Hides and Pelts.....	.....	.....	1,220 07	1,220 07
House Furnishing.....	19,623 14	3,854 94	150 00	23,628 08
Laundry.....	2,283 16	829 22	456 75	3,569 13
Laboratory.....	1,861 32	.....	.....	1,861 32
Library.....	2,372 00	221 87	.....	2,593 87
Machinery and Tools.....	1,998 12	83 87	.....	2,081 99
Miscellaneous.....	1,308 00	174 23	.....	1,482 23
Officers' Expenses.....	.....	85 37	.....	85 37
Printing, Postage, Stationery and Telegraph.....	162 63	648 72	.....	811 35
Repairs and Renewals	746 73	5,603 63	.....	6,350 36
Restraints.....	213 18	12 00	.....	225 18
Real Estate, including buildings, etc.....	728,889 91	.....	.....	728,889 91
Rebuilding and repairing damage caused by fire.....	.....	24 00	.....	24 00
Scraps.....	.....	.....	30 68	30 68
Subsistence.....	2,043 40	38,385 71	6,116 56	46,545 67
Surgical Instruments and Appliances.....	320 20	28 92	.....	349 12
Special Attendance.....	.....	.....	180 40	180 40
Tobacco.....	21 25	266 50	.....	287 75
Wages and Salaries.....	.....	31,940 27	.....	31,940 27
Totals.....	\$828,493 21	\$100,696 53	\$8,829 46	\$937,519 20
Discounts .....	.....	300 37	.....	.....
Net Expenses .....	.....	.....	\$100,396 16	835,476 53
				\$102,043 67

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

Inventory September 30, 1886.	Cash rec'd on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,952 75			\$1,952 75		\$297 78
13,134 30	\$107 48	\$6,266 56	19,508 34	\$3,509 82	
1,749 44	178 86		1,928 30		5,558 33
	3 00		3 00		76 55
		300 37	300 37	300 37	
			381 08		1,452 54
23,343 55			23,343 55		601 41
					51 53
					40 20
11,574 55	5 00		11,579 55		467 35
6,022 00		175 00	6,197 00		11,502 20
1,827 16	1 05		1,828 21		2,102 60
	1,220 07		1,220 07		
20,626 36	13 24		20,639 60		2,988 48
2,615 84			2,615 84		953 29
1,861 32			1,861 32		
2,419 50			2,419 50		174 37
2,074 67			2,074 67		7 32
1,327 53	145 60		1,473 13		9 10
					85 37
243 14	2 20		245 34		566 01
946 65	24 35	30 68	1,001 68		5,348 68
201 71			201 71		23 47
728,889 91			728,889 91		
					24 00
	30 68		30 68		
3,188 15	136 88	1,676 82	5,001 85		41,543 82
310 58			310 58		38 54
	180 40		180 40		
17 05	05		17 10		270 65
	90 60	180 40	271 00		31,669 27
\$824,707 24	\$2,139 46	\$8,629 83	\$835,476 53	\$3,810 19	\$105,852 86
					3,810 19
					\$102,042 67
					4,460 18
					\$106,502 85

State for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision...

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1885.						YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.			
	Balances available Oct. 1.'84.	Appropriation, 1885.	Total.	Expend- ed this year.	Covered back into State Tr'asury.	Trans-ferred.	Totals.	Bal'nce avail- able Sept. 30,1885.	Ex- pnd'd this year.	Bal'nce avail- able Sept. 30,1886.
Boarding house.....	\$482 54	.....	\$482 54	.....	\$482 54	.....	\$482 54	.....	.....	.....
Converting old chapel into rooms and furnishing same.....	735 68	.....	735 68	.....	735 68	.....	735 68	.....	.....	.....
Fire mains and hydrants	500 79	.....	500 79	\$32 30	.....	.....	32 30	\$468 49	.....	\$468 49
Fire hose.....	412 25	.....	412 25	412 25	.....	.....	412 25	.....	.....	.....
Removing coal shed and b'ilding carpent'r shop	879 71	.....	879 71	.....	979 71	.....	879 71	.....	.....	.....
Rebuilding and repair'g damage caused by fire	.....	\$6,500 00	6,500 00	.....	.....	\$6,505 00	6,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of real estate..	5,700 00	5,700 00	5,405 25	5,405 25	.....	.....	5,405 25	294 75	\$3,00	291 75
Total.....	\$3,010 97	\$12,200 00	\$15,210 97	\$5,849 80	\$2,097,93	\$6,500 00	\$14,447 73	\$763 24	\$3 00	\$760 24

Moneys Received.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1885	Year ending Sept. 30, 1886
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$64 50	\$107 48
Board and clothing patients.....	1,288 63	904 07
Clothing	506 78	178 86
Discharged patients .....	.....	3 00
Freight and express	1 05	.....
Furniture .....	.....	5 00
Gas and other lights.....	51 00	1 05
Hides and pelts	1,956 25	1,220 07
House furnishing	2 50	13 24
Machinery and tools.....	4 00	.....
Miscellaneous	124 25	145 60
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	5 30	2 20
Repairs and renewals.....	14 17	24 35
Rebuilding — damage caused by fire	168 59	.....
Scraps	83 97	30 68
Subsistence	353 28	136 88
Special attendance	53 34	180 40
Tobacco .....	.....	05
Wages and salaries.....	112 88	90 60
	\$4,790 49	\$3,043 53

The amount of money taken from patients upon admission during the two years covered by this report is \$1,650.12, and the amount refunded, \$1,217.03. During the same period the relatives and friends of patients contributed for their use and pleasure, clothing and other property to the estimated value of \$6,130.86.

Northern Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

	For year ending Sept. 30, 1885.		For year ending Sept. 30, 1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans, string.....	54½ bush	\$81 75	62 bush	\$93 00
Beans, dry.....	25 bush	32 50	10 bush	14 00
Beans, Lima.....	2 bush	4 00	4 bush	6 00
Beef.....	.....	.....	3 hd, 3,900 lbs	164 00
Beets.....	187 bush	192 75	302½ bush	227 65
Beet tops.....	130 bush	65 00	45 bush	22 50
Cabbage, early.....	2,640 heads	56 30	2,057 heads	41 14
Cabbage, late.....	6,000 heads	180 00	4,273 heads	128 19
Celery.....	2,000 heads	60 00	1,715 heads	51 45
Cucumbers.....	267 bush	267 00	206 bush	206 00
Corn.....	2,100 bush	840 00	1,335 bush	467 25
Corn, green.....	256 bush	256 00	55½ bush	55 50
Corn stalks.....	50 tons	200 00	48 tons	240 00
Carrots.....	400 bush	100 00	.....	.....
Horse radish.....	15 bush	30 00	20 bu-h	40 00
Hay.....	200 tons	1,200 00	175 tons	2,100 00
Ice.....	25 cords	25 00	40 cords	40 00
Lettuce.....	1,551 bunches	72 06	1,008 bunches	40 82
Milk.....	116,622 qts	2,332 44	100,820 qts	2,016 40
Mangel wurtzels.....	6,000 bush	1,500 00	4,324 bush	1,081 00
Onions, green.....	737 bunches	22 11	1,714 bunches	51 42
Onions, dry.....	487 bush	232 00	152 bush	128 25
Oats.....	2,200 bush	660 00	961 bush	288 30
Oat straw.....	75 tons	300 00	25 tons	150 00
Peas.....	130 bush	130 00	72 bush	72 60
Parsnips.....	280 bush	84 00	263 bush	78 90
Potatoes.....	208 bush	73 20	355 bush	177 50
Peppers.....	.....	.....	6 doz	60
Pork.....	12,402 lbs	620 10	28,095 lbs	1,129 01
Pigs.....	26	78 00	.....	.....
Rhubarb.....	2,755 bunches	110 20	3,113 bunches	124 52
Rutabagas.....	120 bush	30 00	.....	.....
Radishes.....	.....	.....	140 bunches	4 20
Sage.....	240 bunches	2 40	15 bunches	15
Salsify.....	24 bush	24 00	35 bush	35 00
Squash, summer.....	1,756 lbs	35 12	4,093 lbs	81 86
Squash, winter.....	31,075 lbs	621 50	39,000 lbs	780 00
Tomatoes.....	446 bush	446 00	306½ bush	306 50
Turnips.....	32 bush	24 00	.....	.....
		\$10,987 43		\$10,443 11

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS.		1885.		1886.
Billiard balls.....	1 set	\$11 50	2 sets	23 00
Billiard cloth			11½ yds	57 50
Billiard sundries.....		80		4 10
Bees wax	5 lbs	2 25		
Bean boards	2	2 50		
Band books and music	5	5 00		8 00
Circus tickets.....	52	13 00		
Cards, playing	16 doz	14 00		
Christmas, confection- ery, etc.....		20 31		19 32
Cue tips	2 boxes	3 50		
Christmas trees	1	10 00	1	10 00
Corn poppers	10	2 00		
Concert programmes.....	200	1 25	200	1 75
Carols			11 sheets	66
Croquet			2 sets	1 96
Concert troupe expen's.....				6 75
Freight and express.....		10 53		2 95
Fourth of July sund's.....		38 75		50 10
Ground pine	25 lbs	2 50		
Hemlock	1 bbl	1 50	1 bbl	1 50
Harmonica	1	25		
Hymn books.....			13	16 50
Labor	4 days	4 00		
Music.....				2 00
Music books.....			3	5 00
Nuts.....	97 lbs	7 76		
Paper stars.....				25
Patient boat excursions.....				16 42
Parafine	17 lbs	4 95		
Pop corn.....	82 lbs	4 20		
Paper.....		5 95	24 quires	4 80
Patent lamp	1	12 00		
Patent bones	2 pairs	20		
Prepared cork	1 box	40		
Railroad fare		6 75		
Rope	53 lbs	7 99		
Rosin	4 cakes	58		
Smilax	18 strings	5 25		
Tuning pianos		6 00		12 75
Tambourines.....	1	1 15		
Theatre books.....		5	75	

Northern Hospital.

	1885.		1886.
AMUSEMENTS — Continued.			
T'k'ts to entertainments	18	\$13 83	54 14 19
Violin & banjo strings	2	39 20	51 6 42
Violins .....			.....
Violin sundries		35	..... 3 90
Wigs and beard .....			..... 2 50
Wax candles .....			..... 4 1 00
		\$260 95	\$273 32
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.			
Axes	6	3 63	12 6 50
Axe handles	12	2 18	24 4 95
Axes and handles	2	2 40	.....
Alcohol			4 gals 9 80
Baskets	6	1 75	24 4 10
Bull .....			..... 1 45 00
Blankets, fly .....			..... 3 pairs 6 00
Carting, boxing, etc		70	..... 45
Cleavers	1	2 00	.....
Curry combs			5 1 50
Cutter .....			..... 1 54 00
Clover seed .....			..... 4 bush 29 13
Dusters	3	3 20	.....
Doctoring cows .....			..... 10 00
Door stays .....			..... 3 30
Freight and express		14 78	..... 148 74
Bran	134, 816 lbs	831 40	181, 762 lbs 991 06
Corn meal .....			..... 4, 737 lbs 37 90
Corn	140 bush	68 46	.....
Feed	35, 485 lbs	271 71	.....
Oats	455 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush	160 57	.....
Flower pots	500	6 05	.....
Forks	6	2 60	.....
Grind stone	1	1 65	.....
Garden seeder .....			..... 1 10 00
Grub hoes .....			..... 9 4 88
Grub hoe handles .....			..... 12 1 60
Horse shoeing		83 55	..... 82 61
Horses .....			..... 2 359 00
Horse medicine		11 15	..... 55
Hoes	3 doz	7 83	.....
Harness	1 set	28 50	1 set double 50 00
Handles .....			..... 2 40
Horse-blankets .....			..... 4 pairs 18 40
Hose .....			..... 50 ft 6 00
Hose nozzle .....			..... 1 60
Horse-brush .....			..... 1 1 65
Horse-comb .....			..... 6 4 40
Harness oil .....			..... 90
Knives, butcher .....			..... 2 90

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — Continued.				
Lumber.....	48 ft	\$1 20	4,056 ft	53 28
Leather net.....	1 set	8 00	.....	.....
Labor.....	.....	.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	77 25
Lawn mower.....	.....	.....	1	8 07
Meat saw	1	2 00	.....	.....
Mower.....	.....	.....	1	50 00
Neck yokes.....	1	25	1	2 25
Paris green.....	2 lbs	70	5 lbs	2 00
Plow shares.....	1	2 75	1	2 75
Plow.....	1	16 00	.....	.....
Pick handles.....	2	40	12	2 40
Pork barrels	4	4 00	24	25 20
Posts.....	.....	.....	6	2 10
Pigs.....	.....	.....	1	10 00
Root cutter.....	1	12 00	.....	.....
Repairs, harness.....	.....	23 28	.....	23 00
Repairing imp. & tools.....	.....	15 79	.....	20 55
Repairing wagons, carriages, etc.....	.....	54 95	.....	21 85
Repairing sundries.....	.....	5 25	.....	.....
Rakes.....	3 doz	7 02	2 doz	3 00
Rake teeth.....	6	3 00	8	4 00
Reaper.....	1	70 00	.....	.....
Rake wheel.....	1	2 25	.....	.....
Rivets.....	.....	.....	3 doz	10
Roller, barn.....	.....	.....	1 pair	1 00
Soap, harness.....	.....	20	.....	25
Seed, oats.....	103 bush	36 05	.....	.....
Seeds and plants, sund.....	.....	98 42	.....	107 20
Stabling horses.....	.....	10 50	.....	14 10
Scoops.....	12	12 27	5	5 37
Shovels.....	.....	.....	18	10 69
Straw.....	3 ⁶⁰⁰ tons	19 80	.....	.....
Scythes.....	12	8 00	.....	.....
Scythe stones.....	36	1 87	.....	.....
Scythe snathes.....	14	7 25	.....	.....
Spades.....	6	6 00	6	3 10
Steel.....	.....	.....	13 lbs	1 17
Saw bucks.....	.....	.....	2	1 50
Snow shovels.....	.....	.....	6	2 25
Threshing oats.....	2,366 bush	47 32	961 bush	19 22
Trees.....	507	68 95	.....	.....
Trowels.....	1	25	.....	.....
Tinning old barrels.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Veterinary surgeon.....	.....	14 00	.....	2 50
Wrenches	2	2 50	.....	.....
Whips.....	2	2 40	.....	.....
Whiffle trees.....	2	40	.....	.....
Wagon poles.....	2	1 80	.....	.....
		\$2,082 93		\$2,367 47

Northern Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
CLOTHING.				
Alapac	1 yd	39	.....	.....
Buttons, collar and cuff .....	.....	.....	29 doz	4 23
Buttons.....	37 10-12 gross	31 40	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross	26 98
Button clasps.....	2	40	.....	.....
Boots	97 pairs	182 10	99 pairs	172 50
Blouses	12 doz	76 05	.....	.....
Braid.....	1 1-12 doz	48	.....	1 53
Cartage, boxing, etc .....	.....	2 00	.....	2 35
Canton flannel.....	3,028 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	354 64	2,853 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	282 32
Collars	596	57 71	767	75 77
Coats	354	1,065 22	42	109 65
Cheviots	2,401 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	236 04	995 yds	86 47
Cotton.....	7,704 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	594 51	5,476 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	382 90
Caps.....	5 2-12 doz	27 73	16 doz	74 73
Cottonade	1,227 yds	80 16	512 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	92 30
Cambric	435 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	32 10	.....	.....
Coats and vests	1	5 70	1	3 10
Cuffs	2 doz	3 50	.....	.....
Corsets	6 pairs	2 93	12 pairs	5 50
Cording	1 doz	30	.....	.....
Cape collars.....	.....	.....	2	1 70
Cashmere.....	.....	.....	45 yds	10 69
Drilling	639 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	54 50	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	15
Drawers	146 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	159 44	.....	.....
Dress goods.....	.....	.....	15 yds	2 25
Freight and express.....	.....	66 13	.....	45 22
Flannel	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	6 50	.....	.....
Fichus.....	.....	.....	4	40
Gingham	2,447 yds	218 10	2,508 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	207 48
Gloves.....	1 5-12 doz	7 50	2 doz	9 00
Hats.....	21 1-6 doz	26 58	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	43 50
Handkerchiefs	98 1-12 doz	96 26	74 4-12 doz	79 48
Hose	139 1-6 doz	199 37	58 doz	76 75
Hairpins.....	7 pkgs	1 70	12 pkgs	2 64
Hoods	7 1-6 doz	45 35	4 doz	19 75
Hooks and eyes.....	2 gt. gross	1 80	.....	.....
Jersey	1	3 00	.....	.....
Lawn	16 yds	3 56	.....	.....
Lace	20 yds	4 78	6 pcs	9 50
Linen	1 yd	49	.....	.....
Mittens	14 11-12 doz	66 43	28 doz	93 75
Mitts	10 doz	47 00	.....	.....
Neck ties.....	9 3-12 doz	31 51	32 7-12	42 08
Overalls	12 doz	76 05	3 doz	28 50
Overcoats.....	63	317 78	97	377 25
Prints	3,211 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	202 34	1,829 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	83 10
Pants.....	485 pairs	929 16	180 pairs	352 38
Pique.....	54 yds	4 32	.....	.....
Pins	3 pkgs	1 50	.....	.....
Pants and vests .....	.....	.....	1	4 50
Ribbon	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	6 47	23 yds	7 00
Repairs, sundry .....	.....	10 75	.....	5 60

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
CLOTHING — Continued				
Rubbers	2 pairs	\$1 00		
Ruffs	16½ yds	2 90		
Suits	9	137 75	288	\$1,547 64
Suspenders	18 doz	35 25	25 4-12 doz	50 25
Shawls	108	253 60	24	72 00
Shirting	87½ yds	12 48		
Shirts	12 doz	72 00	6 2-12 doz	30 40
Shoes	436 pairs	590 55	307 pairs	448 30
Shoe laces	7 gross	3 57	13 gross	6 33
Slippers	660 pairs	523 12	760 pairs	575 80
Socks	108 doz	111 60	125 doz	131 65
Scarfs	2 1-12 doz	6 49	2 doz	5 50
Skirts	6	13 67		
Thread, cotton	215 1-12 doz	118 57	236½ doz	124 45
Thread, linen	7 doz	8 80	12 1-3 doz	9 80
Thread, silk	1 doz	50	5½ doz	1 35
Twist	2 doz	96		
Tape	9 doz	8 24	24 doz	8 30
Ties	23	4 58		
Vests	348	334 71	40	42 30
Velvet	½ yd	50		
Wrappers	58 1-3 doz	158 25		
Wristlets	2 doz	2 50	4 doz	5 25
Worsted	119 yds	35 61		
Yarn	23½ lbs	14 86	2 lbs	2 16
Yarn, cotton	16 lbs	7 28	25 lbs	9 86
Yarn, woolen			15 lbs	10 50
		\$7,801 07		\$5,904 84
DISCHARGED PATIENTS		\$78 90		\$79 55
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
Alcohol	24½ gals	62 89	27½ gals	\$66 56
Beer	56 doz	87 00	54 doz	81 45
Brandy	4½ gals	19 00	9½ gals	38 50
Cartage and boxing		2 25		
Drugs and medicines		773 29		712 05
Sundries				16 50
Freight and express		11 46		7 78
Gin			1 gal	2 90
Wine	98½ gals	183 80	112 gals	191 75
Whiskey	188 76-100 gals	413 08	111 50-100 gals	239 54
		\$1,552 77		\$1,357 03

Northern Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
ENGINES AND BOILERS.				
Boiler purger.....	2290 lbs	\$109 90	3,400 lbs	150 00
Brass oiler.....	1	5 00		
Belt grease.....	20 lbs	5 00	45 lbs	11 25
Bolts.....			2	2 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				25
Castings.....			536 lbs	21 44
Cans.....	1	85		
Cotton duck.....			51½ yds	5 93
Examining boilers.....				2 30
Emery cloth and paper.....		1 15		
Freight and express.....		18 83		18 64
Flour of emery.....	2 lbs	40		
Grate bars.....	2,959 lbs	118 36		
Hose.....	25 ft	3 38		
Inspecting boilers.....		25 00		
Iron.....			488 lbs	34 57
Lamps.....	6	3 00		
Lubricators.....			2	30 00
Labor.....			66½ days	233 63
Oil, cylinder engine.....	330½ gal 5 gal	198 28 2 75	220½ gal	100 55
machine.....			53 gal	18 60
Pattern.....			1	3 00
Rivets.....			115 lbs	11 25
R. R. fare.....				5 00
Scoops.....	18	10 69		
Steam traps.....	4	300 00		
		\$802 59		\$648 41
ELOPERS.....		\$80 45		\$51 53
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.....		\$52 41		\$40 20
FUEL.				
Coal.....	5710 ⁷⁰⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	23,002 43	1,733 ³²⁵ / ₅₀₀ tons	\$6,066 94
Unloading coal.....				75 76
Freig'ts, other than coal.....		33		
Testing scales.....				31 50
		\$23,002 76		\$6,174 20
FURNITURE.				
Bed bottoms.....			200	\$300 00
Bedsteads.....			101	565 00
Bed springs.....	1	3 50	1	3 00
Chairs.....			3 doz	18 54
Clock.....			1	4 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
FURNITURE—continu'd.				
Chamber sets	1	\$50 00	1	36 00
Freight and Express.....				41 82
Lumber			1,400 ft	50 50
Perforated seats.....			70	49 47
Rockers.....	24	23 00	36	22 80
Repairs, sundries.....				44 44
Screws, bed.....			1½ gross	7 13
Tables	1	6 00		
Wire springs.....			1	3 50
		\$82 50		\$1,141 20
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Alcohol.....	8½ gals	\$22 19	2½ gals	\$6 90
Brick dust.....	1 bbl	3 50		
Coal.....	637 ¹⁸⁵⁰ ₂₀₀₀ tons	2,820 66		
Cans.....	2	1 70		
Dampers.....			1	20
Freight and express.....		1 70		87 59
Fuses.....			40 cases	38 50
Lime	140 bbls	100 60	87 bbls	56 55
Mason, labor.....			15 days	87 50
Oil, signal.....	60 gals	75 00	54 gals	62 25
Oil, kerosene.....			51 gals	5 10
Pipe.....	275 lbs	9 63		
Pipe.....			5 ft	75
Retorts and fixtures.....			3	141 50
Repairs, sundries.....				27 54
Tapers.....	23 lbs	25 05	35 pounds	35 15
Wheels	3	1 26		
		\$3,061 29		\$499 53
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Brushes, scrub.....	18 doz	28 65	22 doz	37 15
Brushes, blacking.....	5 doz	12 50	2	5 50
Brushes, tooth.....	12½ doz	11 31	8 doz	8 63
Brushes, hair.....			6 doz	12 00
Brushes, counter.....	6 doz	21 65	5 doz	14 65
Brushes, wall.....	2	1 50	2	1 00
Brushes, shaving.....			2 doz	2 00
Broiler			1	60
Brooms	91 doz	165 75	68 doz	175 30
Brooms, brush	5 doz	6 40	9 doz	12 90
Baskets	5	3 97	1	20
Baking pans	1	5 00		
Boxes, sugar.....			12	1 85
Blankets.....	118½ pairs	439 00	250 pairs	625 00

Northern Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Blankets, rubber	59	\$61 95	60	\$57 00
Batting	55 lbs	5 50	18 bales	79 25
Bakers.	4 doz	6 50	6½ doz	15 95
Bath brick.	15½ boxes	12 25	23 boxes	14 25
Bowls	17½ doz	22 92	8 doz	9 44
Binding			5 pcs	2 11
Butter dishes	2 doz	8 81	1 doz	4 00
Butter prints.	3	55		
Blacking, shoe	12 doz	6 90	16 doz	7 77
Basins.	4	2 80		
Boilers	9	12 00	3	3 00
Bells.	1	1 92	1	1 25
Buttons.		05	3 doz	18
Cartage, boxing, etc.		9 00		10 25
Crash.	2,014½ yds	219 75	1,556 yds	164 36
Cups, plated	1	1 50		
Cups	50 doz	34 80	41 doz	28 45
Cups and saucers	30 doz	46 54	36 doz	28 80
Cruets.			2	1 45
Combs.	29½ doz	39 32	30 doz	18 51
Chamber sets	1	13 00		
Chambers.	1 doz	3 50	7 doz	24 00
Chambers, tin.	4 doz	24 05	1 doz	6 00
Carvers	12	13 20	15	12 40
Carpets	258½ yds	241 80	268½ yds	188 13
Coffee-pots.	28	21 70	2	4 00
Clotheslines.	13	2 75		
Clothes-hooks.	6 doz	1 40		
Clothes-pins.	1 box	1 00		
Cotton.	3,318 yds	410 41	6,253 yds	759 09
Cans.	296	91 20	24	3 60
Can openers.			1	20
Can covers.	28	5 60		
Carpet lining.	176 yds	8 16		
Curtain slats and sticks	12 doz	2 40	38 doz	5 70
Creamers.	2	60		
Chain, brass	1 pkg	88	1 pkg	90
Curtain fixtures.	14	3 70		
Curtain rings.	14	42		
Covers.	24	2 00	4	1 00
Carpet sweepers.	3	7 50		
Corks.			6½ doz	1 05
Cuspidor.	1	75		
Cord.	3 balls	45		
Carpet binding.	4 doz	50		
Corkscrews.	2	40		
Camphor gum	3 lbs	90		
Chamois skin			1	65
Castings for bedsteads.			118 lbs	5 90
Cake boxes.			2	1 60
Dippers.	15	4 20	30	3 55
Dustpans.	8	9 75	8	6 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Drip pans.....		..	17	17 00
Dusters.....			20	4 59
Doylies.....	8	3 00		
Damask.....			25½ yds	11 36
Excelsior.....	100 lbs	1 50		
Egg beaters.....	4	1 05	2	50
Fans.....			6 doz	1 50
Freight and express.....		78 27		78 77
Faucets.....			7	1 75
Fruit jars.....			2 doz	2 00
Furniture covering.....	6½ yds	9 01		
Fly paper.....	1 doz	40	13 doz	3 50
Feathers.....	7 lbs	4 20		
Fly powder.....			1 lb	50
Flour sifter.....	1	45	1	35
Globes, street.....			6	18 00
Goblets.....	2½ doz	13 18		
Globes.....	8½ doz	27 55	2-12 doz	1 00
Graters.....	6	1 15	1	25
Gas keys.....	6	3 25		
Gimp.....	84 yds	2 82	6 yds	18
Glasses for mirrors.....	5	4 25		
Gas chimneys.....	3 doz	3 00		
Hair (mattress).....	600 lbs	244 20		
Holland.....	880 yds	94 11	717½ yds	68 53
Hooks (hotel).....	1 gross	2 80	1 gross	2 52
Hair slippers.....	1	3 00		
Hose.....			3½ ft	53
Indelible ink.....	2 lbs	21 00	4 lbs	42 00
Indelible ink.....	2 qts	10 00		
Individual butters.....			3 doz	2 55
Ice cream pans.....	3	1 50		
Individual salts.....			4 doz	3 00
Jugs and jars.....	2	1 50	12	1 32
Key rings.....	3 doz	1 44	13 doz	4 46
Kettles.....	5	4 55	4	3 75
Knives.....	18 doz	15 03		
Knives and forks.....	1 doz	3 25	24 doz	9 50
Knives, cheese.....			1	75
Knives, butcher.....	3	1 82		
Leather.....		2 25		
Linen.....	18 yds	27 00		
Lanterns.....	39	23 17	14	6 99
Lantern globes.....	2 doz	2 00	1 doz	1 00
Ladles.....			24	12 00
Lumber.....	1,425 ft	42 12		
Lamp shades.....	4	2 30		
Lamp wicks.....	½ doz	.05		
Milk cans.....	12	6 00	15	15 30
Molasses gates.....			3	1 20
Mops.....	6 doz	6 90	12 doz	12 00
Matting.....			40 yds	26 00

Northern Hospital.

	1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING.— Continued.			
Mugs.....			2 doz 1 60
Mattress tufts.....	2,000	\$10 00	.....
Measures			1 8
Mirrors.....	15	13 80	25 22 69
Mats.....	6	9 00	.....
Meat choppers.....	1	16 25	.....
Mustard cruets.....	4 doz	4 20	.....
Meat tubs.....	2	7 00	.....
Needles, machine.....	6 doz	2 40	.....
Needles.....	11,000	15 00	9,000 12 50
Napkins.....	4 doz	7 75	2 doz 5 00
Night pans.....			36 24 00
Netting.....			12 rolls 3 90
Oil cloth.....	10 pieces	26 00	.....
Oil cloth.....		1 00	218½ yds 47 60
Opaque	1	93	.....
Pins, breast.....			4 1 63
Pins	25 packages	11 05	24 packages 8 76
Plates.....	61 doz	65 56	9 doz 6 09
Pails.....	13½ doz	34 62	14 doz 31 80
Pails, tin.....	1 doz	6 77	8-12 doz 55
Pails, sugar.....			1-12 doz 1 00
Pans.....	173	50 38	31 44 15
Pitchers	30 doz	48 80	12½ doz 42 00
Paper, closet.....	1 case	8 75	½ case 4 00
Paper, sundries.....		20 38	..... 36 27
Pickle dishes.....	3 doz	4 50	.....
Postal note	1	3	.....
Pepper and salts	6	3 00	.....
Prints	58 yards	6 38	.....
Pillows.....	34	51 00	.....
Pickle jars.....	2 doz	5 00	.....
Pepper cruets.....	4 doz	4 40	.....
Quilts.....	416	529 67	14 31 20
Rat poison.....		50	.....
Ranges			1 42 75
Rope			2½ lbs 45
Razors	1 doz	12 00	1 doz 8 75
Razor strops and hones.....	2-12 doz	1 25	1 doz 3 00
Rolling pin.....			1 doz 1 25
Repairs, sundries.....		31 03	..... 36 66
Rubbers for jars.....			2 doz 25
Roasting kettle.....	1	70 00	.....
Ribbon.....	1½ yds	34	.....
Soap, hard.....	6,995 lbs	391 78	6,784 lbs 272 84
shaving.....	15 doz	15 00	22 doz 21 10
toil-t	14½ gross	95 64	8 gross 41 40
Scrap book.....	1	97	.....
Sewing machine.....			1 25 00
Sapolio	1 box	2 50	.....
Spittoons	4 doz	50 40	2 doz 23 97
Spoons.....	½ doz	88	24½ doz 15 13

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING—				
Continued.				
Spoons, tea.....	24 doz	\$11 56	36 doz	\$16 29
table.....	24 doz	21 13	12 doz	9 45
Spectacles	3½ doz	9 25	.....	.....
Spoons, wood.....	2	30	.....	1 00
Sheeting.....	1,991½ yds	306 84	.....	.....
Spreads.....	50	47 50	.....	.....
Skimmers.....	3	60	.....	.....
Strainers.....	1	50	3	55
Steamers.....	7	9 43	3	3 75
Shears.....	29 pairs	7 19	18 pairs	10 36
Sugar bowls.....	24	7 13	.....	.....
Syrup pitchers.....	8 doz	25 10	4 doz	15 00
Scales.....	.....	.....	1 pair	6 60
Sieves.....	1	30	.....	.....
Salt cruets.....	.....	.....	2 doz	1 50
Sprinklers.....	5	5 00	.....	.....
Spoon holders.....	2 doz	3 30	2 doz	1 50
Solder.....	15½ lbs	3 10	.....	.....
Sheep skins.....	.....	.....	1	1 00
Springs.....	12	60	.....	.....
Sauce dishes.....	18 1-6 doz	7 66	6 doz	1 80
Scoops.....	.....	.....	12	2 26
Saucers.....	2 doz	2 40	.....	.....
Silesia.....	2 yds	50	.....	.....
Splashers.....	3	2 10	.....	.....
Sealing wax.....	.....	.....	3 lbs	18
Steel.....	1	1 25	.....	.....
Sponges.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....
Tumblers.....	34½ doz	16 70	39 doz	19 10
Towels.....	19 1-12 doz	38 00	7 doz	17 50
Toweling.....	627½ yds	62 90	100 yds	10 50
Table linen.....	42 yds	39 57	.....	.....
Tacks.....	21 1-12 doz	12 47	15 4-12 doz	5 67
Ticking.....	1,803½ yds	239 19	.....	.....
Thimbles.....	1½ gross	1 88	2½ gross	2 56
Tea pots.....	4	1 20	2	.70
Thermometers.....	1½ doz	4 50	.....	.....
Taper holders.....	1 doz	3 50	.....	.....
Tin cups.....	6 doz	4 50	6 doz	4 50
Twine.....	40 lbs	20 96	12 lbs	6 00
Trays.....	28	10 90	184	142 00
Tuft.....	5,000	2 50	20,000	10 00
Tin pans.....	.....	.....	11	6 08
Tin boxes.....	24	10 80	.....	.....
Tidies.....	12	4 63	.....	.....
Table spreads.....	1	5 00	.....	.....
Tubs.....	½ doz	4 00	.....	.....
Tape.....	4 doz	84	.....	.....
Tags.....	1,000	1 78	.....	.....
Tooth picks.....	1 box	10	4 boxes	40
Toaster.....	1	45	2 doz	90
Tape measures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Northern Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Thread, cotton	½ doz	\$ 30		
Tufting buttons			2 doz	20
Tanks			1	5 00
Tins, jelly			½ doz	50
Vases	6 doz	9 73		
Vegetable dishes	3	3 75		
Washboards	2 doz	4 90	1 doz	2 50
Washdishes	3 doz	5 50		
Wire		30		
Wire cord	8 balls	1 65		
Webbing		32		
Wash-bowls and pitchers			24	16 00
		\$5,353 42		\$3,854 94
LAUNDRY.				
Bluing	10 doz	5 70	24 doz	11 88
Baskets	48	27 00		
Bees' wax	2 cakes	35		
Cartage, boxing, etc..				75
Clothes lines	6	1 20		
Freight and express		33 25		44 28
Pulley			1	8 40
Rubbers for trucks	12	7 01	12	7 01
Soda, sal	5,098 lbs	76 48	7,416 lbs	93 03
Soda, caustic	3,971 lbs	173 74	4,679 lbs	179 49
Soap stock			146 lbs	6 44
Starch	2,051 lbs	85 44	2,563 lbs	97 94
Sad irons	168 lbs	5 64		
Sheeting	169½ yds	27 66		
Tank			1	\$180 00
Washing machine			1	200 00
		\$442 87		\$839 23
LIBRARY.				
Books, medical	4	13 71		
Books miscellaneous	8	24 00	53	60 67
Binding books	187	69 45	143	50 25
Cartage, boxing, etc..		75		
Freight and express		3 67		3 80
Newspapers		29 18		41 35
Periodicals		74 83		65 80
Rules		35		
		\$215 94		\$221 87

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
MACHINERY AND TOOLS				
Adz.	1	\$1 25		
Axes			1	\$1 50
Braces			1	1 80
Bits		1 67		6 19
Belting	308 feet	27 54		
Cartage, boxing, etc.				75
Chalk lines	14	1 22		
Cans	1	85		
Carpenter's pencils	2 doz	1 00	2 doz	60
Chisels			1 set	4 80
Crucible				55
Dies	7	7 45		
Dividers	1	33	1	75
Emery paper			2 qrs	60
Freight and express				1 10
Files	56	9 17	127	20 63
Hammers	8	4 34		
Handles	1	15		
Hatchets			2	2 00
Lace leather	29 feet	9 00	13 feet	3 90
Lace cutter	1	50		
Oil, lard	35 gals	26 75		
Oil, kerosene	5 gals	75		
Oilstone	1	2 06		
Pliers	1	40	2	2 00
Planes	4	4 50	1	1 40
Punches	3	75		
Pipe cutter			1	3 60
Palm needles			6	35
Rivets			1 lb	30
Rasps			2	77
Rules	5	1 25	5	1 13
Scoops			3	2 12
Saws	1	1 47	1	1 58
Saw-blades	12	70	48	2 49
Squares	1	2 50		
Slate ripper			1	1 65
Sand paper			6 qrs	90
Tape lines	1	88	1	2 50
Taps	1	35	1	35
Trowels			2	2 50
Vise			1	12 00
Wrenches	2	3 23	4	2 56
Wheel barrows	6	10 50		
Washer cutter			1	50
		\$120 56		\$83 87
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Acid jars	24	\$117 00	3	\$2 25
Coffins			13	62 15

Northern Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
MISCELLANEOUS—Con.				
Coffin boxes	24	48 00		12 24 00
Coffin trimmings.....		25 18		8 50
Charges for extg'ish'r	18 sets	18 50		
Car fare		50		
Cups	6	6 00		
Exp-nses, sundry				50
Freight and express.....		2 21		60
Fire extinguisher hose.	12 lgths	24 00		
Fire extinguisher noz-zles.....	2	2 20		
Fire extinguishers....	8 doz	108 00		
Fire extinguisher chgs.			5 cases	20 00
Labor	2 days	10 00		
Lumber			1,008 ft	12 10
Photograph.....	1	15 64		
Repairing, sunds.....		3 00		
R. R. fare.....		3 94		1 00
Shrouds			13	22 90
Spectacles	1 doz	5 00	3½ doz	10 25
Sal-ammoniac	25 lbs	3 75		
Tape.....	1 roll	1 00		
Tacks.....			6 doz	2 48
Watch, clock sunds.....				7 50
Wire	8 lbs	3 20		
Webbing	1 roll	50		
Zincs	30	3 00		
		\$395 62		\$174 23
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.....		\$35 20		\$85 37
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TEL- GRAPH.				
Advertising.....				25
Blank books	40	59 98	18	32 53
Bill heads			2,000	7 00
Bank checks.....			3,000	7 50
Blotting paper.....			10½ doz	8 00
Blanks, ruled.....			11,000	13 50
Cartage, boxing, &c.....				30
Clothing, books.....			2	9 50
Envelopes	2,800	4 75	6,000	9 21
Engraving heading	1	6 25		
Erasers			1 doz	90
Freight and express.....		3 00		1 95
Figuring blocks	200	7 00	190	7
Ink	10 qts	5 50	17 qts	

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
PRINTING, POSTAGE STATIONERY AND TELE- GRAPH — continued.				
Ink, carmine	1 bottle	\$0 50	1 bottle	60
Ink stand	1 doz	1 00	.....	.....
Ink eraser	1	.50	.....	.....
Letter press	1	7 50	.....	.....
Letter books	1	2 45	3	7 45
Lead pencils	24 doz	9 30	24 doz	5 75
Letter heads	5,000	22 75	6,500	27 95
Memorandum books . . . . .	.....	.....	31 9-12	16 55
Note heads	6,500	21 75	10,000	30 10
Order books . . . . .	.....	.....	2	30
Paper, note	10 reams	11 00	16 reams	14 09
Paper fasteners . . . . .	.....	2 40	.....	4 47
Paper, sundries . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4 62
Pens	16 gross	16 50	16 gross	15 80
Pen holders	6 doz	3 00	.....	.....
Printing sundries . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	36 50
Printing pay roll blanks	200	5 75	.....	.....
Printing ward census . . . . .	.....	.....	1,000	5 75
Printing postals	1,600	3 50	3,100	5 25
Print'g admis'n blanks	1,500	18 50	.....	.....
Printing notices to county judges	1,000	3 50	.....	.....
Printing monthly reps	10,020	26 00	.....	.....
Printing clothes lists	2,000	3 20	2,000	6 25
Postal cards	1,600	16 00	3,100	31 00
Postage stamps, 1c	100	1 00	.75	.75
Postage stamps, 2c	3,060	61 20	2,915	58 30
Postage stamps, 5c	55	2 75	.55	2 75
P. S. envelopes . . . . .	.....	.....	7,000	156 80
Postage stamps, 10c	40	4 00	.....	.....
P. O. box rent . . . . .	.....	4 00	.....	4 00
Rubber stamps and pad . . . . .	.....	.....	2	80
Receipt books . . . . .	.....	.....	2	80
Rubber bands	½ lb	.75	1 gross	1 50
Rubber bands	5 gross	9 00	4 gross	5 13
Rulers . . . . .	.....	.....	1	20
Telegraph . . . . .	.....	29 39	.....	20 96
Telephone . . . . .	.....	62 88	.....	78 90
		\$436 55		\$648 72
REPAIRS AND RE- NEWALS.				
Alcohol . . . . .	.....	.....	2 gals	\$5 00
Asphaltum	10 gals	9 25	25 gals	17 00
Alpine green	20 lbs	4 20	.....	.....
Acid	1 qt	.50	2 bottles	.50
Brushes	35	30 39	.50	47 16
Bolts	460	7 36	300	2 58
Bends . . . . .	.....	.....	2	52
Brick	16,400	181 20	8,000	56 50

Northern Hospital.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.—Continued.		
Bedstead pieces.....	48	\$2 40
Bushing.....	166	6 24
Brads.....	1 doz	1 48
Butts.....	9 prs	3 07
Blacksmith.....	72 $\frac{1}{4}$ days	145 50
Bibbs.....	55	87 25
Brackets.....	26	14 00
Bath tubs.....	1	20 82
Bees wax.....		4 lbs
Bronze.....		3 91
Borax.....	2 lbs	40
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		6 35
Carpenter, labor.....		39 $\frac{1}{2}$ days
Cement.....	21 bbls	39 00
Couplings.....	109	19 17
Charcoal.....	15 bush	5 30
Caps.....	30	1 97
Castings.....		18 62
Ceiling.....	800 feet	12 80
Cocks.....	27	9 74
Cans.....	9	7 00
Coal.....	3,800 lbs	12 35
Closets and bowls.....	2	18 50
Chalk line.....	1	35
Clay.....	8 bbls	6 00
Cylinders.....		1
Chain (brass).....		1 pkg
Cement, elastic.....		40 lbs
Casters.....		1 set
Cement pipe.....		14 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet
Door bolts.....		1
Dampers.....	1	35
Doors.....	1	13 00
Drawer handles.....	6	30
Escutcheons.....		122
Eells.....	441	32 45
Elbows.....	4	1 00
Eaves trough.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	3 85
Emery paper.....		25 sheets
Frescoing.....		150 00
Freight and express.....		106 08
Fire brick.....	2,000	64 00
Fire brick.....	5 sets	13 75
Files.....	35	6 19
Flue blower.....	1	10 00
Flooring.....	1,188 feet	26 71
Gas wire holders.....	25	1 00
Glass.....	1 box	4 25
Glass.....	249 lights	17 76
Glue.....	111 lbs	22 25
Gas burners.....	8 doz	5 00
Gas tips.....	6 doz	90

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS—Continued.		
Graining combs.....	.....	1 1 25
Glazier's points.....	3 lbs \$ 60	.....
Gold Liquid.....	1 pt 72	.....
Grate bars.....	12 7 04	.....
Glasses, gauge.....	.....	6 84
Gaskets.....	21½ lbs 10 75	125 6 25
Gas pendants.....	25 12 50	.....
Gas nozzles.....	50 4 50	.....
Hinges.....	3 pairs 1 80	8½ pairs 1 13
Hair.....	.....	10 bush 4 00
Hooks and eyes.....	.....	2 10
Hooks.....	.....	4 doz 1 50
Hose.....	50 ft 8 00	.....
Hoppers.....	3 4 55	.....
Hose rings.....	.....	2 doz 6 00
Hoops and coopering.....	.....	5 00
Iron borings.....	50 lbs 1 00	.....
Iron.....	260 lbs 10 01	8 95
Iron, galvanized.....	105 lbs 9 50	.....
Ivory, black.....	3 tubes 28	.....
Japan.....	5 lbs 4 25	5 lbs 2 50
Japan.....	22 gal 20 50	30 gal 26 50
Jug.....	1 25	.....
Keys.....	1 25	10 doz 50 00
Kerosene.....	40 gal 6 25	20 gal 2 80
Kegs.....	2 1 00	.....
Knobs.....	.....	2 2 25
Lead.....	50 lbs 1 75	100 lbs 6 25
Lead, red.....	50 lbs 5 62	25 lbs 2 00
Lead, white.....	6, 212 lbs 379 21	11, 458 lbs 763 64
Lime.....	45 bbls \$30 65	139 bbls 91 00
Lath.....	1, 000 1 75	345 bunches 25 88
Lumber.....	12, 776 ft 256 02	18, 327 ft 328 30
Lock nuts.....	37 3 00	25 61
Lamp black.....	2 lbs 50	5 lbs 1 00
Levels.....	1 2 25	.....
Locks.....	47 52 40	4 5 20
Laborers.....	days 27½ 51 00	.....
Links for W. machine.....	.....	18 4 50
Leather.....	.....	4½ lbs 2 03
Leather belting.....	.....	75 ft 3 38
Masons' labor.....	20½ days 56 00	43½ days 64 87
Moulding.....	.....	4 33
Nails, clout.....	.....	10 lbs 1 00
Nails.....	2 kegs 5 00	7 kegs 29 75
Nails.....	11 lbs 77	468 lbs 17 34
Nails, wrought.....	1 package 20	.....
Nuts.....	15 lbs 1 60	.....
Oxalic acid.....	.....	5 lbs 75
Oil graining.....	.....	2 lbs 40
Oil, kerosene.....	16 gal 2 95	10 gal 1 40
Oil, linseed.....	298 2-15 gal 164 99	694 10-15 gal 303 62

Northern Hospital.

		1885.		1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEW-				
ALS — Continued.				
Oil tanks.....	2	\$19 00	2	\$18 50
Ochre	319 lbs	7 18	315 lbs	5 51
Oil finish	9 gals	18 85	.....	.....
Packing	45 ¹ / ₆ lbs	20 47	.....	18 36
Picture cord	4 coils	52	12 coils	1 50
Plugs.....	49	1 32	156	11 78
Putty.....	.....	.....	70 lbs	2 10
Plumbago	5 lbs	75	10 lbs	1 50
Painters' labor.....	491 ¹ / ₂ days	867 24	949 ¹ / ₁₀ days	1,570 92
Picture nails.....	1 gross	3 50	.....	.....
Pipe.....	1,716 ⁴ / ₁₂ feet	139 86	1,287 ¹ / ₂ feet	59 57
Paris, white .....	.....	.....	783 lbs	11 75
Paint pails.....	.....	.....	8	2 60
Plaster paris.....	.....	.....	1 bbl	3 00
Pumice stone	5 lbs	50	.....	.....
Paints (sundries).....	.....	40 35	98 ¹ / ₈ lbs	17 60
Pulleys.....	1	17 85	8	11 51
Paper, building	66 lbs	99	.....	.....
Plungers.....	50	22 50	.....	.....
Repairs, sundry .....	.....	75	.....	30 77
Rivets	5 lbs	35	9 lbs	6 25
Register faces.....	.....	.....	21	.25 41
Radiators.....	.....	.....	24	.63 60
Rope	75 ¹ / ₂ lbs	11 39	122 lbs	18 60
Red paint	15 lbs	1 40	10 lbs	1 80
Rules.....	2	5 50	.....	.....
Reducers	1	36	.....	.....
Registers .....	.....	.....	20	99 00
Register plates.....	6	3 00	.....	.....
Rosin.....	.....	.....	6 ¹ / ₂ lbs	66
R. R. track scales .....	.....	.....	.....	330 20
Shellac .....	.....	.....	1 gal	3 50
Sash cord.....	41 ¹ / ₂ lbs	17 01	.....	.....
Screw eyes.....	.....	.....	14 gross	14 00
Stems and rollers .....	.....	.....	50	25 00
Screws, brass .....	.....	.....	.....	61
Screws	40 gross	7 33	48 gross	12 69
Stovepipe.....	15 ¹ / ₂ lengths	11 30	262 ¹ / ₂ lengths	54 38
Sponges .....	.....	.....	1 ¹ / ₂ lbs	1 87
Sinks	5	15 70	2	20 50
Stucco.....	.....	.....	4 bbls	10 75
Solder	59 lbs	18 80	100 ⁴ / ₅ lbs	20 15
Staples .....	.....	.....	28 ² / ₁₂ lbs	3 73
Sandpaper	2 quires	60	8 quires	1 76
Steel.....	59 ⁴ / ₅ lbs	10 25	11 ¹ / ₂ lbs	2 17
Sal ammoniac	2 lbs	60	.....	.....
Screw plates	1	14 85	.....	.....
Soldering irons .....	.....	.....	1	65
Shafts	2	33 65	.....	.....
Speed indicators	2	2 00	.....	.....
Sand	50 yds	33 00	67 yds	46 90
Springs	25	5 00	6	1 80

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEW-		
als — Continued.		
Stoppers	25	5 00
Slate	1,000	46 02
Sewer pipe		34 pcs 27 12
Sash tools		2 40
Stone		4 7 00
Tile		45 ft 31 20
Ties	285	35 51
Turpentine	160 gals	78 50
Tapers	2 doz	1 08
Tin	28 sheets	4 20
Tinner, labor	31 2-5 days	91 10 22 days 66 00
Tripoli	5 lbs	50 10 lbs 1 10
Transoms	2	3 65 1 1 60
T. rail	999 lbs	19 98
Tubing	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	2 64
Tacks, furniture	1,000	80
Traps		3 2 95
Transom lifts		24 21 12
Ult. blue	25 lbs	2 10
Universal swings	2	90
Unions	30	5 14
Umber		10 lbs 1 80
Valve screws		24 1 92
Valve, rubber	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	17 43
Valve, stems		1 2 80
Valves	118	105 64
Varnish	20 gals	33 00
Vermillion	21 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	14 68
Valve springs		12 60
Wrenches		1 2 60
Window screens	56	27 20
Washers		45 lbs 2 88
Washers	50	25
Wire	5 lbs	1 55 14 lbs 1 62
Wire cloth		23 ft 1 83
Wicking	6 lbs	1 80 5 lbs 1 35
Whiting	704 lbs	10 39 344 lbs 3 96
Window stools	6	2 40
Yale escutcheons and keys		1 doz 15 83
Yellow paint	25 lbs	7 25 5 lbs 1 15
Zinc	24 lbs	2 40 4 lbs 40
Zinc		30 lbs 2 40
	\$3,951 11	\$5,603 63
RESTRAINTS.		
Buckles		6 12 00
Freight and express		25
Repairs, sundries		4 05
Straps	12	7 20
	\$11 50	\$12 00

Northern Hospital.

SUBSISTENCE.	1885.		1886.	
	AMOUNT.	PRICE.	AMOUNT.	PRICE.
Apples	96 bush	\$53 80	43 bush	\$19 75
Apples	200 bbls	430 00	212 bbls	427 90
Apples, dried.....	2,335 lbs	136 45	4,219 lbs	286 99
Almonds	1 lb	25		
Allspice	10 lbs	1 80	10 bls	1 00
Ammonia carb.....	1 oz	10		
Beef, dressed.....			28,158 lbs	2,086 35
Beef cattle.....	{ 322 head 349,669 lbs	{ 15,606 29	{ 222 head 238,420 lbs	{ 9,162 37
Beef, dried	61½ lbs	9 39	12½ lbs	1 38
Bacon	15 lbs	93		
Butter	41,636 lbs	8,027 99	32,269 lbs	5,980 24
Baking powder.....	270 lbs	75 90	321 lbs	101 05
Beans.....	140 bush	205 80	151 ⁴⁷ ₆₀ bush	219 49
Barley.....	125 lbs	4 06	500 lbs	13 75
Berries	844 qts	61 97	100 qts	9 75
Bananas	9 doz	4 30	7 doz	2 75
Curry powder.....			2 bottles	60
Cauliflower.....			3 heads	40
Capiscum.....			2 oz	10
Cartage, boxing, etc.		44 25		41 75
Coffee	12,406 lbs	1,659 46	11,171 lbs	1,425 44
Cream tartar.....			30 lbs	10 20
Canned vegetables	28 doz	40 75	20 doz	28 25
Canned Fruit	82½ doz	200 50	137 ² ₁₃ doz	309 80
Corn starch.....	320 lbs	22 60	520 lbs	32 50
Cocoa	2 packages	50		
Canned Fish.....	10 ¹ ₆ doz	27 52	22 ¹ ₆ doz	32 35
Chickens.....	108	54 00	57	8 55
Chickens.....	518 ³ ₄ lbs	71 76	548 lbs	57 02
Cheese.....	4,970 lbs	532 14	4,170 lbs	380 89
Corn meal	4,040 lbs	60 85	4,500 lbs	60 19
Crackers.....	6,364 lbs	339 56	8,814 lbs	452 41
Cinnamon.....	86 lbs	18 20	60 lbs	13 50
Cloves	12 lbs	2 58	24 lbs	5 10
Citron	46 ¹ ₂ lbs	15 45	20 lbs	4 40
Currants, dried.....	1,168 lbs	59 77	890 lbs	51 17
Currants, fresh.....	1 ¹ ₂ bush	3 00	3 ¹ ₄ bush	8 13
Cocoanuts	8	95	5	58
Chow Chow.....	1 doz	4 50	1 ⁹ ₁₂ doz	4 15
Cranberries	1 bbl	12 00	2 bbls	13 50
Cranberries	32 qts	5 40		
Chocolate.....	38 lbs	15 58	80 lbs	30 33
Cocoanut	4 lbs	1 60	25 lbs	4 31
Celery	70 bunches	3 35		
Celery seed.....	2 lbs	60	2 oz	.05
Cider	3 gals	2 05		
Confectionery.....		5 95		
Ducks	26	4 50		
Ducks	11½ lbs	1 73	67 lbs	7 37
Eggs.....	8,175 ¹ ₂ doz	1,272 26	12,472 doz	1,682 46
Extract, lemon.....	3 qts	5 85	4 qts	8 00
Extract, vanilla.....	3 qts	9 00	7 qts	21 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
SUBSISTENCE—continued.			*	
Extract almond.....	1 pt	75	1 pt	75
Freight and express.....	790 80		852 57	
Flour.....	908 bbls	3,495 80	972 bbls	3,917 02
Flour, graham.....	24 bbls	90 10	10 bbls	37 50
Flour, buckwheat.....	200 lbs	5 61	1 bbl	5 55
Flour, rye.....	20 bbls	72 60	20 bbls	76 00
Farina.....	156 lbs	7 14	240 lbs	10 12
Fish, fresh.....	3,950 lbs	208 55	8,470 lbs	488 44
Fish, mackerel.....	1 bbl	16 00		
Fish, mackerel.....	35 lbs	7 00	67 lbs	6 03
Fish cod.....	8,100 lbs	412 50	7,400 lbs	436 00
Gelatine.....	5 doz	7 95	6 doz	9 70
Ginger.....	65½ lbs	11 70	81½ lbs	13 13
Grapes.....	227 lbs	22 36	28½ lbs	2 43
Grapes.....			1 basket	1 00
Honey.....	39 lbs	5 71		
Hominy.....	6 bbls	22 50	17 bbls	55 75
Hops.....	35 lbs	14 00	20 lbs	5 30
Ham.....	290½ lbs	36 91	108 lbs	12 95
Ice cream.....	2 qts	1 00		
Juniper berries.....			4 oz	5
Lemons.....	144½ doz	42 08	133 doz	44 30
Lard.....			1½ cases	11 75
Lemon peel.....	1 lb	40		
Mustard.....	137 lbs	34 75	134 lbs	30 64
Mustard seed.....	½ lbs	15	2 lbs	30
Mola-ses.....	244½ gal	99 68	501½ gal	235 90
Mutton.....	9½ lbs	1 18		
Malt.....			50 lbs	150 00
Melons.....	11	1 15	18	3 80
Nutmegs.....	8 lbs	4 80	10½ lbs	6 65
Nuts.....	5 lbs	1 33	114 lbs	9 60
Oat meal.....	49 bbls	260 75	51 13-20 bbls	261 58
Olives.....	1½ doz	7 15	2-12 doz	2 00
Oysters.....	365 cans	109 36	255 cans	66 45
Oranges.....	88 doz	25 75	22 doz	8 45
Olive oil.....			1½ doz	6 98
Potatoes.....			77 bbls	159 70
Potatoes.....	3543½ bush	1,144 59	3,402 ¾ bu	1,617 11
Potatoes, sweet.....	14 lbs	70		
Potatoes, sweet.....	2 bbls	7 90	2 bbls	7 50
Pepper.....	334 lbs	68 85	200 lbs	43 00
Pork.....	6 bbls	65 50		
Peaches, fresh.....	1½ bush	4 05	25 baskets	11 60
Peaches, dried.....	787 lbs	69 65	1,519 lbs	73 67
Prunes.....	5,103 lbs	283 02	7,570 lbs	316 11
Peas.....	420 lbs	18 65	420 lbs	11 55
Pears.....		6 35	20 doz	6 25
Pears.....			16 baskets	6 40
Plums.....	2 bush	2 80	½ bu	75
Pepper sauce.....			2 bottles	15

Northern Hospital.

	1885.	1886.
SUBSISTENCE — Con.		
Pop corn, shelled.....		1½ bush \$6 72
Pickles.....	2 bottles	1 50
Peppers, red.....	1 doz	30
Raisins.....	\$668 lbs 66 72	805 lbs 78 77
Rice	6,819 lbs 451 00	10,082 lbs 590 72
Raspberries.....	24 qts 3 20	134 qts 14 34
Radishes.....	5 bunches 25	
Sugar.....	42,112½ lbs 2,749 44	37,731½ lbs 2,433 75
Syrup.....	1,008 gals 268 24	1,134 gals 293 69
Soda.....		33 lbs 1 82
Salt.....	52 bbls 67 90	69 bbls 96 11
Salt.....	100 lbs 1 10	
Soda	205 lbs 10 96	630 lbs 31 87
Sausage.....	20,200 lbs 1,504 00	13,800 lbs 843 00
Sheep, mutton.....	386 head } 1,498 73	132 head, } 13,295 lbs } 448 72
	43,470 lbs }	
Saleratus.....	240 lbs 12 45	350 lbs 18 40
Salad oil.....	1 1-6 doz 8 45	½ doz 2 50
Strawberries.....	346 boxes 31 40	780 boxes 80 07
Sauces.....	1 doz 3 25	½ doz 2 38
Sardines	6 doz 19 00	16 2-3 doz 28 00
Saltpetre.....		5 49
Salad dressing.....		4 bottles 1 55
Spinach seed.....		5 lbs 2 00
Tea.....	3,313 lbs 1,039 62	2,952 lbs 863 34
Tapioca.....	125 lbs 6 70	130 lbs 6 40
Turkeys.....	1,592½ lbs 198 46	932½ lbs 95 49
Tripe	½ bbl 8 00	¼ bbl 1 70
Turnips.....	1 pk 10	
Vanilla bean.....		2 oz 1 30
Vinegar.....	1,043 gals 143 47	868 gals 112 50
Vegetables, su ndry.....	5 68	
Veal.....	27½ lbs 3 87	
Worc. sauce	½ doz 2 50	1 doz 4 75
Water melo ns.....	5 2 45	
Yeast.....	342 cakes 17 10	110 cakes 3 91
	\$45,229 67	\$38,385 71
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.		
Cupping glasses.....		8 85
Freight	25	
Forceps.....	1 2 00	2 3 52
Needles.....	27 2 56	
Pocket case instrum'ts.	2 14 44	
Pencils.....	2 50	
Pliers.....		
Repairs.....	1 00	2 prs 2 50
Syringes.....	16 11 50	16 45

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
SURG. INS. AND APP.—		
Continued.		
Syringes, hypodermic.	1	\$4 00
Stomach pump.	1	16 00
Scarifiers		1 3 00
Thermometer		1 2 00
Tubes, stomach	10	10 00
Trusses	3	6 50
Tongue holders		1 60
Urinometers	1	1 00
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$69 75	\$28 92
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
TOBACCO.		
Cigars		34 15
Freight and express		4 93
Pipes	4 boxes	8 25
Pipes	24	6 00
Tobacco, chewing	504 lbs	189 30
Tobacco, smoking	570 lbs	115 80
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	\$358 43	\$266 50
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
WAGES AND SALARIES.	\$31,996 71	\$31,940 27
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Northern Hospital.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Salary.
R. M. Wigginton.....	Superintendent.....	Per year ...\$2,300 00
E. B. Thompson.....	Assistant Physician.....	Per year ...1,000 00
M. Glennon	Assistant Physician.....	Per year ... 700 00
Mary Reynolds.....	Assistant Physician.....	Per month... 40 00
T. J. Vaughn.....	Steward	Per year ... 1,000 00
F. E. Grove	Assistant Steward.....	Per year ... 600 00
Kate Hale.....	Matron	Per year ... 400 00
W. C. Brightal.....	Supervisor	Per month . 30 00
Andrew Anderson.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 27 00
O. H. Roberts	Supervisor.....	Per month . 25 00
Abbie Mitchell.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 20 00
Altha Schultz.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 18 00
Maggie Casey.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 17 00
John Watson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 45 00
J. P. Guillaume.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 28 00
Thomas Shepard.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 30 00
Martin Schneider.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 27 00
H. C. Christenson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 25 00
Theo. Mortenson	Attendant.....	Per month . 25 00
Jos. Gavin	Attendant.....	Per month . 23 00
Nich. Eilertson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 23 00
Ernst Waltman	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Ole Swenson	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Chris. Larson	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Peter J. Gyes.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
William Pitt.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
John Coughlin	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
Fred. A. Rowe	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
August Peterson	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
A. W. Houston	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
Henry Head.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
T. J. S. Danger.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
D. R. Williams.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
Edward Minckler.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
Frank E. Watson	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
Fred Fisher.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
George Bremer.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
James Suffolk.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
John T. Neary.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
Bryon Sanders.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
Ella Madden	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00

Roster of Officers and Employes.

Name.	Service.	Salary.
Eliza Creaven.....	Attendant.....	Per month . \$16 00
Mary Grady.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00
Alma Barnes.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 15 00
Lizzie Velsor.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 15 00
Lizzie Broder.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 15 00
Lucia Clark.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 15 00
Maggie Leonard.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 15 00
Dora Head.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Maggie Pender.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Aggie Farrell.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Ella Sigglekow.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Elvina Hass.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Anna McCool.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Mamie Burns.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Tillie Cullen.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Lillie Pierce.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Emma Schultz.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Viola Hayter.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Libbie Davis.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Lizzie Bretz.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Kate Meigs.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Tommie Hume.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 13 00
Kate Leonard.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 12 00
Addie Morse.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 12 00
Mary E. Neary.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 12 00
Lillie Robinson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 12 00
Nellie Taylor.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 12 00
K. Dowd.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 12 00
John Neville.....	Night watch	Per month . 40 00
Hans Neilson.....	Night watch	Per month . 25 00
Sarah Thomas.....	Night watch	Per month . 20 00
Edith Rotoff.....	Assistant center.....	Per month . 16 00
Martha Rotoff.....	Assistant center.....	Per month . 12 00
Alice Morrow.....	Assistant center.....	Per month . 12 00
Anna Dickie.....	Assistant rear.....	Per month . 14 00
Carrie fuller.....	Assistant rear.....	Per month . 12 00
Andrew Knudsen.....	Butcher	Per month . 30 00
Herman Walther.....	Baker	Per month . 40 00
Gustave Kuhne.....	Assistant.....	Per month . 22 00
Dennis Seymour.....	Barn-man	Per month . 22 00
J. H. Wheeler.....	Carpenter	Per month . 50 00
Dudley McDonald.....	Carman	Per month . 22 00
John Driscoll.....	Carman	Per month . 22 00
L. M. Hayes.....	Cook, rear.....	Per month . 40 00
Chas. Mierswa.....	Cook, rear assistant	Per month . 22 00
Almira Fowler.....	Cook, rear assistant	Per month . 16 00
Nellie Hayes.....	Cook, rear assistant	Per month . 13 00
A. J. Burroughs.....	Cook, center	Per month . 18 00
Geo. E. Hill.....	Engineer.....	Per month . 75 00
Elden Sanborn.....	Assistant.....	Per month . 25 00
Arthur Schaeffer.....	Fireman	Per month . 20 00
Lars Christenson.....	Fireman	Per month . 20 00

Northern Hospital.

Names.	Service.	Salary.
John Wiley	Farmer	Per month . 30 00
Wm. Meyer	Farmer	Per month . 24 00
Henry Hattle	Farmer	Per month . 20 00
Aug. Hartkoff	Farmer	Per month . 20 00
M. F. Jenkins	Farmer	Per month . 18 00
Geo. Lewis.	Gardener.	Per month . 35 00
Wm. Teschendorf.	Assistant.	Per month . 18 00
Michael Costello.	Gas maker	Per month . 50 00
John Moore	Laundresser	Per month . 30 00
J. J. McGee.	Laundress.	Per month . 15 00
Minnie Bailer.	Laundress.	Per month . 14 00
Mary Reynolds.	Laundress.	Per month . 13 00
Minnie Wagasin.	Laundress.	Per month . 12 00
Delia White.	Laundress.	Per month . 12 00
Lucy H. Sanders.	Laundress.	Per month . 12 00
Julius Pisthol	Mason	Per month . 50 00
Geo. H. Wyatt	Office man	Per month . 10 00
Meta Roeske	Seamstress	Per month . 12 00

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

FOR THE
TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

JOHN W. SWILER	- - - - -	SUPERINTENDENT.
E. D. FISKE	- - - - -	CLERK.
SARAH D. GIBSON	- - - - -	MATRON.
ANNIE M. GRAY	- - - - -	ASSISTANT MATRON.
S. B. O'NEAL	- - - - -	BOYS' SUPERVISOR.
M. C. CLARKE	- - - - -	TREASURER.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS.

W. A. COCHRANE, A. M.,	B. T. BENSTED,	ALICE E. TURLEY,
J. J. MURPHY, A. B.,	MARY H. FISKE,	ALICE M. CHRISTIE,
WARREN ROBINSON, A. B.,	ELEANOR MCCOY,	ELIZABETH G. BRIGHT.

ORAL DEPARTMENT.

EMILY EDDY,	ELsie M. STEINKE,	ALLIE I. HOBART.
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ART DEPARTMENT.

MARY JAMESON	- - - - -	TEACHER.
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CALISTHENICS.

ELIZABETH G. BRIGHT	- - - - -	TEACHER.
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INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

C. E. BADGER	- - - - -	FOREMAN OF PRINTING OFFICE.
JNO. BEAMSLEY	- - - - -	FOREMAN OF SHOE SHOP.
FRANK L. COWLES	- - - - -	FOREMAN OF CABINET SHOP.
GEORGE BAKER	- - - - -	FOREMAN OF BAKERY.

School for the Deaf.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN:—It becomes my very pleasant duty at the close of this, the thirty-fifth year of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, to report its condition and work for the biennial period ending September 30th, 1886.

Two hundred pupils were present October 1st, 1884. The number increased until January, when 209 pupils—133 boys and 76 girls, were enrolled;—215 were on the roll of the session, being the largest number in any single term. At the close of school June 10th, 1885, 205 pupils were present. The membership for the year was 241.

Since September 30th, 1885, there have been in school 236 pupils—150 boys and 86 girls. Of this number, 124 boys and 66 girls—a total of 190, were present October 1st, 1885. Ten boys and four girls were subsequently admitted during the thirty-fourth, or last term, constituting a membership for that time of 204. Sixteen boys and sixteen girls have entered school this term, which is a total attendance of 236 for the year.

Statistical tables regarding attendance of pupils, causes of their deafness, their nationality, etc., may be found at the end of this report.

The work of the school should be spoken of as educational in the broadest sense of the word; the scholarship as important; skill in the manual arts equally so, and moral training essential. We are accustomed to say the school instructs the mind, trains the hand, awakens and directs the emotional and moral nature; yet the continued residence of offi-

School for the Deaf.

cers and children requires an amount of care and work to meet their physical wants that deserves more than a passing notice. The daily distribution of 300 pounds of bread, 150 pounds of meat and five bushels of potatoes is not to be forgotten.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW PUPILS.

After reporting at the superintendent's office, and being enrolled in the session book, the girls are put in care of the matron and her assistant, who see that the little strangers get, at once, their share of all the privileges of the school, i. e., a seat for each at the table in the dining room, and also in the sitting room, a bed in the dormitory, with a place for trunk and clothes, and that the little girl is made familiar with the house—all its ins and outs—that she has company, and a congenial seat-mate at the table.

The little boys, more directly under the superintendent's care, are taken in charge by the boys' supevisor and boys' nurse, whose business it is to make the little fellows feel at home. They, too, have each a place assigned in dining room, study room, dormitory and school room, so that when the hour for retiring has come the little man, just from home, feels as much the owner of his bed, his desk, his seat at the table, his trunk and all its precious contents, as though he were to the manner born.

Once in school, the punctuality, order and neatness required soon teach self-reliance, and start the little learner on the way to knowledge. The social privileges of the school home give the new boy ideas of propriety, and teach him continually that he has need of, and opportunity for, improvement. With but few exceptions, the pupils enjoy sound physical health; their moral standing is high, and the record of the school for the current year shows an unbroken roll, bright with the names of boys and girls who regard a good name as a precious possession.

It is a pleasure to say to your honorable board, to the

Superintendent's Report.

friends and relatives of pupils, and to the people of Wisconsin, that no more deserving or appreciative children can be found, than those under the care of the state at Delavan.

The course of study for the year is shown by the

PROGRAMME OF SCHOOL WORK.

The school is organized in thirteen regular classes, numbering from eight to nineteen pupils each, with supplemental classes in drawing, writing and calisthenics. The grades are indicated by class numbers; from First to Thirteenth. The Third, Eighth and Tenth are oral classes.

The First Class—Composed of nine pupils, recites in rotation to each of four teachers, viz.:

Elizabeth G. Bright in Language, using Powell's "How to Write;" Elsie M. Steinke, in Arithmetic—Olney's; Allie I. Hobart, in "Manners and Morals"—Gow's; W. A. Cochrane, in Physical Geography—Swinton's—with lectures, and "Science of Common Things"—Wells. Mary Jameson in Drawing. This class averages 7.7 years in school.

Second Class—Seventh Year—W. A. Cochrane, Teacher.—This class of fourteen members has been 6.7 years in school. It studies "General History"—Goodrich; Arithmetic—Olney's—to Decimal Fractions; "Child's Book of Nature,"—Hooker; Penmanship, Language and Composition.

Third Class—Sixth Year—Allie I. Hobart, Teacher.—This class contains ten members, averaging 5.6 years in school. Its recitations are conducted by the oral method. Its studies Scribner's "Geographical Reader," Barton's Arithmetic, Part I., "How to Write"—Powell, "Harper's Third Reader," Languages and Composition; Drawing with Miss Jameson.

Fourth Class—Sixth Year—B. T. Bensted, Teacher.—This class has nineteen members; studies Object lessons for Language and Composition, "How to Write"—Powell, Colton's Introductory Geography of United States, Arithmetic, written and mental. "Natural History"—Tenny,—with lectures; Penmanship and Drawing with Miss Jameson.

Fifth Class—Sixth Year—Jas Jos. Murphy, Teacher.—This is a class of nineteen members; studies "How to Talk"—Powell, "Colton's Introductory Geography," Barton's Arithmetic, numbers 1 to 50, Object lessons with lectures; Penmanship and Drawing with Miss Jameson.

Sixth Class—Fifth Year—Warren Robinson, Teacher.—There are fourteen members in this class; 4.5 years in school. It studies "Latham's Primary Reader," Mental and written lessons in numbers, to Division Object lessons for Language and Composition.

School for the Deaf.

Seventh Class—Fifth Year.—Alice E. Turley, Teacher.—It has sixteen members, and has been four years in school. This class studies "Latham's Primary Reader," Object lessons in Language, lessons in numbers to Division; Penmanship and Drawing with Miss Jameson.

Eighth Class—Fourth Year—Elsie M. Steinke, Teacher.—This class has fifteen members, and is an oral class that has been three years in school. The advancement made by this class in articulate speech indicates that its members will learn to employ oral speech in all the social and business relations of life. Their studies are "Olney's Elementary Arithmetic," "Swinton's Third Reader," Geography, with lectures and map, drawing and object lessons in language. In addition to this they have persistent and continuous drill in articulation and lip reading.

Ninth Class—Fourth Year—Alice M. Christie, Teacher.—This class has sixteen members, and has been three years in school. It studies "Latham's Primary Reader," Language lessons on common things, action writing, picture teaching, numbers to Division. Lessons in Drawing and Penmanship with Miss Jameson.

Tenth Class—Third Year—Emily Eddy, Teacher.—This class has eight members and is taking a course of oral training. The studies of the class this year are Language Lessons No. 2—Miss Sweet, Arithmetic, oral and written, Speaking lessons and lip reading.

Eleventh Class—Third Year—Mary H. Fiske, Teacher.—Has sixteen members; studies "Latham's Primary Reader," has lessons in addition and subtraction, written conversational exercises and action writing. Lessons in penmanship and drawing with Miss Jameson.

Twelfth Class—Second Year—Eleanor McCoy, Teacher.—This class studies "Latham's First Lessons in Language" and has written exercises on plurals of nouns, and on the use of verbs, adjectives and adverbs, and adds simple numbers less than ten. This class is taught Penmanship and Drawing by Miss Jameson.

Thirteenth Class—First Year—Elizabeth G. Bright, Teacher.—This is a beginning class. The word method is followed, illustrated by object lessons and action writing. The meaning and use of nouns, adjectives and verbs is taught as fast as pupils can be made familiar with them.

GYMNASISTICS.

In addition to the above-mentioned studies and exercises of the literary department, the school maintains classes in calisthenics and light gymnastics for all the girls. Such exercises produce a more polite address, a more symmetrical form and more robust health. The boys of all grades have

Superintendent's Report.

daily exercises in gymnastics and a drill which strengthens the muscles, improves the bearing and imparts correct habits of walking, running and breathing.

ARTICULATION.

The course of instruction shown by the programme is the same as at the date of my last report, except the enlargement of the oral branch of the work and more regular training in gymnastics by Miss Bright. The experience of years and careful observation confirms the statements made in a previous report on the subject of articulation and oral training for all the deaf, which said that, "as experience broadens, and oral instruction is more generally tested, it appears that the 'pure oral system' and day schools provide less practical teaching than is supplied by the combined schools."

In the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, the speaking classes No's 3, 8 and 10 are taught by the oral method solely, by teachers of experience and skill. This department has been enlarged until it now requires the undivided time and attention of three teachers. It should be generally known that this school is not only not opposed to the oral method, but that it includes in its corps of instruction the oldest oral teacher in the west; that it has been giving continuous oral instruction for eighteen years; that, with the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, it was first among western schools to adopt articulation, which it did in 1868, and that it has never discontinued such instruction since that time. For years forty or fifty pupils have each term been taught to speak, and the present term one-fourth of the teaching force is applied to oral work. A careful examination shows that about this proportion of children now in school may profitably pursue the articulation method. The school will provide oral teaching for all that may come capable of such instruction. Should there be those in the state who question our position on the best method of teaching, let them

School for the Deaf.

consider the subjoined resolutions introduced by President Gallaudet of the National Deaf Mute College in Washington, adopted at the National Convention of Teachers of the Deaf, at Berkeley, Cal., in July, 1886:

WHEREAS, The experience of many years in the instruction of the deaf has plainly shown that among the members of this class of persons great difference exists in mental and physical condition, and in capacity for improvement, making results easily possible in certain classes which are actually unattainable in others, these differences suggesting very widely different treatment with different individuals; it is therefore

Resolved, That the system of instruction existing at present in America commends itself to the world, for the reasons that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been found to be of value in the education of the deaf, while it allows diversity and independence of action, working at the same time in harmony, and aiming at the attainment of a common object by all.

Resolved, That earnest and persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak and read from the lips, and that such efforts should only be abandoned when it is plainly evident that the measure of success attainable is so small as not to justify the necessary amount of labor.

The last resolution, on motion of Professor Elemdorf, was amended so as to include the statement that "children should be committed to experienced teachers," and by Professor Gillespie so as to include the statement that "those capable of instruction by the ear should be instructed orally."

Some have said that the oral method cannot be successfully carried on in a school where signs and the manual alphabet are used. We are prepared to affirm, without fear of successful contradiction, that all deaf children, either in their own homes or in any school, even the "pure oral," will use signs; and it is our belief that a fair comparison by any impartial person, or set of persons, of any oral class in this school, with one that has been taught in a "pure oral" school, for the same length of time, will not result unfavorably to the class taught in the combined school. And, moreover, that the advantages of the combined, or eclectic,

Superintendent's Report.

system, over the limited range of the exclusively oral method, for all classes of the deaf, are incomparably greater than any loss sustained by association with other deaf persons in school.

Our oral pupils compare favorably with others, and there is abundant proof that the good offices of the expressive, descriptive, thought-suggesting sign language more than compensates for some lack of opportunity to use spoken language during the early years of the school age. There are so many things about which a child should get correct ideas when they are first brought to notice, that, if all attention were given to the manner of speech, other important points must be neglected. The child's eyes must be opened; he must be taught to observe with precision form, color, characteristics and relations of common objects. His memory must be exercised, his vocabulary enlarged, penmanship acquired, and a rapid, accurate use of figures obtained. I know the value of articulate speech; I know the difficulty in acquiring it; and, were it a gift for my bestowal, how gladly would I impart it to all! But I also know that, were we to disuse sign spelling and the power of illustration, our usefulness as a school would be much impaired.

OFFICERS.

In speaking of my associates, it is a pleasure to say that I have had the hearty support and co-operation of them all. Officers and teachers alike begin the year's work with interest, and pursue it with enthusiasm. The standing secured at the semi-annual examinations indicated hard study and thorough work.

GRADUATES.

At the close of the term, June 10th, 1885, Benjamin Rounds, of Jeddo, Marquette county; Ella Dudley, of Neillsville, Clark county, and Kate E. Coughlin, of Kenosha, graduated with our highest grade certificate. John De-

School for the Deaf.

Ianey, of Benton, Lafayette county; John White, of Mazomanie, Dane county, and Adam Prehn, Wausau, Marathon county, received certificates of honorable discharge, having been in the school eight, ten and eight years, respectively.

At the close of school, June 30th last, five pupils were awarded diplomas, viz.: Sarah Miller, of Monroe; Adron T. Henry, of Delavan; Richard E. Dimick, of Coloma; Henry E. Wakeman, of Marshall; Ralph Udall of Delavan.

Ralph Udall is now studying engraving with Marr & Richards, of Milwaukee; R. E. Dimick has entered the National Deaf Mute College, at Washington, D. C., while the other members of the class of 1886 are at their homes.

We refer with some pride to the fact that each of these students have learned a valuable trade which would afford him a support. Ralph Udall and R. E. Dimick are cabinet makers; Adron T. Henry and Henry Wakeman are good shoemakers, and Sarah Miller is a seamstress.

PUBLIC EXHIBITS.

A diploma was awarded the school by the New Orleans Exposition of 1885, commending the exhibit made by the literary and art departments. Creditable notice was also made of the drawings from the school studio, shown at the Milwaukee Exposition of 1885.

CHANGES.

During the first year of the biennial period, Miss Sarah D. Gibson took the position of matron, *vice* Mrs. Swiler, resigned, and Miss Anna M. Grey, succeeded Miss Gibson as assistant matron. In the school B. F. Bensted succeeded E. E. Clippinger resigned; Miss Alice M. Christie, late of the Iowa institution, succeeded Miss Mary E. Griffin; and Miss Alice E. Turley returned to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Alice Hobart.

During the past year two teachers retired and two were appointed to fill the vacant places. Mr. Harry Reed, of Men-

Superintendent's Report.

asha, after several years of efficient work has retired, and Miss Rosetta Ritscher, of Beloit, for years a valuable teacher in the oral department, refused a re-appointment at the close of last year. The best wishes and the sincere regards of all go with her. However Miss Ritscher's experience is not lost to the profession, for she has since accepted work in the oral department of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Miss Allie I. Hobart, of Alma Centre, formerly a teacher here; and Miss Elsie M. Steinke, of Horicon, recently a teacher in the Wisconsin School for the Blind, have taken up work in the oral classes in place of those mentioned above.

We regret losing the skill and experience of Miss Ritscher and of Mr. Reed, yet the ladies who have taken up the work that the others laid down, do so with such enthusiasm and tact that their success is already assured, and the work prospers in their hands. It is but repeating the old story to say that we need the best teachers the profession can afford. We might also add that, in justice to those entirely competent to do the best work, it becomes us to provide ample remuneration.

HEALTH.

The good name of this location as a healthful site is still unimpaired. No epidemic or alarming disease has appeared. The usual precautions against contagion have been observed, and vaccination applied to all not previously protected.

During the first half of the biennial period, three members of the school died—two of them, Lizzie Mueller, of Spencer, and Frank Riley, of Milwaukee, of consumption, at their homes, and the other, Michael Matcheskee, of Beaver Dam, at the school hospital, of paralysis, the result of an injury to the scalp, received in an accident some time before entering the school.

A single case of erysipelas resulted fatally in the person

School for the Deaf.

of Joseph Carney, a bright, promising boy of 15, who died at the school the 13th day of May, last. The disease seemed to arise from a bruised hand. A low physical condition ensuing, the boy rapidly grew worse, and, after an illness of less than a week, he passed away, notwithstanding the most considerate attention of the regular physician in consultation with the best medical talent of the village. At the request of the parents, who live in the extreme northern part of the state, after appropriate religious exercises, the body was buried in Spring Grove cemetery, Delevan, in a lot belonging to the school.

Our little community was startled the morning of October 31st. 1885, by the sudden death of Peter Jungles, aged 18 years. He had returned to school one week before, after two years at home on account of illness. He was subject to epileptic fits, in one of which he was taken off. He was found dead in his bed, his spirit having been called away so quietly during the silent hours of the night that no one knew he was gone till the watchman noticed that he was sleeping his last sleep. After a memorial service in the school chapel, the body was taken to Galena, Ill., where it was met by friends and afterward buried at Georgetown, Grant county, Wisconsin.

MANUAL LABOR.

My assistants in the domestic and industrial departments deserve praise for the interest they have had in their work. To their efforts we are indebted for many of the comforts enjoyed and much of the success attained during the year.

The shops are growing in importance, both in the quality of their work, and in the demand for places in them. We need more room: there are now thirty boys in the shoe shop, twelve in the cabinet shop, twleve boys and girls in the printing office, and four boys in the bakery; yet if we had the room, I would place ten more boys at trades.

Superintendent's Report.

Some of the girls have places in the printing office, and all of suitable age are taught to sew and iron clothes.

The masters in charge of the shops remain as at the date of the last report, except Mr. F. E. Cowles, foreman of the cabinet shop, who has been recently appointed vice Mr. E. D. Blanchard, resigned.

HOLIDAYS.

The Christmas and Thanksgiving holidays were occasions of jollity; the days were made happy by the generous way in which the state anticipated the wants of the little folks and by the thoughtful remembrances from home folks.

IMPROVEMENTS.

I would suggest annual additions to our school library, the utility of which claim needs no argument.

I would respectfully advise an appropriation of \$200 for the purchase of philosophical, and instructive apparatus. No other school needs illustrations more than we, and I would urge the securing of a small sum—\$100 for the purchase of a magic lantern, with dissolving views. Such lanterns are used as a part of the regular school apparatus in some institutions for the deaf.

The completion of the boiler and laundry house was followed by its immediate occupation. A new washing machine and another floor is needed in the laundry.

One of the greatest needs at present is a third boiler of the size and the description of those now in use. It is neither wise nor prudent to crowd two boilers beyond their capacity in cold weather, when even a slight accident to either would endanger the health and safety of the household. A new boiler of iron or steel, 5x16 feet, can be placed in position for \$1,200.

School for the Deaf.

Repairs on the wooden cottage should not be delayed. It is estimated that \$1,500 would put it in good condition. Necessary repairs to the shop building, including new floors and roof, will cost \$250.

It is proposed to fit up the attic of the school house for a studio. This may be finished neatly and comfortably for \$650.

We need more room for winter storage of vegetables.

VISITORS.

The legislative committee, appointed by Governor Rusk, consisting of Senator Parry and Assemblymen Norcross and Haben, made an inspection of the school December 30th, 1884.

Members of the Board of Charities and Reform visited this school once in each of the two years past. Hon. Robert Graham, Superintendent of Public instruction, His Honor, Mayor Wallber, of Milwaukee, and Hon. W. H. Chandler, Assistant State Superintendent, also visited the school in September last.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Acknowledgements are due and thanks are hereby tendered to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Wisconsin Central, the Lake Shore and Western, and Minneapolis & Omaha railways for substantial favors and great attention in the transportation afforded officers, and in the security accompanying all transfers of pupils from school to their homes, as well as for the special and reduced rates allowed them.

The frequent visits of your honorable board and of its several members have been appreciated and enjoyed. Your entire familiarity with our work is such that much of this detail would seem unnecessary were it not a portion of my duty to place before you at the close of each fiscal year a summary statement of events.

Superintendent's Report.

Tusting that the management of this school may deserve your commendation and entire confidence, that it may receive your hearty and most generous support, and that the Divine favor may continue to rest upon us, I hereby submit this report, and remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. SWILER,

Superintendent.

Delavan, Wis., October 20th, 1886.

School for the Deaf.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of Pupils received, instructed and discharged during the biennial period.

	1884 and 1885.			1885 and 1886.		
	Boys,	Girls,	Total.	Boys,	Girls,	Total.
Admitted after September 30, '84 and '85.....	4	.....	4	7	2	9
Readmitted after September 30, '84 and '85.....	6	3	9	3	2	5
Admitted in September 1885 and 1886.....	10	13	23	12	8	20
Readmitted in September, 1885 and 1886.....	2	3	5	4	8	12
Total admissions for the year.....	22	19	41	26	20	46
Pupils present September 30, 1884 and 1885.....	126	74	200	124	66	190
Total membership for the year.....	148	93	241	150	86	236
Graduated June, 1885 and June 1886.....	1	2	3	4	1	5
Dismissed or discharged	3	1	4	2	.....	2
Died.....	3	1	4	2	.....	2
Moved out of the state.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Absent Sept. 30, 1885 and 1886	17	23	40	20	13	33
Total change in populat'n	24	27	51	30	16	46
CAUSES OF ABSENCE.						
Sickness	2	2	4	2	3	5
Removed from the state.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Work at home.....	4	3	7	3	3	6
In other schools.....	.....	3	3	2	1	3
Unknown	9	13	22	13	6	19
Total	17	23	40	20	13	33

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 2.

Average monthly attendance.

	Year 1884-5.	Year 1885-6.		Year 1884-5.	Year 1885-6.
October	204	194	March	207	200
November.....	207	194	April	206	196
December.....	209	196	May	205	190
January.....	209	197	June.....	205	190
February.....	206	199	September	187	190
Average for the term of 1884-5.....				204.5	
Average for the term of 1885-6.....					194.9

TABLE No. 3.

Causes of deafness in cases admitted since Sept. 30, 1884.

Scarlet fever.....	8	Whooping cough.....	1
Spinal meningitis.....	16	Fever.....	1
Cerebral meningitis.....	3	Convulsions.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	1	Congenital.....	20
Scrofula.....	1	Unknown	3

TABLE No. 4.

Nativity of new pupils received during the biennium.

American.....	14	Danes	2
English.....	6	French	3
Irish	7	Poles	2
German	14	Russian	1
Welsh.....	2	Prussian.....	1
Norwegian	3	Swiss	1

TABLE No. 5.

Age of new pupils when hearing was lost.

Natural mutes.....	20	Between 4 and 5 years	4
Between 1 and 2 years.....	10	Between 5 and 6 years	3
Between 2 and 3 years	8	Between 6 and 7 years	1
Between 3 and 4 years	8	Between 10 and 12 years	2

School for the Deaf.

TABLE No. 6.

Age of new pupils at date of admission.

At 6 years.....	1	At 14 years.....	7
At 8 years.....	2	At 15 years.....	8
At 9 years.....	8	At 16 years.....	3
At 10 years.....	7	At 17 years.....	4
At 11 years.....	3	At 18 years.....	3
At 12 years.....	7	At 19 years.....	1
At 13 years.....	1	At 20 years.....	1
Boys	33	Girls	23

TABLE No. 7.

Classification and age of the school, June 1887.

No. Class.	Class Teacher.	Number.	9 Terms.	8 Terms.	7 Terms.	6 Terms.	5 Terms.	4 Terms.	3 Terms.	2 Terms.	1 Terms.	General average.
1	W. A. Cochrane.....	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5
2	W. A. Cochrane.....	14	3	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	7.6
3	Alice I. Hobart.....	10	..	1	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	6.
4	B. T. Bensted.....	19	3	2	8	4	1	1	..	..	..	6.9
5	Jas. Jos. Murphy.....	19	1	..	3	7	7	1	..	..	..	5.8
6	Warren Robinson.....	14	..	..	1	..	11	2	..	..	..	5.2
7	Alice E. Turley.....	16	..	..	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	5.2
8	Elsie M. Steinke.....	16	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	1	3	3.2
9	Alice M. Christie.....	16	..	..	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	4.4
10	Emily Eddy.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	2.5
11	Mary H. Fiske.....	15	..	..	..	..	1	13	1	..	..	3.
12	Eleanor G. McCoy.....	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	2.
13	Elizabeth G. Bright.....	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1.	
14	Mary Jameson, drawing.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, average time of all pupils in school.....		190	12	11	25	16	34	29	19	22	22	4.7
Drawing pupils.....		..	9	8	24	16	22	18	13	17	..	

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 8.

Annual admissions and annual attendance.

	Oct. 1.	Term.	Total.		Oct. 1.	Term.	Total.
1852		8	8	1870		44	144
1853		6	14	1871		23	149
1854		18	31	1872	142	10	164
1855		5	34	1873	146	32	176
1856		15	49	1874	141	20	176
1857		12	56	1875	135	35	181
1858		14	31	1876	150	35	191
1859		16	73	1877	141	21	182
1860		13	74	1878	128	39	180
1861		10	75	1879	122	30	188
1862		14	69	1880	156	33	195
1863		21	89	1881 . . . . .	...	6	179
1864	80	1882	182	76	244
1865		21	91	1883	203	39	235
1866		18	104	1884	200	28	242
1867		15	108	1885	190	41	231
1868		8	95	1886	190	46	236
1869		17	112				

School for the Deaf.

SESSION ROLL

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	ADMIT'D.
Allikson, Sievert.....	Westby	Vernon.....	1883
Amondson, Almina.....	Deer Park.....	St. Croix.....	1880
Anderson, Bessie.....	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1880
Arbatowski, John.....	Polonia.....	Portage.....	1885
Baier, Michael.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1882
Bailey, Hiram.....	Beldenville.....	Pierce	1879
Bailey, Linnie M.....	Knapp.....	Dunn	1883
Bannister, Frank M.....	Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	1877
Behling, Emil.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1883
Berger, Ida.....	Waupun	Fond du Lac.....	1880
Birr, Augusta.....	Morgan.....	Oconto.....	1882
Black, Joseph.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1880
Bohling, William.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1882
Bortle, Charles.....	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1883
Boyea, Louis.....	Depere	Brown	1881
Boyea, Henry.....	Depere	Brown	1886
Boyd, Mary.....	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1885
Brattan, Blanche.....	Centralia.....	Wood.....	1882
Bretthauer, Henry.....	Muscooda	Grant.....	1880
Brown, Mary.....	Darlington	Lafayette.....	1880
Buss, Harry.....	Calamine	Lafayette.....	1882
Byrne, James.....	Juda	Green	1878
Byron, Carrie.....	Lund	Pepin.....	1881
Campbell, Loring.....	Depere	Brown	1878
Carney, Thomas.....	Rosecrans .....	.....	1881
Carney Joseph.....	Comstock	Barron	1884
Carpenter, Ida.....	Greenwood	Clark	1879
Cashman, Alfred.....	Roberts	St. Croix	1879
Cerwenka, Frank.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Christianson, Christ.....	Westby	Vernon	1882
Christianson, Mary.....	Centreville	Trempealeau	1885
Christianson, Charles.....	Centreville	Trempealeau	1885
Christianson, Thomas.....	Centreville	Trempealeau	1845
Collard, Christian.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1886
Conrad, James.....	Hartford	Washington	1884
Cordes, George.....	Baraboo	Sauk	1878
Coughlin, Joseph.....	Madison	Dane	1881
Cowham, Ellen.....	Clemensville.....	Winnebago	1876
Cummings, Mary.....	Wrightstown	Brown	1880
Curtis, Thomas O.....	Necedah	Juneau	1883
Cusack, William.....	Big Spring	Adams	1880

Session Roll.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm't'd
Dallas, Mary	Depere	Brown	1880
Dickey, Chauncey.....	Neillsville	Clark	1882
Diesburg, Louiza.....	Tunnel City	Monroe	1881
Dieter, Hannah.....	Excelsior	Richland	1879
Dimick, Richard E	Coloma	Waushara	1885
Dixon, Delia	Sugar Grove	Vernon	1886
Dowling, Michael.....	Baraboo	Sauk	1883
Downey, Maggie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1884
Draves, Anna	Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake	1883
Drinkwater, Harry	Lancaster	Grant	1880
Eisfelder, Hugo.....	Boscobel.....	Grant	1880
Elmer, Jacob.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Esselstyne, Irma	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1880
Felton, Minnie	Richland Centre	Richland	1886
Ferg, Herman.....	Bloomer	Chippewa	1881
Foster, Alma.....	Luck	Polk	1883
Fosdick, Ruby	Shawano	Shawano	1885
Franke, Fred.....	Johnson's Creek	Jefferson	1880
Franke, Herman	Johnson's Creek	Jefferson	1883
Freiberg, Albert	Van Dyne	Fond du Lac	1883
Galagan, Bernard	Darlington	La Fayette	1885
Gibson, William.....	Depere	Brown	1878
Gierloff, Frederic.....	Walworth	Walworth	1882
Glover, George.....	Onalaska	La Crosse	1881
Goff, James.....	Stoughton	Dane	1884
Gralow, Edward	Kekoskee	Dodge	1880
Gransee, Alvina	Watertown	Jefferson	1880
Groom, Frances	Cassville	Grant	1881
Gurien, Peter.....	Northport	Waupaca	1886
Gutzmer, Minnie	Concord	Jefferson	1878
Gutzmer, Herman	Concord	Jefferson	1885
Hackbart, Carl	Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	1885
Hagerty, Mary	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1878
Hanson, Edward	La Crosse	La Crosse	1882
Hanson, Agnes	Washburn	Bayfield	1885
Haraldson, Jens	Kilbourn City	Columbia	1884
Harter, Willie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Haunschild, Fred	Urne	Buffalo	1879
Hayford, Chas	Wrightstown	Brown	1883
Hebard, George	Waupaca	Waupaca	1877
Heffron, Chas	Whitewater	Walworth	1882
Heicher, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1884
Hendricks, Angeline	Green Bay	Brown	1886
Henry, Adron T.....	Delavan	Walworth	1876
Henry, Charles	Ostrander	Waupaca	1881
Henderson, Herbert	Boscobel	Grant	1880
Hensel, Ruth	Arcadia	Trempealeau	1880
Herr, Peter	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Hibbard, Lillie	Stetsonville	Taylor	1878
Hibbard, Violet	Stetsonville	Taylor	1878
Hinterberg, August	Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1883

School for the Deaf.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm't'd
Hodgson, Jay	Arena.....	Iowa.....	1884
Hoffman, John	Tunnel City.....	Monroe	1882
Hollenstein, John.....	Hartford.....	Washington.....	1877
Hollingsworth, Minnie.....	Green Bay	Brown	1875
Horke, Henry.....	Watertown	Jefferson.....	1881
Horne, George W.....	Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	1885
Huebner, Arthur	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.....	1879
Hurckmans, Sophia.....	Green Bay	Brown	1883
Jerome, John	Centralia.....	Wood.....	1879
Johnson, Alfred	Kenosha	Kenosha	1884
Jones, Tracy I.....	All'n's Grove	Walworth.....	1886
Judes, Julius.....	Wausau.....	Marathon	1884
Jungles, Peter.....	Georgetown.....	Grant.....	1879
Keating, James	Tunnel City.....	Monroe	1882
Kelly, John P	E'troy	Juneau	1885
Keyes, Willie.....	East Troy	Walworth	1884
Kimball, Philip	Geneva Lake.....	Walworth	1882
Kimmerle, William	Whitewa'ér	Walworth	1882
Kinlin, Walter	Waterloo	Jefferson	1879
Kirchenlohr, Louis	Appleton	Outagamie	1878
Kirher, J. hn.....	Pepin	Pepin	1884
Kneitschel, Frank	Stetsonville	Taylor	1886
Knippenberg, Christine	Janesville	Rock.....	1878
Koster, Nettie.....	Ripon	Fond du Lac.....	1877
Kroeplin, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Langland, Linda	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1880
Langner, Otto	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1879
Lappin, Bridget	Rice Lake	Barron	1885
La Rose, Augustin	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1882
Larsen, Isaac	Port Washington	Ozaukee	1881
Lau, Edmund	Waukesha	Waukesha	1880
Lemke, Bertha	Scott	Sheboygan	1881
Lindman, Walter	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1878
Lindsay, Ella	Fort Howard	Brown	1882
Manning, William	Baraboo	Sauk	1880
May, Edward	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1880
May, Helen	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1884
Mapes Orpha	Fish Creek	Door	1884
McGillim, Thomas	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1885
McLeod, Angerrain	Centralia	Wood	1880
Merritt, Albert	Oregon	Dane	1880
Mertz, John	New London	Outagamie	1880
Middlestadt, Henry	Princeton	Green Lake	1882
Middlestadt, Ida	Princeton	Green Lake	1886
Mielke, William	East Troy	Walworth	1885
Miller, Fred	Seymour	Outagamie	1882
Miller, Sarah	Monroe	Green	1878
Mitteldorf, Gustav	East Farmington	Polk	1883
Molster, Mary E	Norway Grove	Dane	1886

Session Roll.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm't'd
Morreau Severrine.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa	1885
Moraux, Mary.....	Green Bay.....	Brown	1882
Morey, Lillie.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie	1880
Morrissey, Frank.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie	1878
Morrison, Florence.....	Millard.....	Walworth.....	1886
Murray, Clara	Depere	Brown	1882
Murray, Thomas.....	Mauston	Juneau	1879
Myers, George C.....	Evanswood	Waupaca	1884
Nehring, Ida.....	Tusten	Waushara.....	1885
Nelson, Edwin W.....	Fontenoy	Brown	1886
Niebuhr, Frank.....	Oak Dale	Monroe.....	1882
Nolin, Thomas.....	Greenbush	Sheboygan	1882
O'Brien, Annie.....	Irving	Jackson	1886
O'Hara, James.....	Hurley	Ashland	1885
O'Neil, Henry.....	North La Crosse....	La Crosse.....	1895
O'Neil, Wm.....	North La Crosse....	La Crosse.....	1885
Orlebeke, John.....	Sheboygan Falls....	Sheboygan	1882
Orth, Henry.....	Cooperstown	Manitowoc	1882
Parker, Carrie A.....	Merrill	Lincoln	1879
Parker, Myra E.....	Merrill	Lincoln	1879
Parish, George.....	Bay View.....	Milwaukee	1884
Pelnar, Charles E.....	Delafield	Waukesha	1883
Peterson, John.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca	1882
Peters, Mary E.....	Woodland	Dodge	1875
Phillips, Alsada.....	Bay View.....	Milwaukee	1882
Phillips, Jennie.....	Mathers	Juneau	1885
Pierson, Jessie.....	Beloit	Rock	1885
Piraux, Lucy.....	Green Bay	Brown	1881
Pocan, Henry.....	Oconto	Oconto	1883
Pond, Andrew.....	Readstown	Vernon	1883
Powers, Mary.....	Colfax	Dunn	1884
Redmond, Walter.....	Neillsville	Clark	1886
Rexford, Cora.....	Madison	Dane	1883
Reynolds, Nathan.....	Milton	Rock	1880
Richter, Emma.....	Janesville	Rock	1884
Riley, Abi.....	Avalanche	Vernon	1885
Rodda, Edward.....	Hazel Green	Grant	1886
Rosenberg, B rtha.....	Eik Mound	Dunn	1885
Roth, William.....	Westfield	Marquette	1882
Ruh, Herman.....	Kiel	Manitowoc	1883
Ruke, Emma.....	Boscobel	Grant	1882
Running, James.....	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1882
Safford, Georgia.....	Neillsville	Clark	1880
Sass, Stanislaus.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage	1876
Schnoor, Otto.....	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1879
Schuster, Walter.....	Middleton	Dane	1879
Schreib r, Anna.....	Rubicon	Dodge	1881
Schlumm, John.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1885
S hwhmacher, Wm.....	Janesville	Rock	1885
Schemenaur, John.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa	1882

School for the Deaf.

Name.	Town.	County.	Admit'd
Sharp, Elizabeth	Muscoda	Grant	1881
Slattery, Edw	North LaCrosse	La Crosse	1882
Smith, Margaret.....	Kenosha	Kenosha	1879
Smith, Victor	Green Bay	Brown	1881
Smith, Dean	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1883
Snyder, Albert	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1883
Spartz, John.....	Newburg	Washington	1884
Spartz, Michael	Newburg	Washington	1885
Spartz, Agnes	Newburg	Washington	1884
Spletstoesser, Chas	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Stendahl, Alfred	Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	1882
Stephenson, Robert	Marinette	Marinette	1883
Stillmacher, Fred	Ripon	Fond du Lac	1881
Stiles, Mary	Beloit	Rock	1886
Stout, Marian	Viroqua	Vernon	1884
Sutter, Samuel	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1884
Sypica, Mary	Polonia	Portage	1880
Taylor, Elmer	Pedee	Green	1878
Torgerson, Gustave	Christiana	Dane	1880
Thompson, Adeline	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1882
Trevarrow, Mary	Mineral Point	Iowa	1882
Trowbridge, Frank	Merrill	Lincoln	1882
Turner, Isaac	Bon	Richland	1883
Udall, Ralph	Delavan	Walworth	1876
Urban, Otto	Hamburg	Marathon	1886
Valentine, Henrietta	East Farmington	Polk	1884
Wachuta, Joseph	Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1880
Wakeman, Henry	Marshall	Dane	1876
Ward, Nellie	Racine	Racine	1881
Wartzok, Anna	Sauk City	Sauk	1883
Weddig, Augusta	Madison	Dane	1884
Wichman, Gustav	Mayville	Dodge	1880
Wiesenberg, Henry	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1883
Wilderman, Anna	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1880
Wildfang, Addie	Fort Howard	Brown	1882
Williams, Lydia	Delavan	Walworth	1878
Williams, Robt. T.	Darlington	La Fayette	1877
Williams, Richard W.	Bangor	La Crosse	1886
Williquert, Delia	Wausau	Marathon	1885
Winters, Anna	Watertown	Jefferson	1885
Winkleman, Gustav	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1885
Winkleman, Augusta	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1885
Worswick, Frank	Berlin	Green Lake	1882
Yaeger, Otto	Merrill	Lincoln	1886
Ziegenhagen, Herman	Burnett	Dodge	1885
Zuhlke, Albert	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1883

County Representation.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION,

BY ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS AT THE INSTITUTION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

Adams—Wm. Cusack, Big Spring.

Ashland—James O'Hara, Hurley.

Buffalo—Frederick Haunschild, Urne.

Bayfield—Agnes Hanson, Washburn

Barron—Bridget Lappin—Rice Lake.

Brown—Loring Campbell, Depere; Louis Boyea, Depere; Henry Boyea, Depere; Charles Hayford, Wrightstown; Addie Wildfang, Fort Howard; Ella Lindsay, Fort Howard; Victor Smith, Green Bay; Angeline Hendricks, Green Bay; Mary Moraux, Green Bay; Lucy Piraux, Green Bay; Michael Baer, Green Bay; Edwin Nelson, Fontenoy; William Gibson, Little Rapids; Clara Murray, Depere; Mary Dallas, Depere.

Chippewa—Dean Smith, Chippewa Falls; John Schemenaur, Chippewa Falls; Severine Morreau, John Hoffman, Boyd.

Clark—Georgia Safford, Neillsville; Chauncey Dickey, Neillsville; Walter Redmond, Neillsville.

Columbia—Jens Haraldsen, Kilbourn City.

Crawford—Joseph Wachuta, Prairie du Chien.

Dane—Mary Molster, Norway Grove; Cora Rexford, Madison; Joseph Coughlan, Madison; James M. Goff, Stoughton; Albert Merritt, Oregon; Gustav Torgerson, Christiana; August Weddig, Madison.

Dodge—Edward Grabow, Kekoskee; Herman Ziegenhagan, Burnett; Eva Peters, Woodland.

Door—Orpha Mapes, Fish Creek.

Dunn—Linnie Bailey, Knapp; Mary Powers, Colfax; Bertha Rosenberg, Elk Mound.

Eau Claire—Thomas McGillin, Eau Claire; Charles Bortle, Eau Claire; Augustin La Rose, Eau Claire; Mary Boyd, Eau Claire; Joseph Black, Eau Claire; James Running, Eau Claire; August Hinterberg, Fall Creek.

Fond du Lac—Fred Stillmacher, Ripon; Albert Freiberg, Van Dyne; Ida Berger, Waupun.

Grant—Frances Groom, Cassville; Bessie Anderson, Boscobel; Hugo Eisfelder, Boscobel; Henry Brethauer, Muscoda; Elizabeth Sharp, Muscoda; Harry Drinkwater, Lancaster; Emma Ruka, Boscobel; Herbert Henderson, Boscobel; Eddie Rodda, Hazel Green.

Green—James Byrne, Juda.

Green Lake—Anna Draves, Grand Prairie; Henry Middlestadt, Princeton; Ida Middlestadt, Princeton.

School for the Deaf.

Iowa—Jay Hogdson, Arena.

Jackson—Annie O'Brien, Irving.

Jefferson—Anna Wilderman, Ft. Atkinson; Eddie May, Ft. Atkinson; Helen May, Ft. Atkinson; Irma Esselstyne, Ft. Atkinson; Fred. Franke, Johnson's Creek; Herman Franke, Johnson's Creek; Henry Horkey, Watertown; Herman Gutzmer, Concord; Anna Winters, Watertown.

Juneau—Thomas Murray, Mauston; Thomas O. Curtis, Necedah; P. J. Kelly, Elroy.

Kenosha—Maggie Smith, Kenosha; Alfred Jensen, Kenosha;

La Crosse—Edward Hanson, Onalaska; George Glover, Onalaska; Edward Slattery, La Crosse; Henry O'Neil, La Crosse; William O'Neil, La Crosse; Wallace Williams, Bangor.

La Fayette—Bernard Galagan, Darlington; Mary Brown, Darlington; Robert Williams, Darlington; Henry Buss, Calamine.

Lincoln—Otto Yaeger, Merrill; Carrie Parker, Myra Parker, Merrill; Frank Trowbridge, Merrill.

Manitowoc—Mary Hagerty, Manitowoc; Henry Orth, Cooperstown; Herman Ruh, Kiel.

Marathon—Delia Williquert, Wausau; Otto Urban, Hamburg.

Marinette—Robert Stephenson, Marinette; Henry Pocan, Marinette.

Marquette—William Roth, Westfield.

Milwaukee—Malinda Langland, 429 Eleventh Street; Jacob Elmer, 1817 Cold Spring Avenue; Walter Lindman, 214 Twenty-first Street; Peter Herr, 758 Twelfth Street; Frank Kroeplin, 938 Fifth Street; Maggie E. Downey, 922 Wine Street; Samuel Sutter, 451 Broadway; Gustav Winkleman, Milwaukee; Augusta Winkleman, Milwaukee; Alsada Phillips, Bay View; George Parish, Bay View.

Monroe—Frank Niebuhr, Oak Dale; Anna Diesburg, Tunnel City; James Keating, Tunnel City.

Oconto—August Birr, Morgan.

Outagamie—Lillie Morey, Appleton; Frank Morrissey, Appleton; Louis Kirchenlohr, Appleton; Fred Miller, Appleton.

Ozaukee—Isaac Larsen, Port Washington.

Polk—Alma Foster, Luck; Gustav Mitteldorf, East Farmington; Hetty Valentine, East Farmington.

Portage—John Arbatowski, Polonia.

Pepin—John Kircher, Pepin.

Richland—Isaac Turner, Bon; Minnie Felton, Richland Centre; Hannah Dieter, Richland Centre.

Racine—Nellie Ward, Racine.

Rock—Emma Richter, Janesville; William Schumacher, Janesville;

County Representation.

Christine Knippenberg, Janesville- Nathan Reynolds, Milton; Mary Stiles, Beloit; Jessie Pierson, Beloit.

Sauk — Johanna Wartzok, Sauk City; Michael Dowling, George Cordes, Baraboo; William Manning, Baraboo.

Sheboygan — Otto Langner, Sheboygan, William Bohling, Sheboygan; Thomas Nolan, Greenbush; John Orlebeke, Sheboygan.

Shawano — Ruby Fosdick, Shawano.

St. Croix — Mina Amondson, Deer Park; Alfred Cashman, Roberts.

Taylor — Frank Kneitschel, Stetsonville; Lillie Hibbard, Stetsonville; Violet Hibbard, Stetsonville

Trempealeau — Mary Christianson, Centerville; Charles Christianson, Centreville; Thomas Christianson, Centreville; Ruth Hensel, Arcadia; Alfred Stendahl, Pigeon Falls.

Vernon — Abi Riley, Avalanche; Marion Stout, Viroqua; Chris. Christianson, Westby; Sievert Allikson, Westby; Andrew Pond, Reedstown; Delia Dixon, Sugar Grove.

Walworth — Lydia Williams, Delavan; Fred Gierloff, Walworth; Philip Kimball, Geneva; Charles Heffron, Whitewater; George Horne, Whitewater; Florence Morrison, Millard; William Mielke, East Troy; Tracey Jones, Allen's Grove.

Washington — James Conrad, Hartford; Michael Spartz, Newburg; Agnes Spartz, Newburg; John Hollenstein, Hartford.

Waupaca — George Hebard, Waupaca; John Peterson, Weyauwega; George C. Myers, Weyauwega; John Mærtz, New London; Peter Gurien, Northport; Charles Henry, Ostrander.

Waukesha — Edward Lau, Waukesha; Charles E. Pelnar, Delafield.

Waushara — Ida Nehring, Tusten.

Winnebago — Lillie Cowham, Clemonserville; Emil Behling, Oshkosh; Albert Zuhlke, Oshkosh; Henry Wiesenberge, Oshkosh.

Wood — Blanche Bratten, Centralia; Angeraine McLeod, Remington; Thos. Carney, Rosecrans.

School for the Deaf.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The school, which has a healthful and beautiful location at Delevan, on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is maintained by the State of Wisconsin for the education of those children within her borders who, on account of deafness, are unable to receive instruction in the common school. It has three departments:

First—The school proper in which the pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science, penmanship, and drawing. In the oral department instruction in lip-reading and oral speech is given to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes. The course of training also includes calisthenics and light gymnastics.

Second—The shops, where the pupils are taught printing, cabinet-making, shoe-making, and baking.

Third—The domestic department, in which pupils discharge various household duties, and learn baking and sewing.

The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of this State, of proper age and suitable capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge. The regular course of instruction occupies about eight years.

The day is divided into hours for labor, study, and recreation, with the design of securing habits of industry and of promoting health, as well as intellectual and moral development. No leave of absence is granted during the term, except in cases of sickness or extreme necessity.

Upon request, a blank form of application is sent to those desiring to send children to the school; and no child should be sent or brought to school until the application, properly filled, has been accepted and notice of the same returned to the person making application.

Regulations.

Candidates for admission should not be under eight, nor more than twenty years of age, of sound moral principles, and good physical health.

Imbecile, idiotic, or feeble-minded children will not be received.

Each pupil should be provided with a trunk containing a year's supply of plain, comfortable clothing, marked in indelible ink, with the name in full.

The annual session begins the first Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks. The proper time for the admission of pupils is the beginning of the term, and parents should make every effort to secure their presence at that time.

Except in cases of sickness, all pupils are expected to remain during the entire term; but the Superintendent may require the removal, at any time, of pupils whose condition, moral, mental, or physical, is not such as to warrant their continuance.

The summer vacation extends from June to September. Pupils are sent home promptly at the close of the term, accompanied to prominent railroad points by messengers from the Institution. Friends will be expected to meet them at places designated.

Eight terms will be required to complete the course of study by most of those without previous instruction.

All letters and packages for pupils should be marked "Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan, Wis." Express matter and telegrams should be prepaid.

Letters in regard to pupils, applications for admission and inquiries in regard to deaf children or their education, should be addressed

JOHN W. SWILER, Supt.,
DELAVAN, WIS.

School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1884.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and Instruction.....	\$1,095 21	\$325 32	\$10 25	\$1,430 78
Accounts receivable.....	6 58	.....	.....	6 58
Barn, farm and garden.....	1,042 55	983 96	25	2,026 76
Boot and shoe factory.....	1,016 54	902 33	450 00	2,368 87
Clothing.....	581 83	125 53	169 55	826 91
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept.....	.....	127 10	.....	127 10
Engines and boilers.....	4,953 30	72 21	.....	5,025 51
Freight and express.....	.....	23 85	.....	23 85
Furniture.....	3,930 70	82 39	.....	4,013 09
Fuel	1,380	3,084 81	.....	4,464 81
Gas and other lights.....	697 94	1,311 45	.....	2,009 39
House furnishing.....	4,774 19	1,298 71	.....	6,072 90
Interest and exchange.....	.....	2 95	.....	2 95
Laundry	897 75	176 35	.....	1,074 10
Library.....	1,059 20	88 71	75	1,148 66
Machinery and tools.....	520 45	52 34	.....	572 79
Miscellaneous	732 60	542 22	.....	1,274 82
Officers' expenses.....	.....	113 75	.....	113 75
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	40 76	198 26	19 25	258 27
Printing office	837 03	185 21	270 00	1,242 24
Repairs and renewals.....	609 84	966 06	75	1,576 65
Real estate, including buildings, etc	88,062 45	.....	.....	88,062 45
Subsistence.....	786 51	10,944 50	1,104 17	12,835 18
Wages and salaries.....	.....	14,044 51	.....	14,044 51
Indebtedness Sept. 30, 1884.....	.....	53 60	.....	53 60
Totals.....	\$112,975 43	\$35,656 12	\$2,024 97	\$150,656 52
Discounts .....	.....	33 44	.....	.....
Net expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$115,610 95
		\$35,622 68	.....	.....
		.....	.....	\$35,045 57

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,118 09			\$1,118 09		\$312 69
6 58			6 58		
1,035 35	447 52	1,104 17	2,587 04	560 28	
627 88	1,159 18	168 05	1,955 11		413 76
565 63	206 57		772 20		54 71
		33 44	33 44	33 44	
4,924 45			4,924 45		127 10
					101 06
4,013 09			4,013 09		23 85
112 00			112 00		
675 15	30 15		705 30		4,352 81
5,038 29	30		5,038 59		1,304 09
					1,034 81
903 65			903 65		2 95
1,148 66			1,148 66		
567 10			567 10		170 45
725 26	2 40		727 66		5 69
					547 16
					113 75
33 80	16 46		50 26		
851 47	99 27	32 75	983 49		208 01
492 25	39 99		532 24		258 75
					1,044 41
88,062 45			88,062 45		
627 53	20 42		647 95		12,187 23
	1 60	720 00	721 60		13,322 91
					53 60
\$111,528 68	\$2,028 86	\$2,058 41	\$115,610 95	\$593 72	\$35,639 29
					593 72
					\$35,045 57
					2,589 82
					\$37,585 39

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision..

School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Purchased during the year.	Transf'r'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and Instruction.....	\$1,118 09	\$451 29	\$9 75	\$1,579 13
Accounts receivable.....	6 58	.....	.....	6 58
Barn, Farm and Garden.....	1,035 35	887 85	5 00	1,928 20
Boot and shoe factory.....	627 88	1,187 72	548 05	2,363 65
Clothing.....	565 63	86 61	168 85	821 09
Discount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and Medical Dep't.....	.....	96 01	.....	96 01
Engines and Boilers.....	4,924 45	84 14	1 00	5,009 59
Freight and Express.....	.....	13 75	.....	13 75
Furniture.....	4,013 09	223 31	160 50	4,396 90
Fuel.....	112 00	6,054 89	.....	6,166 89
Gas and other Lights.....	675 15	944 69	.....	1,619 84
House Furnishing.....	5,038 29	1,141 14	.....	6,179 43
Interest and Exchange.....	.....	2 75	.....	2 75
Laundry.....	903 65	107 84	34 65	1,046 14
Library.....	1,148 66	64 85	.....	1,213 51
Machinery and Tools.....	567 10	97 76	.....	664 86
Miscellaneous.....	725 26	256 65	.....	981 91
Officers' Expenses.....	.....	104 55	.....	104 55
Printing, Postage, Stationery and Telegraph.....	33 80	219 79	18 10	271 69
Printing office.....	851 47	157 60	510 00	1,519 07
Repairs and Renewals	492 25	2,369 47	8 25	2,869 97
Real Estate, including buildings, etc.....	88,062 45	770 12	10,240 00	99,072 57
Scraps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence.....	627 53	10,889 74	810 84	12,328 11
Wages and Salaries.....	.....	15,212 73	.....	15,212 73
Indebtedness Sept. 30, 1885.....	.....	28 00	.....	28 00
Fire escapes.....	.....	227 15	12 85	240 00
Totals.....	\$111,528 68	\$41,680 40	\$12,527 84	\$165,736 92
	.....	53 66	.....	.....
	.....	\$41,626 74	.....	129,233 67
Net Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	\$36,503 25

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

REPORT OF THE

School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1885.

1884.				
October 1	Balance			\$21,360 25
1885.				
March 17	Appropriation, chap. 71, laws of 1885	.....	.....	82,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for Sundries during the year	.....	.....	2,023 86
July 9	Transferred for expenses of Board of Supervision	\$2,539 82	.....
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses.	35,622 68	.....
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$66,336 54	.....
	Balance in hands treasurer of institution	840 15	.....
	Balance in hands steward of institution	44 92	67,221 61	.....
1885.				
October 1	Balance available	\$105,384 11	\$105,384 11	
		<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	
				\$67,221 61

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1886.

1885.				
Oct. 1	Balance			67,221 61
1886.				
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries during the year			2,047 27
Aug. 24	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision	\$2,539 82	.....
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expenses	41,626 74	.....
	Balance appropriation in State Treasury	\$25,520 28	.....
	Balance in hands steward of institution....	142 77	.....
		<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	
		\$25,663 05	.....
	Less over draft on treasurer of institution...	560 73	\$25,102 32	
1886.				
Oct. 1	Balance available	\$69,268 88	\$69,268 88	
		<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	
				\$25,102 32

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1885.							YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.		
	Balance available Oct. 1.'84.	Approp- riation, 1885.	Tr'ns- ferr'd.	Total.	Expend- ed this year.	Covered back into State Tr'asury.	Totals.	Balance avail- able Sept. 30, 1885.	Ex- pended this year.	Balance avil- able Se.t. 30,1886.
Architect's fees, etc..	\$212 54			\$212 54		\$212 54	\$212 54			
Building water or earth closets.....	243 95			243 95				\$243 95		\$243 95
Painting and repairs.	89 17			89 17	\$89 17		89 17			
Providing protection against fire.....	783 21			783 21		783 21	783 21			
Purch .se of real est'te		\$1,000 00		1,000 00				1,000 00		1,000 00
Building boiler house, coal vaults and laundry, and r'mov- ing boilers and ma- chinery thereto.....		10,000 00	\$40 00	10,040 00	4,701 31		4,701 31	5,338 69	5,338 69	....
Total.....	\$1,328 87	\$10,000 00	\$40 00	\$12,368 87	\$4,790 48	\$995 75	\$5,786 23	\$6,582 64	\$5,338 69	\$1,243 95

School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1885	Year ending Sept. 30, 1886
Amusements and means of instruction.....		\$1 50
Accounts receivable.....		6 58
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$447 52	532 52
Clothing and expense pupils.....	206 57	230 22
Gas and other lights.....	30 15	69 90
House furnisning.....	30	51
Indebtedness		3 00
Miscellaneous	2 40	
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	16 46	1 14
Printing office.....	99 27	124 72
Repairs and renewals.....	39 99	57 05
Subsistence	20 42	10 56
Shoe shop.....	1,159 18	1,009 57
Wages and salaries.....	1 60	
Boiler house, special.....	40 00	
Total	\$2,063 86	\$2,047 27

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Apples.....	54 bu	\$25 00	38 bu	\$31 00
Asparagus	20 bu	1 50		
Beef	2,394 lbs	203 49	635 lbs	44 45
Chickens.....	4½ doz	16 62		
Calves.....	9	59 00	3	3 00
Calf skin.....	1	25		
Cows, hide.....	1	3 20	1	3 00
Cheese.....		1 65		7 05
Eggs.....	16 doz	2 00		
Hay	10½ tons	47 25	8½ tons	37 12
Milk	56,885 lbs	834 78	55,399 lbs	742 14
Pie plant.....	100 lbs	1 00		
Pork.....		159 60		285 47
Totals		\$1,355 34		\$1,143 23

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

		1885.		1886.
AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION				
Arithmetics.....			48	\$25 44
Alcohol.....	2 qts	\$1 50	3 qts	2 55
Art material.....		26 82		39 28
Banners.....	20	2 00		
Books, sundry.....	3	1 35	3	1 20
Blotters.....	20 sheets	60	224 sheets	1 69
Bibles.....	4	4 05		
Balls.....	2	85		
Bags, paper.....			750	70
Cartage, boxing, &c.....		50		1 00
Crayons.....			75 gross	8 63
Candy.....	60 lbs	8 40	125 lbs	16 15
Candles, wax.....	1 box	35		
Corduroy.....			3 yds	1 05
Charcoal.....			2 boxes	.35
Cards.....			1 set	1 06
Composition books.....			26 doz	10 62
Chamois skin.....			2	1 05
Christmas cards.....	250	9 30	250	14 25
Chinese lanterns.....	1 doz	1 00		
Conversation tubes.....	4	16 00		
Croquet arches.....	2 sets	75		
Caps.....			38	30 50
Carpet.....			1½ yds	1 05
Croquet.....			1 set	.90
Dolls.....			2 doz	1 50
Dictionaries.....	4	75		
Envelopes.....	4,000	6 23	3,000	5 00
Evergreen.....			8 bundles	8 00
Entertainments.....				11 00
Freight and express.....		8 73		15 18
First lessons.....	20	3 60	24	4 32
Figs.....	69 lbs	6 21		
Fruit.....		30		
Faucets.....	1	20		
Games.....	3	80	3	1 40
Ground pine.....	100 yds	4 00	5	
Geographies.....				6 25
Histories.....	8	3 45		
"How to Talk".			5	2 25
Ink.....	5½ gals	5 50	4½ gals	4 50

School for the Deaf.

		1885.		1886.
AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION — Con.				
Iron	5 lbs	25		
Ink wells			1	10
Lead pencils	38 doz	4 00	36 doz	3 30
Lectures				5 00
Lozenges			5 lbs	80
Lumber				45
Marking Bibles		1 50		
Mosquito net	2 pcs	1 10		
Memorandums	18 doz	8 10		
Manilla paper	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	1 55	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	2 73
Masks			2 doz	2 00
Maps				8
Nuts, mixed	90 lbs	11 65	100 lbs	12 40
Oranges	2 boxes	7 70		
Paper, print	4 reams	10 15	3 reams	8 70
Paper, note	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams	5 55	5 reams	4 90
Paper, sundries		24 30		24 29
Portfolios	3	3 15		
Pens	16 gross	9 70	18 1-6 gross	11 45
Pen holders	1 gross	58	1 13-24 gross	1 85
Primary readers	40	12 60		
Peanuts	100 lbs	7 50 .....	.94 lbs	5 41
Plaster casts	8	9 94		
Physiologies			2	1 50
Paper fasteners			1 box	45
Picture frames	1	1 25		
Pencil sharpeners	1	10		
Fans			4	1 20
Readers	29	13 98	57	31 76
Reward books	7	6 32		
Rope	15 lbs	1 80	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	2 15
Ribbon			5 yds	1 00
Slates	12 doz	11 70		
Slate pencils	2,240	3 26	1,500	2 90
Sponges		3 00		4 07
S. S. World	12	4 05		
S. S. papers	140	6 30		41 22
Toilet box (reward)	1	1 00		
Wall slates	20	40 00	16	32 00
Writing desks			4	4 83
Work boxes			2	2 02
		\$325 32		\$451 29
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Axes			2	1 21
Axe handles	6	1 35	10	2 61
Blankets	2	3 10		
Balances			1 pair	20
Bushes	1	50	2	2 50
Buggy washers			5 doz	1 25

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — Continued.			
Buggy apron	1	2 57	.....
Buffalo robe	1	15 00	.....
Bull ring	1	30	.....
Bags			18 3 10
Bits			1 50
Castor oil	6 qts	2 70	2 qts 90
Cartage, boxing, etc		2 75	..... 2 25
Curry combs			4 79
Chamois skins	1	25	2 1 05
Chains		25	36 lbs 1 80
Doctoring stock		4 50	..... 15 00
Bran	100 lbs	75	100 lbs 65
Feed	28, 308 lbs	247 26	17, 733 lbs 140 29
Hay	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ tons	138 52	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{10}{9}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ tons 73 12
Oats	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ bush	66 98	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ bush 63 11
Straw	8, 165 lbs	14 28	7, 970 lbs 15 94
Straw	9 loads	22 00	3, 380 lbs 6 76
Forks	3	1 75	.....
Feather dusters	1	75	.....
Fly nets	1	4 00	.....
Gig hooks	1	50	.....
Horses	1	150 00	2 320 00
Horse shoeing		20 70	..... 15 00
Harness Soap			1 bar 25
Harness oil			1 can 40
Harness	1 set	25 00	.....
Hog rings	1 box	30	.....
Halter straps	1	40	.....
Halters	1	1 25	2 2 40
Hogs	10	55 00	.....
Hoes	2	1 00	1 40
Iron		10	..... 1 50
Labor	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	30 40	29 $\frac{4}{10}$ days 37 87
Lock	1	45	.....
Lawn mower	1	11 40	.....
Lap robe	1	3 00	.....
Lines			1 pair 2 50
Mowing			$\frac{1}{2}$ day 2 00
Medicines		47	..... 1 30
Measures	1	30	.....
Martingales			1 50
Oil cans	2	35	.....
Oil, neats' foot			$\frac{1}{2}$ gal 40
Padlocks	3	1 80	11 5 34
Pumpkins	6 loads	7 50	6 loads 7 50
Pick handles	4	85	2 33
Picks	3	2 60	.....
Repairing harness		3 05	..... 1 80
Repairing implements and tools		80	..... 9 30
Repairing wagons, sleigh, etc		16 80	..... 17 35
Repairing		25	..... 2 23
Rope .....			..... 24

School for the Deaf.

		1885.		1886.
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.—Continued.				
Rakes.....	4	1 25		
Salt.....	1 bbl	1 40	2 bbls	2 45
Shoats.....	32	88 60	19	48 00
Scoops.....			2-12 doz	2 65
Seeds.....				25
Scythes.....	1	90		
Scythe stones.....			2	20
Staples.....			2 lbs	10
Swill cart.....	1	10 00		
Straps, sundries.....		3 05		2 35
Saw blades.....	3	1 35		
Saw stretchers.....	2	20		
Sponges.....	3	80	3	90
Shaft rubbers.....			2 pairs	30
Sprinklers.....			1	1 00
Team work.....			11½ days	36 50
Tar.....			1 pt	10
Timothy Seed.....	½ bu	35		
Thill rubbers.....	3 sets	40		
Traps.....			2	25
Use of bul.....		10 00		7 00
Use of horse.....			13½ days	18 50
Wicks.....			1 doz	10
Whips.....	1	1 10	1	1 00
Wrenches.....	1	35		
Wire.....	16 lbs	88	105 lbs	5 12
Wheel barrows.....			3	3 62
		\$983 96		\$887 85

CLOTHING AND EXPENSE
OF INDIGENT PUPILS.

Caps.....			1	75
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		\$7 75		8 75
Coats.....	1	3 00		
Expense, sundries.....		2 90		1 86
Freight and Express.....		5		30
Hair cutting.....	21	1 05	15	75
Hats.....	1	8 00	1	35
Keys.....		56		
Mittens.....	5 pairs	1 30	2 pairs	75
Medicine.....		79		
Overshoes.....		65		
Pants.....		25		
Pulling teeth.....				1 50
Railroad fare.....		88 37		61 51
Repairs, sundries.....		50		
Rope.....	14 lbs	1 75	35 lbs	3 59
Shoe laces.....	2 gross	80		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
CLOTHING, ETC.—Con.				
Suspenders	1 pair	\$ 25	.....	.....
Shoe buttons.....		12	.....	.....
Suits.....	2	10 94	1	\$5 00
Socks.....				50
Transfer of baggage.....		1 50	.....	.....
		<u>\$125 53</u>		<u>\$86 61</u>
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
Drugs and medicines.....		\$13 10	.....	\$37 76
Medical services.....		104 00	.....	60 00
Vaccination.....			.....	7 00
Surgery.....		10 00	.....	1 25
		<u>\$127 10</u>		<u>\$96 01</u>
ENGINES AND BOILERS				
Belting			48 ⁶ / ₁₃ ft.	\$10 40
Bronze.....			2 pkgs.	30
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		\$ 25		25
Caustic soda.....	82 lbs.	6 21	255 lbs.	13 39
Couplings.....				49
Emery cloth.....			1 qr.	60
Freight and express.....		1 25		4 35
Flue cleaners.....				2 40
Hose.....			80 ft.	13 33
Jackets.....				1 00
Oil, cylinder.....	10 gals.	7 50		
Oil cans.....	1	15		
Oil, lard.....	1 gal.	70		
Oil, lubricating.....			20 gals.	16 15
Polish.....			6 boxes	1 00
Repairing, sundries.....		10		13 75
Scoops.....	3	2 35		1 25
Ship mauls.....	1	95		
Tripoli.....			6 pkgs.	3 00
Tongs.....			2 pairs	2 25
Use of engine.....	8 weeks	40 00		
Valvoline.....	10 gals,	12 50		
Water glass.....	1	25		
Washers.....			1 doz.	20
		<u>\$72 21</u>		<u>\$84 14</u>
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS		<u>\$23 85</u>		<u>\$13 75</u>

School for the Deaf.

	1885.		1886.	
FUEL.				
Charcoal.....	200 bush	\$44 00		
Coal 750 $\frac{410}{2000}$ tons	2,249 79	1,361 $\frac{1925}{2000}$ tons		\$5,102 15
Labor.....	201 77			457 31
Wood, green.....	61 cords	228 75	106 1-3 cords	398 75
Wood, dry.....	79 cords	360 50	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords	96 68
		\$3,084 81		\$6,054 89
FURNITURE.				
Bedsteads		\$0 75		
Chair seats.....	4	1 08	5	\$1 75
Cartage and boxing.....				2 35
Chairs.....	4 doz	8 67		
Clocks.....			2	4 50
Extension tables.....			1	29 00
Freight and express.....		5 97		29 01
Lumber	310 feet	12 72		1 75
Mattresses			70	113 75
Mirrors			1 doz	6 00
Picture frames.....			1	60
Repairs, sundries.....		70		
Range and pipe.....			i	32 05
Spring beds.....	30	52 50		
Towel racks			4	80
Zinc			1	1 75
		\$82 39		\$223 31
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS				
Burners.....	6 doz	\$45 00		
Blower for gas ma- chine		475 00		
Belts.....			12 feet	\$1 45
Cartage, boxing, &c.....		5 85		5 00
Candles.....	60 lbs	8 20	44 lbs	6 16
Freight and express.....		68 38		59 05
Gasoline	4,526 gals	680 93	5,699 gals	847 53
Kerosene	203 gals	23 49	209 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals	24 10
Repairs, sundry.....		1 00		1 40
Tapers	6 lbs	3 60		
		\$1,311 45		\$944 69

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Apron check.....	46½ yds	\$4 07	.....	.....
Apple parer.....	1 yd	25	.....	1 75
Alpaca.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20
Broilers.....	4 doz	7 20	9 11-12 doz	17 55
Brushes, scrub.....	7 94	.....	.....	.....
Brushes, blacking.....	2½ " "	5 00	.....	5 40
Brushes, counter.....	1 " "	10	1½ doz	.....
Brushes, paint.....	1	.....	.....	2 00
Brushes, wall.....	.....	.....	2	2 00
Bees wax.....	3	94	.....	½ lb 15
Brush vases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binding.....	12 doz	1 68	.....	.....
Brooms.....	26 "	45 25	12 doz	30 19
Brooms, whisk.....	1½ "	2 25	2 "	2 65
Baskets.....	6	1 20	.....	.....
Braid.....	5 yds	25	.....	.....
Batting.....	2 cases	15 00	20 lbs	2 00
Blankets.....	.....	.....	1 pair	1 15
Boilers.....	2	9 50	.....	1 35
Blacking.....	2 doz	1 20	26½ doz	6 57
Bakers.....	.....	.....	17 "	3 95
Bath brick.....	.....	4 32	.....	1 30
Bowls.....	2 doz	2 20	9-12 doz	4 20
Buttons.....	.....	7 57	9-12 gross	70
Burners.....	1	15	8	1 00
Butter knives.....	2	1 12	1	65
Border.....	8 yds	2 00	.....	.....
Bed bug poison.....	1 qt	1 00	.....	1 5
Biscuit cutter.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cartage, boxing, etc.....	.....	5 15	.....	3 10
Cups.....	12 doz	6 90	6 1-12 doz	4 90
Cups, tin.....	1 "	75	.....	.....
Cuspidor.....	.....	.....	1	1 25
Combs.....	24 1-6 doz	22 57	.....	.....
Cheese cloth.....	.....	.....	66 yds	3 83
Carvers and forks.....	½ doz	6 75	.....	.....
Coffee mills.....	.....	.....	2	1 95
Cloth.....	12½ yds	5 57	.....	.....
Cambric.....	50¼ yds	2 57	.....	70
Celery dishes.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cake tins.....	8	87	.....	.....
Cake turners.....	.....	.....	1	10
Chambers.....	9-12 doz	4 95	3-12 doz	1 50
Chopping knife.....	.....	.....	1	25
Colanders.....	.....	.....	1	25
Chopping bowls.....	.....	.....	1	35
Can rubbers.....	6 doz	75	9 doz	90
Call bells.....	.....	.....	1	1 75
Carpet.....	203 yds	126 88	100 yds	62 50
Carpet paper.....	150 lbs	5 00	.....	.....
Carpet sweepers.....	1	2 50	.....	.....
Closet paper.....	75 packages	6 38	50 packages	4 25

School for the Deaf.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING— continued.				
Crumb tray and brush				
Crash.....	150 yds	\$16 50	1	\$ 40
Curtain fixtures.....	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ doz	5 10	$\frac{3}{8}$ doz	60
Canvass			1 yd	45
Carbolic acid.....	1 lb	60		
Clocks.....	1	2 00		
Cretonne.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	1 75		
Curtains	3 pairs	12 00		
Curtain poles.....	5	2 50		
Coal hods.....	1	65	4	1 30
Cake dishes.....	2	75		
Corset laces.....	2 doz	20		
Cord.....	20 balls	1 50		
Corn poppers.....			3	2 50
Denims.....	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	6 13		
Dippers.....	8	1 35	15	2 20
Dish pans.....	12	7 00	2	65
Dust pans.....	3 doz	3 30	1 doz	1 00
Dusters.....	6	2 79		
Dripping pans.....	4	4 40	3	60
Darning cotton.....		6 11		
Dinner sets			1	39 00
Ewers and bowls.....	4	3 17	8	2 38
Elastic	3 pcs	1 58		
Edging	2 pcs	74		
Egg beaters.....	1	30	2	42
Egg cups.....			1 doz	1 70
Freight and express.....		10 13		11 54
Funnels.....			1	10
Fly paper.....	36 sheets	1 46	20 sheets	60
Flannel.....	17 yds	4 12	6 yds	1 35
Fire shovels.....	1	15	1	15
Flax seed.....	5 lbs	40		
Fringe.....	4 yds	1 20		
Forks.....			1	15
Gas shades.....	2 doz	7 50		
Gas chimneys.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	18 00	$\frac{3}{8}$ doz	40
Glass pens	4 doz	80		
Gas lighters.....	1	75		
Gingham			40 yds	3 20
Graters			2	20
Gem irons			1	25
Hooks			4 doz	1 30
Hooks and eyes			20	60
Ice chisels			2	35
Indelible ink.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	2 30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	4 50
Insect powder.....	2 oz	10	1 oz	10
Ice cream freezer.....			1	4 05
Ice picks.....			3	38
Jeans			5 yds	1 18
Knitting cotton.....	4 lbs	1 92	3 balls	21
Knives and forks.....	8 doz	6 00	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	14 30

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING —		
Continued.		
Knives, bread.....	4	4 25
Kettles	2	30
Kettle covers		3
Key rings.....		½ doz
Lantern globes.....		1 doz
Lamps.....	2	1 70
Linen.....	8½ yds	2 38
Lamp chimneys.....	4½ doz	3 35
Linoleum.....	48 yds	42 00
Muslin	220 yds	24 83
Mops	2 doz	2 70
Making over mattresses.....		2
Molasses gates		1
Mattresses	17	117 80
Mattress ticks		60
Mustard spoons	2½ doz	75
Mats.....	1	2 50
Needles, knitting.....		6
Needles, darning	6 papers	36
Needles	2,250	4 18
Needles, S. machine		1,000
Napkins	3 doz	6 00
Napkins, paper	300	2 55
Oil cloth.....	18½ yds	7 54
Oil		1 pt
Oil cans.....		1
Pins	2 pkgs	38
Plates		9½ doz
Pails, tin.....	8	5 90
Pails.....	2 1-12 doz	5 10
Pitchers	5½ doz	23 55
Pickle castors		4½ doz
Prints	407½ yds	21 35
Pancake turners	2	60
Pans	2 doz	2 70
Pint cups	1½ doz	1 08
Picture nails and hooks	1 doz	20
Picture wire	5 coils	95
Polish	1 box	20
Pie tins		6 doz
Paper bags.....		100
Repairs, sunds		5 45
Ribbon		4½ yds
Salts, individual		1 doz
Sugar shells		1
Spider		1
Stove furniture		5 00
Soap, laundry	3,598 lbs	139 70
Soap, toilet	78 3-12 doz	31 60
Soap, castile	232 lbs	27 04
Soap		78½ lbs
Skimmers		4
		33 06
		60

School for the Deaf.

	1885.		1886.	
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Spooners	1½ doz	95	1½ doz	1 80
Spoons, tea	6 doz	9 00	3 doz	9 81
Spoons, table	4 doz	11 00	½ doz	3 27
Spoons, iron	6	60	.....	.....
Spoons, basting .....	.....	.....	6	50
Spoons, desert .....	.....	.....	1 doz	5 63
Sheeting	319½ yds	38 28	436½ yds	69 35
Spreads	112	113 68	.....	.....
Sprinklers .....	.....	.....	1	85
Shades and holders	13	1 70	.....	.....
Syrup cans .....	.....	.....	1 doz	2 50
Strainers .....	.....	.....	1	75
Sugar bowls .....	.....	.....	1	85
Straw .....	.....	.....	4, 150 lbs	8 30
Sieve .....	.....	.....	1	20
Shirting	37½ yds	3 40	.....	.....
Sz.l. ammoniac	1 lb	75	.....	.....
Sponges .....	.....	2 14	.....	.....
Shears	3 pairs	1 25	.....	.....
Shoe laces	2 gross	1 32	.....	.....
Soup tureens	6	2 75	.....	.....
Tape	11 doz	3 24	.....	.....
Tumblers	18 doz	11 40	14 doz	10 20
Towels	½ doz	1 13	5 doz	12 75
Toweling	240 yds	22 00	250 yds	21 25
Tacks	4½ doz	2 33	9½ doz	1 91
Ticking .....	.....	.....	20 yds	1 81
Table linen	130¾ yds	74 33	104½ yds	48 64
Thread, cotton	43 doz	23 40	3 doz	1 50
Thread, linen	3 doz	2 55	1 doz	95
Teapots	1	60	1	1 10
Twine	1 ball	25	.....	.....
Thimbles	8 doz	1 03	2 doz	44
Thermometers	1 doz	2 05	1 doz	1 76
Toothpicks	2 boxes	25	8 boxes	50
Transfer letters .....	.....	50	.....	.....
Tack-ham'rs and pul'rs	1	10	1	20
Turkey red	2½ yds	38	.....	.....
Thread, silk	6 doz	3 75	.....	.....
Whiting .....	.....	.....	.....	59
Wash basins	2 doz	3 00	1 doz	1 20
Wicks	1 doz	10	1½ doz	13
Water-proof	1 yd	80	1 yd	45
Wigan	2 yds	20	.....	.....
Window shading	1 piece	8 40	60 yds	8 40
Window shade pulls	5	55	.....	.....
Water set	2	4 50	.....	.....
Yarn	8 skeins	1 28	8 skeins	92
Yarn	1 lb	75	.....	.....
Zinc	8 lbs	1 00	.....	.....
		\$1, 298 71		\$1, 141 14

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
INTEREST & EXCHANGE				
Exchange.....	\$ 2 95			\$ 2 75
	<hr/>			<hr/>
LAUNDRY.				
Ammonia.....	4½ gals.	\$ 4 25	6 gals	\$ 6 00
Bluing.....	7 gals.	6 00	10 gals.	7 50
Borax.....	5 lbs.	1 00	2 lbs.	40
Baskets.....	¾ doz.	3 69	½ doz.	3 68
Bees' wax.....	3½ lbs.	1 22	9½ lbs.	2 66
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		45		95
Clothes pounder.....	1	2 00		
Clothes wringer.....			1	2 75
Freight and express.....		6 14		5 53
Oxalic acid.....		20		
Pails.....	2	1 00		
Soda, sal.....	1,055 lbs.	13 19	2,037 lbs.	26 88
Soda, caustic.....	851 lbs.	53 79	405 lbs.	21 27
Soap.....	1,020 lbs.	40 80	100 lbs.	7 95
Starch.....	498 lbs.	31 12	366 lbs.	20 67
Soap.....	44 gals	6 60		
Starch pails.....	1	1 25		
Tallow.....			80 lbs.	1 60
White wax.....	2 doz.	90		
Wash boards.....	1 doz.	2 75		
	<hr/>	\$176 35		\$107 84
	<hr/>			<hr/>
LIBRARY.				
Books.....	108 vols.	\$83 56	90 vols.	\$60 99
Binding books			1 vol.	75
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		25		50
Freight and express.....		90		61
Periodicals.....		4 00	1	2 00
	<hr/>	\$88 71		\$64 85
	<hr/>			<hr/>
MACHINERY AND TOOLS				
Axes.....			2	1 04
Brushes.....	25	\$11 15	14	9 60
Bench screws.....	4	2 60		
Bits	17	7 00	33	11 14
Brad awls.....	1	40		
Braces.....			9	4 34
Barrel top.....			1	2 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				45
Chisel handles.....	24	6 50	24	62
Chisels.....			24	5 72

School for the Deaf.

		1885.		1886.
MACHINERY AND TOOLS —Continued.				
Cold chisels.....	2	\$ 70		
Chalk.....				\$ 10
Dies.....	2	2 80		
Dowel plate.....	1	45		
Drills.....			4	70
Freight and express.....				99
Files.....	39	6 99	47	7 32
Grindstones.....			1	1 75
Grindstone shafts.....	1	50		
Glass cutters.....	2	40	8	70
Gimlets.....	4	40		
Gauges.....			7	1 54
Hammers.....	4	1 80	9	4 11
Hatchets.....			7	4 85
Jig saws.....			4	80
Nipples.....			1 pair	85
Oil cans.....	1	15		
Oil stones.....			3	1 20
Plane irons.....			6	1 25
Plug cutters.....	2	1 00		
Planes.....	1	4 50	16	17 44
Punches.....	1	10		
Putty knives.....	2	50		
Repairs, sundries.....		85		75
Rules.....			1	15
Saw blades.....	5	1 00		
Saws.....			6	4 77
Screwdrivers.....	5	1 05	11	2 75
Shaves.....			2	30
Sandpaper.....			1 ream	3 82
Scraper.....			1	60
Tap.....	1	1 50		
Whitewash brushes.....			2	3 10
Wrenches.....			4	3 01
		\$52 34		\$97 76
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Advertising.....		\$2 90		
Barbers shears.....	1	1 25		
Burners.....	1	15		
Box openers.....	2	50		
Ctge., boxing, etc.....		7 50		3 00
Cleaning.....	2 days	2 00		
Clerk, work.....	3 days	7 50	2 days	5 00
Cigars.....		1 75		
Carbolic acid.....			1 lb	50
Dinner horn.....	1	15		
Dials.....	1 box	1 75	1 box	1 50
Dash board lantern.....			1	80
Digging graves.....			1	3 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885. ,		1886.
MISCELLANEOUS — Con.				
Engineer.....	.....	\$0 30	7½ days	\$15 00
Filler for egg case.....	1	2 00	.....	5 72
Flax straw.....	1 load	49 27	.....	12 60
Freight and express.....	2	2 00	2	1 50
Frocks	2	2 40	9	3 10
Filing saws.....	2 1-12 doz	2 40	.....	3 24
Flowering plants, seeds.....	1 pair	1 00	.....	.....
Gloves.....	5	1 50	.....	.....
Grenade baskets.....	.....	2 48	.....	.....
Herding cows.....	.....	.....	2	35
Ice pick handles.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Insect powder.....	.....	97 39	.....	90 89
Ice, labor and hauling.....	.....	.....	2 pairs	4 00
Ice tongs .....	.....	.....	13	7 50
Ice picks and handles.....	5	1 35	.....	.....
Ice hooks.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....
Injury to shawl.....	1 doz	50	.....	.....
Japanese lanterns.....	.....	10 00	.....	8 00
Livery.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Lamps.....	6	60	6	75
Lantern globes.....	86½ days	124 01	6½ days	9 38
Labor.....	2 pairs	40	3 pairs	1 25
Mittens	3	6 25	3	6 35
Magazines	6 months	3 00	.....	.....
Milking.....	1	4 00	.....	.....
Mail bag.....	.....	39 40	.....	30 20
Newspapers.....	2 pairs	2 00	4 pairs	3 50
Overalls .....	.....	10 00	.....	.....
Orchestra.....	.....	.....	2	6 00
Outside lamps.....	.....	.....	1	30
Pulleys.....	100	35	.....	.....
Paper bags.....	10	18 00	.....	.....
Picture frames.....	1	35	1	25
Pad locks.....	1	15 64	.....	.....
Photographs	1	8 80	.....	.....
Picnic.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Registering deed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber boots.....	1 pair	3 00	.....	.....
Repairs, sundries.....	.....	1 40	.....	2 87
Rat poison.....	2 boxes	25	.....	.....
Rope.....	.....	.....	9½ lbs	1 05
Railroad guides.....	.....	.....	1	50
Record books	1	2 50	.....	.....
Sal. ammoniac.....	3½ lbs	1 13	2 lbs	50
Sewer pipe, branches, &c.....	.....	82 45	.....	.....
Sulphur.....	.....	.....	5 lbs	30
Team work.....	4 days	10 00	5 days	17 50
Tape lines.....	1	60	.....	.....
Use of wagon.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Use of ice saws.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Watching.....	2 night	3 00	2 nights	3 00
Wire cloth.....	10 feet	30	.....	.....

School for the Deaf.

		1885.		1886.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.				
Window rods.....	2	25	.....
Washing.....			4 days	4 00
		\$542 22		\$256 65
OFFICERS EXPENSES.....		\$113 75		\$104 55
PRINTING, POSTAGE STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.				
Arm rest.....	1	63	....
Blank books.....	16	2 91	7	\$17 40
Bill files.....	1	1 00	1	1 20
Brushes.....	1	40	.....
Blotting paper.....		25	.....
Corkscrews.....	2	30	.....
Cards, blank.....			6 packages	1 00
Envelopes.....	2,425	5 20	500	90
Ereight and express.....				35
Ink.....	10 qts	4 80	1 pt	50
Letter heads.....	1 ream	3 25	.....
Lead pencils.....	1 doz	60	1 4-12 doz	67
Letter press books.....	1	1 25	1	1 75
Mucilage.....	1½ doz	1 30	9-12 doz	64
Memorandums.....	1	20	29	1 25
Oil board.....			2 sheets	10
Paper letter.....	1 ream	4 25	2 reams	5 00
Paper, sundries.....				1 25
Paper fasteners.....	2 boxes	70	.....
Pens.....	2 gross	1 95	2 gross	2 00
Pencils, indelible.....	1 box	17	1 box	20
Paper knife.....	1	25	.....
Printing postals.....		1 00	.....
Postage stamps, sund's.....		1 08	.....
Postage due.....		2 68	.....	1 24
Postal cards.....	1,400	14 00	1,700	17 00
Postage stamps, 1 cent.....	600	6 00	400	4 00
Postage stamps, 2 cent.....	4,050	81 00	4,602	92 04
Wrappers, 1 cent.....	75	83	255	2 77
Post office box rent.....		1 60	.....	1 70
Rubber bands.....	25 doz	1 25	2 boxes	40
Receipt books.....	3-12 "	30	9-12 doz	1 05
Railroad guides.....	1	40	.....
Scratch blocks.....			2 doz	60
Shipping tags.....			500	1 00
Telegraph.....		9 51	.....	8 88
Telephone.....		49 10	.....	54 95
Time books.....	1	10	.....
		\$198 26		\$219 79

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
PRINTING OFFICE.				
Bellows.....	1	1 00		1 50
Cartage, boxing, &c.....		75		1 50
Composing stick.....	1	85		
Cards.....	4,200	5 20	4,376	3 75
Casting rollers.....	7 lbs	12 80	6 lbs	9 55
Envelopes.....	1,000	1 90		
Freight and express.....		4 85		5 96
Galleys.....			3	4 50
Ink.....	10 lbs	1 50	5 lbs	1 25
Lye.....	12 cans	75	12 cans	75
Law supplements.....	300	6 25		
Note heads.....	1 ream	1 40		
Paper, print.....	30 reams	81 00	45 reams	120 00
Paper, sundries.....		50		55
Postage.....		11 88		7 44
Repairs, sundry.....		45		25
Sponge.....	1	25	2	50
Type.....		1 68	3½ lbs	1 60
Type.....	2 fonts	2 20		
		\$135 21		\$157 60
REAL ESTATE — BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.				
Cemetery lots.....				40
Pipe.....			2,183 5-12 ft	288 36
Tunnel.....				446 76
Fire escapes.....				227 15
				\$997 27
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.				
Asbestos.....	13 lbs	2 18		
Apron for wringer.....			1	1 75
Acid, muriatic.....	½ lb	25		
Asbestos board.....	1 sheet	1 00		
Barn door rollers.....			2 pr	1 30
Bolts.....	8	45	207	5 56
Butts.....	23 pairs	6 30	49 pairs	4 63
Brads.....	7 pa	1 05	9 pa	1 05
Brick.....			40	36
Bronze.....			2 oz	70
Brackets.....			1 pr	20
Building paper.....	61 lbs	1 22		
Brass bolts.....	6	1 20		
Baling.....	36½ ft	7 85		
Bed castings.....		10 17		
Border.....	115 yds	16 85		

School for the Deaf.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEW'L'S —continued.		
Babbitt metal.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	\$1 61
Cartage, boxing, etc.....	.....	23 25
Coal tar.....	1 bbl 5 60	.....
Conductor.....	.....	4 40
Carpenter work.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	161 25
Cement.....	6 bbls 9 60	9 bbls 22 65
Cupboard catches.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 1 00	1 doz 57
Couplings.....	12 82	.....
Chair stretchers.....	300 1 85	.....
Castors.....	18 sets 1 76	28 sets 2 65
Chain.....	50 ft 2 50	.....
Chain.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 1 85	21 ft 1 05
Cocks.....	.....	6 13 88
Cutting, sundries.....	.....	1 75
Covering, pipe.....	.....	1.060 ft 205 20
Cylinder cocks.....	.....	2 1 44
Carpenter pencils.....	.....	1 doz 25
Chair rounds.....	.....	300 2 50
Concrete walk.....	.....	100 00
Drawer pulls and knobs.....	.....	20 85
Drain tile.....	40 ft 1 60	.....
Doors.....	.....	5 9 55
Drip cups.....	.....	7 1 25
Ells.....	82 6 79	25 1 59
Eaves troughs & elbows.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft 2 55	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft 10 39
Expansion joints.....	1 1 10	.....
Freight and express.....	12 52	.....
Fire brick.....	.....	30 47 42
Fire clay.....	.....	1 peck 2 50
Fittings.....	.....	15 20 06
Flanges.....	.....	2 1 80
Glass.....	1 box 2 00	5 boxes 12 48
Glass.....	176 lights 37 16	140 lights 39 17
Glue.....	18 lbs 3 80	1 qt 75
Glue pots.....	1 50	.....
Gaskets.....	100 5 00	.....
Galvanized iron.....	130 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 16 04	654 lbs 97 83
Grates.....	.....	56 lbs 4 98
Glue, liquid.....	.....	12 qts 9 15
Gear wheels.....	.....	1 1 50
Hasps and staples.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 50	.....
Hinges.....	9 pr 1 22	16 pr 2 00
Hooks.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 1 30	3 doz 1 05
Hooks and staples.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz 60	.....
Hair felt.....	46 lbs 2 30	.....
Hand rail irons.....	22 lbs 1 53	.....
Halter rings.....	6 25	.....
Handles.....	.....	6 68
Hair.....	.....	1 bu 50
Iron.....	.....	2 lbs 23
Japan dryer.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal 63	.....
Knobs.....	1 doz 1 00	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz 1 14

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — Continued.				
Lumber	6,785 feet	\$154 80	20,741 feet	\$451 86
Lime	680 lbs	3 40	3,190 lbs	15 95
Labor	57 $\frac{2}{3}$ days	71 72	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	114 99
Lath			11 bunches	1 38
Locks	5	3 85	20	5 18
Lag screw	1	08		
Lag bolts			41	1 60
Lock nuts			6	30
Lamp black			$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	15
Mason work			18 days	57 75
Moulding	135 feet	10 80		
Mortar			15 bush	4 50
Nails			6 kegs	16 60
Nails	115 lbs	3 27	302 lbs	11 52
Nails, clout	7 papers	1 05	3 papers	30
Oil, linseed	146 $\frac{2}{3}$ gals	71 41	165 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals	65 86
Oil, lard			3 gals	2 15
Oil, olive	1 pt	40		
Oil, shellac			1 gal	1 75
Packing		19		
Pipe	101 $\frac{3}{8}$ feet	8 08	656 $\frac{8}{13}$ feet	33 61
Plastering		75		
Plaster Paris				2 04
Plumbing				15 15
Painting	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	67 00		167 25
Putty	152 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	7 04	96 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	4 71
Paints		36 25		26 70
Plumbago	2 lbs	30		
Pumice stone	2 lbs	18	1 lb	10
Pulleys	2	15	2	4 00
Padlock	1	45		
Repairs, sundries		20 75		11 50
Rotten stone	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	15	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	05
Register faces	8	5 85		
Rivets			$\frac{7}{8}$ lb	25
Step plates			24	19 13
Sieve			1	20
Sponges			7	1 80
Sand	1 load	75	15 loads	11 45
Stair rail, etc			1	13 88
Shingles			250	70
Screws	33 gross	9 63	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	18 35
Sinks			1	5 25
Sash cord	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	6 45	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	6 03
Sheep pelts	1	35	1	65
Solder	2 lbs	50	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	2 44
Safty chair	12 feet	1 20		
Sash pulleys	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	18		
Shellac	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ qts	3 55		
Screws and eyes	6 doz	30	11 doz	60
Sandpaper	9 quires	1 90	13 quires	2 52
Stucco	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush	50		

School for the Deaf.

	1885.		1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — Continued.			
Stove bolts.....	6	\$.06	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ days \$148 50
Steam fitters' work.....			1 4 00
Steam escape.....			5 lbs. 43
Staples			1 90
Sprinklers			10
Soldering liquid.....			24 75
Storm sash.....			9 1 50
Slip collars.....			1 50
Tinners' work.....	1 $\frac{7}{10}$ days	5 49	2 $\frac{4}{5}$ days 8 24
Tin	124 sheets	8 80	6 sheets 1 20
Turpentine	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	4 45	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals. 4 65
Tacks.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1 45	1 08
Tees.....	55	8 14	
Traps	6	3 25	
Thumb latches.....	5	42	
Twine		1 15	
Tar paper.....	45 lbs.	1 35	
Thimbles.....			1 10
Ventilating pipe.....			2 50
Valves.....	104	57 80	2 9 30
Varnish.....	6 gals.	5 50	13 gals. 13 15
Wood filler.....	1 gal	2 00	
Whitewash brushes.....	5	2 55	
White lead.....	1,400 lbs.	81 96	858 lbs. 55 85
Wire cloth.....	59 feet	1 53	250 feet 5 62
Wire guards.....	10	22 34	5 7 65
Wire .....		.05	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 79
Weather strips.....	42 feet	1 10	
Washers.....		3 60	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 45
Water glasses.....	9	2 10	12 1 44
Window rods.....	12	1 00	
Whitewashing and papering			27 $\frac{1}{2}$ days 48 12
Wall paper.....	100 rolls	27 80	57 83
Yellow ochre.....	25 lbs.	75	
Zinc			14 lbs. 1 75
Zane cocks.....	2 doz.	44 80	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 43 35
		\$966 06	\$2,369 47

SUBSISTENCE.

Apples.....	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	142 07	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	\$61 32
Apples.....	50 bbls.	100 00	80 bbls.	160 50
Apples, dried.....	109 lbs.	5 45	359 lbs.	17 47
Apricots, dried.....			4 lbs.	1 12
Beef, fresh.....	32,777 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2,724 67	33,636 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2,386 77
Beef, corned.....	2,418 lbs.	174 55	1,000 lbs.	62 00
Beef, dried.....	307 lbs.	38 29	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	15 50
Bacon.....			11 lbs.	88
Butter.....	8,623 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1,721 77	9,473 lbs.	1,711 98
Baking powder.....	146 lbs.	36 21	259 lbs.	48 84

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.
SUBSISTENCE—Continued.			
Beans.....	2,163 lbs	\$56 91	1,330 lbs
Beets.....	5 70	45 bu	11 25
Bread.....	398 loaves	37 82	193 loaves
Blackberries.....	307 qts	36 85	379 qts
Blueberries.....	86½ qts	8 40	14 qts
Beef heart.....	1	13	.....
Blackberries, dried.....	100 lbs	10 00	.....
Bananas.....	5 bunches	9 35	1 bunch
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		16 66	.....
Coffee.....	2,439 lbs	301 35	1,654 lbs
Canned fish.....	2 doz	7 60	.....
Canned vegetables.....	28 doz	29 30	34 doz
Canned fruit.....	10 doz	17 50	14 doz
Corn starch.....	40 lbs	2 80	40 lbs
Cocoanut.....	29½ lbs	7 41	44 lbs
Chickens.....	36	12 71	58
Chickens.....	615½ lbs	68 27	1,014 lbs
Cheese.....	758½ lbs	88 62	855½ lbs
Corn meal.....	4 bbls	10 97	8½ bbls
Crackers.....	2,020½ lbs	109 64	2,104½ lbs
Cinnamon.....	½ lb	15	21½ lbs
Cloves.....			2 lbs
Cherries, fresh.....			2 qts
Cherries, dried.....	50 lbs	6 75	.....
Citron.....	10 lbs	3 50	15 lbs
Currants, dried.....	141 lbs	9 87	226 lbs
Cream tartar.....			½ lbs
Cabbage.....	1000 hds	20 00	900 hds
Carrots.....			8 bu
Celery.....	58½ doz	15 95	50 doz
Chocolate.....	12 lbs	4 56	30 lbs
Cranberries.....	1 bbl	12 50	1½ bbls
Celery seed.....	½ lbs	20	½ lb
Crab apples.....	4 bush	3 00	9 bu
Cider.....	90 gal	10 12	.....
Corn, dried.....			50 lbs
Ducks.....			31½ lbs
Eggs.....	2,342½ doz	312 93	2,660½ doz
Extract lemon.....	10½ lbs	10 50	9 lbs
vanilla.....	4 lbs	8 00	1 lb
pine apple.....			1 bottle
Freight and express.....		157 79	.....
Flour.....	253 bbls	969 15	242 bbls
Flour, graham.....	8½ bbls	35 12	9 bbls
Flour, buckwheat.....	198 lbs	5 01	1½ bbls
Fish, fresh.....	1,747 lbs	130 79	1,132½ lbs
Fish, cod.....	362½ lbs	22 05	234 lbs
Fish, mackerel.....	6 cans	75	.....
Figs.....			61 lbs
Grapes.....	9 baskets	12 30	12 baskets
Grapes.....	326 lbs	23 81	.....
Ginger.....			16 lbs

School for the Deaf.

		1885.		1886.
SUBSISTENCE—Con.				
Gelatine	8 pkgs	1 20	.....	1 10
Ground cherries .....	.....	11 qts	.....	1 10
Ham	1,340½ lbs	146 27	1,531½ lbs	175 86
Hominy	2 bbls	6 80	.....	.....
Honey .....	.....	.....	120½ lbs	10 18
Hops	1 lb	30	3 pkgs	20
Ice cream	23½ gals	17 40	11½ gals	13 95
Killing hogs	2	2 00	.....	.....
Lemons	1 box	3 75	1 box	6 00
Lemons	19½ doz	5 43	23½ doz	7 37
Lard	3,245½ lbs	261 50	3,257 lbs	232 77
Limes	1 bbl	7 00	1 bbl	10 20
Mustard seed .....	.....	.....	2 lbs	50
Mustard	1½ lbs	38	.....	.....
Mustard	30 gals	16 50	15 gals	10 36
Mutton	1,224½ lbs	126 56	810½ lbs	76 83
Molasses .....	.....	.....	1 gal	75
Melons	47	8 90	43	6 10
Milk	21,675 lbs	325 15	37,601 lbs	501 35
Mace .....	.....	.....	1 can	20
Olives .....	.....	.....	1 doz	4 50
Onions	18 bush	7 50	33 bush	16 70
Oat meal	1 bbl	5 00	.....	.....
Oat meal .....	.....	.....	263 lbs	10 85
Oysters	52 cans	15 60	18 cans	6 30
Oysters	84 gals	98 27	80 gals	90 00
Oranges	11 doz	3 65	22½ doz	5 33
Oranges	1 box	2 50	4 boxes	15 75
Potatoes, sweet	27 lbs	1 21	.....	.....
Potatoes, sweet	1 bbl	3 75	4 bbls	9 40
Potatoes	1,090½ bush	292 28	1,166¾ bush	522 78
Pepper	16 lbs	3 90	93½ lbs	19 52
Pork, fresh	859 lbs	62 05	591 lbs	35 46
Pork, salt	1,499½ lbs	106 68	1,674 lbs	99 44
Peaches, fresh	27 bsks	17 00	40 bsks	21 80
Peaches, dried	107 lbs	9 63	207 lbs	22 12
Prunes	754 lbs	37 80	989½ lbs	45 09
Pumpkins	13	1 30	18	90
Pickles .....	.....	.....	6 bbls	29 80
Parsnips	15 bush	6 00	18 bush	6 30
Pickles	133½ gals	22 30	1½ gals	40
Pieplant	435 lbs	5 44	100 lbs	50
Pears	17 baskets	11 20	2 bush	4 87
Popcorn	3 bush	2 25	15 bush	10 65
Pineapples	6	1 15	.....	.....
Plums	1½ bush	1 35	1½ bush	2 50
Pearl biscuit .....	.....	.....	25½ lbs	2 82
Raisins	169 lbs	16 20	57 lbs	5 99
Raisins .....	.....	.....	3 boxes	5 55
Rice	568 lbs	30 08	934 lbs	54 52
Radishes	41 bush	1 65	.....	.....
Raspberries	160 qts	18 24	194 qts	18 88

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
SUBSISTENCE — Con.				
Rolled oats			½ bl	3 00
Sugar.....	14,717½ lbs	851 28	14,284 lbs	879 06
Syrup.....	444 gals	109 85	359 gals	96 12
Soda.....	8 lbs	46	12½ lbs	74
Salt.....	1,655 lbs	14 95	4 sacks	3 20
Salt.....			3 bbls	3 75
Squash.....	1,295 lbs	6 47	3,950 lbs	19 75
Sausage.....	2,940 lbs	211 81	4,402 lbs	278 16
Strawberries.....	781 qts	69 23	796 qts	68 21
Soup shanks			9	2 25
Sardines	4 cans	75		
Tea.....	136 lbs	44 78	165½ lbs	57 23
Turnips.....	50 bush	15 00	73 bush	21 90
Tapioca.....	50 lbs	2 75		
Turkeys.....	699½ lbs	87 12	635½ lbs	77 34
Tongues	4	1 00		
Tartaric acid.....	1 oz	10		
Vinegar	51 gals	6 65	99 gals	15 58
Veal.....	1,723 lbs	168 16	991 lbs	81 56
Vegetables, sundry.....		79 60		137 33
Venison			61 lbs	7 62
Wheat, meal.....			4 pa	50
Yeast, cakes	7 1-6 doz	5 62	10 6-12 doz	7 45
	\$10,944 50		\$10,889 74	
SHOE SHOP.				
Awls	6 gros.	6 33	9½ gross	8 70
Bristles	8 oz	4 25	4 oz	2 40
Bisulphate carbon.....			10½ lbs	2 10
Cartage, boxing, &c.....		2 45		3 65
Calf, French.....	6½ lbs	8 49		
Calf, A.....	35 lbs	34 19	35 lbs	33 25
Calf, kid.....	7½ lbs	2 17		
Channel nails.....	12 lbs	3 00		
Cases, boot.....	2	30		
Cold chisel	1	30		
Clamps			6	3 30
Calf lining			11 lbs	8 80
Calf spready.....			13 lbs	9 75
Eyelets	6 boxes	72		
Freight and express.....		7 93		11 02
Findings.....		8 67		
Grain.....	133½ feet	27 98	689 feet	126 37
Grain A	112 ft	23 52		
Heel balls.....	1 doz	60	1 doz	40
Hawley last stand.....		3 25		
Hafts			4 doz	2 20
Ink powder.....	2 doz	2 60		
Iron nails.....	27 lbs	1 74	61 lbs	4 53
Knives	24	2 70	24	2 70

School for the Deaf.

	1885.	1886.
SHOE SHOP—Continued		
Kip upper	512½ feet	\$117 94
Kip, A.....	110½ lbs	88 60
Lasts	28 pairs	9 80
Lasting tacks.....	4 lbs	74
Measure straps.....		
Morocco.....		6 38
Needles		9½ feet 2 66
Nails, brass.....	26 lbs	11 70
Nails, zinc.....		32 lbs 14 40
Oil grain.....	721 feet	116 64
Paste.....		445 feet 70 59
Pegs.....	2 bush	1 85
Pinks	3 doz	21 50
Peg floats.....		6 doz 46 75
Repairing, sundries		1 2 75
Russets	3 doz	16 91
Sole leather.....	1,881½ lbs	354 73
Sand paper		2,025½ lbs 516 47
Shoe tacks	25 lbs	6 80
Shoe buttons.....	6 gross	38
Shoe boxes.....		10 40
Silk.....		4 spools 3 60
Skivers		1 doz 3 00
Thread.....	2 lbs	2 30
Toppings	9	7 38
Tablets	4	10
Veal, A.....		32½ lbs 21 28
Wax.....	200 balls	1 10
Zinc tacks.....	9 lbs	1 17
	\$902 33	\$1,187 72
WAGES AND SALARIES.....	\$14,044 51	\$15,212 73
INDEBTEDNESS LAST YEAR.....	\$53 60	\$28 00

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

NAME.	Service.	Salary.
John W. Swiler.....	Superintendent and Steward.....	Per year..... \$1,800
Edgar D. Fiske.....	Clerk	Per year..... 540
Sarah D. Gibson.....	Matron.....	Per year..... 400
Annie M. Gray.....	Matron's ass't.....	Per year..... 216
S. B. O'Neal.....	Boys' supervisor.....	Per year..... 300
W. A. Cochrane.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 1,200
B. T. Bensted.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 750
Jas. Jos. Murphy.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 500
Warren Robinson.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 500
Emily Eddy.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 500
Eleaner McCoy.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 450
Mary H. Fiske.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 450
Alice M. Christie.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 400
Alice E. Turley.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 450
Elizabeth G. Bright.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 450
Mary Jameson.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 400
Allie I. Hobart.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 375
Elsie M. Steinke.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 660
W. M. Stillman.....	Engineer.....	Per month... 60
Chas. E. Badger.....	Foreman print. office.....	Per month... 50
John Beamsley.....	Foreman shoe shop.....	Per month... 50
F. L. Cowles.....	Foreman cab'et shop.....	Per month... 20
John Nichols.....	Assistant engineer.....	Per month... 35
George Baker.....	Baker.....	Per month... 30
Michael Grimes.....	Night-watchman	Per month... 20
Thomas Holmes.....	Laborer	Per month... 15
L. C. Vinton.....	Nurse	Per month... 14
Tillie Cannan.....	Nurse and usher.....	Per month... 15
Lena Langner.....	Cook.....	Per month... 12
Mary Tully.....	Cook.....	Per month... 12
Mary Cahill.....	Cook.....	Per month... 12
Mary McGuire.....	Ironer	Per month... 12
Julia Cannan.....	Waiter	Per month... 12
Katie Cahill.....	Waiter	Per month... 12
Mary McSweeney.....	Laundress.....	Per month... 15
Mary Shanley.....	Laundress.....	Per month... 12
Nellie McGuire.....	Chambermaid.....	Per month... 12
Ella Fleming.....	Chambermaid.....	Per month... 12

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886:

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

MRS. SARAH C. LITTLE, A. M.,	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
MISS LIZZIE J. CURTISS,	MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE,	TREASURER.

LITERARY TEACHERS.

MISS S. AUGUSTA WATSON.
MISS EMMA M. WILLIAMS.
MISS GRACE A. SLYE.

MRS. JOANNA H. JONES,	TEACHER OF MUSIC.
MISS CARLIE W. HAYNES,	TEACHER OF MUSIC.
MISS ANGIE B. MCKIBBIN,	TEACHER OF GIRLS' WORK.
MRS. ELLEN HANSON,	TEACHER OF WEAVING.
JOSEPH PRESTON,	TEACHER OF NETTING AND CANE SEATING.

School for the Blind.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable,
Reformatory and Penal Institutions:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to you the thirty-seventh annual, and second biennial, report of this institution.

October 1, 1884, the number of pupils enrolled was.....	64
Number admitted during the year.....	20
	<hr/>
Total enrollment.....	84
	<hr/>
Number graduated June, 1885.....	2
Number dismissed with certificate.....	5
Number dropped from the roll during year.....	9
	<hr/>
Total withdrawn ..	16
	<hr/>
Remaining on the roll Oct. 1, 1885.....	68
Number admitted during the year.....	23
	<hr/>
Total enrollment.....	91
	<hr/>
Number graduated June, 1886.....	8
Died at their homes during the year.....	2
Dropped from the roll during the year.....	8
	<hr/>
Total withdrawn.....	18
	<hr/>
Remaining on the roll Oct. 1, 1886.....	73
	<hr/>

The entire number enrolled during the two years past is one hundred and one, forty-nine females and fifty-two males. The average attendance during the year ending October 1, 1885, was sixty-two, and during the year ending October 1, 1886, sixty-six.

School for the Blind.

During the period covered by this report the usual work of the school has proceeded regularly, and faithful and industrious work on the part of teachers and pupils has produced its natural and legitimate results. The fundamental principles of education are of universal application, whatever the advantages or disabilities of the person to be educated. When a proper adjustment of these principles has been made to the special requirements of those deprived of sight, the development of the pupil proceeds on essentially the same conditions as if he could see. If he is lazy, indifferent or dull he makes small progress, but if he is bright, faithful and diligent his advancement is correspondingly rapid.

It has long been the custom in this school to give any worthy pupil leaving and desiring it a certificate stating what he or she had accomplished; but this was prepared to suit each case and did not testify that any particular course of study had been completed. It has seemed wise to change this plan; and, accordingly, a course of study, with some electives, has been prepared, which is believed to be fully equivalent to an ordinary English high-school course. To those completing this course diplomas will be awarded, while certificates will still be given to those who have completed a fair amount of study, but not what entitles them to a diploma.

In pursuance of this arrangement, in June, 1885, public graduation exercises were held in the assembly room of the institution, and, in behalf of the Board of Supervision, Mr. L. A. Proctor presented certificates to five pupils and diplomas to two others, namely: Henry P. Klyver, of Appleton, and M. Angelo McGalloway, of Dotyville. In June, 1886, diplomas were awarded to eight persons, as follows: Anna H. Carter, of Prairie du Chien; Laura Engleson, of Beloit; May Lyon, of Elkhorn; Mary A. Shanahan, of Wiota; Libbie D. Wood, of Fond du Lac; Frederick A. Klemp, of Hustisford; Willard E. Tubbs, of River Falls; Clyde Arthur

Superintendent's Report.

Whitney, of Edgerton. Two or three of these young people expect to use their education in teaching. Five others have sufficient musical knowledge to qualify them for teaching music. All have a good degree of manual skill and all the boys have learned the trades taught in our shops.

The departure of so large a number of advanced pupils necessarily lowers the average grade of scholarship for the present, but among those who are left in school are many promising scholars who will in time fill the places of those who have graduated. The number to graduate will not soon be so large in a single year, as several of those named above had returned to school after absences of from one to four or five years in order to take such advanced studies of the course as they had not had the opportunity for previously. It is hoped that the prospect of receiving a diploma whose value will be recognized by the public may increase diligence in work and also give some pupils who are tempted to leave school too soon an incentive to continue their studies until they are well equipped for the work of life.

In the musical department, instruction has been given upon the piano, cabinet organ, violin and other stringed instruments, and in vocal music and harmony. Profitable use is made of the New York point system of musical notation. The progress of most of the pupils has been commendable and satisfactory.

In the industrial department the girls have done the usual variety of fancy work, and have increased the amount of time and effort expended in plain sewing and knitting. The girls take care of their own rooms and are thus trained in habits of order and neatness. Many of them acquire a good degree of skill in this branch of housework. It is not practicable, with our present arrangements, to give the girls practice in kitchen or dining room work, except to a very limited extent, but the deftness of hand and touch, and the ideas of order and cleanliness which they acquire in the

School for the Blind.

care of their rooms, become serviceable when an opportunity comes which demands their exercise in other household occupations. A serious obstacle is encountered by many when they desire to use their acquired skill, at their homes or elsewhere, in the unwillingness of their friends and the public to trust a blind person to do what they imagine can only be done with sight. The manufacture of rag carpets and the caning of chair seats have been continued, and the netting of hammocks and fly-nets has been introduced. The knowledge of some handicraft by which a livelihood may be gained is so important to our pupils that it becomes necessary to select the trades taught with some reference to their availability for this purpose, but, as a part of school training, the trades are to be considered only as a factor in that development which should be the aim of all our efforts, and in every arrangement in reference to the industrial department this thought is kept in the foreground.

The health of the school has been exceptionally good. There has been no epidemic, and no cases of severe illness have occurred. While some pupils seem naturally disinclined to physical exercise and must be constantly watched and required to go out of doors daily, a large number of the scholars have shown a commendable improvement in their readiness to be systematic and thorough in taking open air exercise. During most of one year military drill was required of all for twenty-five minutes five days in the week. During last term a volunteer class in light gymnastics was faithfully maintained by about thirty girls. The younger class of pupils now in the school are almost without exception nearly as stirring and active as seeing boys and girls of the same age, playing the same games and enjoying the same sports. Two pupils, Harry Cork, of Mazomanie, and Nelly Drew, of Marinette, have died at their homes, having left school in failing health. In Harry's case there was apparently a return of the same disease of the brain which

Superintendent's Report.

caused his blindness. Nellie fell a victim to hereditary consumption.

On May 16th, 1886, Miss Jennie Cummings died of consumption, at her home in Janesville. She had been connected with this school as pupil, assistant, or teacher of music during nearly sixteen years, having continued teaching until within a few weeks of her decease. In all this time, and in each capacity, she had given unfailing satisfaction, and had won and held the love and esteem of all who knew her.

The railroads of the state have, as in previous years, won the gratitude of the pupils and their friends by providing free transportation to and from their homes for the summer vacation; and I desire to thank the officers of the various companies for these favors, and also the conductors and other employes whose attentive kindness has been so serviceable to the pupils while traveling.

Very respectfully,

SARAH C. LITTLE,

Superintendent.

Janesville, October 1, 1886.

School for the Blind.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

NAMES, GIRLS.	Residence, Co.	NAMES, BOYS.	Residence, Co.
Helen Grace Adams..	Monroe	Archie Belongia.....	Oconto.
Jessie R. Anderson..	La Fayette..	Freddy Belongia	Oconto.
Margaret T. Bauer..	Calumet	John J. Berger	Brown.
Della L. Baxter.....	Waushara ..	James M. Biggs	Richland.
Louisa Belongia.....	Oconto	George C. Brooks.....	Rock.
Julia Boushore.....	Milwaukee ..	Rudolph Buckser	Milwaukee.
Minnie L. Brown	Walworth ..	Frank A. Buss	Dunn.
Anna H. Carter.....	Crawford ..	Harry W Cook	Dodge.
Anna B. Collins	Rock	*Harry Cork	Dane.
Jennie A. Connor	Dodge	Albert Delap	Juneau.
Cora B. Cook	Rock	Andrew Donhardt ..	Wood.
Mamie Cotta	Marinette ..	Walter E. Dowd	Rock.
Sarah Daniels	Barron	Samuel Drew.....	Marinette.
Honora Dorsey.....	Rock	John P. Eastman	Waushara.
*Nellie E. Drew.....	Marinette ..	Alfred J. Emmet	Lincoln.
Laura D. Engleson	Rock	Oscar S. Follansbee ..	Pierce.
Ida M. Flick	Dane	Seward Garthwaite ..	Grant.
Anna M. Gallagher ..	Chippewa ..	Joseph Gockel	Grant.
Mary I. Hedburg	Pierce	Frank Haynor	Rock.
Ella L. Johnson	Milwaukee ..	Joseph C. Heil	Portage.
Anna G. Klein	Winnebago ..	Wm. S. Hellenbolt ..	Sheboygan.
Marie A. Langdo	Brown	Chester C. Hulbert ..	La Crosse.
May Lyon.....	Walworth ..	Hans Jansen	Waushara,
Annie Mellinger	Racine.....	Henry Kane	St. Croix.
Margaret A. McGrath ..	Rock	Frederick A. Klemp ..	Dodge.
Lizzie L. Miller	Eau Claire ..	Henry Peter Klyver ..	Outagamie.
Amelia W. Nix	Waukesha ..	Fred. M. Lawton	Eau Claire.
Lizzie E. Nix	Waukesha ..	John F. Lytge	Milwaukee.
Minnie M. O'Conner ..	Dane	Fred. Manning	Rock.
Mary C. Peterson	Winnebago ..	Chas M. McCormick ..	Milwaukee.
Lettie H. Pomeroy ..	Dodge	M. Angelo M'Galloway ..	Fond du Lac
Katherine Postle	Chippewa ..	Frank J. Murray	Racine.
Mary Louisa Pundt ..	Milwaukee ..	John H. Nelson	Pierce.
Mary Janette Rikert ..	Columbia ..	Carl A. Nilson	Pierce.
Anna May Russell ..	Milwaukee ..	Olof Oleson	La Crosse.
Mary A. Shanahan ..	LaFayette ..	W. Ulmer Parks	Outagamie.
Mary L. Shimcusky ..	Pepin	Alpheus S. Parseneau ..	Columbia.
Barbara J. Sink	Buffalo ..	Frank T. Pratt	Dane.
Mary Emma Smiley ..	Buffalo ..	Frank Richardson ..	Winnebago.
Sarah Bertha Squire ..	Sheboygan ..	Adam Rickett	Columbia.
Martha M. Swermes ..	La Crosse ..	Peter Robertson	Milwaukee.
Margaret A. Trainer ..	Juneau	Henry J. Schardt ..	Milwaukee.
Laura A. Trentlage ..	Fond du Lac ..	Theo. W. Schnittke ..	EauClaire.
Helen Louise Tuttle ..	Sauk	Geo. L. Schultz	Monroe.
Hester A. Washburn ..	Walworth ..	Wm. Smith	Green.
Otillie Wertz	Calumet	Frank Tummond	Grant.
Lizzie Petit Wilson ..	Dane	Willard E. Tubbs	Pierce.
Libbie D. Wood	Fond du Lac ..	Clyde A. Whitney ..	Rock.
Lizzie A. Zimmerman ..	Jefferson ..	Fred C. Wiegert	Calumet.
		Mark Williams	Columbia.
		George F. Wolf	Pierce.
		Otto F. Wuttke	Milwaukee.

* Deceased.

Statistical Tables.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY COUNTIES.

Barren	1	Milwaukee.....	10
Brown	2	Monroe	2
Buffalo	2	Oconto.....	3
Calumet	3	Outagamie	2
Chippewa.....	2	Pepin	1
Columbia	4	Pierce.....	6
Crawford	1	Portage	1
Dane.....	5	Racine	2
Dodge	4	Richland	1
Dunn	1	Rock.....	10
Eau Claire	3	Sauk.....	1
Fond du Lac	3	Sheboygan	2
Grant	3	St. Croix	1
Green.....	1	Walworth	3
Jefferson	1	Waukesha	2
Juneau	2	Waushara.....	3
La Crosse.....	3	Winnebago	3
La Fayette.....	2	Wood.....	1
Lincoln	1		
Marinette	3	Total.....	101

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School for the Blind.

LIST OF BLIND CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN,

Who have not attended the School for the Blind at Janesville, and who are of suitable capacity to receive instruction, so far as known.

Name.	Age.	Town.	County.
Morsk, William.....	16	.....	Barron.
Thorn, Frank.....	13	Cumberland.....	Barron.
Duncan, Emma.....	16	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Britz, George.....	19	Wayside	Brown.
Rose, Mary.....	7	Stockbridge	Calumet.
Bardo, Willis.....	8	Sherman	Clark.
Ihlse, Carl Swenson.....	13	Christiana	Dane.
Berscherus, Peter.....	8	Westport	Dane.
Rodilene, Minnie.....	11	Herman	Dodge.
Buttler, James.....	18	Jacksonport	Door.
Kaos, Henry.....	9	Eldorado	Fond du Lac.
Hess, Louis.....	15	Ashford	Fond du Lac.
Fargo, Frederick.....	17	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Rogers, David.....	12	.....	Grant.
Rogers, Louisa.....	11	.....	Grant.
Adams, James.....	16	Boscobel	Grant.
Buhler, Willie.....	16	Berlin	Green Lake.
Flannery, Thos.....	5	Clyde	Iowa.
Johnson, Caroline.....	12	Northfield	Jackson.
Christianson, Jane.....	18	.....	Jackson.
Moldenhauer, Anna	13	Farmington	Jefferson.
Zimmerman, Anna.....	7	Milford	Jefferson.
Ouredark, E.....	14	Casco	Kewaunee.
Liska, B.....	8	C'rlt'n and Fr'nk-lin	Kewaunee.
Cornet, Maria.....	4	Red River	Kewaunee.
Brown, Louis.....	14	Liberty	Manitowoc.
Marquaelt, A. L.....	8	Wausau	Marathon.
Wi-ner, Gottfried.....	7	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Yolunki, Frank.....	15	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Taylor, Robert.....	18	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Mueller, Sophie.....	8	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hennatzly, Waldislaus.....	11	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Chojmacki, Jochan.....	11	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Werner, Will.....	7	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Schindhelm, M.....	15	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Weiss, Cassy.....	5	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Misselwitz, A.....	15	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Rutten, Anna.....	13	Depere	Brown.
Raabe, Eddy.....	15	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Austen, Bertie.....	10	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Grabouski, Frank.....	.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Geurich, Eddy.....	11	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Dobbins, Amy.....	6	La Grange	Monroe.
Kohlis, Wm.....	13	Tomah	Monroe.
Steinhoff, Aggie.....	9	Ridgeville	Monroe.
Johnson, Euwal.....	16	Rockland	Monroe.

Statistical Tables.

BLIND CHILDREN NOT IN THE INSTITUTION, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Town.	County.
Blong, John.....	15	Belgium	Ozaukee.
Green, Dewey.....	17	.....	Outagamie.
Peterson, Ida.....	7	Ellsworth	Pierce.
Carter, Roy.....	4	Janesville	Rock.
A boy.....	16	Troy	Sauk.
McClusky, Mary.....	17	Bear Creek.....	Sauk.
Dippins, _____	17	Holland	Sheboygan.
Dorgan, B.....	3	Richmond.....	St. Croix.
Tucker, Elney.....	6	Arcadia	Taylor.
Larson, August.....	16	Burnside	Trempealeau.
Wyatt, Jolm.....	8	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Cole, Dora.....	2	Wheatland	Vernon.
Brix, Michael.....	10	Larrabee	Waupaca.
Arndt, August.....	13	Marion	Waupaca.
Jones, _____	7	Allens Grove....	Walworth.
Brandt, Anna.....	8	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Soemmesen, A.....	13	Winchester	Winnebago.
Soemmesen, J. F.....	7	Winchester	Winnebago.
Cochran, _____	10	Centralia.....	Wood.
Cochran, _____	7	Centralia	Wood.

School for the Blind.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The object of this institution is to furnish the blind children of the state a good education specially adapted to their condition, thereby fitting them to take an intelligent and useful part in the affairs of life.

Instruction is given in those subjects usually taught in our best public schools, and also in music, both vocal and instrumental, and in various kinds of work.

The institution is supported by the state, and no charge is made for board or tuition, but a small sum should be deposited with the superintendent for occasional expenses.

From eight to ten is the most favorable age for entering the institution. But 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 of 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 of 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 entrust him, at the proper age, to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him.

The term of instruction is not limited to any definite num-

Admission of Pupils.

ber 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 continues forty weeks, leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

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 at the close of each session.

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.

All letters or express packages for pupils should be addressed to the care of the institution, in order to secure their prompt reception.

For the purposes of education, all children are regarded as practically blind whose vision is so defective as to prevent them from receiving the benefit of common schools.

School for the Blind.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the institution, must address the superintendent, who will forward a blank application to be filled out and returned.

Upon the 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.

It is believed that a considerable number of blind children are growing up in ignorance, in the state, and the attention of ministers, doctors, teachers and other persons of extensive acquaintance with the young, is especially invited to the matter, in the hope that they will use their influence to have such children sent to school before it is too late.

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. SARAH C. LITTLE,
Wisconsin School for the Blind,
Janesville, Wis.

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1885.

1884.				
Oct.	1	Balance .....	.....	\$10,201 37
1885.				
March	17	Appropriation Chapter 71, Laws of 1885.....	.....	38,500 00
Sept.	30	Steward for sundries during the year.....	.....	450 04
July	9	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision.....	\$1,037 61	.....
Sept.	30	Paid on account Current Expenses.....	16,515 63	.....
		Balance appropriation in State Treasury	\$23,311 90	.....
		Balance in hands Treas- urer of Institution.....	3,176 68	.....
		Balance in hands Stew- ard of Institution.....	109 59	26,598 17
				\$44,151 41
				\$44,151 41
Oct.	1	Balance available.....	.....	\$26,598 17

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1886.

1885.				
Oct.	1	Balance .....	.....	\$26,598 17
1886.				
Sept.	30	Steward for sundries during the year.....	.....	444 56
Aug.	24	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision.....	\$1,037 61	.....
Sept.	30	Paid on Account Current Expenses.....	19,745 05	.....
		Balance appropriation in State Treasury.....	\$4,913 57	.....
		Balance in hands Treasurer of Institution.....	1,277 89	.....
		Balance in hand Steward of Institution.....	68 61	6,260 07
				\$27,042 73
				\$27,042 73
Oct.	1	Balance available.....	.....	\$6,260 07

REPORT OF THE

School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1884.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruction	\$3,604 20	\$851 46	.....	\$4,455 66
Barn, farm and garden	1,390 45	571 76	.....	1,963 21
Drug and medical department.....	4 20	43 15	.....	47 35
Engines and boilers	605 70	279 76	.....	885 46
Freight and express .....	.....	2 65	.....	2 65
Furniture.....	2,810 60	116 37	.....	2,926 97
Fuel	3,000 80	336 15	\$4 50	3,841 45
Gas and other lights	180 35	533 19	.....	713 54
House furnishing.....	2,924 40	702 84	.....	3,627 24
Laundry.....	306 70	93 57	.....	400 27
Machinery and tools	219 25	7 40	.....	226 65
Miscellaneous	84 40	233 11	.....	317 51
Officers' expenses .....	.....	38 40	.....	38 40
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	64 15	157 66	.....	221 81
Repairs and renewals	165 49	747 36	.....	912 85
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	161,739 45	.....	.....	161,739 45
Subsistence	518 82	4,525 12	759 96	5,803 90
Wages and salaries .....	.....	7,080 36	.....	7,080 36
Work departments.....	451 85	163 61	.....	614 96
Indebtedness Sept. 30, '84 .....	.....	31 71	.....	31 71
Totals	\$178,070 31	\$16,515 63	\$764 46	\$195,350 40 176,953 21
Net expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	\$18,397 19

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$3,801 80 1,337 75	\$38 07 162 08	\$764 46	\$3,839 87 2,264 29	\$302 08	\$615 79
7 20 606 10	6 97		7 20 613 07		40 15 272 39 2 65
2,871 20 488 50			2,871 20 488 50		55 77 2,857 95
167 10 3,042 70	8 45 1 95		175 55 3,044 65		537 99 582 59
246 85 215 65			246 85 215 65		153 42 11 00
89 40	40		89 80		227 71 38 40
63 25 137 70			63 25 138 00		158 56 774 85
161,739 45 462 11	28 20		161,739 45 490 31		5,813 59 7,080 36
466 95	203 62		670 57	55 61	31 71
\$175,738 71	\$450 04	\$764 46	\$176,953 21	\$357 69	\$18,754 88 357 69
					\$18,397 19
					\$1,037 61
					\$19,434 80

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision ...

School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruction	\$3,801 80	\$853 33	.....	\$4,655 13
Barn, farm and garden	1,337 75	524 91	.....	1,862 66
Clothing and expense of pupils .....	.....	66 31	.....	66 31
Discount .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department	7 20	65 90	.....	73 10
Engines and boilers	606 10	237 37	.....	843 47
Freight and express .....	.....	1 25	.....	1 25
Furniture	2,871 20	133 45	.....	3,004 65
Fuel	483 50	4,254 64	\$62 40	4,800 54
Gas and other lights	167 10	510 34	.....	677 44
House furnishing	3,042 70	318 39	.....	3,361 09
Laundry	246 85	186 95	.....	433 80
Machinery and tools	215 65	15 38	.....	231 03
Miscellaneous	89 40	300 89	.....	390 29
Officers' expenses .....	.....	90 85	.....	90 85
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	63 25	204 39	.....	267 64
Repairs and renewals	137 70	371 23	.....	508 93
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	161,739 45	.....	.....	161,739 45
Subsistence	462 11	4,207 96	759 35	5,429 42
Wages and salaries .....	.....	7,296 81	.....	7,296 81
Work departments	466 95	93 80	.....	560 75
Indebtedness, Sept. 30, 1886 .....	.....	14 00	.....	14 00
Total	\$175,738 71	\$19,748 15	\$821 75	\$196,308 61
Discounts .....	.....	3 10	.....	.....
Net expenses .....	.....	\$19,745 05	.....	\$179,861 76
Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of				\$16,446 85

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1886.	Cash rec'd on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$4,334 65	\$46 58	\$4,381 23	\$373 90		
1,463 60	178 30	2,463 65	\$600 99		
				66 31	
		3 10	3 10	3 10	
16 05		16 05			57 05
608 80	25 00	633 80			209 67
					1 25
2,949 90		2,949 90			54 75
2,557 40		2,557 40			2,243 14
162 75		162 75			514 69
3,095 20	50	3,095 70			265 39
272 30		272 30			161 50
215 65		215 65			15 38
142 40		142 40			247 89
					90 85
54 15		54 15			213 49
112 00	90	112 90			396 03
161,739 45		161,739 45			
428 35	15 18	443 53			4,985 89
					7,296 81
439 70	178 10	617 80	57 05		
				14 00	
\$178,592 35	\$444 56	\$824 85	\$179,861 76	\$661 14	\$17,107 99
					661 14
					\$16,446 85
					1,087 61
					\$17,484 46
state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision ...					

School for the Blind

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1885	Year ending Sept. 30, 1886
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$162 08	\$178 30
Engine and boilers.....	6 97	25 00
Gas and other lights.....	8 45	.....
House furnishing.....	1 95	50
Means of instruction.....	38 07	46 58
Miscellaneous.....	40	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	30	90
Subsistence.....	28 20	15 18
Work departments.....	203 62	178 10
	\$450 04	\$444 56

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

	For the year ending September 30, 1885.	For the year ending September 30, 1886.
Asparagus.....	100 bunches	\$5 00
Beans, Lima.....	1½ bush	1 50
Beans, string.....	1 bush	1 00
Beets.....	33 bush	13 20
Beef, dressed.....		696 lbs
Cabbage.....	266 hds	8 00
Celery.....	185 hds	5 55
Corn.....		20 bush
Corn, green.....	125 doz	6 25
Corn stalks.....		91 doz
Grapes.....	96 lbs	5 76
Horse radish.....		80 lbs
Hay.....	12 8 10 tons	1 00
Lettuce.....		9½ tons
Milk.....	47,430 lbs	474 30
Mangels.....	564½ bush	112 90
Parsnips.....	4 bush	2 00
Peas, green.....	4 bush	4 00
Pieplant.....		6½ bush
Potatoes.....	391 bush	151 65
Pork, dressed.....		203 bush
Radishes.....		305 lbs
Squash, summer.....		2 00
Squash, Hubbard.....	1,950 lbs	4 00
Sage.....		200
Salsify.....	1½ bush	19 50
Strawberries.....	15 qts	50
Tomatoes.....	180 bush	72 00
Turnips.....		50 bush
Wood	1 cord	15 bush
		13 cords
	\$1,000 38	62 40
		\$1,136 15

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

		1885.		1886.
BARN, FARM & GARDEN				
Brushes.....	2	\$ 1 10		
Cows	1	55 00	2	\$65 00
Chain.....	1	25		
Curry comb.....	1	25		
Calf muzzle			1	35
Doctoring cow.....		12 00		2 00
Digging potatoes.....	200 bush	10 00		
Freight and express.....		4 08		1 25
Feed, bran.....	8,000 lbs	53 50	8,000 lbs	51 00
Feed, corn			27 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush	8 84
Feed, hay.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	39 24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	39 52
Feed, middlings	12,000 lbs	91 00	8,000 lbs	54 50
Feed, oats	335 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush	94 70	391 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush	117 17
Feed, straw	2,165 lbs	5 41		22 03
Fly-net	1	1 00		
Forks.....	2	1 25		
Horse blankets	1	5 50	1	5 00
Horse shoeing		23 65		20 40
Harness oil.....	2 boxes	50		
Harness	1 set	25 00		
Hoes	2	70		
Labor	9 days	9 00	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	24 25
Leather preservative.....				50
Mowing		3 25		4 00
Oil				60
Oil cake		50		
Plowing		21 00	8 $\frac{3}{10}$ days	24 90
Pig	1	7 00		
Pipe.....	86 feet	3 23		
Paris green			4 lbs	1 40
Rakes			2	50
Repairing harness.....		3 85		8 20
Repairing wagons, sleighs etc		38 45		16 30
Rubber horse covers	1	4 00		
Robe			1	8 50
Straps			1	25
Seed and plants		31 46		25 05
Scythes.....			3	3 75
Snath			1	75
Snaps.....	2	10		

REPORT OF THE

School for the Blind.

	1885.	1886.
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — Continued.		
Shovels	2	1 70
Shields		2 75
Trowels		2 30
Twine	1 ball	10
Team work		$2\frac{3}{10}$ days 6 90
Use of bull	5 00	7 00
Use of boar		3 00
Whips	3	75
Wolf robes	1	13 50
Water-cocks	3	4 74
Weeding forks		2 20
	\$571 76	\$524 91
CLOTHING AND EXPENSE OF PUPILS.		\$66 31
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Drugs and medicines	\$26 15	21 40
Medical services and medicine	17 00	37 00
Vaccination		15 7 50
	\$43 15	\$65 90
ENGINES & BOILERS.		
Babbitt metal		2½ lbs 38
Cartage, boxing, etc	75	
Fire boxes, casting	632 lbs	18 96
Fire box pattern	1	2 00
Freight and express		2 89 4 73
Fire brick	600	42 00 400
Fire clay		8 60 24 00
Flues	33	57 23 547 feet 92 99
Fittings		1 11
Flue Plugs		2 1 50
Grate bars	2,255 lbs	67 65
Hoe and scraper		3 18
Hand-hole bolts		1 65
Mortar		7 75 5 bush 1 25
Mason work	$7\frac{17}{20}$ days	27 44 4 days 10 00
Oil, machine		5 gals 3 00
Packing		11½ lbs 4 60
Repairs, sunds		35 90 94 92
Valves, pump	9	2 70
	\$279 76	\$237 37

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.	
FUEL.			
Charcoal.....		129 bush	\$20 12
Coal, hard.....		633 ¹⁷ ₂₀ ² ₀ ² ₀ tons	3,764 89
Hauling coal to institution.....			86 41
Cutting wood.....	57 ¹ ₂ cords	35 ¹ ₂ cords	17 75
Shavings.....	3 loads	1 50	50
Carrying in wood.....	10 mos	20 00	20 00
Wood, oak.....	59 ⁷ ₁₂ ⁸ cords	285 90	232 50
Wood, poplar.....			88 47
Wood, pine.....			24 00
		\$386 15	\$4,254 64
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.	\$2 65		\$1 25
FURNITURE.			
Burlaps.....		20 ¹ ₂ yds	1 64
Bureaus.....	1	17 00	54 00
Ctge., boxing, etc.....			50
Chairs.....	7	30 50	4 50
Case for blanks.....	1	2 50	
Freight and express.....		87	6 33
Rockers.....	3	14 50	
Repairs, sundry.....		25	25 23
Secretary.....	1	17 00	
Spool case.....	1	2 50	
Stove and pipe.....	1	16 00	
Stands and table.....	3	13 75	41 25
Towel racks.....	1	1 50	
		\$116 37	\$133 45
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.			
Ctge., boxing, etc.....		3 00	\$2 25
Candles.....	48 lbs	7 30	15 88
Gasoline.....	3,245 gals	520 86	487 36
Matches.....	2 boxes	20	
Oil faucets.....	1	75	
Repairing sundries.....		1 08	4 85
		\$533 19	\$510 34
HOUSE FURNISHING.			
Apple parer.....	1	1 00	
Brushes, scrub.....	3 ¹ ₂ doz	7 50	
Brushes, shoe.....	1 doz	3 00	1 ¹⁰ ₁₂ 1 00
Brushes, paint.....	1	75	

School for the Blind.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING—				
Continued.				
Blankets.....	11 pairs	24 38	.....	.....
Brooms.....	7 doz	16 02	4 doz	10 50
Brooms, whisk.....	5½ doz	8 25	.....	.....
Baskets.....	2	1 50	5	1 75
Bread plates.....	5	2 05	.....	.....
Bees' wax.....	1 lb	50	1 lb	40
Buttons.....	2 doz	30	.....	1 44
Barrel.....	1	1 00	.....	.....
Bath brick.....	12	75	.....	.....
Bowls.....	7½ doz	12 22	.....	.....
Bracket.....	1	25	.....	.....
Butter bowls.....	7	63	.....	.....
Basins.....	6	60	.....	.....
Boilers.....	3	6 30	1	5 00
Blower stand.....	1	1 00	.....	.....
Broiler.....	.....	.....	1	25
Crash.....	75 yds	7 50	.....	.....
Cups.....	5 doz	3 60	2 doz	84
Cups and saucers.....	½ doz	1 25	3 doz	3 00
Cambric.....	8 yds	48	.....	.....
Canton flannel.....	3½ yds	91	4½ yds	1 12
Carpets.....	149½ yds	133 28	.....	.....
Carpet thread.....	1 box	1 20	.....	.....
Coffee mill.....	.....	.....	1	7 50
Coffee pots.....	5	4 50	.....	.....
Chopping bowls.....	2	1 25	.....	.....
Corks.....	.....	.....	12 doz	1 25
Covered dishes.....	.....	.....	2	1 24
Covers.....	6	65	.....	.....
Curtains.....	4	18 50	.....	.....
Curtain fixtures.....	.....	1 15	.....	90
Coal hods.....	2	1 75	.....	.....
Can openers.....	1	25	1	25
Comforters.....	2	2 75	.....	.....
Creamers.....	9	1 40	1	15
Clock.....	1	4 50	.....	.....
Cotton cloth.....	565½ yds	89 47	637 yds	102 61
Canvas.....	2½ yds	53	.....	.....
Clamps.....	1 pair	38	.....	.....
Cleaning fluid.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Castors.....	.....	.....	2 sets	30
Closet paper, rolls.....	.....	.....	10 doz	20 00
Closet paper fixtures.....	.....	.....	1 doz	1 25
Candlesticks.....	.....	.....	1 doz	1 20
Combs.....	.....	.....	2	50
Dripping pans.....	3	1 25	.....	.....
Dustpans.....	12	1 20	.....	.....
Dishpan.....	1	60	.....	.....
Dippers.....	8	1 00	8	1 00
Dinner bell.....	1	3 00	.....	.....
Duck.....	3 yds	51	.....	.....
Dishes.....	.....	14 85	.....	.....

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Dusters	1 doz	\$9 75		
Drop light and fixtures			1	8 48
Elastic			4 yds	20
Ewer	1	45		
Freight and express		3 70		1 94
Forks	3 doz	7 50		
Felt (carpet)	104 lbs	3 12		
Fringe	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	69		
Flannel sheeting			7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	7 50
Hooks and ring		1 05		
Ice pick	1	30		
Indelible ink		6 10		
Individual butters	3 doz	1 05	1 doz	25
Indiv'l vegetable dishes			4 doz	3 00
Jar	1	20		
Knives, butcher			3	1 65
Knives	5 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz	7 55	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz	1 25
Kettles	1	95	2	3 35
Lanterns			2	3 00
Linoleum		12 00		
Lantern globes	1	30	3	.75
Linen			49 yds	8 82
Muslin	57 yds	8 55		
Mops			6	1 00
Mosquito bar			2 pcs	1 00
Manilla paper	52 reams	10 00	11 reams	2 00
Mugs	1 doz	1 50	7 doz	9 50
Metalic pomade		50		
Mica	1 oz	50		
Matting	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	61 90		
Mattress	1	21 00		
Needles	1,000	1 00	1,000	1 60
Needles	3 papers	18	6	25
Nappies	2	60	6	1 80
Napkins	4 doz	9 30	15 doz	20 75
Oil cloth	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	1 40		
Plates	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	11 20	5 doz	4 45
Platters			10	2 63
Pails			3	3 50
Pails, milk	2	1 50		
Picture hooks			4 doz	1 00
Pipe and elbows				75
Pitchers	11	3 10	11	4 50
Peppers	6	50		
Pans	14	2 35		
Pie tins	6	30		
Poles and fixtures	3	3 83		
Paper, sundries		46		
Paper sacks	2 doz	1 00		
Renovating feathers			253 lbs	15 18
Repairs, sundry		5 90		1 10
Rubber cord	5 yds	25	10 yds	45

School for the Blind.

HOUSE FURNISHING — Continued.	1885.	1886.
Rope.....	\$ 54	4½ lbs \$ 73
Rubbers.....	4 doz 60	.....
Roasting pans.....	2 9 00	.....
Ribbon.....	7 yds 1 25	.....
Rosin.....	.....	5 lbs 25
Servers.....	.....	2 50
Soap.....	7 88	.....
Soap, toilet.....	.....	8 doz 4 80
Soap, soft.....	2 2-3 gals 33	.....
Sq., tins.....	.....	1 doz 1 00
Shades and holders.....	.....	2 1 10
Shovels.....	.....	1 15
Spoons, wooden.....	4 40	.....
Spoons, tea.....	5 doz 1 75	3 doz 4 50
Spoons, table.....	5 doz 7 00	.....
Spoons, iron.....	11 1 15	.....
Sheeting.....	192½ yds 22 04	45½ yds 8 15
Salts.....	6 50	.....
Silesia.....	.....	6 yds 90
Shoeblacking.....	.....	3 doz 1 15
Shoestrings.....	2 gross 1 25	.....
Slop jar mats.....	3 1 50	.....
Scales.....	1 40	.....
Silk.....	1 spool 10	.....
Sprinkler.....	1 85	.....
Sieve.....	1 25	.....
Steak hammer.....	1 25	.....
Silverine.....	1½ doz 1 83	.....
Spring bed.....	1 2 25	.....
Skimmers.....	2 20	.....
Slop jars.....	.....	2 3 75
Tumblers.....	7 doz 3 15	8 doz 4 65
Towels.....	4 88	.....
Table spreads.....	2 2 50	.....
Table linen.....	62 2-3 yds 40 95	26½ yds 7 96
Ticking.....	.....	26½ yds 7 96
Tray.....	1 10	.....
Thermometers.....	2 40	.....
Twine.....	.....	2 balls 20
Tags and twine.....	1,000 1 00	.....
Tacks.....	.....	2 25
Thread, cotton.....	1-6 doz 10	1½ doz 05
Tea pot.....	1 15	.....
Tweezer.....	1 20	.....
Tape.....	1 1-6 doz 60	1 doz 50
Tin boxes.....	1 1 00	.....
Toothpicks.....	1 box 10	12 boxes 1 00
Tack hammers.....	.....	2 50
Twist.....	.....	1 doz 55
Tongs.....	.....	1 pr 30
Tin cups.....	.....	2 30
Wire.....	45	.....
Weights for scales.....	.....	1 30
	\$702 84	\$318 39

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
LAUNDRY.				
Baskets.....	4	\$2 90		
Bluing.....			4 doz	2 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				50
Clothes pins.....	1 box	1 00		
Clothes lines.....				3 1 95
Dippers.....	1	1 50		
Freight and express.....		6 76		16 66
Grates.....	1	1 25		
Pails.....	2	50		
Repairs, sundries.....		1 10		
Soap.....			1,752 lbs	78 20
Soap stock.....	1,285 lbs	38 55	2,718 lbs	68 00
Soda, sal.....	1,500 lbs	28 05		
Starch.....	144 lbs	10 56	286 lbs	15 64
Sad irons.....			30 lbs	2 80
Wash boards.....	2	1 40		1 20
		<u>\$93 57</u>		<u>\$186 95</u>
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Awl.....	1	10		
Ax handle.....			1	25
Draw shave.....	1	60		
Dies.....			2 sets	8 83
Freight and express.....				60
Files.....	3	1 35		10
Gimlets.....	2	20		
Hammers.....	2	1 05		
Plane.....	1	60		
Punches.....			1	40
Repairs, sundries.....				2 95
Square.....	1	40		
Saw.....	1	50		
Try square.....	1	35		
Vice.....	1	2 25		
Wheel barrows.....			1	2 25
		<u>\$7 40</u>		<u>\$15 38</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Boxes.....	100	1 25		
Copying inventory.....		10 00		\$15 00
Candy.....	62 lbs	11 00	94 lbs	18 01
Christmas trees.....			1	1 50
Candles.....			1½ boxes	75
Candle holders.....			1½ boxes	25
Diplomas and cut of building.....				40 50

School for the Blind.

		1885.		1886.
MISCELLANEOUS — con.				
Express, Milwaukee ex-hibit.....		\$10 70		
Freight and express.....		2 90		\$ 60
Hauling tr'ns to depot.....		3 00		5 00
Hack.....		2 00		
Ice.....	113 13			98 69
Incidentals asso. m'ting.....				3 00
Livery.....	8 00			19 50
Material for rugs.....		97		
Nuts.....	37 lbs	6 00	30 lbs	4 50
Popcorn.....	25 lbs	1 00		
Photograph, etc., for N. O. exposition.....		17 36		50
Paper bags.....	100	20		
Rope.....	4 lb,	60	32½ lbs	4 84
Report of proc'dings of Am. Asso. of Instit'te of the Blind.....	50 copies	11 00		
Repairs, sundry.....		1 50		
Ribbon.....				2 25
Stablings horses.....	1 year	10 00	1 year	10 00
Stenographic work.....		19 50		30 50
Sealing scales.....	6	3 00		5 50
Watchman's clock.....			1	45 00
		\$233 11		\$300 89
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.				
Alcohol.....	1½ gals	\$2 85	1 gal	\$2 50
Air pump.....			1	19 95
Archimedes prin.....			1	1 40
Books in raised letters.....	23	60 28	38	106 22
Books, sundry.....	79	97 39	78	86 05
Blocks, kindergarten.....	500	2 00	1 box	17
Bell in vacuum.....			1	28
Brushes.....			12	20
Capillary plates & tubes.....			2	66
Cornet.....	1	18 10		
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		7 85		1 25
Cutting paper.....		1 00		40
Cello, sundries.....		4 30		1 64
Ciphering board.....	1	4 25		
Compasses.....	1	38		
Double bass.....	1	25 00		
Dumb bel's.....			42	13 68
Diapason.....			1	6 65
Equilibrium tubes.....			1	72
Freight and express.....		16 39		13 40
Force pump.....			1	1 19
Fountain siphon.....			1	1 80
Geog. plays.....			5	75
Hair pins.....	5 lbs	2 00		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION—Continu'd.		
Hydraulic press.....		1 \$6 20
Hydrometer jars.....		1 32
Hand glass.....		1 48
Kindergarten supplies.....	18 48	6 44
Kindergarten books ..	4 1 75	41 pkgs 1 27
Letters		2 48
Lumber.....		1 19
Lifting pumps		3 .32
Magdeburg hemisphere		1 50
Music books.....	2 3 50	34 29
Models.....		1 50
Music.....	20 Nos 5 28	5 1 50
Moving pianos		1 90
Map		32 25
Manilla paper	206 lbs 22 66	339 lbs 35 84
Needles	2 papers 20	
Newspaper	23 00	20 00
Organ pipe		3 32
Peas		8 quarts 25
Printing alphabets		1 25
Periodicals.....	43 60	50 85
Pianos	1 375 00	1 280 00
Paper, sundry	10 25	2 50
Point tablets.....	12 26 40	
Phys. apparatus.....	95	
Receivers		1 1 80
Repairs, sundry	2 75	36 05
Ribbon	5 yds 50	
Rulers		2 20
Shellac	40	3 lbs 1 20
Scales and steelyards		2 2 55
Sonometer		1 7 13
Siphon.....		1 19
Spherical receiver		1 3 08
Square tins		24 2 00
Tuning and repairing pianos	50 50	60 00
Type for cipher'g board	100 1 00	
Tuning fork		1 48
Tantalus cup		1 62
Universal hydrometer.....		1 1 20
Violin	1 12 00	
Violin sundries.....	11 45	19 83
Vibrating plate and support		3 09
Worsted		1 10
	\$851 46	\$853 33
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.....	\$38 40	\$90 85

School for the Blind.

		1885.		1886.
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY & TEL.				
Blank books.....	2	56	11	85
Circulars.....	2,500	4 00		
Envelopes.....	1,500	2 68	3,100	5 65
Erasers.....			2	12
Ink.....	1 qt	55	1 qt	55
Inkstands.....			1	12
Lead pencils.....	16 doz	1 72	22 doz	2 80
Letter heads.....			2,000	7 50
Letter-press.....			1	6 50
Mucilage.....	3 pts	90	2 qts	1 30
Memo. books.....	12	50	1	16
Note heads.....	1,000	3 25	4 reams	14 75
Paper, letter.....	3 reams	6 90	5 reams	10 80
Paper, note.....	4 reams	4 80	12 reams	13 72
Paper, sunds.....		2 90		
Pens.....			1 box	1 75
Pens.....			2 gross	1 30
Pass books.....			22	74
Programmes.....	700	7 00	500	5 50
Printing applications.....			300	2 75
Printed slips.....	350	1 25		
Postal guide.....			1	1 10
Postage.....				12
Postal cards.....	200	2 00	75	75
Postage stamps, 1c.....	500	5 00	400	4 00
Postage stamps, 2c.....	650	13 00	1,000	20 00
Envelopes, 2c.....	1,200	26 60	1,000	22 20
Wrappers.....	500	5 50	500	5 50
P. O. box rent.....	1 year	6 00	1 year	6 00
Rubber bands.....	1 gross	30	3 gross	1 81
Stylographic pen.....	1	1 75		
Scratch blocks.....			24	60
Telegraph.....		50		1 95
Telephone.....		60 00		61 40
Tablets.....			32	2 10
		\$157 66		\$204 39
REPAIRS & RENEWALS.				
Acid.....		20		
Alum.....		25		
Bolts.....		70	3	15
Brass wire.....		10		
Brads.....	5 papers	51	3 papers	30
Brass catches.....	1	15		
Butts and screws.....	3 prs	2 60	2 prs	25
Basin cocks.....			4	11 50
Carpenter work.....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	170 00	41 $\frac{2}{3}$ days	100 75
Castings.....	16 lbs	1 60		
Candle wick.....	1 doz	50		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — Continued.		
Charcoal.....	45	
Colors, sunds.....	11 10	75
Caster.....	1 08	
Couplings.....	12 75	
Calsomine.....	20 lbs 2 00	35 lbs 3 50
Chair spindles.....	1 40	
Cylinder pump.....		1 4 00
Door knobs.....		1 doz 2 00
Door springs.....		1 20
Ells.....		1 15
Freight and express.....		25
Glass.....	22 lights 15 41	24 lights 16 73
Glue.....	14½ lbs 5 05	
Galvanized iron.....	18½ lbs 1 85	9½ lbs 95
Gaskets.....		17 1 90
Hanging sliding doors.....	3 75	
Hangers.....	1 pair 50	
Hooks and hasp.....		1 10
Iron.....	3 lbs 15	18½ lbs 56
Keys.....		85
Lead pipe.....		7 lbs 56
Latches.....		3 65
Labor.....		4-10 day 1 00
Lumber.....	3,924 ft 73 54	3,418 feet 74 37
Leather.....		40
Locks.....	1 75	4 1 60
Mason's work.....	4 days 11 00	3 4-10 days 9 90
Mortar.....		3 50 2 75
Moulding.....	64	
Mineral paint.....		13 lbs 57
Nails, clout.....	2 pa 20	
Nails.....	1 keg 2 50	2 kegs 5 00
Nails.....	55 lbs 2 40	143 lbs 5 79
Oil, linseed.....	28½ gals 18 30	12½ gals 6 88
Oil finish.....	30	
Putty.....		80 75
Painting.....	111½ days 280 50	11 3-10 days 28 25
Plumbing.....	1½ days 4 35	6 days 17 55
Planing lumber.....		40 6 60
Plaster Paris.....		25 ½ bu 50
Repairs, sundry.....	5 20	31 50
Rubber tubing.....	3 ft 60	3½ ft 65
Rubber packing.....	15½ lbs 7 44	
Rubber diaphragm.....		1 1 20
Red lead.....	15 lbs 1 80	
Screws.....	4 gross 1 00	4 gross 95
Sand paper.....		50
Sash cord.....	42½ lbs 20 81	10½ lbs 4 67
Solder.....	16 lbs 4 21	5 lbs 1 26
Stain.....		25

School for the Blind.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEW- ALS--Continued.		
Sawing lumber		\$0 93
Staples	4 doz	20
Spring hinge	1	20
Sash locks	4	75
Tacks	1 1-6 doz	\$0 90
Tinner	2 4-5 days	8 55
Tin roofing	19½ gals	9 75
Turning	1½ gals	75
White lead	875 lbs	56 88
Window stops	1 44	64 lbs
Whiting	63 lbs	3 15
Water glass .....	.....	1
Wire cloth .....	.....	40
Zinc	56½ lbs	6 40
	\$747 36	\$371 23
SUBSISTENCE.		
Apples	22½ bush	\$15 75
Apples	32 bbls	88 85
Apples, evaporated	50 lbs	3 75
Avena .....	.....	6 bbbs
Beef, fresh	16, 308 lbs	1, 208 93
Beef, salt .....	.....	13, 553½ lbs
Beef, dried	115 lbs	16 65
Butter	3, 338½ lbs	649 53
Baking powder	72 lbs	27 75
Beans	7½ bush	12 19
Bread	14, 032 lbs	452 55
Buns .....	.....	19 doz
Berries	372 qts	86 33
Biscuits .....	.....	234 qts
Bananas	20½ doz	5 40
Cartage, boxing, etc .....	.....	1 doz
Coffee	661 lbs	152 35
Canned vegetables	29 10-12 doz	46 32
Canned Fruit	29 doz	49 42
Corn starch	80 lbs	6 80
Canned Fish	2 doz	4 20
Chickens .....	.....	18
Chickens	268½ lbs	25 25
Cheese	265 lbs	30 80
Corn meal	100 lbs	1 40
Crackers	459 lbs	32 88
Cinnamon	17½ lbs	5 32
Cloves	18 lbs	3 55
Cherries, fresh .....	.....	1½ bush
Citron .....	.....	10 lbs
		3 25
		3 50

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
SUBSISTENCE — Con-				
tinued.				
Currants, dried	20 lbs	\$1 40	20 lbs	\$1 50
Currants, fresh	2 boxes	2 30	1½ bush	3 50
Cream tarter	1 lb	50	2 lbs	80
Cakes	112 doz	8 96	101 doz	9 27
Crab apples	3 bush	1 50	13½ bush	6 63
Cranberries	32 qts	4 48	2 bbls	13 50
Chow chow, bottles	2 doz	7 70	3 doz	18 20
Cabbage	1 bbl	5 00	34 heads	2 90
Cauliflower			3 heads	.38
Celery	12 doz	5 05	19 doz	7 35
Chocolate	12 lbs	4 68	12 lbs	4 80
Cocoa shells	1 lb	13		
Cookies	36 lbs	3 24		
Cocoanut	1 lb	20	2 lbs	.70
Corn, green			5 doz	.63
Eggs	842½ doz	117 41	926 doz	123 72
Extract, lemon		7 70	5½ qts	10 25
Extract, vanilla			3½ pts	3 50
Evaporated fruit	100 lbs	13 50		
Freight and express		7 61		13 35
Flour	3,600 lbs	75 75	2,900 lbs	62 50
Flour, graham	250 lbs	4 50	200 lbs	4 20
Flour, buckwheat			100 lbs	.30
Fish, fresh	70½ lbs	6 68	131 lbs	13 14
Fish, cod	120 lbs	9 60	120 lbs	7 80
Fish, mackerel			3½ lbs	.33
Gelatine	2 doz	4 00	2 doz	3 40
Grapes	407½ lbs	27 17	354 lbs	19 03
Grapes			8 baskets	5 65
Ginger			6 lbs	1 02
Ginger	39½ lbs	3 95		
Geese			98 lbs	9 80
Honey		6 81	99½ lbs	11 75
Ham	314 lbs	32 42	290 lbs	26 84
Halibut	100 lbs	15 40	30 lbs	3 60
Head cheese			18 lbs	1 80
Ice cream	1½ gals	3 00		
Jelly	115½ lbs	12 13		
Jelly	8 doz	6 00	9 doz	11 25
Lard	100 lbs	8 00	648 lbs	46 05
Lemons	2½ doz	90	4 doz	1 60
Lemons	1 box	4 50	½ box	2 75
Lamb	91½ lbs	9 01	169 lbs	13 52
Lettuce			42 bush	1 40
Mustard	17 lbs	5 15	10 lbs	3 75
Mustard, French	1 doz	1 20		
Macaroni	25 lbs	3 75		
Mutton	1,015 lbs	84 48	509½ lbs	41 22
Melons	19	3 30	52	4 50
Nutmegs			5 lbs	3 10

School for the Blind.

		1885.	1886.
SUBSISTENCE — Contin-ued.			
Olives.....			7 25
Oat Meal.....	50 lbs	\$2 13	10 lbs 30
Oat meal.....	10 bbls	75 00	1 bbl 5 00
Onions.....	½ bu	75	1½ bu 1 30
Oysters.....	180 cans	53 50	78 cans 19 46
Oysters.....	2 gal	2 50	10 gal 12 75
Oranges.....	12½ doz	2 70	2 doz 50
Potatoes, sweet.....	30 lbs	1 50	
Potatoes, sweet.....	5 bbls	19 75	4 bbls 14 35
Potatoes.....	262½ bu	113 18	211 ⁵ ₆ bu 108 42
Pepper.....	25 lbs	4 50	26 lbs 5 70
Pork, salt.....	50 lbs	4 50	
Pork.....	183 ⁴ lbs	15 32	290 ¹ ₂ lbs 18 15
Peaches, fresh.....	12 baskets	6 80	23 baskets 12 00
Peaches, dried.....	50 lbs	5 50	73 lbs 9 13
Prunes.....	85 lbs	5 00	50 lbs 2 50
Pickles.....			850 3 40
Pickles.....	1 bbl	5 50	½ bbl 3 00
Pickles, bottled.....	2 doz	7 20	
Pop corn.....			1 bu 1 00
Plums.....	1 basket	40	
Pears.....	2 baskets	2 00	3 baskets 1 75
Plums, dried.....			33 lbs 3 15
Peppers, green.....	2 doz	40	
Parsnips.....			2 bu 1 00
Raisins.....	88 lbs	9 22	29 lbs 3 62
Raisins.....	1 box	3 50	2 boxes 5 10
Rice.....	250 lbs	17 00	300 lbs 17 63
Rolls and Rusk.....	117 doz	9 50	81 doz 6 63
Radishes.....			43 bunches 1 60
Sugar.....	5, 237 lbs	366 38	6, 992 lbs 498 74
Syrup.....	99 gal	33 61	49 gal 19 60
Soda.....	12 lbs	96	5 lbs 40
Salt.....		3 80	
Salt.....	1 bbl	3 00	4 bbls 5 00
Sausage.....	210 lbs	21 00	100 lbs 6 25
Salt peter.....	12 lbs	2 40	6 lbs 1 80
Salad dressing.....	1 7-12 doz	3 56	
Sardines.....	2½ doz	2 95	
Strawberries.....	296 boxes	30 21	337 boxes 29 04
Soup bones.....	2	75	
Slaughtering cow.....			1 1 00
Tea.....	202 lbs	77 65	206 lbs 71 95
Tapioca.....	87 lbs	5 86	125 lbs 6 93
Turkeys.....	491 ¹ ₄ lbs	61 58	422 lbs 46 42
Tongues and hearts.....			5 2 50
Turnips.....			31 bu 8 78
Tomatoes.....			75
Vinegar.....	100 gal	17 02	46 gal 5 60
Veal.....	1, 365 ¹ ₂ lbs	135 31	2, 291 lbs 199 06
Water melons.....	3	1 05	
Yeast.....	8 packages	40	7 packages 35
		\$4, 525 12	\$4, 207 96

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
WAGES AND SALARIES.	\$7,080 36	\$7,296 81
WORK DEPARTMENT.		
Beads.....	750 bundles \$61 00	
Beads	43½ lbs 15 10	
Carpet reed.....	1 2 50	
Calico	18 yds 1 39	
Cane.....	1 bunch 75	1 bunch 75
Casting for looms		2 sets 5 00
Dye stuffs		20
Freight and express.....	2 67	2 76
Fringe.....	12 yds 2 40	
Hammock ring.....		84 87
Knitting cotton.....	16 balls 96	3 balls 24
Lumber		60
Muslin.....	8 yds 48	
Needles.....	10	7 21
Pulleys		6 83
Patterns		3 75
Ribbon	4 32	2 81
Repairs, sundry.....	75	3 42
Shetland floss.....		2 pkgs 2 50
Sea island cotton.....		1 lb 75
Seine twine.....	1 45	72½ lbs 19 53
Stove grates	2 2 00	
Sewing machine.....	1 40 00	
Shuttles		12 10 00
Spools		404 7 50
Thread, linen	½ doz 48	
Tin mould	1 75	
Twine		6½ lbs 2 23
Warp.....	75 lbs 16 50	110 lbs 24 35
Yarn, sundries.....	6 40	26 skeins 5 50
Zephyr	37 oz 3 60	
	\$163 61	\$93 80
INDEBTEDNESS PREVIOUS YEAR.....	\$31 71	\$14 00

School for the Blind.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES,

September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Salary.
Mrs. Sarah C. Little.....	Superintendent and Steward.	Per year. \$1,200 00
Miss Lizzie J. Curtiss.....	Matron	400 00
Miss S. Augusta Watson.....	Teacher	250 00
Miss Emma M. Williams.....	Teacher	300 00
Miss Grace A. Slye.....	Teacher	300 00
Miss Clara Y. Morse.....	Kindergartner	300 00
Mrs. Joanna H. Jones.....	Music teacher	350 00
Miss Carlie W. Haynes.....	Music teacher	300 00
Miss Angie B. McKibben.....	Teacher of girls-work	275 00
Mrs. Ellen Hanson.....	Teacher of weaving	180 00
Joseph O. Preston	Teacher of caning and netting	Per month. \$14 00
Leona Fache	Cook	13 00
Ruth Noyes	Kitchen girl	10 00
Martha Froestad	Laundress	11 00
Louisa Backhaus.....	Laundress	13 00
Bertha Sandven.....	Chambermaid	11 00
Rosa Fideler.....	Chambermaid	8 00
Clara Fideler.....	Dining room	11 00
Bertha Menchow	Dining room	11 00
Lena Schneider.....	Seamstress	12 00
Bertha Fideler.....	Seamstress	11 00
Mary Waterman.....	General work	10 00
James O'Rourke.....	Laborer	20 00
August Menchow.....	Laborer	Per day. 1 75
Fred. Benwitz.....	Laborer	1 50
Barbara Fontaine.....	Visitors' attendant	Per year. 60 00

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Wm. H. SLEEP,	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
M. MADSON,	ASSISTANT STEWARD.
M. C. CLARKE.	TREASURER.
TEACHERS.	
B. S. PARK,	PRINCIPAL.
MISS ANNIE GILLIGAN,	ASSISTANT.
MISS EMMA WAKEFIELD,	ASSISTANT.
EPH. DIXON,	ASSISTANT.
C. M. GILMORE,	ASSISTANT.
E. F. DALTON,	ASSISTANT.
C. E. VANDERPOOL,	ASSISTANT.

Industrial School for Boys.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law and your instructions, I herewith present the report of this institution for the bi-ennial term ending with date. With this is also presented the reports of the principal teachers, the librarian and the physician. To these several reports your attention is respectfully invited.

Subjoined are tables, presenting in compact form the number of commitments and releases, the counties from which the inmates came, their nativity and domestic relations, how they were employed and the amount of work performed by them in the shops:

TABLE No. 1.

<i>Commitments and Discharges.</i>	1884.	1885.
Number on roll October 1st.....	297	293
Received by commitments.....	89	121
Returned from "out on ticket".....	8	6
 Total for each year.....	 394	 420
	1885.	1886.
Released on tickets.....	85	67
Discharged, 18 years old, law of 1882.....	9	19
Died .....	.....	1
Escaped.....	7	8
On roll October 1st.....	293	325
 Average number of boys during year ending September 30.	 394	 420
Highest number boys at any one time.....	292	301
Lowest number boys at any one time.....	282	287
Total number enrolled since July, 1860.....	2,276	2,397
Total number dismissed, escaped and died.....	1,983	2,072
Leaving on record as above.....	293	325

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE No. 2.

Number of inmates received each year from the opening of the school.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING	Number Committed.		Total from beginning.	Number Returned.		Total received during the year.	No. present at close of the year.		Whole number for year.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
Dec. 31, 1860....	33	7	40	.....	.....	40	33	7	40
Sept. 30, 1861....	34	7	81	.....	.....	41	35	5	40
Sept. 30, 1862....	37	3	121	.....	.....	40	51	4	55
Sept. 30, 1863....	32	10	163	.....	1	43	59	13	72
Sept. 30, 1864....	74	9	246	.....	.....	83	117	20	137
Sept. 30, 1865....	85	22	353	1	.....	108	134	21	155
Sept. 30, 1866....	45	2	400	4	3	54	118	16	209
Sept. 30, 1867....	68	.....	468	4	11	83	143	12	155
Sept. 30, 1868....	50	3	521	14	5	72	149	14	217
Sept. 30, 1869....	59	4	584	5	2	70	163	13	227
Sept. 30, 1870....	114	.....	698	3	.....	117	204	2	206
Sept. 30, 1871....	75	.....	773	6	1	82	237	2	239
Sept. 30, 1872....	107	.....	880	1	.....	108	278	.....	347
Sept. 30, 1873....	80	.....	960	4	.....	84	281	.....	362
Sept. 30, 1874....	115	.....	1,075	6	.....	121	301	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1875....	103	.....	1,178	8	.....	111	300	.....	412
Sept. 20, 1876....	107	.....	1,285	8	.....	115	318	.....	415
Sept. 30, 1877....	140	.....	1,425	13	.....	153	364	.....	471
Sept. 30, 1878....	151	.....	1,576	12	.....	163	419	.....	527
Sept. 30, 1879....	117	.....	1,693	8	.....	125	431	.....	544
Sept. 30, 1880....	108	.....	1,801	10	.....	118	430	.....	549
Sept. 30, 1881....	90	.....	1,891	5	.....	95	372	.....	525
Sept. 30, 1882....	88	.....	1,979	7	.....	95	299	.....	467
Sept. 30, 1883....	95	.....	2,074	8	.....	103	278	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1884....	113	.....	2,187	7	.....	120	297	.....	398
Sept. 30, 1885....	89	.....	2,276	8	.....	97	293	.....	394
Sept. 30, 1886....	121	.....	2,397	6	.....	127	325	.....	420

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 3.

Nationality of parents of those received during the biennial period ending September 30, 1886.

American.....	55	Norwegian	6
Bohemian	4	Polos	9
Danes	3	Swedes	2
English.....	9	Swiss.....	1
French	11	Scotch.....	1
German	73	Welsh.....	1
Italian	1		
Irish	28		210
Negro	6		

TABLE No. 4.

Social and domestic relations.

Both parents living.....	87	Mother and stepfather	19
Parents separated.....	27	Father and stepmother.....	13
No parents	15	Unknown	2
Mother only.....	26		
Father only.....	21		210

TABLE No. 5.

Birthplace of inmates.

States.		Countries.	
Wisconsin.....	127	Canada.....	1
New York.....	6	Germany	20
Missouri.....	2	Holland	1
Michigan.....	8	Italy	2
Minnesota.....	6	Poland	4
Massachusetts	1	Sweden	1
Pennsylvania.....	2	Switzerland	1
Iowa.....	4	Unknown	12
Illinois	11		
Kansas	1		210

REPORT OF THE

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing how many boys were committed from the different counties, for what offense, and their age when committed.

COUNTIES.	Total number of boys committed.	OFFENSES.						AGE OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.
		Incorrigibility.	Larceny.	Burglary.	Assault.	Embezzlement.	Vagrancy.	
Ashland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Between 10 and 11 years of age.
Barron	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bayfield.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Brown	9	8	3	1	1	1	2	2
Chippewa	6	4	1	1	1	1	2	2
Calumet.....	5	4	2	1	1	1	2	1
Columbia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Clark	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Crawford	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dane	13	4	2	4	2	1	1	4
Dodge	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Dunn	4	4	2	1	1	2	3	1
Eau Claire	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Fond du Lac	8	5	1	2	1	1	1	2
Grant	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Green Lake	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Green.....	9	7	1	1	1	1	3	2
Jackson.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Jefferson	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
La Crosse	5	1	2	1	2	1	4	1
La Fayette	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Langlade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manitowoc	5	5	2	1	1	2	3	1
Marathon	5	4	1	1	1	2	1	1
Marinette	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milwaukee	39	125	2	10	3	6	6	7
Monroe	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Oconto	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outagamie	6	2	3	1	1	1	3	1
Ozaukee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portage	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Price	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Racine	5	1	4	1	1	2	1	1
Richland	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Rock	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
Sauk	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	1

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing how many boys were committed from the different counties, for what offense, and their age when committed.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OFFENSES.							AGE OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.							
	Total number of boys committed.	Incorrigibility.	Larceny.	Burglary.	Assault.	Embezzlement.	Vagrancy.	Mutilating public property.	Rape.	Between 10 and 11 years of age.	Between 11 and 12 years of age.	Between 12 and 13 years of age.	Between 13 and 14 years of age.	Between 14 and 15 years of age.	Between 15 and 16 years of age.
Shawano.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheboygan.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vernon.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walworth.....	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Waukesha.....	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Waupaca.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Winnebago.....	9	1	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1
Wood.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	210	95	72	11	4	1	24	1	2	18	30	40	35	45	42

TABLE No. 7.

Division of labor at the close of the biennial period — Number of Boys Employed.

Boot and shoe factory	84	Paint shop	3
Sock factory	96	Carpenter shop	3
Tailor shop	18	Engine room	2
Laundry	19	Errand boys	2
Bakery and boys' kitchen	9	School rooms	4
Officers' kitchen	4	As pickets	4
Dormitories	9	Teamsters in care of stock and all other outside work	47
Dining rooms	9		
Bath and play rooms	9		
Office	2		
Store	1		
			325

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE No. 8.

Amount of work done in boot and shoe factory during the biennial period.

Men's and boys' boots, dozens.....	1,936
Men's and boy's shoes, dozens	920
Boots and shoes repaired, dozens	179½

TABLE No. 9.

Amount of work done in sock factory.

Machine made socks, dozens.....	4,435
Hand made socks, dozens.....	176
Hand made mittens, dozens	24
Suspenders, dicens.....	24

TABLE No. 10.

Amount of work done in tailor shops.

Jackets	542
Vests	295
Pants.....	1,271
Blouses	273
Overalls	513
Aprons	31

TABLE 11.

Numbers of Live Stock.

Team horses	8	Calves	12
Buggy horses	1	Store hogs	53
Dray horses.....	1	Pigs	92
Mules.....	2	Poars	1
Milch cows	34	Breeders.....	8
Two-year-olds.....	1	Chickens.....	6
Yearlings.....	7	Turkeys	23

There were present in the institution, at the close of the first year embraced in this report, 293 boys, and at the close of the second year 325 boys, showing an increase of 32.

Superintendent's Report.

HEALTH.

The general health of the inmates has been good. The pure water we have for use, the substantial food furnished, their being well clad and seldom exposed to inclement weather, have doubtless contributed largely to this result. There has but one death occurred. Axel Ackerman, who came to us in a frail condition, died of consumption about eight months after he was received.

No material change in the internal management of this institution has occurred. The hours for school and work remain the same as in the past. Briefly stated, each boy attends school four hours daily, and is employed at work, in some one of the branches of industry, five hours daily, except the younger boys, whose time of work is less.

In reviewing the period covered by this report, we find sufficient evidence to justify us in believing that a large majority of our boys have endeavored to improve their condition, and such have made favorable progress in school and at work.

By referring to the teacher's report, you will observe that a large proportion of the boys, on account of their low grade of scholarship, necessarily enter the primary departments. As a result of this, these departments are always crowded, and the progress made is not as satisfactory as could be desired. In view of this fact I would recommend that another class be instituted. If this meets with your approval, and I trust it will, I feel confident that good results will follow.

EMPLOYMENT.

The foregoing tables show what has been accomplished by the boys in the various industrial departments. In addition to this, the large amount of domestic and general work performed by the boys should be considered. The importance of the industrial training which they thus receive cannot be overestimated. On the whole in review-

Industrial School for Boys.

ing our industrial pursuits, we have reason to be satisfied with the results.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

The improvements made during the two years are worthy of notice. I would mention those of most importance. A new and complete gas apparatus, with the extension of gas pipes necessary to furnish more and better lights, has been provided.

Iron pipes have been laid to conduct water to the barn, piggery, and other places where needed for the stock. A neat fence 700 feet in length, constructed of iron pipe and turned cedar posts has been built at the front of the park bordering on the public highway. A new bell, something long needed, has been furnished. A number of new floors have been laid in family buildings and workshops; also a plank floor in the horse barn. Several ceilings have been wainscoted, and many other repairs have been made in and about the different buildings.

Family seven building has received two coats of paint on the outside. The gutter and conductor pipes of all the buildings have been painted. A large amount of inside work in this line has been done.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

I would respectfully invite your attention again to some things mentioned in my last year's report under this head, viz.: The desks in some of the school rooms, from long use, are dilapidated to that extent that new ones should be provided in their places. A change in the location of the piggery and also an addition thereto are much needed.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this brief report, I take pleasure in the acknowledgment of favors received from the Elmira Sum-

Superintendent's Report.

mary, Brandon Times, Portage Register, Black Earth Advertiser, Baptist Bee, Wisconsin Chief.

My grateful acknowledgments are also due to the clergy of Waukesha and to others for gratuitous work done by them in conducting religious services each Sabbath afternoon. I would respectfully ask that provision be made for remunerating clergymen for such services. To my associates and co-laborers in this work I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their work.

To you gentlemen of the board I am under renewed obligations for your cordial support and kind forbearance under all circumstances.

Respectfully,

WM. H. SLEEP,

Superintendent.

WAUKESHA, Sept. 30, 1886.

Industrial School for Boys.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To W. H. Sleep, Supt. of Wis. Indust. School:

I herewith present the report of the schools for the two years ending September 30th, 1886:

	1885.	1886.
Number under instruction at the commencement of the year.	297	293
Number newly committed during the year.....	89	121
Number returned during the year.....	8	6
Number under instruction during the year.....	394	420
Number that left during the year.....	101	95
Number now in attendance	293	325
Of the number received, could not write.....	38	47
Began reading from chart.....	17	23
Began reading from 1 st Reader.....	12	19
Began reading from 2d Reader.....	34	45
Began reading from 3d Reader.....	22	27
Began reading from 4th Reader.....	3	6
Began reading from 5th Reader.....	1	1
Total	89	121
Entered one of the primary departments.....	85	111
Entered one of the higher departments.....	4	10
Total	89	121

The boys are still divided into two classes, which alternately work and attend school. In the first session (A. M.) there are four departments; in the second session (P. M.) there are five departments.

There were in 1885 and 1886:

	1885.	1886.
Second Primary, first session.....	35	46
Second Primary, second session	29	48
First Primary, first session	37	41
First Primary, second session.....	43	39
Intermediate, first session	29	29
Second Intermediate, second session.....	29	28
First Intermediate, second session.....	28	28
Senior department, first session.....	33	34
Senior department, second session.....	30	32
Total.....	293	325

Principal's Report.

Number attending school the first session and working the second session	134	150
Number attending school the second session and working the first session	159	175
Total.....	293	325

FIRST SESSION SCHOOLS.

SECOND PRIMARY — C. E. VANDERPOOL, TEACHER.

	1885.	1886.
Number in attendance	35	46
Number in first reader	18	18
Number in second reader	17	28
Number instructed in numbers.....	35	46
Number writing on slates	35	46

FIRST PRIMARY — MISS A. GILLIGAN AND MISS E. WAKEFIELD, TEACHERS.

Number in attendance	37	41
Number in second reader.....	24	18
Number in third reader	13	23
Number in first book arithmetic	37	41
Number in introductory geography.....	37	41
Number in penmanship and spelling.....	37	41

IMTERMEDIATE — B. S. PARK AND E. F. DALTON, TEACHERS.

Number in attendance	29	29
Number in third reader.....	29	29
Number in first book arithmetic.....	29	29
Number in introductory geography.....	29	17
Number in complete geography .....	..	12
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	29	29
Number in penmanship.....	29	29

SENIOR DEPARTMENT — E. DIXON, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	83	34
Number in fourth reader	23	26
Number in fifth reader	10	8
Number in Robinson's complete arithmetic	3	8
Number in second book arithmetic	30	26
Number in complete geography.....	33	34
Number in United States history	10	8
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	33	34
Number in penmanship.....	33	34

Industrial School for Boys.

SECOND SESSION SCHOOLS.

SECOND PRIMARY — C. M. GILMORE, TEACHER.

	1885.	1886.
Number in attendance.....	29	48
Number in Chart Class.....	8	2
Number in First Reader.....	12	7
Number in Second Reader.....	9	39
Number instructed in numbers.....	29	40
Number writing on slates.....	29	40

FIRST PRIMARY — MISS EMMA WAKEFIELD, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	43	39
Number in Second Reader.....	23	13
Number in Third Reader	20	26
Number in Primary Arithmetic.....	19	13
Number in First Book Arithmetic.....	24	26
Number in Spelling.....	43	39
Number in Penmanship.....	43	39

SECOND INTERMEDIATE — E. F. DALTON, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	29	28
Number in Third Reader	29	13
Number in Fourth Reader.....	29	15
Number in First Book Arithmetic.....	29	28
Number in Introductory Geography.....	29	28
Number in Spelling (Oral and Written).....	29	28
Number in Penmanship	29	28

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.—MISS ANNIE GILLIGAN, TEACHER.

	1885.	1886.
Number in attendance.....	28	28
Number in Third Reader	12	12
Number in Fourth Reader.....	16	16
Number in First Book Arithmetic	28	15
Number in Second Book Arithmetic.....	..	13
Number in Introductory Geography.....	12	15
Number in Complete Geography.....	16	13
Nuraber in Spelling (oral and written)	28	28
Number in Penmanship.....	28	28

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—B. S. PARK, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	30	32
Number in Fourth Reader.....	21	23
Number in Fifth Reader.....	9	9
Number in Robinson's Complete Arithmetic	3	9
Number in Second Book Arithmetic.....	27	23
Number in Complete Geography.....	30	32
Number in United States History.....	9	9
Number in Spelling (oral and written).....	30	32
Number in Penmanship	30	32

Principal's Report.

By referring to the statistical part of this report it will be seen that a very large majority of the boys received during the last two years, were assigned to the primary rooms. As a natural consequence those rooms became crowded, and the only alternative, was an advancement of pupils before they were ready for promotion. This necessitated the forming of new grades or classes. We feel that we could do much more for our pupils were we able to grade more closely. While there should be but two grades in any of the rooms, (with but four hours of school) in several departments there are three grades, and in one (Sen. Dep't, first session,) there are four. We feel that another primary has become a necessity, and earnestly hope that it may be given to us soon.

In concluding this report I desire to express my thanks to you, to my associate teachers and others, who have at times, kindly assisted me in the performance of that part of the work under my charge.

Respectfully submitted,

B. S. PARK,
Principal.

Industrial School for Boys.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To W. H. Sleep, Superintendent of the Industrial School:

In accordance with the usual custom, I herewith submit the following report of the library:

The report of 1884 shows 1040 volumes in circulation, but, as stated in that report, a greater number of them were in a worthless condition, and have since been discarded. The remainder, with about 160 new volumes, making in all 658 books, are in circulation at present.

Among the new books we have "Abbott's American Histories," "Thayer's Youths' History of the Rebellion," "Famous American Indians," Stoddard's works, "Starry Flag" series, "Silver Medal" series, Cooper's works, Miss Alcott's "Spinning Wheel" stories, besides many other historical, biographical and scientific works too numerous to mention in this brief report.

The following magazines are circulated through the school and interchanged, until every family has an opportunity of reading them before they are laid aside: Five copies St. Nicholas, five copies Wide Awake, nine copies Harper's Young People. A number of daily and weekly papers are also at their disposal. Care has been exercised in purchasing to select only such books as might be easily comprehended by our juvenile readers and at the same time prove interesting and instructive.

I am respectfully,

W. F. MALONE,

Librarian.

Physician's Report.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To W. H. Sleep, Supt. Indust. School for Boys:

The following are the number of cases needing medical attention during the biennial period ending Sept. 30, 1886:

Pneumonia	4
Bronchitis	3
Rheumatism.....	2
Tonsilitis	10
Inflammation of the bowels	1
Bilious fever.....	2
Gastric fever.....	5
Malarial fever.....	2
Dysentery.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	3
Consumption	1
Measles	50
Vaccinated	143

SURGICAL CASES.

Fraction of collar bone.....	1
Dislocation of elbow.....	1
Penetrating wound of abdomen	1

DEATHS.

Consumption.....	1
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Respectfully,

J. E. BACON, M. D.

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1885.

1884.				
Oct.	1	Balance.....		\$5,683 56
1885.				
Jan'y	1	From counties.....		8,584 01
March	17	Appropriations, chap. 71 laws 1885..		79,000 00
Sept.	30	Steward from boot and shoe factory during the year.....		27,453 73
		Steward from sock factory during the year.....		1,171 23
		Steward from sundries during the year		860 70
July	9	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision.....	\$2,446 90	
Sept.	30	Paid on account of boot and shoe factory.....	29,228 35	
		Paid on account of sock factory...	1,172 13	
		Paid on account current expenses...	40,707 59	
		Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$45,894 44	
		Balance in hands treas- urer of institution....	3,179 53	
		Balance in hands steward of institution.....	124 29	49,198 26
1885.				
Oct.	1	Balance available.....	\$122,753 23	\$122,753 23
			<hr/>	<hr/>
				\$49,198 26

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1886.

1885.				
Oct.	1	Balance		\$49,198 26
1886.				
Jan'y	1	From counties.....		8,719 26
Sept.	30	Steward from boot and shoe factory during the year.....		38,206 27
		Steward from sock factory during the year.....		2,305 95
		Steward for sundries during the year		765 98
Aug.	24	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision	\$3,446 90	
Sept.	30	Paid on account boot & shoe factory	31,994 34	
		Paid on account sock factory.....	2,196 64	
		Paid on account current expenses...	39,889 59	
		Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$18,577 07	
		Balance in hands treas- urer of institution....	3,975 34	
		Balance in hands steward of institution.....	115 84	\$22,668 25
1886.				
Oct.	1	Balance available.....	\$99,195 72	\$99,195 72
			<hr/>	<hr/>
				\$22,668 25

Statement of Appropriation Funds.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1885.					YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.	
	Balance available Oct. 1.'84.	Appropriation, 1885.	Total.	Expend- ed this year.	Balance avail- able Sept. 30, 1885.	Ex- pended this year.	Balance avail- able Sept. 30, 1886.
New fence.....	\$513 62	.....	\$513 62	\$49 30	\$464 32	\$149 52	\$314 80
Purchase of 32 acres of land.....	.....	\$2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$513 62	\$2,500 00	\$3,013 62	\$2,549 30	\$464 32	\$149 52	\$314 80

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys, for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept 30, 1884.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruc- tion.....	\$1,279 37	\$606 79	.....	\$1,886 16
Barn, farm and garden.....	11,951 87	1,427 97	.....	13,379 84
Boot and shoe factory.....	40,830 79	29,228 35	.....	70,109 14
Clothing.....	1,649 30	2,699 55	1,205 40	5,554 25
Discounts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept.....	36 59	362 91	.....	399 50
Engines and boilers.....	1,468 75	92 61	.....	1,561 36
Elopers.....	.....	425 36	.....	425 36
Freight and express.....	.....	111 4	.....	111 45
Fire apparatus.....	4,953 26	.....	.....	4,953 26
Furniture.....	4,233 65	9 98	.....	4,243 63
Fuel.....	2,490 25	5,498 88	.....	7,989 13
Gas and other lights.....	3,271 03	1,237 20	.....	4,508 23
Hides, pelts, etc.....	.....	.....	491 70	491 70
House furnishing.....	8,331 76	1,677 74	.....	9,939 50
Laundry.....	636 0	308 20	.....	944 20
Library.....	724 25	26 09	.....	750 34
Machinery and tools.....	939 08	33 32	.....	972 40
Miscellaneous.....	.....	119 54	.....	119 54
Officers' expenses.....	.....	26 75	.....	26 75
Printing, postage, station- ery and telegraph.....	339 08	453 53	.....	792 61
Repairs and renewals.....	419 45	1,345 85	.....	1,765 30
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	201,500 00	.....	2,500 00	204,000 00
Scraps.....	.....	.....	47 71	47 71
Subsistence.....	1,571 17	10,136 14	5,202 89	16,910 20
Sock factory.....	1,351 73	1,172 13	.....	2,523 86
Wages and salaries.....	.....	14,245 95	.....	14,245 95
Totals.....	\$288,027 38	\$71,176 29	9,447 70	\$368,651 37
Discounts.....	.....	68 22	.....	.....
	.....	\$71,108 07	.....	\$325,485 00
Net expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$43,166 37

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,156 83	\$ 60	.....	\$1,157 43	.....	\$728 73
10,733 43	158 50	5,202 89	16,094 82	2,714 98	.....
40,464 84	27,453 73	1,205 40	69,123 97	.....	985 17
1,930 46	6 73	.....	1,937 19	.....	3,617 06
.....	68 22	.....	68 22	68 22	.....
49 00	.....	.....	49 00	.....	350 50
1,488 75	.....	.....	1,488 75	.....	72 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 36
4,742 46	.....	.....	4,742 46	.....	111 45
4,237 25	.....	.....	4,237 25	.....	210 80
2,534 50	15 00	.....	2,549 50	.....	6 38
3,265 00	104 70	.....	3,369 70	.....	5,439 63
.....	491 70	.....	491 70	.....	1,188 53
8,470 74	2 21	.....	8,472 95	.....	1,466 55
598 37	.....	.....	598 37	.....	345 83
217 25	.....	.....	217 25	.....	533 09
902 73	.....	.....	902 73	.....	69 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 75
328 15	.....	.....	328 15	.....	464 46
328 78	.....	47 71	376 49	.....	1,388 81
204,000 00	.....	.....	204,000 00	.....	.....
.....	47 71	.....	47 71	.....	.....
1,847 73	33 55	491 70	2,372 98	.....	14,587 22
1,687 15	1,171 23	.....	2,858 38	334 52	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,245 95
\$288,983 42	\$29,485 66	\$7,015 92	\$325,485 00	\$3,117 72	\$46,284 09
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,117 72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$43,166 37
state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,446 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$45 613 27

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys, for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS,	Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Purchased during the year.	Transf'r'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruction.....	\$1,156 83	\$552 38	.....	\$1,709 21
Barn, farm and garden.....	10,733 43	1,939 44	.....	12,672 87
Boot and shoe factory.....	40,464 84	31,994 34	.....	72,459 18
Clothing.....	1,930 46	2,884 84	\$1,119 40	5,934 70
Discount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department.....	49 00	392 15	.....	441 15
Engines and boilers.....	1,488 75	211 96	.....	1,700 71
Elopers.....	.....	338 15	.....	338 15
Freight and express.....	.....	93 30	.....	93 30
Fire apparatus.....	4,742 46	27 83	.....	4,770 29
Furniture.....	4,287 25	16 25	55 00	4,308 50
Fuel.....	2,534 50	3,650 85	.....	6,185 35
Gas and other lights.....	3,265 00	1,658 95	.....	4,918 95
Hides, pelts, etc.....	.....	.....	255 81	255 81
House furnishing.....	8,470 74	1,364 48	.....	9,835 22
Laundry.....	598 37	61 86	.....	660 23
Library.....	217 25	141 37	.....	358 62
Machinery and tools.....	902 73	28 83	.....	931 56
Miscellaneous.....	.....	208 40	.....	208 40
Officers' expenses.....	.....	35 05	.....	35 05
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	328 15	495 21	.....	823 36
Repairs and renewals.....	328 78	1,265 46	.....	1,594 24
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	204,000 00	.....	.....	204,000 00
Scraps.....	.....	.....	40 78	40 78
Subsistence.....	1,847 73	10,218 71	4,755 96	16,822 40
Sock factory.....	1,687 15	2,196 64	.....	3,883 79
Wages and salaries.....	.....	14,393 90	.....	14,393 90
Totals.....	\$288,983 42	\$74,165 35	\$6,226 95	\$369,375 72
Discounts.....	.....	84 78	.....	.....
		\$74,080 57	.....	329,875 18
Net expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$39,500 54

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,

fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

Inventory September 30, 1886.	Cash rec'd on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended..
\$1,141 03	\$0 32	.....	\$1,141 35	.....	\$567 86
10,687 88	242 00	\$4,755 96	15,685 84	\$3,012 97	.....
33,691 33	38,206 27	1,119 40	73,017 00	557 82	.....
1,937 74	15 50	.....	1,953 24	.....	3,981 46
.....	.....	84 78	84 78	84 78	.....
55 83	30	.....	56 13	.....	385 02
1,460 25	.....	.....	1,460 25	.....	240 46
.....	72 20	.....	72 20	.....	338 15
4,759 46	.....	.....	4,759 46	.....	21 10
4,285 10	.....	.....	4,285 10	.....	10 83
2,024 61	2 00	.....	2,026 61	.....	23 40
3,281 75	95 53	.....	3,377 28	.....	4,158 74
.....	255 81	.....	255 81	.....	1,541 67
8,513 72	1 20	.....	8,514 92	.....	1,920 30
593 38	.....	.....	593 38	.....	66 85
315 50	.....	.....	315 50	.....	43 12
873 12	.....	.....	873 12	.....	58 44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 05
391 17	.....	.....	391 17	.....	432 19
294 25	.....	95 78	390 03	.....	1,204 21
204,000 00	.....	.....	204,000 00	.....	.....
.....	40 78	.....	40 78	.....	.....
2,027 99	39 01	255 81	2,322 81	.....	14,499 59
1,951 14	2,305 95	.....	4,257 09	373 30	.....
.....	1 33	.....	1 33	.....	14,392 57
\$282,285 25	\$41,278 20	\$6,311 73	\$329,875 18	\$4,028 87	\$43,529 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,028 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$39,500 54
state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision...					2,446 90
					\$41,947 44

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION,

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1885	Year ending Sept. 30, 1886
Amusements	\$0 60	.....
Barn, farm and garden	158 50	\$242 00
Boot and shoe factory	27,453 73	38,206 27
Clothing	6 73	15 50
Drug and medical department .....	.....	30
Freight and express .....	.....	72 20
Fuel	15 00	2 00
Gas and other lights	104 70	95 53
Hides and pelts	491 70	255 81
House furnishing	2 21	1 20
Means of instruction .....	.....	32
Scraps	47 71	40 78
Subsistence	33 55	39 01
Sock factory	1,171 23	2,305 95
Wages and salaries .....	.....	1 33
Total	\$29,485 66	\$41,278 20

Receipts from Farm and Garden.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples.....	23 bush	\$11 50	81 bush	\$48 60
Apples, Sib. crab.....	14 bush	14 00	6 bush	6 00
Asparagus.....	5 bush	10 00	3 bush	6 00
Beets.....	345 bush	62 10	266 bush	39 90
Beans.....	26 bush	26 00	64 bush	64 00
Beef.....	4,685 lbs	321 95	3,310 lbs	231 70
Barley.....	324 bush	162 00	530 bush	318 00
Cucumbers.....	2½ bush	1 25	37 bush	18 50
Currants.....	2 bush	2 00	.....	.....
Cabbage.....	390 heads	18 50	640 heads	32 00
Cauliflower.....	.....	.....	180 heads	9 00
Celery.....	200 heads	10 00	500 heads	25 00
Chickens.....	.....	.....	6	1 50
Corn.....	4,000 bush	800 00	3,800 bush	836 00
Carrots.....	3,000 bush	450 00	2,500 bush	375 00
Corn stalks.....	90 tons	270 00	90 tons	270 00
Calves.....	25	210 00	20	175 00
Egg plants.....	.....	.....	26	2 60
Green corn.....	250 bush	100 00	113 bush	45 20
Green Peas.....	87½ bush	43 75	195 bush	97 50
Green Peppers.....	.....	.....	½ bush	1 00
Hay.....	150 tons	1,275 00	140 tons	1,330 00
Lettuce.....	11 bush	11 00	19 bush	19 00
Mangel wurzels.....	5,000 bush	500 00	4,000 bush	400 00
Milk.....	19,260 gals	1,926 00	18,918 gals	1,891 00
Oats.....	1,845 bush	553 50	2,400 bush	720 00
Onions.....	200 bush	80 00	350 bush	210 00
Potatoes.....	1,223 bush	550 35	1,016 bush	508 00
Parsnips.....	119 bush	21 96	100 bush	20 00
Pie plant.....	36 bush	18 00	23 bush	11 50
Pork.....	23,425 lbs	1,842 00	20,945 lbs	942 57
Pigs.....	62	248 00	92	276 00
Rye.....	79 bush	39 50	200 bush	100 00
Radishes.....	.....	.....	8 bush	8 00
Raspberries.....	3 bush	7 50	6 bush	15 00
Strawberries.....	40 bush	100 00	72½ bush	244 75
Salsify.....	90 bush	45 00	90 bush	36 00
Spinach.....	19 bush	4 75	39 bush	9 75
Squash.....	3½ tons	35 00	3 tons	30 00
Straw.....	60 tons	150 00	70 tons	175 00
Turkeys.....	60	24 00	23	16 10
Tomatoes.....	7½ bush	6 00	20 bush	10 00
Turnips.....	75 bush	13 50	20 bush	5 00
Veal.....	352 lbs	31 68	561 lbs	50 49
Yearlings.....	4	100 00	7	140 00
		\$10,095 79		\$9,770 66

Industrial School for Boys.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

		1885.		1886.
AMUSEMENTS.				
Balls	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	3 42	2 doz	1 85
Ball bats.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	2 75	1 doz	1 25
Boys at fair ground		1 00		
Christmas goods, sunds				47 55
Cartage, boxing, etc		85		45
Candy	249 lbs	26 88	124 lbs	13 66
Circus		35 00		
Cider		4 00		
Candles.....	7 boxes	2 52		
Decorating paper		1 90		
Freight and express		2 06		1 32
Fire works.....		50 00		78 70
Figs	116 lbs	13 66	37 lbs	5 00
Flags	2 gross	89		
Firecrackers		68		
Heel plates.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	3 37	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	3 80
Lemons.....	2 boxes	9 00		
Livery.....		2 00		3 00
Mask	1	1 50		
Nuts.....			155 lbs	15 85
Omnibus hire		3 50		
Oranges	3 boxes	13 50		
Peanuts	225 lbs	19 25		
Paper bags.....		2 10	2 pa	1 60
Picture gallery.....				2 00
Screws.....	2 gross	20	10 gross	76
Singing books.....	107	31 95		
Wigs				1 50
		\$281 98		\$178 29
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Axes			4	2 50
Axe handles	1 doz	1 72	3 doz	3 38
Baskets.....	2 doz	4 65	2 doz	3 50
Bull	1	50 00		
Bags.....	11	2 75	16	3 65
Buffalo robes	1	13 50	1	20 00
Bull rings.....	2	47		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—Continued.				
Box.....	1	\$ 35		
Bridles	2	5 50		
Brooms	2 doz	4 75	2 doz	7 50
Barrels.....			1	30
Cattle ties	1½ doz	2 85	3 doz	2 70
Clover seed	8 bush	43 20	8½ bush	56 45
Clevises	4	63		
Cultivators.....	2	32 25		
Curry combs.....	1 doz	1 70		
Cradle fingers.....	2	20		
Condition powders		2 00	21 lbs	5 25
Cutter			1	54 00
Damage to neighbor's grain		8 00		5 00
Freight and express.....		8 36		14 58
Bran	231 ⁹ / ₂₀ 0 tons	276 99	181 ⁸ / ₂₀ 0 tons	225 97
Corn			47 ⁵ / ₂ bush	18 96
Oats	73 ⁴ / ₅ bush	25 82	437 ³ / ₂ bush	147 72
Straw	1 stack	10 00	1 stack	18 00
Shorts.....	27,050 lbs	162 30		
Forks.....	1½ doz	6 43	4 doz	12 26
Fork handles.....			28	4 38
Field glass.....			1	10 00
Garden seeds		74 56		60 70
Horses.....			2	259 15
Horse shoeing		96 30		98 36
Horse blankets			4	8 30
Harness (double).....			1	37 50
Hoes	4 doz	12 96	3 ⁸ / ₁₂ doz	12 36
Horse collars.....			3	8 25
Horse brushes	24	6 13	12	2 50
Halters	2	2 30	2	2 30
Harness oil.....	2 gals	2 80		
Handles(hoes, forks, etc)	3 doz	2 22	2 doz	2 40
Horse cards.....			1 doz	65
Harrow			1	15 50
Horse nets.....			1 pair	5 00
Iron roller.....			1	30 00
Lease of land.....		196 87		196 87
Land plaster.....	5 bbls	7 25		
Lap, duster.....	1	2 00		
Lawn mower.....			1	8 08
Manure	25 loads	6 25		
Neck yoke.....			1	75
Pigs	1	7 00	1	18 00
Plants		3 00		
Plowing	13 days	39 00	14½ days	43 50
Plow joints	2	2 50		
Plow.....	1	15 00	1	12 00
Plowshare	1	3 75		
Repairing harnessss.....		32 90		22 25
Rep'g impl'ts and tools.....		13 45		3 35

Industrial School for Boys.

		1885.		1886.
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—continued.				
Repairing wagons, carriages, etc.....		\$94 15		302 20
Rope.....	4 doz	8 30	125 pounds	16 25
Rakes.....		1 00	4 doz	9 36
Recording bull.....				
Seed corn.....	2 bush	3 00	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush	10 25
Seed beans.....	38 pounds	1 14		
Shovels.....			1 doz	6 80
Seed sower.....	1	3 25		
Scythes.....	3	2 70	4	3 30
Scythe stones.....	6	30	6	30
Stack covers.....	2	28 60		
Saddle blanket.....	1	1 00		
Scoops.....			$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	2 15
Timothy seed.....	13 $\frac{6}{5}$ bush	20 90	12 $\frac{4}{5}$ bush	30 12
Threshing gran.....	2,228 bush	50 57	3,111 bush	74 27
Veterinary surgeon.....		8 00		1 50
Wood knife.....			1	4 00
Whips.....	6	5 55	8	4 20
Wheel barrows.....	6	8 85	9	10 87
		\$1,427 97		\$1,939 44
CLOTHING.				
Buttons.....	49 gross	15 50	124 gross	12 05
Buttons, military.....	10 gross	37 50	5 gross	18 75
Bows.....	8 doz	8 40	9 doz	11 25
Buckles.....			2 gross	60
Binding.....	8 doz	1 80		
Boots, felt.....			4 pairs	9 00
Cordage, boxing, etc.....				35
Cassimere.....	565 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	121 18	1,185 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	818 66
Cottonade.....			222 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	44 50
Collars, paper.....	2,200	17 00	600	4 35
Caps.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	46 50	18 $\frac{8}{12}$	70 08
Canvas.....	80 yds	9 80		
Denims.....	1,038 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	122 82	1,646 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds	200 82
Duck.....	40 yds	6 00		
Freight and express.....		6 94		6 44
Flannel.....	953 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	245 94	850 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	212 63
Hats.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	53 81		62 21
Handkerchiefs.....	52 doz	41 80	59 doz	39 00
Jeans.....	221 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	27 72	492 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	59 73
Jackets.....	5	15 00		
Mitts.....	8 doz	54 50	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	49 25
Making caps.....			18 doz	63 00
Over coats.....	1	2 50	14	70 01
Pants.....	1 pair	3 00		
Rubber boots.....	2 pair	8 25		
Rubber coats and pants		1	2 25	

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
CLOTHING—Con.				
Rubber aprons	9	12 00		
Suits	87	668 40	75	572 44
Suspenders	7 doz	13 13	17 1-12 doz	22 72
Shirting	3,084 yds	218 06	3,485 yds	230 03
Shirts	7	3 50		
Silesia	123½ yds	11 73		
Shoe laces	32 gross	7 95	50 gross	11 90
Slippers			1 pr	50
Thread, cotton	20 doz	11 00	60 doz	38 00
Thread, linen	60 doz	48 00	20 doz	16 00
Tailor's chalk	2 boxes	50		
Uniform cloth	1,002½ yds	723 62		
Wigan	50 yds	3 27	105½ yds	6 57
Yarn	189½ lbs	180 18	366 lbs	244 00
		\$2,699 55		\$2,884 84
DRUGS AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
Alcohol	4½ gals	10 36	4½ gals	10 66
Brandy	1 gal	4 80	1 gal	5 25
Drugs and medicines		98 14		70 16
Freights		1 11		58
Medical services and Medicine		248 50		268 75
Vaccinating			147	36 75
		\$362 91		\$392 15
ENGINES AND BOILERS.				
Air chamber			1	1 50
Arch for boiler			222 lbs	8 27
Boiler compound	1,330 lbs	51 20	455 lbs	18 75
Brasses			1 set	6 75
Bib packings			72	1 50
Cartage, boxing, etc		15		15
Cotton waste	102 lbs	10 20	119 lbs	12 50
Freight and express		1 79		4 03
Grease	157 lbs	9 42		
Oil, engine	51 gals	17 85		
Oil, cylinder			10 gals	7 00
Packing	10 lbs	2 00	21½ lbs	9 29
Pump barrel and valve			1	10 35
Pump plunger			1	2 00
Repairs, sundry				79 57
Use of engine			9 days	36 00
Valvoline			10 gals	12 50
Valves			2	1 80
		\$92 61		\$211 96

Industrial School for Boys.

	1885.	1886.
ELOPERS.	\$425 36	\$338 15
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.	\$111 45	\$93 30
FUEL.		
Charcoal.....	15 bush	4 bush
Coal, soft.....	693 ⁵⁸³ tons	2,376 83
Coal, egg	79 ¹⁴⁵ tons	403 27
Unloading coal .....	.....	46 87
Wood	585 ¹⁶ cords	2,668 16
	\$5,498 88	\$8,650 85
FURNITURE.		
Chairs.....	½ doz	9 50
Freight and express.....	.....	48
Stools .....	.....	6
	\$9 98	\$16 25
FIRE APPARATUS.		
Hose .....	.....	100 feet
Nickel screws.....	.....	12
Springs.....	.....	12
Valves.....	.....	12
		\$27 83
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS		
Cartage, boxing, etc....	.....	90
Candles.....	.....	8 lbs 1 30
Cable wire.....	175 feet	26 25
Carburetter.....	.....	1
Freight and express.....	.....	218 37
Fuses.....	.....	50 72
Gasoline	6,979½ gals	1,090 30
Gas machine pump.....	.....	6,610½ gals
Gas, hydrometer.....	.....	1 240 00
Oil, elaine.....	464 gals	78 74
Repairs, sundry .....	.....	1 3 15
Strips for fuses.....	.....	464 gals 74 00
Wicks	2 rolls	84 doz 63 89
Wax tapers.....	3 lbs	1 10 4 20
		2 gross 65
		1 lb 1 40
	\$1,237 20	\$1,653 95

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Ash pans	2	\$3 20		
Ash box	1	1 50		
Automatic regulator	1	12 00		
Apple parer			1	65
Ash pails			½ doz	7 50
Brushes, scrub.....	16 doz	27 00	13 doz	20 60
Brushes, blacking.....	2 doz	3 00	7 doz	12 25
Brushes, counter.....	1 doz	3 75	4 doz	10 25
Brushes, whitewash.....			2	4 80
Brushes, kalsomine.....	4	8 55	½ doz	5 60
Brushes, hair	½ doz	4 00	2½ doz	7 00
Brushes, sundry	8	1 00		
Binding.....	6 pes	90		
Brooms.....	19 doz	33 90	22 doz	53 70
Burners	2 doz	10 40	2 doz	2 00
Batting.....			2 bales	11 25
Blankets.....			1 pair	4 50
Bags.....			50	3 88
Barrels	16	32 95	6	11 00
Bakers.....			½ doz	2 28
Bath brick.....	3 boxes	2 65	4 boxes	4 20
Bowls	146	11 59	444	31 76
Butter tubs	1½ doz	5 58		
Berry crates.....			1 bdle	2 10
Broilers			2	1 60
Barometer	1	4 75		
Butter dishes			1 doz	3 00
Bell			1-350 lbs	50 27
Blacking.....	12 doz	5 64	24 doz	10 90
Boxes.....			10	2 45
Beeswax.....	5 lbs	1 75	10 lbs	3 50
Bellows.....			2	1 60
Brass safety chain			24 lbs	3 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				7 50
Crash	100 yds	12 50	543 yds	59 02
Chimneys.....	½ doz	50	1½ doz	90
Chimney holders	3 doz	6 75		
Cups.....	4 doz	3 47	16 doz	10 00
Cup and saucers	6 doz	6 00		
Chamois skins			6	3 00
Combs.....	30½ doz	17 75	32 doz	17 50
Cotton.....			104½ yds	12 51
Chambers	1½ doz	7 00		
Covered dishes.....			½ doz	3 25
Corn poppers			½ doz	1 12
Chamber pails	1½ doz	7 70	1½ doz	6 95
Clothes pins.....	10 gross	1 50		
Curtain cord	2 balls	80		
Catches.....	6 doz	57		
Clocks			1	5 00
Curtains	6 doz	4 50		
Corks	3½ gross	1 14		

Industrial School for Boys.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Card holders.....	6	\$ 36	.....	.....
Can openers.....	2	21	.....	.....
Casters.....	.....	2 97	.....	.....
Cake cutters.....	2	25	.....	.....
Coffee boiler.....	1	1 25	.....	.....
Coffee pots.....	.....	.....	5	\$ 5 72
Carpets	108½ yds	73 40	.....	.....
Carpet sweeper.....	1	1 50	.....	.....
Carpet binding.....	2 pcs	40	.....	.....
Clothes wringer.....	1	11 75	.....	.....
Cambric	70 yds	4 90	46 yds	4 44
Chalk.....	1 ¼ lbs	23	.....	.....
Covers.....	2	80	.....	.....
Chromos.....	1 doz	10 50	.....	.....
Choride lime.....	101½ lbs	3 05	90 lbs	3 95
Door handles.....	1 doz	1 20	.....	.....
Dust pans.....	2 doz	1 50	2 doz	1 50
Dippers.....	2 doz	2 09	3 ½ doz	3 68
Dampers.....	1 doz	1 05	1 ½ doz	30
Dinner bell.....	1	1 92	.....	.....
Dairy stove.....	1	26 00	.....	.....
Dish pans.....	.....	.....	½ doz	3 17
Dishes.....	.....	.....	3	2 01
Elbows.....	.....	.....	7	2 75
Ewers and basins.....	.....	.....	½ doz	5 25
Egg beaters.....	.....	.....	1	25
Egg cups.....	.....	.....	1	87
Forks.....	.....	.....	1 doz	3 09
Freight and express.....	.....	11 99	.....	12 79
Funnels	4 doz	5 25	.....	48
Fruit cans and jars.....	2	354 40	.....	.....
Furnaces and fixtures.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....
Furnace regulator.....	1	12 00	.....	.....
Fire shovels.....	½ doz	68	.....	.....
Family grind stone.....	1	50	.....	.....
Goblets.....	6 doz	4 75	.....	.....
Gas, chimneys.....	31 doz	26 02	34 ½ doz	34 83
Gas lighters.....	½ doz	2 00	.....	.....
Globes.....	5 doz	3 75	.....	.....
Grocers' scoops.....	.....	.....	½ doz	2 25
Graters.....	1 doz	24	.....	.....
Gum arabic.....	5 lbs	2 00	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	131 yds	11 79
Handles	2 doz	1 50	.....	.....
Hooks .....	.....	.....	30 doz	7 53
Insect powder	10 lbs	8 50	25 lbs	8 55
Insect powder guns.....	1 doz	1 80	.....	.....
Indelible ink.....	.....	3 50	18 oz	2 25
Ice cream molds.....	.....	.....	1	75
Individual butters.....	8 doz	2 73	6 doz	1 50
Iron pans.....	3	3 45	.....	.....
Iron dippers.....	2	1 90	.....	.....

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING—Continued.		
Iron covers	2	2 75
Ice cream freezer	1	13 50
Jugs	18	4 25
Jars	2	2 25
Kettle cover	1	1 75
Kettles	11	40 51
Knives	6 doz	1 46
Knives and forks		4 doz
Knitting cotton		1 pound
Lamps	19	17 00
Lantern globes	6 doz	4 50
Lanterns	14	12 00
Locks	1½ doz	3 08
Latches	2 doz	85
Lemon Squeezers		3
Matts	1 doz	9 75
Matting	51 yds	29 15
Mirrors	½ doz	2 75
Mop sticks	1 doz	1 25
Moulding		3
Molasses gates	1	30
Mouse traps	1 doz	90
Moulding hooks	½ doz	20
Measure	1	50
Mosquito nets	3 pieces	1 50
Needles, knitting	2 gross	1 10
Needles, darning		1 15
Needles	5, 143	8 10
Needles, machine		50
Nappies		¼ doz
Napkins	2½ doz	7 73
Oil cloth	28 yds	9 47
Oilers		1 doz
Oil cloth	10 pieces	25 60
Oil, sewing machine	2 gals	2 85
Pins		7 gals
Plates	24 doz	21 03
Pails, soup	6	9 00
Pails	5 doz	9 50
Pails, granite	1½ doz	13 82
Picture cord		1 10
Pans	2 doz	1 22
Prints	1, 058½ yds	69 17
Polish	4 gals	3 00
Pressing machine	1	10 00
Punch	1	79
Pumice	25 pounds	1 25
Pie tins	6	25
Pepper boxes	2 doz	50
Pictures	14	24 00
Pickle dishes		½ doz
		75

Industrial School for Boys.

	1885.		1886.	
HOUSE FURNISHING.— Continued.				
Rubbers	12	40	.....	.....
Ribbon .....	.....	.....	5 yds	20
Repairs, sundry .....	.....	13 26	.....	2 60
Rope	28½ lbs	5 13	.....	.....
Reflectors .....	.....	.....	2 doz	4 80
Registers and frames .....	.....	.....	1	3 40
Register box .....	.....	.....	1	1 25
Scoops .....	.....	.....	12	1 57
Soap	10 boxes	32 50	60 boxes	138 26
Soap, castile	6 gross	21 00	76 lbs	6 84
Soap, toilet	18 doz	8 70	12 doz	5 05
Soap, toilet .....	.....	.....	.....	19 20
Shades	4	60	.....	3 38
Sieves .....	.....	5 10	.....	.....
Stovepipe .....	.....	.....	3 doz	8 45
Stove polish	1 doz	98	37 doz	1 38
Spoons .....	.....	.....	.....	17 45
Spoons, wood .....	.....	.....	3	16
Stoves .....	.....	.....	2	29 25
Saucers .....	.....	.....	18 doz	7 50
Sheeting	834½ yds	96 23	1,548½ yds	185 07
Stone ware	42 gals	3 36	37 gals	2 15
Sapolio	5 boxes	12 50	2½ boxes	26 40
Sugar bowls .....	.....	.....	½ doz	1 75
Stove castings .....	.....	.....	.....	19 40
Shears	¾ doz	5 67	1½ doz	4 75
Sprinklers .....	.....	.....	½ doz	2 97
Sewing machines	1	30 00	1	30 00
Snow shovels	2½ doz	7 20	.....	.....
Skewers .....	.....	.....	6	75
Shoe blacking	6 doz	2 70	.....	.....
Steak greitter	1	60	.....	.....
Steel traps .....	.....	.....	1	20
Scouring bricks	1 box	2 00	.....	.....
Steamer	1	2 00	1	1 40
Steak hammers	2	40	.....	.....
Strainers .....	.....	.....	1	1 00
Sash cord	11½ lbs	3 93	.....	.....
Sponges	½ lb	1 00	.....	.....
Tumblers	6 doz	3 75	18½ doz	7 00
Towels	2 doz	5 00	1 doz	3 00
Toweling	47½ yds	7 09	.....	.....
Twine	17 lbs	3 52	71½ lbs	7 71
Thread, cotton	120 doz	66 00	60 doz	33 00
Thread, linen	1 lb	1 00	.....	.....
Tacks	3 doz	2 27	1 doz	55
Tack hammers .....	.....	.....	12	60
Table linen	55 yds	31 63	.....	.....
Table cover	1	2 00	.....	.....
Thimbles	4 doz	1 00	4 doz	1 00
Tubs	12	9 00	14	7 92
Thermometers	1	40	6	62

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING —				
Continued.				
Tape measures	1 doz	\$ 40	.....	.....
Toilet set.....	1	2 70	.....	.....
Tags.....			7,000	\$3 00
Tin cups.....			26	1 27
Tension washers.....				18
Vegetable dishes.....	6	3 56	12	1 50
Wash boards.....	2 doz	5 25	2 doz	4 50
Wall paper.....				1 30
Wooden bowls.....			6	1 70
		\$1,607 74		\$1,234 48
		=====		=====
LAUNDRY.				
Bluing.....	1 gross	\$3 00	1 gross	\$5 75
Freight and express.....		7 08	.....	85
Repairs, sundry.....				5 64
Soda, sal.....	336 lbs	5 49	265 lbs	3 58
Soda, caustic.....	1,301 lbs	56 26	780 lbs	29 12
Starch.....	328 lbs	15 11	88 lbs	5 92
Soap.....	30 boxes	97 18	.....	.....
Wringers.....			1	11 00
Washing machines.....	1	124 08	.....	.....
		\$308 20		\$61 86
		=====		=====
LIBRARY.				
Books, sundries	6	\$6 00	147	\$107 60
Catalogues.....				10 00
Freight and express.....				33
Paper.....	190½ lbs	20 09	217 lbs	23 44
		\$26 09		\$141 37
		=====		=====
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Axes.....	6	\$3 63	.....	.....
Axe handles	1 doz	1 84	.....	.....
Brushes.....	1	1 00	26	\$7 66
Chisels.....			2	50
Circular saw.....	1	6 02	.....	.....
Cleavers			1	1 95
Drills	2	5 13	1 doz	75
Files	1½ doz	3 00	4½ doz	6 64
Glass cutters.....	7 doz	47	½ doz	35
Hammers	½ doz	2 92	.....	.....
Monkey wrenches.....	1	38	.....	.....
Nippers	2	50	.....	.....

Industrial School for Boys.

		1885.		1886.
MACHINERY AND TOOLS				
Continued.				
Pliers.....	1 pair	1 40		
Paint pails.....	6	1 02		
Planes.....	2	1 52		
Plane irons.....	2	45		
Ruler.....	1	29		
Regumming saw.....	1	3 75		
Saws.....			2	1 76
Sash tools.....			½ doz	70
Vice.....			1	3 57
Wrench.....			1	3 20
Wall stippler.....			1	1 75
		\$33 32		\$28 83
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Advertising.....		1 50		
Boys' fare.....		26 00		68 70
Coffins.....			2	20 00
Dials.....	1,000	3 50		
Drayage.....		1 00		
Diagram of gas, water and sewer pipes.....				40 00
Digging grave.....			1	4 00
Entry tickets to fair.....				2 00
Newspapers.....		56 90		50 95
Notary fees.....				50
Photographs.....		15 64		
Returning boys.....		15 00		
Surveying.....				5 00
St. Nicholas.....			5	12 50
Toilet paper.....			50 pa	4 75
		\$119 54		\$208 40
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.				
Appleton's readers.....	48	23 52	48	11 23
Arithmetics.....	8 doz	46 50	5 doz	23 28
Blotters.....	11 gross	9 25	6 gross	3 90
Copy books.....	70 doz	74 10	106 doz	121 35
Crayons.....			20 gross	2 20
Dictionaries.....	7	9 90		
Erasers.....			4 doz	5 00
Freight and express.....		2 42		1 95
Geographies.....	122	63 20	90	69 66
Ink.....	10 gals	10 00	14 gals	14 00
Lead pencils.....	2 gross	5 00		
Paper, manilla.....			200 lbs	11 00
Paper, note.....	25 reams	23 50	80 reams	23 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.				
Paper, sundries.....	10 reams	\$23 74	12 reams	\$24 79
Pens.....	20 gross	12 25	16 gross	8 38
Pen holders.....	2 gross	80	2 gross	80
Physiology.....			5 doz	15 00
Readers.....	3 doz	13 61		
Slates.....	18 doz	11 78	24 doz	12 05
Slate pencils.....	3,000	4 50	2,000	4 00
Spellers.....	22 doz	17 94		
Telegraphy.....				22 50
Writing, spellers.....	20 doz	22 80		
		\$374 81		\$374 09
OFFICER'S EXPENSES.				
PRINTING, POSTAGE STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.		\$26 75		\$35 05
Blank books.....	2	\$18 65	4	\$3 17
Blotting pads.....			5 gross	1 89
Board clips.....	2	1 00		
Brass fasteners.....	200	65		
Copy leads.....			1 doz	1 50
Envelopes.....	1,800	4 48		
Freight and express.....		63		45
Grade book.....	1	14 75		
Ink.....	6 qts	4 00		
Indexes.....	7	2 40		
Indelible leads.....	1 doz	1 50		
Lead pencils.....			2 doz	70
Letter books.....			1 doz	1 80
Letter heads.....			5 reams	27 50
Letter scale.....	1	2 40		
Memorandum books.....	1 doz	1 30		
Mail bags.....	1	4 05		
Mucilage.....	2 qts	95	2 qts	1 50
Paper, sundries.....		9 16		
Pens.....	6 gross	3 12	4 gross	2 65
Penholders.....	10	1 02	32	1 65
Pass books.....	6 doz	3 90		
Printing orders.....	5,000	17 00		
Printing sundry blanks.....		34 00		31 50
Postal cards.....	1,000	10 00		
Envelopes, 2c.....	9,000	196 60	12,500	274 60
Post office box rent.....		12 00		15 00
Rubber bands.....	4 gross	1 26	1 box	1 00
Ruling pen.....	1	65		
Rulers.....	6	75		
Reference files.....	4	60		
Rubber erasers.....	1 lb	1 10		

Industrial School for Boys.

	1885.	1886.
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH — Con.		
Rubber stamps.....		2 \$1 56
State directory.....		1 5 0
Telegraph	\$28 65	22 44
Telephone.....	64 46	84 65
Tablets	393 11 00	800 16 65
Tags.....	2,000 1 50	
	<u>\$453 53</u>	<u>\$195 21</u>
REPAIRS AND RENEW- ALS.		
Burrs and hangers.....	2 \$ 80	
Burrs.....	4 lb. 3 20	2 sets \$1 60
Butts.....	4 doz 2 04	
Belting	61 feet 12 46	120 feet 9 61
Brass rail.....	22 feet 1 10	
Bolts.....	54.0 2 04	200 47
Brass chain.....	12 yds 1 00	
Borax		355 lbs 31 06
Ctge, boxing, etc.....	3 50	6 85
Cement.....	6 bbls 14 50	10 bbls 16 70
Castings.....		82 14 47 98
Coach black.....	12 lbs 1 86	
Cylinder for lawn mower.....	1 3 50	
Copper lightning rod..	106 feet 26 50	
Castors.....		6 set 6 30
Drop black		15 lbs 3 50
Eme'y cloth.....	1 qr 30	3 qrs 2 30
Freight and express.....		24 71 14 15
Fire brick.....	500 22 50	200 8 00
Fire clay.....	2 b. ls 8 00	2 bbls 6 75
Glaziers points.....		2 lbs 90
Glass	11 boxes 26 20	10 boxes 23 29
Glass.....		10 lights 1 80
Grates.....	5 42 57	
Glue.....	80 lbs 17 50	20 lbs 5 00
Galvanized iron.....		183 lbs 18 31
Gas pipe.....	276 2-3 feet 24 48	984 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet 43 67
Grates and pots.....	515 lbs 25 75	
Gas fittings.....		11 14 5 23
Grate bars.....		1,088 lbs 41 30
Hinges.....	29 lbs 87	
Hangers	2 pr 1 20	6 prs 1 50
Hitching posts.....	2 1 20	
Hooks.....		34 3 04
Indian red.....		10 lbs 1 40
Iron.....	1,746 lbs 69 40	110 lbs 2 64
Iron rail.....		80 feet 4 00
Japan	5 gals 3 50	5 gals 4 15
Lumber.....	24,787 feet 360 21	20,209 feet 327 63
Lime.....	16 bush 3 10	13 bush 3 25

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEW'LS —continued.				
Lime	4 bbls	3 00		
Labor.....	15½ days	52 37		184 28
Lacing	600 ft	5 38	600 ft	6 76
Lead pipe.....	15 lbs	1 20		
Mortar	2 bbls	1 00		5 45
Nails	14 kegs	35 65	21 kegs	62 30
Ordinary su dry rep'rs		84 92		41 73
Oil, linseed	148 7½ gals	73 31	100 8½ gals	41 62
Oil, finish.....	3 gals	4 05		
Ochre			10 lbs	90
Paint	110 lbs	14 50	97 lbs	11 21
Putty.....	54 lbs	1 39	159½ lbs	4 68
Plastering	13½ days	39 38		
Pendents	1 doz	5 82		
Pipe	50½ ft	1 81		
Paris White.....	504 lbs	6 30	350 lbs	4 20
Points, lightning rods.	2	5 00		
Red lead.....			50 lbs	3 25
Rivets	10 lbs	2 23		
Grate bars.....	16	6 00	12	6 00
Registers			2	3 12
Regis t r frames			1	80
Rivets and burrs.....			5 lbs	1 10
S eam fittings		20 82		31 80
Staples	3 doz	63	4 gross	64
Screws	14 gross	2 03	31 gross	5 37
Solder	5 lbs	70	21½ lbs	3 34
Shingles	2, 000	3 50		
Stone flagging		41 47		27 35
Sheet iron	165 lbs	4 45	157 lbs	4 24
Sand paper	9 quires	1 35	10 quires	1 80
Slating			2½ gals	9 10
Sewer pipe		3 98		
Screw hooks	1 gross	57		
Stucco.....	2 bbls	4 50		
Screenings.....	1 car	4 00		
Screw eyes			2 gross	83
Turpentine	53 gals	16 96	52 gals	18 98
Tacks.....	½ doz	33		
Title				1 82
Ult. Blue			10 lbs	1 40
Umber	10 lbs	40		
Use of tools		2 50		
Venetian red			336 lbs	5 19
Varnish	10 ½ pts	13 70	11½ gals	15 22
Valves.....	21	15 01		
Whiting	647 lbs	6 16		
White lead	1, 000 lbs	57 55	1, 600 lbs	109 27
Wire			2 lbs	30
Zinc	81 lbs	4 66	147 lbs	9 03
		\$1, 345 85		\$1, 265 46

Industrial School for Boys.

	1885.	1886.
SUBSISTENCE.		
Apples.....	71 bu	\$38 52
Apples.....	39 bbls	83 40
Apples, dried	893 lbs	44 25
Allspice	5 lbs	75
Beef.....	1,952 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	130 73
Beef cattle	42,502 lbs }	1,729 93
Butter.....	8,967 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	1,728 88
Baking powder	224 lbs	45 68
Beans.....	365 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu	447 88
Butchering .....	.....	163 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs
Berries.....	10 cases	14 35
Berries.....	1 basket	1 00
Cartage, boxing, etc..	.....	8 43
Coffee.....	3,047 lbs	465 34
Canned vegetables.....	14 doz	14 80
Corn starch.....	120 lbs	8 80
Chickens	117 lbs	9 86
Cheese.....	553 lbs	60 82
Corn meal	3,063 lbs	45 94
Crackers.....	409 lbs	21 41
Cinnamon	18 lbs	1 62
Cloves	5 lbs	80
Citron	7 lbs	2 55
Currants, dried	813 lbs	40 74
Cream tarter.....	10 lbs	2 50
Cocoanut .....	.....	20 lbs
Chocolate.....	12 lbs	2 64
Cranberries	1 bbl	14 00
Cranberries	1 bu	5 00
Cauliflower	6 heads	1 20
Celery .....	.....	.....
Cider .....	.....	46 gals
Eggs	2,296 $\frac{5}{8}$ doz	309 42
Extract lemon	1 qt	2 00
Extract vanilla	1 qt	3 00
Freight and express .....	.....	108 54
Flour	562 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls	2,152 10
Flour, graham.....	500 lbs	7 50
Flour, buckwheat .....	.....	.....
Flour, buckwheat .....	.....	260 lbs
Figs.....	5 lbs	1 00
Fish, fresh.....	3,020 lbs	155 75
Fish, cod	180 lbs	10 40
Ginger	55 lbs	9 75
Grapes	3 baskets	1 95
Gelatine .....	.....	17 baskets
Hops	45 lbs	18 00
Hickory nuts	15 bu	15 00
Honey	288 lbs	32 16

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
SUBSISTENCE — Contin- ued.				
Halford sauce.....	2 doz	\$4 50	1 doz	\$3 25
Ice	153 loads	36 75	100 loads	31 50
Lemons .....	.....	.....	2 boxes	16 00
Lemons.....	16 doz	5 30	21 doz	7 95
Lard	40 lbs	4 00	270 lbs	20 25
Mustard	30 lbs	6 00	55 lbs	11 00
Mustard .....	.....	.....	3 doz	2 45
Malt	349 lbs	13 96	276 lbs	11 04
Macaroni .....	.....	.....	25 lbs	2 38
Molasses	188 gal	75 74	152 gal	64 90
Melons .....	.....	.....	57	6 16
Meats	5,279½ lbs	347 86	3,381½ lbs	179 48
Mutton .....	.....	.....	95½ lbs	7 47
Nutmegs.....	5 lbs	3 25	.....	.....
Nuts .....	.....	.....	4 bu	4 00
Oat meal	1 bbl	5 50	4 bbl	21 00
Oranges .....	.....	.....	1 doz	50
Oysters	23 gal	27 90	39 gal	43 50
Potatoes, sweet .....	.....	.....	½ bu	90
Potatoes	618½ bu	204 88	158½ bu	81 73
Potatoes, sweet	1 bbl	2 50	.....	.....
Pepper	206 lbs	43 35	203 lbs	44 36
Pepper, cayenne	5 lbs	1 35	.....	.....
Peaches, fresh.....	.....	.....	10 baskets	5 50
Prunes	1,622 lbs	79 55	1,590 lbs	68 68
Pickles	4 bbls	16 50	4½ bbls	24 75
Poultry.....	387½ lbs	40 75	262½ lbs	25 94
Plums	1½ bu	94	.....	.....
Pepper sauce.....	.....	.....	1 doz	85
Raisins	254 lbs	24 89	404½ lbs	40 97
Raisins	2 boxes	4 70	2 boxes	6 65
Rice	1,471 lbs	56 48	1,698 lbs	57 60
Sugar.....	13,977 lbs	843 63	15,790 lbs	1,002 99
Syrup	399 gal	121 75	208½ gal	68 15
Syrup, maple	7 gal	8 90	4 gal	5 00
Soda	212 lbs	10 45	100 lbs	4 88
Salt	40 bbls	48 75	36 bbls	39 30
Sago.....	50 lbs	2 62	.....	.....
Salad dressing	1½ doz	6 75	2 doz	9 00
Sauces.....	1 doz	3 40	1 doz	4 85
Salmon, canned.....	2 doz	4 50	.....	.....
Sheep, mutton.....	3,330 lbs	108 22	.....	.....
Saleratus	60 lbs	3 30	.....	.....
Sauer kraut.....	2 bbls	6 90	1 bbl	4 50
Salt peter.....	.....	.....	10 lbs	1 10
Strawberries .....	.....	.....	4 cases	8 32
Tea	212 lbs	76 34	142 lbs	48 26
Tapioca	50 lbs	2 88	50 lbs	2 65
Turkeys	280 lbs	22 46	610 lbs	47 46
Vinegar.....	391 gal	55 86	671 gal	70 96

Industrial School for Boys.

	1885.		1886.	
SUBSISTENCE — Con.				
Veal.....	103 lbs	\$9 27		
Yeast cakes.....	1 doz	18	3 7-12 doz	\$0 82
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$10,136 14		\$10,218 71
		<hr/>		<hr/>
WAGES AND SALARIES.....		\$14,245 95		\$14,893 90
		<hr/>		<hr/>
BOOT AND SHOE FAC- TORY		\$29,228 35		\$31,994 34
		<hr/>		<hr/>
SOCK FACTORY		\$1,172 13		\$2,196 64
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Salary.
W. H. Sleep.....	Superintendent and steward.....	Per year. \$1,600 00
M. Madson.....	Assistant steward	1,200 00
B. S. Park.....	Principal teacher.....	1,000 00
Annie Gilligan	Teacher	Per month. \$25 00
Emma Wakefield.....	Teacher	25 00
Eph. Dixon.....	Teacher and Supt. family 1.....	40 00
C. M. Gilmore.....	Teacher and Supt. family 4.....	30 00
E. F. Dalton.....	Teacher and Supt. family 7.....	30 00
C. A. Vanderpool.....	Teacher and Supt. family 8.....	30 00
Wm. Morgan.....	General work and Supt. family 2.....	30 00
Henry Jones	Gardner and Supt. family 5.....	35 00
F. N. James.....	Storekeeper and Supt. family 6.....	40 00
Geo. E. Mann.....	Supt. sock factory, Supt. family 9.....	40 00
Edward King	Keeper B. & S. fact'y, Supt. fam. 10.....	35 00
Joseph Ham.....	Baker.....	50 00
Thomas D. Lawrie.....	Engineer.....	40 00
C. A. Tubbs	Carpenter.....	35 00
D. G. Woodward.....	Tailor.....	30 00
N. M. Dillingham.....	Painter	30 00
A. H. Delamater.....	Day watchman.....	30 00
Edward Maher.....	Night watchman.....	35 00
J. E. Sutton.....	General work	25 00
Charles Richards.....	Care of barn and stock.....	25 00
Robert Davis.....	Teamster.....	20 00
Geo. I. Richards.....	Teamster.....	20 00
Mrs. O. M. Chase	Laundress.....	20 00
Mrs. Eph. Dixon.....	Matron family No. 1.....	14 00
Mrs. A. C. Smith.....	Matron family No. 2.....	14 00
Miss M. Bornheimer.....	Matron family No. 4.....	14 00
Mrs. Henry Jones.....	Matron family No. 5.....	14 00
Mrs. F. N. James.....	Matron family No. 6.....	14 00
Miss Kittie Winkler	Matron family No. 7.....	14 00
Miss E. J. Kimerly	Matron family No. 8.....	14 00
Mrs. M. A. Mann.....	Matron family No. 9.....	14 00
Mrs. Mary King.....	Matron family No. 10.....	14 00
Miss A. Jolliffe.....	Cook.....	20 00
Miss C. J. Fletcher	Assistant cook	17 50
Miss M. J. McWhorter.....	House work.....	14 00
Miss Martha Short.....	Care of school rooms.....	12 00
A. C. Goyette	Foreman boot and shoe factory.....	Per week. \$20 00
M. Pearsall.....	Cutter boot and shoe factory	16 00
N. Englert	Bottomer boot and shoe factory.....	18 00
Joseph Allen.....	Finisher boot and shoe factory.....	18 00

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. CARTER	- - - - -	WARDEN AND STEWARD.
E. D. HENRY	- - - - -	DEPUTY WARDEN.
JACOB FUSS	- - - - -	CLERK.
REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN	- - - - -	CHAPLAIN.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH	- - - - -	CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.
W. M. LARRABEE, M. D.	- - - - -	PHYSICIAN.
MISS PHEBE GRIDER	- - - - -	MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE	- - - - -	TREASURER.

State Prison.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN:

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith, I respectfully transmit, for your information, my report of the transactions of the State Prison, for the two years ending respectively September 30, 1885, and September 30, 1886, as required by Section 4900, of the Revised Statutes; together with the tables of statistics, the inventory and the reports of the physician and chaplains.

PRISON POPULATION.

The increase of the average population has been about 7 per cent. per annum. If there should be the same rate of increase for the next two years, the limit of the capacity of this prison will have been reached at the date of the next prison report.

ANOTHER PRISON.

In this connection, and for reasons stated in my previous report, I desire again to urge the importance of taking early measures to establish a reformatory prison for the special treatment of the younger class of first offenders, and such others as may be properly committed thereto. The need is obvious to all who have given the subject consideration; and it would seem that no better or more favorable opportunity can be anticipated than the immediate future, while material is cheap, while labor is seeking employment, and when a considerable number of the prison laborers can be transferred from manufacturing at the prison to the labor of construction, with beneficial results.

State Prison.

LOST TIME.

The statement in the tables shows 19 per cent. "lost time." This should be understood to include Sundays, as appears in the tables; leaving only 5 per cent. of actual exemption from labor by reason of sickness, punishment, solitary as per sentence, old age, insanity and all other causes.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past two years, and principally in the past year, more has been done to repair, preserve and improve the condition of the prison property than during many years before.

The new hospital affords every convenience necessary for the proper care and treatment of all the sick and disabled that will ever be likely to need treatment therein, and is a credit to the institution.

The root cellar and store house, a most needed improvement, are, in construction and appearance, in keeping with all the substantial structures of the prison buildings. The ice house and cooling rooms, now nearly completed, will fill a want long felt, in preserving meats, milk and butter during the warm season.

REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTION

of the walls and roofs of all the buildings had become imperatively necessary. Under your direction we have, during the past year, made extensive and thorough repairs, hiring outside help for skilled labor, a practice not heretofore extensively indulged in, in order to push the work along vigorously. Every building has been pointed with cement and penciled, also the front wall, inside and out. All roofs have been repaired or renewed entirely, and the roofs of all towers, guard houses and octagons have been made entirely new.

Warden's Report.

THE PRISON FARM.

An appropriation by the legislature of 1884 of \$4,500, for the purchase of a farm for the use of the prison, was expended in the purchase of 110 acres of land about one mile from the prison, that being the nearest available land obtainable. I am confident the results from the cultivation and use of the farm will justify the investment. The private way to the farm, purchased therewith, and within the limits of the appropriation, affords a road at a distance from any highway, so that the passing to and from the farm, of such convicts as are employed there, does not seem conspicuous or offensive to the public traveler. There is always a surplus of men unsuited to skilled labor in the shops, but trustworthy, who may be employed in the cultivation of the farm; and when the land shall have been raised to a good state of productiveness, by proper tillage, it will without doubt pay a fair return.

Nearly two miles of wire fence have been built, several acres of grubbing and clearing have been done, and a well has been dug and supplied with a pump. There have been one hundred and sixty rods of ditch dug and opened up, and nearly two hundred dollars expended on the private roadway.

Altogether, the value of the farm, by fertilizing, good tillage and improvements, has been enhanced at least one thousand dollars.

It affords pasturage for our cows, all the corn we need for the hogs, oats for horses, all the hay we need for stock, marsh hay for beds, and, in favorable seasons, potatoes enough will be raised to supply the prison.

PRISON LABOR.

On the 31st day of December, 1887, the contract with M. D. Wells & Co., under which all the able-bodied of this institution, except such as are required for prison duties,

State Prison.

are now employed, will expire. This will close a term of ten years in which the labor of the prisoners has been hired out at 45 and 50 cents per day.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

I regard it not out of place here to call attention to the financial history of the past nine years of hired labor, as compared with the nine years immediately preceding, during which the manufacturing business was carried on on state account.

On October 1, 1869, there were assets on hand, in round numbers	\$35,400 00
Appropriations in nine years.....	430,100 00
Total.....	\$165,500 00
Expended for building and extraordinary repairs, \$17,600	
Assets reported Sept. 30, 1863.....	83.900
	131,500 00
Total cost in nine years.....	\$314,000 00
Annual cost in excess of earnings.....	37,000 00
Per capita per annum.....	153 00
But the actual cost of maintenance was, per capita.....	148 00
Thus showing a loss in the experiment of manufacturing on state account, in nine years, of over.....	21,000 00
Add to this depreciation of stock and machinery and bad debts	9,000 00
And we have the sum of	\$30,000 00

which would have been saved to the state if no labor whatever had been attempted, to say nothing of extra cost of shops and supervision not herein specified.

It is pertinent here to note that this experience has not been confined to Wisconsin state prison alone, but it has been the experience of nearly every prison in the United States while manufacturing on state account. The history of every one shows that the average appropriations from taxation equal the cost of maintaining the prisoners in idleness. From its history, the state-account system may very appropriately be called the "non-productive labor system."

Warden's Report.

THE PRODUCTIVE LABOR-SYSTEM.

The results in the past nine years under the productive labor-system, have been as follows:

Realized from assets on hand, round numbers.....	\$76,000
Appropriations expended in nine years.....	67,600
 Total.....	\$143,600
Expended in building and permanent improvements.....	8,700
 Total expense to the state in nine years	\$134,900
Expense per annum. about	14,900
Expense per annum per capita.....	39

The actual expense of maintenance, during that period, has been about \$139 per annum per capita, showing a realized product of \$100 per capita for every inmate in the prison during that time, which has been expended in relief of the burden of their maintenance. The total sum of the earnings of the prison, in nine years, is \$320,000. If to this be added the \$30,000, sunk in the experiment of manufacturing on state-account, there will be the sum of \$350,000, which represents the difference in the financial results of the two systems, at this prison, with one year of the contract yet to run. It also represents the sum saved to the tax-payers of the state and disbursed to the producers for the product of their labor.

I do not here assert the wisdom or folly of either system of labor in operation in the two periods contrasted, but am simply calling attention to the financial history of the two periods, as it appears in the records of the prison, in order to present this phase of the question for the consideration of the State Board of Supervision, and of the legislature, which may be called to provide for the maintenance of the prison in the early future.

PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE.

The coming session of the legislature will be the last before the State Board of Supervision will be met with the

State Prison.

problem of prison-labor, and it is no more than ordinary wisdom to be prepared for the event.

If it be found inexpedient, or being expedient, if it be found not practicable to contract the labor by the day, it will be well to have provided means for the adoption of some other plan.

Some form of labor is a necessity. Opinions honestly differ in respect to what kind of labor, all interests considered, is preferable, but nobody has yet, in good faith, suggested that able-bodied men be locked in solitary idleness, to be supported by taxation. Something akin to this, perhaps as an entering wedge, is the proposition to reduce the hours of labor, in order to limit production; but, until it appears that convicts are overworked or that their welfare in other respects is neglected, no change should be made in the hours of labor. As a reformatory influence, as well as the preservation of the health of body and mind, work is indispensable. To secure these ends and to aid the state in providing for their maintenance, convicts should be permitted, aye required, if need be, to perform hard and remunerative labor. The state is not more interested in this subject than the convicts themselves. There should be labor, and *productive labor*, for the chief means of reformation. The question as to whether the \$50,000 of annual product of the labor goes into the state treasury, to the relief of taxation, or be given away to the poor, to the families of the convicts, or be devoted to other charitable purposes, is of comparatively small importance.

In several of the southern states the prisoners are "farmed" or leased out to railroad contractors or mining firms, to whom the whole care and maintenance are entrusted. By this plan the state receives a considerable revenue, but at the expense of competition with day laborers, who would otherwise find employment in these avocations, and at the sacrifice of every religious and educational ad-

Warden's Report.

vantage and of all reformatory influences. No one seriously proposes that system for Wisconsin.

There is a system of prison labor, known as the "Piece Price Plan," now in operation and on trial in several prisons. This is labor by the piece instead of by the day. The state may own the machinery, or may depend on finding parties willing to put in machinery, and then to employ the labor at piece-work, on such terms as can be agreed upon. One merit claimed for this is that the men are under the entire control of the prison officers and instructors, without the intervention of any others who may be influenced to overlook the welfare of the men, in the desire to obtain the greatest possible product of the labor. It is stated by those who have had some experience, that an equal or greater amount of work can be turned out, with as good results to the state financially, as by any other plan, and that the men work more cheerfully. Having had no experience with this system, I do not assume to advise; more especially, as I have not observed the evils at this prison which that system is said to correct where they do exist. The adoption of this method of employment for the prisoners depends, as does any in which outside parties are to be contracted with, on finding those who are willing to employ the labor on those terms.

If no other practicable plan is found, then the prison authorities must employ the convicts on state account; and to meet that contingency, the legislature should be asked to provide means to carry on the labor in that manner.

The amount necessary depends on the nature of the business adopted; but from the best information at hand, I estimate that \$1,000 per man, to-wit., \$350,000 will be needed as original capital for any successful manufacturing enterprise. To this should be added a sum sufficient to maintain the prison for the year 1888.

For ordinary current expense, and for some needed im-

State Prison.

provements, I submit the following estimate for two years, on a basis of five hundred inmates:

Armory.....	\$100
Barn, Farm and Garden.....	1,200
Clothing.....	7,000
Convicts discharged.....	8,900
Drugs.....	1,000
Engine and boilers.....	5,000
Fuel.....	15,000
Gas and other lights.....	2,000
House and cell furnishing.....	2,000
Laundry.....	700
Means of instruction.....	300
Miscellaneous.....	500
Printing, postage and dispatches.....	700
Repairs and renewals.....	3,000
Subsistence.....	50,000
Tobacco.....	600
Wages and salaries.....	39,000
Total	\$132,000

RESOURCES.

Convict labor in 1887.....	\$54,000
Barn, Farm and Garden, 1887.....	1,500
Miscellaneous, 1887.....	500
Barn, Farm and Garden, 1888.....	1,500
Miscellaneous, 1888.....	500
To be appropriated.....	\$58,000
To be appropriated.....	\$74,000

I make no estimate for convict labor for 1888, having no basis from which to do so.

HEALTH REPORT.

Attention is called to the report of Dr. Larrabee, the prison physician, upon the subject of health and the sanitary condition of the prison; the tables and statistics justify the claim that in these respects the prison is in good condition.

REFORMATORY MEASURES.

In respect to measures in operation and results obtained in this direction, I confidently invite comparison of the Wisconsin State Prison with any in the United States.

Attention is respectfully directed to the reports of the chaplains and to the statistics of the school on this subject.

Warden's Report.

While we do not advertise our prison as an educational institution, where greater advantages are offered for men committed for violation of law than are ordinarily attainable by those who have not been overtaken in wrong-doing, we nevertheless do claim that the results so far as it is possible to discover them, are as favorable in a reformatory sense as can be found in the records of any penal institution in this or any other country.

The number of second convictions for the past ten years, has been less than 10 per cent. of the discharges, being less than the least to be found in any prison in the United States

The ratio of prison population of this state is annually growing less, being now one to twenty-two hundred, including the inmates of the House of Correction at Milwaukee, which is less than that of any other state, and less than half the average of all the states. These are figures of public record, and ought to have weight in justification of the claim that the Wisconsin State Prison, in this respect, as well as in respect to discipline and health, to religious and educational influences and facilities, to reformations and to financial results, while in some respects not all that might be desired, yet upon the whole, will compare favorably with any.

In the accomplishment of these results, the warden and officers of the prison claim only the merit of having faithfully endeavored to execute in all things, the designs and instructions of the State Board of Supervision, to whom, for judicious and timely advice, we are all under many obligations. I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CARTER,

Warden.

State Prison.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

To the State Board of Supervision:

I am glad to be able to report progress in my work. My department was never before so well equipped or thoroughly organized. Several new departures from the old routine work have resulted most encouragingly. The out-look is full of promise, and it seems as though the field is white to the harvest. A belief that religion is above all other reformatory agencies, in its power over the human heart, has been an ever-present inspiration in preaching the gospel of Christ.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

Our regular service has been held each Sabbath morning, lasting about an hour and a quarter. During the seven years that I have been chaplain, no prisoner has ever been forced to attend religious services, but having been very careful never to say anything that could wound the religious belief of any man, Catholics and Jews have seemed as much interested in the general service as the Protestants. The attendance on the morning chapel service has become so great that more room is much needed and, indeed, is soon to be provided.

I have not spent my time in writing ornate essays and reading them on Sunday, but have talked religion and common sense, I trust, in such a plain, straightforward way that anyone could understand my meaning.

I have always preached the best sermon I was capable of preaching under the circumstances, and consequently feel that in this respect I have done my whole duty. An excellent choir, made up entirely of prisoners, has contributed greatly to the interest of the chapel service, and the leader,

Chaplain's Report.

Robert West, himself a convict, is deserving of no small degree of credit for the high character of the music rendered. After the voluntary the prisoners in concert repeat the apostles' creed and the Lord's prayer, which, at least, has a tendency to make all feel that they have some part in the services.

For two years the Womens' Christian Temperance Union having charge of the Wisconsin Flower Mission, has held an annual service in the chapel. On these occasions our chapel has been beautifully decorated, addresses and singing provided, and each prisoner given a bouquet of fair and fragrant flowers, each containing "something sweet, something white, something bright;" also a picture card with a verse or motto. The success of these "flower services" is largely due to the zeal and energy of Mrs. A. C. Hillyer, of this city.

Occasional readings, lectures and concerts have taken the place of the usual chapel service without lessening the efficiency of this department.

PRAYER MEETING.

Immediately at the close of the morning preaching service a social meeting, lasting an hour and a half, is held in the chapel. The first half hour is devoted to a study of scripture; the second, to prayer and song; the third, to religious conference and experience.

This meeting is a new undertaking, but from the first has grown steadily in interest and power, until, if we may judge the future by the past, it is destined to become a mighty agency for good. In our meeting last Sabbath eighty-nine were present and out of that number forty-nine either said they were, or they desired to become, Christians. Thus it may be seen that, in the short time this meeting has had an existence, a goodly number have been reclaimed and others led to seek their soul's salvation. It would not be strange if a few hypocrites were to be found in this little company of

State Prison.

believers, but I would be loath to conclude that one in twelve of the entire number is at heart a Judas. Doubtless a defective moral and intellectual training and the pernicious influence of persistent wrongdoing may have left these men, as a class, especially weak and infirm of purpose, but in sincerity and devotion I think they will compare favorably with the same number of men in our churches, of not greater culture and refinement. It is well for us to remember that He who came to seek and to save the lost extended the gracious invitation of His gospel to the prisoner, as much as to the one who was never in bondage to any man.

PERSONAL WORK.

On Sunday afternoon I visit every prisoner at his cell thus giving all an opportunity to make any want known to me personally. It is at this time that I give permission for extra letters, when such are required, also permission to attend school and the social meetings. I also see that some one is provided to write letters for such as are unable to write their own. All correspondence passes through my hands. I have long felt the difficulty of successfully talking religion, or any other private matter, through iron bars, and I am glad that such a difficulty has been obviated by the generous provision of a private office for the chaplain. Now if any man has whereof he wants to say to me, I call him to my office and meet him as one meets his friend.

A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

A second new departure in the duty of the chaplain is to prepare a brief history of each prisoner. As soon as a man is received I call him to my office and seek to find out: 1st. All I can relating to his parents; their physical condition, habits, religion, education, social position, occupation, pecuniary circumstances and domestic relations. 2d. Relating to himself: Character of home, duration of home life, education, business, associates, habits, religion. 3d.

Chaplain's Report.

Condition as observed, guilty or not, mitigating circumstances, physical condition, mental capacity, moral susceptibility, miscellaneous facts.

Such an interview is not only of value in giving me some insight into the past and present condition of the prisoner, but it constitutes a brief and permanent history that may become of no small value. Not enough has been done in this work up to the present time to enable me to give any summary of facts.

PRISON SCHOOL.

More is being attempted in an educational way than ever before. In addition to school on Sunday, we now have an evening school two nights in the week. Our organization is in every way satisfactory, and excellent work is being done. The school is divided into primary, intermediate and higher grades. A, B and C classes are made up from intermediate and higher grades. These classes are so arranged that they alternate in recitation. A half hour is given to each recitation and the same length of time to a general exercise or lecture for the benefit of the whole school. Oral and written examinations each month determine the real progress of the pupil. In the primary division are German and Swedish classes learning our language. Of necessity the examinations in this grade are oral, but the utmost care is taken to ascertain the advancement of the pupil. The average length of time that a pupil remains in this grade is about one year.

The progress of some men commencing in this grade has been wonderful. I call to mind the case of a man, over forty years of age, who passed rapidly from the primary grade, in which he learned his letters, through intermediate to higher in which he remained till his discharge from prison the best scholar. This man was in the school about two years. I call to mind, also, the case of a man who could only just write his name when he came into the school, and

State Prison.

is now getting his living as a card writer. He was in the school about two years. I could give many instances of this kind if I had space. I wish, however, to call attention to the fact that the sessions of the school are simply for recitation, the study being done in the cell. Each pupil being required to observe "study hours." This fact, more than anything else, explains the progress of the pupil.

The whole number enrolled for the two years last past, was two hundred and seventy-nine, the number remaining in the school, fifty-seven; the average standing of the whole school, seventy.

Attendance is a privilege, and has been restricted to young men and such as have short terms. We expect soon to greatly increase the number of scholars.

PRISON LIBRARY.

Though we have only about 1,230 volumes, we have kept the old books so well repaired that the library, as a whole, is in good condition. A small addition to the present number of books will be made in the immediate future. The books are changed for the prisoners every week, and, as a general thing, are highly appreciated.

In concluding the report of my work, I wish to add that I have neither recommendation nor complaint to make.

Respectfully submitted,

VICTOR KUTCHIN,

Chaplain.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Supervision:

In my connection with the prison, as Catholic chaplain, every facility has been given me in the discharge of my duty. Confessions are heard, and the holy sacrament of the mass offered up the last Sunday of the month, from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock A. M. Several of the prisoners are monthly

Chaplain's Report.

communicants. A sermon on the gospel of the Sunday is invariably given after mass. Liberty of conscience for all has been fully carried out in this institution, to the entire satisfaction of all. The Catholic prisoners are furnished with books of instruction, prayer-books, catechisms and rosaries, which is of inestimable benefit, honorable to religion and the state.

In my observations and conversations with the prisoners, I hear of no complaint. I am sure prison discipline has been administered with kindness and charity. I am under many obligations to Hon. Geo. W. Carter, warden, and to the officers, for unceasing kindness.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my grateful consideration.

JOSEPH SMITH,
Catholic Chaplain.

OCTOBER, 1886.

State Prison.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Supervision:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you the medical report for this prison for the two years ending September 30th, 1886.

The health of the prisoners has been exceedingly good during the years above mentioned. The diseases were mostly of a mild character, and they have yielded readily to treatment. Neither contagious nor epidemic diseases have prevailed. The sanitary condition of the prison and hospital are excellent. Since making my last report we have been provided with a new hospital, no pains having been spared to make it as convenient and comfortable as possible. The manner of treating the patients is this: When slightly indisposed and unable to do a day's work, they are transferred to "sick-cells," which are large cells provided with good beds. The diet allowed varies with the requirements of each case. When a case demands constant attendance it is taken at once to the hospital and cared for accordingly.

During the past two years there have been four insane prisoners transferred to the hospitals for the insane by order of the governor, upon my recommendation and the application of the warden. The following is a list of their names:

Owen Lloyd, April 30th, 1885, State Hospital.

George Baumgartner, April 12th, 1886, State Hospital.

John Major, April 12th, 1886, State Hospital.

Nicholas Strotz, October 25th, 1884, Northern Hospital.

Physician's Report.

The following is a list of the deaths that have occurred during the past two years, to-wit:

- George Leveque, general debility, Jan. 3d, 1885.
George P. Conway, inflammation of bowels, Jan. 9th, 1885.
Fred Ohms, consumption, Jan. 27, 1885.
E. H. Reed, general debility, March 5th. 1885.
J. L. Parsons, consumption, March 7, 1885.
Frank Barron, chronic diarrhoea, March 17th, 1885.
Margaret Struesy, peritonitis, March 21st, 1885.
W. W. Wilson, chronic diarrhoea, March 8th, 1886.
Oscar Anderson, typhoid malaria, March 22d, 1886.

In conclusion I desire to express my sense of obligation to the warden and deputy warden, and to the Board of Supervision, for the many kindnesses shown to me while in the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully,
W. M. LARRABEE,
Prison Physician.

Waupun, Sept. 30th, 1886.

State Prison.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

Admissions and Discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of convicts confined October 1, 1884.....	401	9	410		
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1885.....	231	6	237		
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.....	226	5	231		
	858	20	878		
Discharged during the year ending September 30, 1885.....	195	2			
Died	6	1			
Transferred to hospital insane.....	2				
Discharged during the year ending September 30, 1886.....	211	4			
Died	2				
Transferred to hospital insane.....	2				
Escaped.....	3				
			421	7	428
Remaining September 30, 1886.....			437	18	450

Average during the year

ending September 30, 1886.....	456
ending September 30, 1885.....	443
ending September 30, 1884.....	398
ending September 30, 1883.....	363
ending September 30, 1882.....	336
ending September 30, 1881.....	288
ending September 30, 1880.....	304

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 2.

Whole number of days spent in prison.

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.
<i>Whole number of days during the year.</i>		
Male	158,912	162,131
Female.....	2,816	4,295
	161,728	166,426
<i>Lost time.</i>		
Sundays and holidays.....	23,885	24,245
Sick in hospital	775	1,302
Sick in cellroom.....	1,841	2,422
Solitary, as per sentence.....	244	189
Solitary, as per punishment.....	406	541
Dark cell.....	172	104
Insane and idiotic.....	3,082	2,172
Old age, in shops.....	225	308
Old age, in cellroom.....	641	511
Out on order of courts.....	13	22
	31,284	31,816
<i>Indispensable labor, but not directly productive.</i>		
Inside gate.....	311	311
Hospital steward.....	345	368
Tier tenders and barber.....	3,481	3,891
Main building.....	635	642
Tobacco room.....	811	447
Officers' kitchen.....	1,282	1,364
Prisoners' kitchen.....	2,227	2,143
Laundry.....	1,339	1,363
Barn, farm and garden.....	1,780	1,672
Yard.....	5,703	5,629
Tailor and shoeshop.....	1,770	1,250
Menders.....	2,597	2,616
Female prisoners.....	2,816	4,295
Picking beans	1,278	1,929
Binding books		95
Farm.....	418	598
	26,288	28,613

State Prison.

TABLE NO. 2.

Whole number of days in prison.—Continued.

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.
<i>Productive labor.</i>		
Contractors	101,045.....	102,960.....
Contractors, piece work	202.....	.....
Engine and boilers	1,101.....	933.....
General repairs.....	1,808.....	1,778.....
Pointing buildings .....	.....	326.....
	104,156	105,997
Total	161,728.....	166,426.....
Per cent. of lost time.....	19.35.....	19.11.....
Per cent. of indispensable labor.....	16.25.....	17.19.....
Per cent. of productive labor.....	64.40.....	63.70.....
	100.00	100.00
Per cent. of sick.....	1.62.....	2.24.....

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 3.

Consolidated statement of convict labor for the year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTH.	Number of convicts employed.	Average number employed.	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS.		DEDUCTION FOR CHOREMEN.		TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS CHARGED.			Amount received.
			Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.	
October, 1884.....	8,330	308	80,012	56	1,600	16	7,841	2	40	\$3,920 63
November, 1884	7,831	313	76,054	7	1,521	5	7,453	3	2	3,726 65
December, 1884.....	8,463	325	84,752	54	1,695	4	8,305	7	50	4,152 89
Jauuary, 1885.....	8,874	329	88,811	53	1,776	14	8,703	5	39	4,351 78
February, 1885	7,889	329	78,982	56	1,579	39	7,740	3	17	3,870 16
March, 1885.....	8,515	327	85,286	7	1,705	43	8,358	.....	24	4,179 02
April, 1885.....	8,435	324	84,338	28	1,686	46	8,265	1	42	4,182 58
May, 1885.....	8,876	322	82,226	49	1,644	32	8,058	2	17	4,029 11
June, 1885.....	8,570	338	85,808	47	1,716	11	8,409	2	36	4,204 63
July, 1885.....	8,608	331	86,260	10	1,725	12	8,453	4	58	4,226 75
August, 1885.....	8,599	331	86,103	25	1,722	4	8,438	1	21	4,219 06
September, 1885.....	8,555	333	85,648	5	1,712	58	8,393	5	7	4,196 77
Total for the year	101,045	325	1,004,286	87	20,085	44	98,420	.....	53	\$49,210 03

State Prison.

TABLE NO. 3.
Consolidated statement of convict labor for the year ending September 30, 1886.

MONTH.	Number of convicts employed.	Average number employed.	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS.		DEDUCTION FOR CHOREMEN.		TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS CHARGED.		Amount received.
			Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	Hours.	
October, 1885.....	9,069	349	90,767	50	1,815	21	8,895	2	29 \$4,447 62
November, 1885.....	8,401	323	84,122	20	1,682	27	8,243	9	53 4,121 99
December, 1885.....	8,714	335	87,326	20	1,746	32	8,557	9	48 4,278 99
January, 1886.....	8,794	339	88,176	24	1,763	32	8,641	2	52 4,320 64
February, 1886.....	8,054	335	80,673	30	1,613	28	7,906	2	3,953 00
March, 1886.....	9,122	338	91,344	21	1,826	53	8,951	7	28 4,475 87
April, 1886.....	8,745	336	87,197	48	1,743	57	8,545	3	51 4,272 68
May, 1886.....	8,617	331	84,564	46	1,691	18	8,287	3	28 4,143 67
June, 1886.....	8,464	326	84,740	35	1,694	48	8,304	5	47 4,152 29
July, 1886.....	8,510	327	85,214	10	1,704	17	8,350	9	53 4,175 50
August, 1886.....	8,247	313	82,621	40	1,652	26	8,096	9	14 4,048 46
September, 1886.....	8,223	312	82,320	15	1,646	24	8,067	3	51 4,033 69
Total for the year.....	102,960	329	1,029,070	19	20,581	23	100,848	8	36 \$50,424 40

Per cent. of convicts employed on contract to number confined

For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	61.80	For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	63.35
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	62.47	For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	63.08
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	62.54	For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	62.56
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	61.81		

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 4.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Counties where from.

	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
Adams.....		1	Marinette.....	3	2
Ashland.....	6	5	Milwaukee.....	9	17
Barron.....	7	....	Monroe.....	9	4
Bayfield.....		3	Oconto.....	2	2
Brown.....	4	8	Outagamie.....	3	4
Buffalo.....	2	2	Ozaukee.....	2	1
Calumet.....		2	Pierce.....	4	4
Chippewa.....	11	8	Price.....	2	1
Clark.....	8	....	Polk.....	1	1
Columbia.....	7	6	Portage.....	1	1
Crawford.....	3	1	Racine.....	5	5
Dane.....	27	18	Rock.....	2	4
Dodge.....	1	8	St. Croix.....	4	7
Door.....	1	....	Sauk.....	1	5
Dunn.....	3	2	Sawyer.....	2	2
Eau Claire.....	8	9	Sheboygan.....	1	2
Fond du Lac.....	7	5	Taylor.....	3	1
Grant.....	4	7	Trempealeau.....	1	....
Green.....	2	3	Vernon.....	1	2
Green Lake.....		3	Walworth.....	6	4
Iowa.....	2	1	Waukesha.....	6	7
Jackson.....		3	Waupaca.....	3	4
Jefferson.....	5	3	Waushara.....	2	1
Juneau.....	1	2	Winnebago.....	17	8
Kenosha.....	5	5	Wood.....	2	7
La Crosse.....	23	20	Washburn.....	2	2
La Fayette.....		1	U. S. Courts.....	3	3
Lincoln.....	1	1	Total.....	237	231
Langlade.....	1	....		====	====
Marquette.....		1			
Marathon.....	1	2			

*State Prison.**Residence when arrested.*

	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
Counties—			Counties—		
Ashland	5	2	Waukesha	1	5
Barron	2	1	Waupaca.....	2	3
Bayfield .....	..	1	Waushara	1	4
Brown .....	..	9	Winnebago	12	5
Buffalo	2	..	Wood	2	3
Chippewa.....	5	3	Washburn	2	1
Clark	1	1		142	132
Columbia.....	5	1			
Crawford.....	1	..	States—		
Dane	9	9	Iowa	8	6
Dodge.....	2	7	Illinois	24	19
Dunn.....	1	..	Indiana	1	2
Eau Claire.....	5	5	Kentucky .....	..	3
Fond du Lac.....	3	3	Louisiana	1	..
Grant.....	2	2	Michigan	5	6
Green	3	3	Minnesota	9	14
Green Lake.....	..	1	Maryland .....	..	2
Iowa	1	1	Maine	1	..
Jackson	3	4	Massachusetts	1	2
Jefferson .....	..	1	Missouri	1	2
Juneau.....	2	1	Montana	1	..
Kenosha	2	3	New York	8	9
La Crosse	8	6	New Hampshire	1	..
Langlade.....	1	..	Nevada	1	..
Marquette	1	1	Nebraska .....	..	1
Marathon	1	4	Ohio	4	5
Marinette	2	1	Pennsylvania	3	4
Milwaukee	14	13	Rhode Island .....	..	1
Monroe	3	1	Texas	1	..
Oconto	2	..	Virginia	1	..
Outagamie	4	2	West Virginia	1	..
Ozaukee	2	..	Dakota Territory	4	1
Pierce	1	2		76	77
Price	1	1			
Polk	3	..	Foreign Countries—		
Portage	2	1	Canada	6	4
Racine	1	3	England	1	1
Richland	2	2	Nova Scotia .....	..	1
Rock	6	2		7	6
St. Croix .....	..	5			
Sauk	2	1	No home	12	16
Sawyer	2	..			
Shawano .....	..	1			
Sheboygan	2	3			
Taylor	1	1			
Trempealeau	2	..			
Vernon .....	..	2			
Walworth	4	1			
Washington	1	..			

*Statistical Tables.**Religious Instruction.*

	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
Protestants.....	130	106	Jew	1	1
Catholics.....	69	93	No religion.....	37	32

Ages.

From 14 to 20 years	44	21	From 60 to 70 years....	..	4
From 20 to 30 years	110	118	From 70 to 80 years....	..	1
From 30 to 40 years	49	56			
From 40 to 50 years	24	17		237	231
From 50 to 60 years	10	14			

Habits.

Intemperate	68	66	Temperate.....	63	38
Moderate	106	127		237	231

How often sentenced.

First time.....	205	208	Seventh time.....	1	....
Second time.....	22	18		237	231
Third time.....	6	1			
Fourth time.....	3	1			

Conjugal relations.

Married	64	76	Divorced	3	..
Single	166	144		237	231
Widower.....	4	11			
Widow.....	..	..	

Sex.

Male.....	231	226	Female.....	6	5
				237	231

Color.

White.....	228	224	Half Indian.....	1	..
Black.....	4	..		237	231
Mulatto.....	1	4			
Indian.....	3	3			

Education.

Read and write English...	179	162	Read and write French.	..	1
Read and write German..	17	22	Read and write Polish..	1	1
Read and write both.....	2	1	Read only.....	12	11
Read and write Norwegian	5	3	Neither.....	19	27
Read and write Swede....	2	2		237	231
Read and write Danish...	..	1			

*State Prison.**Terms of Sentences.*

	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
During life.....	5	4	Three years and six mos.	2 3
Thirty years.....	1	.....	Three years.....	27 26
Twenty years.....	1	1	Two years and six mos..	2 5
Eighteen years.....	2	.....	Two years.....	49 33
Fifteen years.....	1	3	One year and ten mos.....	1
Fourteen years.....	4	.....	One year and nine mos..	2
Twelve years.....	3	.....	One year and six mos..	14 11
Ten years.....	1	8	One year and three mos.	5 2
Nine years.....	2	.....	One year and one month.....	2
Eight years.....	2	3	One year.....	73 58
Seven years and six mos.....	2	.....	Nine months.....	4 8
Seven years.....	2	2	Eight months.....	1 2
Six years.....	5	2	Seven months.....	1
Five years and six mos.....	2	.....	Six months.....	17 11
Five years.....	9	14	Five months.....	1
Four years and six mos.....	1	.....	Three months.....	2
Four years.....	10	15		
Three years and nine mos	1	.....	
			237	231

Crime.

	1885	1886	1885	1886
Assault with intent to kill.	6	3	Larceny of all grades.....	66 55
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	8	5	Murder, first degree.....	4 4
Assault with intent to rape	5	8	Murder, second degree.....	1 9
Assault with intent to rob.	3	1	Murder, third degree.....	2 1
Assault and robbery.....	3	.....	Manslaughter, first degree	1 1
Arson.....	3	3	Manslaughter, second de- gree	2
Adultery.....	7	7	Manslaughter, third degree	1 2
Aiding in a burglary	2	.....	Obtaining goods under false pretenses	4 2
Aiding prisoners to escape ..	1	.....	Obstructing R R. track ..	2 1
Aiding in the commission of the crime of rape.....	1	.....	Passing counterfeit money	1 2
Bigamy	1	1	Polygamy.....	2
Burglary.....	65	49	P-rjury	2
Burglary and larceny.....	6	3	Rape...	3 8
Embezzlement	1	3	Robbery	5 9
Forgery.....	12	15	Sodomy	1
Fornication	1	2	Vagrancy	6 8
Fraudulent voting	1	.....	Violating revenue laws... ..	1
Horse stealing.....	10	19		
Habitual drunkenness.....	2	.....	
Incest.....	2	3		
			237	231

*Statistical Tables.**Occupation.*

	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
Agent.....	1	1	Lawyer	1	1
Actor.....		1	Mason.....	2	2
Blacksmith	5	1	Machinist	3	3
Baker.....	4	1	Miner.....	1	2
Barber.....	4	6	Moulder	2	
Brakeman.....	3	2	Marble cutter	1	
Bricklayer		2	Newsboy.....	1	
Butcher.....	4	2	None	6	
Brewer		2	Photographer		1
Bookkeeper.....	4	1	Painter	2	2
Book-binder.....		1	Printer.....	2	2
Boiler maker.....		1	Peddler	1	1
Cooper.....	2	2	Paper hanger	1	
Carpenter.....	5	11	River men	1	3
Cook.....	8	11	R. R. conductor		1
Cigar maker	5		Shoemaker.....	7	6
Cow boy	1		Tailor.....	3	4
Currier.....		1	Sailor.....	3	4
Coachman		2	Saloon keeper	1	4
Carriage finisher		2	Store keeper.....	1	2
Clerk		6	Stone cutter.....	2	2
Druggist.....		1	Shingle sawyer	4	2
Engineer.....	2	2	Servant	1	1
Engraver		1	Tailor.....	2	2
Farmer	18	14	Teamster	5	6
Fisher	1		Tanner.....		1
Fireman		4	Trunk maker		1
Gas fitter.....	2		Tin smith	2	1
Gardener		1	Telegraph operator	1	1
Groom.....		1	Veterinary surgeon	2	
Housekeeper	4	4	Waiter.....	6	1
Harness maker.....	3	1	Wire weaver	1	1
Hostler	4	1	Wagon maker.....	1	
Jeweler.....	1	1	Wheelwright.....		1
Laborer	82	75	Total.....	287	231
Lumberman.....	8	10			

*State Prison.**Nativity.**Native—*

	1885.	1886.
Florida	1	...
Illinois	16	7
Iowa	6	3
Indiana	1	3
Kansas . . . . .	...	1
Kentucky	3	...
Michigan	8	6
Minnesota	4	...
Maine	6	1
Missouri	1	3
Massachusetts	5	5
Maryland	1	2
New York	21	23
New Jersey	1	...
New Hampshire	3	...
Nebraska . . . . .	...	1
Ohio	9	10
Pennsylvania	9	10
Rhode Island . . . . .	...	1
Tennessee	1	1
Vermont	2	3
Virginia	3	1
Wisconsin	59	50
	160	131

Foreign—

	1885.	1886.
Austria	2	...
Belgium . . . . .	...	1
Bohemia . . . . .	...	1
Canada	17	16
Denmark . . . . .	...	1
England	7	5
France . . . . .	...	1
Germany	29	40
Holland . . . . .	...	1
Hungary . . . . .	...	1
Ireland	3	9
Italy . . . . .	...	1
Mexico	1	...
Nova Scotia . . . . .	...	2
Norway	8	5
New Brunswick	1	1
Poland	1	3
Scotland . . . . .	...	1
Sweden	7	7
Switzerland . . . . .	...	4
South Amer ca	1	...
	77	100
	=====	=====

Nativity of Parents.

Father and mother born in the United States	78	63
Father and mother born in foreign countries	137	146
Father born in United States; mother in foreign countries	7	1
Mother born in United States; father in foreign countries	14	11
Not known	1	10
	=====	=====
	237	231
	=====	=====

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 5.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

	1885.	1886.
Expiration of time	32	22
Reduction of time.....	141	170
Reduction of time, including citizenship	9	6
Governor's pardon.....	14	17
Order of court.....	1	...
Transferred to hospital for insane.....	2	2
Died	7	2
Escaped.....	...	3
	206	222

TABLE NO. 6.

PRISON POPULATION

At the close of the fiscal year ending September, 30, 1886.

Male	437
Female	13
	450

Counties where convicted.

Adams	1	Marquette	1
Ashland	10	Marinette	8
Barron	2	Marathon	3
Bayfield	2	Monroe	9
Buffalo	4	Outagamie	9
Brown	15	Oconto	4
Calumet	3	Ozaukee	3
Chippewa	12	Pierce	7
Clark	7	Portage	3
Crawford	5	Polk	3
Columbia	9	Price	1
Dane	38	Richland	1
Door	1	Racine	8
Dodge	13	Rock	13
Dunn	7	St. Croix	9
Douglas	1	Shawano	1
Eau Claire	13	Sauk	6
Fond du Lac	15	Sheboygan	4
Grant	14	Sawyer	1
Green	4	Trempealeau	1
Green Lake	5	Taylor	3
Iowa	2	Vernon	2
Jackson	4	Walworth	15
Jefferson	8	Waukesha	12
Juneau	3	Waupaca	9
Kenosha	8	Winnebago	13
Langlade	1	Wood	8
La Fayette	2	Washburn	2
La Crosse	28	U. S. courts	5
Lincoln	2		
Milwaukee	45		
Manitowoc	2		

*State Prison.**Color.*

White	484	Half Indian	2
Black	6		
Mulatto	5		
Indian	3		

How often sentenced.

First time	399	Reform school.....	5
Second time.....	38		
Third time	3		
Fourth time.....	4		
Fifth time.....	1		

Ages.

From 14 to 29 years.....	47	From 70 to 80 years.....	2
From 20 to 30 years.....	198	From 80 to 90 years.....	1
From 30 to 40 years.....	112		
From 40 to 50 years.....	43		
From 50 to 60 years.....	34		
From 60 to 70 years.....	13		

Received in the several years as follows.

1862.....	1	1878.....	2
1863.....	1	1879.....	3
1867.....	1	1880.....	5
1868.....	2	1881.....	10
1869.....	1	1882.....	16
1870.....	1	1883.....	37
1871.....	2	1884.....	61
1872.....	4	1885.....	141
1874.....	4	1886.....	154
1875.....	2		
1876.....	1		
1877.....	1		

Crime.

Assault with intent to kill	8	Incest	8
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	9	Larceny of all grades	68
Assault with intent to rape.....	21	Murder.....	63
Assault with intent to rob.....	6	Manslaughter.....	26
Assault and robbery.....	1	Obstructing railroad track.....	3
Arson.....	10	Obtaining goods or money under false pretenses.....	2
Adultery.....	10	Passing counterfeit money.....	2
Aiding in the commission of the crime of rape.....	1	Polygamy	2
Burglary.....	96	Rape	18
Burglary and larceny	6	Robbery	19
Bigamy	1	Seduction	1
Embezzlement	3	Sodomy	1
Forgery	19	Vagrancy	6
Fornication	2	Violating revenue laws	1
Horse stealing	36		
Habitual drunkenness.....	1		

*Statistical Tables.**Terms.*

During life.....	51	Three years and nine months.....	1
Thirty years.....	1	Three years and six months.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	4	Three years.....	61
Twenty years.....	6	Two years and nine months.....	1
Eighteen years.....	3	Two years and six months.....	8
Fifteen years.....	7	Two years.....	67
Fourteen years.....	6	One year and ten months.....	1
Twelve years.....	4	One year and nine months.....	2
Eleven years.....	10	One year and six months.....	14
Ten years.....	9	One year and three months.....	1
Nine years.....	5	One year and one month.....	2
Eight years.....	8	One year.....	75
Seven years and six months.....	2	Nine months.....	3
Seven years.....	14	Eight months.....	2
Six years.....	14	Six months.....	10
Five years and six months.....	2	Five months.....	1
Five years.....	25		
Four years and six months.....	1		450
Four years.....	28		

TABLE NO. 7.

LIFE PRISONERS.

Number confined October 1, 1884.....	50
Received during the year ending September 30, 1885.....	5
Received during the year ending September 30, 1886.....	4
	59
Died during the two years ending September 30, 1886.....	3
Discharged on governor's pardon.....	2
Transferred to hospital for insane.....	2
Escaped.....	1
	8
Remaining October 1, 1886.....	51

Counties where from convicted.

Barron.....	1	Manitowoc.....	1
Brown.....	1	Milwaukee.....	2
Calumet.....	2	Monroe.....	2
Chippewa.....	3	Ozaukee.....	1
Columbia.....	2	Oconto.....	1
Clark.....	1	Pierce.....	1
Dane.....	1	Richland.....	1
Dodge.....	4	Rock.....	6
Fond du Lac.....	1	Shawano.....	1
Green.....	1	St. Croix.....	1
Green Lake.....	2	Walworth.....	1
Grant.....	1	Winnebago.....	1
Iowa.....	2	Wood.....	1
Jackson.....	1	Waupaca.....	1
Jefferson.....	4		
Kenosha.....	1		51
Marathon.....	2		

*State Prison.**Conjugal relations.*

Married	24	Widows	3
Single.....	22		
Widowers	2		51

Color.

White.....	46	Half Indian	2
Black	2		
Indian	1		51

Age.

From 20 to 30 years.....	12	From 60 to 70 years.....	5
From 30 to 40 years.....	12	From 70 to 80 years.....	1
From 40 to 50 years.....	8		
From 50 to 60 years.....	13		51

Sex.

Male	46	Female	5
			51

Nativity.

<i>Native—</i>		<i>Foreign —</i>	
Indiana	1	Bohemia	1
Illinois.....	2	Canada.....	2
Michigan.....	1	England	1
New York.....	2	Germany	10
New Hampshire.....	1	Holland	2
Ohio.....	2	Ireland	6
Pennsylvania.....	2	Poland	1
Tennessee	2	Switzerland	3
Virginia.....	1		
Wisconsin.....	11		26
	25		

Total number of life prisoners received since organization of the prison.

Murder, first degree	117
Murder. second degree.....	11
Desertion	1
Rape.....	2

131

Discharged on—

Governor's pardon	37
Writ of habeas corpus.....	3
Order of supreme court.....	10
Order of Secretary of War.....	1
Removed to hospital insane.....	7
Died	17
Committed suicide	2
Sentence commuted	2
Escaped	1

51

TABLE No. 8.

Number of Prisoners discharged from Oct. 1, 1874, to September 30, 1886, also per cent. of pardons.

HOW DISCHARGED.	Octb'r 1874.	Octb'r 1875.	Octb'r 1876.	Octb'r 1877.	Octb'r 1878.	Octb'r 1879.	Octb'r 1880.	Octb'r 1881.	Octb'r 1882.	Octb'r 1883.	Octb'r 1884.	Octb'r 1885.	Octb'r 1886.
Commutation	57	86	110	118	134	150	121	109	106	2	116	150	176
Reduction of time	2	3	2	2	1	4	8	16	25	50	32	22	17
Expiration of sentence	15	17	20	24	15	9	13	6	13	16	14	14	17
Governor's pardon	3	2	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
President's pardon	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	6	3	3	6	7	2
Death .....	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	4	3	2	4	1	1	.....
Order of supreme and circuit courts .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Order of United States Court Commissioner .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Escaped .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2
Removed to insane hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Suicide .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	78	109	138	152	157	167	153	134	142	158	187	206	222
Average number of population	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	261	289	337	328	304	283	336	363	398	443	456
Per cent of pardons to average population	7.37	9.07	8.42	8.30	5.64	3.38	4.27	2.09	3.87	4.41	3.52	3.16	3.73
Per cent. of pardons to number discharged	19.49	13.76	15.98	15.79	12.10	6.53	8.49	4.48	9.15	10.13	7.49	6.79	7.65

Statistical Tables.

State Prison.

TABLE No. 9.

Prison population, number of female prisoners and life members at the close of each fiscal year since the organization of the prison. Number pardoned, died, committed suicide and escaped during the same year.

DATE.	Prison population.	Females.	Life prisoners.	Pardoned.	Died.	Suicide.	Escaped.
April 1, 1852	15						
December 31, 1852	28	2					1
December 31, 1853	61	5				1	
December 31, 1854	71	5		13			
December 31, 1855	72	4	8	14	1		
December 31, 1856	108		12	13	1	1	
December 31, 1857	160						
December 31, 1858	202			16	1		
December 31, 1859	182			29	2		
September 30, 1860	170	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1861	187	12		26			
September 30, 1862	116	4	16	5			
September 30, 1863	131	8	20	14			
September 30, 1864	120	14	22	9	1		2
September 30, 1865	97	6	24	15	2		2
September 30, 1866	169	10	27	13	1	1	
September 30, 1867	206	15	30	16			
September 30, 1868	184	8	33	11	1		
September 30, 1869	180	3	31	13	1		
September 30, 1870	195	2	35	5			
September 30, 1871	191	2	35	12	1	1	
September 30, 1872	187	7	36	13	2		2
September 30, 1873	180	5	36	14	1		
September 30, 1874	230	7	40	18			
September 30, 1875	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1876	266	13	40	22	1	1	
September 30, 1877	290	10	42	27	2	2	
September 30, 1878	346	6	45	19	2		
September 30, 1879	309	7	48	11	1		1
September 30, 1880	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1881	305	7	49	6	6		
September 30, 1882	348	7	44	13	3		2
September 30, 1883	366	9	48	16	3		1
September 30, 1884	410	9	50	14	5	1	
September 30, 1885	441	12	49	14	7		
September 30, 1886	450	13	51	17	2		3
				485	55	8	17

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 10.

Exhibit of U. S. Prisoners.

No. on Register.	Where convicted.	Term of sentence.	When sentenced.	Crime.
3670	Madison, Wis..	Four years.....	Dec. 10, 1884..	Breaking into postoffice.
3833	Madison, Wis..	Two years.....	Sept. 12, 1885..	Embezzlement.
4065	Madison, Wis..	Six months.....	Sept. 16, 1886..	Violating revenue laws.
4070	Madison, Wis..	Seven years and six months...	Sept. 18, 1886..	Passing counterfeit money.
4071	Madison, Wis..	Seven years and six months...	Sept. 18, 1886..	Passing counterfeit money.

REPORT OF THE

State Prison.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1885.

1884.				
Oct.	1	Balance .....	.....	\$14,305 02
1885.				
March	17	Appropriation Chapter 71, Laws of 1885.....	.....	19,500 00
Sept.	30	Steward, convict labor for the year.....	.....	49,386 57
Sept.	30	Steward for sundries during the year.....	.....	496 02
July	9	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision.....	\$603 98	.....
Sept.	30	Paid on account current expenses Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	55,900 64	.....
		\$22,256 79	.....
		Balance in hands treas- urer of institution....	4,686 80	.....
		Balance in hands stew- ard of institution....	239 40	27,182 99
1885.				
Oct.	1	Balance available.....	.....	\$27,182 99

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1886.

1885.				
Oct.	1	Balance .....	.....	\$27,182 99
1886.				
Sept.	30	Steward convict labor for the year.....	.....	50,507 47
		Steward for sundries during the year.....	.....	1,466 34
Aug.	24	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision.....	\$603 98	.....
Sept.	30	Root cellar — to balance.....	80 10	.....
		Paid on account current expenses.....	66,181 55	.....
		Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$7,755 20	.....
		Balance in hands treasurer of institution.....	4,336 09	.....
		Balance in hand steward of institution.....	199 88	12,291 17
1886.				
Oct.	1	Balance available.....	.....	\$79,156 80
				\$12,291 17

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

375

Statement of Appropriation Funds.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1885,		YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.	
	Appropriation, 1, 1885.	Total.	Expend'd this year.	Total.
Root cellar.....	\$1,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$1,000 00	\$80 10
Purchase of real estate.....			\$4,500 00	\$1,000 00
Total.....	\$1,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$5,500 00	\$4,500 00
Balance available October 1, 1885.				
Balance available September 30, 1885.				

*State Prison.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Prison for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1884.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruc- tion	\$1,849 75	\$166 30	.....	\$2,016 05
Armory	544 25	1 20	.....	545 45
Accounts receivable	425 53	.....	.....	425 53
Bills receivable	2,699 18	.....	.....	2,699 18
Barn, farm and garden	1,881 75	1,301 40	.....	3,183 15
Board .....	.....	.....	\$8 30	8 30
Clothing	1,595 71	3,160 64	.....	4,756 35
Convicts discharged .....	.....	1,590 29	.....	1,590 29
Convicts escaped .....	.....	7 50	.....	7 50
Discount .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical de- partment	282 46	372 89	.....	655 35
Engines and boilers	13,810 80	127 84	650 00	14,588 64
Freight and express .....	.....	58 85	.....	58 85
Fuel	3,491 92	6,409 93	.....	9,901 85
Gas and other lights	671 39	800 89	.....	1,472 28
House furnishing	9,680 83	2,080 58	.....	11,761 38
Interest and exchange .....	.....	10 63	.....	10 63
Laundry	273 92	348 44	69 00	691 36
Machinery and tools	2,440 96	.....	.....	2,440 96
Miscellaneous	252 00	193 39	240 61	686 00
Officers' expenses .....	.....	21 65	.....	21 65
Old stock and materials	747 75	.....	.....	747 75
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph	81 75	302 76	.....	384 51
Repairs and renewals	83 88	2,462 47	.....	2,546 35
Real estate, including buildings, etc	357,500 00	.....	5,025 00	362,525 00
Scraps .....	.....	.....	143 39	143 39
Subsistence	429 81	19,612 52	674 09	20,716 42
Tobacco	75 82	239 96	.....	315 78
United States for care of U. S. convicts .....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00
Wages and salaries .....	.....	16,273 53	.....	16,273 53
Indebtedness Sept. 30, '84 .....	.....	407 34	.....	407 34
Totals	\$398,819 43	\$55,951 00	\$6,850 39	\$461,620 82
Discounts .....	.....	\$50 36	.....	.....
			\$55,900 64	407,280 77
Net expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	\$54,340 05

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,
the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,048 40			\$2,048 40	\$32 35	
544 25			544 25		\$1 20
404 32	\$76 36	\$30 00	510 68	85 15	
2,699 18			2,699 18		
3,021 30	5 00	799 09	3,825 39	642 21	
	8 30		8 30		
1,285 99	122 70		1,408 69		3,847 66
					1,590 29
					7 50
		50 36	50 36	50 36	
281 64			281 64		373 71
14,331 30	6 30		14,337 60		251 04
	30		30		58 55
1,695 18	2 00		1,697 18		8,204 67
676 84			676 84		795 44
10,489 28			10,489 28		1,272 10
					10 63
405 17			405 17		286 19
2,435 71			2,435 71		5 25
268 50	240 61		509 11		176 89
					21 65
660 50			660 50		87 25
111 65			111 65		272 86
83 97		1,193 39	1,277 36		1,268 99
362,525 00			362,525 00		
	143 39		143 39		
385 74	27 60	87 30	500 64		20,215 78
94 15			94 15		221 63
	40 00		40 00		
					16,273 53
					407 34
\$404,448 07	\$672 56	\$2,160 14	\$407,280 77	\$810 10	\$55,150 15
					\$810 10
					\$54,340 05
					\$603 98
					\$54,944 03
state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision ...					

*State Prison.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Prison for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1885.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruction.....	\$2,048 40	\$131 09	.....	\$2,179 49
Armory	544 25	.....	.....	544 25
Accounts receivable.....	404 32	.....	.....	404 32
Bills receivable.....	2,699 18	.....	.....	2,699 18
Barn, farm and garden..	3,021 30	1,109 28	.....	4,130 58
Clothing	1,285 99	3,348 28	.....	4,634 27
Convicts discharged .....	.....	1,736 82	.....	1,736 82
Convicts escaped.....	.....	77 15	.....	77 15
Discount .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department.....	281 64	436 44	.....	718 08
Engines and boilers	14,331 30	48 77	.....	14,380 07
Freight and express .....	.....	52 30	.....	52 30
Fuel	1,695 18	10,123 75	.....	11,818 93
Gas and other lights.....	676 84	1,081 99	.....	1,758 83
House furnishing.....	10,489 28	2,662 10	.....	13,151 38
Interest and exchange.....	.....	16 48	.....	16 48
Laundry	405 17	248 20	.....	653 37
Machinery and tools.....	2,435 71	.....	.....	2,435 71
Miscellaneous	268 50	119 45	\$83 07	471 02
Officers' expenses.....	.....	103 58	.....	103 58
Old stock and materials	660 50	.....	.....	660 50
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	111 65	309 36	.....	421 01
Repairs and renewals.....	83 97	3,384 82	.....	3,468 79
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	362,525 00	.....	2,225 80	364,750 80
Scraps .....	.....	.....	96 84	96 84
Subsistence	385 74	21,605 22	368 22	22,359 18
Tobacco.....	94 15	295 04	.....	389 19
U.S. for care U.S. convicts .....	.....	.....	60 00	60 00
Wages and salaries .....	.....	18,150 68	.....	18,150 68
Indebtedness, Sept. 30, 1885.....	.....	548 89	.....	548 89
Railroad track scales.....	.....	624 45	21 25	645 70
Total.....	\$404,448 07	\$66,214 14	\$2,855 18	\$473,517 39
Discounts .....	.....	32 59	.....	.....
	.....	\$66,181 55	.....	\$411,957 97
	.....	.....	.....	\$61,559 42

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,
the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1886.	Cash rec'd on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,107 90			\$2,107 90		\$71 59
544 25			544 25		
458 72	\$54 00	\$13 75	526 47	\$123 15	
2,680 18	19 00		2,699 18		
3,065 30	1,091 78	368 22	4,525 30	394 72	
1,106 38	8 47		1,114 85		3,519 42
					1,736 82
					77 15
		32 59	32 59	32 59	
371 58			371 58		346 50
14,260 05			14,260 05		120 02
					52 30
4,007 81			4,007 81		7,811 12
808 95			808 95		949 88
10,686 11	5 00		10,691 11		2,460 27
					16 48
459 68			459 68		193 69
1,761 13			1,761 13		674 58
261 00	88 07		344 07		126 95
					103 58
332 50	121 00	21 25	474 75		185 75
96 98			96 98		324 0
333 23	2 50	583 09	918 82		2,549 9
364,750 80			364,750 80		
	96 84		96 84		
442 51	7 75	60 00	510 26		21,848 92
148 90			148 90		240 29
	60 00		60 00		
					18,150 68
					548 89
		645 70	645 70		
\$408,693 96	\$1,549 41	\$1,724 60	\$411,957 97	\$549 46	\$62,108 88
					549 46
					\$61,559 42
					603 98
					\$62,163 40
state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision ...					

State Prison.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1885	Year ending Sept. 30, 1886
Accounts receivable.....	\$76 36	\$54 00
Bills receivable.....	19 00	
Barn, farm and garden.....	5 00	1,091 78
Board.....	8 30	
Clothing.....	122 70	8 47
Convict labor.....	49,210 03	50,424 40
Engines and boilers.....	6 30	
Freight and Express.....	30	
Fuel.....	2 00	
House furnishing.....		5 00
Miscellaneous.....	240 61	83 07
Old stock and materials.....		121 00
Repairs and renewals.....		2 50
Scraps.....	143 39	96 84
Subsistence.....	27 60	7 75
United States for care U. S. convicts.....	40 00	60 00
Total	\$49,882 59	\$51,973 81

PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN.

ARTICELS.	1885.	1886.
Beets.....	20 bush	\$5 75
Beans.....	1 bush	50
Cabbage.....	1,936 heads	74 51
Corn, ears.....		7,541 heads
Corn, green.....	11½ bush	2 88
Corn.....	1,20 bushets	300 00
Cornstalks.....		25 00
Carrots.....		20 bush
Hay.....	14 tons	98 00
Oats.....	240 bush	6 00
Onions.....	75 bush	40 75
Pumpkins.....	40 bush	2 00
Peas.....	20 bush	10 00
Potatoes.....	499 bush	132 40
Pork.....	8,700 lbs	522 00
Parsnips.....	30 bush	15 00
Squashes.....	205	10 50
Straw.....	6 loads	18 00
Turnips.....	78 bush	19 50
Tomatoes.....	8 bush	2 80
Total	\$1,339 59	\$1,426 73

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

ARTICLES.	1885.	1886.
ARMORY.		
Cartridges	2 boxes	\$ 70
Repairing revolver.....		50
		<hr/> \$1 20
BUILDINGS & IMPROVE- MENTS.		
Railroad track scales.....		\$624 45
BARN, FARM AND GAR- GEN.		
Axes.....		2 \$2 00
Axle grease.....		82
Bags.....	2 \$ 50	10 boxes
Bag string.....		1 ball 10
Baskets.....	2 50	2 40
Building fence.....	112 rods 56 00	
Cutting & binding oats.....		9 acres 12 00
Cutting and setting up oats	10 acres 15 00	
Curry comb and brush.....	1 25	1 1 50
Castor oil.....	1 bottle 40	8½ lbs 2 12
Castile soap.....	4 lbs 50	
Cows		2 85 00
Cows, balance in trade.....		30 50
Corn cutter.....	1 26	
Cultivator.....	1 23 40	
Damage to grain by cattle.....		3 00
Extra work on farm.....	6 21	12 10
Feed.....	7,500 lbs 75 00	11,897 lbs 118 97
Flower pots.....	8½ doz 7 63	8½ doz 4 86
Freight and express.....		85
Forks.....	6 2 90	2 70
Fork handles.....	1 15	1 20
Harrow.....		1 10 50
Horses.....	2 300 00	
Hoes	7 4 85	6 2 03
Harness oil.....		1 80
Handcart		1 8 00

State Prison.

		1885.		1886.
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — Continued.				
Horse collar			1	3 00
Hog rings	1 paper	\$ 30	1 paper	30
Horse rake			1	18 00
Hellebore			2 lbs	80
Hauling hogs to depot			5 loads	3 50
Hay			5 $\frac{2}{10}$ tons	32 85
Lumber for wagon box		2 50		
Lard oil	1 can	1 75		
Labor			½ day	75
Manure			16 loads	4 00
Milk can	1	3 75		
Mattocks			2	2 00
Net, heavy			1	2 00
Neats' foot oil	1 qt	50		
Oats	696 $\frac{22}{100}$ bu	231 64	471 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu	158 22
Plowing meadow			18 acres	27 00
Plowing meadow			7½ days	18 12
Pasturing cows	29½ weeks	14 57		
Plow beam	1	1 50		
Posts	400	48 00	29	4 72
Potato digger	1	7 00		
Post hole digger	1	2 50		
Pincers	1 pair	70		
Paris green	55 lbs	17 00	43 lbs	13 03
Potatoes			11 bu	8 25
Pick and handle			1	1 20
Pump			1	10 95
Rakes			2	1 10
Recording deed		3 00		
Repairing wagons				32 00
Repairing harness		6 90		12 40
Repairing plow				50
Sweat pad			1	75
Shovels	3	3 45	15	10 80
Spades	1	90	3	3 00
Spade handles	1	15		
Sponges	4	1 00		
Stretcher	1	1 25		
Seeds and plants		31 22		60 10
Stone chips			22 loads	2 20
Shoeing horses		10 20		27 10
Scythe and snaths	1	1 80	2	2 60
Scythe stone	1	10	3	30
Staples	9½ lbs	1 10	9 lbs	45
Sprinklers			4	3 80
Use of seeder	3 days	1 50		
Use of bull				5 00
Wagons	1	59 00	1	40 00
Wire, galvanized	1,199 lbs	66 45	387 lbs	21 49
Whips			2	2 50
Wheelbarrows			7	14 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — Continued.				
Work threshing oats.....	96 days	288 00	633 bush	15 30
Work with teams			82½ days	247 75
		\$1,301 40		\$1,109 28
CLOTHING.				
Awls and handles.....			2	50
Buttons.....	55½ gross	9 14	68½ gross	12 72
Buttons, uniform	4 gross	36 00		
Benzine.....	2 gal	60	5 gals	1 65
Boots.....	2 pairs	5 50	10 pairs	20 50
Bristles	½ oz	50	½ oz	50
Bees' wax.....	1 lb	35		
Batting	6 lbs	96		
Cotton, bleached.....	274½ yds	24 07	57½ yds	4 62
Cotton flannel	1,406½ yds	174 71	1,945 yds	208 74
Cassimere	73 yds	39 35	33½ yds	16 87
Collars	11 boxes	1 84	7 boxes	85
Cloak.....			1	5 00
Canvas			2½ yds	62
Calfskin	3½ lbs	2 91		
Cloth for G. O. suits	17½ yds	1 58		
Crayon.....	2 boxes	1 00		
Denims.....	544½ yds	55 59	178 yds	21 66
Duck	12 yds	1 80		
Drawers.....	1 doz	3 00		
Freight and express.....		9 01		3 90
Flannel			10 yds	2 91
Gloves.....	1 pair	1 50	2 pairs	1 30
Gum Arabic			½ lb	50
Hoods	2	1 30	3	2 25
Hats.....	8 doz	34 75	6½ doz	29 50
Hairpins.....	1 pkg	5	8 pkgs	23
Indelible ink.....	3 qts	12 00	2½ qts	10 00
Jackets.....	1	90	6	8 00
Knitting cotton.....	31½ lbs	20 15	22 lbs	13 20
Kuivés, shoe.....	1	15	1	15
Leather.....	2 feet	35		
Leather.....	254½ lbs	55 47		
Laces.....	8 gross	4 00	3 gross	1 50
Lining.....			3½ yds	78
Mittens.....	1½ doz	6 28	10 pairs	9 85
Nails, shoe.....	14 lbs	5 10	40 lbs	13 90
Needles	3 doz	1 98	3½ doz	2 74
Needles, sewing mach.....			3 doz	1 20
Overcoats.....	52	246 00	73	321 60
Pants.....			6 pairs	7 50
Prison grey.....	1,017½ yds	661 53	1,192½ yds	742 01
Prints	194½ yds	27 79	250½ yds	28 17
Pins	12 papers	50	8 papers	71
Pegs and awls		10		

State Prison.

		1885.		1886.
CLOTHING—Continued.				
Silesia	80½ yds	\$11 05	17 yds	\$2 15
Suspenders, pairs.....	13 doz	26 00	18½ doz	35 75
Shoes, G. O.	139 pairs	229 35	132 pairs	219 65
Shoes, prison.....	132 pairs	164 15	253 pairs	331 60
Shoes, rubber	1 pair	75	.....	.....
Suits, G. O.	139	664 51	141	656 85
Socks, cotton, pairs.....	106 doz	106 00	1 doz	1 45
Socks, woolen, pairs.....	4 doz	19 20	1½ doz	4 87
Stockings.....	26 pairs	4 30	12 pairs	1 10
Soles and counters.....	17 pairs	3 08	24 pairs	3 70
Skirts	2	1 80	2	1 88
Shawls	13	21 88	.....	.....
Scarfs	4	3 00	.....	.....
Shears	2 pairs	1 80	.....	.....
Sole leather.....	111½ lbs	24 53	453½ lbs	98 14
Shuttles	3	3 00	.....	.....
Stencil plates.....	1	60	1	50
Shirting, striped	2, 127½ yds	223 18	3, 271½ yds	340 66
Thread, silk.....	.....	.....	2 spools	1 05
Twist .....	.....	.....	2 spools	08
Thread, shoe.....	1 ball	20	1 spool	25
Thread, cotton.....	97½ doz	52 51	176 boxes	90 06
Thread, linnen.....	2 doz	1 55	2½ doz	1 85
Thread, linnen.....	1 lb	80	.....	.....
Thimbles	1 doz	25	1 doz	25
Tacks.....	.....	.....	8 lbs	1 40
Tape measure.....	1	10	.....	.....
Uniform cloth	29½ yds	96 69	.....	.....
Undersuits.....	84	42 00	79	38 50
Wiggan .....	.....	.....	¾ yds	08
Wadding .....	.....	08	4 yds	16
Yarn, woolen.....	15½ lbs	10 47	24½ lbs	20 17
		\$3, 160 64		\$3, 348 28
CONVICTS DISCHARGED.....		\$1, 590 29		\$1, 736 82
CONVICTS ESCAPED.....		\$7 50		\$77 15
DRUG AND MED. DEP'T.				
Drugs and medicines.....		\$367 39		\$400 81
Sundries, bandages, etc.....		3 00		20 63
Surgical instruments.....		2 50		.....
Vaccine points.....		.....	200	15 00
		\$372 89		\$436 44

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
ENGINES AND BOILERS.				
Boiler, compound.....	474 lbs	28 44	525 lbs	31 50
Cotton waste.....	33½ lbs	3 35	110 lbs	10 45
Freight and express.....		4 03	.....	4 42
Oil, cylinder.....	51½ gals	38 63	.....	.....
Oil, lubricatng.....	49¾ gals	17 29	10 gals	2 40
Packing.....	35¼ lbs	16 04	.....	.....
Repairs, sundry.....		17 50	.....	.....
Tees.....	2	32	.....	.....
Valves.....	1	2 24	.....	.....
		\$127 84		\$48 77
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS		\$58 85		\$52 30
FUEL.				
Coal, hard.....	25¹²⁴⁰ tons	192 46	30 tons	186 00
Coal, soft.....	104 tons	488 80	1,435¹⁵²⁰ tons	5,739 46
Ash wood.....		.....	1 cord	3 75
Bass wood.....	1,574½ cords	4,140 89	657 cords	1,646 65
Elm wood.....	30½ cords	114 87	104³² cords	312 75
Maple wood.....	37 cords	185 00	105¹⁸ cords	528 04
Oak wood.....	7½ cords	28 13	459¹²⁴ cords	1,707 10
Wood, mixed.....	417⁶⁰ cords	1,260 28	.....	.....
		\$6,409 93		\$10,123 75
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS				
Burners.....	10⁵₆ doz	16 82	25¹₂ doz	86 24
Brackets.....	18	6 90	.....	3 75
Brush.....	1	50	.....	.....
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		3 75	.....	3 13
Chimneys.....	111 doz	81 66	203¹₂ doz	114 29
Carbons.....		.....	.....	5 79
Candle wick.....	4 balls	20	.....	.....
Chandeliers.....		.....	8	20 20
Freight and express.....		93 24	.....	38 55
Frames and holders.....		.....	4	1 58
Globes.....	12	1 00	33	7 79
Lamp trimmer.....		.....	1	60
Lamp founts.....		.....	5	1 00
Lamps.....	55	16 45	13¹₀₂ doz	59 90
Lamp lighters.....		.....	2	1 35
Lanterns.....	2	2 00	2	1 80
Matches.....	4 cases	7 86	4 cases	5 90
Matches.....		.....	1 box	25
Oil.....	5,421 gals	542 65	5,684½ gals	751 64

State Prison.

		1885.		1886.
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS — Continued.				
Oil, sperm	3 gals	\$6 00	5 gals	\$10 00
Oil can			1	50
Oiler	1	10		
Rope			40½ lbs	4 60
Reflectors	1	50	4	1 00
Repairs, sundry		16 28		
Shade			2	1 05
Shade rings			4	33
Tube for lights			1	25
Wicks	9 gross	4 73	20½ gross	8 10
Wicking	6 balls	25		
Washers			4 doz	2 40
		\$800 89		\$1,081 99
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Ash pails	8	\$26 50		
Apple parers			2	\$1 50
Brushes, scrub	7½ doz	16 85	12 doz	21 15
Brushes and tray				75
Brushes			1	25
Brushes, shoe	12	2 46	9	3 66
Brushes, W. W	18	46 50	21	49 26
Brushes, shaving	12	1 75		
Brackets			1	35
Bean pots			1	25
Brooms	15 doz	37 35	25 doz	73 65
Brooms, whisk	1½ doz	1 95	2½ doz	3 75
Baskets	12	2 20	2	50
Bath tub			2	29 04
Basins	740	134 10	58 doz	119 28
Blankets	128 pairs	419 05	200 pairs	495 00
Blacking	2 doz	1 53	2 doz	2 50
Bedbug poison	3 gals	10 00		
Boilers	2	3 25	5	23 90
Bath brick		97		
Bowls	3	75	9	54
Beds			4	82 00
Bread pans	6	15 00	6	4 00
Bake pan	1	1 50		
Butters, individual			½ doz	30
Bed spreads	3	6 25		
Brass rings			2 doz	.05
Brads			3 papers	37
Cartage, boxing, etc				25
Cups	15½ doz	23 02	17 doz	27 21
Cups and saucers	1 doz	1 00	4½ doz	4 75
Carpet binding			2 rolls	50
Combs	23⅞ doz	11 58	10½ doz	5 37
Carpet sweepers			3	7 50

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING— continued.		
Coffee pots.....	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	\$143 44
Carpets.....		180 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds
Coal hods.....	75 yds	5 63
Carpet lining.....		175 yds
Cake tins.....		8
Cot bed.....		1
Chamber set.....	1	6 50
Curtains and fixtures.....	3 sets	49 50
Curtains.....		34 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds
Chlor. lime.....		4 lbs
Chairs.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	29 00
Clippers.....		9 $\frac{5}{12}$ doz
Camphor gum.....	4 lbs	1 45
Copperas.....	448 lbs	9 17
Closet paper.....	1 case	8 00
Closet paper.....	2 packages	30
Covers.....	2	80
Cake stands.....	2	90
Castors.....		4 sets
Cord.....		15 yds
Curtain rollers & fixt'r's.....		8
Cake turners.....		1
Clocks.....		2
Cylinders.....		1
Dust pans.....	1	15
Dippers.....	3	60
Dishes.....	13	4 50
Desk.....		10
Dish pans.....	3	4 95
Disinfecting powder.....	100 lbs	3 50
Dampers.....		1 bbl
Duster.....	1	85
Dinner sets.....		1
Elbows.....		74
Egg beater.....	1	35
Freight and express.....		15 37
Fly paper.....		75
Furniture, parlor.....	2 sets	215 00
Felt.....		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds
Flannel.....		3 yds
Freezers.....		2
Graters.....		1
Goggles.....	1 pair	25
Glasses.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	25
Gum Arabic.....		6 lbs
Gimp.....		8 yds
Gilt nails.....		1 gross
Hay, bedding.....	21 $\frac{6}{2000}$ tons	98 33
Hose.....		23 $\frac{4}{2000}$ tons
Hatchets.....		20 ft
Ice box.....	1	1 50
Insect powder.....	1 lb	65
		14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
		7 25

State Prison.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING—				
Continued.				
Insect powder	6	\$0 60	29	\$2 90
Jar	1	30	1	1 00
Jug.....	1	40		
Key.....	1			
Kettles	2 doz	5 00	10 doz	9 50
Knives and forks.....	22	3 65	41	4 90
Knives.....			·3	1 90
Locks.....			1	25
Ladies	1	1 40		
Lettering card board.....		2 75		
Lemon squeezer.....				
Milk cans.....	6	1 50	26	4 50
Mops	7	1 12		
Micas	27	3 38	40	3 95
Mirrors			1	1 25
Mouse trap.....	1	15		
Meat block.....	1	3 00		
Molasses gates.....			1	40
Metal heater			1	4 00
Napkins	5½ doz	10 08	5 doz	12 20
Oil cloth.....			6½ yds	4 55
Oil, olive.....	11 pts	2 50	2 pts	70
Oil, machine.....				1 00
Oilers.....	6	45	12	1 50.
Pans.....	36	22 10	16	14 55
Plates	5½ doz	4 62	3½ doz	2 26
Pails.....	8½ doz	16 55	9 5-12 doz	21 35
Pitchers	9	1 50	1	49
Plush.....			2 7-12 yds	6 62
Pillow sham holders			2	1 50
Pepper boxes	1	10	2	75
Pie tins	1 5-12 doz	1 15		
Repairs, sundry		48 55		12 62
Range.....			1	350 00
Rubbers for jars	1 doz	10		
Rugs	1	4 05	2	5 50
Rep.....	3½ yds	2 97		
Rat traps			1	45
Razors.....	6	7 00		
Registers			7	12 85
Soap	7 boxes	25 25	4 boxes	13 25
Soap, barber's.....		7 15	1 box	3 00
Soap, toilet.....	1 doz	1 00	8 doz	6 40
Stoves.....	6	118 30	10	123 25
Stove polish.....	24 pkgs	1 00	8 doz	2 77
Stove pipe and elbows.....	12 pieces	3 35	223½ joints	61 93
Spoons.....	5½ doz	2 60	18 doz	12 80
Sprinklers			1	1 00
Sheeting	1,433 yds	106 27	2,592 yds	191 78
Sieves		30	1	25
Spectacles	10 pairs	14 75	34 pairs	25 75

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
HOUSE FURNISHING -				
Continued.				
Scoop.....			1	50
Shears	1 pair	1 45	5 prs	3 85
Sponges			4	1 05
Sash cord.....	4½ lbs	2 25	4½ lbs	2 02
Slop pails.....	6	10 20		
Salts.....	6	25	6	95
Spittoons.....	4	1 60	1	40
Stencil.....	1	25		
Skimmers.....	1	20	1	5
Sewing machines	2	65 00	2	55 00
Sewing machine att'ch- ments			1 set	3 00
Shutter fasteners.....			6	50
Syrup cups.....			6	2 45
Silks.....			2½ yds	3 00
Shades			8	10 72
Slop jar.....			1	65
Straps for watch clock.....				60
Twine	13 balls	1 70	8 balls	1 10
Towels	4 1-6 doz	9 46	2 8-12 doz	6 50
Toweling	375 yds	37 75	569 yd	48 34
Table linen	61 yds	10 07	22½ yds	12 15
Tacks.....	51-12 doz	1 90	4 doz	2 71
Ticking.....	961½ yds	116 75	1,023 yds	119 83
Tea steeper	7	1 40		
Tea pots	1	1 12	9	2 10
Tea kettles.....			1	1 20
Thermometers.....			12	2 00
Thread, carpet.....			3 spools	55
Tumblers	2½ doz	1 40	6 doz	2 95
Tins for card case		3 00		
Tapestry.....	1 1-6 yds	2 92		
Tins	2	60		
Table cloths.....			1	2 75
Tinner's work.....				1 10
Tiles.....			1	80
Tooth pick holders.....			1	15
Tack hammers.....			1	15
Wash dishes.....	5 1-12 doz	5 25	5 doz	7 90
Water cans.....	1	3 00	2	5 50
Wire cloth.....	8 yds	2 40		
Wash tubs.....	1	80	1	90
Whiting	1 lb	5		
Water coolers.....	1	4 10		
Wire			½ lbs	30
Zinc	4½ lbs	42	47 lbs	4 27
Zinc boards.....	2	3 10	4 lbs	6 85
		\$2,080 58		\$2,662 10
INTEREST & EXCHANGE.....		\$10 63		\$16 48

REPORT OF THE

State Prison.

	1885.	1886.
LAUNDRY.		
Bluing	12 pkgs	\$.50
Baskets.....	4	4 .30
Ctge., boxing		60
Clothes pins	1 box	95
Clothes lines.....	1	25
Freight.....		11 .96
Flat irons.....	3	1 .30
Rollers		9
Soap stock.....	581 lbs	38 .31
Soap.....	21 boxes	54 .95
Soap.....	400 lbs	14 .00
Soda caustic	1,488 lbs	70 .27
Starch.....	320 lbs	20 .20
Washtubs	2	1 .60
Washboards.....		3
Wringer.....	1	4 .25
Washing machines.....	1	125 .00
		\$348 .44
		<hr/>
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Binding photographs.....		\$2 .00
Batts		2
Balls		2
Coffins.....	7	70 .00
Cambric.....	20 yds	1 .20
Cotton, bleached.....	20 yds	1 .80
Crape.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	1 .66
Dials for watch clock		1 .85
Freight.....		500
Flags.....	97	20 .69
Ice	34 cords	42 .50
Livery.....		1 .00
Lithograph.....		2 .00
Notary public appointment fees.....		2 .00
Omnibus fares		50
Photographs.....	48	36 .64
Prizes		4 .00
Strips for watchman's clock.....		55
Supplement to revised statutes.....	1	6 .00
Sprinkling.....		13 weeks
Taking child of female prisoner to Michigan.....		15 .00
Traveling expenses of cook.....		8 .40
Use of road machine.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	7 .50
		\$193 .39
		<hr/>
		\$119 .45
		<hr/>

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION		
Books, miscellaneous..	68	65 56
Binding books	42	20 00
Bibles	86	9 00
Crayons		24
Drafting paper.....		1 box
Freight and express.....		1 10
Glue.....	1 lb	40
Hymn books.....		24
Manilla paper		40 lbs
Maps		2
Newspapers.....		32 50
Playing organ in chapel	1 year	25 00
Slates.....		1 year
Slate pencils	2 boxes	2½ doz
Silesia	61½ yds	4 boxes
School registers.....		3 yds
School books		1 doz
		6 doz
	\$166 30	\$131 09
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.....	\$21 65	\$103 58
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY & TEL.		
Advertising.....		50
Blank books	3	3 45
Copying brush.....		7
Envelopes	500	1 50
Freight and express.....		1,250
Ink	1	75
Ink bottles.....	1 gross	2 60
Mucilage	1	25
Paper.....	1 quire	35
Paper fasteners.....		1⅓ reams
Pass books.....	2 doz	50
Pen rack.....		1 box
Pens.....		7 doz
Printing sundries		1
Postal cards	47 75	60
Postage stamps, 1c.....	500	200
Postage stamps, 2c.....	300	400
Postage stamps, 4c.....	7,500	150 00
Postage.....		8,100
Post office box rent.....		162 00
Wrappers, 1c.....		205
Wrappers, 2c.....	100	2 20
Receipt books.....	12	5 00
Telegraph.....		15 27
Telephone		48 00
	02 76	\$309 36

State Prison.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS & RENEWALS.		
Acid, muriatic		\$ 30
Asphaltum	28 gals	22 75
Alabastine	50 lbs	4 00
Brads	30	
Butts	40	2 pairs 35
Brushes	9 40	42
Batts	1 23	15 66
Bol's	97	119 80
Brass		1 sheet 55
Brick	1,450 16 60	6,000 42 00
Belting	78 ft 16 85	5 ft 15
Babbitt metal	53½ lbs 16 48	
Border	94 yds 10 90	114 yds 8 62
Borax		15 lbs 2 25
Butting		20 lbs 3 20
Cartage, boxing, etc.	2 05	
Castings	535 lbs 22 43	1,335½ lbs 54 32
Copper wire	9 lbs 90	
Cement	3 bbls 5 25	35 bbls 52 90
Chalk lines		3 88
Charcoal	2 bu 70	12 bu 4 34
Coal, blacksmith	5,165 lbs 20 66	2,935 lbs 11 53
Cutting thread	1 40	
Clo'et seat		1 8 25
Chalk		
Copper		2 lbs 50
Drilling	28½ days 171 00	
Dies	1 1 75	1 1 25
Door spring	1 20	
Doors		1 1 60
Elbows	4 83	4 1 00
Emery straps		1 15
Freight and express	18 10	
Fit'ings	30 45	87 10 33 84
Files	3 1 45	20 2 53
Faucet	1 25	
Funnels	1 1 50	4 2 00
Glass	4 boxes 14 90	12 boxes 32 18
Glass	32 lights 4 42	199 lights 22 28
Glue	18 lbs 3 00	18½ lbs 3 90
Gimlet bits	2 25	
Grates	22½ lbs 1 12	
Glasses	18 2 94	
Grates	2 1 50	
Gas hooks		36 58
Gravel		277 loads 177 35
Hinges, strap	10 pairs 1 53	13 pairs 2 15
Hinges	6 lbs 39	6½ lbs 43
Hose and couplings		300 ft 134 70
Hammers		1 60
I'on	58 06	1,969½ lbs 47 87
Japan		1½ gals 1 35

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.	1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — Continued.		
Lumber	25,656 ft	664 07
Lime	109 bush	27 25
Lime	23½ bbls	21 00
Leather		65½ bbls
Locks	10	5 85
Lath	75 ft	37
Lead	1,084 lbs	58 14
Lace leather	1 side	3 75
Level glasses		2
Moulding	584 ft	8 12
Moulding sand		46½ days
Mason work		139 50
Nipples	2	73
Nails	106½ lbs	4 96
Nails	6 kegs	18 80
Nuts	18	25
Nuts	22½ lbs	5 29
Oil, linseed	170 17-30 gals	88 77
Paint	19 gals	28 50
Paint	17½ lbs	2 20
Pipe	575½ ft	99 46
Packing	10 lbs	5 06
Posts		6
Putty	89½ lbs	3 58
Punches		146 lbs
Plastering hair		1
Pulleys		45
Plaster Paris		11
Plugs	1	10
Painting in parlor		10 lbs
Plastering	21 days	84 00
Paper		50 lbs
Pumice stone		½ lb
Plumber's labor		7½ days
Poles		6
Plank for stone boat		1 set
Pointing building		2 50
Rosin	6 lbs	152 days
Rope	½ lb	12 lbs
Repairs, sundry		60
Rivets	11 lbs	1861
Rivets	3 doz	18
Red lead	9 lbs	152 48
Roofing pitch		2 29
Shingles	½ squares	1 15
Sandpaper	63 sheets	1 33
Screws	14 gross	44,666
Spikes		105 75
Sand	1 load	82
Sand	885 bush	1 95
Steel	11½ lbs	32 gross
Shellac		13 79
		25 lbs
		89
		1 gal
		1 00

State Prison.

		1885.		1886.
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — Continued.				
Solder	13 lbs	\$3 95	5½ lbs	1 13
Starch	1 paper	10	.....	30
Staples	9 lbs	63	.....	.....
Sieves	1	50	.....	.....
Sash doors	3	9 72	.....	15
Striping pencils .....	.....	.....	6	15
Tacks	15	.....	3-12 doz	30
Turpentine	45½ gal	25 35	60 gal	34 80
Tinner	4 9-10 days	19 60	2-10 days	53
Tuyere iron	1	85	.....	.....
Table legs .....	.....	1 25	12	1 50
Tanks	1	70 00	.....	.....
Team work	14½ days	44 25	.....	62 00
Threading pipe .....	.....	75	.....	.....
Varnish	1 gal	2 50	7 gal	7 00
Valves	4	30 45	.....	.....
White lead	231 lbs	14 16	537½ lbs	40 63
Wire	23 lbs	3 63	26 lbs	2 48
Whiting .....	.....	.....	10 lbs	45
Washers	1 lb	10	.....	84
Wall paper .....	.....	37 95	.....	85 26
Work with drilling machine and team on old well	9 days	54 00	.....	.....
Well, new .....	.....	493 89	.....	33 00
Wire screen .....	.....	.....	.....	20
Windows .....	.....	.....	11	16 73
Zinc	12½ lbs	1 75	12 lbs	1 08
		\$3,462 47		\$3,884 82
SUBSISTENCE.				
Apples	94½ bu	\$37 85	30½ bu	19 03
Apples	16 bbis	44 68	35½ bu	75 59
Apples .....	.....	.....	100 lbs	8 38
Asparagus	70 bunches	3 50	.....	.....
Allspice	10 lbs	70	.....	.....
Ammonia .....	.....	.....	2 lbs	70
Beef, fresh	93,371 lbs	6,537 78	82,704 lbs	5,156 06
Beef, salt	612 lbs	61 20	1,066 lbs	106 60
Beef, dried	144 3 8 lbs	23 81	221½ lbs	28 69
Bacon	16,721 lb-	1,401 21	16,050 lbs	1,191 54
Butter	12,058½ lbs	1,731 56	13,540½ lbs	1,900 68
Baking powder	38½ lbs	10 51	77½ lbs	23 09
Beans	383 35 bu	395 99	436½ bu	519 93
Berries	1,434 qts	109 99	684 quarts	73 18
Biscuit	26 lbs	52	.....	.....
Brandy .....	.....	.....	1 pt	75
Cartage, boxing, etc .....	.....	18 70	.....	23 00
Coffee	4,623½ lbs	560 50	4,231 lbs	502 43
Canned vegetables	60 doz	82 60	125 10-12 doz	159 54

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1885.		1886.	
SUBSISTENCE — Con.				
Canned fruit.....	63½ doz	\$117 43	76½ doz	\$116 48
Corn starch.....	20 lbs	1 35	120 lbs	7 60
Chickens.....	2,176½ lbs	223 38	2,335½ lbs	210 06
Cheese.....	397½ lbs	43 48	457½ lbs	44 54
Corn meal.....	2,345 lbs	41 00	1,375 lbs	25 35
Crackers.....	326 lbs	20 43	468 lbs	28 49
Cinnamon.....	12 lbs	2 51	8 lbs	2 32
Cloves.....	17 lbs	4 06	4 lbs	1 08
Citron.....	15 lbs	4 89	25 lbs	8 05
Cracked wheat.....	4½ cases	9 48	5 cases	9 10
Currants, dried.....	70 lbs	3 75	75 lbs	4 88
Cream tartar.....	14 lbs	5 95	27 lbs	9 20
Chocolate.....	40 lbs	9 80	64 lbs	13 62
Cider.....	11 gals	8 25	9½ gal	6 26
Celery.....	309 heads	9 97	12½ doz	6 06
Cabbage.....	564 heads	25 83	2 heads	26
Cauliflower.....	4 heads	40	.....	.....
Cream.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Cocoanut.....	88 lbs	7 18	.....	.....
Cranberries.....	4 qts	72	3½ bbls	26 00
Corn.....	15 doz	1 50	6 doz	60
Corn, dried.....	.....	.....	5 lbs	63
Ducks.....	59½ lbs	5 93	.....	.....
Dressing.....	.....	.....	6 bottles	2 30
Eggs.....	3,078½ doz	368 84	4,901½ doz	495 93
Extract, lemon.....	3 qts	4 65	5 bottles	6 50
Extract, vanilla.....	2 qts	3 75	3 qts	6 25
Freight and express.....	.....	189 69	.....	479 21
Flour.....	948½ bbls	3,504 95	1,048½ bbls	4,137 25
Flour, rye.....	½ bbl	1 55	16½ bbls	66 80
Flour, graham.....	500 lbs	10 24	300 lbs	6 00
Flour, buckwheat.....	500 lbs	12 75	5½ bbls	29 50
Fish, fresh.....	419 lbs	41 90	587½ lbs	57 55
Fish, cod.....	79½ lbs	7 15	67 lbs	6 00
Fish, salmon.....	7 lbs	93	.....	.....
Fish, Mackerel.....	.....	2 40	20 lbs	3 00
Gelatine.....	2 boxes	3 50	3½ doz	5 80
Ginger.....	27 lbs	4 77	37 lbs	8 18
Greens.....	1 basket	75	.....	.....
Ham.....	758½ lbs	81 97	2,213 lbs	225 59
Hominy.....	25 lbs	1 00	.....	.....
Honey.....	111½ lbs	16 50	59½ lbs	8 44
Hops.....	.....	5 26	2 lbs	70
Lamb.....	179 lbs	17 90	17 lbs	1 70
Lemons.....	29 doz	9 20	52½ doz	19 70
Lard.....	49½ lbs	5 00	504 lbs	45 42
Lentils.....	507 lbs	10 74	.....	.....
Lettuce.....	12 bunches	60	.....	.....
Mustard.....	3 pts	38	.....	.....
Mustard.....	28 lbs	8 00	31 lbs	7 40
Mutton.....	104 lbs	10 40	110½ lbs	11 05
Macaroni.....	29 lbs	2 91	12 lbs	96

State Prison.

		1885.		1886.
SUBSISTENCE.—Con.				
Mace			2 oz	\$0 20
Melons.....	6	\$1 50	9	2 80
Milk.....	522½ qts	26 10	204½ qts	10 22
Nutmegs.....	4 lbs	2 85	1 9-16 lbs	1 20
Oat meal	146 lbs	5 08	180 lbs	6 14
Onions, green.....	24 bunches	1 08		
Onions.....	6 bush	3 00	47 bush	40 25
Onions.....			4 bbls	12 95
Oysters	17 cans	5 68	13 cans	4 55
Oysters.....	28 gals	39 05	35½ gals	46 72
Oranges	4 doz	1 56	½ doz	20
Potatoes			77½ bbls	192 48
Potatoes, sweet			3½ bbls	13 36
Potatoes, sweet	143 lbs	5 92		
Potatoes	2,407 1-6 bush	749 82	3,585 ¾ bush	1,456 75
Pepper.....	370 lbs	73 67	410 ¼ lbs	79 91
Pork.....	29 bbls	344 25	96 bbls	946 38
Pork.....	2,318½ lbs	157 05	2,016 lbs	169 20
Peaches, fresh	6 baskets	5 14	6 baskets	3 40
Peaches, dried	3 lbs	93	25 lbs	3 12
Prunes	95 lbs	7 05	125 lbs	5 29
Peas	33½ bush	45 31	½ bush	80
Parsnips	6½ bush	3 55		
Pie plant.....		60		
Plums	25 lbs	3 75	50 lbs	4 25
Peppers, green	1 doz	10		
Pumpkins			7	25
Quinces.....		1 90		
Raisins	169 lbs	17 91	56 lbs	4 95
Radishes			16 bunches	80
Rice.....	1,344 lbs	51 68	2,642 lbs	94 36
Sugar.....	5,261 lbs	334 54	7,863 lbs	467 95
Syrup	1,297 gals	324 30	1,118½ gals	236 94
Syrup, maple.....	10 gals	12 00		
Soda.....	38 lbs	2 53	79 lbs	4 80
Salt.....	26 bbls	32 90	40 bbls	50 00
Salt.....	13 sacks	2 74	6 sacks	3 93
Sausage	10,785 lbs	750 99	15,890 lbs	991 25
Sauce.....	24 bottles	8 00	13 bottles	2 75
Saltpeter.....	5 lbs	80	5 lbs	60
Sage.....	1 lb	25	3 lbs	80
Strawberries	518 qts	42 16		
Sauerkraut	9 bbls	32 75	19 bbls	78 25
Squashes.....	6	90		
Shoulders.....	1,860 lbs	102 31	2,872 lbs	175 22
Tea.....	1,352 lbs	272 09	1,576 lbs	266 80
Turnips.....	49½ bush	15 38	191½ bush	68 70
Tapioca.....	25 lbs	1 50		
Turkeys	782 lbs	97 33	190 ¼ lbs	17 73
Tomatoes	1 bush	1 00	5 boxes	1 65
Tongues.....			10	1 00
Vinegar	331 gals	48 66	411 gals	68 40

Detailed List of Expenditures.

		1885.		1886.
SUBSISTENCE—Con.				
Veal.....	653½ lbs	57 91	958 lbs	95 80
Vermicelli	12 lbs	1 08	12 lbs	96
Yeast.....	11 pkgs	55	43½ doz	17 56
Yeast.....	.....	.....	32 lbs	12 60
		\$19,612 52		\$21,605 22
TOBACCO.				
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		1 00		
Freight and express.....		9 16		16 11
Licorice	124 lbs	37 20	144 lbs	43 95
Snuff			15½ lbs	7 23
Tobacco, leaf.....	1,720 lbs	192 60	2,950 lbs	227 75
		\$239 96		\$295 04
WAGES AND SALARIES.....		\$16,273 53		\$18,150 68
INDEBTEDNESS PREVIOUS YEAR.	.....	\$407 34	.....	\$548 89

State Prison.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES,

September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Salary.
Geo. W. Carter	Warden and steward.....	Per year \$2,000 00
E. D. Henry.....	Deputy warden.....	Per year 1,000 00
Jacob Fuss.....	Clerk	Per year 1,000 00
W. M. Larrabee	Physician	Per year 600 00
Rev. Victor Kutchin..	Chaplain, Protestant	Per year 800 00
Rev. Joseph Smith ..	Chaplain, Catholic.....	Per year 200 00
C. H. Lindsley	Turnkey	Per month 55 00
Tom Purcell.....	Assistant turnkey	Per month 35 00
W. T. Whiting	Keeper shops No. 1 and 2..	Per month 45 00
W. H. Parsons	Keeper shop No. 3.....	Per month 45 00
S. Peterson.....	Keeper shops No. 4 and 5 ..	Per month 45 00
M. B. Tucker	Keeper shop No. 6.....	Per month 45 00
L. M. Smith.....	Keeper shop No. 7.....	Per month 40 00
J. J. Hilbert.....	Keeper shop No. 8.....	Per month 45 00
H. B. Mason	Keeper shop No. 9.....	Per month 35 00
G. J. Heideman	Superintendent of repairs..	Per month 48 00
S. N. Herrick.....	Keeper yard gang	Per month 32 00
I. L. Stickle .. .	Overseer of kitchen	Per month 60 00
I. McEwan	Officer night guard	Per month 50 00
C. H. Messenger.....	Night guard cell room.....	Per month 45 00
C. H. Russell	Night guard cell room.....	Per month 45 00
Theo. Colvin.....	Night guard office.....	Per month 40 00
Fred. Ostrum.....	Night guard shops	Per month 45 00
Geo. Carter.....	Day guard shops	Per month 30 00
Geo. Wilcox.....	Day guard front gate.....	Per month 30 00
I. H. Heath	Wall guard.....	Per month 30 00
Otto Fuss.....	Wall guard.....	Per month 30 00
Thomas Thompson ..	Wall guard.....	Per month 30 00
Fred. MouI	Wall guard.....	Per month 30 00
Miss P. Grider.....	Matron female department.	Per month 30 00
A. Johnston.....	Farmer	Per month 25 00
Frank Stahl.....	Baker	Per month 40 00
E. Loper	Messenger and guide	Per month 20 00

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

Labor and Industrial Statistics,

1885-1886.

FRANK A. FLOWER, COMMISSIONER.

MATT. J. SIMPELAAR,
HENRY SIEBERS,

*Deputy Commissioner.
Factory Inspector.*



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1886.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics,
MADISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

To JEREMIAH M. RUSK, *Governor:*

*Dear Sir:—*In accordance with chapter 247, laws of 1885, I herewith submit for your kindly consideration, the Second Biennial Report of this Bureau for the term ending to-day.

FRANK A. FLOWER,
Commissioner.

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INTRODUCTION.

REMARKS, SUGGESTIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

This Report is somewhat unsatisfactory in its order of arrangement, for the reason that the several parts were given to the printers as they could be finished, and before the close of the biennial period, in order to enable the public printer to get out other Reports before the meeting of the Legislature, if possible. It has, notwithstanding this effort, been kept from the public more than a month, by reason of waiting for paper under the new contract.

Its size exceeds the prescribed limit, but rather than have the Report of the Factory Inspector and other important matter excluded, the Printing Commission, by virtue of the discretion given in section 3, chapter 320, laws of 1883, granted permission for enlargement.

To the people of Wisconsin I hope it will be an interesting and perhaps a somewhat valuable document; but for the Eastern metaphysicians it will probably be a grievous disappointment. They have expressed a desire to have the various states compile phalanges of abstract figures, because by running these blocks of statistics through their mysterious alembics, they can, like the alchymists they are, produce results which, though of no practical value, are nevertheless very mystifying to the groundlings and very serviceable in advertising the conjurors.

I have learned that the masses in Wisconsin, especially the laboring men, do not like dry columns of figures. They wish information concerning trades, industries, labor organizations, strikes, legislation and general industrial problems put into some more entertaining form. More than that, figures do not cause people, especially the average working-man, to think; so in this Report I have used solid tables only where no other course would properly cover the ground.

The important work of this Bureau is by no means its Report. Real, direct good comes from the enforcement of labor laws, annihilation of child labor, securing new legislation and general activity in behalf of wage-earners, more than from collecting columns of figures which only one in fifty can understand and which not more than one in a thousand will read. For the present, therefore, we shall be forced to let the critical metaphysicians collect their own figures; though after we shall have the laws fairly enforced, more attention will be given to statistics, and we shall try next time to present a more interesting and valuable Report.

Outside of the copies to be bound in the "Messages and Documents," chapter 303, laws of 1885, provides for printing 12,500 Reports of the Bureau. This is not too many; it is not, in fact, enough. The Reports of this Department go to a class comprising more than 300,000 people—a class never reached heretofore by the circulation of state documents; a class heretofore neglected while liberal provision was being made for scientists, farmers, horticulturists, sheep-breeders, and dairymen.

There is also a heavy outside demand which can not be wholly ignored. Almost every government in Europe, as well as libraries, trade unions, Knights of Labor assemblies, and industrial economists throughout America ask for our Bureau Reports, and as far as possible their requests are granted. To do so exhausts a considerable edition, but it seems to be money well spent, extending, I hope, a favorable reputation for Wisconsin, as well as contributing information on the great socio-economic problems of the day.

Information is useless unless it is published and circulated. It is the moving stream that turns the mill.

National Conventions.—The officers of the various State Bureaus of Statistics will hold their next annual convention in Madison, Wisconsin, probably in June or July, 1887. That of 1885 was held in Boston, and that of 1886, in Trenton, N. J. These meetings are growing in value and importance. Experts in the various lines of work we are pursuing read papers, methods of investigation are discussed, the indus-

trial conditions and laws of different states are compared and all phases of the labor problem are considered.

The proceedings are published in pamphlet form and distributed by each commissioner as he can afford. There has been more or less criticism of the convention of 1886, because the address of Victor Drury, an agitator and member of the Home Club, was expunged from the proceedings. The sentiments of the essential portion of his address were to me barbarous and revolutionary. I notified the secretary, Dr. Hutchins, of Iowa, as the harangue proceeded, that if it were proposed to include that speech, I wished to withdraw my subscription for copies of the proceedings for Wisconsin. At the evening session, therefore, Commissioner Peck, of New York, moved to expunge the obnoxious address, and it was done by unanimous vote.

At the trial of the anarchist murderers in Chicago a few weeks later, documentary evidence was presented showing Drury's intimacy with Johann Most—one of the latter's letters urging the co-operation of the Chicago plotters with Drury for the establishment of an English organ of their theories. I take especial pride in reciting these facts, because they tend to show how correctly we judged the man without knowing his history.

Labor laws.—Had I known that this Report would swell beyond the 400-page limit, the laws made in behalf of labor would have been omitted, though it is important that they should receive as wide publication as possible. However, they are printed and I recommend every artisan and every laborer to read them carefully, especially those sections which are or may be applicable to his individual case.

Co-operation.—So far as the writer is aware, that part of the Report devoted to co-operation embraces more facts than any single volume yet put forth in America; though there are now preparing works which will far surpass it.

My hope in giving so much space to this subject was to induce workingmen, unions and assemblies to turn their attention from strikes, denunciation of capital, boycotts, politics, bickerings and agitation, to the more practical and laudable business of saving money and building up material

interests of their own through the medium of co-operative effort.

"Co-operation, the law of the new civilization," is the motto of many a labor and social organization, and under this banner may be found many advocates of exact equality of all mankind in labor, property, social distinction and civil influence. These are the ones who retard the progress of practical co-operation by frightening away people of sense and capital. And so gloriously beautiful is their theory, that no one seems to dare to combat it.

The ideal co-operation of those who hold that no man should own anything, but that all should work together and divide up privileges and profits equally; that no man should work for himself more than for his neighbor; that, in the language of the Declaration of Principles of the American Sociologic Society, "Thou shalt make thy neighbors' interest *identical* with thine own," can never be generally successful until the Creator shall make all his children just alike or perfect. That all are not thus created, is the rock on which the Wisconsin Phalanx split; it is the one that will certainly wreck every other ideal scheme of carrying out exact and unadulterated human equality that may be undertaken.

The schemes of Marx, Fourier, George, Clark and the long retinue of anarchists, socialists, land-dividers and property-confiscators, can never come to fruition. It is impossible by law, boycott, bayonet or dynamite, to place us all upon the same general plane, one enjoying no advantages of increase, leisure and labor not shared equally by his neighbor.

To any fair student of nature the question seems not even debatable. The Creator has made high mountains covered with eternal snows, and deep valleys carpeted with perpetual green; placid lakes and broad oceans for commerce, and roaring waterfalls for mills and factories. He sends the pine high into the clouds, and trails the arbutus about its giant roots; rears the oak on the hill, gnarled and tenacious, to withstand storms and strengthen ships, while ivy, bittersweet and wild morning-glories cling to its rough trunk and sinewy arms for nourishment and protection. He made the lion fierce and strong; the lamb timid and weak; the tiger

aggressive and destructive; the cow quiet; the horse submissive; the mule obstinate.

And so has He diversified the qualities of the human family, variously mixing ambition, foresight, sloth, thrift, love of beauty, slovenliness, piety, wantonness, strength, weakness and depravity in friends, neighbors, brothers and sisters.

Everywhere in nature we see diversity, and it is contrary to logic and the plan of creation to attempt to place mankind upon an exact and common level, like a row of automaton soldiers all moving together in response to a common cord, without individual ambition, characteristics or hope. It is as absurd as that every tree in the forest should be the highest.

Whoever teaches that it is wrong for one person to possess or enjoy any advantages of wealth, social standing, luxury or freedom from toil that another does not, instead of being the friend of workers that he professes or believes himself to be, is one of their worst enemies. He breeds dissatisfaction and discontent. He teaches them that in some unaccountable way they are being forcibly and unlawfully deprived by the rich of some of their just share of the good things of this life; that a revolution, a social tearing-up must be instituted in order to readjust the world generally and make everybody rich and sleek, and idle and well-fed.

And thus are the seeds of bitterness and jealousy sown; thus is the uneducated workman rendered dissatisfied with his lot, his home and his future prospects; thus are his peace of life and his proper ambition destroyed; thus is he given to understand that some strange law yet to be enacted, or some new society yet to be formed, will do away with toil and struggles and hard times.

Nevertheless, co-operation, shorn of the absurd and utopian features given to it by hare-brained theorists and crazy world-reformers, can be made to lighten the burdens and cheer the pathway of life in many ways.

For instance, if the students of the State University should enlarge upon the plan of the members of the Psi Chi Society, who lease a house in Madison and thus reduce the

cost of room-rent, or adopt the Yale College scheme, described on page 142, they might materially lessen the cost of a college course and increase its pleasant features.

Numbers might band together and rent a house in which to eat and cook their meals, and sleep, changing the bill of fare once a week by vote or direction of an executive committee; or they might room here and there and eat in a single house devoted to cooking only, controlled by a committee chosen for the purpose and responsible for all purchases of food, fuel and lights.

In the city the people of one or several adjacent blocks might save largely from the cost of living by co-operation in matters of cooking and washing, having these things done in some house set apart for that purpose, containing a dining hall. This plan would reduce household drudgery to the minimum as well as the cost of food.

If they should go still further and have light (gas or electricity) and heat generated for all their rooms and residences at a central station, in which cooking and laundry-work could also be done, comfort and cleanliness would reach a much higher, and expense a much lower point. The large dining room could be used for meetings, parties and neighborhood gatherings.

Mentally enumerate the many desirable purposes in economy, sociability and comfort to be served by co-operation of this sort!

Is it not strange that with all our progress in science, industry, agriculture, education and even religion, there should be so little advancement in kitchen economy?

The necessity for shelter, food, clothing and fuel can never cease. It has been with us for 4,000 years; yet how little of the world's genius is employed in obtaining the most of these necessities for the smallest expenditure of labor and means!

We are making enormous progress in luxuries — in the arts of ornamentation and gratification — in the things we do not need; but in providing the things we need and must have every day of our lives, there is little general progress and less effort in that direction.

A simple beginning, at least in the way of economy and cost of labor, could be made through the co-operation mentioned above.

Productive co-operation was in the minds of the 431 employers from whose views quotations are made on page 227, and it is clearly to be seen that few of them have any adequate conception of the matter. Few object to dividing profits; but they tremble before the idea of surrendering any part of the management of their business to a promiscuous crowd of workmen.

This fear is not groundless; for good management—a clear head with undisputed authority—is more essential than abundant capital in almost any manufacturing enterprise.

Wage-earners ought to know this, for mismanagement has ruined more co-operative ventures than any other agency. W. E. Barnes says:

The great trouble thus far in co-operation has been the lack of intelligence on the part of laborers. It is absurd to expect men without education, training and discipline to manage large or even moderate business enterprises. Educate the worker, furnish him the opportunities for training and discipline, and co-operation will be a success.

He is right; but we can begin profit-sharing, which is one form of co-operation, at once, without waiting for a higher standard of education. In fact, profit-sharing will tend to bring about that business knowledge and experience which makes men thoughtful and conservative, yet ambitious and strong.

Again shall I use the words of W. E. Barnes, of the *Age of Steel*:

Under the system of participation in profits there are advantages to the laborer which may be summed as follows: First, in the additional security of his capital arising from his division of his risks with his workmen; second, in his immunity from the exactions of workmen, which owing to the actions of trades unions, are becoming more formidable; third, in the saving of the cost of the war of wages; fourth, in the cordial co-operation and harmonious working of all hands, which will be induced by their common interest in the proceeds of their labor; fifth in the augmentation of those proceeds resulting from the incentive of the men to work more, and more intelligently, when working for themselves than when doling out their unwilling labor and dawdling their time away under the system of

fixed time and fixed wage. To the workmen this change of system would prove an unmixed blessing. Under it he would prove a partner instead of a servant and would thus be entitled to an equitable share of the profits of the partnership. If his profit under it were limited to his share of the cost of strikes which would be saved, and the increased profit arising from the substitution of willing and intelligent labor, for labor grudgingly and mechanically performed, the result of which he would share, the change would be amply justified. His profit is, however, not so limited, since he would participate in all the profits derived from the industry in which he would be engaged. The owner of capital and the owner of labor would be linked together in the bonds of union and fellowship. Their fortunes would be inseparable.

While all this is true, the introduction of profit-sharing will not bring the millennium of the workingman. Some artisans will work faithfully, others shirk. Some will be economical, others shiftless and destructive. Some will be ambitious and pushing, others mere parasites as now, under all systems.

Brothers start out together with equal opportunities and resources. One goes up, another goes down, and a third dodges along from pillar to post, living from hand to mouth. Would any new law or new custom change this? I have seen two artisans laboring side by side at the same work for the same wages. One was bright and cheerful, the possessor of a comfortable home, a neat, clean, and happy family, having a general air of contentment. The other was in debt, had no home of his own, and was generally at war with the world, talking of strikes, the crimes of monopoly, the oppressions of capital, and the urgent necessity of passing some law to tear up things and to punish the rich and help the poor.

No new system can change the natural bent of human disposition; but I do think that a participation in profits by workmen will do much towards bringing about more general contentment and more equitable prosperity, and do still more towards preventing strikes and lockouts. If so, let us have that system; and let us call on the 129 employers of Wisconsin, who report to this Bureau that they favor co-operation, to inaugurate it. A good thing can not, generally speaking, come too soon.

I would also recommend labor organizations to save the money spent on strikes, boycotts, parades, political conventions and campaigns and professional agitators, for the purpose of erecting halls, establishing libraries and founding co-operative supply stores or factories for the production of necessities.

No better advice was ever given to the laborers of Wisconsin; and it is my profoundest wish that it might have as much weight as if it were an order for a costly strike or boycott issued by some brawler who cares nothing for workers beyond getting his living out of them and trading upon their votes in politics.

Since compiling Parts II, III and IV, a large amount of matter touching co-operation has come into my hands, but of course it can not be used. I must note, however, that at Eau Claire, capitalists and workingmen are moving together in harmony for the establishment of new enterprises for the general upbuilding of the city. This is indeed encouraging and undoubtedly is the beginning of a new era of prosperity and good feeling. I also notice that numerous persons in the southwestern part of the state are preparing to join in the model co-operative colony at Sinaloa, Mexico, whose features are fully described by George V. Smith's account of the Puget Sound colony, beginning on page 160. As that is an ideal scheme, those who enter into it may learn how to avoid some of the shoals by studying the similar ventures which have failed.

Strikes and Lock-outs.—Beginning on page 238, a very full account is given of the industrial disturbances occurring in Wisconsin during the biennial term now closed.

It is a curious fact that while the strikes of 1885-86 are unprecedented in the history of the state in number and disaster, only six of the wage-workers answering the questions of the Bureau regard them as justifiable, and then only in extreme cases, as a last resort.

Strikes have been aptly likened to war; but they may also be likened to boils, which show the condition of the system — that it is deranged and the blood impure, and that a constitutional remedy is needed to drive the humors out;

not an ointment to scatter and drive them in temporarily only to see them reappear later in a different, perhaps more malignant form.

The growth of civilization began in strife, and the long pathway of civil freedom and progressive enlightenment is strewn with the wrecks of empires and kingdoms, and red with human blood.

Even religion, bearing the gospel of peace, charity and brotherly love, comes down to us stained with blood—its history burdened with dissensions, tyranny, St. Bartholomew nights, inquisitions, witchcraft, banishments, arena massacres and the long-burning fires at the stakes of Smithfield.

We must, therefore, see that the strikes and disturbances which have characterized the upward progress of labor are the merest specks when compared to the bloody struggles of freedom, civilization and religion.

As the most fierce and numerous wars indicate the periods of the most rapid advance in civilization—strides toward a time when bloodshed would not often be required or tolerated in the settlement of national disputes, so we are entitled to hope that the recent epidemic of strikes and lock-outs forebodes an era of peace and more friendly relations between capital and labor.

But so long as wage-workers to any considerable extent receive what is generally admitted to be less than their equitable share of the value they produce; so long as any appreciable number of them, for reasons apparently beyond their control, are unable to give to public affairs, to their families and to mental equipment that attention which the common weal and our higher plane of civilization demand, so long will there be strikes and bitterness of spirit.

Proprietors differ radically in their sense of justice and in their manner of dealing with fellow men; but in the main there is very little difference between different aggregations of workers. Division and corps commanders vary widely in methods, treatment of the men under them and in personal deportment; but the divisions and corps themselves are essentially alike everywhere.

There are many establishments in which strikes are never known. This is not because the workmen in those establishments differ from any other average body of wage-earners, but because the proprietor is more considerate of and more liberal with his employes.

In fact, the majority of strikes might be, and should be prevented by employers; prevented too, without yielding to any unreasonable demand, or granting a larger wage than justly belongs to labor. While it is true that strikes rarely occur without some fault on both sides, the main fault is with employers. And I am bound to believe they should be held more strictly accountable for disturbances or depressions which their errors help bring upon the country, because they are generally better educated than the mass of wage-earners, more enlightened and more familiar with the ways and laws of the world, and because they appreciate more fully, or should do so, the responsibilities of peaceful and progressive citizenship.

The public, without malice, but simply from a lack of information, as well as a false understanding of circumstances, charges workmen with the entire responsibility for industrial disturbances. This can not be rightfully done without first assuming that enlightenment adds no responsibility to the citizen, and that those who labor for others for a livelihood have and should have no discretion but to accept whatever is offered and do whatever is required — starve or fatten like an ox, without saying a word, according as the master feeds sparingly or liberally.

As for myself, while fully appreciating the mistakes that should have been avoided, I only wonder that laborers, led as they often are, by brawling demagogues, have not fallen into more errors. Circumstances have limited their education, narrowed their views of life, dulled their hope of future affluence and social or political distinction. Chained to Ixion's ceaseless wheel of toil, fighting under the gloomy banner of "Dig or Die," who can wonder that the great army of burden-carriers is not sometimes governed by passion, sometimes made the victim of errors, often led by mountebanks?

It is not for us then, to hurl denunciations and harsh epithets into their ranks alone, but to do everything in our power to lighten their burdens, cheer their pathways, broaden their views, encourage their ambitions, succor and speak kindly of their worthy efforts and organizations, and point out their errors.

After all, we must remember that a strike is a remedy for nothing. It only indicates that a remedy is needed.

In the abstract it is as absurd for labor to strike against capital as for the mouth to strike against the stomach or the hands against the brain. Some unions have already learned this, the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors having a clause in their constitution against striking under any circumstances. All honor to the conductors!

Strikes, it is clear, can not be perpetual, nor can they settle the labor problem. A feud between two individuals may be ended forever when one kills the other. Not so, however with the contest between labor and capital. One can not live without the other. Their relations are interdependent and reciprocal, though not identical, as so many assert; and when either conquers the other it conquers itself also. When one goes down the other goes with it.

The problem is not to be solved, therefore, by any "victory" of either side, except the victory of peace. Labor and capital must sooner or later come to terms, and the sooner the better. Capital being the more well informed and discreet, should, in my opinion, make the first overtures.

The Eight-hour Day. — Nothing in the history of Wisconsin equals the great struggle of May, 1886, recorded on pages 341 to 371, for the forcible inauguration of the eight-hour day. Although it ended in grievous disaster, workingmen's conventions, so-called, and most of their *bona fide* organizations still demand that eight hours be made a legal labor-day. Individually, however, there is much opposition among workingmen to the eight-hour system, and the May strike was inaugurated entirely by a few leading agitators, who do no work except with their mouths, but keep the workingmen constantly stirred up for their own personal and political profit.

Many union switchmen out on a strike in St. Louis went to Chicago and took the places, at ten hours, of their union brethren on a strike for eight hours. In Milwaukee, some of the brick and stone masons and hod-carriers who struck for eight hours went to Madison, Minneapolis, La Crosse, St. Paul and elsewhere, and hired out for ten hours at the same and, in some instances, lower wages; and the same is true of some of the carpenters.

By this we can see that many workmen did not regard the strike as "a struggle for a great principle," as a few ever noisy leaders were fond of declaring.

In fact, during all the late cry for eight hours, who mentioned the hotel and servant girls? Who asked eight hours for them? No one, because they have no votes to be cast for or traded off by the "leaders;" yet as a general thing their drudgery never ceases. They work seven days per week and, as a rule, fifteen hours per day.

The Knights of old fought and died for the fair sex.

There is but little in the domain of actual fact and experience for anyone to say on this subject, although it is claimed that it is a success in New Zealand and Australia.

To inaugurate this new day with no increase in wages would injure laborers; for while they would gain one or two hours of time, they would lose by the increased cost of production.

Unskilled labor is now underpaid to a greater extent than any other class, and it can not, therefore, very well stand either a general increase in the cost of supplies or a reduction of wages.

The eight-hour day would tend to draw men from the country into the city, thus cheapening the labor of the city while advancing the cost and decreasing the quantity of the products of the country — the farm.

It would also double the stream of immigration, if we shall leave immigration unrestricted, and increase the importation of foreign goods; for no eight-hour country, paying as high wages as prevail in America, can compete with the long hours, cheap and enormous capital and low wages of Europe.

The long, cold winters of our Northern states also render it necessary in several large branches of business, to work as many hours per day as possible while it is warm. At the equator, many of the arguments to be advanced against the eight-hour day fall to the ground, for there King Necessity is not such a tyrant ruler as in the North.

The eight-hour day would make it necessary to run more machinery; more machinery means more capital and more active capital means an increase in the power and influence of employers, of capitalists, against which agitators are always so loudly protesting.

If the eight-hour day could step in without reducing wages or increasing the cost of production — of the necessities and comforts of life — its coming would be a grand blessing. But it can not, and to ignore this fact and reason from any other standpoint is the height of absurdity.

Perhaps one of the most probable results of a general eight-hour day, has never to my knowledge been brought forward. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of the more shrewd and ambitious workmen would at once leave their places and set up shops of their own. In these shops they would work 12, 14 and 16 hours per day at productive labor, turning out twice or three times as much as a single eight-hour workman in other factories, and receiving not only twice or three times as much wages, but also the profits of the manufacturer on the goods produced.

Such workmen could and would undersell the large employers everywhere, and thus force down wages, or increase the hours of running at the same wages, or shut up a portion of the great factories; for capital will not run long without profit, and can not hold out long at a loss.

There is something to be said on the other side, though nothing in favor of inaugurating by force or law a general eight-hour day. Our American cities are large; that is, they cover large areas of land. Workmen, therefore, must travel long distances to reach their shops, so that some men laboring ten hours a day, are really absent from home 12 and even 13 and 14 hours. They put in ten hours for their employer, and from thirty minutes to an hour and thirty

minutes on the journeys to and from home, and an hour for a cold dinner.

In many parts of Europe the dinner-pail is unknown, the streets being so narrow, tenement houses so high and yards so small, that the remotest workman is only a few minutes from his shop. He can therefore go home to dinner and most of them can lunch at home—a custom unknown in the United States. In the foreign cities, however, the men work slow, and put in long days.

I think I can clearly see that the tendency in this country is toward shorter hours, and that this tendency is both right and inevitable. The enormous increase during the last few years of labor-saving machinery has made a corresponding increase in the amount, and a comparative decrease in the cost, of production.

Of these results, favorable alike to labor and capital, labor has not yet obtained its just share. This share should come, and must come, either in the form of increased wages or shortened hours, or both. But this does not mean that the country can be placed at once under the eight-hour rule in all departments of labor, forcibly or otherwise.

In fact I do not believe that any court of last resort in America will ever declare that a person not a minor or under guardianship shall not be permitted to work more than eight hours for another if he wishes to do so and can come to terms with his employer; except in cases where the work is hazardous to health and therefore injurious to the public welfare. If so, the next thing may be that the law will say he shall not receive more than 50 cents for a bushel of wheat, nor charge more than 25 cents for sawing, splitting and wheeling in a cord of wood.

No, law can not be expected to go thus far. If you can absolutely limit by a general statute the hours of labor, you can also limit the compensation, and that would result in rebellion.

For an insurmountable law bearing on such subjects, I refer studious minds to Section I, Article XIV, amendments to the constitution of the United States, viz:

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

To indulge in repetition: The tendency of the age is as clearly and certainly toward shorter hours as it is toward more comforts, better homes and more general intelligence. But the eight-hour or any other system will not, can not come through courts and statutes. It will come through the advancement of skill and intelligence and the further multiplication of machinery; come without a strike, a struggle, or a shock, when and where we are ready for it. But higher wages or lower cost of supplies—of manufactured goods—will come first.

The May Riot.—I do not care to occupy much space in discussing the several riotous proceedings that grew out of the eight-hour movement in Milwaukee, one of which ended in bloodshed, though it is the most conspicuous occurrence of the decade.

I call attention to the laws quoted on page 362, defining riots and unlawful assemblages, as well as the unavoidable duty of a governor under such circumstances as arose in Milwaukee, in May, 1886.

A mob, a riot, is not lawful; it is unlawful. To permit it to run at will is not lawful; it is unlawful. However unpleasant it may be to use military force to suppress a mob, it is the way it is done under the laws of every civilized country on the face of the globe. “They that take the sword shall perish by the sword.”

If there is any one who needs to be backed up and protected by the power of law, of organized society and of orderly administration, it is the humble workingman, the poor man, who can invoke no other power, interpose no other shield when his rights are menaced or assailed.

“The good man needs to fear no law;
It is his safety and a bad man’s awe.”

To the general public I will say that they are little aware of what might have happened had there been less prompt and decisive action in Milwaukee last May. The community would be startled if I should name some of those who

purchased, carried and peddled arms during the May trouble, some not being satisfied with one revolver, or even a brace of them.

As soon as Gov. Rusk arrived, the various gunshops were closed, their ammunition taken to the armories and the out-lying powder-houses placed under surveillance. It was thus impossible for the anarchists who desired to make use of the occasion to inaugurate a reign of massacre and disorder, to secure more arms for their few blind and misguided followers.

Another matter will bear a brief explanation. Those engaged in disorderly proceedings in Milwaukee were, as is well known, wild with rage when they observed the approach of the militia.

This was quite natural, and when explained can be largely, if not wholly, excused by Americans. The rioters, so far as I know or can learn, were all foreign-born. In the military countries of Europe, soldiery means conscription, burdensome taxation, unlimited power, oppression and unrest. It means more and worse; for wherever heavy garrisons are stationed, debauchery and immorality reign to an unusual extent, with deplorable effect.

For these reasons the common people hate not only the military, but the government which controls and directs it. They bring that hatred with them to America, and, not understanding fully the difference between their country and ours, they are frantic with indignation when the militia is called out, and can hardly restrain themselves from attacking it.

Nothing of this spirit is ever seen in American-born citizens, and bye and bye our new-comers will discover their error. For the present, therefore, let us excuse and forgive them. We should probably be the same if we had been brought up the same.

I wish also to say that the steady, thrifty workingmen of Milwaukee, were not the authors of, nor responsible for the great strike of May 1, nor for the riotous proceedings growing out of it. Although they were indeed workingmen who went to the West Milwaukee Railway shops, to Brand's

stove works, to the Reliance works, to the bakeries, and to the North Chicago Rolling Mills, their passions had been so inflamed and excited by a few leaders, that they did not realize what they were doing. They had lost their heads.

These leaders, therefore, and not the uneducated toilers, should be held responsible for all the consequences of that deplorable period; and if others are punished while they escape, justice will not be done. Even if they shall escape the penalties of the law now, sometime, we must all believe and trust, they will meet their reward. "Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand."

Boycotting.—Beginning on page 372 may be found an account of various Wisconsin boycotts. The boycott seems to me to be but a modified form of the business of the highwayman. It is, I think, on the wane throughout the Union; certainly in Wisconsin. Let it go. The sooner it is buried beyond resurrection the sooner will toilers free themselves from another enemy.

I notice however a change of tactics, in those who favor and manage boycotts. Instead of organizing against business men and manufacturers in such a manner as to be guilty of conspiracy, as freely as formerly, they now boycott persons — ostracising, hounding and maltreating such members of their organizations as can not be fully controlled. We have had but little of that in Wisconsin, though in other states it has become an enormity.

Some unionists claim that boycotting, even in its extreme form, is a "principle." It is not a principle, but a low and passionate form of revenge. There is not a shred or shadow of principle in it or near it.

It is true that men may, as individuals or in a body, refuse to buy any given article, or refuse to work for an obnoxious employer; but on general principles boycotting is a dangerous instrument of warfare. It is a two-edged sword that may be used by either party.

Suppose manufacturers should band together to deprive union men of shelter, fuel, food, clothing and labor, for the purpose of inflicting some rule, regulation or price? Such a course would indeed be more appalling in its results but

not a more outrageous violation of common sense, common right and common law than the boycotts which have been instituted against the goods, factories, business and reputations of employers.

If laboring men wish to continue boycotting, let them boycott drunkenness, boycott loud-mouthed agitators, boycott charlatan leaders and mountebanks who care nothing for labor except to use it for selfish purposes; boycott dissipation and extravagant habits — boycott them always and everywhere; strike against them, drum them out of camp.

Instead of tearing down and crippling the factories of your neighbors, wherein you earn your daily bread and which builds up your communities, boycott every foreign-made article that could as well be made on American soil.

On pages 386 to 390 may be found representative views of employers on the boycott. Many believe we need new laws on the subject, while almost an equal number are of the opinion that our present statutes, together with the common law jurisdiction of our courts, are sufficient.

As for myself, I think perhaps the conspiracy laws should be made a little more comprehensive, because we have seen occasions, not connected with labor organizations, where it is needed; but, believing that the workingmen themselves, in Wisconsin, are abandoning the boycott, I think no special anti-boycott legislation is required.

I trust for the good name of the workingmen, there never will be another instance in Wisconsin. It is an imported evil, devoid of principle, right and good sense; it is simply a war of destruction, a quieter form of highway robbery, a method of revenge.

Arbitration.—Some very interesting matter on this subject may be found on pages 390 to 415.

Arbitration largely means "split the difference." This is so nearly true that under its operations a set of men desiring a 10 per cent. advance in wages would be apt to submit to the board a demand for 20 per cent.; and employers expecting to make a 10 per cent. reduction would announce a proposed reduction of twice that amount. Would it not also be utterly impossible to absolutely enforce the judg-

ments of an arbitration tribunal? If one thousand men employed by the Bay View Rolling Mill Company should refuse to abide by the decision of arbitrators, where does the power reside that could compel them to return to their labors? And if the rolling mill company should regard the decision as unjust and refuse to obey the judgment, what rightful power is there to compel them to open their doors and resume operations?

If, as seems unavoidable, we accept as true the conclusion that arbitration can solve no problem, it nevertheless may bridge over many difficulties and is for that reason worth an honest trial.

Legal tribunals may not accomplish much good, but they certainly can do no harm and to provide for their establishment will cost but a few dollars. They may help the growth of public sentiment against strikes and lock-outs, and in favor of some more broad and equitable basis for a future union of the efforts of labor and capital, which I believe is bound to come.

Poor Richard said, "If angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred." If any arbitration tribunal shall be established in Wisconsin, let no case be submitted to it for decision until ten days after the occurrence of the difficulty to be settled. During that time both parties will cool off, and resentment, anger and revenge will have less to do with the arguments and testimony.

Although hoping the Legislature will enact some measure relating to arbitration, I really have no faith that legally-constituted tribunals can prevent strikes or largely increase industrial harmony. The laws should provide for forming courts of conciliation, rather than to actually form them.

Shop arbitration is the coming arbitration; but to establish by law some method of choosing tribunals, recording their judgments and paying their expenses, may hasten its coming.

Immigration.—On page 416 may be found extracts from the reports of Wisconsin employers relative to foreign im-

migration, and further on a tabulation of opinions on restrictive measures.

Probably scholars and reformers, as well as the masses, will be surprised at the practical unanimity of the sentiment in Wisconsin as developed by the queries of this Bureau, in favor of restricting, suspending for a time, or totally prohibiting immigration from foreign countries.

A very large proportion of the business men of the state are foreign-born. Many of them mentioned this fact in communicating with the Bureau, giving it as a reason why they, better than native Americans, understand the necessity for doing something to at least purify the enormous human stream that is pouring in upon us from Europe. They know the character of the sources of that stream better than we, and therefore more fully comprehend its dangers.

I believe now, as I did ten years ago, that this is the most vital and far-reaching problem of the time. By its side unionism, boycotting, arbitration and co-operation, important as they are, for the present sink into minor significance. The hobby-riders in these several domains will not admit this; but, let me ask, how can the stream be otherwise than unclean so long as the fountain is to any extent impure?

The nation is like the family; its welfare is controlled by the same principles. No matter what rigid rules the head of the house may establish for the government of its inmates, morality and domestic peace and felicity can never be maintained if he opens his doors to all sorts of characters; if he admits the dishonest, the slothful, the scheming, the destructive, the polluting.

Are socialism, land-confiscation, "general leveling day" and anarchy products of American society and institutions? Were not our Mosts, Fieldens, Spieseis, Linggs, Gruenhuts, Grottkaus, Schwabs, Liebnechts, Hirths, Schnaubelts, and a score of others like them, born and trained in the old country? Can not all the demonstrations in America against law, society, property, government and peace be traced to foreigners — that is, foreign-born?

Is it not absurd to enter upon a struggle to wipe up the water while still permitting the faucet to run?

Are we not geese to continue to gabble about making America the asylum for all the world, when a part of the stream we are letting in comes only to destroy that asylum? Very soon there will be no asylum here, not even for ourselves, if we shall take no steps to protect and preserve it.

It will be far easier to keep out characters so dangerous and wicked that they can not be controlled in their own country, than to make over or Americanize them here. Nor do we want even professional agitators and preachers against law, order, society and government. The wickedness and oppressions of this world, whatever they may be, can not be cured by destroying the good things that are in it.

But there are industrial phases, separate from political and social dangers, to be considered. This Bureau has discovered that in the manufacturing and commercial centers, at least, the supply of labor exceeds the demand.

Unrestricted immigration, coupled with extremely low passage rates, has brought to our shores thousands upon thousands of people who could barely manage to scrape money enough together to reach the nearest seaport.

By far the greater number of immigrants come from the rural districts of Europe. Unaccustomed to anything but agricultural labor, they find themselves unexpectedly forced upon city life, obliged to find work of any kind. The purchase of land and the cultivation of farms by the class of immigrants we receive at present, is out of the question, on account of a lack of means.

After a short experience in sewer-digging, or hod-carrying, and in other out-door labor, they find their way into planing mills, breweries, tanneries, foundries, brick yards, and other places where a great deal of unskilled labor is required. A visit to any such place will prove this assertion.

Another respectable proportion of immigrants take to the domestic trades, such as carpentering and painting. They soon find that these trades in this country are so subdivided that one year's practice will enable them to pass as an expert in some branch. They know, too, that the smaller employers are looking for them at a little less than first-class wages.

A further surplussage of labor is the children of immigrants. Those that are 12 years of age and over, instead of being placed in schools, are at once sent out to work; not with a view to learn a trade, but simply for the purpose of adding to the family accumulations.

There are many places where children are thus employed. Trunk factories, knitting works, tinware factories, type-foundries, bottling houses and candy factories, readily employ them at \$1 and \$2 per week.

What becomes of these children? Does this class of work make skilled men and women of them? No. Does it enable them to lay the foundation for a future livelihood? No. After having spent three or four years of the best time of their lives in unprofitable and automatic labor, finding the avenues to apprenticeship in useful trades closed, and not desirous of starting anew at the same wages they were receiving when but 14 years of age, the boys look for employment in nondescript pursuits, as porters, delivery clerks, coachmen, hostlers, bartenders, horse-car drivers, or anything which requires neither education nor skill.

It is the class of men drawn from this source who give the loudest expression to their discontent and are always ready for a strike.

The real skilled mechanic is never long out of employment. He is seldom identified with strikes, unless he is forced into them to save himself from social ostracism, commonly called "boycotting."

No sensible man will deny the fact that more mechanical skill, more taste, more art and a better conception of the beautiful are required in all trades to-day, than there were twenty-five years ago. Carroll D. Wright, in illustrating this assertion, at the national convention of labor statisticians, at Trenton, N. J., in June, 1886, stated that nickel ornamentation alone created employment for 30,000 people.

In arriving at the conclusion that the greatest cause of industrial disturbances is to be found in the excessive immigration and the consequent surplus of unskilled labor, as well as the evil of child labor, I am guided by personal ob-

servation, and by the opinions of employers and employes freely expressed upon the blanks issued from the Bureau.

The fact is potent even to the casual observer, that by far the greater part of all unskilled labor, in Wisconsin at least, is performed by foreigners. Nowhere is this line more distinctly drawn than in the manipulation of railroads. While the rude labor of grading and repairing is almost exclusively done by immigrants, nearly all other employment, from switching upward, is reserved for the native-born.

True, we hear of strikes, and extensive ones, too, in the skilled trades, but they are generally of short duration, and not always a demand for higher wages. Where such is the case, it may again be traced to the employment of child labor, or the importation of foreigners. Especially in the cotton mills and in the mines of Eastern states do we find this to be the cause.

The only important and protracted strike of skilled mechanics in the state, was that of the nailers at Bay View. What do we find here? Of 183 persons in all, but 25 were nailers; except the heaters, all the others, including the feeders, may be classed as unskilled laborers.

The strikes of the shoemakers, tailors and coopers all bear unmistakable evidence of having been caused by a surplusage of new-comers, not by a serious falling-off in the volume or profits of business. And so we might go on, if it were necessary.

I fully appreciate all that immigration has done for America — all the patience, skill and thrift it has brought to us. But we are no longer in need of it; we shall not suffer if we grow a little slower. Immigration now goes mostly into the cities, increasing the disproportion already too great between city and country population. This is a grave source of danger, for the city is the great social volcano as well as the center of culture — the nest where anarchists, socialists and bomb-throwers congregate to plot and plan. All of our disorderly uprisings occur in cities, or originate in them.

In conclusion, I desire to call the particular attention of those who have so much to say about the tyranny of cap-

ital and the desire of employers to "grind workingmen into the dust," to the views of Wisconsin business men on immigration.

The sentiment among them is practically unanimous in favor of such a restriction of it as will tend to reduce the surplus of rude labor. In this they speak directly for wage-earners, not for themselves; for when labor is most plentiful employers can secure it on the most favorable terms.

It is to be hoped the Legislature will carefully consider the views referred to and take some action intended to influence congress to deal with this vital question in a manner to conserve the future welfare of the United States.

Views of Workingmen.—On page 431 will be found the beginning of the views of workingmen on various subjects, and further on in the same chapter, a table compiled from the returns made by employes to the Bureau.

These views are very instructive as far as they go, and some of them conspicuous for their wisdom and conservative tone.

However, as representing the great army of wageworkers, they are simply a farce. The dissatisfied, the unsteady and the thriftless will not reply to our questions, because they do not wish their reprehensible careers placed on record, and many very intelligent men are unable to do so, by reason of their unfamiliarity with the English language.

Generally speaking, the toiler is awkward with the pen. He can think and talk, but he can't write. But our questions are so simple that whoever understands the three R's to any extent, can answer them; and most would do so if they kept their humble accounts in such shape that they really knew whether they had saved money or fallen into debt during the year.

In all my inquiries for the years 1885 and 1886, I found but a single manual laborer who had an accurate account of his earnings and expenses. He knows the number of hours of work put in during any year, the hours of lost time and the cause, and his average earnings per day and per hour. His name is William Mueller, a mason residing on 13th Street,

Milwaukee. Having no English education he is forced to keep his accounts in German. I hope some of his spare moments will be utilized in teaching his fellow workmen to do likewise.

Some years ago the Legislature was induced to offer a large prize for a steam road wagon. A gentleman residing at Oshkosh run his machine out and took from the state treasury the juicy sum of \$5,000. As soon as this was paid steam road wagons went out of sight and hearing in Wisconsin. What was the public gain?

I sincerely wish the Legislature would offer a series of prizes for the best kept and most intelligently planned specimens of book-keeping by mechanics and farmers. Thousands and thousands of these two classes owe their inability to get ahead in the world to their failure to keep a clear and business-like account of their transactions. And, I believe that if the Legislature would offer the rewards suggested, the results would be fully as beneficial as those arising from appropriations to county and other fairs; and certainly as much in the interest of the public as appropriations for steam road wagons.

Trades and Labor Organizations.—It was intended to insert in this Report a census of the various trades and labor organizations in Wisconsin, together with a *resumé* of their objects and the principal features of their constitutions and laws; but it was crowded out.

Perhaps, however, the experience I have gained will justify a few observations relative to labor organizations—especially as to their aims and errors.

To start with, I feel that wage-workers had no alternative but to organize. High above them they could see capitalists, speculators, corporations, dealers and manufacturers combining in their own respective interests; and workingmen, in self-defense, were forced to adopt the same tactics.

The chairs we sit on, the whisky we drink, the medicines and drugs prescribed to preserve our life and health, the oil that lights our chambers, the lumber that shelters us, the

coal that warms our homes and cooks our food—in fact, almost every principal necessity is kept up in price by combinations, rings and pools.

In fact, one of the most unprincipled combinations in the Union is the coal-ring, as it is also the most oppressive to the poor. If it can not be broken up otherwise, I hope the Legislature can devise a law that will reach it. If so they could give the people no more righteous enactment.

If it is unlawful for workingmen to combine and prevent selling goods by the boycott-conspiracy, is it not also unlawful for dealers to combine and prevent workingmen from buying coal without paying more than it is worth?

In view of these facts, could labor do less than organize for the purpose of keeping up a living price for its services? I think not.

Nevertheless, there are many weak places in the labor organizations of to-day—many reprehensible features and proceedings, and too many are more or less led and controlled by from one to three blatant and unbearable demagogues.

These “leaders,” beginning back to the old Trades-Assembly and the great cigarmakers’ strike of 1881, and coming down through the 8-hour strike and the K. of L. revival, turned up as candidates for all sorts of offices. And the workingmen who need the money for books, clothing, food and homes, pay the campaign expenses, receiving in return, what? Not one good thing. Nothing, unless it be the distrust and coldness of the remainder of the community, of the capitalists and manufacturers who give them employment.

Excepting Dr. D. F. Powell, of La Crosse, James Mason of Peshtigo, and J. H. Fitzgibbon, of Marinette, I have had no aid or sympathy from one of those prominent in the labor movement. In fact the Bureau has been systematically denounced and its work impeded by all of these so-called “leaders,” save the three just mentioned, to whom I now extend my thanks; for they at least attempt to do some good and reasonable things for their fellowmen.

Laborers must abandon small-fry politicians and so-called "leaders." They must no longer organize, as is frequently the case, for a strike or revenge.

And let me say emphatically, above all things abandon separate politics. There are now parties enough for all. The workingman needs no separate party nor a separate government; and as for legislation, that which a majority or even a goodly proportion of the people demand, is generally, if not always, granted.

There is no better reason why labor organizations should have a separate ticket than why the bankers, horse-jockeys, ministers, saloonkeepers, manufacturers, boarding-house keepers, lawyers and other classes of the country should go into politics as organized bodies and declare that no one except members of their respective classes should be elected to office.

This entry of workingmen into politics, as such and organized for that purpose, is unpropitious. It is a tendency toward the establishment of classes based alone upon position in life—one of the greatest sources of weakness, distrust and rebellion in any country. When one class is in trouble all the others are delighted and exerting themselves for its injury. Such a condition of things would soon destroy a republic like ours.

Get out of politics, as an organized class, workingmen—go out on the run and stay out. Vote for the good men of the leading parties of the day, and when you wish legislation that you think will be conducive to your interests, go to the Legislature in a dignified and gentlemanly way, and if it is proper you will get it.

Do not be too ugly with what you call "scabs" and "rats." Many of them demand your pity instead of deserving your hatred. Those most in need of money will always work for the least pay. When hard times come, with their pressures and reductions, the married man will displace the single; the woman the married man and at last the child will displace the woman. Sometimes, therefore, duty to family or sick ones, or to himself, may compel a man to be a "scab."

After all, the question is not so much one of higher wages

as it is of how to properly use whatever we may receive. Who goes to the spring with a leaking pail? The miller's pond will not fill so long as the dam has rents. It is digestion, not eating, that makes us fat—saving, not receiving, that makes us rich.

In some respects labor organizations have assumed a too-extensive system of dictation. They have attempted to establish minority rule even over workingmen, and, as is well known, have enforced, or attempted to enforce, by strikes and boycotts, shop and factory rules in the making of which the proprietors were permitted to have no part. In retaliation employers have adopted shop-rules that are a disgrace to the age.

This is not right, and therefore it will not last.

They have undertaken to say how many young men in Milwaukee or any other city shall learn to be moulders, or printers, etc., and that no man who does not belong to their organization shall have work at their particular trade in their particular city.

As organized labor does not comprise over one-nineteenth of the labor of the country, it is not right for its leaders to attempt to set themselves up as autocratic rulers of the industrial world.

In Wisconsin there are not less than 300,000 wage-workers; yet a few brawlers in Milwaukee, followed by perhaps one or two thousand honest and sincere workingmen, attempted, by strikes, boycotts and force, to inaugurate the eight-hour day.

There are about 350,000 voters in Wisconsin, yet a half-dozen Knights of Labor "leaders" in Milwaukee have succeeded in forming a new political party with the claim that no other is fit for the suffrages of, or can represent, the people. But I must say, in justice to the staid and steady old unions, that but very few of their members are found in these political maneuvres.

The Horseshoers' Union of Milwaukee will not allow any of its members to set a machine-made shoe. This is retrogression, not progression. The Masons' Union of Milwaukee will not work or associate or have anything to do with any

of the 3,000 masons in Wisconsin or the 120,000 in the United States who do not belong to their organization. And so I might go on; but these instances fully illustrate what I have said concerning minority rule and the injustice of it.

Unionism in England is very old; but we see nothing there of boycotting, personal ostracism and unlawful or unjust proceedings. There the various organizations create funds for libraries, halls, manufactories and supply-stores; for injured, sick and superannuated members and for benevolent and educational purposes. There they aim to educate, to lift up and protect and to elevate the standard of skill and morality of their members. There they do not enter as organizations into politics, do not denounce employers, nor plot to ruin business.

In England the unions know the exact cost of raw materials, the percentage of waste, taxes, insurance, wear of machinery, interest on capital, cost of labor; also the prices of finished articles at home and abroad, cost of transportation, storage and wharfage, and the proprietor's profits and losses. What union in Wisconsin knows these important facts or makes a close study of them? As stated heretofore, the members do not even study and keep track of their own affairs.

But the English unions were much the same during their earlier years. They knew that organization meant power and felt that they should do something to demonstrate it, much like a boy with a new pair of boots, who thinks he must kick everything he can see.

They learned better after a long and bitter as well as a bloody struggle; and our domestic unions must profit by their experience, must come to the same mode of procedure. The restless and talkative "leaders," so-called, may advise differently, but time will prove the truth of what is said here.

Trades unions have an enormous power to demoralize business and make capital timid. When capital retires, labor suffers. The man who casts away his food must starve. What rational course is there, then, for unions but to reverse the prevailing tactics of the day? Why not use this enor-

mous power for the upbuilding of business and consequently of themselves?

Notwithstanding the many errors they have fallen into, trades unions have been a great blessing in more than one direction. They have been the means of making working-men acquainted with each other; of spreading information concerning the extent and diversity of industries; of provoking discussions among artisans, which is always beneficial; of enlisting the oratory of the pulpit and the comment and resources of the press; of bringing forth many books on the labor problem; of inducing much new legislation; of turning the attention of the entire world to the condition, progress and needs of the great army of burden-bearers.

No improvement in a class of school-boys was ever more marked than the intellectual change I have seen for the better among a large portion of the wage-earners of Wisconsin during the three and one-half years I have been in this Bureau. They are giving more thought to public affairs, more attention to legislation, more time to reading and discussion. Where, three years ago, we had no real labor newspaper, we now have eight or ten in Wisconsin, and some of them very creditable publications.

In this connection I can not refrain from calling attention to the remarkable manner in which the labor problem has surged to the front. In organs, advocates, unions, societies and assemblies, mostly the growth of this decade, it far outstrips the anti-slavery phalanx in 1860. Does this not mean something? Yes; but it means nothing dangerous, nothing destructive, nothing wrong, nothing even radical.

We do not ask for labor anything so sweeping as the signing of the bill of rights by King John, nor as the Reformation; nothing equal to the material changes wrought by Alexander, of Russia, when he freed 23,000,000 serfs, nor of the immortal edict of Lincoln which stripped the wifes of bondage from the South.

Whatever a few noisy radicals may "demand," the conservative, honest masses of laborers ask for nothing but right, for justice; and that, in due time, they expect to obtain, for it is in accord with the spirit of the age.

But every great forward movement has its periods of convulsions, upheavals and disaster. That period, in the labor movement, is the one from which we are barely emerging, and which is characterized by Cannon Farrar as the "ground-swell in the great ocean of humanity which forebodes a storm which will soon cover the whole surface with heaving waves."

We have seen Farrar's rising storm, knew what it meant and know how it will end. The motion of the ocean keeps its waters ever pure; volcanic eruptions relieve the pressure from our interior fires; the terrific storms that burst in the valleys and sweep the mountains, rive here and there an oak and destroy some life and property, it is true, but after they have passed how sweet and fresh is nature, how pure and invigorating the air!

"Bright burns the fire
When wrongs expire."

Convict Labor.—Although there seems to be a general sentiment throughout several of our northern states against contracting convict labor, little or no effort has been made to devise a better system to take the place of it. This is wrong. It will not do for a man to say that potatoes, bread and meat are bad for his wife and children, and so cut them off. He must provide better, at least other articles of food, before abolishing those.

I believe that the present system of contract convict labor is doomed in the northern states, yet we can not and should not abolish it until we have provided something to take its place. That, now, is the great problem. Nor can we temporize with it, for criminals we shall have with us forever.

From a commercial standpoint we have not 38 states, only one state. My own opinion is, therefore, that to abolish prison contracts in Wisconsin while they remain in force in other states will help our manufacturers very little. Our Legislature can not shut out the prison threshing machines of Minnesota, the cheap prison wagons of Texas, nor the prison hardware of New York. If congress can say that no prison product, contract or otherwise, shall be sold outside of

the state in which it is made, the whole matter will soon be adjusted. Otherwise I think that the several states should, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, meet and agree upon a plan of action that shall be as nearly uniform as possible as to the time of abandoning contracts, at least.

By reference to page 457 it will be seen that the most comprehensive move toward dealing with the prison contract system in a practical manner, was undertaken at Chicago on August 26, 1886. The report of the committee appointed at that time to devise a method of employing penal labor, will probably be complete by Jan. 1, 1887, and will be promulgated in every state of the Union.

But whatever may be the outcome of this anti-contract agitation, I can assure our people now, that any change we can now think of, will result in an increase in the cost of prison management.

Considered merely in its relation to the state treasury, the contract system is undoubtedly the best—the most economical. Any burdens however, which arise from competition, fall upon a few under that system, while some other may be devised by which the burdens may be made to fall upon the many.

The state ought not to conduct its business, if it can be avoided, in such a manner as to make one citizen bear, proportionate to his property, greater burdens than another.

It is evident, however, that there is a great deal of loose thought and misinformation afloat concerning prison contracts and their actual effect on labor and manufacturing. The replies of manufacturers given on pages 453 to 457 conclusively show that fact.

Our manufacturers, in common with professional reformers, also show a lack of candid thought in devising methods of employing convicts. Most of them have "no suggestions to make;" the next largest number wish to have prisoners put to "breaking stone and making roads," while a few think they should manufacture the boots, shoes, clothing, and other articles used in our state institutions.

Those who had "no suggestions to make" belong to the class afore mentioned, who cut off bread, meat and potatoes

without providing any other or better foods to take their place. Those who favor breaking stone and road-making can not have carefully considered our climate, our methods of making roads, the enormous cost of guarding, feeding, sheltering and working prisoners here and there throughout our wide domain, and the utter lack of discipline that must of necessity follow such a system, which would simply be a great chain-gang competing against the unskilled labor of the state.

To my mind this is the most cruel and indefensible of all state competition. The skilled artisan can, by reason of his larger earnings, greater power of production and greater self-supporting ability, stand a reduction in wages or a change in circumstances that forces him into a new trade; but when the man who is unable, by reason of his inferior education and less brilliant natural endowments, to do anything but rude labor, is deprived of that labor, or his scanty earnings are decimated, he indeed must suffer; he has no avenue of escape; and a certain amount of food, warmth and clothing is as necessary to the rude laborer as to the skilled artisan or the nabob.

Another class believes our penal population should be, as is stated on page 457, employed in manufacturing the clothing, hosiery, caps, boots and shoes, required by the inmates of our various institutions. For obvious reasons our delinquent and insane, attending no soirees, weddings, funerals or operas, use but a small amount of clothing, and that of the very plainest character, to make which would not keep 50 persons busy during the year, while we actually have about 2,200 in our asylums, the institute for the deaf and dumb and the reform school; and they can not be deprived of employment without serious results. Probably those who favor this plan do not understand how the work done by convicts and delinquents in Wisconsin, is already varied.

At Waupun 360 men are engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes under contract with M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, at 50 cents each per day. This contract, made in January, 1883, will expire on January 1, 1889. Early in 1886, Wells & Co. signed an agreement presented by the

Knights of Labor, under threats of a general boycott, pledging themselves not to renew this contract; but our courts hold that an agreement made under stress or by reason of threats is null and void.

At Waukesha from 60 to 80 boys in the reform school, are making coarse boots and shoes. They have machinery, but the boots are very plain and heavy—for farmers, boys and woodsmen. There are also between 20 and 30 boys in this institution making hosiery. They use machines, but they are of the old-fashioned pattern, run by hand.

In the institution for the deaf and dumb at Delavan, the inmates make boots and shoes and slippers by hand only. The slippers, which comprise the principal product of this institution, are used mostly by the inmates of our state asylums for insane.

At Waukesha the boys make their own clothing, caps, shirts, boots and shoes and raise much of their own food on the state farm. In the asylums for insane including that at Milwaukee, inmates make and repair most of their own clothing, and this employment, as a part of the attempt to cure insanity, is an absolute necessity.

At Waupun the men make their own clothing, caps, etc., and work on the farm, while the women are employed in sewing and repairing.

The Milwaukee County House of Correction manufactures chairs, owning its own machinery, and stock, the inmates also making their own wearing apparel. The inspector belongs to the National Chair Manufacturers' Association on the same footing as private institutions, and since joining that organization does not cut prices. This, I think, is a very significant fact. It shows that manufacturers are not afraid of present competition so long as prevailing prices are maintained.

I wish also to call the attention of those favoring what is called the "state-account system" to the strong complaints made by several boot and shoe manufacturers against the competition of the reform school at Waukesha. There the state owns everything, uses inferior machinery, employs nothing but boy-labor and sells whenever and wherever it can.

Our state prison was formerly run on that plan, but the resulting evils so stirred up manufacturers that the present contract system was devised to take its place.

We now see, even by this superficial glance, that our Legislature will have many things to consider in dealing with the question of prison labor; and professional agitators, reformers and manufacturers who demand the abolishment of the contract system fall far short of their full duty and of statesmanlike conduct when they neglect and refuse to lend their aid toward devising some suitable plan to take the place of that which they propose to destroy.

My recommendation is: Let the contracts run until we shall have discovered and prepared to put in operation something besides idleness as a substitute for them. But if the labor of our prisoners shall be contracted again after Jany. 1, 1889, I am firmly of the opinion that the employment should be diversified; that two or more other branches of manufacturing should be added to that of boots and shoes, so as to equalize competition amongst the various industries of the state.

Factory Inspection.—To my mind the duties of the Factory Inspector are of great importance. It is his business more particularly than that of any other officer of the Bureau, to enforce the laws in respect of fire escapes, child labor and the general health and safety of workpeople. Through him they can derive some direct benefit; by him in many cases they are rescued from danger; his efforts here and there result in providing employes decently with necessary conveniences. How important, then, that he be alert, ambitious and unmoved by the influence of friendship, society, politics or wealth.

In several instances inducements have been held out to the Factory Inspector for the purpose of influencing his official action. This was doubtless done under a misapprehension. The Factory Inspector is not authorized to accept favors of this kind. Bribes should be sent direct to the Labor Commissioner at Madison.

The Appendix of this volume is the Report of the Factory Inspector. As the office was new he attempted to enforce

the law without resorting to prosecutions, hoping that time would so far educate the people as to make lawsuits finally unnecessary. He has not been wholly disappointed, though several suits are now pending in the preliminary stage. He began in the large cities and has given attention more particularly to the larger establishments in those cities. Sometimes an entire day has not sufficed to inspect a single factory and come to an understanding with the proprietors. Frequently the Inspector has been compelled to go from three to eight times over the road to interior cities in order to enforce the laws without issuing warrants, sometimes taking with him the Commissioner and the Deputy. This entails a large expense as well as consumes much time; exhausts means that we need and expect next term to use for other purposes.

Next year the Factory Inspector will have to proceed more summarily, else he will not live to complete his work. If he should inspect three shops per day, he could complete his task in a little over three years. But he can not go straight on without turning back. Factories are like gardens, which, cultivated and weeded once are not done forever; you must turn right around and go over them again, or be swamped by a noxious growth. In the same manner are we compelled to keep an incessant watch on institutions in which child labor is profitable, or they will return to violations of the law. Bye and bye, however, I think our Factory Inspector can cover the state better than at present, though he has an enormous task before him.

Children in Factories.—From the returns of those employes who reported to the Bureau, a table was compiled (see page 485), showing the employment of 221 children under 14, and 7 under 12 years of age. Those under 12 were shingle packers, temporarily employed, and generally the children of proprietors.

When the Bureau was organized, there were, as near as could be estimated, 600 children under 12, illegally employed. Now we know of none.

I think the law in reference to children in factories should be modified. Up to the age of 14 certainly, boys and girls

should be in school—not one allowed in any factory, workshop or store—except the children of proprietors. There are adults enough in Wisconsin to perform all the labor required for necessities or luxuries.

The children of to-day will be the world of to-morrow. If they are ignorant, wages will average downward, crime upward, national character weaker, public morals lower. The two great questions of the hour are, How shall we check the tide of immigration, and What shall we do with our boys?

I appeal to legislators with families to earnestly consider this matter, remembering that in so doing they will build for the future. Girls should be excluded from tobacco warehouses, factories, rag-picking chambers and workshops of all kinds, until after they are old enough to understand the responsibility they owe to themselves. Some have this understanding at 14 and some at 18. Girls under 14 certainly should be kept out of the promiscuous company of workshops, where the wholesome influence and restraint of parent or guardian is unknown. Here is where some of them lose the instincts of modesty.

Keep children out of the factories for their own sakes, for the sake of the future, for the sake of the labor of to-day that is superabundant everywhere.

The law intended to keep children out of factories should also apply to shops, stores and commercial pursuits. I can find no good reason for the discriminations in our present law, and hope there will be none in the laws of the future.

Compulsory Education.—Our compulsory education law is inoperative—has been a dead letter since its enactment in 1879. Our labor organizations continue to call for compulsory education laws, not knowing, because of their “inocuous desuetude,” that we already have them.

There are about 16,000 officers liable for the enforcement of these laws; and if they would do their duty, I would have little or no difficulty in enforcing the act keeping children under 12 out of factories and workshops. If the law of 1879 is defective, amend it; if it is not defective, enact severe penalties for its enforcement. If it is a good law, it should be active; if bad, it is a shame to have it on the books.

Fire-escapes.—The laws in relation to fire-escapes are very rigid. Some structures are safe without such escapes as are technically required by law, yet the Factory Inspector has no discretion; he must order the proprietor to obey the exact terms of the statute. I think the fire-escape law should be modified a little, or the Inspector should be given some discretion. He frequently finds buildings connected by bridges, the very best of escapes, and otherwise protected, so that the technical escape of the law is not required.

With hotels there is, outside of Milwaukee, little attempt made to obey chapter 375, laws of 1885. This Bureau is not commanded by law to enforce this chapter, but section 6, chapter 247, laws of 1885, says we "may" do so. We have compelled a few dangerous hotels to put up escapes, and as soon as the factories, which, according to law, we "must" look after, shall have been inspected, hotels will receive attention.

Nevertheless, I went so far as to send blanks to all the hotels in Wisconsin, asking for exact information concerning their height, number of rooms, fire-escapes, watchmen, etc. I found, of those two or more stories in height, 55 having night watchmen, 19 with fire-escapes of iron, 70 with escapes of wood, 3 with escapes of brick and 3 with escapes of rope, while 4 reported fire-escape elevators.

Wisconsin has seen several disastrous hotel fires, about one hundred lives having been lost through them during the last ten years. It is now time to make all inns safe, or as nearly so as possible; and I think that where life or limb is lost in hotels not complying with the law, in case of fire, the persons guilty of the neglect should be held responsible by specific statute for the limb and life so lost.

Our public buildings are not all properly provided with fire-escapes. I called the attention of Elisha W. Keyes, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of University Regents, to the fire-escape law and he at once took steps which resulted in placing a good escape on Ladies' Hall, the home of a large number of the lady students of the State University. He said it ought to be done

and he would do it, though he did not think the law reached the case.

I also asked the State Board of Supervision whether they felt bound to take notice of the moral obligation of the State to erect escapes on such of the state institutions as needed them. They replied that the matter had already engaged their attention and would receive their further notice. Subsequently, they caused to be erected iron escapes on the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Delavan, and also examined other state buildings.

As stated by N. Smith for the Board, in his letter to me, the two state hospitals for insane have "inside fire-escapes of iron surrounded by brick walls."

The State Prison, of course, has no need of fire-escapes. The cell wings are of solid stone and the cells—ceilings, sides and floors are of the same material.

The blind and the deaf mutes need, perhaps, more thorough protection than any other classes. At Delavan, as stated, the Board has taken steps to afford such protection as was deemed necessary, and the other institutions, including the several buildings now in course of erection at Sparta for dependent children, will be provided with whatever safeguards they may need.

It is very gratifying to have the Board take hold of this matter, for I could not escape the conclusion that if the State required her citizens, under severe penalties, to provide means of escape from fire in factories, hotels, and other buildings, she was logically and morally bound to make the same provisions of safety in the structures owned and controlled by her and occupied by students, delinquents, dependent children, blind, deaf and dumb, and insane. And doing so through her proper officers, gives the Bureau and Factory Inspector a moral backing they could not have otherwise.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that this Bureau was unable to compel Passavant Hospital, in Milwaukee, to erect much-needed fire-escapes; and that it has no power to coerce any such institution, whether belonging to a county, to some religious organization or to private in-

dividuals. This power should reside either in the Bureau or with some local officer.

Semi-Annual Tax-Payments.—In Germany taxes may be paid quarterly, in Ohio and Iowa semi-annually. In the Netherlands taxes are payable in such installments as please the citizen, up to ten, within a year, without interest, fines or fees. In 1885, I favored the Hooker bill to establish semi-annual tax-payments in Milwaukee, but the measure failed; and further thought adds to the conviction that such a law should be enacted, not for Milwaukee alone, but to apply to the entire state. It would be a great relief to the poor, tax-paying time now coming on with winter and the extraordinary expenditures of the year.

Collecting Wages.—Many instances might be cited where laborers—more especially domestic and hotel servants—are cheated out of their wages. If there is any person in the world who ought to be able to collect wages earned and due, it is the young woman so circumstanced that she is obliged to go out among strangers as a servant,

In 1881, J. F. Ware, of Fond du Lac, presented a bill in the Legislature to make all property, of whatsoever kind except homesteads, liable for the wages of laborers and servants. The report of the judiciary committee was favorable, but the bill failed.

Of course no law can collect from a worthless or property-less person; but I think the Ware bill, or a similar one not less comprehensive, should be enacted.

Railway Employes.—I find a sentiment in favor of the re-enactment of section 1816, Revised Statutes, which holds railway corporations “liable for all damages sustained by any agent or servant thereof by reason of the negligence of any other agent or servant thereof without contributory negligence on his part * * and no contract, rule or regulation between any such corporation, and any agent or servant shall impair or diminish such liability.”

This law was drafted by Judge Harlow S. Orton, for Robert McCurdy, a senator from Winnebago county, who introduced it in 1873. It became a law in 1874, and was re-

pealed in 1880, though not on account of any demand by railway employes.

Railroading is extra-hazardous employment, and laws made in respect of those engaged in it should be based on that theory. The statutes compel insurance companies to pay 2 per cent. of all their premiums into the treasury of any local fire company containing 30 or more members. I am of opinion that we should extend the principle to railway corporations and require them to make annual contributions for the establishment and maintenance of hospitals for their injured employes, and to create a sinking fund out of which to pay insurance on lives lost while on duty, as well as pensions for legs, arms, hands and other disabilities.

In creating such a system the value of a life would have to be fixed by law, and the pensions to be paid for legs, arms, hands, fingers, etc., would also have to be regulated by statute, after the manner of federal pensions.

No doubt any attempt to inaugurate this plan would fail to meet the approval of the railways, though there is no questioning the power of the Legislature to establish it; and I believe it would prove more economical for the corporations than the present method of paying jury awards at the end of long and costly suits.

The old common-law rule of negligence or carelessness of co-employe by which corporations now escape liability, was made long before the days of railways, steamships and complicated and dangerous machinery, and can not apply to the present. Our laws as well as justice should keep pace with the advance of civilization.

The matter will probably come before the Legislature of 1887, and in behalf of 25,000 railway servants in Wisconsin, who will have no lobby at Madison, I beg that no injustice shall be done to them either by acting or failing to act thereon.

Taxation of Mortgages.—Attempts have been made to enact laws in this state taxing mortgages, but they have all failed. In this matter there is a sharp conflict of interests. Those who own mortgages always have a large lobby pres-

ent to oppose any law looking to their taxation, while those whose possessions are mortgaged are too poor to send lobbyists to represent their interests and urge the justice of their demands.

Organized labor now asks the passage of a law that shall tax only so much of the value of unencumbered property as exceeds the mortgage thereon, and the payment of taxes on the mortgage by its holder.

Weekly Cash Wages.—There is something of a demand for compulsory payment of wages in cash every week. Some call this "mob law," but it isn't. Such a law would at once do away entirely with the truck system and enable wage-earners to purchase everything for cash. So far it would, beyond doubt, prove beneficial; while on the other hand it would increase the opportunities of the intemperate and improvident to squander their wages. But employers could guard against this, and where workmen of this class have families to support, I think it is the absolute duty of proprietors to protect those families as far as they can, whether wages are paid weekly or monthly.

Massachusetts now has a law compelling weekly payment of wages, and Connecticut would have had one, if the two branches of the legislature had not failed, previous to adjournment, to agree upon its phraseology. The natural conditions in those states are far different from those of Wisconsin. The former being more thoroughly manufacturing states, have greater need of frequent pay-days. Nevertheless I believe that here in Wisconsin employers are better able to pay their help every week than the men are to wait four or even two weeks for the money they have earned.

If a law shall be enacted compelling weekly cash payment of wages, it can apply only to contracts entered into after its passage; otherwise it would be unconstitutional as "impairing the obligations of contracts."

Elevators.—Many fatalities result from the use of weak, imperfectly-constructed and worn-out elevators; also from contact with exposed machinery. I think the Factory Inspector should by law be given authority to compel employers to shield dangerous machinery, guard elevator wells,

doors and traps, and renew or strengthen elevators when he finds them unsafe.

We know of many rickety and unsafe buildings but have no power to reach them. I believe the Inspector should have authority to condemn unsafe elevators, machinery and buildings, and that after condemnation shall have been pronounced, the proprietor or occupant should be held liable for any life lost by reason of the further use of such condemned property, the same as if he had deliberately and with malice aforethought taken that life. If the state does not exercise its authority for the protection of the life and limb as well as the property of her citizens, taxation and government fail of the purpose for which they were created.

Bonus Agreements and Cut-throat Contracts.—On page 446 will be found reference to three forms of contracts used by employers to defraud laborers and minors. The matter was mostly gathered, at my request, by Irving T. Ford, an attorney of Milwaukee, who had several times tested these contracts or "agreements" in court. The most damaging to the public interest is the apprentice agreement. By it the minor is first defrauded of learning a trade or profession, contrary to the requirements of law (see page 7) and then he may be, and frequently is, defrauded of a portion of his wages.

The lawyer who will draft such contracts, knowing, as he must, that they are for no other purpose than to defraud minors of wages faithfully earned, deserves to have no further practice in our courts. After a boy has earned the wages agreed upon, no "misbehavior" or "disobedience" mentioned in the contract can legally forfeit what is due him. A slight disobedience in December does not destroy the value earned by the boy for his employer during the previous eleven months.

Hereafter let no minor, guardian or laborer, sign any contract without first submitting it to a competent and honorable lawyer. Minors may go to the probate judge for advice, and laborers may send their contracts to the Labor Commissioner, who will secure counsel for them without charges.

As to Printing.—The report of the Factory Inspector should be printed in separate form. There is now no provision for printing it; so, reduced and emasculated, I have made it the Appendix to this report.

I think it would be well, too, for the Report of the Bureau to be printed in several parts. To do so, would save postage—a very large item. In hundreds of instances parties care for a certain part only—wages, arbitration or factory laws; but where all the parts are bound together, the entire volume must be sent. The postage alone on the complete edition as now printed would be over \$1,400. Aside from its economical aspect, the plan proposed would enable the Commissioner to publish any special investigations at once instead of at the end of two-year periods, as now. Like eggs, statistics and information are best, when fresh. At the end of each term all the parts would go together into the volume called "Messages and Documents," as now, for the use of the Legislature and other officers.

A Milwaukee Office—The Factory Inspector, while compelled by law to reside in Milwaukee, has no office provided for his use in transacting public business. Appreciating the inconvenience and wrong of this oversight, I rented office apartments for him in the Iron Block, and furnished desks, chairs, stationery, letter-press and books, directories and postage stamps for his equipment. This makes a serious inroad upon the contingent fund of the Bureau, which ought at once to be cut off. I think \$300 a year will, for the present, cover the cost of rent, fuel and light. Stationery, postage and expressage I am still willing to have charged against the Bureau for the Factory Inspector.

Books.—The Bureau is now allowed \$50 per year for books and periodicals pertaining to industrial, labor and statistical matters. I have expended more than this amount, drawing the excess from the contingent fund. We now have in the Bureau library nearly 450 volumes. Of these, over 200 were donated by myself, about 100 have been purchased and the remainder have been secured by begging, exchange, and from other state departments. The sum of \$50 per year will not pay for the labor and industrial newspapers we

need, to say nothing of books; but I shall try to secure the cream of these publications for two years more without asking for an additional appropriation, though we ought to have and keep on file nearly all of them.

A Request to Wage earners.—I desire to have the wage-earners of Wisconsin keep an accurate account, for the year 1887, of their earnings, amount of lost time, date and character of increase or reduction of wages, causes and duration of strikes and lock-outs, hours of labor, expenditures for rent, board, all kinds of clothing (including boots and shoes) for self, if single, or for self and family, if married, for improvements, furniture and tools, for books and newspapers, for travel and amusements, for life and other insurance, for lodge, union and society dues, for medicine and sickness, for interest, family help, etc.; and also the exact earnings of wife or children, and other sources of income outside of the wages of the head of the house.

In this request I desire to include school teachers, domestic and hotel servants, sewing and factory girls, clerks, farm-hands, railway men—in fact all at work by the hour, day, week, month or year for their livelihood.

If those who undertake to do this will send in their addresses on postal cards, I will forward to them appropriate printed blanks to be filled out, with return postage; and those who properly comply with the request, will receive the report of the Bureau.

Workingmen's Wives.—Those who bear the real pains and burdens of strikes are the wives and families of strikers. Their privations and sufferings are never known to the public, and not very clearly nor very fully appreciated even by the husbands who brought them on.

This Fall I have discovered that many of the wives of workingmen who suffered by the late strikes, are opposing the entry of organized labor into politics. To most of them parades, picnics, meetings, conventions, strikes, boycotts and campaigns mean nothing but additional unrest and further privations, and they have had enough of both.

The women see that the same leaders who urged their husbands and sons into the 8-hour and other strikes, are now

leading them into politics. And, what excites their suspicion and apprehension still more, they hear the same intemperate and denunciatory speeches that were made in favor of strikes, now offered as a reason why workingmen should enter into politics as against the rest of the world.

Therefore they exercise their quiet influence against such action, and, in certain quarters, with marked results.

Workingmen, oftener consult your wives.

Mechanics' Institutes. — The Legislature of 1885 set aside a sum of money to be used annually in holding Farmers' Institutes in the various counties for the dissemination of modern and scientific information concerning agriculture.

These institutes have been both popular and useful, and I now ask the Legislature to set aside an annual sum for similar methods of instruction for mechanics and artisans in the various centers of population. Why not?

Employers' Reports. — On page 461 begin the tabulations of employers' reports to the Bureau.

No attempt was made to procure returns from all the employers in Wisconsin, because the census for 1885, taken by the Secretary of State, is not only fresh but a valuable document and far more complete than any I could possibly take with the paltry sum at my command.

About 2,000 returns, good and bad, were received, the lumber interest being the most fully covered.

The returns used show 19 firms with 1,212 employes, working 8 hours; 22 firms with 1,299 employes, working 9 hours; 474 firms with 25,921 employes, working 10 hours; 141 firms with 7,914 employes, working 11 hours; 8 firms with 427 employes, working both 10 and 11 hours; 95 firms with 2,024 employes, working any number of hours from 8 to 14.

These replies relate to 38,797 employes — 34,980 males and 3,817 females; 177 males and 44 females under 14, and 7 under 12 years of age.

The total wages paid by 759 firms for 1885, is \$13,710,416.98. The average, including women and children, is \$350.81. This is a theoretical average, but it is not far from correct.

The disposition to evade the queries of the Bureau has nearly disappeared, the petulant ones being now almost

wholly confined to such as have frequent troubles with their employes, though an enormous amount of correspondence was required to secure anything like half-way complete information.

There were, however, a very few notable exceptions; and, strange to say, they occurred among those whose property and business interests received the direct protection of the State during the May troubles.

I entered no suits against them because I expected, until too late to use the matter in this Report, to secure the desired information without recourse to the courts; and further, because I had previously determined to begin no prosecutions, where it could possibly be avoided, until the Bureau had become more widely understood and more fully appreciated.

The following, the last of the letters written to one recalcitrant firm, dated September 15, 1886, will explain the cases referred to immediately above:

My Dear Sirs—Yours received. We ask of you nothing not asked of other employers. It is now too late to secure replies from you for our Report (which must be closed by September 30, inst.) by resorting to law, and I therefore appeal again to you to give us the wages paid by you to all employes during 1885.

You and ——— stand alone in this matter, though the latter finally sent the essential facts needed.

I remember that two years ago you and ——— were very unaccommodating to this Bureau, but I certainly thought that *this year*, after the extraordinary power of the State had been used in your behalf—to perpetuate your commercial life and protect your workmen—you would in return at least *assume* to be willing to reply to the simple questions of the State.

Or must the State respond, at great cost, only when *you* want something, slinking back rebuffed when *we* want something, not of great cost, from *you*?

If the relation of the State and the citizen is not reciprocal, what is it?

Is a citizen, even though a rolling mill company, greater than the State?

If you still refuse to give the information asked for, I shall enter no suit, for it would be too late to secure what is wanted. All I can do will be to publish the correspondence between us to show that I have attempted to do my duty.

Very truly yours,

FRANK A. FLOWER,
Commissioner.

To this letter no reply was received, and others to the same concern remain unanswered. It is an instance of unpatriotic perverseness, which, under the circumstances, can hardly be matched.

I shall attempt to make no deductions from the tables beginning on page 461, because figures always present conclusions of their own which no argument or appeal can change; and because the returns were more or less imperfect and do not therefore warrant the putting forth of any statement based on them that can be relied on as absolutely correct.

Nevertheless, I recommend those interested in wages and the labor problem, to carefully study the tabulations in question.

Personal. — In my first Report attention was directed to the fact that while no provision was made for clerk hire, or assistance of any sort, the law imposed upon the Commissioner more duties than could be accomplished by a half-dozen men. In order that Wisconsin should make as good a showing as possible by the side of other states having similar Bureaus, I secured the services of E. F. Appleby, from January 1884, to April 1885; of E. W. Keyes, Jr., from September 1884, to March, 1885, and of Matt. J. Simpelaar, of Milwaukee, during his leisure hours for the space of about two months, besides expending various other sums in addition to traveling and other expenses in excess of the contingent fund.

I laid these facts before the joint committee on claims of the Legislature of 1885, explaining the embarrassment the expenditures had entailed. No action was taken; the reason assigned being that it was "too late in the session." The members of the committee, however, volunteered that I certainly ought to be reimbursed.

I heartily agreed with them at that time, and have since seen no reason to change my mind.

Explanation—The semi-polemical character of portions of the introduction to this Report will certainly be objectionable to those who disagree with my conclusions, as well as to those personally inimical to the Bureau and myself. Others, not of these classes, and friendly to the Bureau, may think it impolitic for me to make any part of the Report ar-

gumentative, or to express any opinions or conclusions therein.

The law not only permits, but invites me to do both. And, while knowing that to do so will subject me to many severe attacks and make me unpopular with the so-called leaders of labor, I feel that the course here pursued of discussing the chief labor problems is also right.

In support of this assumption there may be offered at least two reasons. *First.* Constant investigation gives me a broader view of the field of industry and a greater fund of information than any man busy with his daily labors can possibly have; so that, if I have not less than ordinary ability, I can come to more intelligent, if not more correct, conclusions. *Second.* Workingmen hear but little except denunciations of laws, capitalists, corporations, monopolies, courts and officers; hear mostly the appeals and sophistries of self-appointed "leaders" who wish to run for office or otherwise serve themselves—in short, hear but one side, and that, too, often discolored and exaggerated.

It is wholesome, therefore, to have both sides, backed by facts and figures, laid before them without prejudice or selfish motives, so they may take an antidote for poison where that has been served up to them and find some guide-posts by which to escape the errors that inevitably grow out of one-sided or imperfect information. No jury can render a correct verdict without first hearing both sides.

The Bureau has received but little aid or sympathy from labor organizations. On the contrary, their so-called leaders have continually heaped ridicule and misrepresentation upon it.

This hostility is undoubtedly due to their prejudice against logic, facts and truths. They seem to entertain an idea that the Bureau should pre-eminently be a means to advocate and promote their organizations, coloring strikes and industrial events to suit their notions, and joining in the general clamor against capital. They seem to forget that unorganized labor is entitled to equal consideration, and that the statistician, like the historian, must be unswayed by sympathies or prejudice, but record the facts just as they are.

It is to be hoped that, after reading this Report, those heretofore hostile will adopt a different course—not for the sake of myself, but for the sake of the cause in which they profess to be working, and for which the Bureau was created. Their actions so far throw a cloud on their sincerity.

To the Legislature.—In considering laws for working men, I hope the Legislature will attach no significance to the past. Forgive the strikes, errors and disturbances of the year, for the suffering they entailed upon working-men themselves squared the account.

FRANK A. FLOWER,
Commissioner.

I concur in the foregoing opinions and recommendations.

MATT J. SIMPELAAR,
Deputy Commissioner.

Postscript—The Red Flag.—Since this Report was completed, a spirited public discussion arose as to whether the May processions in Milwaukee—especially the one which went to Bay View, and on the morning of the 5th carried red flags.

It is of no significance whether every thread of the banners carried at that time were red. A mob carrying the stars and stripes can gain no subsequent immunity for that reason; nor are its members more guilty if they carry the largest of red flags.

The procession of May 2d was headed by a very large, red flag and the personal decorations of the marchers were red.

The crowd that marched to Plankinton's packing house, down Muskego Avenue, carried three red banners—rather small pieces of red cloth nailed to rude sticks—one to a lath.

The crowd that went first to Bay View carried no banners, but the more demonstrative strikers who refused to obey the commands to disperse on the morning of May 5th, carried a mongrel banner, generally described as red but really striped.

Grottkau's followers, knowing what they did, carried the

red flag as a menace; but the Poles who went to Bay View intended only to carry an 8-hour flag, no matter what its color. They are Catholics, and the Catholic church, much to its credit, tolerates neither anarchy nor socialism.

F. A. F.

PART I.

FACTORY, HOTEL, LABOR AND LIEN LAWS.

BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Section 1, Chapter 247, laws of 1885. Chapter 319, laws of 1883, entitled, "An act to create a bureau of labor statistics," is hereby amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting for the part struck out the following: There is hereby created a bureau of labor census and industrial statistics, with headquarters in the capitol building, for which stationery, postage, expressage, printing and facilities for transacting business shall be furnished the same as for other executive departments.

Section 2. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint quadrennially on the first Monday of February, a competent person to be commissioner of the said bureau.

Section 3. The said commissioner shall have power to appoint a deputy at a salary not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, who, when acting for or instead of said commissioner, shall have and may exercise equal power and authority. He may also appoint a clerk at a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, and a factory inspector who shall reside in Milwaukee, and be and work under the direction and control of the commissioner, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year and actual traveling expenses, stated under oath, while engaged in bureau work outside of Milwaukee.

Section 4. The duties of the said commissioner shall be, to collect, collate and publish statistics and facts relative to the manufactures, industrial classes and material resources

of the state; and especially to examine into the relations between labor and capital, the means of escape from fire and protection of life and health in factories and workshops, the employment of illegal child labor, the exaction of unlawful hours of labor from women and children, the educational, sanitary, moral and financial condition of laborers and artisans, the cost of food, fuel, clothing and building material, the causes of strikes and lockouts, as well as kindred subjects and matters pertaining to the welfare of industrial interests and classes.

Section 5. The commissioner, his deputy, or the factory inspector shall have power to enter any factory, or workshop in which labor is employed, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, or of examining the means of escape from fire, and the provisions made for the health and safety of operatives in such factory or workshop; and in case the officer of the bureau shall discover any violations of or neglect to comply with the laws in respect to child labor, hours of labor for women and children, fire escapes, and similar enactments now or hereafter to be made, he shall notify the owner or occupant of such factory or workshop, in writing, of the offense or neglect, and if such offense or neglect is not corrected or remedied within thirty days after the service of the notice aforesaid, he shall lodge formal complaint with the district attorney of the county in which the offense is committed or the neglect occurs, whereupon that officer shall proceed at once against the offender according to law.

Section 6. The factory inspector or any officer of the bureau may examine hotels and lodging or boarding houses, for the purpose of discovering whether they are properly equipped with lawful fire-escapes; and he may post in any hotel, lodging or boarding house so examined, the laws upon this matter, together with his official statement as to whether the said laws are fully complied with by said hotel, lodging or boarding house. And any hotel, lodging or boarding house keeper, or other person, who shall mutilate, destroy or remove from any building or buildings, the said laws or statement so posted, shall be fined \$50 for each and every offense, upon complaint of any

officer of the bureau or any citizen. Whenever any hotel, lodging or boarding house that has been posted as not complying with the terms of the laws in respect of fire-escapes, shall be properly provided and equipped with lawful fire-escapes, and the bureau shall be notified thereof, the commissioner shall at once order a new statement setting forth that fact, to be posted in said hotel, lodging or boarding house. And the bureau shall keep a record of all buildings so examined and posted.

Section 7. The factory inspector, or any officer of the bureau, may post in any factory or work-shop examined by him, the laws now or hereafter to be made in respect of child labor, hours of labor, fire-escapes, or other matters pertaining to the health and safety of artisans; and if the owner, manager or proprietor of such factory or work-shop, or his agent, or any person whomsoever, shall remove, destroy or mutilate the laws so posted, he shall, on complaint of any officer of the bureau, or any citizen, be fined fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 8. The said commissioner shall have power to prescribe blank forms, and transmit them to employers, which shall be filled out clearly and completely, under oath, by the person or persons to whom they are sent, with the facts, statistics and statements asked for, and returned to him within such reasonable time as he may fix. In case any owner or occupant, or his agent, shall refuse to admit any officer of the said bureau to his work-shop or factory, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each and every offense, and if he shall, through his agent or otherwise, neglect, fail or refuse to fill out the said blank forms, and verify and return them as required, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each and every day the said blanks may be so delayed beyond the time fixed by the commissioner for their return. The forfeits named and provided in this act shall be sued for in the name of the state, by the district attorney of the proper county, upon complaint of any officer of said bureau, or any citizen, and shall be paid into the school fund.

Section 9. There shall be provided a seal of office for the

use of the bureau, and the commissioner or his deputy, for the purpose of making any investigation contemplated by this act, shall have power to administer oaths, take testimony and subpoena witnesses, which witnesses shall receive the same fees as are allowed to persons testifying in circuit courts, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the bureau; provided, however, that no person subpoenaed by the said commissioner or his deputy, shall be compelled to go outside of the city or town in which he resides to testify in behalf of such investigation.

Section 10. The commissioner shall report biennially to the governor, accompanying his report with such suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed wise and proper. The said report shall be printed and distributed according to the provisions of the law governing the printing of other state reports.

Section 11. The compensation of the said commissioner shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum for traveling and contingent expenses, and a further sum of fifty dollars per annum for the purchase of books and periodicals on labor and industrial matters for the bureau library. There is hereby appropriated annually, out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 12. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 13. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 4, 1885.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Section 1,729, Revised Statutes. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract to labor by the week, month or year.

Section 1,728. In all manufactories, work-shops and other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under the age of eighteen years and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day; and any employer, stockholder, director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman who shall compel any woman or any such child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day, or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age, to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age in any factory or work-shop where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age in any such factory or work-shop for more than seven months in any one year, shall be punished by fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

FIRE ESCAPES—FACTORIES.

Section 1, chapter 50, laws of 1885. Section 4,575a of the revised statutes is amended so as to read as follows: Section 4,575a. Any person, persons, or body corporate owning, occupying or controlling any factory, work-shop or structure three or more stories high, in which several persons are employed at any kind of labor, on or above the third floor or story, shall provide and keep connected with the same, one or more good and substantial metallic or fire-proof ladders, stairs or stairways, ready for use at all times, reaching from the cornice to the ground, on the outside of such building, and placed in such position as to be easy of access to the occupants of such building in case of fire, and sufficient to furnish reasonable means of escape to the persons employed therein, from each and every floor or story. And any such person, persons or corporate body who shall for three months after the passage and publication of this act fail to provide and keep such means of escape from fire, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months at the discretion of the court.

FIRE-ESCAPES — HOTELS.

Section 1,727, Revised Statutes. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of hotel or innkeepers, keeping a hotel or inn of three or more stories in height, to provide and furnish such hotel or inn with one or more good and substantial metallic fire-proof ladders, reaching from the cornice to the top of the lower story, or to the ground, on the outside of such building, and placed in such position as to be easy of access to the occupants of such building in case of fire. So long as the foregoing provision is uncomplied with by him, no hotel or innkeeper shall receive any charges whatever from any objecting traveler, boarder or guest occupying rooms on or above the third floor of his hotel or inn.

Section 1, chapter 375, laws of 1885. Every inn or hotel, or other building in this state more than two stories in height, containing apartments above the ground floor, designed for occupation for fifty people or more, shall be provided with not less than two flights of fire-proof stairs outside, said stairways to be located on different sides of said inn, hotel or other building, in each case connecting the cornice with the top of the first story of any such inn, hotel, or other building, with a platform, balcony, piazza, or other safe and convenient resting place on a level with the floor of each story so connected. Such stairways herein named shall in every case be convenient of access from the interior of any such building, commodious in construction, and of sufficient strength and firmness to render the same amply safe and reliable for the purposes of ascent or descent in case of danger from fire.

Section 2. The inside walls or casings of every elevator for the conveyance of passengers to and from the upper stories of any such building as is described in the preceding section of this act, shall be constructed of fire-proof material throughout.

Section 3. In all inns, hotels or other buildings hereinbefore described, not less than one efficient watchman shall be on service from 10 o'clock P. M. until 5 o'clock A. M. during each and every night that said inn, hotel or other

building described is occupied, and every said watchman shall be required to establish the fact of his fidelity on every occasion when on duty, by the most efficient methods in use for that purpose.

Section 4. In every inn, hotel or other building hereinbefore described, there shall be posted in every room, in legible print, a brief and accurate statement of all means of safety and escape in case of fire.

Section 5. Any owner, landlord or other person in charge of any building hereinbefore described, and coming within the provisions of this act, who shall omit to comply with the provisions of this act, or who shall knowingly permit any violation of the provisions of this act, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor in permitting the violation of any provisions of this act, and for such misdemeanor may be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, on each conviction thereof.

SAFETY IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSES, CHURCHES,
HOTELS AND FACTORIES.

Section 1, chapter 190. All churches, public and private school-houses, hotels, factories or other manufacturing establishments, constructed at any time after the passage of this act, shall be so constructed that the doors shall swing outward, or both in and out, as the builders thereof may elect.

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

Approved March 30, 1885.

APPRENTICES.

Section 2,377, Revised Statutes. Every male minor and every unmarried female under the age of eighteen years, with the consent of the persons or officers hereinafter mentioned, may, of his or her own free will, bind himself or herself in writing, to serve as a clerk or apprentice in any profession, trade or employment; if a male until the age of twenty-one years, and if a female, until the age of eighteen years, or until her marriage within that age, or for any

shorter time; and such binding shall be as valid and effectual as if such minor were of full age at the time of making such engagement.

Section 2,378. Such consent shall be given:

1. By the father of the minor; if he be dead or be not in legal capacity to give his consent, or if he shall have abandoned or neglected to provide for his family, and such fact be certified by a justice of the peace of the town, and indorsed on the indenture, then,
2. By the mother; if the mother be dead, or be not in legal capacity to give such consent or refuse, then,
3. By guardian of such minor duly appointed; if such minor have no parents living, or none in legal capacity to give consent, and there be no guardian, then,
4. By the supervisors, or any two justices of the peace of the town where such minor shall reside, or,
5. If such minor shall be illegitimate, by mother, whether the putative father be living or not.

Such consent shall be signified by the persons or officers entitled to give the same, by writing at the end of or indorsed upon, each part of the indentures signed by such persons or officers and not otherwise.

Section 2,379. No minor shall be bound as aforesaid, unless by indentures in two parts, sealed and delivered by both parties. Every such indenture shall provide for instructing the apprentice or clerk in some profession, trade or employment, specifying the same; for teaching him to read and write, and for such other instruction, benefit and allowance as may be agreed upon, and that the master shall give to such apprentice, at the end of his service, a new bible; but whenever any minor shall be so bound for less than three years, such agreement in reference to instruction may be such as shall be deemed reasonable.

Section 2,380. The age of every minor so bound shall be inserted in the indentures, and shall be taken to be the true age, without any further proof thereof; and whenever any public officers are authorized to execute any indentures, or their consent is required to the validity of the same, it shall be their duty to inform themselves fully of the minor's age.

The counterpart of any indentures executed by any public officer, or other officers, shall be by them deposited in the office of the clerk of their own town or city.

Section 2,381. All considerations of money or other things paid or allowed by the master upon any indenture of apprenticeship or service made in pursuance of this chapter, shall be paid or secured to the sole use of the minor bound thereby.

Section 2,382. Any parent, guardian or other person may become a party to any indenture of apprenticeship, by signing and sealing the same, together with the minor, and may thereby become liable to the master for the performance of any or all covenants contained in such indenture to be performed by the minor.

Section 2,383. All persons shall enquire into the treatment of apprentices bound by them respectively, or with their consent or approbation, or who shall have been bound by their predecessors in office, and defend them from all cruelty, neglect and breach of the indentures, on the part of their masters.

Section 2,384. If an apprentice shall be misused, illtreated or neglected by his master, or by any person under the direction or by the permission of such master, any person in his behalf may file a complaint in the county court for the county in which the master resides, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the case, and the court, after having caused such notice as it shall deem reasonable to be given to the master, shall proceed to hear and determine the cause, whether the master shall appear or not; and if the complaint be sustained, may make an order that the minor be discharged from his apprenticeship or service, and that the costs of the proceedings be paid by the master; but if such complaint be not sustained, the court shall order the costs to be paid by the complainant to the master; and in either case may issue execution therefor; provided, that if such complaint be made by any officer authorized to bind out minors, the court shall not award costs against him unless it shall appear that the complaint was made without any just or reasonable cause. Either party may appeal from any

such order to the circuit court, in a manner provided for appeals from orders made in probate proceedings.

Section 2,385. Every master shall be also liable to an action on the indenture for a breach of any covenant thereof on his part, which action shall be brought by the minor.

Section 2,386. No such action shall be maintained by any apprentice, unless it be commenced during the term of apprenticeship, or within two years after the expiration thereof. If in any such action, a recovery be had during his minority, the damages recovered, after paying the necessary expense of the prosecution, shall be the property of such minor, and may be appropriated to his use, or invested for his benefit. Upon final judgment rendered in any such action in favor of the plaintiff, the court may, by an order to be entered in its minutes, discharge the minor from his apprenticeship.

Section 2,387. If any apprentice, bound as aforesaid, shall unlawfully depart from the service of his master, any justice of the peace, upon complaint on oath made to him by the master, or by any one in his behalf, may issue his warrant to apprehend the apprentice and bring him before such justice.

Section 2,388. If, after hearing the parties, the justice shall find that the complaint is supported, he may order the apprentice to be returned to his master, or he may commit him to the county jail for a time not exceeding twenty days, unless sooner discharged by his master; and may issue his warrant, directed to any officer or other person by name, which shall authorize him to deliver such apprentice to his master in any county in this state. All costs incurred on any such process against an apprentice shall be paid on the first instance by the master; and if the complaint be supported, the amount of such costs may be recovered in an action against the minor, after he shall arrive at full age.

Section 2,389. All time wilfully or unlawfully lost from the service of his master by any apprentice, shall be returned by him day for day, immediately at the expiration of the apprenticeship; and if such apprentice refuse thus to return the same, he shall be liable therefor to his master for dam-

ages; but no action shall be maintained, either under this or the preceding section, unless the same be brought within three years after the expiration of such apprenticeship.

Section 2,390. If any such apprentice or servant shall be guilty of any gross misbehavior, or refusal to do his duty, or willful neglect thereof, his master may file his complaint in the county court of the county where he resides, and the court, after causing such notice as it shall deem reasonable to be given to the parent or guardian who consented to the binding of such apprentice or servant, or to the officers who bound him, or their successors, shall proceed to hear and determine the cause; and if, after a full hearing of the parties or of the complainant, if the adverse party does not appear, may make an order that the master be discharged from the contract or apprenticeship or service, and for the costs of proceeding, which cost may be recovered against the minor, with interest thereon, within three years after he shall have arrived at full age.

Section 2,391. No master shall accept from any apprentice any contract or agreement, nor cause him to be bound by oath or otherwise, that after his term of service has expired, such apprentice shall not set up his trade, profession or employment in any particular place, shop, house or cellar; nor shall any master exact from any apprentice, after his term of service has expired, any money or other things for using or exercising his trade, profession or employment in any place.

Section 2,392. No indenture of apprenticeship or service, made in pursuance of this chapter, shall bind the minor after the death of the master; but the minor shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, and may be bound out anew.

Section 2,393. An indenture of apprenticeship or service, made in pursuance of this chapter, by or on behalf of the minor, may be made either with a woman or a man, capable in law of contracting; and all the foregoing provisions shall apply as well to mistresses as to masters.

Section 2,394. Nothing in this chapter contained shall prevent or affect the right of a father, by the common law, to

assign or contract for the service of his children, for the term of their minority, or any part thereof.

Section 1,500, subdivision 6, Revised Statutes. Every minor who shall be bound as an apprentice to any person, shall, immediately upon such binding, if done in good faith, thereby gain a settlement where his or her master or mistress has a settlement.

Section 1,501. When any minor shall become or be likely to become chargeable to any town, either because of being an orphan, or because the parents or other relations are unable or refuse to support such minor, the supervisors of such town shall bind such minor as an apprentice to some respectable householder of the county, by written indenture, which shall bind such minor to serve as an apprentice, and shall be executed in like manner, and shall be of the same tenor and effect, as indentures executed pursuant to chapter one hundred and ten, Revised Statutes; and every minor so bound, and the supervisors binding him, and his master, shall be subject to all the provisions of said chapter.

PROTECTION OF LABORERS ON MILWAUKEE PUBLIC WORKS.

Chapter 261, laws 1882. Section 1. Any person, corporation or party that shall hereafter furnish supplies or materials for the use of the contractor or contractors, or of his or their assigns, in the performance of any contract made with the board of public works of the city of Milwaukee, in the name of said city, or that shall do any labor for such contractor or contractors, or for his or their assigns, in the performance of any such contracts, shall have a lien for the amount due and unpaid by such contractor or contractors, or by his or their assigns, to the person, corporation or party furnishing such supplies or materials, or doing such labor in the performance of such contract, upon any certificates of said board and upon any city orders of said city, to be issued and delivered to such contractor or contractors, or to his or their assigns, under such contract; provided, that any person, corporation or party claiming a lien shall, within twenty days after the date of the last charge for such supplies or materials furnished or labor done, file in

the office of the city clerk of said city notices in writing of such claim (one notice in each office), which notice shall set forth the nature and particulars of the demand, the date and amount of each charge therefor, the name of the person or party indebted, and the amount that is justly due and owing to the claimant from the contractor or contractors, or from his or their assigns, for supplies or materials furnished, or labor done in performance of a contract, stating the general nature of the contract and its date, each of which notices shall be verified by affidavit of the claimant; and provided, further, that within twenty days after the filing of such notice, the claimant shall begin an action against the person or party named in such notice for the recovery of the amount of such claim, and for the enforcement of such lien in some court in Milwaukee county having jurisdiction of the matter, in which action the city of Milwaukee shall be made a party defendant, and shall be served with process, and may appear and defend as in other actions, but said city shall in no case be liable to any judgment for cost or charges in such action. In case of the filing of the notices as herein directed, claiming lien on any certificates or city orders, or both, it shall be the duty of the respective officers having charge and custody of the same, to retain them twenty days, and in case an action is begun within that time as herein provided, then to retain the same until the determination of such action in court.

Section 2. No contractor under any such contract as is mentioned in the preceding section, and no assignee of any such contractor shall receive, either in certificates of the board of public works or in city orders, any amount exceeding seventy-five per centum of the amount named and provided in the contract until after the expiration of twenty days from the completion of the work contracted for, or other termination of the contract; and if any person, corporation or party shall file notices of claim of lien, as provided in the preceding section, against such contractor or contractors, or his or their assigns, all certificates and all city orders not then delivered shall be held and retained by the respective officers in whose charge or custody they are, until

twenty days after the filing of such notices, and if within such last period of twenty days an action shall be brought as provided in the preceding section, such certificates and such city orders shall be retained until the determination of such action in court.

EARNINGS EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

Section 2,983 R. S., as amended by chapter 141, laws of 1883. The earnings of all married person or persons having a family dependent upon them for support, for three months next preceding the issue of any attachment, execution or garnishment, or proceedings supplementary to execution, to the amount of sixty dollars only for each month in which such earnings are made or earned, shall not be liable to seizure or sale on execution, or any provisional or final process issued from any court or any proceedings in aid thereof, and in case any creditor proceeds by a garnishment against any person or party who shall be indebted to, or have any property whatever, real or personal, in his possession or his control, belonging to such creditors debtor, and such money or property at the time of serving such process was by law exempt from seizure or sale upon execution, said garnishee shall be entitled to judgment for his costs of suit; provided, that no property exempt by the provisions of this section shall be exempt from attachments or upon execution issued upon a judgment in action, brought by any person for the recovery of the whole or any part of the purchase money of the same property.

WAGES DUE FROM BANKRUPTS AND ASSIGNORS.

Chapter 48, laws of 1885. Section 1. Whenever in the course of any action or proceeding a receiver shall be appointed by any of the courts of this state, to manage or conduct the mercantile or manufacturing business of any person, firm or corporation, or to settle, adjust or close up any such business, it shall be the duty of such receiver to report immediately to the court so appointing him the amount due by such person, firm or corporation to employes and laborers in such business, and it shall be the duty of

said court to order the said receiver to pay out of the first receipts of said business after the payment of costs, debts due the United States or the state of Wisconsin, all taxes and assessments levied and unpaid, and the current expenses of carrying on or closing said business under his administration, the wages of all such employes and laborers, which had accrued within three months immediately prior to the appointment of such receiver.

Section 2. In every voluntary assignment hereafter made for the benefit of creditors the claims of all servants, clerks or laborers for personal service or wages owing from the assignor for services or labor performed for the three months preceding such assignment, shall be preferred over the claims of all other creditors, and shall be paid first by the assignee, after the payment of costs, debts due the United States or the state of Wisconsin, all taxes and assessments levied and unpaid, expenses of the assignment, and executing the trust.

LIABILITY OF SUCCESSOR RAILWAYS.

Chapter 85, laws of 1885. Section 1. Whenever any railway corporation in this state shall become the successor of a pre-existing railway corporation, it shall become charged and liable for the amount then due the employes and laborers upon said road for a period not exceeding six months prior to becoming such successor.

INTIMIDATING LABORERS.

Chapter 174, laws of 1885. Section 1. Any person who prevents, hinders, controls or intimidates another from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, by means of threats or depriving such person of employment or occupation, or by threats of refusing to renew contracts for labor, at any election in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

Section 2,982, Revised Statutes. No property hereinafter mentioned shall be liable to seizure, or sale, on execution,

or on any provisional or final process issued from any court, or any proceedings in aid thereof, except as otherwise specially provided in these statutes:

1. The family bible.
2. Family pictures and school books.
3. The library of the debtor and every part thereof; but this provision shall not be deemed to extend to circulating libraries.
4. A seat or pew in any house or place of public worship.
5. All wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; all beds, bedsteads and bedding kept and used for the debtor and his family; all stoves and appendages put up or kept for the use of the debtor and his family; all cooking utensils, and all other household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; and one gun, rifle or other firearm, not exceeding fifty dollars in value.
6. Two cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse or mule, two horses or two mules, ten sheep and the wool from the same, either in the raw material or manufactured into yarn or cloth, the necessary food for all the stock mentioned in this section for one year's support, either provided or growing, or both, as the debtor may choose; also one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farming utensils, including tackle for teams not exceeding two hundred dollars in value.
7. The provisions for the debtor and his family necessary for one year's support, either provided or growing, or both, and fuel necessary for one year.
8. The tools, implements, stock in trade, of any mechanic, miner, merchant, trader, or other person, used or kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value.
9. All sewing machines owned by individuals, and kept for the use of themselves or families.
10. Any sword, plate, books, or other articles, presented or given to any person by congress, the legislature of either of the United States, or by either body of congress, or of such legislature, whether presented by a vote or raised by

subscription of the members of either of the aforesaid bodies.

11. Printing materials, and press or presses used in the business of any printer or publisher, to an amount not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in value; provided, that no sum exceeding the sum of four hundred dollars shall be exempt from execution for payment of wages of laborers or servants for services rendered to the defendant.

12. Horses, arms, equipments and uniforms of all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, used for military purposes in organized militia of the state.

13. All books, maps, plats and other papers, kept or used by any person for the purpose of making abstracts of title to land.

14. The interest owned by any inventor in any invention secured to him by letters patent of the United States.

15. The earnings of all married persons and of all other persons, who have to provide for the entire support of a family in this state, for sixty days next preceding the issuing of any process of attachment, execution or garnishment, or proceeding supplementary to execution.

16. All fire engines, apparatus and equipments, including hose, hose carts, and hooks and ladders, belonging to, or which may hereafter belong to any town, city or village in this state, and which are or may be kept and used for the protection of property in such town, city or village from fire, together with the engine houses and hook and ladder houses for the protection of the same, and the lot or lots on which such engine and hook and ladder houses may be situated, when owned by any such town, city or village; and any lot or lots owned, used and occupied by any such town, city or village, for corporate purposes.

17. All moneys arising from insurance of any property exempted from sale or execution, including the homestead, when such property has been destroyed by fire.

18. All private property shall be exempt from seizure and sale upon any execution, or other process, issued to enforce any judgment or decree of any court, which shall have been

rendered against any county, town, city, village or school-district in this state.

19. All moneys arising on any policy of insurance on the life of a minor, payable to his father or mother, or both, shall be exempt against the creditors of such father or mother, but not against the creditors of such minor.

20. Cemetery lots, owned by individuals, and all monuments therein, the coffins and other articles for the burial of any dead person, and the tombstone or monument for his grave, by whomsoever purchased.

The exemptions provided for in subdivisions three, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, seventeen and nineteen, of this section, shall extend only to debtors having an actual residence in this state, and when such debtors and their families, or any of them, shall be removing from one place of residence to another. And no property exempted by the provisions of this section, shall be exempt from execution or attachment issued upon a judgment in an action brought by any person for the recovery of the whole, or any part, of the purchase money of the same property. All articles exempted by the provisions of this section may be selected by the debtor, his agent, clerk or legal representative, when necessary to distinguish the same.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Chapter 239, laws of 1880. Section 1. Any person having the care, custody, or control of any child under the age of fourteen years, who shall exhibit, use or employ, or who shall in any manner, or under any pretense sell, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person, in any place whatsoever, for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for any business, exhibition or vocation, injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child; or who shall cause, procure, or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. Any person who shall take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age

and for the purposes mentioned in the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 3. Any person found guilty of the violation of this act by any court having jurisdiction of the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR LABORERS' WAGES.

Section 1,769. The stockholders of every corporation other than railroad corporations, shall be personally liable to an amount equal to the stock owned by them respectively in such corporation, for all debts which may be due and owing to its clerks, servants and laborers for services performed for such corporation, but not exceeding six months' service in any one case. Whenever any railway corporation in this state shall be placed by any court of this state in the hands of a receiver, whether upon foreclosure or creditors' bill, it shall be the duty of such receiver to report immediately to the court so appointing him, the amount due by said railroad company, or by the person or persons who were operating such road at the date of such receivers' appointment, to employes and laborers upon said road, and it shall be the duty of said court to order said receiver to pay out of the first receipts and earnings of said railway, after paying current operating expenses under his administration, the wages of all employes and laborers, which had accrued within six months prior to the appointment of such receiver.

LABORERS' LIENS — RAILROADS.

Section 1,815, Revised Statutes. As often as any contractor for the construction of any railroad, or part thereof in process of construction, shall be indebted to any laborer for thirty days' labor or less, either manual or team labor, or both, including team and driver, performed in construction of such road, such laborer may within thirty days after the claim or demand of such laborer shall have accrued, serve notice in writing, signed by him, his agent or attorney, on the corporation either owning or constructing such road,

that he claims such indebtedness, stating the amount thereof, the number of days' labor, and the time when performed, and the name of the contractor from whom due; and thereupon such corporation shall be directly liable to such laborer for the amount so due him, provided he bring his action therefor within sixty days after the service of such notice. Such notice shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to an engineer, agent or superintendent in the corporation's employment, having charge of the part of the road on which such labor was performed, personally, or by leaving the same at his office or usual place of business, with some person of suitable age therein.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Section 3,314, R. S., as amended by chapter 349, laws of 1885. Every person, who as principal contractor performs any work or labor, or furnishes any materials, in or about the erection, construction, repairs, protection or removal of any dwelling house or other building, or of any machinery erected or constructed so as to be or become a part of the freehold upon which it is situated, or of any bridge or in the filling up of any water lot, or the construction thereon of any wharf or permanent erection, or in the dredging of the channel in front of such water lot, or in digging or constructing any well or fountain, or in building or repairing any fences upon land, or doing manual labor thereon, shall have a lien thereupon, and upon the interests of the owner of such dwelling house, building, machinery, bridge, wharf, erection thereon, well, fountain or fence, in and to the land upon which the same is situated, or of the person causing such manual labor to be done, and upon the water lot so filled or in front of which such dredging is done, not exceeding forty acres, or if within the limits of an incorporated city or village, upon the piece or parcel of land used, or designed for use in connection with such dwelling house, building, machinery, bridge, wharf, erection thereon, well, fountain or fence, or upon such water lot or land on which such manual labor is done, not exceeding one acre. Such lien shall be prior to any other lien which originates subse-

quent to the commencement of the construction, repairs, removal or work aforesaid, of or upon such dwelling house, building, machinery, bridge, wharf, or erection thereon, well, fountain, fence, water lot or land, and shall also attach to, and be a lien upon the real property of any person on whose premises such improvements are made, such owner having knowledge thereof, and consenting thereto, and may be enforced as provided in this chapter. In case any person shall order or contract for the purchase of any machinery to be placed in or connected to or with any building or premises, and such person not having an interest in such building or premises, in or connected with which such machinery is placed, sufficient for a lien, as provided for in this chapter, to secure payment for said machinery, the person furnishing such machinery shall have and retain a lien upon such machinery, and shall have the right to remove from such building or premises such machinery, in case there shall be default in the payment for such machinery when due, leaving such building or premises in as good condition as they were before such machinery was placed in or on the same.

Section 3,315, as amended by chapter 312, laws of 1885. Every person who, as sub-contractor of a principal contractor or employe of any contractor or sub-contractor, performs any work or labor for or furnishes any material to a principal contractor or sub-contractor, in any of the cases mentioned in the preceding section, shall be entitled to the lien and remedy given by this chapter, if within thirty days after performing such work or labor or furnishing such materials, he shall give notice in writing to the owner or his agent, of the property to be affected by such lien, setting forth that he has been employed by such principal contractor or sub-contractor to perform or furnish and has performed or furnished such work, labor or materials, with a statement of the labor performed or materials furnished, and the amount due therefor from such principal contractor or sub-contractor, and that he claims the lien given by this chapter; but the claim of such sub-contractor or employe shall not constitute such lien, except so far as such owners shall, at the time of giving such notice, be or shall there-

after become indebted to such principal contractor for work done or materials furnish under the principal contract. In no case shall the owner be compelled to pay a greater sum for or on account of such house, building or other improvement than the price or sum stipulated in the original contract of agreement; provided, if it shall appear to the court that the owner and contractor fraudulently and for the purpose of defrauding sub-contractors or employes fixed an unreasonably low price in their original contract for the erection or repairing of such building, then the court shall ascertain how much of a difference exists between a fair price for labor or material used in said building or other improvement and the sum named in said original contract. Said difference shall be considered a part of the contract and be subject to a lien; but in no case shall the original contractor's time or profits be secured by this lien, only so far as the sum named in the original contract or agreement.

Section 3,316. All claims for liens and rights of action to recover therefor under this chapter, shall be assignable so as to vest in the assignee all rights and remedies herein given, subject to all defenses thereto that might be made, if such assignment had not been made. Notice in writing of such assignment, together with copy thereof, shall be served upon the owner of the property affected by such claim for lien within fifteen days after such assignment is made; and all payments made by such original owner, before service of such notice of assignment, shall discharge his original debt to the amount so paid.

Section 3,317. The taking of a promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness for any such work, labor or materials, done or furnished, shall not discharge the lien therefor hereby given, unless expressly received as payment therefor, and so specified therein.

Section 3,318. No lien hereby given shall exist and no action to enforce the same shall be maintained, unless within six months of date of last charge for performing such work and labor, or of furnishing of such materials, a claim for such lien shall be filed as hereinafter provided in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the

lands affected thereby lie, nor unless such action be brought within one year from such date, unless within thirty days next preceding the expiration of one year, the person filing the lien shall make and annex to the instrument on file an affidavit setting forth the interest which he has by virtue of such lien in the property therein mentioned, upon which affidavit the clerk shall endorse the time when the same was filed. The effect of such affidavit shall not continue beyond one year from the time when such lien would otherwise cease to be valid as against subsequent purchaser's lien or mortgages in good faith. Such claim for lien may be filed and docketed within such six months, notwithstanding the death of the owner of the property affected thereby, or the person with whom the original contract was made, with like effect as if he were then living.

Section 3,519. Every clerk of the circuit court shall keep a separate docket to be entitled "lien docket," in which shall be entered proper entries under appropriate headings herein specified, relative to each claim for lien filed with him, immediately upon its filing, opposite the names of the persons against whom the lien is claimed, which name shall be entered therein alphabetically, or an alphabetical index thereof shall be kept, as judgment dockets are required by law to be kept. Each page of such docket shall be divided into eight columns, with written or printed headings to the respective columns as follows:

Such docket shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness of the entries therein made.

Section 3,320. Such claim for lien shall contain a statement of the contract, or demand upon which it was founded, the name of the person against whom the demand is claimed, the name of the claimant or assignee, the last date of the performance of labor or furnishing of materials, a description of the property affected thereby, a statement of the amount claimed, and all other material facts in relation thereto. It shall be signed by the claimant, or his attorney, and need not be verified, and may be amended, in case of action brought by order of court as pleadings may be.

Section 3,321. Any person having so filed such claim for lien may foreclose the same by action in the circuit court, or any county court having jurisdiction thereof. All persons having filed such claims for liens, for work done or materials furnished, in the construction, repair, protection or removal of or upon the same dwelling house or other building, or the same machinery, bridge, wharf, well, fountain, fence or water lot, may join as plaintiffs; and if any do not so join or refuse to join, they may be made parties defendant. All persons having liens upon the premises by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, subsequent to the lien sought to be foreclosed, and all purchasers of the premises subsequent to such lien, may join as parties defendant. In case of any person who has filed such claim, prior to the commencement of such action, or who has such subsequent lien, or who is such subsequent purchaser, is not made a party to such action, he may, upon application, at any time before judgment, be made a party defendant thereto; and any person who shall file such claim for lien after the commencement of such action, or who shall obtain such subsequent lien, by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, or become such subsequent purchaser after the filing of the notice of the pendency of such action, may, at any time before judgment, upon application, be made a party defendant thereto. If such action be brought by a subcontractor, the principal contractor may also be made a party defendant thereto.

Section 3,322. The complaint in each action shall be suf-

ficient, if it set forth the contract, in substance, under which such work was done, or material furnished with the last date of doing or furnishing the same, and the assignment of the claim, if any; and allege that the plaintiff or his assignee has filed a claim for a lien therefor, as required by law; giving the date of such filing, that such work was done or materials furnished for some of the purposes mentioned in section three thousand three hundred and fourteen, stating for what particular purpose the amount claimed to be due to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, respectfully; and give a description of the premises claimed to be affected by such lien; as to defendants who have filed claims for liens on said premises under the provisions of this chapter, that they have filed such claims, giving the date of filing and the amount claimed by each; as to defendants having subsequent liens or being subsequent purchasers, that they have or claim to have some lien upon the premises, subsequent and subject to the lien of the plaintiff; and shall demand judgment that the demands of all persons having filed claims for liens upon such premises, whether plaintiffs or defendants, be ascertained and adjudged; and that interest of the person owning such premises at the time of the commencement of the construction, repairs, removal or work of or upon the dwelling house, building, machinery, bridge, wharf, or erection thereon, well, fountain, cistern, fence, water lot, or land, on account of which such liens are claimed, or which he or any other person claiming under him has since acquired, be sold to satisfy the amount of the liens so ascertained and adjudged, with the costs of action. If the action be brought by a sub-contractor, the complaint shall also set forth in substance the contract between him and the contractor, and allege that he gave the notice required by section three thousand three hundred and fifteen, and the date of the service thereof.

Section 3,323. Any issue of fact in such action shall on demand of either party be tried by jury, whose verdict thereon shall be conclusive as in other cases.

Section 3,324. The judgment in such action shall adjudge the amount due to the plaintiff, or in case several claims for

liens are embraced in the action, the amount due to each claimant who is a party to the action. It shall direct that the interest of the owner in the premises at the time of the commencement of the construction, repairs, removal, or work upon the dwelling house, building, machinery, bridge, wharf or erection thereon, well, fountain, cistern, fence, water lot or land, on account of which such liens are claimed, or which he, or any person claimed under him, has since acquired, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be sold to satisfy the amount of the lien of the plaintiff, or of the several liens embraced in the action, with the costs of such action, including the costs of filing the claims for liens; and that after satisfying the same, together with such costs, that the residue of the proceeds be brought into court with the report of sale, to abide the order of the court. If the premises can be sold in parcels without injury to, or to the advantage of the parties, the court may adjudge that the sale be so made. If the plaintiff, in any such action, fail to establish his lien upon the premises described in his complaint, and claim for lien, but establish a right to recover upon contract for his alleged work and labor done, or materials furnished, he may have a personal judgment in the action against the party liable for the amount due him, with or without costs, to be taxed in his favor, or favor of defendant in like manner, as if the action were for the recovery of money only.

Section 3,325. From the proceeds of such sale, the several claimants, whose liens were established and adjudged in the action, shall be paid equally and alike, without priority among themselves; and if the sum realized at such sale shall be insufficient, after paying the costs of the action and the costs of making the sale, to pay the full amount adjudged to be due all such claimants, then the same shall be distributed and paid to each of them in the proportion which the sum adjudged to each bears to the whole amount adjudged to all, and the judgment shall so direct.

Section 3,326. All sales under such judgments may be made by the sheriff, or a referee appointed by the court for that purpose, who shall give notice thereof in the manner

provided by law for the sale of real estate upon executions, unless the court shall order other or different notice to be given, and shall be absolute and without redemption; and the deed given thereon, in case such sale is confirmed, shall be effectual to pass to the purchaser all the interest in the premises directed to be sold. Such sheriff or referee shall, within ten days after making such sale, file with the clerk of the court in which the judgment is rendered, a report of the sale for confirmation thereof, and shall, immediately after the sale, pay to the parties entitled thereto the amounts adjudged to them respectively, after deducting the costs thereof, unless otherwise ordered by the court. If any deficiency arise upon such sale in payment of the sums adjudged to be due to any such claimant of a lien given by this chapter, the sheriff or referee shall specify the amount of such deficiency in his report, and if demanded in the complaint or in the answer of any such lien claimant, the court, upon confirming such sale, may render judgment therefor against the defendant legally liable to pay the same, which judgment may be docketed and enforced in the same manner that ordinary judgments are. And the purchaser or purchasers at such sale shall be entitled to a writ of assistance to obtain possession of the premises sold, in the same manner as is provided in section three thousand and twenty-five, chapter one hundred and thirty of the revised statutes.

Section 3,327. Every person who has received satisfaction or tender of his debt, with the costs of any action brought thereon, or of any judgment recovered therefor, for which he has filed any such claim for lien, shall at the request of any person interested in the premises affected thereby, or in having such lien removed on costs of satisfying the same, execute and deliver by himself or his attorney the necessary acknowledgment of satisfaction thereof; on filing which the clerk of the court with whom such lien is docketed, such clerk shall enter satisfaction of such claim; or the lien claimant may enter the same satisfied on the docket of such lien. On failure to so execute and deliver such acknowledgment of satisfaction, or to so satisfy such lien on docket,

the person refusing shall be liable to pay to the person requiring such acknowledgment, a sum equal to one-half of the sum claimed in his claim for lien, to be recovered by action.

Section 3,328. Any sub-contractor who has done work or labor, or furnished materials to any principal contractor, for the construction, repair or removal of any building or machinery for any county, town, city, village or school district, may maintain an action therefor in the county in which such work, labor or materials were done or furnished, against such principal contractor, and such county, town, city, village, or school district jointly, for the recovery thereof; but no judgment shall be rendered against any defendant therein, other than such principal contractor, for any amount greater than the amount due from it to such principal contractor at the time of the commencement of such action. Such county, town, city village or school district, when served with the summons in any such action, may give notice thereof to such principal contractor, and on so doing need not further defend such action. On rendition of judgment in such action against such principal contractor, the court may also render judgment against such county, town, city, village or school district, for the amount due from it to such principal contractor at the time of the commencement of such action, or to a sufficient amount to pay the judgment recovered against the principal contractor, and the payment thereof shall discharge its indebtedness to such principal contractor to the amount so paid. Such principal contractor may, in such action, file in the court in which it is commenced, a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the judge of such court shall approve, conditioned for the payment of any judgment that may be rendered in such action, and thereupon the liability of such county, town, city, village or school district hereunder, shall cease, and the action as to it shall be discontinued without costs to it.

LIENS UPON LOGS AND TIMBER.

Section 3,329, as amended by chapter 469, laws 1885. Any person who shall do or perform any labor or services in cut-

ting, felling, hauling, running, driving, rafting, booming, cribbing, towing, sawing or manufacturing into lumber, any logs or timber in any of the counties in this state, shall have a lien upon such logs, timber or lumber, for the amount due, or to become due, for such labor or services, which shall take precedence of all other claims or liens thereon. In the counties of Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Marathon, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto, Portage, Shawano, Taylor and Waupaca, any person furnishing any supplies in the cutting, felling, hauling, running, driving, rafting, booming, cribbing, towing, sawing or manufacture into lumber any logs or timber, or any person furnishing any supplies or doing or performing any labor or service in cutting, felling, piling, handling or hauling cord-wood, or in cutting, felling, peeling, scoring, hewing, handling or hauling any railroad ties, tan or other barks, piling telegraph poles, telephone poles or fence posts, shall have a lien thereon, for the amount due or to become due for such supplies, labor or services, provided, such lien for labor or service shall take precedence of all other claims thereon.

Section 3,330, as amended by chapter 469, laws of 1885. The word supplies as used in the preceding section, shall be construed to mean and include all rafting or other material and food used by the men and teams in and about the cutting, felling, hauling, driving, running, rafting, cribbing or towing any such logs or timber, or in cutting, felling, peeling, piling, handling or hauling any such cord-wood, railroad ties, tan or other barks, piling, telegraph poles, telephone poles, or fence posts, and all other materials and articles usually used in the performance of such labor or services, including all groceries, provisions, clothing and other articles ordinarily used by the laboring man and his family, or either of them, and which are furnished to any such laboring man or his family, or to his employer to be used by any such laborer or his family while doing or performing any such labor or services upon any such logs, timber, cord-wood, railroad ties, tan or other barks, piling, telegraph poles, telephone poles or fence posts, and the same is furnished to apply in payment for the labor and services on

such logs, timber, cord-wood, railroad ties, tan or other barks, piling, telegraph poles, telephone poles or fence posts, and to an amount not exceeding the agreed wages for such labor or services, but the word supplies shall not include horses, cattle, team, bob-sleighs, sleds, wagons, harnesses, bed or bed clothing.

Section 3,331, as amended by chapter 192, laws of 1885. No debt or demand for such labor or services shall remain such lien unless a claim therefor in writing shall be made and signed by the claimant or his attorney, and verified by the claimant or some one in his behalf, in the same manner that pleadings in civil actions may be verified, setting forth the nature of the debt or demand for which the lien is claimed, the amount claimed to be due, a description of the logs, timber or lumber against which the lien is claimed, and that the claimant claims a lien thereon pursuant to this chapter to which this is amendatory, such petition, except for labor or services done in the counties hereinafter particularly named, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such labor or service was done or performed, and for such labor or services done or performed in the counties of Shawano, Waupaca, Outagamie and Fond du Lac or in such parts of the counties of Brown, Oconto and other counties, wherein such logs, timber or lumber are got out upon the Wolf river or any of its tributaries, or for the purpose of being run down said river or its tributaries, such claim for lien shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city of Oshkosh. If the labor or services are done between the first day of September and the first day of May following, the claim for the lien shall be filed on or before the first day of June next thereafter, except as hereinafter provided, but if done after the first day of May and before the first day of September thereafter, or if said labor or services shall be continuous from the first day of September beyond the first day of May following the claim for lien shall be filed within thirty days after the last day of doing or performing such labor or services, and such labor or services shall be deemed continuous notwithstanding a change of ownership in said logs, timber or lumber or

employers for whom said labor or service shall be done or performed; provided, that such claim for lien or labor, or services done or performed on telegraph poles, railroad ties, cord wood and tan or other bark as aforesaid, shall be filed within thirty days from and after the last day of doing and performing such labor or services. Such clerks shall receive twenty-five cents for filing each such claim for lien, and for certified copies thereof, the fees allowed by the law for certified copies of papers to clerks of circuit courts.

Section 3,331, as amended by chapter 469, laws of 1885.* No debt or demand for such supplies furnished or labor or services done and performed shall remain such lien unless a claim therefor, in writing, shall be made and signed by the claimant or his attorney and verified by the claimant or some one in his behalf, in the same manner that pleadings in civil actions may be verified, setting forth the nature of the debt or demand for which the lien is claimed, the amount claimed to be due, the description of the logs, timber, lumber, cordwood, railroad ties, tan or other barks, piling, telegraph poles, telephone poles or fence posts against which the lien is claimed, and that the claimant claims a lien thereon, pursuant to this chapter and the chapter to which this is amendatory; such claim for labor or services done or performed, or for supplies furnished, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such supplies were furnished or labor or services were done or performed, except that the claim for such liens for any such labor or services done or performed, or supplies furnished upon logs, timber or lumber gotten out upon the Wolf river, or any of its tributaries for the purpose of being run down said river or its tributaries, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city of Oshkosh. If the supplies were furnished or labor or services done or performed between the first day of November and the first day of May following, the claim for such lien shall be filed on or before

* Section 3,331 was amended twice by the legislature of 1885, chapter 192 leaving out the very important words, "supplies," "telephone poles," etc., and changing the periods in which liens attach.

the first day of June next thereafter, but if such labor shall have been done or performed or supplies furnished after the first day of May and before the first day of November thereafter, or if the furnishing of such supplies or the doing or performing of such labor or services shall be continuous from the first day of November or a day prior thereto, to a date beyond the first day of May following, the claim for lien shall be filed within thirty days after the last day of furnishing such supplies, or of doing or performing such labor or services, and such furnishing of such supplies and such labor or services shall be deemed continuous notwithstanding a change of ownership in said logs, timber, lumber, cord-wood, railroad ties, tan or other bark, piling, telegraph poles, telephone poles or fence posts. The clerk with whom such claim for lien is filed shall receive twenty-five cents for filing each such claim or lien.

Section 3,332. All actions to enforce such lien may be brought in the circuit court of the proper county, when the amount stated in the affidavit for the attachment, over and above all legal setoffs, exceeds one hundred dollars, or before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction of the amount claimed and of the parties. Action may be commenced to enforce such liens, if the same be due, immediately after filing such petition or statement, and such lien claim shall cease to be a lien on the property named in the petition or statement unless action be commenced within four months after the filing of such petition or statement. In all such actions the person, company or corporation liable for the payment of such debt or claim shall be made the party defendant. Any person claiming to be the owner of any such logs or timber may be made a party defendant on application to the court having jurisdiction of the action, at any time before the final judgment therein.

Section 3,333, as amended by chapter 469, laws of 1885. The plaintiff in such actions may have the remedy by attachment of the property upon which the lien is claimed, provided by law in personal actions, and such attachment may be issued and be served and returned, and like proceedings had thereon, including the release of any attached

property upon giving security as in civil actions. The affidavit for the attachment must state the defendant who is personally liable to the plaintiff therefor, is indebted to him in the sum named, over and above all legal set-offs, for such supplies furnished, or such labor or services done or performed, as entitles the plaintiff to a lien thereon under this chapter and the chapter to which this is amendatory, describing such logs, timber, lumber, cord-wood, railroad ties, tan or other barks, telegraph poles, telephone poles, or fence posts, and that the plaintiff has filed his claim or lien pursuant thereto and no other fact need be stated in such affidavit; no undertaking upon such attachment or security for costs in actions hereunder before justices of the peace need be given unless upon application of some defendant in the action, showing by affidavit that he has a good and valid defense to plaintiff's claim, and to how much thereof and if it be only to a part of such claim, unless the residue be paid to the plaintiff at the time of the application, which payment, if made, shall not affect the jurisdiction of such court; and no order shall be made by any circuit court or judge thereof, requiring the giving of such undertaking or security for costs, except upon ten days' notice to the plaintiff; the attachment shall direct the officer to whom it is issued to attach the property named in the affidavit or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the sum claimed to be due thereon and to hold the same subject to further proceedings in the action. The officer executing the attachment shall pay any boomage due upon the property attached and the amount so paid shall be taxed as a part of the cost of the action.

Section 3,334. The attachment issued by any justice of the peace shall be returned as an ordinary summons, and may be in the following form:

— County—ss.

The state of Wisconsin, to the sheriff or any constable of said county:

You are commanded to attach the following good and chattels (here insert a description of the property described

in the affidavit), or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of —— with interest and costs, and disbursements of suit, in whosesoever hands or possession the same may be found in your county, and so provide that the same, so attached, may be subjected to further proceedings thereon, as the law requires; and also to summon — if to be found, to be and appear before me at my office in said —— on the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, at —— o'clock in the —— noon, to answer to ——, to his damages two hundred dollars or under.

Given under my hand at —— this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

J. P., Justice of the Peace.

Section 3,335, as amended by chapter 469, laws of 1885. The taking of a promissory note or other evidence of debt for any such labor or services done or performed, or supplies furnished, shall not discharge the lien therefor hereby given, unless expressly received in payment therefor and so specified therein.

Section 3,336. When more than one person has a claim for a lien given hereunder upon the same logs or timber, any person having such claim may purchase and take an assignment of the debts or claims of others, subject to all defenses and set-offs to such claim against the original owner, may file a claim for lien for all such debts, and bring an action to collect the same in his name; but such claim for lien, and the complaint in the action, shall allege such purchase or assignment.

Section 3,337. Whenever two or more persons own logs or timber on any river in this state, or any of its tributaries, which are so intermixed that they cannot be conveniently separated for floating or driving them to the place of destination, and either owner shall refuse or neglect to make the necessary provisions, or to furnish the necessary labor and material for floating or driving them to such place, any other owner may drive all such logs or timber to such place, and shall receive reasonable compensation for so driving the portion thereof belonging to such owner so neglecting or refusing from such owner, and shall have a lien for such

compensation, and may enforce the same by action as herein provided for the enforcement of liens upon logs or timber.

Section 3,338. Every company incorporated for the improvement of rivers and streams, whose charter authorizes it to collect tolls on logs, lumber or timber, for such improvement: or for any other done on or about the same, shall have a lien thereon; with remedies herein given to enforce the same to the same extent and in the same manner that liens are hereby given for labor and services in respect to logs or timber.

Section 3,339. The complaint in any action hereunder to enforce a lien upon logs or timber shall, in addition to the other ordinary allegations in actions upon contracts, allege the filing of the claim for lien as hereinbefore provided, and such allegation shall be taken to be true, unless expressly denied by the defendant, or by some one in his behalf, in a sworn answer or affidavit, and shall also allege a description of the property upon which a lien is claimed.

Section 3,340, as amended by chapter 469, laws of 1885. The court or jury which tries any action hereunder shall, in addition to the sum due the plaintiff, find, if such be proven, that the same is due for supplies furnished or labor or services done or some part of them alleged in the complaint, and that the same is a lien upon the property or some part thereof, described in the complaint, and the judgment shall be in accordance with the findings, costs shall be taxed and allowed as in personal actions. The execution in addition to the directions and command in ordinary executions upon judgments for money shall direct that such logs, timber, lumber, cord-wood, railway ties, tan or other barks, pilings, telegraph poles, telephone poles or fence posts, describing them or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purposes, to be sold to satisfy said judgment and costs, including the cost of sale. If the court justice or jury shall find that the amount found due the plaintiff is not a lien upon any part of such logs, timber or lumber, cord-wood, railroad ties, tan or other barks, telegraph poles, telephone poles or fence posts, they shall be released from the attachment if

they have been attached. The plaintiff shall in such case have judgment for the amount so found due, with costs, as in ordinary civil actions, but he shall not recover the costs of executing such attachment.

Section 3,341. Any person performing manual labor upon any lumber, or in cutting, peeling, piling or hauling any hemlock or other bark, for or on account of the owner, agent or assignee thereof, at any place within this state, or performing any such labor on any logs or timber in any other counties than those mentioned in section three thousand and three hundred and twenty-nine, for such owner, agent or assignee, shall have like lien upon such lumber, bark, logs or timber as is given in this chapter for work and services upon logs and timber; and he may avail himself of the provisions of this chapter in relation to liens upon logs and timber, to enforce such lien. The notice of such lien shall, in all cases, be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such work was done, within the time prescribed in section three thousand three hundred and thirty-one, and the action to enforce the same may be commenced without any notice given to the owner, or any other person, of his claim.

Section 3,342. Appeals may be taken from all judgments rendered by justices of the peace, and the judgments of circuit and county courts hereunder, may be reviewed by the supreme court as in ordinary civil actions.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Section 3,343. Every mechanic who shall make, alter or repair, any article of personal property at the request of the owner or legal possessor of such property, shall have a lien thereon for his just and reasonable charges therefor, and may retain possession of such property until such charges are paid.

LIENS FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

Section 3,344. Every inn-keeper and every keeper of a boarding house shall have a lien upon and retain possession of the baggage and effects of any guest or boarder for the amount which may be due him for board from such guest

or boarder until such amount is paid, and every keeper of a livery or boarding stable, and every person pasturing or keeping any horses, carriage, harness, mules, cattle or stock, shall have a lien upon and may retain possession of any such horses, carriage, harness, mules, cattle or stock, for the amount which may be due him for keeping, supporting and care thereof, until such amount is paid.

LIENS AGAINST SHIPS, BOATS AND VESSELS.

Section 3,348. Every ship, boat or vessel, used in navigating the waters of this state, shall be liable for, and the claims or demands hereinafter mentioned shall constitute a lien on such ship, boat or vessel, which shall take precedence of all other claims or liens thereon:

1. For all debts contracted by the master, amount claimed to be due, shall be given to the owner of such property personally or by leaving the same at his place of abode, if a resident of this state, and if not, by publication thereof once in each week, for three weeks successively, next before the time of sale, in some newspaper published in the county in which such lien accrues, if there be one, and if not, by posting such notice in three public places in such county. If such property exceeds in value one hundred dollars, then such lien may be enforced against owner, agent or consignee thereof, on account of supplies furnished for the use of such ship, boat or vessel, or on account of work done or services rendered on board of such ship, boat or vessel, or on account of labor done or material furnished by mechanics, tradesmen or other, in and for building, repairing, fitting out, furnishing or equipping such ship, boat or vessel, or on account of any indebtedness for insurance effected upon such ship, boat or vessel, the engines, machinery, sails, rigging, tackle, apparel or furniture thereof, against any fire or marine risk.

2. For all sums due for the wharfage, towage or anchorage of such ship, boat or vessel within this state.

3. For all demands or damages accruing from the non-performance or malperformance of any contract or affreightment, or any contract touching the transportation of persons or property, entered into by the master, agent, owner or

consignee of the ship, boat or vessel on which such contract is performed; and

4. For all damages arising from injuries done to persons or property by such ship, boat or vessel; but no person employed as master or otherwise, on board of any such ship, boat or vessel, to collect or receive freights or passage money, shall have any lien as provided in this chapter, or be entitled to his action in accordance with its provisions. Such lien may be enforced by proceeding in admiralty, or in cases herein mentioned as prescribed in this chapter.

Section 3,349. The receiving of the note or other evidence of indebtedness of the owner, master, agent or consignee of such ship, boat, or vessel, for any such claim or demand, shall not affect the right of the party to his lien under this chapter, unless expressly received in payment therefor, and so specified therein.

Section 3,350. The owner or owners of any such ship, boat or vessel, shall be personally liable for the payment of every debt, and for every demand and claim arising under the provisions of subdivisions one and two of section three thousand, three hundred and forty-eight. Such liability shall not in any way impair or affect the liability that may exist against the master, agent or consignee for the same debt or demand.

Section 3,351. In all cases where the owner of any ship, boat or vessel, is personally liable for any claim mentioned in section three thousand, three hundred and forty-eight, the claimant, his personal representative or assigns may, in action against such owner for the recovery of such claim, have a writ of attachment, by virtue of which all the right and title such owner had in such ship, boat or vessel at the time such claim accrued, or at any time thereafter, may be attached to secure the payment thereof. Before any such attachment shall issue in any such action, the plaintiff, or some one in his behalf, shall make and annex thereto an affidavit, stating:

1. That the defendant in such action is indebted to the plaintiff, or has a claim or demand against him, in sum named, over and above all legal setoffs.

2. That such indebtedness is due for, or accrued or arose out of, or upon one or more of the causes specified in the first section of this chapter, specifying it.

3. The name of the ship, boat or vessel, if it have any name, and if not, then a description of the same as near as may be.

4. That the action in which such attachment is applied for was commenced within three months after such debt, demand or claim accrued or became payable, and no other or further affidavit shall be required for that purpose; and except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the proceedings upon such attachment, in an action in the circuit court, shall be the same as provided in chapter one hundred and twenty-four; but no attachment shall be issued out of the circuit court in any such action, unless the amount claimed in such affidavit shall exceed one hundred dollars.

MUTUAL LOAN AND BUILDING CORPORATIONS.

Section 2009, Revised Statutes. Any five or more persons may form a mutual savings fund, loan or building corporation, in the manner prescribed in chapter eighty-six, but shall not exist for a longer term than twenty years; and thereupon such corporation shall have all the power and privileges and be subject to all the liabilities conferred and prescribed by this chapter, and such other powers conferred on corporations by these statutes as are necessary or proper to accomplish the purpose prescribed by its articles of organization.

Section 2,010 as amended by chapter 127, laws of 1885. The capital stock of any such corporation shall not exceed five million dollars in the aggregate, and no single series of said stock shall exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares, of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars each. If any such corporation heretofore or hereafter organized, shall have a capital stock less than the sum of five million dollars, it may in the manner prescribed in section 1774, increase its capital stock to any amount, not exceeding the limit hereinbefore fixed. But the resolution proposing such increase must be offered

at the regular meeting next preceding the meeting at which the same shall be voted upon; payments for such stock shall be made in installments, not exceeding two dollars each, on each share, at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe; and every share of stock shall be subject to a lien for the unpaid installments and other charges incurred thereon. The by-laws shall prescribe the form and manner of enforcing such lien. The stock may be issued in one or more successive series, in such amount as the board of directors or the stockholders may determine; and new shares of stock may be issued in lieu of shares withdrawn or forfeited. Any stockholder wishing to withdraw from the corporation may do so by giving thirty days' notice of such intention, and shall then be entitled to receive the amount paid in by him and such proportion of the profits as the by-laws may prescribe, less all fines and other charges due such corporation, but no stockholder, whose stock is held in pledge for security, shall be allowed to withdraw; and at no time shall more than one-half of the funds then in the treasury be applicable to the demands of withdrawing stockholders, without the consent of the board of directors. Upon the death of a stockholder, his legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the full amount paid by him and legal interest thereon, first deducting all charges that may be due on the stock; but no fines shall be charged to a deceased member's account, after his decease, unless his legal representative shall have assumed the future payments on the stock.

Section 2,011, as amended by chapter 1, laws of 1882. The by-laws of every such corporation shall provide for the ratio and manner of voting by its members, and fix the time of holding periodical meetings at which the money in the treasury shall be offered for loan in open meeting and the stockholder who shall bid the highest premium for the loan shall be entitled to a loan of at least the full amount of a share for each share of stock held by him, but not exceeding the sum then in the treasury and offered for loan, upon giving good and ample security upon property situate in the county where such corporation is located, or such other am-

ple security as the board of directors may accept, for the repayment of the loan; provided that a stockholder may borrow such fractional part of the full amount of a share as the by-laws may prescribe. In case the borrower shall neglect to offer security or shall offer security that is not approved by the board of directors within the time prescribed by the by-laws, he shall be charged with one month's interest, together with any expense incurred, and the money shall be reloaned at the next periodical meeting. The premium bid by a borrower may be by a certain sum or percentage on the loan, to be deducted in advance from the loan, or may be by certain periodical payments during the existence of such loan, as the by-laws may prescribe. In case of the non-payment of installments on shares, interest or premium by borrowing stockholders for the space of six months after due, payment of the whole principal and interest, without deduction of any premium paid, or interest thereon, may be enforced by proceedings on their securities according to law.

Section 2,012, as amended by chapter 1, laws of 1882. A borrower may repay a loan at any time, and in case of repayment thereof before the expiration of the term for which the loan was made, there shall, in all cases where such premium was deducted from the loan in advance, be refunded to such borrower such proportion of the premium paid as the part of the term unexpired bears to the whole term of the loan; and when a loan is collected by process of law, and the amount collected by the corporation exceeds the amount of the loan taken by the borrower, with the interest and charges, the money shall be reloaned at the next periodical meeting, and the excess recovered beyond the amount required to pay the loan, with interest and charges, shall be returned to the borrower from whom the money was collected, or his legal representatives; but in case the corporation shall have issued its stock in series, such re-loan shall be made only to stockholders of the same series, and if the premium received for the re-loan shall be greater than that originally given by the defaulting borrower, no part of such excess of premium shall be paid to him. Any defaulting borrower may, at any time after the securities given by him

have been collected by such corporation, withdraw his stock upon the same terms prescribed in section two thousand and ten, but the corporation may retain out of the moneys due upon such withdrawal so much as may be requisite to save it from loss, in case the amount so collected shall not be sufficient to pay his loan with interest and charges.

Section 2,013. No premiums, fines, or interest on such premiums that may accrue to any such corporation under the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed usurious.

Section 2,014. Every such corporation may purchase at sheriff's or other judicial sale, or at any other sale, public or private, any real estate upon which it may have or hold any mortgage, judgment, lien, or other incumbrance, or ground rent, or in which it may have any interest, and sell, convey, lease or mortgage, at pleasure, the real estate so purchased.

PART II.

DISTRIBUTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE.

In May, 1885, the legislature of Massachusetts instructed Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, to investigate co-operation in Great Britain and elsewhere. He did so, and gave this Bureau permission to make full use of the results thereof, in any of its reports. Advantage is taken of this kind offer, and nearly everything presented herein, except descriptions of co-operative enterprises in America, was taken from Mr. Wright's exhaustive report to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Whatever is presented under this head is more a record of facts and history than of theory; and it is to be hoped that no person interested in the welfare of labor will fail to read it carefully.

Co-operation, not striking and boycotting, seems likely to become the greatest of all factors in settling, to some extent, the financial problems of wage-earners; therefore no one can begin a conscientious study of the subject too early, or carry it too far.

Distributive co-operation, being the simpler, would seem to be naturally the first step in this direction. Particular attention should therefore be called to the retail stores of England and other countries — even those now in operation in America — and the ease with which they may be founded and managed.

The cause of failures in co-operative enterprises in Austria — to-wit, politics — should likewise be made conspicuous. Political action by leaders or officers has ruined so many

unions and defeated so many worthy objects, that a warning to all organizations, associations and ventures of the workingmen to eschew politics altogether, in everything, can not be too often or too emphatically uttered.

A very suggestive feature of the matter taken from Mr. Wright's report may be found in his statement touching co-operation in Italy, wherein he describes the manner in which laborers — those who use the shovel, pick, and scraper — band together and take contracts for excavating, grading, etc., thereby securing better wages for themselves and cheaper if not better work for owners.

By thus banding together and obtaining legal incorporation, workmen can give bonds, become collectively liable to suit and able to sue and carry on all forms of their business responsibly and legally.

WHAT IS CO-OPERATION?

At the outset it is proper to define exactly what the subject is that we are to treat. The term co-operation as applied in practice at the present day is not used in its strict etymological meaning. Nor is co-operation as at present conducted what its early advocates proposed. Etymologically considered co-operation means *to labor together*. It has an industrial significance. On the contrary the co-operation of the present has won its greatest success in commercial rather than industrial directions. Its application to productive industry is still largely experimental, and the experiments that have succeeded are, in most instances, not purely co-operative.

Co-operation as proposed by its early advocates contemplated a social transformation, introducing into the operations of industry and trade, that is, into the operations of production and distribution, such principles as would overcome the evils that attend competition. It aimed to reconstruct society upon the communistic basis, its motto being "each for all and all for each," rather than the too common one of "every man for himself." Individualism it deemed contrary to the general good, and it sought to substitute for individualism some system of joint endeavor through which the

laborer, the capitalist, and the consumer should be brought into relations of mutual help rather than remain in their usual position of rivalry. Ideally, something like this is still hoped for by ardent co-operators, but practically no such social transformation has yet taken place. Competition still flourishes, and the reconstruction of society upon the communistic basis is not to-day the chief end of co-operative endeavor. The co-operation of the present that is highly successful, and which we are mainly to consider here, relates to the distribution of products rather than to production. It is co-operative trading, not co-operative labor, if, indeed, the latter term is permissible. We shall show hereafter how success in co-operative distribution has, in some cases, paved the way to experiments more or less complete and more or less successful in co-operative production, but it is chiefly with distribution that we have to deal; and it is in this field that co-operation, in the sense of mutual effort, has won its greatest triumphs. The benefits obtained by those who have engaged in this form of co-operation are so great that its history, methods, and present condition are well worth our study and will amply reward our investigation.

One who by virtue of his experience, and his services to the co-operative movement, is certainly entitled to formulate a definition has presented the following:

Co-operation, in the social sense of the word, is a new power of industry, constituted by the equitable combination of worker, capitalist and consumer, and a new means of commercial morality, by which honesty is rendered productive.

It is the concert of many for compassing advantages impossible to be reached by one, in order that the gain may be fairly shared by all concerned in its attainment.*

The definition which is comprehensive, while no doubt embodying the author's views, would not be accepted by all co-operators, many of whom are unwilling to admit the claim of the consumer, *as a consumer*, to a share of the profits arising from productive effort. However this may be, all are agreed that in co-operative *distribution* the con-

* Holyoake. History of Co-operation, Vol. I, page 2.

sumer should share in the profits derived from his trade. This feature is essential in modern co-operative distributive associations and distinguishes them from early attempts in this direction, and from joint stock associations.

Joint stock associations divide profits by payment on capital, that is, *on shares*. Co-operative distributive associations divide profits *on purchases*, not on shares, and pay to shareholders *a fixed rate of interest* on the capital invested.

Applying to the scheme of co-operative distribution the spirit of the last clause of Mr. Holyoake's definition just quoted, we may define it as:—A union of many consumers for the purpose of securing in the purchase of commodities advantages impossible to be obtained by one, through an equitable division of the profits derived from their purchases.

Such co-operative unions are upon the continent of Europe termed "consumers' societies." As has been said by another, "they have succeeded in making 20s. of earning go as far as 22 or 23 in an ordinary shop. The true problem of co-operation lies deeper, that is, how to secure the original 20s. in workshops under their own management."

Leaving for the present this deeper problem we shall describe the manner in which the distributive societies of England have grown up, their mode of operation, and what they have accomplished. Afterward we shall glance briefly at the other phases of the co-operative movement.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

At the beginning of the present century the condition of the common people attracted the attention of certain social philosophers who, seeing the misery that often existed among the working classes, endeavored to devise some scheme for the reconstruction of society upon more favorable conditions. Among these reformers Saint Simon and Fourier, in France, and Robert Owen, in England, each in his own way, hoped to re-create society upon an ideal basis by a sudden and radical change from existing conditions. It is now seen that it is only by gradual steps that society advances, and that numberless influences and the slow

progress of years are necessary to effect important social changes. Therefore it is not surprising that none of these schemes succeeded, although some of them were, in their day, exceedingly attractive.

The influence of Robert Owen upon the co-operative movement in England was immediate and important. He has indeed been credited with the origin of the term co-operation as applied to industry. "In no literature," says Holyoake, "before the active days of this social devisor, does any trace of this new industrial shibboleth, co-operation, appear."* "The principles of co-operation were first put together and clearly stated by Mr. Owen in his earliest writings."†

But by co-operation, Owen meant a communistic organization of society for the mutual benefit of all. Between 1820 and 1830 great enthusiasm was aroused in England in this direction, having its practical outcome in the establishment of communities upon the co-operative plan. The first newspaper organ devoted to the theories then in vogue was the *Economist*, in 1822, although Owen and others more or less inspired by him had previously published pamphlets unfolding their plans for social improvement. William Thompson, in 1827, produced a little work called "Labor Rewarded," in which he aimed to set forth a scheme for a more just distribution to labor of its share of product; and presented directions for the establishment of co-operative companies. Later the Combes and Robert Dale Owen among others, aided the movement with their pens.

In 1824 the London Co-operative Society was formed. In its rooms were held meetings for discussion, and it also undertook the sale of goods made by provincial societies. In 1826 the *Co-operative Magazine and Monthly Herald* was established, this being the second co-operative organ in England, and two years later the *Co-operator*, a four-paged penny paper, was published. The latter, however, failed in 1830. Meantime other periodicals and a number of other

* *History of Co-operation*, Vol. I., page 53.

† *Co-operative Miscellany*, No. 2, 1830.

societies were established for the discussion and advancement of co-operative views.

The first co-operative congress was held at Manchester in May, 1830. Fifty-six societies were represented by delegates. These societies comprised 3,000 members, who had by co-operative trading and weekly contributions acquired within fifteen months £6,000 capital.* Congresses continued to be held for several years.

There were said to be nearly 300 societies in Great Britain in 1830, their aggregate membership being about 20,000.

Most of the periodicals started before 1830 had ceased to exist by that year. In 1832 Owen began the publication of a new paper called the *Crisis*, and from time to time thereafter others appeared in the British provinces.

The early attempts at co-operation took various forms. It seemed as if those interested, intoxicated with the hope of a brighter world than that which they were unhappily familiar, were ready to accept any scheme, no matter how wild or ill-digested, that had in it the promise of improvement. The enthusiasm with which these schemes were embraced afforded in most instances a striking contrast to the failure which finally overtook them. But the discussion of the general subject in congresses and through the medium of the press widely disseminated co-operative views. Most of the enterprises suggested were based on the communistic plan. The central idea around which clustered the co-operative experiments projected by the leaders of the movement was in those days the re-casting of society upon the basis of a community of united interests. But, as Mr. Holyoake has pointed out, "these dreams were postponed on the part of many, and were regarded as separate objects by more, and not regarded at all by the majority of co-operators, who had formed stores and established numerous manufacturing societies for the mutual advantage of the members."†

Most of the early stores did not succeed. The reasons for

* History of Co-operation, Vol. 1, pages 150, 151.

† History of Co-operation, Vol. I., page 188.

their failure were various. The law did not afford co-operative enterprises adequate protection, and through its technicalities unprincipled men might easily embezzle the funds of the society and escape punishment. Non-adherence to the cash system was in many cases disastrous. But, besides these difficulties under which co-operative stores labored, the great obstacle to success was the defective plan upon which they were based. Most were joint stock concerns dividing profits among shareholders only, and no arrangement was provided for capitalizing profits upon the plan of allowing dividends to remain undrawn as interest-bearing deposits. This we shall hereafter see was remedied in the Rochdale scheme of co-operative distribution which has become so successful. By reference to official tables on the subject it will be noticed how few of the early stores still remaining divided profits on sales until after the year 1844 in which the Rochdale scheme was made public. Many early stores failed, also, because after the first enthusiasm was exhausted members had no sufficient motive to continue their work.

After the social reformers whom we have named — Saint Simon, Fourier, and Owen, — came Leroux, Cabet, Proudhon, and Greaves, and, finally, M. Louis Blanc, who, in 1840, published *L'organization du Travail*, a work which gave a decided impetus to co-operative endeavor.

Blanc proposed to reorganize labor under government direction so as to regulate production and ultimately to prevent competition. In brief, he contemplated the establishment of social factories, under government patronage and control, upon a plan at first circumscribed and adapted to indefinite expansion. The regulations governing these social factories were to be made by legislative enactment and to have the force of law. All workmen of good character were to be eligible to admission to these factories, limited only to the number possible to be employed with a given amount of capital. Salaries were to be equal.

Mutual interest in the success of the factories was to be secured by the mode of division of profits which were to be

apportioned in three parts, one to be distributed to all members equally; one set aside for support of the aged or incapacitated and to alleviate the effect of industrial crises; and the third part to be used for the extension of the industry, the idea being so to expand the business as to furnish employment to all who might desire to join.

Upon the scheme proposed "each social factory may be composed of different businesses grouped round some great industry, parts of the same whole, obeying the same laws, and sharing in the same advantages."

M. Blanc contemplated the admission of capitalists to these associations or factories upon the basis of a fixed interest on capital invested, but not to share in profits except as laborers.

With respect to M. Blanc's influence upon the growth of the co-operative idea, Mr. Thomas Hughes, after pointing out that his scheme is characterized by the French tendency of reliance upon government to do for the people what they despair of doing for themselves, very justly says:

Nevertheless it marks a great epoch in the history of social reform by the clearness with which it pointed out three principles ever since more or less distinctly felt to be the life blood of co-operative efforts: first, the looking to the association of workers carrying on their accustomed work in common as the true means of raising their social condition through the use of the profit arising from their work; second, the restricting the payment of capital to a fixed rate of interest, and giving the capitalists security for his capital in lieu of profit; third, the elimination of the ruinous effects of competition, and the substitution of a healthy emulation in its place, by the union of different establishments carrying on the same industry by common centers by means of which diverse industries may also be united. Thus, setting aside the arbitrary rule of an absolute equality of salaries, which experience has not justified where the attempt to act upon it has been tried, and which seems to err as much by sacrificing the individual to the body as the present inequality of payment errs in sacrificing the body to the individual — this *Organization du Travail* may still be regarded as the prolific egg out of which the ideas of co-operation sprang in France, and which has had no inconsiderable influence on the ideas of co-operators in England.

Our review has now brought us to the date of an important event in the history of co-operation in England. The experi-

ments in communistic co-operation had practically failed. A few stores, principally upon the joint stock plan, still remained, but there was no cohesive force binding them together. There was, however, considerable co-operative sentiment existing in the country, waiting a favorable moment to spring into activity.

Not entirely unfamiliar with the theory of co-operation were the weavers of Rochdale, 28 of whom, massing their meagre capital of £1 each, were to engage in a scheme of co-operative distribution upon a plan so practical and with an energy so determined as to carry the assurance of success. Under the name of "The Rochdale Pioneers," these weavers secured quarters in an old weavers' shop in Toad Lane, Rochdale, and with the limited stock of groceries purchasable with their united capital of £28, began business in 1844. The insignificant character of their enterprise provoked the ridicule of the public.

When the day and hour for commencing business arrived the little party assembled within to take part in the ceremony were abashed at the largeness of the crowd assembled to witness it. Some delay took place before any one could muster up courage to take down the shutters, and when at last the 'store' and its contents were exposed to public view, all Toad Lane was in a roar. Loud and long were the shouts of derision that rose from a host of 'doffers,' a species of street boy peculiar to the clothing districts, who, set on by persons who ought to have known better, stared through the windows or blocked up the doorway, evincing their characteristically precocious sense of the ridiculous by the nature of their comments on the modest display of the 'owd weavers' shop.'*

But success, instant and unmistakable, overcame ridicule. Not long were these 28 weavers left unsupported in their effort to supply themselves with groceries free from the adulterations and imperfections found in those furnished at the ordinary shops, and, at the same time, divide among themselves the profits accruing from their sale. A scheme so practical, conferring benefits so great, at once attracted new members. The next year the association numbered 74, and the joint capital rose to £181. The whole story of their progress is most eloquently told by statistics, and we there-

*W. T. Thornton on Labour, page 376.

fore present it in that form, availing ourselves of the following table:*

DISTRIBUTIVE CO-OPERATION.

YEAR.	No. of Members.	Funds.	Business done.	Profits.
1844.....	28	£ 28	£ —	£ —
1845.....	74	181	710	22
1846.....	80	252	1,146	80
1847.....	110	286	1,924	72
1848.....	140	397	2,276	117
1849.....	390	1,193	6,611	561
1850.....	600	2,299	13,179	880
1851.....	630	2,785	17,938	990
1852.....	680	3,471	16,352	1,206
1853.....	720	5,848	22,760	1,674
1854.....	900	7,172	33,364	1,763
1855.....	1,400	11,032	44,902	3,106
1856.....	1,600	12,920	63,197	3,921
1857.....	1,850	15,142	79,788	5,470
1858.....	1,950	18,160	71,680	6,284
1859.....	2,703	27,060	104,012	10,739
1860.....	3,450	37,710	152,963	15,906
1861.....	3,900	42,925	176,206	18,020
1862.....	3,501	38,465	141,074	17,564
1863.....	4,013	49,361	158,632	19,671
1864.....	4,747	62,105	174,937	22,717
1865.....	5,326	78,778	196,234	25,156
1866.....	6,246	99,989	249,123	31,931
1867.....	6,823	128,435	284,910	41,619

Not only did the business expand financially but its scope was broadened. The original stock in trade was confined to the leading staple groceries, such as flour, oatmeal, sugar, and butter. The following departments were afterward added: Linen and woolen drapery, butchering, shoe and clog making, tailoring, coal dealing, baking. Ten or more branch stores are now carried on in the town of Rochdale, and extensive premises owned by the association have taken the place of the old weavers' shop of 1844.

From the first, part of the profits were set aside for educational purposes, and an extensive library and liberally equipped reading room are now maintained.

* Reproduced from "On Labour," Thornton, page 377.

The following statement exhibits the condition of the association in 1884, and when contrasted with its humble origin is itself a striking justification of the principles upon which the business has been managed:

Members.

Number of members, December 31, 1884.....	11,161
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Liabilities.

Share capital, December 31, 1884.....	£329,470
Loan capital, December 31, 1884	£14,561
Reserve fund, December 31, 1884	£2,065

Assets.

Value of saleable stock, December 31, 1884	£28,593
Value of land and buildings and fixed stock, December 31, 1884	£53,442
Investments, December 31, 1884.....	£242,432

Trade and Profits.

Received for goods sold during 1884	£262,270
Total net profit made during 1884...	£36,992
Average dividend paid per £	2s. 9½d.
Applied to educational purposes during 1884	£920
Applied to charitable purposes during 1884	£118
Subscription to Central Board	£46 0s. 10d.

The Rochdale store was not the first to engage in co-operative trade, as we have already shown, nor was it the first to divide profits on sales. But whether the time was more propitious or the character of its founders more favorable to success, it became, unlike its predecessors, true to its name, the pioneer of the distributive associations now numbered by hundreds in Great Britain. Unlike the joint stock companies, the cardinal principles of co-operative distribution were observed by them:— *All profits to be divided on purchases, and all purchasing members to be made shareholders with a fixed interest on the capital invested. The cash system to be strictly adhered to.*

The germ planted at Rochdale was not long in developing.

It was not, however, till the great revolutionary crisis of 1848–9 that any strong impulse was given to co-operation in England. * * * Co-operation at this time took a start (in the north of England) as note-

worthy, and more permanent in its results, than the famous Parisian movement, which after surviving the barricades, withered in the first year of the second empire.

The stores in Lancaster and Yorkshire rose rapidly from units to tens, from tens to hundreds. The need of some sort of federation began to be felt, and conferences of neighboring societies to be held in different localities to consider questions of organization and joint action. For, as the societies grew in number and importance, their trade began to extend beyond the supply of the simplest necessities of life, the state of the law was found to press very severely upon them. They were hampered at every turn, and found themselves going into action, as it were, in the great struggle for existence, not as men in proof armor, but as men in fetters.*

The remedy was at hand. Workingmen throughout England were seeking through legislation to obtain wider opportunities and the freedom of action that had been denied them. The years 1844, 1846 and 1847 witnessed the passage of important statutes affecting factory administration, the hours of labor, and the formation of friendly and trade societies, and, saw also, the repeal of the corn laws. The progress of the working classes was once more under discussion and their condition grew brighter day by day. And now Mr. Frederick Maurice, with others attracted by his energy and enthusiasm, came forward in aid of the co-operative movement. It was fortunate that when the need of favorable legislation was most pressing the influence of Maurice was enlisted. For he from his position as reader at Lincoln's Inn, was able to interest many young and ardent lawyers, members of his congregation, in the progress of the working classes, and to impart to them his own firm conviction that co-operation was to be an important element in that progress.

In 1850 a society for promoting workingmen's associations was formed, Mr. Maurice being at its head. Co-operation it declared to be "the practical application of Christianity to the purposes of trade and industry." This society became an active force in behalf of the co-operative movement in the practical direction it had now taken. Attracting to

* Thomas Hughes. Lecture on the History and Objects of Co-operation (Co-operative Board Pamphlets), page 7.

itself many co-operators of the Owen school and numbering among its members, besides Maurice, such men as the late Canon Kingsley, J. M. Ludlow, and E. V. Neale,* its attention was immediately devoted to securing the needed reform in law so as properly to guard and foster co-operative societies.

The first act affording an adequate legal basis for such societies was passed in 1852, 15 Victoria, 31. The efforts put forth to secure this legislation drew together those engaged in co-operation throughout Great Britain. It is estimated that at the time of its passage about 140 co-operative stores were in existence. The society under Maurice's administration became a sort of working co-operative centre, and in its hall, July 26, 1852, was held a conference of delegates from the provincial societies, at which the new law was discussed, the establishment of a wholesale supply depot considered, the need of a newspaper organ debated, and other important matters brought forward.

In 1857, Mr. Holyoake published his "History of Co-operation in Rochdale," a work which was widely read, and thus exerted an important educational influence in behalf of co-operative progress.

In 1862 the number of societies in Great Britain was estimated at 450; their estimated membership being 90,000; their share and loan capital, £450,000; their annual sales, £2,350,000; and their profits, £166,000. In this year parliamentary returns were first made to the Registrar, and thereafter annual statistical statements were presented.

The Industrial and Provident Societies Act of 1862 gave co-operative societies a corporate existence, and permitted one society to hold shares in another. This gave the requisite legal basis for the formation of co-operative wholesale societies, which are federative associations, their capital

* Now Secretary to the Central Co-operative Board. Mr. Ludlow is now Registrar of Friendly Societies. The members of this society were known as Christian Communists or Christian Socialists. In Parliament, Messrs. Walter Morrison, Thomas Hughes, and Messrs. Slaney, Henley, and others rendered material aid to the society in its efforts to secure legislation.

being in shares held by the societies composing the federation. Such an institution had long been needed to render the independence of the retail stores more complete, to allow them to disregard the jealousy of rival traders who exerted their influence against them with private wholesale dealers, to enable them to secure supplies of undoubted purity, and, while utilizing the surplus capital accumulating in their hands, to permit them to save to themselves the profit arising in the wholesale trade.

After much discussion the English Co-operative Wholesale was established in 1864, with a capital of £999, which was soon largely increased. Attempts at wholesale co-operative distribution had previously been made, but never upon the broad plan now adopted. Such attempts had failed. The scheme now devised was perfectly logical. It was in principle simply an extension of the plan upon which the retail business had been conducted. The relation of the retail societies to the wholesale is exactly analogous to the relation existing between individual members and the retail, and will be more fully explained hereafter. We are now dealing with the history rather than the economics of the movement. The Scottish wholesale was founded in 1868. The formation of these wholesale societies marks an epoch in the progress of co-operation, and established the commercial autonomy of the co-operative organization.

From time to time experiments in co-operative production were made, which, in accordance with our plan, we shall here disregard, presenting their salient points later, and for the present confine ourselves to co-operative distribution.

In 1869 a central co-operative board was formed and annual congresses composed of delegates from the societies represented in the board have since been held. The Central Board at first consisted of two sections, the London and the provincial, but was afterwards organized as a Union, composed of representatives from six districts or sections, and sustained by annual subscriptions from the societies. This union, in conjunction with the congresses, exerts a strong cohesive force upon the societies, and also becomes an efficient agent in propagandism. To operate especially in the

latter direction the Southern Co-operative Guild, having its headquarters in London, was formed in 1877.

The unity of action secured among co-operators by the organization described proved of the utmost value. The annual discussion in the congresses of matters of peculiar interest, and the union of delegates from sections widely separated but engaged in the same work and actuated by similar motives, gave the movement a vitality it previously lacked and materially aided its growth and prosperity.

Since 1860 a newspaper organ of co-operation has been maintained. This is now owned by the societies.

Before closing this historical review it is proper to notice a distinct branch of co-operative distribution in Great Britain — that conducted by societies on the so-called civil service plan. There are several of these, the largest in point of sales being the Civil Service Supply Association, and the Army and Navy Society, of London, the latter differing only in having been founded by officers of the army and navy instead of by employes in the civil service.

In reality these societies are consumers' joint stock distributing agencies, dividing no profits on purchases, and selling, not at the ruling market rates, as do the stores on the Rochdale plan, but at the lowest prices consistent with the payment of expenses and a fair interest on capital invested.

The first association on this plan was formed in 1866, and the movement, originated by government employés for their mutual benefit, has made rapid progress.

The trade of these associations is not confined to shareholders, although profits are divided only on shares in the form of interest on capital invested, nor do they attract the trade of workingmen. They conduct a very extensive business at a low expenditure for expenses, and are of great benefit to the classes supporting them. The volume of their trade has been estimated to bear a similar relation to their members' income that the trade of the working class societies bears to their members' income. Co-operation in London is confined to these societies, except in a few outlying districts inhabited by workingmen.

The growth of the civil service societies was stimulated by the success of the stores established on the Rochdale plan, and while they have not adopted some of its vital features, and have confined themselves to cheap buying and selling on the joint stock rather than the co-operative basis, they still have interests in common with the workingmen co-operators, and three of these societies have joined the Co-operative Union. The essential difference between them and the great body of workingmen's societies will appear in our subsequent analysis. As part of the general movement their work can not be overlooked in this review.

THE FOUNDATION IN LAW.

The legal basis of co-operation in the United Kingdom rests at present upon the following statutes now in force: The Industrial and Provident Societies Act of 1876; the Customs and Inland Revenue Act of 1880; and the Provident Nominations and Small Intestacies Act of 1883.

These Acts contain provisions for the formation of co-operative societies; set forth the rights of such societies, and the rights of their members; and prescribe the duties to be performed by the societies.

It is required that in the formation of a society application shall be made to the registrar appointed by the government. A separate registrar is provided for England and Wales, for Scotland, and for Ireland. Blank forms of application are furnished, specifying twenty distinct matters relating to the conduct of the society's business, which must be incorporated in its rules, two copies of which signed by seven persons and the secretary, who are also to sign the application, must be forwarded with the latter to the registrar.

After registration the society becomes a body corporate, may sue and be sued, and may hold and deal with any kind of property, including shares in other societies and companies and real estate to any amount.

The rules of a society bind its members, notwithstanding they may have signed no assent to them. The rules may be amended in the manner originally provided for such

amendment, but any amended rule must be registered. Application for such registration must be made upon a form supplied by the registrar, and a fee of 10s. is charged.

A society may sue its members. It may make a contract, and a contract made by it is binding as if similarly made by an individual, and when made under its seal, or by a writing executed by a person authorized to sign in its behalf, or verbally by one duly authorized to speak for the society.

Any or all of its shares may be made withdrawable. It may carry on any trade, except banking, including trade in real estate. It may apply its profits in accordance with the provisions contained in its rules.

It may, if the rules so provide, receive money on loan from any one, to an amount limited by its rules, or it may accept deposits, limited to 5s. in any payment, and to £20 for any depositor, payable at not less than two days' notice.

It may also, if its share capital is not withdrawable, carry on the business of banking.

It may make loans to members on real or personal security. It may also invest on the security of other societies or companies, save those only where liability is unlimited.

It is exempt from the payment of income tax on profits, provided the number of its shares is not limited by its rules or practice.

It may, by procedure duly set forth in the act, unite with any other society, or may acquire the business of any such society, or may change its organization into that of a company.

It may provide the mode of settlement of disputes that may arise between itself and its officers or members.

A society may dissolve itself by an instrument signed by three-fourths of its members, or dissolution may be effected by a three-fourths vote at a general meeting called for the special purpose. If such dissolution be voluntary the resolution must be confirmed at a second meeting, but if on account of debts, the action of the first meeting is sufficient.

If the society is in dissolution on account of debts, hostile proceedings may be stayed.

Minors, if not under the age of sixteen, may become members, and may act as if of full age, but can not hold office.

Members are not liable individually for the society's debts, and their liability in any event is limited to the amount remaining unpaid on shares legally theirs, or which they have agreed to take. They are not liable for debts contracted subsequent to transfer or withdrawal of the shares held by them; nor for debts existing at date of such transfer or withdrawal, unless the other assets are insufficient to meet the liabilities of the society.

The number of shares permitted to be held by an individual or company may be fixed by the rules, but must not exceed in the total the nominal value of £200. The number of shares permitted to be held by a society is unlimited, and likewise there is no limit to the amount which may be received as a loan from an individual or company, except the limit, if any, fixed by the rules.

A member may by instrument duly recorded nominate the persons who shall take his investment in the society at his death, provided at the latter event this investment in loans, deposits or shares does not exceed £100, and a nomination may be varied or revoked. If no nomination subsists in the event of a member dying intestate, the committee of management becomes administrator of the fund.

Whenever upon the death of a member his investment exceeds £80 the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are to be notified.

Upon application to the registrar members may secure an official investigation into the affairs of the society.

Every society must have a registered office with its name conspicuously displayed outside. A change of location must be at once reported to the registrar. It must have an engraved seal bearing its name, must have its accounts audited at least annually, and a copy of its last balance sheet and auditor's report must be constantly displayed in its office. Annual returns of its affairs must be made to the

registrar, and a copy furnished, when applied for, to all interested parties.

Its books may at any time be inspected by any one interested in its funds.

Special returns are required if the society conducts a banking business.

Copies of its rules must be supplied by every society to any applicant, at a price not more than one shilling.

The duties set forth in the act must be performed by the society under penalties. These penalties affect the society and its officers and vary from £1 to £50, and are in some cases cumulative during the time neglect continues.

THE RETAIL STORE.

The unit of the co-operative organization is the retail store. In starting such a store in a new district in Great Britain, it is considered desirable to make use of the advice of the Co-operative Union. At the present day its work has become so systemized through experience that its help is of great benefit to the unpracticed co-operator. It has prepared model rules for the administration of co-operative societies which are in harmony with the requirements of the English law, and it is ready at all times to aid every new enterprise by showing those interested every thing essential to the successful establishment of a store.

In the first place, after a few persons have become impressed with the advantages of co-operative distribution, and have determined to found a society, a meeting is usually held to awaken public interest and to secure members. Speakers may be obtained from the Co-operative Union or from the Southern Co-operative Guild. The advantages of co-operation are explained and every effort made to stimulate interest in the movement. An informal organization is effected, collectors appointed, and the work of securing the required capital begins.

The co-operative scheme rests on the basis of cash payments. The outfit and goods are bought for cash and no sales on credit ought to be allowed. Considerable capital, therefore, must be paid in before the store opens. The

amount to be raised and the number of members to be secured before business is begun will depend on circumstances. It is considered that 100 members, with £130 capital, and a guaranteed trade of from £40 to £50 per week are required to ensure expenses and a dividend if the store is to be constantly open. But the beginning may be much more humble. The store may be open only at certain times, for instance, evenings, or on particular days in the week, thus reducing the expense of a storekeeper by employing only a portion of his time. A member who is otherwise employed may, if capable, serve as storekeeper in the evening, or a member's wife may be selected for the position.

It is deemed essential that, however established, the store should depend for its prosperity on the support of actual members, and not rely upon loans or gifts from those who may have a sentimental interest in the scheme. The trade of some members may at first be limited. If in debt to private traders they can not at once transfer their entire patronage to the co-operative store. Slowly they may by economy extinguish their debt and increase their trade. An independent beginning of the store, no matter how humble, and a gradual expansion as business increases is always advised.

The number of shares held by each member may be not less than one nor more than 200, the value of each share being £1. A fixed rate of interest is paid on capital invested, usually five per cent., and members are encouraged to leave undrawn the dividends accruing on their purchases, such undrawn dividends being added to the capital, thus permitting an increase of the business. The store in this way performs the functions of a savings bank of deposit, thrift on the part of members is stimulated, and while on one hand the evils of debt are prevented by adherence to the rule of cash payments, on the other members form the habit of saving, by the inducement offered to allow their dividends to go on deposit at a fair rate of interest.

To determine the nature of the share capital, that is, whenever it shall be withdrawable or only transferable, opens an

important question which the new society must meet and settle. Its bearings are considered in the following:

In the general rules three cases are provided for:— first, where all the shares are withdrawable; second, where they are all to be transferable; third, where some are to be transferable and some withdrawable. In the early days of co-operative societies the law compelled them to make their shares withdrawable. The early societies were accordingly all formed on this principle; and the large majority of those formed after the alteration of the law, when shares were allowed to be made transferable in the case of joint stock companies, followed the example of their predecessors. Cases, however, have occurred where rumors have been spread as to the solvency of such a society; a run has taken place upon their funds, the more selfish members seeking to secure themselves from sharing in any loss, careless of the result to their members; and the society, having almost all its capital locked up in buildings, fixed stock and trading stock, has had to stop payment, though perfectly solvent, so as to gain time to realize its assets. Some of the older societies, hampered by the fact of their members having been accustomed to withdrawable shares, have met this difficulty by altering their rules, and making a portion of their capital transferable.

It is, however, generally considered among co-operators that in the case of new societies it is much the best plan to make all the capital transferable. To meet the case of members leaving the locality, or wishing to draw out a part of their capital in order to provide for any given expenditure, as in the case of illness, you should have a rule enabling the committee to purchase the shares of members at a price not exceeding their par value, *i. e.*, the sum paid up on them. In this manner the capital becomes in fact withdrawable, except in the one case of a panic as to the financial position of the society, in which case it is only fair that if there be any ground for alarm, all the members should share equally in any loss sustained. You may also very well have a rule empowering the committee to take money on loan from members, after they have contributed some definite amount to the share capital, to be withdrawable on demand, or after so many days' notice according to the amount withdrawn.*

Many co-operators think that the matter is best settled by making every member have one non-withdrawal transferable share of £1, and let his remaining shares, which he acquires through undrawn dividends or by other investments, be withdrawable.†

*Walter Morrison, Esq. Village Co-operative Stores (Co-operative Board Pamphlets).

† Workingmen Co-operators, page 36.

Not all the money subscribed for shares need be paid up at once. It is usual to make payments at the rate of 3d per week. In some societies subscribers do not acquire full membership until an entire share or even several shares have been paid for in full. In general, however, after a shilling has been paid in, members are allowed to have full privileges. Concerning this matter, Mr. Morrison, in the pamphlet already quoted, says :

Urge your members to pay up their shares in full if they can, in order to simplify your accounts. It may be useful to this end to provide a special rule that no interest will be allowed on any sum under £1,* so as to induce a member who may have £1 18s. invested to pay up the balance of two shillings at once. You should also adopt the provision in the general rules that no individual on purchases shall be paid to any member until he has some definite sum to be fixed by a special rule, invested in the share capital; all such dividends being credited to him until this amount is made up. You will require an average capital of £10 per member. If you can rely upon the richer members contributing more than this sum, you might fix the minimum amount which each member must invest at perhaps £5.

Before beginning business the society must be registered at the government registration office for industrial and provident societies. No registration fee is charged.

The selection of the executive committee is a matter of scarcely less importance than that of raising the required capital. This committee appoints the storekeeper and other employes, controls the purchase of the stock in trade, overlooks the finances of the society, and is, in fact, entrusted with the entire supervision of its affairs. The nature of these duties suggests the care that ought to be taken in selecting the men who are to perform them. The success of the society will largely depend on the efficiency and honesty of the committee. It may consist of from seven to twelve members who are usually elected at quarterly meetings, their terms of office being so arranged that part of the committee goes out of office at each meeting, or in some cases semi-annually or annually, although, as respects this, many societies have no rule. Members of the committee

* Or, more explicitly, on any fractional part of a £, thus supplying a motive to cause subscribed capital to be fully paid up.

may or may not be eligible to re-election immediately upon the expiration of their terms of office. Sometimes it is provided that a member after having served a certain fixed time must retire for an interval before becoming eligible again. Generally speaking, experience in the duties of the office should count in favor of the retention of a committee-man, and sweeping changes ought to be discountenanced.

The president of the society is sometimes elected by the members and sometimes by the committee, the secretary and treasurer by the latter. Many societies dispense with a treasurer. Members of the committee are usually paid a small fee for attendance at the weekly business meetings.

It is most desirable, in fixing the scale of payment, to avoid the likelihood of men trying to get on to the committee *simply for the sake of the fees*. This is a danger to be carefully watched in the co-operative movement. The work of its managing men (not its paid officials, to whom it is a profession) should be that of volunteers, who are repaid in moderation of their expense or trouble, and who will withdraw or resign their position at once, without a moment's hesitation on the score of money, if that is being done of which they so strongly disapprove that they believe this to be the right course. Otherwise they are not independent, and may tend to get into the hands of men more powerful than themselves, who are well aware that they will not resign if they can possibly help it. From 6d. to 2s. a time for weekly committee meetings, and nothing for sub-committees or adjourned meetings, is a common rule in a moderate sized society.*

The secretary and the treasurer, if there be one, furnish security to the society for the proper performance of their duties, either by deposit or bond, and are usually paid a salary proportioned to the labor devolving upon them.

The first duties which demand the attention of the committee will be the selection of premises in which to conduct the business of the store and the engagement of a store-keeper. As to premises, conditions of eligibility, rental, etc., will effect their decision. The aim, of course, is to make the store as convenient as possible to the majority of members. If the beginning is to be quite humble the dwelling house of a member may be selected as headquarters, and more extensive, and consequently more expensive

* Workingmen Co-operations, page 49.

quarters taken as business expands and the success of the movement becomes assured.

The storekeeper should be a man of unquestioned integrity and, if possible, not only a believer in co-operation, but of some experience in co-operative trading. Now that co-operative stores have multiplied a man possessing the latter qualification is not hard to find if the committee exercises proper care, and especially if the aid of the Co-operative Union is sought. It is considered undesirable rather than otherwise that a storekeeper has been trained as a private trader. The average salary of a storekeeper in English towns is about 25s. or 30s. a week, besides rooms and gas; in country villages, 18s. to 25s. suffices.

Premises and fittings having been secured and a storekeeper engaged, a stock of goods must be purchased, and here again, as well as in the future purchase of supplies, the judgment of the committee will be put to the test. The maxim that goods well bought are half sold, applies to co-operative as well as ordinary stores. It is also well understood, and so generally practiced as to become the rule, that no adulterated or inferior goods are to be allowed upon co-operative counters. No credit, it will be remembered, is to be given purchasers, and stock in trade is to be bought for cash upon the best terms.

A store in the beginning usually confines itself to the staple articles of groceries, and increases the variety of its stock as the demand of its patrons warrants. Thus to ordinary groceries, hardware, tinware, crockery, etc., may first be added. Ready made boots and shoes, dry goods of the staple sorts, clothing, hats, caps, etc., are eventually supplied. As to the latter articles greater care and experience in buying are, of course, demanded, so as to avoid loss by depreciation owing to change of fashion.

In some instances a department for making boots to measure and others for custom tailoring and millinery have been successfully incorporated.

A bakery forms a favorite and generally profitable branch of English co-operative stores. Many fully equipped co-operative bakeries exist as departments of these stores and

do a large business. Butchering, also, has been tried, and with some profit, but, as this requires greater experience and trained judgment on the part of the buyers, and as greater difficulty has been found in procuring efficient department superintendents in this line than in the others mentioned, it has not as yet been found equally successful.

The sale of coal, on the contrary, is common and profitable.

As to the advisability of conducting several departments under one management, the following is to the point, and the statistics give a glimpse at what has been accomplished :

Speaking generally, make one department a success at a time, keep the accounts of the departments separately, and publish the profits of each department in the balance sheet, would be the advice of many co-operators. The number of the chief departments carried on by societies is as follows : 1185 societies do business in groceries and provisions; 772 in drapery; 715 in boots and shoes; 333 in coal; 211 in butchery; 188 in baking; 185 in furnishing; 137 in hardware; 76 in tailoring. The amount of stocks should usually not exceed the amount of sales for three or four weeks in groceries; for ten to fourteen days in provisions; for one month in bakery; for three or four days in butchery; for ten to thirteen weeks in drapery, boots and shoes, and furnishing.*

In sales the ordinary prices of the locality are charged, no attempt being made to undersell private traders. It is not in reduced prices but in division of profits that the purchaser reaps his reward.

As dividends are to be declared on purchases, arrangements must be made for registering the latter and enabling each customer to prove quickly the amount of his purchases in order to collect his share of profits. This is accomplished quite simply by giving each customer a check or token either of metal or paper representing the amount of his purchase. These are retained and presented at the end of the quarter to secure payment of the dividend. Members are from time to time during the quarter required to exchange tokens of small nominal value for those of higher denominations, in order to reduce the number of tokens of

* Workingmen Co-operators, page 68.

small denomination required in circulation and to simplify matters generally.

In the use of these tokens fraud may occur, as, for instance, employés have been known to purloin them and afterward secure their presentation through an accomplice for exchange. On the other hand, purchasers have held them back for presentation during a quarter subsequent to that in which they were issued, when the dividend might be larger, thus unfairly sharing in a larger division of profits than was justly their right, besides disarranging the accounts of the society.

The paper checks may be so made as to guard against the latter evil by changing the color in each quarter, but the paper checks may have their nominal value increased by fraudulent alteration of the amounts borne upon them.

Great care is needed to insure against corrupt use of the checks, and the ideal check system has yet to be devised.

Various methods are employed to check the operations of the manager and to discover the amount of cash passing through his hands. The system of dividend tokens just described affords a partial check, but, for the reasons stated, fraudulent use of the tokens may render this sort of checking nugatory, and, if relied on, cause a perfectly honest manager to be unjustly suspected. Among other plans one is "giving the customer a ticket, who takes it to a boy, who gives metal checks in exchange and registers each shopman's sales." This is of course applicable to the larger stores only. No absolute check upon the manager's operations has yet been devised. The best safeguard is the watchfulness of the committee. A dishonest manager cannot long retain his place if the duty of the committee is well performed.

The matters of detail to which we have alluded having been attended to, the store is now ready to open its doors for trade. All, whether members of the society or not, are welcomed, and non-members are permitted to share in the profits, but not to the same extent as members, it being usual to allow them but one-half the regular dividend. It is always desirable to induce non-members to join the society, and some-

times a full dividend is given them, one-half being paid in cash on demand, and the balance credited to a share account in their name, thus in time creating a deposit sufficient in amount to create them full members.

The business of the society, now that the store is in active operation, will depend upon the fidelity with which members patronize it, refusing, as they should, to be drawn away by the insidious solicitations of private tradesmen, who frequently attempt to undermine co-operative stores by cutting prices, offering liberal credit, running special lines of goods at cost prices, and by other devices contrived to lure co-operative customers into their shops.

These attempts are likely to be more effective in the infancy of the co-operative store than later, for the participation in profits soon teaches the thoughtful patron of co-operation that his position as a partner is of more benefit to him in the end than any temporary gain which he may appear for the moment to reap by purchasing at under-rates elsewhere.

But if the store is to be thoroughly prosperous each member must do more than merely give to it his trade. He must take a deep interest in its affairs, must exercise a watchful supervision over its administration, attend the business meetings, participate in the election of officers, carefully study the financial reports, or balance-sheets, so-called, issued quarterly* and teach himself to criticise intelligently the policy pursued by the committee who are his servants in immediate control of the enterprise.

At the business meetings all members have equal voting power, so that the society in its organization is thoroughly democratic. Women, too, are usually eligible to membership on the same terms as men, and in some cases have been given places upon committees.

Besides the quarterly business meetings it is usual to hold monthly meetings at which it is customary to read the minutes of the meetings held weekly by the committee, and discussion is permitted thereon. Social gatherings of the members are also held annually, or even more frequently,

* Or semi-annually if dividends are thus declared.

as a means of welding together more firmly the interests of all who are connected with the movement.

Account of stock is to be taken quarterly or half-yearly, and profits divided, and this should be carefully and honestly done, with no attempt at over-valuation or desire to increase the dividends beyond the percentage fairly earned. Accurate bookkeeping is essential to the pecuniary welfare of the society, and a "Manual of Bookkeeping," giving full advice upon this head, has been published by the Co-operative Union.

The Union has also published a "Manual of Auditing." Great responsibility rests upon the auditors, who are to make a complete examination of the society's affairs and who are to assure themselves that the balance sheet is correct, and to vouch for it by their signatures. They ought to be men familiar with accounts and, if possible, of some financial experience.

They may be of such number as the society may direct, usually two. Provision is made for the appointment of a public auditor in lieu of auditors elected by the society. No employee of the society is eligible to the office of auditor. Auditors are paid such remuneration as may be voted to them at ordinary business meetings.

Any member or person in interest has an individual right of inspection of the accounts of the society under proper regulations, but is not permitted, without special authorization, to inspect the loan or deposit account of any other member without the latter's written consent.

In certain contingencies it is provided that the affairs of the society shall be examined and reported upon by inspectors appointed by the government registrar. The government requires annual returns to be made from every society, containing a general statement of its receipts, expenditures, funds and effects.

The model rules provide for the following allotment of profits: (1) Interest on loans, deposits and preferred shares, if any; (2) Reduction of the value of fixed stock and plant at such a rate as the society may direct (subject to change by the society at the annual rate of ten per cent. on fixtures,

and of two and one-half per cent. on buildings); (3) Reduction of expenses, if any, incurred in forming the society: (4) Dividend on share capital; (5) Reserve fund; (6) Educational fund; (7) Congress fund; (8) Social fund; (9) Dividend on purchases and bonus to employees.

The second item in the foregoing list relates to the amount written off at each stock-taking to allow for the depreciation in value of fixtures and buildings owing to wear and tear. There is a temptation to neglect this as any amount so charged decreases the amount of net profits, and consequently reduces the dividend. But prudent management requires this depreciation to be conscientiously made in order that the assets of the society may not be found over-rated if a financial panic should overtake it.

The third item is temporary only and confined to the early years of the society. The fifth item provides for the establishment of a reserved fund, the possession of which adds to the financial stability of the society. Besides the allotment to such a fund of a portion of the profits, usually ten per cent. all fines are carried to it. The fund is applicable by resolution of the society to the equalization of dividends, to meet contingencies affecting the business of the society, or to any other purpose to which the general meetings may from time to time direct. The income from the fund is used to increase dividends in the same manner as other income of the society.

The application of a portion of the profits to educational, social, and benevolent purposes, contemplated by the sixth and eighth items, is always considered to be in harmony with the underlying principles of co-operation. Many societies apply two and one-half per cent. of the profit to educational purposes such as technical classes, maintenance of library and reading room, etc. Others neglect the matter altogether, although it is always advised by leading co-operators.

The congress fund mentioned in the seventh item provides for paying the annual subscription to the Co-operative Union or to any official organ recognized by the congress.

The practice of allowing employees to share in profits by

means of a bonus, provided for in the second clause of the ninth item, would seem to be clearly in accord with co-operative principles, but, although some societies practice it, it is not generally popular. When given it may be said to be awarded on the ground that if employes share in this way they will take a livelier interest in the society's welfare, and thus the bonus will be money well expended in that it will in reality tend to increase profits. Except in theory, the practice does not seem to rest upon the abstract justice involved in the principle of awarding to all who co-operate in producing a given result a share in the benefits obtained. This principle would seem to demand the admission of all employes to an interest in the business but it appears to be self-interest purely that induces most of the societies that have adopted this plan to pursue it. At present, profit sharing with employes, although nearly always advocated as a matter of theory, is not extensively practiced among co-operative trading societies.

The balance sheet issued to members forms a complete report of the financial status of the society. Members rely upon it for their knowledge of the society's affairs. It should show clearly, and in as simple a form as possible, so as to be readily understood by the average man, the cash account of the society, giving its cash assets and receipts upon one side, and its liabilities and cash expenditures upon the other. The trade account should also be shown, giving upon the debit side the value of stock at beginning of quarter, amount of subsequent purchases, with expenses and outstanding liabilities, if any, for purchases, and on the credit side the amount of sales liabilities at beginning of quarter, value of stock at end of quarter, etc., the balance of the account showing the net profit. The expense account should be shown in detail, and a concise summary of the capital account should appear, giving the assets and liabilities in detail, followed by a detailed statement of the disposal of profits. The balance sheet ought to be published several days before the grand meeting, so as to give members an opportunity to study it and compare it with former issues,

that they may be able to criticise it, if need be, and to question it intelligently at the meeting.

We have now given such a description of a retail distributive society as will, we believe, enable the reader to understand how such a society is formed and carried on. Besides the points we have mentioned the model rules contain provisions for settling by arbitration disputes arising between a member or any interested person and the society or an officer thereof; for expelling any member who may be guilty of conduct detrimental to the society and for the payment to such a member of the sums paid in on shares held by him; and the necessary provisions for conduct of business, transfer of stock, change of name of society, etc.

We now present the following summary of essential points and causes of success and failure, for which we are indebted to the manual entitled "Workingmen Co-operators." We find them nowhere else so succinctly stated:

Essential Points. (a) The store is open to all; (b) charges ordinary market prices; (c) receives ready money only, and gives no credit; (d) gives dividend in proportion to purchases; (e) every member must have a share or shares, and receives good interest on them; (f) all are equal in voting power, whether they have few or many shares; (g) the store sells genuine articles, which are what they profess to be; (h) the store has an honest manager and an active committee; (i) the society insists on an efficient and intelligent audit and stock-taking.

Causes of Success. (1) A clear understanding and performance of the duties of an officer, an employe, and a member; (2) competent and painstaking officers; (3) competent and trustworthy employes; (4) proper security for the honesty and efficiency of the principal employes; (5) amicable and earnest working together; (6) promptitude and punctuality in business; (7) impartiality, civility, and pleasant manners in the members and in the staff; (8) generous treatment of the employes; (9) judicious purchasing and careful regulation of the stocks; (10) ready money purchases and ready money sales; (11) carefully regulated expenses; (12) judicious investment of all surplus capital; (13) ample

depreciation of property; (14) ample reserve funds; (15) good bookkeeping and auditing; (16) officers giving full and free explanations to the members' meetings; (17) members having full confidence in the officers.

Causes of Failure. (1) Allowing the storekeeper to do as he likes; (2) allowing credit to purchasers; (3) bad bookkeeping and auditing; (4) bad rules; (5) carrying repairs and renewals to property account instead of expenses account; (6) competing with all the 'cutting' shops; (7) expenses too great for the business; (8) employment of incompetent persons; (9) dishonesty; (10) injudicious purchasing; (11) injudicious and frequent changes of policy; (12) members purchasing away from the store; (13) not taking ample security from persons in a position to misapply the society's effects; (14) permitting the manager to buy away from the wholesale societies; (15) inefficient officers; (16) members being unreasonable and quarrelsome; (17) purchasing goods on credit; (18) overbuilding; (19) starting branches or new departments before society is strong enough to bear the burden; (20) waste behind the counter from bad stock keeping or careless weighing.

The success and multiplication of retail stores suggested the propriety of establishing a central purchasing agency or wholesale depot. The benefits which it was expected would be derived from such an institution, and which have been largely realized, were, among others, the following:

Stores will be enabled, through the agency, to purchase more economically than heretofore, by reaching the best markets.

Small stores and new stores are at once put in good position, by being placed directly (through the agency) in the best markets, thus enabling them to sell as cheap as any first-class shopkeeper.

As all stores will have the benefit of the best markets by means of the agency, it follows that dividends paid by stores must be more equal than heretofore, and by the same means, dividends will be considered augmented.

Stores, especially large ones, will be able to carry on their businesses with less capital. Large stores will not, as now, be necessitated, in order to reach the minimum prices of the market, to purchase goods they do not require for the immediate supply of their members.

Stores will be able to command the services of a good buyer, and will

thus save a large amount of labor and expense, by one purchaser buying for some one hundred and fifty stores, while the great amount of blundering in purchasing at the commencement of a co-operative store will be obviated.*

In our historical review we have mentioned the unsuccessful experiments which preceded the establishment of the English Co-operative Wholesale in 1864. It is not necessary to elaborate these experiments. They failed, partly because the co-operative movement had not become sufficiently strong to sustain such an institution, and partly on account of defective business principles embodied in their administration. The great success of the existing English wholesale and of the Scottish wholesale, established at a later date, is sufficient to commend the plan upon which they are organized to those desiring to found a similar enterprise elsewhere, and we therefore give a detailed description of its features.

In its organization the English wholesale is a federation to which none but co-operative societies are admitted. Such an organization presupposes the existence of retail associations for whose benefit the wholesale society is formed. At first each retail society in joining the wholesale subscribed capital in the proportion of one share to each of its members, the value of each share being 5s., the same being transferable, one shilling to be paid up on each share at time of subscription and interest and dividends to remain undrawn until balance of capital subscribed is paid up.

In 1871 the value of shares was changed to £5, and the number of 5s. shares decreased accordingly. Societies were now required to take up one share to each twenty members, and in the following year this provision was changed to one share to ten members.

It was at first proposed to sell goods at cost, with a small commission added to cover expenses. This was soon abandoned as impracticable, and a plan identical with that adopted in the retail stores was substituted, goods being sold at a profit, and all net profits divided among purchasers

* Co-operative Annual, 1885; page 70.

in proportion to purchases. As in most of the retail stores, non-shareholding purchasers are allowed one-half the dividend given to shareholders.

Business was begun in 1864 at Manchester, where the central offices are now located. The growth of business led to the establishment of main selling branches at Newcastle, in 1871, and at London in 1874, and sub-branches at Leeds in 1882, and at Bristol in 1884.

Buying branches, also, have been established at Tipperary, Killmallock, Limerick, Armaugh, Waterford, Tralee, and Cork, in Ireland, for the purchase of Irish butter, an important staple, of which the wholesale society is the largest purchaser. A purchasing branch, which is also a forwarding depot, is maintained at Liverpool, a buying agency for American produce at New York, N. Y., and purchasing agencies at Calais, Rouen, Copenhagen, Hamburg, and a special agency for the purchase of tea and coffee at London.

The society also conducts a shipping business, which owes its origin to its extensive importations of foreign produce, much of which it was desirable to obtain directly from the producers and to secure its careful packing and prompt despatch. Four steamers are now owned by the society, running regularly between Garstow and Rouen, Goole and Calais, and Goole and Hamburg.

The society also sustains a banking department on the usual plan of such institutions.

Besides dealing largely in groceries and provisions the society manufactures biscuits, sweets, dry and soft soap, and boots and shoes; and supplies drapery, hardware, carpets, crockery, fancy goods and general furnishings. It is the selling agency of several co-operative productive societies manufacturing dry goods, dress goods, ready-made and ordered clothing, miscellaneous textiles, furniture, watches, machinery, etc.

Just as the retail stores are administered by a committee chosen by members, so the wholesale, conducting the widely diversified business that we have outlined, is governed by a committee elected by ballot by delegates from the societies

composing its membership, each society being entitled to one delegate to every 500 members or fractional part thereof, every delegate having one vote.

The manner of conducting the wholesale business is analogous to that of the retail. The general committee at Manchester has 16 members. The London and Newcastle branches are conducted by branch committees of 8 members each, responsible to the general committee, and in the deliberations of the latter represented by one delegate from each branch. As to stock-taking, which is done quarterly, auditing, etc., the description which we have given of the retail stores applies equally to the wholesale. Four auditors are employed who are elected by the shareholders, and paid an annual salary of £40 each, besides the allowance of second-class railway fares. Full quarterly balance sheets are published. A strong reserve fund is maintained. The value of the property is written down, or depreciated at each stock-taking, at the following rates: land, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; buildings, at 5 per cent.; fixed stock, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; all depreciations being taken upon the original cost. All shares are transferable without charge, and the society has a lien on all shares.

When societies desire to open an account with the wholesale they are required to furnish a copy of their last balance sheet and registered rules. If a balance sheet has not been issued they are directed to state the number of their members, amount of paid-up share capital, whether credit is allowed, and, if so, to what extent, and the amount of business done or probable amount which will be done by them. If not registered at time of application but in process of being so, cash is required with each order. After registration cash must be forwarded with the first order, and on subsequent orders payment must be made within seven days from date of invoice. An application for shares from any society or company must be made by resolution of some general or committee meeting of such society or company, contained in writing and attested by the signatures of the secretary and three members. The number of shares to be taken by each society, as before stated, must be not less than one to every ten members, and this number must be increased

annually as the number of members increases. The liability of each shareholding society is limited to the amount of its shares. Share capital receives interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The administration of the Scottish wholesale is substantially the same as that of the English wholesale, except that shares therein may only be transferred with the consent of the committee and two-thirds majority of a special meeting of shareholders, and that employes share in dividends in proportion to wages at double the rate per pound that is allowed on members' purchases. Shareholders have one vote each, and one additional vote to each £500 purchases. Shares are 10s. each, one shilling to be paid in on application. Both the English and Scottish wholesale societies are authorized to carry on any business.

Although the co-operative wholesale society is a federation composed of the retail associations, its capital being evolved from shares taken up by the latter, yet a comparatively small part of the supplies of the retail stores are purchased by them from the wholesale. The table shows that during 1883 the purchases from the wholesale society were but 25.5 per cent. of the total sales made by the retails. That is to say, although the fundamental principle upon which co-operative distribution rests is mutual trade in such manner that profits may be saved and equitably divided among the traders, yet when the associations themselves become buyers they have not adhered to this principle so far as to confine their purchases to the wholesale society founded by themselves for the express purpose of carrying out more completely the fundamental co-operative idea. The English and Scottish wholesales at present supply only about one-third of the goods required by the retail stores.

Undoubtedly a certain percentage of the balance of purchases made by the retails is made from other co-operative sources besides the wholesales, such, for instance, as co-operative corn (flour) mills in their immediate neighborhood, of which there are a number in England, but after this is conceded it must still be true that a large part of their purchases is made from private traders.

The reasons for this apparent neglect of what would seem to be the legitimate source of supply for the retail associations are no doubt various, and do not plainly appear. That the success which has attended the wholesales has abundantly justified their establishment is uncontested, and it must be admitted that the quality of the supplies furnished by them, like that of all supplies distributed upon the co-operative plan, is above criticism. It is, therefore, a little strange that no greater proportion of the wholesale trade of the stores falls into their hands. Especially is it strange, because this trade is altogether controlled by the leading co-operators of the kingdom, in that it rests entirely with the committees of the retail associations, who contend that co-operation rests upon a principle of mutual help as well as mutual pecuniary profit. If these representative bodies are, as may be supposed, imbued with the ideal upon which the movement rests, ought it not to be expected that in practice this ideal would be adhered to more closely?

The disposition to look elsewhere than to the wholesales for the purchase of supplies has, now that a considerable amount of co-operative capital is invested in the latter, in part contributed to an interesting phase of the co-operative movement.

In the first place, the general purpose of the co-operative societies, as stated by an authority fully competent to speak for them, is "that the business and the work done shall be done not in the interest of, nor in order to enrich one individual or a few, but in the interest of the general body of those who are concerned."* Now it is apparent that whenever purchases are made outside the co-operative wholesales a profit which otherwise would be saved is paid to private traders. To this extent, therefore, the general purpose, as above stated, is disregarded.

But other results follow. Capital accumulates with the wholesales to a greater extent than can be used in the ordinary trade proceeding from the retail stores. To discourage the investment of the surplus capital of the latter would

*Messrs. Acland and Jones. Workingmen Co-operators; page 9.

discourage the thrift which is one of the best outgrowths of the co-operative system, inasmuch as it would at once turn back upon the retail societies the savings of profits left in their hands as undrawn interest-bearing dividends by their members, and leave them with a surplus which oftentimes could not otherwise be profitably used.

Considerable amounts of capital have thus from time to time accumulated with the English wholesale which might have been made available in distributive trade had the entire wholesale trade of the societies been given to it. This surplus if deposited in bank would, indeed, draw the usual rate of interest on deposits, but would, of course, be loaned by the bankers in the ordinary course of business at a much higher rate. Here again, therefore, a profit would fall into the pockets of individuals which ought to be saved to the co-operative membership, and in this instance, as well as in every case where supplies are purchased outside the wholesales, co-operative capital would be used to benefit competitive trade.

This condition of affairs, soon perceived by those interested in the extension of the co-operative idea, was instrumental in engrafting upon the wholesale society, which until then had attempted nothing beyond co-operative distribution, a system of production. An avenue of investment was needed for the investment of surplus capital, and it was desirable that this capital, if possible, should be directed into co-operative channels. Certain staple articles were in constant demand by the retail associations. If such articles were purchased by the wholesale to be resold to the retail stores, or if they were purchased by the retail stores directly from the purchasers, competitive trade was directly benefited. It was also desirable to keep travelers for private firms out of co-operative stores, and as far as possible equip the wholesale store with everything needed by the retails. What more natural, therefore, than that the wholesale society should undertake the manufacture of such articles, using for that purpose the surplus capital accumulating in its hands?

To employ this capital in productive enterprises involved

a new departure, which was not undertaken without full discussion. This discussion has not yet entirely ceased. It was held then, and is still held, that the wholesale society should confine itself to distribution and leave production to other organizations. If the wholesale were to engage in manufacturing it would become a powerful and injurious competitor with small and struggling productive societies, whom it ought rather to aid by liberal loans of capital. Finally, both plans were adopted. Large advances were made to productive companies, and experiments were cautiously begun in co-operative manufacturing under the direct management of the wholesale society.

The first productive department opened was the manufactory of biscuits, confections and soap, at Crumpsall, near Manchester. From these works none but registered co-operative societies were supplied. The establishment is equipped with the best machinery; in the baking department flour from co-operative mills is used, and goods free from adulteration are produced.

The Crumpsall works were started in 1873. During the same year a boot and shoe manufactory at Leicester was founded, confined to light goods, and, in 1880, a factory for the production of heavy boots and shoes was put in operation at Heckmondwike in Yorkshire. More than 800 styles of men's, women's, children's, and infants' shoes are produced at Leicester, and both establishments make goods to measure upon special orders. Nothing but genuine goods are made, and paper or composition as a substitute for leather has never been used.

Since 1874 the society has also carried on the manufacture of soap upon a limited scale at Durham.

The productive departments conducted by the wholesale society have been generally successful, as will appear from the following table showing the average percentage of profit on capital employed for the year ended September 22, 1883, and also from the commencement of each department:*

* Co-operative Annual, 1884.

DEPARTMENTS.	Percentage of profit for year ended September 22, 1883.	Percentage of profit from commence- ment of work.
Crumpsall	22½	13½
Leicester.....	5½	7½
Durham	3½	3½
Heckmondwike	5½	loss 1½

The result is certainly not much to boast of in the shape of direct profits, but it must be remembered that, in addition to the usual difficulties of a new establishment in each case, the private manufacturers who were already selling to the stores had to be displaced, and that this could only be accomplished by goods of sterling quality at low prices; so that if the stores have not received large dividends directly from the wholesale, their members have been benefited by the low prices at which sterling quality goods have been supplied to them. And it is not a small thing to be able to say that in a series of years which have resembled a prolonged panic, when individual traders and joint stock companies have been falling into bankruptcy on every side, no failure has occurred in any of the direct adventures of the Wholesale Society. †

The investments made in outside companies have not been so successful, a loss of £52,057 being reported up to the year 1884 upon loans of this sort.

The shipping enterprises of the wholesale have not returned a direct profit, but the advantages of being brought into close communication with foreign producers and of being independent of private ship owners, are thought to more than offset the lack of direct financial returns. As a rule, however, as in the productive departments, the investments wholly controlled by the society have proved more profitable than those in which the society has a partial interest only. The vessels owned by the society have many times gained a profit while those chartered for its use from private owners have been sailed at a loss. This is graphically shown by the record of the steamship "Cambrian," on the Goole-Calais and Goole-Hamburg lines, which was

† Dr. John Watts. Co-operative Annual, 1884.

sailed 33 voyages on charter at a total loss of over £553, and was then purchased by the society, her subsequent 104 voyages returning a profit of more than £1,455. The extension of the shipping business is contemplated and it would not be surprising if further productive enterprises were undertaken. For capital still continues to accumulate faster than trade increases.

It will be seen that whatever difficulties surround the administration of the co-operative stores the lack of capital is not one. As the stores perform the functions of savings banks of deposit a glut of capital becomes itself a difficulty not easily overcome in the absence of avenues of investment at once safe, remunerative, and in harmony with co-operative principles. Although the number of shares which may be held by one person is limited to 200, it is part of the policy of the societies to encourage the investment on the part of members of whatever savings they may be able to make in any way out of their wages as loan capital, and if it could be profitably used the capital of the stores might be indefinitely increased. No question is more frequently discussed than this of making the surplus capital productive.

In the United Kingdom since 1862 the number of societies, including those making and those not making returns, has risen from 400 to 1,304, an increase of 226 per cent., while the membership based upon the returns has risen from 90,341 to 680,165, an increase of 652+ per cent. During this time the total sales amount to £303,326,024, and the total net profit to £24,084,113; the latter amount representing capital saved to the members by this mode of trading, it being the sum divided among members since 1862.

Official tables show in England and Wales from 1872 to 1883, an increase of 16.2 per cent in number of societies and 91.4 per cent. in membership. Capital increased 156.6 per cent.; sales 106.9 per cent., and profits 138.0 per cent. The rate of progress in Scotland, it appears, is greater than that in England and Wales, the increase in societies in that country being 54.4 per cent.; in membership, 164.7 per cent.; in capital, 352.9 per cent.; in sales, 181.0 per cent.; and in

profits, 209.2 per cent. The progress in Ireland is comparatively slight.

It has been estimated that the membership of the societies must be quadrupled if we would arrive at the total population connected with the movement. This would give a total of 2,720,660 for the year 1883. In the northwest of England, especially, the movement has great strength, and it has been stated that in this section at least one-fourth of the population in the larger towns procure their supplies from co-operative stores, and that this is true also of the entire counties of Durham and Northumberland.

It is interesting to note that the average amount of sales to each member, which in 1862 was £25.83, had in 1883 become £41.31. The ratio of expenses to members has considerably increased, also, the average in 1862 being £1.41 to each member, and in 1883, £2.54. The average net profit to each member has nearly doubled, it being £1.83 in 1862 and £3.41 in 1883. The percentage of net profit upon share and loan capital was 34.2+ in 1862, and 25.7+ in 1883.

The total amount of sales by the English wholesale is £43,329,995, while the expenses reach the total of £319,422, the rate of expenses per £ on total sales being 3 $\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. The net profits amount to £529,884, affording an average dividend per £ of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The total amount transferred to the reserve and insurance funds is £80,157. The figures show conclusively the financial prosperity of this society and indicate as far as can be done by aggregates the volume of business transacted. In certain staples the trade is very large. For instance, the shipments of Irish butter for the year ended June, 1885, amounted to 116,168 firkins, the total weight of the article sold in the single quarter ended June 27, 1885, being 15,577 cwts.; and besides this 31,977 cwts. of other foreign butter was disposed of.

The value of tea sold for the year ended June, 1885, was £249,228; and of coffee, £36,457.

The business of the society is still increasing. Comparing the quarter ended June 27, 1885, with the corresponding period in the previous year, and the net value of goods increased 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; the total capital—shares, loans, de-

posits, reserves and insurance — 9½ per cent.; the number of members belonging to the shareholding societies, 10 per cent.; the number of societies holding shares, 5½ per cent., and the number of societies supplied with goods, 5½ per cent. On the 27th of June, 1885, the nominal value of land held by the society was about £83,624; of buildings, £109,692, and of steamships, £30,070.

In October, 1884, the total number of employes in the service of the society was 1,570, of whom about one-half, or 771, were engaged in the Leicester shoe works. One hundred and thirty-two were employed in the shoe works at Heckmondwike; 258 in the Manchester departments; 106 at Newcastle, and the others at the various branches and upon the steamships.

When we remember that this institution rests entirely upon capital invested by workingmen, and largely upon capital saved through co-operative trade, these statistics afford conclusive evidence of the soundness of the principles upon which co-operative distribution rests, and of the clear business insight possessed by those who have controlled the affairs of the society.

Although the Scottish Wholesale Society is a much smaller institution, its record is also highly successful.

The co-operative societies are bound together by the organization of the Co-operative Union. This organization affords moral support to the societies, and through its executive, the Central Co-operative Board, is an effective agency in promoting their welfare, and an invaluable aid in disseminating information respecting the movement and in promoting the extension of co-operative work.

By its constitution the Union declares its purpose to be "the promotion of the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy in production and exchange." It proposes to effect this purpose:

- (1) By the abolition of false dealing, either — *a. Direct*, by representing any article produced or sold to be other than what it is known to the producer or vendor to be; or, *b. Indirect*, by concealing from the purchaser any fact known to the vendor material to be

known by the purchaser, to enable him to judge of the value of the article purchased.

(2) By conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker, and the purchaser, through an equitable division among them of the fund commonly known as *profit*.

(3) By preventing the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition.

This platform is broad and far-reaching in its scope. It not only comprehends all that has yet been accomplished by the co-operative societies, but includes all that the ardent co-operator hopes to see realized in the future. It seeks a division of profit not only among consumers, but among capitalists and workers also, and aims, as co-operative advocates generally do, at restricting competition.

The Union is open to all industrial and provident societies, friendly or building societies, trade unions or associations, joint stock companies or industrial partnerships, provided always that such societies or associations accept the statement of principles enunciated by the Union and agree to be guided by them in business transactions, and agree:

To contribute to the Congress fund an annual subscription, at the rate of 2d. for each member, or, in the case of industrial partnerships, each employe, up to 500. Contributions on any larger number of members give the controlling body, for each additional 500 members, or fraction, for whom it pays at the rate above mentioned, the right to send an additional delegate to the annual Congress, by which the Union is governed.

The Central Board, as the executive of the Union, is prepared to give legal and general advice to the societies in matters affecting their interests. It is also a statistical bureau collecting and collating information for their benefit, and, lastly, it is a propagandist agency aiming to disseminate co-operative principles, especially in the United Kingdom, but generally throughout the world.

Besides the general Congress of the Union, held annually, and composed of delegates from the societies in fellowship, local conferences are held in the various conference districts for the discussion of subjects in interest.

The executive committee of the Central Board is termed the United Board, and consists of representatives from each local council.

The Central Board in its entirety meets twice each year, once just prior to the assembling of the Congress and once immediately after the appointment of a new board. The United Board meets three times each year, at Manchester. The executive of the United Board is termed an office committee, and its members are appointed from the general body by the Central Board at its first meeting in the year. Attached to the United Board is a paid staff comprising a secretary, assistant secretary, bookkeeper, and clerks.

The members of the several boards and councils are paid travelling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

The conference districts of the sections are variously organized; some have a chairman, secretary, and committee; others have in addition a statistical secretary; others have a secretary only, while a few have no officers.

At the Congresses reports are presented upon the condition of the societies in the various sections, papers are read upon co-operative subjects, and the usual discussions ensue. The Congresses are opened by an inaugural address by some person of eminence, and it is customary to listen to a sermon from some noted divine. The rules of the Congress provide for meetings upon two days only, but it is now usual to prolong the sessions to three days.

Among others, the following subjects have been discussed: The law relating to co-operation; associated homes; co-operative banking; methods of voting and auditing in co-operative societies, and the best methods of managing such societies; co-operative cottage building; education in connection with co-operation; credit; land and agriculture; bonus or profit-sharing; prospects of co-operation; policy of high dividends; propagation and organization in the co-operative movement; surplus capital; trade unions; transferable or withdrawable shares; workingmen's clubs; co-operative journalism; co-operative production; a labor exchange; industrial partnerships, and wholesale distribution.

The proceedings of the Congresses are annually published. The Central Board, in the exercise of its function as a prop-

agandist agency, also publishes and circulates, either by gift or sale, many pamphlets and documents upon co-operative subjects.

The attentive reader of this report must perceive that so-called co-operative distribution, upon the plan formulated by the Rochdale Pioneers, and as at present followed in the United Kingdom, having for its unit the retail store; possessing the advantage of strong and energetic wholesale societies composed of and supported by the stores, and fostered by a Central Board and Annual Congresses, has been in the highest degree successful in what it has undertaken.

The organization, considered as a whole, is admirable, adapted to hold together the members, and to advance their common interests. Its success might have been predicted, for the whole movement rests upon approved and well-recognized business principles. There seems to be no reason why similar enterprises might not be equally successful elsewhere if the same plan is followed.

Every store before it opens has its support assured in the trade of its members. If honest men are selected as officers; common prudence observed in the conduct of business; reasonable care exercised in the purchase of stock in trade, and the cash system strictly adhered to, failure should be impossible.

The business may expand as membership increases, and expenses may at all times be kept well in hand.

Of course, in the United States, the isolated store must miss the valuable help which the English stores have in the organization that has grown up as the movement in that country has gained strength; but if stores were to multiply in America the same organization would follow here, and meantime, the recorded experience of English effort, if availed of among us, would prevent serious errors in the conduct of business.

It becomes proper then to review just what this movement has accomplished, and what, if anything, it has failed to achieve; and in entering upon this inquiry we desire to be perfectly fair, while at the same time presenting the actual

facts. For, in justice to those who in this country are interested in co-operative effort, and may seek to establish such stores here, it is well clearly to point out its limitations as well as its possibilities, in order that no more may be expected than is likely to be realized.

In the first place, how far is this movement co-operative?

The answer must be only so far as it rests upon the participation of all customers in the profits they produce by their trade. This is the sole co-operative feature. We speak broadly, and disregard for the moment the limited number of societies which have gone one step farther and allowed a share in profits to employees.

The division of profits upon the basis of purchases, and the restricting of stockholders to a fixed rate of interest on their capital stock, entitles these stores to the name co-operative, in distinction from the Civil Service distributive societies and other joint stock companies in which profits are divided upon the basis of stock. In the latter only stockholders gain from increase of trade. In co-operative stores all customers gain, and the store is open to all who come. The stockholder receives only his stipulated interest, that being the remuneration to which, as a capitalist, he is entitled. All who assist in making the profit, share in its division. The principle is modified in its operation but not disregarded by the plan of allowing members to share at double the rate of non-members; for no limitation exists as to membership, and non-members may by a small payment become members at any time, and begin at once to share at the members' rate.

The stores are justly open to the criticism that while calling themselves co-operative, they are, except in the feature we have mentioned, not really so. Perhaps, considering the sense in which the term co-operation is used in economic discussion, and the persistency and good faith with which it is urged by many as a remedy for industrial evils, the name "Consumers' Societies" would be more appropriate. For it is no detraction from the solid benefits these societies have reaped to admit that as yet they have done little to solve the

vexed questions affecting labor and capital, or to advance co-operative principles as they are generally understood.

This mode of distribution is organized, economized, and made effective for consumers almost entirely, and producers, as such, are not materially benefitted. The societies as purchasers keenly appreciate and follow the rule adopted by the private trader, buying at the lowest possible competition prices, and in their transactions with producers making use of the same expedients as those employed in private trade to drive good bargains, and thus swell profits for the benefit of their customers.

The maxim that "goods well bought are half sold" is kept constantly in view, and the importance of keen and shrewd buying is so well understood that employes possessing the requisite ability in this direction are highly prized and liberally paid. To the producer, therefore, this system of distribution offers no special advantages.

How does it affect the wage worker? The English wholesale conducts with co-operative capital a considerable manufacturing business, and production under the management of the societies is likely to increase. Supposing it to increase under the policy already pursued, what benefit would accrue to the employes other than those obtained from private employers? None. Exactly the same principles appear to govern the co-operative and the individual employer. The Co-operative Wholesale pays competition wages and manufactures its goods at the lowest possible labor cost. Its workmen have no share in profits.* Its object is to divide the largest possible profits among its customers. Its mode of operation is identical with that of the private employer.

This has, indeed, provoked criticism.

So far then as relates to removing the evils which it is alleged spring from competition, these societies have not yet conspicuously succeeded. This does not indicate failure, for it does not appear that in practice much has been at-

*The Scottish Wholesale escapes this criticism. Its employes, as previously noted, share in dividends.

tempted in this direction. Probably any other course than that pursued would have diminished the profits which have been divided among the members. It is shrewd business management that has helped to amass these profits, and if the societies be judged solely by their success in what they have attempted no fault can be found.

It is only when this success is used to attest the efficacy of co-operative theories, that the impartial critic must dissent. As a rule, the co-operative societies have contented themselves with financial success, leaving to the future the extension and application of the theories, which, up to this time, although seeming to disregard in practice, they have never ceased to discuss and advocate.

Whatever hope and future promise may rest in co-operation, it is not as a scheme for removing all the evils which many feel to be inherent in the present industrial organization that this plan of co-operative distribution is to be recommended. It may be a help, however. As a method of capital saving it affords the groundwork of a system of co-operative production, which might be made safe and remunerative so far as the market for product could be assured by the demands of the stores themselves. Such an assured market would materially relieve the co-operative producers from the struggle which must always be before them in any effort to secure a market in competition with private manufacturers. Taken for what it is, it has been of great benefit to the working classes in Great Britain, and under similar social conditions might be equally beneficial elsewhere.

It has brought to 680,165 members, £24,084,113 in profits, and incidentally it has produced other results which no statistics can adequately portray, results moral rather than material. It has stimulated thrift, taught self-reliance, encouraged the ownership of property, prevented debt by making cash payments obligatory, and placed in the hands of its patrons goods practically free from adulteration. In the English manufacturing towns it has promoted the social spirit by bringing members together in reunions and in educational work. And despite all criticism which may be made upon the slowness of these societies to advance far-

ther upon the co-operative line, it must be conceded that there is much truth in the following from the pen of the able Secretary of the Central Board:

"The supporters of such a store have, as they ought to have, ample reasons for supporting it in their own interest. And those who join these institutions when they are successful too often have no other motive than the notion of personal advantage. Still the feeling that the store is an institution essentially unselfish, excluding no one from its benefits, founded for the common good of all who can be induced to take part in it*—this feeling, derived from the noble spirit of the original founders of these stores, has given a characteristic tone both to their own action and to the public appreciation of them. Their educational funds, their social parties, the attendance at public meetings connected with them, the absence of a disposition to ridicule their rejoicings at the founding of a new store, are proofs of this. There is a general perception that the co-operative society has in view an end beyond the private interest of those who set it up, which gives to these trading establishments a sort of consecration, even in the eyes of those who do not belong to them.†

Much of what has been done abroad through these societies is done in the United States by the savings bank, the evening school, the public library, free lectures, and other institutions common here, and growing out of our conception of a free State and republican institutions. Much of the need for these stores is also met in our larger towns by enterprising private concerns who put before the public the best goods at lowest cash prices. But still there is no doubt that in many towns the same financial benefits might accrue to any society formed and conducted on the Rochdale plan, the work being modified in some respects to meet local requirements, and to conform to the needs of American communities. The experiment is one easily tried, not involving loss if carefully managed, and the results, if successful, well worth the effort.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The second step in co-operation, according to the leaders of the movement, is in its application to production. The

* In contradistinction to the joint stock companies, where the stock is limited.

†Co-operative Board Pamphlets.

theorists, who have devoted their lives to the advancement of co-operative principles, will never rest satisfied with its application merely to the business of buying and selling commodities, however admirable the results may appear. To them the whole structure of co-operative distribution is but the foundation of a far nobler edifice.

It is unfortunate that there seems to be no well-matured plan commanding itself to general acceptance upon which co-operative production can go forward. Two distinct schools exist; the individualists and the federalists. The first hold that individual bodies of workingmen should start for themselves in productive enterprises, obtaining their capital either from their own savings or by loan. The business should then be conducted independently of the distributive societies, and managed by the workingmen immediately interested, who may if necessary, go into the open market and secure trade by superior energy or on account of the high quality of their product. The federalists, on the other hand, believe that the federative stores should provide the basis for productive effort; the capital saved in the stores should be used; the demand of the stores should supply the necessary market, and the management should be by committee, precisely as the wholesale societies are managed. Either individual societies might begin by manufacturing goods to supply their local needs, or, as would seem more feasible, the wholesale societies, possessing a wider market, and able by their experience accurately to gauge production to demand, might proceed upon the plan already adopted in the Leicester Shoe Works.

The individualist would permit individual shareholders; the federalist would not, believing such permission dangerous as tending to joint-stockism. Strict adherence to the federalist system, as usually presented, would exclude the worker from participation in profits, except in his function as *consumer* as a member of some store having capital invested in the works, and except as a bonus or gratuity might be given him for superior work or extraordinary skill. In the works at present conducted by the English

wholesale society upon substantially this plan, the workers, as workers, do not share in profits at all.

The difficulties attending both systems, as well as their advantages, are apparent. If the workers provide their own capital and divide the profits among themselves, not alone in proportion to capital but also in proportion to work done, the concern would be strictly co-operative, but its success would largely depend upon the fidelity and talent of the managers, requisite qualities not easily procured, and upon the possibility of securing a permanent and remunerative market. To obtain the latter would involve keen competition with private concerns already well established, or, if several co-operative societies were seeking a market for the same product, keen competition with each other. There is also the difficulty, by no means small, of securing the required capital. The risk is very great, and workingmen are poorly equipped to encounter it.

If, to overcome the difficulty as to capital, outside stock-holders are admitted, the enterprise loses its strictly co-operative character, jealousy is likely to arise between workers and shareholders (capitalists), and the latter may at any time secure control and the concern become a purely joint stock company.

If, on the other system, the federated societies provide, as they may, both capital and market, the two great difficulties in the way of co-operative production may be overcome; overproduction may be guarded against; more or less capital may be utilized as occasion demands, and, practically, loss may be prevented.

But if profits are to be divided among consumers only, that is, if profits are to go to the stores which furnish the capital, and are then disseminated in the form of dividends on purchases to the patrons of the stores, the workers, as such, acquire no benefit not obtainable in private employment. The scheme is, after all, so far as the workers are concerned, not co-operative.

Some federalists advocate a bonus or share in profits to labor. In both schools many shades of individual opinion

appear. Mr. Holyoake, for instance, ably advocates the participation of labor, capital, and custom (consumers) in profits; remunerating capital by a fixed rate of interest, and dividing the remainder between laborers and consumers, always providing that labor shall have an adequate self-protecting representation upon the directory. Such a plan, he believes, can only be adjusted and maintained by the system of federation, while, at the same time, he is for individualism, in the sense of securing the local capacity, the personal interest, and energy of the three parties, laborer, capitalist, and consumer, who, it appears to him, make up the force of co-operation.

Radically opposed to the theory of the consumer's right to share in the profits of production, J. M. Ludlow, the Registrar of Industrial and Friendly societies, an individualist, would have production carried on by independent unions of workers, for whom, primarily, the profits should be reserved.

Dr. John Watts, however, an eminent federalist, rejects any plan of individual action, as tending to relapse into competition, and would divide the profits arising in federated production among the societies furnishing the capital in proportion to the capital furnished by each, and afterward to their members as dividends on purchases. This scheme, as pointed out by Messrs. Hughes and Neale, must undoubtedly cause the largest share of profits to go to the richer classes, they being the largest buyers; is essentially a division of profits on capital (joint-stockism); and entirely overlooks the worker as such.

Mr. Neale, while adhering to the federative scheme, as diminishing the risk that must inevitably accompany individual action, believes that in any system of co-operative production the worker should acquire the profits, after the remuneration of capital by payment of interest, and that the consumer ought not to share in the profits of production. He believes further:

That it is quite practicable to carry on production in close connection with a distributive centre, under conditions which will prevent any

competitive conflict among the producers, without withdrawing from the workers any of the advantages derivable from their work.*

He has also clearly shown, enforcing his argument by the significant statistics of the extensive Leicester Shoe Works, and of the spinning companies at Oldham, that

Large as the total proceeds of any work may be—vast as may be the establishments where the production is carried on—imposing as the result may appear when the net profits of such great works are concentrated in the hands of a few persons—these profits when divided among the host of workers engaged in producing them will make but a small addition to the sum that those workers would earn. Naturally, if they are to be further diluted by division among the large body of persons who may have made purchases, the benefit must be proportionately diminished.†

And he goes on to suggest that the collective income, instead of being frittered away in minute dividends to each worker, might by agreement be employed in associated action to create better conditions of life, such, for example, as private employers, like Sir Titus Salt, have attempted to confer upon their workpeople, or such as have been secured through the associated homes projected by M. Godin, at Guise.

While these various theories prevail, little has actually been done. Disregarding all such concerns as the spinning companies at Oldham, which, though frequently termed co-operative, are absolutely joint stock companies dividing profits on stock, held at present by workers chiefly, but liable at any time to change ownership, and, in any event, no different in principle or administration from the ordinary joint stock corporation,—there are a few productive societies in Great Britain that permit workers, as workers, to share in profits and are managed by the workers themselves. Many of these have share capital also, to which part of the profits go, and some admit customers to participation in the

* Manual for Co-operators; page 139.

† Seventeenth Annual Co-operative Congress; preface to Report, page IV.

dividend. The following table exhibits these societies at the beginning of 1884:

NAME.	DATE ESTAB- LISHED.	BUSINESS.	YEARLY SALES.	YEARLY PROFITS.	METHOD OF DIVIDING PROFITS.
Arnold Manufacturing,	1868	Hosiers	£ 200	£	Between shareholders and workers.
Airdale Manufacturing,	1872	Alpacas, cords, etc.....	5,799	427	Between shareholders, customers, and workers.
Cobden Mills,.....	1867	Calicoes.	52,274	.....	Between shareholders and workers.
Coventry Watchmakers,	1876	Watches.	2,623	278	Between shareholders, customers, and workers.
Co-operative Printers,.	1869	Printers and stationers...	33,589	2,789	Between shareholders, customers, and workers.
Dudley Nailmakers, ...	1874	Nailmakers	1,212	88	Between shareholders and workers.
Dunfermline Manufacturing,.....	1872	Damask table linen.....	1,772	67	No details.
Eccles Manufacturing,..	1861	Quilts and toilet covers....	9,767	1,058	Between shareholders and workers.
Edinburgh Printers,....	1873	Printers and stationers....	3,027	235	No details.
Framemakers and Gilders, London,	1858	Carvers, gilders, and general decorators.....	6,389	.....	Between shareholders and workers.
Hebden Bridge Manufacturing,	1870	Fustain cutters, etc.	22,103	1,980	Between shareholders, customers, and workers.
Howley Park Quarry,.. Lancashire and York-shire Productive,..	1872	Stoneworkers..	3,624	500	No details.
Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing,	1873	Flannels.	16,396	43	Between shareholders and customers.
Leicester Manufacturing,.....	1874	Silk thread....	2,688	2	No details.
Leicester Elastic Web, Sheepshed Manufacturing,.....	1878	Web weavers,	4,498	129	No details.
Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturing,.....	1881	Hosiers.	92	.....	Between shareholders and workers.
Sheffield Haft and Scale Cutting,	1876	Haft makers...	3,907	125	No details.
Paisley Manufacturing,.....	1861	Paids, shawls, etc.....	11,891	568	Between shareholders, customers, and workers.
Northamptonshire Productive,.....	1881	Bootmakers. ..	1,662	128	Between shareholders and workers.
Walsall Manufacturing,	1874	Lockmakers...	3,985	.....	No details.

The above table is extracted from "Workingmen Co-operators," page 103. The same work is also our authority for

the statement, attributed to a leading co-operator, that 224 co-operative productive societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act have been dissolved. Of these, 156 were small joint stock companies with no co-operative element in them; 44 divided profits between capitalists and customers; and 24 between capitalists, customers, and workers.

The Registrar's returns for the year ended December 3, 1883, exhibit 34 so-called productive societies in England and Wales, and 4 in Scotland. But of these, 14 were corn (flour) mills, in which it is not usual to admit workers to share in profits, and two were agricultural.

This brief record appears to be all that co-operative production has at present to exhibit in Great Britain.

CO-OPERATION IN FRANCE.*

The social hopes fostered in France by the political revolution of 1848 were partly realized in the formation of large numbers of co-operative societies. The enthusiasm of the moment and the influence of government patronage stimulated the movement, but few possessed sufficient vitality to long survive. The re-establishment of the empire in 1852 was an event at first decidedly unfavorable to their progress, but in 1864 co-operation at Paris once more revived, and later was assisted by favorable legislation. In 1870, 20 workingmen's co-operative societies engaged in production existed at Paris and at present there are more than 70 such societies. Outside of Paris few such societies exist.

The total number of associates exhibited by the official table is 4,920. These, with the auxiliaries employed, of whom the number does not appear, have done work amounting to £3,560,258 6s. The total paid up capital is £223,315 18s.

These societies are usually administered by a council, acting through an executive officer who is termed a dele-

* Authorities: M. Nicole, of the Consolidated Chamber of the Workingmen's Productive Association of the Department of the Seine. Evidence before a Parliamentary Commission. Report of the Bureau des Association Professionnelles.

gate administrator, director, or *gerant*. As might be expected some difficulty is experienced in finding capable, active, and devoted managers, and earnest and prudent councilmen. Calmness, moderation, and perseverance, qualities essential to success, are often lacking among associates. But, nevertheless, the condition of the societies is in France considered promising and the outlook is thought to be encouraging.

In many cases auxillaries do not share in profits. In such instances the organization would seem to be a form of co-operative partnership composed of workingmen, who share with each other profits in part derived from the labor of auxillaries who do not share at all. When the profits are thus divided solely on the basis of shares held by the associates, the organization is merely that of a joint stock company, analogous to the Oldham mills. When the associates also share as workers an additional co-operative step is taken, and, finally, when, as in some of the societies, auxillary workers are permitted to share in profits, the co-operative features become more complete.

The auxillaries of the Carpenters' Association of La Villette are locksmiths, sawyers of planks, and joiners. Instead of participating in profits they are paid a larger wage than that allowed by private employers. Provision is also made for an allowance to any auxillary who is injured while at work, usually amounting to one-half the customary wage for the time the disability continues.

The auxillaries employed by the Association of Working File Makers, although not allowed to share in profits, are admitted as associates, without the payment of any fee, after six months employment by the society. In other societies, notably the Association of Pianoforte Makers, a similar custom prevails.

Many societies have a fund for the care of superannuated members, for insurance in case of accident or death, etc. Most have certain conditions as prerequisites to membership, designed to secure the moral, physical, and industrial fitness of those who desire to join. Some require candidates to serve a period of probation before admission.

The mode of allotment of profits varies. In some societies a fixed rate of interest is paid to shareholders, and the balance, after providing for the maintenance of reserves, insurance, and similar funds, if any, is divided among associate workers, or among associates and auxillaries, as the case may be. Several societies, which permit auxillaries to share, restrict the amount of profit out of which such share must be paid. For instance, in the General Society of French Cabinet Makers, auxillaries participate in 25 per cent. of the profits, and the Society of Furniture Locksmiths permit auxillaries to share in profits in the proportion of 10 per cent. on the proceeds of their work. Some societies divide all profits on the basis of work performed. The Association of File Cutters, in the division of profits, awards to capital 20 per cent. and to labor 80 per cent.

CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.*

German co-operation has three modes of development, viz: people's banks, consumers' societies, and trade societies.

Of these the people's banks—a form of co-operative savings bank—are the most numerous, the trade societies ranking next. In 1883, the number of each class was as follows: people's banks, 1,910; trade societies, 1,031; consumers' societies, 676.

The trade societies so-called include two classes, industrial societies and agricultural societies. These may be more minutely classified as follows:

Industrial Societies.

Raw material supply	145
Magazines.....	59
Productive.....	149

Agricultural Societies.

Agricultural consumers' supply.....	305
Implement supply and stock raising.....	171
Productive agriculture.....	198

Total industrial societies, 353; total agricultural societies, 674; societies not included under the foregoing heads, 4; aggregate, 1,031.

* Authority: Dr. Schneider, of Potsdam.

The co-operative movement in Germany began with the raw material supply associations founded by Schulze-Delitzsch, for the purpose of enabling handicraftsmen in different trades to purchase by wholesale the materials required in the prosecution of their industries so as to allow them to compete with extensive manufacturers. The object of these societies was to uphold hand labor against the encroachments of factory industry, by thus obtaining for hand-workers through association the advantages possessed by capitalists, and to deliver them from middlemen who furnished inferior material at high prices.

Where the raw material societies have organized themselves according to the advice of Schulze-Delitzsch, and avoided the errors against which he over and over again warned them, they have accomplished this object to the benefit of the German handwork, and preserved to many German handicraftsmen their independent businesses. If we consider that, according to the trade statistics of 1882, there were in the shoemaking trade alone 245,118 independent handworkers, who, in spite of the prophecies uttered more than 20 years since by Ferdinand Lasalle and Karl Marx, still carry on the shoemaking business on their own account and will not consent to be wage-receivers, we can not close our eyes to the fact that millions of Germans have the most pressing interest in the preservation of handicrafts.

* * * * *

The raw material societies of the handworkers could have given greater help in this contest if several of them had not ruined themselves by grave mistakes, because, unfortunately, the bad custom of the handworker giving credit — sometimes long credit — to his customers, without any compensation, is widely spread in Germany. The workers often demanded of the raw material societies to sell to them on credit at the same price as if they had paid ready money. Many societies have given way to this unjustifiable claim, and sunk under the consequent loss of capital and interest. Hence the number of raw material societies is not increasing.*

The 145 raw material societies included the following trades: joiners and instrument makers, 21; spinners and weavers, 17; meal and bread producers, 14; printers and lithographers, 11; tailors, 10; brewers, 7; butchers, 7; carpenters and masons, 6; cigarmakers, 6; clock and watch makers, distillers, metal workers, and shoemakers, 5 each;

* Dr. Schneider, of Potsdam.

machinists and sugar makers, 4 each; gilders and potters, 3 each; brush and comb makers, miners, personal services, and sewing machine makers, 2 each; bookbinders, glass makers, plumbers and lacquerers, and starch makers 1 each.

The industrial magazines are co-operative commission concerns whose business it is to sell at a common magazine or depot the goods produced by their members. The larger number are engaged in the sale of carpenters and joiners' products.

The industrial productive societies are mainly confined to hand labor and to the smaller industries. A notable exception is that of the largest German manufactory of chronometers, which is conducted on the co-operative plan. Co-operation when applied to factory labor in Germany has not been very successful.

The agricultural co-operative societies appear to be quite successful and are increasing.

The agricultural consumers' supply societies afford their members facilities for purchasing in common seeds, manures, etc., and secure to them the advantage of subjecting to chemical analysis goods offered to them for purchase, so as to test the genuineness of the articles. Others, existing among land owners, known as implement societies, provide agricultural machines owned in common and loaned to members. Still others have for their object the improvement of breeds of cattle, and, finally, the productive agricultural societies are engaged in dairying and wine making.

There exists in Germany a co-operative union founded by Schulze-Delitzsce, and, since 1883, a union of the agricultural societies, having for its special object the advancement of this form of co-operation.

Of the 676 consumers' societies only 172, having a total membership of 110,433, made returns in 1883. The total sales were £1,634,215 2s, and their net profits, £123,114 14s.

The largest consumers' society is at Breslau. It had, in 1883, 22,775 members, and during that year its sales amounted

to £241,635 2s; the net profit being £25,357 18s. A large steam bakery is conducted by the society.

Building societies have met with poor success in Germany, and have been unable to compete with private enterprise.

Dr. Schneider has compiled the following statistics respecting the membership of the people's banks and consumers' societies, and concerning which he makes this statement:

I add a tabular view of the composition of the members in the people's banks and consumers' societies, classified according to their occupations, whence the difference in the character of these two classes of societies, notwithstanding the similarity of their objects, appears. The members of the raw material and productive societies belong, with few exceptions, to the corresponding trades, although, so far back as 1868, the productive societies were urged, in order to increase their power of bearing losses, to draw in non-workers as members.

The table shows the percentages of membership of each class in the people's banks and consumers' societies based upon the returns for 1882 and 1883. Dr. Schneider is of the opinion that had the statistics covered all the societies instead of those making returns only, the result would not have been materially different:

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP.	People's Banks. Percentages by years.		Consumers' So- cieties. Percentages by years.	
	1882	1883	1882	1883
Independent land cultivators, gardeners, foresters, and fishers.....	25.4	25.4	3.7	3.7
Assistants and laborers of the foregoing.....	3.0	3.1	3.9	3.87
Manufacturers, and persons engaged in mining and building.....	3.65	3.6	1.6	1.7
Independent handworkers.....	31.2	30.9	15.3	15.0
Workers in factories and mines, and assistants of handworkers	4.7	4.8	40.4	41.2
Independent traders and dealers.....	9.6	9.6	4.0	4.0
Clerks and assistants to traders.....	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.4
Carrriers, shipowners, and innkeepers	5.2	5.1	2.5	2.4
Letter carriers, employes in railway, telegraph, and post offices, laborers on railways, mariners, and waiters	1.9	1.9	7.7	7.2
Male and female servants.....	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.8
Physicians, apothecaries, teachers, artists, writers, officials of church, state, or municipal bodies.....	6.7	6.7	10.5	10.8
Persons of independent income.....	7.4	7.6	7.1	6.5
Number of societies making returns.....	819	825	166	160

CO-OPERATION IN AUSTRIA.*

In Austria, the statute of November 26, 1852, permitted the formation of co-operative societies with unlimited liability. An important change was effected by the law of July 1, 1872, which required all societies "the number of whose members is unlimited, which seek to benefit their members in their trade or household economy by carrying on business in common" to register at the government registration office. Such societies may be organized "either with or without limitation of liability, as they determine, the measure of liability in the first case being fixed by their rules."

Unregistered societies formed under the previous law must register upon making any change in their rules and are gradually becoming extinguished. By a subsequent statute, January 1, 1880, societies which confine their dealings to their own members are exempt from the traders' tax. Income tax is levied on their net profits, with exemptions and allowances when the yearly income is less than 2,300 florins.

According to the report of Dr. Ziller, who is at the head of the co-operative societies formed in the Austrian empire, the total number of such societies within Austrian territory in 1881 was 1,515. Of these 317 were unregistered and 1,198 registered. Five hundred and seventy-two registered societies were with limited liability and 626 unlimited. One thousand one hundred and twenty-nine, 74.5 per cent. of all the societies, were people's banks; two hundred and thirty-five, or 15.5 per cent. were distributive societies; and the balance as follows: raw material supply, 6; agricultural material supply, 14; stores, 3; artisan productive, 41; agricultural productive, 61; building 5; trading 10; assurance, 2; various, 9.

Co-operative distribution does not appear to be very flourishing. It is stated that the number of such societies is scarcely half that formerly existing. The reasons given for the failure of those that have been dissolved are commercial

*Authority: Dr. H. Ziller, of the Austrian Co-operative Union.

depressions affecting the earnings of those connected with them, heavy taxes assessed on them as traders in certain districts, and bad management of a large number which were formed for political purposes.

Besides the societies which deal in the usual groceries in common demand, a few grind corn, some have bakeries attached, and some sell butcher's meat; but the latter has not generally been found profitable. Most of the societies sell beer and spirits. Drapery and shoes, crockery, hardware, and wooden goods are supplied by some. The credit system exists and the practice of giving credit appears to be increasing. As a consequence the societies which made returns were owing more than 33 per cent. of the value of their stock in trade. Less than half the societies made returns for the year 1881, and some of these returns were imperfect. Of those that made returns the average membership was 630.

Of the artisans' productive societies many, it is stated, have failed because formed to take control of private enterprises that had not been successful. When formed independently by workers possessing sufficient capital to enable them to avoid debt they have succeeded when there was a fair opening for business. Some have failed on account of internal dissensions. Although 41 productive societies of the artisan class are included in the statistics quoted, only 12 made returns for the year, and the details are too meagre to afford much light as to the general condition of all the societies. Taxation, in the form of trading licenses, appears to seriously interfere with the prosperity of these societies and, for local reasons, to discriminate against them as compared with private concerns.

Most of the agricultural productive societies confine their operations to dairying. Scarcely any details appear as to these or the other societies enumerated, very few having made returns.

CO-OPERATION IN DENMARK.*

Co-operation in this country appears to be confined to consumers' distributive societies. About 150 such societies are believed to exist. Seventy have been grouped in a wholesale union.

The source of co-operative effort here seems to have been the English societies, the success of which impressed the late Pastor Sonne, who published a work entitled "Workmen's Co-operative Societies in England," thus leading directly to the formation of Danish societies. Since the year 1870, the movement has grown in importance and appears likely to increase still further under the present organization. A monthly periodical devoted to the interests of co-operators is now issued by the wholesale society.

CO-OPERATION IN HUNGARY.†

Distributive co-operation in Hungary, although instituted some years ago, has made little progress. Of late slightly more life has been apparent in the movement, but statistics respecting it are very scanty. The statistical bureau of Hungary has no data upon the subject.

Productive societies are not numerous, the chief examples existing in Buda-Pesth. The chief avenue of co-operative effort is the system of banking analogous to that of Germany.

Dr. Ziller, of the Austrian Co-operative Union, has presented the following statistics for the societies in Hungary, Croattia, and Slavonia, in the year 1883: Total number of societies, 357; people's banks, 308; consumers' societies, 16; raw material supply, 2; depots (for selling), 3; agricultural aid societies, 2; artisans' productive societies, 6; agricultural productive societies, 7; assurance societies, 8; miscellaneous, 5.

Five of the consumers' societies show collective sales

* Authority: Mr. J. Andrew, of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Copenhagen.

† Authorities: Dr. Stephen Bernat, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Buda-Pesth. Dr. H. Ziller, of the Austrian Co-operative Union.

amounting to 234,468 florins; share capital, 33,231 florins; reserve fund, 33,561 florins; loans, 1,822 florins; indebtedness for goods, 6,222 florins; value of stock at end of year, 45,228 florins; due from members for goods sold on credit, 17,288 florins.

The credit system universally prevails. The artisans' productive societies represent the following trades: Cloth-makers, 2; brewers, marble workers, iron workers, and lockmakers, 1 each.

The agricultural productive societies represent dairying, vine culture, and the production of silk.

CO-OPERATION IN ITALY.*

The co-operative movement in Italy began with the political unification of the country, as part of the general progress of the time. People's banks upon substantially the German model were among the first, and are to-day leading examples of Italian co-operative effort. They have increased from 4 in 1865 to 252 in 1883, the capital in the latter year being \$10,600,000. They have been very successful, and of great benefit to certain classes, chiefly traders and artisans, but have not materially aided laborers, or the masses of the working population. Other forms of co-operative credit and savings institutions are in progress or contemplated, among others the following :

A certain number of small agriculturalists, generally the very smallest proprietors or farmers, unite themselves into a society with unlimited liability. On this guarantee the society contracts loans at the lowest attainable rate of interest, and out of the sum thus collected makes advances to their members who apply for them, at a somewhat higher rate. The bank is to act also as a savings bank. These institutions are specially agricultural, and satisfy the need for small advances, at long periods of repayment, keenly felt by a class of agriculturists numerous in the Italian provinces, that of the small proprietors who cultivate their own land, of the small farmers, and also, in certain cases, of the agricultural laborers, who sometimes cultivate a field on their own account.†

* Authority: Dr. Ugo Rabbeno, Reggio Emilia, Italy.

† Rabbeno. Co-operation in Italy. Translated by E. V. Neale. Co-operative Printing Society, Manchester, England.

With these banks agricultural clubs are sometimes united. Distributive co-operation is in Italy well known, but the movement in this direction lacks organization. The mode of administering such societies varies. Some are conducted on the Rochdale plan. Others are workingmen's societies providing various kinds of provisions for members exclusively. A still different class are associations securing special rates for their members upon purchases from private shopkeepers. About 8,000 persons united in societies upon the latter basis in 1880. There is still another class formed by railway employes, for the purpose of obtaining provisions of good quality at low prices. These are joint stock societies analogous to the civil service supply societies of England. The first association of the sort was founded at Turin, in 1873, with 53 members and a small capital. In 1883 it had 2,307 members and more than 900 associates, its sales amounting to about £40,000 in that year. Similar societies, all of which have made rapid progress, exist at Milan, Florence, Naples, Sampier d'Arena, Genoa, Verona, and elsewhere. In general, they sell at the lowest possible prices, pay no interest on shares, confine their sales to their own members, and carry the meagre profit upon sales to a reserve fund.

The general consumers' societies were at first based on the Rochdale plan, but owing to differences in national characteristics this plan was not generally successful in Italy, and at present the greater number do not attempt to pay to their customers dividends on purchases as do the English societies, but rather endeavor to sell at lower than ordinary market prices, carrying profits to a dividend on stock. The chief advantage derived from such societies is considered to be their restraining effect upon private retail shopkeepers, compelling the latter by force of competition to sell their goods at fair prices. The range of goods supplied is narrow, being principally confined to bread, flour, grain, vegetables, macaroni, and vermicelli. In some cases, meat and fish are added.

The number of consumers' societies in 1878 was ascertained by government inquiry to be 58, and they are sup-

posed to have considerably increased in number since, but no definite statistics exist.

Dr. Rabbeno, while taking a hopeful view of the progress of distributive co-operation, after mentioning certain localities in which from his personal knowledge such progress has been marked, conservatively adds :

With all this we must not delude ourselves, nor take refuge in equivocal statements. Co-operation for consumption, as it is practiced in Italy, exercises a beneficial influence, especially by contributing to keep down the prices of articles of first necessity. But this influence is very limited. Besides, the greater part of the Italian consumers' societies are not very flourishing. They lead a rather straitened life. On the whole, co-operation for consumption in Italy is not yet a success. We may hope that it will become such.

In commenting upon this, Mr. Neale, Secretary of the English Co-operative Union, remarks :

The people's banks appear to me to form in Italy indirectly a serious hindrance to the spread of co-operation for consumption. By furnishing, through the credit given by them, a support to the small traders, they make the triumph of co-operation, which is in continual conflict with this class of traders, more difficult.

In the country districts of Lower Lombardy a system of co-operative bakeries exists, founded by Rinaldo Anelli, a priest of the village of Bernate Ticino. The farmers and farm laborers suffered from poor food owing to insufficient means for individually drying and preserving the grain from mould, especially during wet seasons, although it formed their chief reliance for subsistence. To meet this peculiarly local need Anelli said to the agriculturalists :

We will construct a bakehouse. You shall bring to this bakehouse your grain. Here we intend to get it well dried that it may keep well. We will make a contract with the miller to grind it on fair terms. We will make it into bread on the best system and in the most economical manner; and we will give you as many loaves of bread as will correspond to the corn that you have brought.*

The instant success of the scheme, which has been elsewhere copied, affords a marked instance of the advantages of mutual effort under certain favorable conditions.

* Co-operation in Italy.

Productive co-operation is limited to a few societies, and although some success is to be noted, it is still in the experimental stage. The oldest and most important society is the Artistic Glass Society of Altare, founded in 1856, and for a time subjected to government opposition. Its original capital was only 14,385 lire, about £463, but the members by carrying to capital monthly instalments of their wages increased it rapidly until, in 1883, it amounted to about £16,639. The value of product in the latter year was about £21,196.

The Co-operative Labor Society at Ismola, manufacturing earthenware and kitchen utensils, was founded in 1874 by Guissepe Bucci, who gave up to his workmen his own establishment, for which they paid him by instalments. It has been reasonably successful.

In Bologna there are six productive societies engaged in hemp dressing, shoemaking, building and woodworking, leather cutting, glove making, and printing. They are all small, but are said to be exerting a good influence. At Milan, there is a co-operative society of marble workers, and one of laundresses; at Bandeno, one of weavers; at Schio, one engaged in railway and tramway construction, and at Turin, one of working tailors, dressmakers and sempstresses.

The customary division of profits is between shareholders and workers. At Altare and Ismola 3 per cent. is first paid to shareholders, and of the remaining profit 30 per cent. is carried to a reserve fund; 25 per cent. to a subsidy fund; 30 per cent. to shareholders, and 15 per cent. to workers in proportion to the number of days each has worked. Members must become shareholders within four years or leave the society, a requirement that eliminates the thriftless and undeserving.

Another form of productive co-operation in Italy should be noticed,—the co-operative associations of day laborers. These arose from among the agricultural workers of Romagna, and they had in view the emancipation of field laborers from the power of contractors whose custom it was to control every extensive operation in road making, earth-work, etc; farming out the work to sub-contractors and

reducing wages to the lowest point so as to swell profits to themselves without regard to the rights of the laborers dependent upon them. The work, it will be seen, is very simple, requiring little capital and limited skill, thus rendering it easy of performance upon the co-operative plan. The meagre capital required was readily obtained by savings from wages, the par value of shares being placed at a low figure. Almost the only outlay required was for pickaxes, barrows, etc., and in many cases these were already possessed by the workmen. The plan of operation was simple. Large contracts are taken by the society at fixed rates, and sublet in sections to members, who work by the piece. By this plan individual remuneration is in proportion to the work performed. The workers become directly interested in the work and their efficiency is proportionately increased. The middleman is abolished, and the laborer is brought into immediate relations with the proprietor who controls the undertaking. Under these advantages men who previously earned from $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day have increased their wages to 2s. 5d., and in some cases to 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ or 4s. daily. The first association of this sort, formed at Ravenna with 300 members, grew to a membership of 3,000 within a year. Others upon the same plan are working well.

CO-OPERATION IN SWEDEN.*

Co-operation in Sweden, as in Norway and Finland, is still awaiting developement, but owing principally to the efforts of Lars Oscar Smith, a wealthy manufacturer of Stockholm, its future is hopeful. Mr. Smith became interested in the subject by the study of foreign experiments, and especially by witnessing what had been accomplished in Great Britain. He first formed in Stockholm the Satskapet Arbetarnes Ring, or Workmen's Ring Society, and inspired by this example, 80 similar societies sprang up in the Swedish provinces. An important object of these societies was emancipation from the "ring" rule carried on

* Authority: Mr. A. W. Schulman, of the Aktiebolaget Arbetarnes Ring, Stockholm.

by the combined proprietors of brandy shops and public houses.

The original Workmen's Ring Society, after variations of fortune, was incorporated during October, 1884, under the name of the Aktiebolaget Arbetarnes Ring, or Workmen's Ring Society, limited. In its corporate organization this society consists of two sections, A and B; the first a wholesale and the last a retail department. To aid the society, in whose welfare he was deeply interested, Mr. Smith supplied the capital which the workmen lacked requisite to conduct the wholesale department, viz., 100,000 Swedish crowns, representing 20,000 shares. The Section B, retail, is provided with capital upon the basis of five crown shares in groups of 500 shares each, only one share to be held by each member. Mr. Smith's connection is upon the following terms: 6 per cent. is to be paid to him upon his investment; the balance of profits acquired in both sections is to be carried to a reserve fund until the latter becomes 100,000 crowns, whereupon the reserve is to be used in taking up the shares held by Mr. Smith, who is to go out of the concern. By this plan the shareholders of Section B will ultimately acquire the wholesale business of Section A out of the profits arising from their trade.

The sections are governed by committees. Whenever a sufficient number of persons will subscribe to take up a group or block of shares in Section B, and will pledge themselves to support a store operated by the capital thus supplied, such a store is to be opened, and becomes a department of the society. The retail section therefore admits of indefinite extension, although, as the organization is recent, few stores have yet been started. In general features the organization is based upon that of the English societies, that is, a wholesale department intended ultimately to be owned and operated by a federation composed of numerous retail associations. Unlike the English stores which began with the retail departments and by natural growth developed their present complete organization, the Swedish societies, by the aid of the capital supplied by Mr. Smith, have at once

the advantages of a wholesale department, with the possibility of acquiring its full ownership in the future.

The business of the Swedish Workmen's Ring is at present confined to groceries and the products of butchering, together with a co-operative steam kitchen for workingmen, originally established by Mr. Smith but now operated as a department of the society.

Mr. Smith is also the promoter of a co-operative banking society, the Aktiebolaget Arbetareingens Bank, having a capital of more than 300,000 Swedish crowns, in shares of 25 crowns (1£ 8s.) each, one-fifth held by Mr. Smith and the balance held by about 8,500 workingmen.

CO-OPERATION IN SWITZERLAND.*

About 130 distributive societies are in operation in Switzerland, of which nine only existed prior to 1860. The larger number are in the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Saint Gallen, Neufchatel, and Glarus, though some are found in every canton except Schwytz, Uri, Unterwald, and Appenzell-Interior.

The majority of the societies, according to their professions, place chief stress upon securing supplies free from adulteration, and the moral advantages of co-operation, rather than upon low prices. These are mainly conducted by the German-speaking population. On the other hand, the minority aim at low prices chiefly, and of these three-fourths are French.

The capital invested in the societies is approximately 3,127,228 francs. Societies not represented in the returns would, if included, probably enlarge the total to 3,250,000 francs. The total number of shareholding members has been estimated at 30,000, the total annual sales at 13,000,000 francs, and the total annual profits at 1,500,000 francs. The moral results attending co-operation in England also appear in Switzerland. No Swiss co-operative union has yet been established.

* Authority: The Journal de Geneve, March 6, 1884.

CO-OPERATION IN THE NETHERLANDS.*

Co-operative societies in the Netherlands have a legal sanction in the statute of November 17, 1876, and, although a few societies had been founded previously, the progress of the movement rests upon this statute.

The General Dutch Workmen's Union (*Het Algemeen Nederlandsch Werkliedenverbond*) and the Society for Self Help (*Vereeniging voor Eigen Hulp*) are corporations founded for the purpose of promoting co-operative societies and extending co-operative principles. The first has its headquarters at Amsterdam, and the latter at The Hague. Both maintain newspaper organs.

Fifty-one co-operative societies have been established since 1876. Divisions of the Workmen's Union also exist in several towns and have founded small associations administered under domestic rules, not incorporated. The co-operative savings and advancing banks are located at Amsterdam, The Hague, Leeuwarden, Middleburg, Goes, Enschede and Veendam.

Most of the consumers' societies are upon the limited liability plan. The cash system is generally adhered to. Some sell only to members at as low rates as possible.† Others sell to every one and divide profits among members yearly in proportion to consumption, allowing undrawn dividends to remain on interest.‡

The two co-operative bakeries enumerated are in successful operation at The Hague and at Koog aan de Zaan (North Holland) respectively. At The Hague, members upon joining pay 1s. 8d. In April, 1885, the society had 1,050 members. Dividends are paid in bread during the year as demanded, each member's dividend being in proportion to his consumption during the previous year. At Koog, the yearly surplus is divided among widows of deceased members, upon the basis of the consumption of the recipient during the previous year.

*Authority: J. Th. Braun, of The Hague.

†Civil Service plan.

‡Somewhat similar to the Rochdale plan.

The agricultural societies conduct the business of transportation and selling farm produce for the common account of members, in foreign and native markets; besides which one society has a productive character.

The co-operative associations that belong to the Society for Self Help have a common agency for the purchase of supplies in the *Gezaamente lyke Inkoop van Eigen Hulp*, at Rotterdam, which, though loosely organized, is really the germ of a wholesale society.

A division of the Society for Self Help devotes itself to the dissemination of supplies among army and navy officers, and is similar to the army and navy supply societies in England, although at present rather limited in its operations.

CO-OPERATION IN AUSTRALIA.*

The leading co-operative society in Australia is the Equitable Co-operative Society, of Melbourne, administered on the Rochdale plan. Business was begun in 1882, and certain errors of management due to inexperience having been remedied, the society is now firmly established and progressing rapidly. Early in the year 1885 the number of members was 1,990; paid up capital, £46,100; and deposits, £7,000, drawing interest at 5 per cent.

The departments include groceries, hardware, wines and spirits, crockery, boots and shoes, drugs and chemicals, stationery, drapery, millinery, carpets and upholstery, tailoring and dressmaking. The number of employes in the distributive service is about 90, one-third of whom are boys and girls. About 56 productive employes are also engaged. A monthly journal, called the Equitable Co-operator, is published by the society in its interests and circulated free of charge. Goods are delivered free to purchasers in Melbourne and suburbs. An experienced buyer is employed in London, and about one-half the stock in trade is imported.

Some other distributive societies exist in Australia, called

* Authority: Mr. William Nuttal, Secretary of the Equitable Co-operative Society, Melbourne.

co-operative, but mostly upon the joint stock plan. Under the influence of the Equitable Society co-operation in that country will no doubt be further developed.

PART III.

CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

SOCIOLOGIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Very little has been done in a general or practical way to disseminate the principles of distributive or productive co-operation in the United States. Several labor organizations, notably the Plumbers' International Union*, are accumulating co-operative funds for the purpose of propagandaism and to aid local efforts at co-operation; but as yet little progress has been made by them.

The Sociologic Society of America is doing what it can to collect and disseminate information upon all forms of co-operation in the various states. Its motto is, "Co-operation, the law of the new civilization," and its officers, whose names are inserted for the benefit of those desiring to obtain facts or documents from them, are as follows:

President—Mrs. Imogene C. Fales, 52 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vice-President—Mrs. Helen Campbell, Orange, N. J.

Treasurer—Jos. Lafumee, 75 Fleet Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Secretary—Mrs. Lita Barney Sayles, Killingly, Conn.

Recording Secretary—Miss Mary T. Crowell, 308 West 14th St., N. Y. City.

Secretary for the N. W.—Miss Elizabeth Wyer, 549 Olive Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary for Middle States—George Boush, Norfolk, Va.

Secretary for S. W.—Mrs. Margaret Peake, Sandusky, O.

*See article on Journeymen Plumbers' Co-operative Society, of Milwaukee.

Foreign Secretary—Prof. C. H. A. Bjerregaard, Astor Library, N. Y. City.

Advisory Board—Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, chairman, "The Hampshire," New York City.

Co-operative Board—Samuel Whittles, Jr., chairman, 11 Ferry Street, Fall River, Mass.; Mrs. Lita Barney Sales, Killingly, Conn., secretary; Hon. James Bishop, Trenton, N. J.; Geo. Dewhirst, 90 Holly Street, Lawrence, Mass.; Thomas Gardner, 61 Front Street, N. Y. City; Prof. Carl H. A. Bjerregaard, Astor Library, N. Y. City; Mr. Samuel Waller, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mr. John R. Rankin, Minnesota; Henry B. Maglathlin, Silver Lake, Mass.; Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Ida Terrace, Troy N. Y.; Mrs. Helen Campbell, Box 22, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Adelaide Claflin, Quincy, Mass.; Miss Jenny McAdam, 103 West Forty-eighth Street, N. Y. City; Mrs. M. Fay Peiroe, 7 East 31st Street, N. Y. City.

The circular letter of the society practically covers its declaration of principles, the insertion of which, therefore, will be sufficient to indicate the platform on which it is proceeding:

The Sociologic Society has been formed for the purpose of studying the laws relating to social organization, and for the propagation of the principles of co-operation or "Mutual Helpfulness" among the people of this country.

It holds as self-evident propositions: That the present industrial system is unjust; that the workman does not receive an equitable share of the wealth he creates, and that the assumption that labor is merely a commodity, regardless of the well-being of the laborer, is incompatible with a high civilization.

It believes that the measure of reward should be based upon the productiveness of labor, and not upon the law of demand and supply; that the condition of society will be largely improved by the substitution in social and industrial life of the principle of co-operation for that of competition, that the community is responsible for the condition of its members, and that all members should, as far as possible, have equal social opportunities.

It knows that, while all endeavors at reform are and must be tentative, the power which underlies and works through nature, ultimately brings forth the good; that the efforts of the humblest accelerate this process, and that by organization the desired change will be the more rapidly at-

tained. The society submits to the community the following expression of its principles:

First — That justice demands that the workman should participate beyond his mere wages, in the profits of the business in which he is engaged.

Second — That the operative class should be encouraged to combine their efforts and savings in the establishment of businsss, both of a productive and distributive nature.

Third — That all legislation militating against the organization of labor should be repealed, and that the combinations of the operative class should receive the same legal encouragement as that now enjoyed by capitalist corporations.

Fourth — That Bureaus of Labor should be established by Government, whereby the members of the various trades would be able to obtain exact information respecting the condition of their several industries throughout the entire country.

Fifth — That steps should be taken for the formation of a Labor Congress, whose object should be the efficient organization of all industries.

For the purpose of propagating its principles as widely and speedily as possible the SOCIOLOGIC SOCIETY desires to form branches throughout the land, where it may be able to influence public opinion, and arouse the attention of thoughtful people by open discussion, essays, lectures, and by the expression of its opinions through the press.

The society will be glad to receive accessions from those who are in sympathy with its principles, and it will be pleased to have any person interested in its object to join the Central Organization at New York, with a view of establishing new branches in neighborhoods where they are not yet established.

IMOGENE C. FALES, President,

LITA BARNEY SAYLES, Gen. Sec'y, 52 Seventh Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Killingly, Conn.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

The American Economic Association, of which Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, is secretary, is also engaged in the study of industrial, social and economic topics and publishing information thereon. Its subjects are handled by some of the ablest men in the land, and published in monographs at reasonable prices. Dr. Ely will furnish any information desired.

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LAWRENCE, MASS.

The Arlington Co-operative Association, at Lawrence, Mass., furnishes an example of successful American distributive co-operation on substantially the Rochdale plan.

The association is limited to employes of the Arlington mills. In this feature of limitation the plan of the English stores is not adhered to, as membership in the latter is not restricted. Officers are elected annually, consisting of a secretary, treasurer, and ten directors, one of whom is chosen president by the board, and regular quarterly meetings are held. Special meetings may be called by the president with the consent of a majority of the directors, and must be called upon the written request of ten members. Auditors are chosen annually by the stockholders by ballot. The manager of the store is selected by the directors, and is at present a thoroughly competent person trained in the principles of distributive co-operation in England.

The administration of the society is similar to that of the English societies which we have described. Three members of the board of directors constitute an advisory committee whose duty it is to consult with the manager as to purchases of stock, and to approve all bills before the same are paid by the treasurer. The latter officer is placed under bonds. The manager is held responsible for the correct accounting of stock in trade, makes a daily report of sales and accounts to the treasurer, and takes account of stock quarterly. He gives such bonds as the directors require for the faithful performance of his duties.

Members may hold from one to two hundred shares. The par value of shares is five dollars. Members upon joining pay an initiation fee of 50 cents, all sums so received being carried to the sinking fund, to which fund is also carried not less than per cent. of profits annually. Under the rules the sinking fund is to be allowed to accumulate until it shall amount to 30 per cent. in excess of the capital stock. Amounts carried to the sinking fund, and other sums in excess of the business needs of the association, are placed on deposit in the savings bank until sufficient in the aggre-

gate to purchase five shares of Arlington mills stock, when the deposit, at the discretion of the directors, may be withdrawn and invested in such stock under such provisions as the treasurer of the corporation and the State law may require. "On all certificates of stock thus issued there shall be endorsed the provision that interest shall be paid at the rate of 1 per cent. less than the average dividend declared by the Arlington corporation for the current year."* This provision as to investments, taken together with the fact that members must be employes of the Arlington corporation, introduces indirectly a productive element.

The cash system is enforced. No intoxicating liquors are sold. Sales are made at the average retail market price. Each stockholder has one vote in business meetings. Shares are withdrawable after thirty days' notice, or if, for any reason, payment is delayed after thirty days upon shares which a member has duly signified his intention to withdraw, such shares may be transferred to any other member who has not already the maximum number of shares to which he is entitled under the rules; but no transfer can be made to non-members, unless by the consent of the directors, in writing, signed by the president and secretary, and entered upon the records of the association.

After providing for the sinking fund, interest on capital stock at the rate of per cent. annually, and the payment of taxes, profits are divided quarterly in proportion to the purchases of the recipients, non-members sharing at half the rate allowed to members. After one dollar has been paid in on stock subscribed for, the subscriber is entitled to a full dividend. Dividends and interest declared on stock may remain on deposit. Interest on money paid in for shares commences on the first of each month. No interest is paid on shares withdrawn before the end of the quarter. When the undrawn dividends and interest placed to the credit of any person amount to the par value of one share, interest is declared on the accumulation in the same manner as provided for money paid in for shares, provided that such

* By-laws of the Association.

accumulation, together with the original shares invested, shall not exceed the par value of 200 shares.

The association was incorporated July 8, 1884. Business was begun September 15, 1884, and the first fiscal year was closed October 1, 1885. The average capital for the year, \$3,320, was turned over more than eleven times and thus realized a return of nearly 74 per cent. in less than thirteen months.

The gross profit amounted to 16.02 per cent. on sales; salaries and expenses 10.07 per cent. on sales; net profits 5.95 per cent. on sales; the profits divided represent an average on checks returned of 6.24 per cent. for full dividend and 3.12 per cent. for half dividend; the sinking fund represents more than 14 per cent. of net profits besides initiation fees; the interest is 5 per cent. on capital, and the total return on capital is 73.68 per cent.

At the close of the first year's business the share capital represented 664 shares; merchandise in stock, including dry goods and fuel, amounted to \$2,554.27; fixtures, \$767.28; cash in bank, \$1,249.26; and the association might well congratulate itself on the results accomplished, and the prosperous future apparently before it.

On January 20, 1886, President Wm. D. Hartshorne said, in submitting another quarterly report:

The net results of this quarter show a slight gain over the preceding, but not so much as your directors felt confident can yet be attained. You will please note that we have charged off this quarter to expense account a large amount for depreciation of fixtures. This you will recognize as the policy for a sound business.

We also beg you to note that it was shown in the table in last quarter's report that the total returns on capital to that date have been...\$2,446 30 By the last quarter's business, including interest, we add to this 842 71

Making a total return in less than 46 months of.....	\$3,299 01
on an average capital of.....	3,253 00
of which has been paid over or credited to members.....	2,846 51

The sixth quarterly statement, made on May 1, 1886, shows the total receipts from sales \$11,547.74; a total net profit of \$1,055.03; total amount distributed among members, \$830.03, and amount carried to sinking fund, \$225.00.

Although this creditable result is shown on a capital of \$3,855, a co-operator writes:

There is, however, one feature about this society which will prove the fatal rock upon which it will be shattered to atoms. The danger to this splendid society lies in the fact that any member may own as many as 200 shares, equal to \$1,000, and no one is compelled to own more than one share, equal to \$5. This introduces the "speculative idea." Sooner or later the big fish will eat the little ones, and co-operation will again be denounced as a failure.

The actual experience of the Rochester Co-operative Foundry, given elsewhere, is similar to the prediction above quoted.

CO-OPERATION IN LITERATURE.

"The Labor Problem," a book of 330 pages, projected by the St. Louis *Age of Steel*, is a good illustration of co-operative effort. It was written by college professors, manufacturers, doctors of divinity, skilled artisans, common laborers, professional reformers, and the several state Commissioners of Labor. It thus covers a wider field of fact and thought, and is seasoned with a greater variety of spice and originality, from more points of view, than any volume that ever preceded it.

A far more pretentious, though no more practical, example of co-operation, is the "Narrative and Critical History of America," projected by Justin Winsor, of Harvard University. The volumes already out are the best possible evidence of the practicability of co-operation — at least in literature. The material for it is contributed by fifteen "learned and historical societies," and about forty able writers.

Another example of co-operation in literature is a "History of Co-operation in America," now in progress. Six persons have agreed to co-operate with Dr. Richard T. Ely in its preparation, which will make the volume more complete than anything we have yet had on that subject.

These facts call to mind, though this may be an inapt place to quote it, a saying of Marcus Aurelius: "We are made for co-operation — like feet, like hands, like eyelids,

like the rows of the upper and lower teeth. To act against one another, then, is contrary to nature."

By this quotation the Bureau must not be understood as indorsing ideal co-operation; for the very reason that it can not succeed is because of the diversity and perversity of human nature.

PROFIT-SHARING AT ST. LOUIS.

"The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company," of St. Louis, manufacturers of plumbing goods, hydrants, sheet and pipe lead, brass goods, etc., have adopted a system of profit-sharing, dividing their profits as follows: First, a dividend of seven per cent. is paid on the actual cash capital employed. The balance of the profits is divided pro rata between the capital and the total wage account added together. Wages to all employes are paid weekly, and on a basis of value and merit, regardless of the profit-sharing scheme. All employes are entitled to participate who shall have been four months in the employ of the company, and not discharged through any fault of their own.

The stockholders, through their board of directors, retain absolute control of the business in all forms of direction and management, the same as if no profit-sharing scheme existed. The profits are determined by the usual plan of inventory and accounting, annually, about the first of the year.

This plan was adopted to take effect from the first of the current year (1886). "So far, we have seen no reason for regretting the adoption of the plan," writes J. B. Case, secretary of the corporation.

This company also has a semi-co-operative store, but as it is yet in an experimental condition, a description of its workings would not be appropriate at this time.

ALBANY CO-OPERATIVE CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

From D. Fribourg, president of the Albany Co-operative Cigar Manufactory No. 1, a brief account of this venture is obtained:

We organized on the 24th day of March, 1885, chartered by the state on the 30th day of April of same year. We were eight in number. Our capital stock is four thousand dollars, divided into eight equal shares of five hundred each. The paid-in capital was fifty dollars per member, making a total of four hundred dollars with which to commence operations; the balance to be paid in as the company may direct. No stockholder can hold more than one share of stock, and that share will entitle him to one vote. By so doing stock can never fall into the hands of a few, nor can the concern become a monopoly. Our officers consist of a president, manager, secretary, treasurer, and four auditors, by whom its business shall be conducted and managed. The above officers constitute the board of directors.

The management of the mechanical department is in the hands and subject to the orders of the manager. Dividends shall be declared semi-annually, in July and December, when the amount of the funds will warrant it. The essential points in successful co-operation are harmony, industry, economy and sobriety. We have mastered them all. We have enlarged our factory once and opened a first-class retail stand.

PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATION AT DETROIT.

In calling attention to a productive co-operative venture in Detroit, it may be said without fear of successful contradiction, that a common form of co-operation may succeed anywhere if managed by men of integrity, calm judgement and good business ability.

As a remedy for grievances existing among the shoemakers of Detroit, which could not be settled satisfactorily by the Knights of Labor, it was decided to start a co-operative factory. The matter that caused the trouble between the shoemakers and the manufacturers, was a claim by the members of the K. of L. that "they did not get a fair show," that non-Knights were taking their places whenever they presented themselves and asked for work.

The consequence was a strike and eventually a boycott which lasted for ten months. At the end of that time the firm sent for the executive committee of the K. of L. and settled all the difficulties, resulting in lifting the boycott; but a co-operative factory had already been started — too successfully to be abandoned.

The shares were placed at five dollars, payable in monthly installments of one dollar, so that shareholding would be

within the reach of all. "We became incorporated under the state laws" says the secretary, "and placed our shares at 10,000 or \$50,000 capital. We met all the obstructions that such enterprises generally meet; overcame them all however, and got a plant with first-class machinery, and started making women's and misses' shoes last October. Increased our capacity three times since and will have to do so again in the near future."

The number of shares any individual can hold is limited to one hundred, but a person holding one hundred shares has only one vote at any meeting, the same as a person holding one share. The profits of the concern are divided as follows: Forty per cent. to capital, forty per cent. to labor employed in factory, ten per cent. to stockholding dealers, five per cent. to non-stockholding dealers, and five per cent. to educational purposes.

The factory is mostly owned and solely controlled by the K. of L. and is conducted by a board of five directors who look after all the business of the concern. All money is controlled by the Board, but cash coming into their hands is banked immediately, no matter whence it comes. Checks are drawn from time to time in favor of the manager for the running expenses of the factory. The books are open at all times to the inspection of stockholders. The method of keeping the books is so simplified that a man of ordinary intelligence can at once discern any irregularities.

"We are running along harmoniously," writes the secretary further, "and are satisfied that our enterprise will be a success.

"1st. We have a scale of wages which was drawn up by the employes and presented to the superintendent and he referred it to the directors, who looked it over, and seeing that the bill was a just one, signed it and the shop committee of the employes signed it for them. It was copied and tacked up in the factory so that all can see it.

"2d. The employing of help is left to the superintendent, who is responsible to the directors if the work is not up to the standard, stockholders having the preference. There has not been any trouble on that score yet.

"3d. At present [April 1886] ten hours per day; on and after May 1st eight hours will constitute a day's work.

"4th. The highest wages paid for one week is \$17.83; the lowest for a full week \$4.68, to a woman.

"5th. All employees are shareholders, but there is no law requiring them to be such.

"6th. Every Saturday at 3 o'clock the employes are paid and the factory closed until Monday morning.

"7th. The laws of Michigan do not contain any special provisions for the incorporation or management of co-operative institutions. You can not incorporate any institution with less than \$50,000 capital, but the law does not say that the capital shall be paid up.

"8th. It does not matter whether a person belongs to the K. of L. or not; he can hold our stock, but the board may reject any one applying for stock by a majority vote.

"9th. The board receive nothing for their services.

"10th. Since the factory has been placed on a solid basis, manufacturers and dealers are very friendly to us."

BAYONNE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The subjoined interesting account of the co-operative store and meat market at Bayonne, N. J., was written by John Hoerr, of Bergen Point, one of the incorporators:

The association, you will observe, is an incorporated concern, provision for the formation of such societies having been made by an act of the legislature of this state, passed I think, April 10, 1884, and according to its certificate of incorporation the association is authorized to carry on any business named therein.

The organization of the association was perfected September 27, 1884, for the purpose of establishing a store for the sale of groceries, etc., to members and non-members — selling at a uniform price to all, but dividing the profits, as prescribed in the by-laws.¹

¹ *Sixth.* From the absolute profits after paying the expenses of the association five per cent., shall be appropriated for a contingent or sinking fund. The remainder, after paying legal interest on the capital stock taken, shall be divided among the members and non-members as follows, provided they comply with the by-laws of the association. The profits derived from the sale of goods to members to be divided according to the amount of purchases each member shall make. One-half of the profits derived from the sale of goods to non-members, to be divided among such non-members according to the amount of purchases each shall make. The balance not to exceed 10 per cent. per annum on the

The authorized capital of the association is \$2,500, divided into five hundred shares at \$5.00 each, and on the paid-up shares the by-laws provide for the payment of interest to shareholders at the legal rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The association having been formed, the work of accumulating the necessary capital to open a store proved to be a greater task than had been anticipated. This was partly due to the fact that the shares had been placed at a low figure in order to put them within reach of any one desiring to avail himself of the opportunity of securing what it was intended to provide, and partly also to the fact that the subject of co-operation was little understood by the working classes, whom the enterprise was intended to benefit.

In addition to these drawbacks we had to contend with other difficulties, and amongst which was the fact that the workingmen of this section, though numerous enough, and earning on an average very fair wages, are composed of many different nationalities, and are employed, at say fifteen different manufacturing interests, though all within a radius of three miles, and that we could not induce any prominent men—superintendents of works or other representative parties—to connect themselves with us or to lend their influence, or by their presence to give weight to the enterprise. The latter should not be required in a co-operative concern, but from what has come under my notice in connection with the subject, I am of the opinion that a good figure-head in an institution of this kind will prove quite as useful as ornamental.

Thus our association was left to its own resources entirely, and we were not in a position to start our business till May, 1885, eight months after organizing, by which time we had accumulated about \$1,200, with a membership of over a hundred.

A store was rented in a good locality at \$300 per annum, and after investing about \$450 in fixtures and outfits, including a horse and wagon for the delivery of goods to purchasers, the remaining \$750 was paid out for our first stock of goods. The business was then placed in charge of a manager with one good assistant, and the store was opened, and the many difficulties attending new co-operative schemes presented themselves in regular order. Foremost among these and the most discouraging in effect, was the lack of interest shown by the shareholders, on whom the success of the store depended. We found that only a small percentage purchased their supplies at their own store, and in many cases they not only neglected the enterprise altogether, but ridiculed and belittled the efforts of those who were trying to make the store a success.

Our outside trade, however, helped us along, and we managed to keep our

capital stock taken, to be divided among the members according to the number of shares each may hold, the remainder, if any, to be placed in the sinking fund. The aforesaid division of the profits shall be made quarterly at such time as the board of directors of said association may provide.

heads above water till finally trade increased sufficiently to enable us to start a meat market in connection with the grocery department. On account of the higher margin of profit on meat this venture established for us a trade which we have since been able to hold, and the amount of our weekly sales has been nearly doubled, so that at the end of our last quarter—March 31—we could show a profit sufficient to cover the interest due on share capital from the date of investment by shareholders.

Our trade now amounts to about \$1,800 per month, with a running expense of about \$200, including salaries, etc., and we are now making a little money. By the end of our next quarter we expect to pay our first dividend on purchases, which we trust will boom the business sufficiently to place us in a position where we need have no misgivings for the future. On the 25th of May, 1886, our store had been in operation one year, and I may add that it has been a year of profitable experience.

Probably many other co-operative societies have met the same obstacles which are placed, we found, in the way of success (only a few of which I have mentioned), and, getting discouraged, succumbed. That we existed so long under these circumstances is due to the persevering energy of a few men who worked harmoniously together. Co-operative business is a success.

PROFIT-SHARING AT WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND.

Employers may find valuable suggestions in an account of the plan adopted by the proprietors of the New England Granite Works for dividing profits with their employes; and the "comment" of Mr. Batterson to the granite cutters should be read by every workingman into whose hands this report may come.

James Gourlay, to whom the subjoined letter of the president of the corporation is addressed, is superintendent of the great quarries at Westerly, and charged with making the new plan successful :

OFFICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS,
HARTFORD, CONN., 4th January, 1886.

JAMES GOURLAY, Esq., Sup't, Westerly, R. I.

Dear Sir — In regard to the various questions which have arisen from time to time, touching the proper relations of capital to labor, and which at times have assumed such menacing attitudes, that we have been forced to decline orders of considerable magnitude, for the reason that we could not run the risk of a "strike," which might involve us in heavy loss and

damages, I have determined to submit to you the following propositions, with the hope that they may prove acceptable to the men employed by us.

First. On all orders executed at The New England Granite Works Quarry in Westerly, R. I., during the year 1886, commencing January 1st, ultimo, both capital and labor in proportion to the amounts or values contributed by each shall share in the net profits made on such orders during the year.

Second. The net profit shall be determined in the following manner, viz.: out of the gross receipts, or from the capital employed shall be drawn, *first*, the wages of the men employed as journeymen, whether by day's work or piecework, at the rates mutually agreed upon or otherwise established, which shall be paid monthly. *Second*, all other expenses of conducting the business, including superintendence, traveling expenses, clerk hire, taxes, insurance, and legal interest on the capital employed, shall then be deducted and paid out of the gross profits, and the balance remaining shall be treated as the net profits from which a dividend shall be declared and paid in manner and form as hereinafter provided.

Third. The net profits having been determined, the entire amount shall be divided into three parts, one part to be appropriated and paid as a dividend to labor, one part to be appropriated and paid as a dividend to capital, and one-third to be reserved as a guaranty fund, to which fund shall be charged all losses by bad debts or credits given for materials and labor during the year.

Fourth. The labor dividend shall be made and paid before any dividend is paid to capital, and such payment shall be made at the end of each fiscal year, or as soon thereafter as the books can be written up, an inventory taken, and the net profits determined.

Fifth. When the net profits have been determined as aforesaid, the same may be verified by a competent accountant or auditor, to be selected and agreed upon by the parties in interest; and when such accountant shall certify that the net profits have been correctly and fairly determined, then the dividends may be paid; but such accountant or auditor shall not be at liberty to disclose or make public any other facts concerning the business audited, than a simple verification of the accounts, and the sum total of the net profits for the year, available for the purpose of a dividend.

Sixth. As the labor dividend is intended for labor only, no officer, superintendent, overseer, clerk, agent, or other employe drawing a salary or however otherwise paid, nor any contractor or sub-contractor, who for their own account and profit, contract or agree for a "lump sum" to do and perform the whole or certain specific parts of the work upon a building, monument, or other structure, such work being outside of and not subject to an established or agreed bill of prices, either for day's work or piece-work, therefore, no such officer, superintendent, clerk, apprentice, or

contractor will participate in any dividend paid to labor as hereinbefore stated.

Seventh. No workman who during the year shall have been discharged for good and sufficient cause, such as drunkenness, insubordination, bad workmanship, etc., or who leaves the employment of the company without the consent of the superintendent in writing, shall be entitled to participate in any dividend of profits for the year during which such discharge has taken place.

Eighth. No workman shall be deprived of his dividend who has been discharged arbitrarily or without good cause, or who has been discharged for the reason that the superintendent has not sufficient orders in hand to justify his further employment.

Ninth. The value of all labor contributed to the business for the year shall, for the purpose of a dividend, be treated as so much capital, which capital having been returned to the laborer in the form of wages, is still entitled to a share of the profits in just proportion to the amount contributed during the year in which such profits are made.

Tenth. The true value of all labor contributed, as aforesaid, shall be determined by the amounts earned, and credited to each workman as wages for labor performed during the year; and the dividend to each will be declared upon the exact amount thus earned and credited to his individual account; *for example*—suppose the entire amount of capital employed to be \$100,000, and the entire amount paid for labor during the year to be \$150,000. Such an amount of capital employed and wages paid, ought, with the added cost of transportation and delivery, to insure an output of \$400,000, and a net profit of \$25,000. Of this amount one-third, or \$8,333.33, would be credited to guarantee amount to provide for an assumed loss of about two per cent. on the entire output; the balance would remain for a dividend to capital and labor in proportion to their respective contributions, in this example: two-fifths to capital, \$6,666.67, and three-fifths to labor, \$10,000.00, or 6.66 per cent. on each. Thus the workman whose wages for the year amounts to \$1,000 would have a dividend of \$66.66, and he whose wages amounts to \$600 would have \$39.96. This dividend to labor would also be materially increased, owing to the fact that all those who take work by contract, superintendents, clerks, apprentices, etc., do not participate; so that if each man's labor be treated as so much capital contributed to the business, that capital is not only returned to its owner as wages at the end of each month, but at the end of the year it is again reckoned and rewarded with a high rate of interest.

Eleventh. At the end of the year, all outstanding accounts and bills receivable will be treated as *good* under the guarantee account, and therefore available in determining the net profits. If the guarantee account does not prove to be sufficient to cover the losses, the amount must be made up by the stockholders; but when it is more than sufficient the surplus will belong to the stockholders.

Twelfth. The control of the business must necessarily be in the hands of the stockholders. Men employed every day in mechanical labor, can not watch the markets, or possess that aptitude for business management on a large scale which is requisite to success; but they can do much in stopping the leaks caused by inefficient and bad workmanship.

Thirteenth. All work done or money earned by the employment of machinery will be counted to the credit of labor and capital alike, and the profits made thereby will be subject to the same rule for distribution as for profits otherwise made.

Fourteenth. No officer, director or stockholder, shall receive any compensation, except for services actually rendered, and time actually spent in the service of the company, all of which shall be as fully stated as the amount of service contributed by any other person in the employment of the company.

Fifteenth. The rate of wages *per diem*, the bill of prices for piece-work, and the number of hours to constitute a day's work, shall be determined by mutual agreement on or before the first day of January in each year, and any disagreement which may arise during the year, between the superintendent and workmen, in regard to the same, shall be settled by arbitration.

Sixteenth. The rate of wages *per diem* and the bill of prices for piece-work, shall not be reduced by the superintendent to affect any contract on hand, or taken upon the rate of wages or bill of prices prevailing at the time such contract was made, neither shall the rate of wages or bill of prices be advanced by the workmen to affect such contracts, and if so advanced, the difference in cost by reason thereof may be adjusted in making up the dividends.

In discussing the various propositions before stated, it has frequently been asked "Why not avoid at once all questions which may arise in the settlement of yearly accounts by the equivalent increase in wages?" To which I reply, simply for the reason that in any case the highest wages will be paid which is possible to pay and retain the business from the grasp of competitors in the same line of products; and again, for the reason that the profits of one year will be large, in another small, and in another nothing; to the extent of the profits then, the capital which is represented by labor must take its chances with the capital in money, or money can not be induced to take the risk of such an unequal association with labor.

We must recognize the fact that capital and labor are dependent upon each other, and that plan is best which will harmonize and satisfy these interdependent relations by the stimulant of self-interest.

With the results of a long experience before me, I am convinced that the payment of fixed wages to a large number of men carries with it no

inspiring motive to the attainment of a high standard of excellence, either as to the quantity or quality of their productions; but on the contrary, it tends to indifference and laziness to such an extent that the measure of a fair day's work is not that quantity which can easily be done and well done by a good man, but that quantity which an indifferent man is willing to do and can do without much effort. The consequence is that the best men who are endowed with both energy and skill, soon break away from the restraints of idleness and by the "bill of prices fixed for piece-work" obtain a larger freedom, and a larger reward for their labor; and the fact appears also, that this system of compensating labor is most remunerative to the employer; which brings us to the point, that the average and indifferent workman does not earn his wages when tested by the standard of his own "bill of prices."

I believe, then, most thoroughly in the efficacy of *individual interest* as the only available stimulant to natural ambition, and the best results both to capital and labor. When the interests of capital and labor are made identical and well-balanced, I believe the conflict between them will cease, and both will be the gainers thereby.

I sympathize with the laudable ambition of the skilled workman to emancipate himself from the thralldom of a service in which he has no other interest than daily wages, and who aspires to that identity of interest in results which begets self-respect, and a worthy pride in the success of his own company or corporation.

When the workmen are all interested in the results of their combined labor, there will be no room for those who are unwilling to earn and fairly earn the wages which they demand. When the industrious and skillful workman sees that his own earnings are being diminished by the slothful and unskillful workman at his side, he will rebel, and demand, as he will have the right to do, that a better man shall be put in the place of the laggard.

My purpose is, if possible, to secure a community of interest which shall be recognized and admitted to be fair and equitable, claiming no more for capital than is sufficient to hold it in such employment, and giving the balance to labor. Whether my propositions are practicable remains to be seen. I am not certain whether the various organizations for the protection of labor will look upon it with favor or disfavor. I believe they would favor it with one accord if we could agree not to employ any man who is not a member in good standing of their society or organization. My own opinion is that we can not rightfully or properly ostracise any man for the reason that he does or does not belong to this or that society. Such an application of force upon the consciences and freedom of men substitutes anarchy for law, belittles manhood, destroys all independence of character, and is violently in opposition to the spirit of our free institutions.

We must recognize the right of all men to form societies for

their own benefit or protection, and while we do not object if men in our employ desire or can be persuaded to become members of such societies, we can not force them to do so if we would, and any application of force in such direction or to such end, would be an outrage upon their rights as American citizens, for which I can discover no justification or decent apology. My purpose is to elevate and improve, and not to humiliate or degrade. It has been our boast that we live in a free country, and I do not believe that any abridgement of our freedom is necessary in order to promote the welfare of honest labor.

Capital, to have any permanent value, must be active. Labor, to have any permanent value, must be employed. Harmonize these elements so that they will work in unison and no enterprise is too great for accomplishment. Separate them, and the wheels of industry and progress will turn backwards and grind the highest civilization into the dust of barbarism.

Capital is proverbially timid, and it seeks a hiding-place on the first appearance of danger. When labor puts itself in hostile array against capital, then capital will take the alarm and fly from society of labor, returning only when confidence is restored.

In times of a financial panic we see the pallid face of frightened capital. On "black Friday" it was a ghastly and sickening picture which no one wishes to see a second time.

One day there is plenty of money, and the next day the banks have all suspended, and ruin stares everybody in the face. There is no more nor less money on one day than the other, but capital has taken fright and gone into its hiding-places; business is everywhere paralyzed, and unfed labor goes about the streets.

It is certainly a mistake for labor to suppose that it can by any sort of combination or by any other process than the payment of interest, force capital permanently into its service.

It is also a mistake for capital to assume that it can permanently force labor into its service, and appropriate all of the profits to itself; but both ought to be, and I think will be, satisfied and contented, when there is a just recognition of the values contributed by each, and an equitable division of the same.

The fundamental principles which control manufactures and commerce, are simple enough when well understood, and they can be comprehended as well by the mechanic as by the merchant if he will only do his own thinking.

The same force which lifts up labor to the level of capital, will stay the hand of labor in pulling down capital, to a lower level.

When those who make our social laws, recognize quality of character, and honest merit rather than money, as the true standard by which society should be measured, then humanity will rest on a broader and safer foundation, and capital will find in labor its most stalwart protector and coadjutor, while labor will find in capital the means of progress.

The motive of self-interest is made available as the ever-ready means to an end; but it is not enough; for when left to itself, it ends in injustice or spoliation. Capital, for example, seeks its interest in lower wages, while labor seeks its interest in higher wages; these interests are therefore in conflict, and unless they can be harmonized and brought into subjection by the higher principles of morality and justice, they will destroy each other. Self-interest then must be so expanded and tempered, that it will embrace the ethics of mankind as well as its necessities, or else, having but one leg to stand upon, it will soon topple over for want of proper support.

Teach those who have no capital how to acquire it, and how to use it, and they will soon leave the ranks of those who with fire and bludgeon would destroy everything which they do not possess.

Let all honest and intelligent labor come to the front, and improve itself by a free and full participation in all the benefits, blessings, and responsibilities which are the common lot in a society governed by the laws of Christian charity, morality, and justice. There is plenty of room for good men at the front, and always will be.

These are idle and empty words, unless both employer and employed determine that they shall be made practical. I am aware that the change which I propose to you can not be accomplished without considerable labor and patience. It will create rights on the part of the men which will have to be faithfully respected. It may not succeed, but the want of success shall not be due to any want of effort on my part, nor to any unwillingness to modify any defect in the details of the general plan which may be discovered by the experiment of one or two years' trial.

We shall have no trouble with any year which affords good profits and satisfactory dividends; but the bad year, in which there is no *net profit* for a dividend to labor, may cause some friction and discontent. The laborer who has worked as hard and been as faithful to his duties in this year as in any other, will not readily be satisfied with the reasons given for the non-payment of a dividend, and he will be apt to attribute the want of success to bad management, for which he is in no way responsible. I think, however, that the rule which denies any dividend to capital, unless the same proportionate dividend is paid to labor, will at the least be satisfactory evidence of good faith, if not evidence of good management.

The inventory that is now being taken should be on the basis of actual values, and in no case augmented for the purpose of showing good results during the past year, or that the value of the plant may have any real or apparent advantage as the representative of so much capital employed.

Let our experiment be tried in the utmost good faith, and if the result yields a larger benefit to labor than has been anticipated, I shall be more than satisfied.

Yours truly,

J. V. BATTERSON,
Pres. New England Granite Works.

The New England Granite Works employ four hundred men, who, the superintendent says, "are happy, and never worked better."

The company employ union or non-union men, as it may happen, but most of their workmen belong to the union.

In concluding a recent letter concerning the matter, Mr. Batterson writes: "The system is one which produces contentment and peace, and I hope my men will get a good dividend."

NEW BRUNSWICK CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

This, at New Brunswick, N. J., is a distributive enterprise. According to its by-laws "The objects of this association shall be: First. To supply its members and others with articles for household and personal use that are unadulterated and of good quality. Second. To buy such articles at wholesale, to sell the same for cash at retail and to divide the profits thus realized among its members and others in proportion as they have contributed to the production of said profit by their capital, labor or custom. Third. To provide a safe and profitable investment for the capital saved in small sums by its members.

"Any person whose application for membership is approved by the board of trustees may become a member of this association on payment of an entrance fee of fifty cents, subscribing for one or more, but not to exceed four shares of its capital stock, and signing an agreement to abide by these by-laws and amendments thereto."

Geo. S. Hoagland (for the secretary, N. Allen) informs the Bureau that "the store was opened August 15, 1881, and we soon had a good trade, and at the end of November 30, 1881, we paid a dividend of 6 per cent. to members and 3 per cent. to non-members (on purchases). In May (31) we paid a dividend of 4 per cent. on purchases to members, and 2 per cent. to non-members, and continued to do so until November 30, 1884, when again a dividend of 6 per cent. to members and 3 per cent. to non-members was declared, and and we have paid that dividend for four quarters. Our last quarter, ended February 28, 1886, was rather dull, and we

paid a dividend of only 4 per cent. and 2 per cent. Business has continued dull during the quarter, but we think it will be better soon.

"The association has prospered and has generally had a good trade. We now have 102 members and our sales average \$80 per day."

Shareholders, not shares, vote in transacting the business of the association. Under the head of "Financial Management," the constitution provides:

SEC. 8. The profits of this Association, if sufficient, shall be divided as follows:

First, Interest at the rate of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per quarter shall be paid quarterly upon the share capital of this Association for all amounts invested at the beginning of each financial quarter.

Second, After paying the sum provided for in the first paragraph of this section, five (5) per cent. of all remaining profit on the business of each quarter shall be held as a Contingent or Sinking Fund, until there shall have accumulated a sum equal to thirty (30) per cent. in excess of the Capital Stock, actually paid in, after which the accumulation in excess of thirty (30) per cent. shall be disposed of as directed by the members, at any quarterly meeting of the Association, or a special meeting called for that purpose.

Third, After paying the sums provided for in paragraphs first and second of this section, two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. of all remaining profit on the business of said quarter shall be placed to the credit of an Educational Fund, which fund shall be disposed of by the Board of Trustees, subject to the approval of the members, at any regular quarterly meeting of the Association, or at any special meeting called for that purpose.

Fourth, After paying the sums provided in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this section, if the remaining profit of the business of any quarter shall be sufficient to pay a dividend of one or more full per cent. upon the full amount paid as wages during the quarter, and the full amount of sales for the quarter, such dividend shall be paid. In the adjustment of the dividend on sales the non-member shall receive one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the rate of dividend paid to members. Any amount of undivided profit on the business of each quarter shall be carried forward to the credit of the business of the next financial quarter.

The chief features of this association are cheap rates, and so far as can be known, absolutely pure goods—both important desideratum.

FRUIT-GROWERS' UNION AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

This organization, of Hammonton, N. J., is one of the oldest in that State. It was first organized in 1867 and then reorganized in 1884 under the new co-operative laws of the State. It is the owner of real estate, warehouses, etc., and is a stable institution, as well as one of the most peculiar in the country. Its members are growers and shippers of fruits, and have agents in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Pittsburg and elsewhere. During the fruit season these agents report by telegraph the state of the market, the probable quantity and quality wanted for the next day, how the previous day's shipments sold, etc.

This and other information concerning weather, trains, holidays and prices, is published in the *Union Daily Bulletin*, the official organ of the association. Young men on bicycles or horses deliver each issue of the *Bulletin* promptly to members, so that all, near and remote, large and small, reap the same advantages in freight-rates, commissions and favorable markets.

The co-operative store of the association is a more recent venture, but it is popular and successful. Z. U. Matthews, secretary, tells how the association raised funds to start the store thus:

We require our commission merchants to pay 2 per cent. on all gross sales of our members into the treasury of the society. We ship at released rates, taking the risk ourselves, and thus get considerable from the railroad company into our treasury. In this way we saved enough to start our store in good shape.

Many of our members were afraid of the store at first, but it is proving a fine success. Our business is increasing all the time. We keep a full stock of groceries, tinware, hardware, boots, shoes, feed, flour, coal, and all kinds of farming implements, and will keep a full line of dry goods soon.

The last annual report of the association (1886) declares: The benefits of patronizing a co-operative store, we sum up, are honest weight, good goods at reasonable prices, and no extravagant profits. It is your store; you own it, and get all the profits accruing from the business. If there is anything you want which is not on hand, you have the right to ask the manager to obtain it for you, without asking any special favor. He is there to serve you and your interest.

One of our members kept an account of his purchases for one month, at one of our best stores. He kept himself posted on the prices at the Union store, and figured up the difference. At the end of the month he found he would have saved 20 per cent. on his purchases had he patronized his own store. He then borrowed money, and has since made all his purchases there.

While the percentage on gross sales is not large for reasons already given, yet we find that the money invested in our business has earned over 30 per cent. during the year. We call that a handsome interest.

In this association each member has one vote; voting by proxy is not allowed. On all shares 6 per cent. interest is paid, and profits are divided annually by the board of directors, patrons owning no stock receiving one-half as much as members who are shareholders.

TRENTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

This association began operation on May 9, 1885, and up to March 31, 1886, had done a cash business of \$23,429.16.

It is managed on terms very favorable to persons of limited means. Benj. Holland, secretary, says, in his first report:

Our By-laws provide an easy way for even the poorest and most humble citizen to avail himself of its advantages. By the payment of twenty-five cents, and subscribing for one share, the par value of which is \$5.00, which may be paid in installments of fifty cents per week, you avail yourself of every advantage that the millionaire, if he should associate with us, can secure.

As to the financial success of the venture, he also says:

The statement herewith submitted shows a net earning of \$1,473.70 within a period of less than eight months, which has been divided to members and other customers trading at the store, as follows: On the 1st. of October, after carrying to the sinking fund 5 per cent. of the net profits, discounting the cost of fixtures and organization at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, 2½ per cent. for educational purposes, or propaganda, interest on capital at legal rates, we returned to each member a dividend of seven per cent. on their purchases and 3½ per cent. to non-members who had purchased any amount at the store during the term. For the quarter ending Dec. 31st, after making the same provision for the various funds, we are able to return to members 8 per cent., and to non-members 4 per cent. on every dollar's worth they have purchased. When it is considered that our membership numbers but 193, many of whom are not

heads of families, and that we have not utilized more than one-fourth our capacity in the store we now occupy, it may readily be seen that when our membership shall increase to 1,000 families the per cent. expense will be much less and the dividends on purchases correspondingly increased.

Since the foregoing report was published, the business of Mr. Holland's society has grown and strengthened in every way, and has become, beyond reasonable doubts, a permanent institution.

TRENTON POTTERY DECORATORS.

The pottery decorators of Trenton have raised \$10,000 besides purchasing a site for a co-operative decorating works. They will proceed to business as soon as a proper manager shall have been secured, and expect to be successful, as the profits on their work are very large.

PHOENIXVILLE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

At Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa., is an association whose business for the year 1885 amounted to \$17,880, of which sum \$12,620 was from the sale of groceries, etc., and \$5,260 from coal sold during fourteen weeks, to January 2, 1886. The net profits remaining after paying 6 per cent. interest on the share capital, deducting cost of distributions, rent, insurance, 10 per cent. for depreciation of fixtures, and 5 per cent. for sinking fund, amounted to over \$400, which has been distributed to the customers of the store in the shape of dividends on their respective purchases, the rate for the last quarter being 7 per cent. to non-members. Coal is sold at a reduction in price of \$1.10 per ton from prevailing rates. The association claims an annual saving to the people of that town, by reason of its existence and operations, of \$15,000 on coal alone, and as much more on groceries.

This is a large sum for a little burg like Phoenixville.

CO-OPERATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

In Philadelphia a distributive co-operative store was started a few years ago which has grown into eight separate establishments doing a business of a quarter of a

million dollars annually. The affairs of the concern have been carefully and shrewdly managed, if results are accepted as evidence. The co-operative building associations of Philadelphia are also extremely successful financially and a means of erecting thousands of comfortable homes.

IN CALIFORNIA.

In California, co-operation, according to Commissioner John S. Enos, has lost standing, the associations formerly existing in that state having become joint-stock concerns, or the property of private individuals.

DISTRIBUTIVE CO-OPERATION AT BUFFALO.

The Buffalo Pioneer Co-operative Society is just starting in business. A few paragraphs from the constitution will suffice to show its methods :

The capital stock of this Society shall be \$10,000, which shall be 2,000 shares at \$5.00 each.

Members shall not be permitted to hold more than five shares, which shall not be transferable, unless by first notifying the Board of Directors, and under no considerations shall they be transferable to those holding the full amount of shares.

Persons wishing to become members must apply to the Secretary or other officers appointed; must state their name, residence, and occupation; must also at the time of application sign a declaration stating their willingness to abide by the rules, and pay a deposit of 50c. entrance fee.

No person shall continue to be a member of the Society who does not purchase from the Society to the amount of at least \$25 per annum.

Any regularly Incorporated Society may become a member of the Society on application to the Board of Directors and subject to the approval of the members in manner herein provided for individual members.

The business of the Society shall be conducted solely on a cash basis.

At the time of securing this information, the Buffalo society was composed of about 200 members.

DISTRIBUTIVE STORE AT STREATOR.

John H. Shay, president of the co-operative store at Streator, Ill., writes as follows:

A co-operative store is no longer an experiment in Streator, but is an accomplished fact.

Our plan is current rates and dividends, exclusively for cash, except

that a stockholder may deposit his certificate and draw out in goods four-fifths of its face value. He must redeem in thirty days, or his stock may be forfeited.

Our sales during the first month averaged about \$70 per day; second month, about \$85 per day; third month, about \$90 per day; and for the present, or fourth month, about \$99 per day.

We have 500 shares of \$10 each, owned by about 350 persons, no one being permitted to own above five shares.

YALE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A peculiar yet popular and practical form of co-operation is practiced by the students and professors of Yale College, at New Haven, Conn. An organization of these persons was effected in March, 1885, under the title of Yale Co-operative Society, by the payment of \$2 each per year in advance.

Each member has a numbered card containing his signature, on presentation of which he is entitled to trade with any merchant with whom the society has a contract, at the discount mentioned in that contract from regular rates.

The merchants who contract with the society are called "The Associate Tradesmen," and they are expected to keep books in which members of the society write their signatures and the number of their cards, so there shall be no frauds.

Thomas Penney, superintendent, thus describes the operations of the organization and the causes that brought it into life:

It was felt by the students generally that exorbitant prices were asked by city merchants for their goods. The merchants claimed they had to make good their bad debts and so on, and therefore were obliged to ask higher prices than if they received cash down. About four hundred men agreed to form a society and trade with certain merchants on a cash basis for a liberal discount from their *regular* retail prices. A board of directors was chosen from the different departments of the university with a member of the faculty as president. A superintendent and assistant were appointed from the students. We have a store on the college grounds where we keep the most necessary things, such as stationery, text-books etc. We have a telephone free to members and a messenger always on hand.

We have made contracts with merchants representing every department of trade which deals in students' supplies. Our contract binds the merchant to give the members the agreed discount from his regular retail prices. In every case of infringement of this agreement he forfeits \$100. However, thus far we have had no trouble in that direction. The organization of this society has been of immense advantage to college men both directly and indirectly. It not only has given them the advantage of reduced prices from Associated Tradesmen, but it has excited a more lively competition among those who are not associated and thereby has caused a general reduction in prices. We have now a membership of nearly six hundred and expect a larger number next year.

If the students of the Wisconsin University wish to form a similar association, they will find instructive information in the last circular of the Yale Society, from which the following extracts are taken:

There are, including the faculty and all departments, 1,185 persons connected with the University who may enjoy the advantages of the Co-operative Society. If one-half of these join the society, all goods at the store can be sold at cost. Members owe it, therefore, to the society and to their own interests to urge others to join, and not to help to the benefits of membership persons who have not paid the membership fee.

Any serious suggestions as to the present methods of the society, or the possibilities for its further usefulness, by word of mouth or in writing, to the superintendent or to any of the board of managers will be gladly received, and, if practicable, carried out.

The advantages which the members receive may be enumerated as follows:

I. Reductions on purchases made from the Associated Tradesmen of the city.

From statistical returns from about two-thirds of all the members, we are able to give the following figures, made on a basis of fair estimate, which do not take into account the reductions made at the co-operative store.

As specific examples of savings in such purchases, witness:

	Cost to ordinary purchaser.	To Co-op. purchaser.
Student's lamp.....	\$4 50	\$3 60
Shoes	5 50	4 95
Hat.....	5 00	4 25
Gloves	2 00	1 70
Laundry bill.....	6 00	5 10
Gas fixture.....	10 00	8 00
Skates	4 00	2 65
Rubber coat	6 00	4 92
Pach's groups.....	1 75	1 50
Carpet	15 00	13 80
Barber, one month.....	2 05	1 40
Sheet music.....	1 00	50

II. Reductions in prices of purchases made at co-operative store, where all goods are sold at a very slight advance on actual wholesale cost. (The cost of membership ticket is generally saved several times over on these purchases alone.)

The following figures are fair samples:

	Reduction from ordinary retail price.		
Fine paper	25 to 30 per cent.		
Blank books and pads.....	30 to 40 per cent.		
Text books.....	at lowest prices.		
Books (other than text books).....	20 to 35 per cent.		
Hardware	30 to 40 per cent.		
	Retail price.	Co-op. price.	Cost.
Stylographic pens.....	\$1 00	\$0 75	\$0 70
Mountain pens	4 00	2 50	2 40
Coal, per ton.....	5 50	4 90	4 90
Wood, per cord	10 50	9 00	8 75

III. General information and convenience, on account of which alone the society's store deserves to receive the support of the college. This branch of the society's business is capable of a growth and development, which will in time, make the store indispensable upon the campus. At present its work includes:

Ordering text-books and other articles.

Distributing instructor's tracts.

Distributing college papers.

Checking baggage and purchasing tickets.

Ordering goods from out of town.

Publishing athletic notices.

Giving general information about college matters.

Offering members free use of a telephone, whereby carriages may be ordered; telegrams sent; errand boys called; physicians summoned, etc., at any time between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

IV. Reduction in prices charged to students by city merchants generally.

AT LA SALLE, ILLINOIS.

There are two Co-operative Associations at La Salle, Ill.—Number 1, and Zinc City Co-operative Company.

The latter is composed entirely of the employes of one corporation, the proprietors of which have made some concessions intended to insure the success of the experiment. The secretary, J. F. Leahy, writes thus:

On March 16, 1886, the Zinc City Co-operative Store Company was organized under state license, since which time a charter has been obtained.

About 150 employes of the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company subscribed 500 shares at \$10.00 each, 40 per cent. of which was paid in. With this capital the nine directors purchased a general stock of groceries and employed J. R. Young as manager of the store.

All sales are made for cash, and stock can therefore be renewed as frequently as desired. In order to aid the men, the Zinc Company adopted a weekly pay-day instead of monthly, as before. Sales amount to about \$1,500 monthly, which are recorded in pass-books. Dividends are to be based on sales. Non-subscribers are entitled to one-half dividend on their purchases. Six per cent. annual interest is allowed on capital stock paid in. Goods are sold at market prices—as low as prevail among our competitors.

So far, our business is fairly successful; our manager estimates that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dividend may be declared semi-annually.

The La Salle Co-operative Society, sometimes called "Number 1," was started on February 11, 1886. Its motto is "The more you eat, the more you win," referring of course to food purchased of the society.

The constitution of this association is somewhat more liberal as to contracts, credits, and the like, than most of the others.

The managers are allowed to contract debts—borrow money—at 6 per cent. per annum, and to increase capital stock out of the profits of the business. Any debt contracted by the managers, is, by Article XXII, made binding upon all members in proportion to the stock held by each.

The association also deviates from the usual cash-in-hand basis with its patrons, Article XVIII providing as follows :

All goods purchased by the members shall be for ready money as far as possible, but should any member be at any time so necessitated as to require

trust, he shall be allowed to draw 80 per cent. on the money he has invested in the Society. The debt remains in the books against him two months or more; at the time of auditing the accounts he shall have 6 per cent. deducted from his share of interest and profits on purchases, according to the amount of credit he has had, and the other remaining interest and profits go towards reducing the debt he has incurred.

Provision is also made for members in distress, as follows:

A member being in distress may withdraw any sum he may have in the funds of the Society at the discretion of the committee of management, and should any member remove four miles from the place where the business of the Society is transacted, and he is desirous to withdraw his share or shares from the Society, he may do so by giving one month's notice to the committee of management. Having obtained their sanction, he shall take the value of his share or shares in goods, or he may be paid in cash by allowing 5 per cent. discount.

Notwithstanding its liberal provisions, this association has been very successful. Manager J. G. Smith writes that they declared and paid a net dividend of 15 per cent. on their first quarter's business. It is possible, therefore, that the very liberality which in theory is deemed dangerous, has contributed to the success just noted.

THE NEW HAVEN WIRE COMPANY.

In this connection it may be well to mention an instance to illustrate several cases discovered where co-operation, or profit-sharing, was defeated by the men.

In December, 1885, the New Haven Wire Company sent a circular to their workmen, offering to grant to them one-quarter of all the profits, after paying 6 per cent. to the capital employed in the business.

The company guaranteed that there should be no reduction in fence wire at least; stated that the outlook for fair profits during the proposed profit-sharing period was good, and that they "hoped to furnish every man with steady work at fair wages, and to make no discharge except for good cause."

The men gave little or no heed to the proposition, owing, this Bureau is informed, to the adverse influence exerted by some leaders of the union, to which many of them belonged.

In a letter written six months after the proposition was made, Secretary S. A. Galpin, said:

We are sorry to say that so far as we can determine, the scheme failed to attract the interest and attention which seemed to us necessary before it could be successfully started; and since that time nothing has been done to work out the details of the plan, or to follow the matter further.

We have come to the conclusion that the excessive ill-feeling and distrust which all classes of laborers seem to hold now towards their employers, has destroyed the mutual confidence upon which alone any such arrangement might be satisfactorily begun and maintained. The question with us now is whether a restoration of the old confidence is at all possible, and if so, whether it would be reached earlier and better by a renewed effort at co-operation, or by an attitude of independence on the part of employers.

There would seem to be an instructive lesson in the foregoing paragraphs. This failure to establish a scheme of profit-sharing with employes in addition to their regular wages, was certainly not due to the proprietors; and the truth is, that in many cases where unsatisfactory conditions are complained of, the causes are chargeable as much to labor as to employers of it.

Capital is shrewd and alert, ever eager to do that which is for its best interest; labor should adopt the same course. It is, beyond debate, for the best interest of both to come together upon pleasant terms and make all arrangements in a spirit of friendliness. Capital, with all its faults, is generally willing to do this; but labor, led by one or two professional disturbers, too often adopts the policy of rule or ruin.

CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The largest and oldest co-operative institution reporting to this Bureau, is that known as the Rochester Co-operative Stove Works, legal title as above written.

A letter from E. W. Peck, secretary of the corporation, as follows, contains some points worthy of the earnest consideration of all promoters of ideal co-operation:

We started in 1867, hoping to find in co-operation a panacea for the troubles occasioned by the never-ending strife between employer and em-

ployee. In this we were disappointed, though financially we have prospered.

The concern is already a power among manufacturers, making, perhaps, the finest line of stoves in the world, employing between two and three hundred men in Rochester, and working other foundries in Buffalo, Quakertown, Pittston, Peekskill and elsewhere.

The stock has always paid a dividend, sometimes over 40 per cent. net annually.

There are also about the same number of stockholders as formerly, but now more of them are outsiders than employees.

The not insurmountable difficulties are the tendency to sell stock as soon as it becomes of value; ordinary desire for office and consequent insubordination.

The insurmountable difficulty is the fact that the trades unions have the same grip on employes who are stockholders in co-operative concerns as on others, and such employes, in the event of disagreement as to wages, non-unionism, etc., are as desirous of overthrowing the institution as those outside the corporation.

In proof of this assertion, witness our three and a half months' strike last year, culminating in riot, blood, and imprisonment.

Organization of labor is all right up to a certain extent, but in a co-operative concern the only union should be *local*, one *in the shop*, having as its last resort, *arbitration*. But the men prefer to listen to outside disturbers.

This year is an exception, however, as the management insisted on a signed contract which is as a treaty of peace. It runs for only one year, however, and probably will not be readily renewed. The "Union" does not approve it.

To be a little more particular than the foregoing letter, it may be stated that this co-operative association is composed of fifty-two stockholders, of whom twenty-nine are regularly employed at the Rochester branch. Twenty-three stockholders, therefore, find no employment, while 200 who are not stockholders, are hired outright at Rochester, and from 100 to 125 are similarly engaged at Buffalo, Pittston, and Peekskill by the same company. Both classes of workmen receive the same wages.

These facts prove that many co-operators, as the foregoing letter says, can not resist the temptation to sell their stock whenever it reaches or goes above par.

The experience of the Rochester concern, which has been in operation for almost twenty years, is certainly valuable.

Mr. Peck's letter teaches that financial success is not sure to bring contentment to the co-operative workman; that a 40-per cent. dividend works no changes in the natural qualities and tendencies of human nature—does not annihilate ambition to hold office, to "run things," nor do away with jealousy and duplicity.

Nevertheless, the chief trouble does not seem in this case to arise among the co-operators themselves, but from the influence and interference of unions, to which their men belong, or to which their own local union is subordinate. The New Haven Wire Company, E. P. Allis & Company, and the Hoffman & Billings Manufacturing Company met the same obstacles.

Those unions which are determined to control every shop and factory in which their members find employment, look with disfavor upon any scheme of co-operation or profit-sharing which includes both employer and employe, believing that their influence and power over those establishments will be at an end whenever such a form of co-operation shall be adopted.

It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that in any case hereafter where workmen desirous of bettering their condition are compelled to choose between the mandates of a union and the offer of more favorable wages or more friendly relations with employers, they will promptly decide against the union. The theory is that unions are beneficial; whenever, therefore, in practical experience they prevent profit-sharing, or an increase of wages, or promote strife between employer and employe, and damage business, or prevent a workman from earning his livelihood, they are not beneficial, and should be forthwith reformed or abandoned.

These are plain words, but they are not the sentiments of a chronic hater of unionism. They are rather those of a friend to proper labor organizations—the solid truth spoken by one who learned his trade by lamp-light, while working for his board in order to attend school and obtain something of an education.

PLYMOUTH ROCK CO-OPERATIVE CASH COMPANY.

It would be highly disappointing, if not wholly improper, if a co-operative concern named like this and located in Plymouth, Mass., should be unsuccessful.

Perhaps no better description of it is required than is conveyed in a letter of the treasurer; H. M. Saunders, who says:

Our company is composed of about eighty stockholders, holding from one to ten shares each — not confined to any particular class — who combine together to get their groceries at a reasonable price; also get pure goods.

We are now on our tenth year of prosperity. The first two years we added the earnings (after paying expenses and a small dividend to stockholders) to our assets. Since then we have paid to customers a dividend of six per cent., and to stockholders four per cent. semi-annually.

We are not incorporated, neither are we connected with any other company. We buy and sell for cash only. The par value of shares has been raised to fifteen dollars. Our business has been very successful, as you will see by the foregoing statement of dividends. Our sales last year were \$42,951, and for the six months ended July 1, 1886, \$21,244. The last six months of the year afford a little the best trade.

Article XVI of the original constitution forbade any "employee of the company" holding "any office whatever;" but recently that was stricken out.

Article IX declares that all transactions "shall be for cash only;" Article X, that "no member shall hold more than ten shares" of stock, and Article XV, that at "all meetings of the company each member shall have one vote only, without regard to the number of shares held by him."

These three provisions, with reasonably good and honest management, will render any co-operative distributive enterprise successful.

CLEVELAND CO-OPERATIVE STOVE COMPANY.

Here we come upon another concern whose history tends to prove that in large co-operative enterprises at least, the tendency—and perhaps it is an inevitable tendency—is towards the centralization of business and capital in the hands of the most able, influential and experienced stockholders.

The Cleveland Co-operative Stove Company was formed in 1867, but now the secretary says it differs but little from the general run of joint-stock companies. Shares are \$100 each held by 75 persons to the par value of \$500,000, quite a number of whom, however, are employed as artisans in the foundry. Dividends, which have ranged from 5 up to 50 per cent., are declared on stock only — nothing goes to laborers as such, except wages.

Employes all belong to labor unions, whether stockholders or not. Shares, not shareholders, vote in choosing officers and fixing the policy of the company. Herein lies the path to concentration of capital and management in the hands of the more able and thrifty, proving anew the old doctrine of the survival of the fittest, at least the survival of the shrewdest and thriftiest.

As deposed by the secretary of the Rochester Co-operative Foundry Company, those workmen who have not the will or the faculty to save from their earnings, are almost certain to sell their stock whenever it reaches a stiff value, and probably this will be true forever.

PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

This association, located at No 5 Putnam street, Providence, R. I., is apparently reaching a firm basis. It was started in December, 1884, with shares at \$1.00 each, which in June, 1886, were increased to \$5.00. The members number 52 and their capital paid in amounts to \$852.

The business of the concern — dealing in groceries, meat, etc.— was carried on under the credit system up to July 1, 1886, but with somewhat unsatisfactory results. On the latter date the cash basis was adopted, managed on the English check system, heretofore explained.

Bernard J. Murray, the manager, says stockholders and employes, the latter Knights of Labor, are now satisfied, and that on October 1, 1886, and every three months thereafter, dividends will be declared on stock and purchases. The weekly sales average \$250.

"The association was started" says Mr. Murray, "for the

purpose of bettering the material condition of those who labor, and I think we shall do it."

NESHANNOCK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

At Neshannock, amidst the mines of Mercer county, Pa., a co-operative general store was opened in 1872, whose average sales have been \$31,847 per year.

The society is composed of eighty-six members with 1,426 shares of stock at \$5 per share.

The average dividend on purchases has been $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.—full dividends to members; one-half dividends to non-members.

"The store," writes John Richards, secretary, "has been successful beyond expectation." He further says: "You will see that our society is on the decline. The reason is this: when we started co-operation there were about 750 families in our vicinity; now there are scarcely over 100 families. The work here is mining coal, which mineral is nearly exhausted."

Article V of the constitution provides:

Any person may become a member of this society by paying an entrance fee of fifty cents, signing the constitution and by-laws, and purchasing five shares of stock, which shall be paid up at the rate of not less than one dollar per month in advance; but no person shall be entitled to a vote until he or she has paid for one share.

And Article XIII says that "any member failing to comply with Article V of the constitution will only receive non-member's dividends and in no case can members draw either dividend or interest until he or she has fully paid for five shares; but the same will be credited to their account as stock."

Many persons subscribed for shares, but were unable to pay for them as required; hence the apparent anomaly of eighty-six members and 1,426 shares—eighty-six paid up as required and continue to receive full benefits, while others failed.

SILVER LAKE CO-OPERATIVE STORE COMPANY.

This association, though not extensive, is very successful. A clear and sufficiently full description of its workings is given by Henry B. Maglathlin, as follows:

1. Our association is located in the town of Kingston, Mass., and is named "The Co-operative Store Company." Its postoffice address is Silver Lake, Mass.
2. It was organized under the auspices of the Order of the Sovereigns of Industry in 1875, and was incorporated under the general laws of Massachusetts in 1877.
3. The number of members at this time is forty-two.
4. The number of shares is 362, and the size \$5 each.
5. The business is to deal in such merchandise as is usually kept in country stores.
6. The method is that of the Rochdale plan of buying and selling pure goods at fair market prices, paying a fixed rate of interest on the shares of capital stock, reserving not less than 10 per cent. of the net profits for a contingent fund, and dividing the balance among the patrons in proportion to their purchases.
7. The hours of salesmen, exclusive of meals, are about ten hours.
8. Among the members at present there are some Union men and some Knights of Labor.
9. The association has never failed to pay from 6 to 8 per cent. on the capital stock, and to declare from 1 to 4 per cent. to patrons on their purchases.
10. The adventure has been a success from the first — beginning with only \$460 capital in a sparsely populated locality, the business has nearly doubled in a few years, and the capital has grown to \$1,800, with a contingent fund of \$529, and a ready cash means of more than \$1,000. The entire savings to shareholders and patrons has been not less than \$3,000.
11. The tenacity with which our stockholders hold on to their shares is ample evidence of their satisfaction.
12. The society was formed as an experiment in co-operation — to insure to the consumer pure goods and honest prices, and to create capital by saving from spendings, what have been, under the common system of competition and credit, absorbed by middlemen.
13. The present aggregate of our yearly business is about \$12,000.
14. We have no branch of business, although the aggregate of savings would go a good ways towards establishing one.

“THE PEOPLE.”

At Providence is a weekly newspaper called *The People*, published by the Rhode Island Co-operative Printing and Publishing Company. It is not quite a year old yet, but it “is a success in every sense,” says Manager Robert Grieve. He also admits that the only really co-operative feature of the society is that “each shareholder has one vote, and only one.”

Shares, therefore, are valuable as financial investments, not as a means of controlling the newspaper or using it to subserve personal ends.

At present the company is composed of 260 members; shares \$5 each. In the printing room the employes are all union men who work ten hours for five and one-half days per week. All other employes, with one exception, are members of the Knights of Labor.

Manager Grieve further says: “We started *The People* for the purpose of affording a voice to labor and to reform public sentiment in Rhode Island. The stockholders appear to be satisfied, but the workmen have not been satisfied, mainly because they were unable to control the paper as much as and in the manner they desired.”

This is the old story. Too many workmen—the leaders—hanker for power more than shorter hours or any of the abstract principles about which there is so loud a noise.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TRADING COMPANY.

At Seneca Falls, N. Y., is a co-operative grocery store which has been in operation since 1872, known as the “Farmers’ and Mechanics’ Trading Company.” Stockholders, not shares of stock, vote in managing the affairs of the concern, and in electing the committee of management, who hold office during five years. Article VIII of the constitution limits the dividends on stock to 8 per cent., but permits remaining profits to be divided among members and patrons in proportion to their purchases.

The net profits divided among themselves by the mem-

bers of this association aggregate \$8,259.79; besides, they have had strictly first-class groceries for thirteen years.

Samuel Waller, secretary, gives an interesting account of the career of the enterprise:

Our present object is to get on a strictly cash basis, then divide about one-half of the surplus in \$25 shares to the twenty-five or thirty members who have continued loyal to the enterprise, and get incorporated as a limited liability company under the state law. Most of these members, as well as a majority of our other patrons, are in limited circumstances as yet, and we have helped them by allowing them time on their purchases.

At one time we had 125 members, but a combined effort by middlemen and their friends here was made, and still exists, to break up our business. Social ties, politics and religion have been and are yet used to secure the withdrawal of our patrons.

Three prominent grocery firms who made themselves extra conspicuous in their efforts to run us out of existence, have failed and been sold out during the last ten years.

Some of our members withdrew and opened stores in competition, but only one continues successful, though he deals in the five-cent store line only.

In our experience, however, we find the greatest obstacle to successful co-operative enterprises in the intense selfishness of the working people and consumers. The first dividend we made at the end of the first nine months, July 31, 1873, was \$720. Now each of about one-half of the 125 members wanted, or seemed to think he ought to have, the whole amount of this sum himself.

When our manager resigned at the end of the third or second year, about one-third of the members wanted that office.

These facts are a few only showing the general character of consumers here; and from what I can learn, the grade of capacity, common sense and foresight is about the same elsewhere.

I desire to aid the cause of co-operation in every way possible. In it I see a remedy for strikes, communistic uprisings, boycotts, conspiracies against labor and capital, and I hope to see some man of ability put forth a general plan of co-operation in trading, manufacturing, banking, etc.

NEW YORK CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The reasons for the failure of this association may be a warning to others. They are best given in a letter by Wm. A. Sage, 156 Broadway, N. Y.:

Your letter of July 20, enquiring about the fate of the co-operative scheme started here in 1880, received.

I have only time to state that in response to the call, a copy of which

you enclosed in your letter, a meeting was held at my office at which were present representatives of the English Co-operative Societies, and after extended discussion through several meetings, it was decided to organize a co-operative store for the sale of goods of household and personal use. Mr. John Gledhill, the representative and buyer in this country of the Manchester wholesale co-operative societies of England, Rev. Dr. Rylance, Rector in this city of St. Mark's Church, Mr. Allan R. Foote and myself were the chief promoters. Mr. Foote had most to do with the matter as he had made co-operation a study and had lectured extensively on the subject. Just before the store was started, Mr. Thomas Hughes, the great English co-operator, came to this country for the purpose of establishing a co-operative colony at Rugby, somewhere in the southwest of the U. S., which afterwards went to pieces I believe, and gave us the benefit of his advice. Stock was issued and we raised about \$5,000 to start with. The store was located on the north side of 8th Street, west of Broadway, and continued in operation for about one year under the immediate management of Mr. Foote. We had about 250 members, but after a while we found that the members made some purchases at other stores nearer their homes, claiming that they could buy some articles cheaper and save car fare. They did not seem to realize that the dividends on their stock from the profits would in the end make all their articles cheaper. The business was a cash business and dividends were declared every month. When, however, we examined the affairs of the Company at the end of the year, we found that no profits had actually been made, as the expenses had more than offset the profits and that Mr. Foote had been declaring and paying the dividends out of the capital invested. In this I do not think he was guilty of any bad faith, but it was merely bad book-keeping. All those who had bought stock lost what they put in, and I believe a small amount had to be made up to pay off the debts, and the store was closed. There was a great deal of hard feeling, but I think the enterprise failed through the people here not being educated in co-operative principles, through the members living so widely scattered that it was difficult for them to deal at the store and through the cheap prices at which retailers sell goods, as well as through bad management. It is impossible to get competent men to run such a store without paying salaries that are ruinous to a young and small enterprise.

BUFFALO CO-OPERATIVE STOVE COMPANY.

This institution seems to be doing little more than wearing the mask of co-operation, as the secretary says it "was formed to benefit stockholders," and dividends are declared on stock alone. Its capital is \$750,000, paid up, held by 100 persons. One semi-co-operative feature is contained in the constitution, namely, a limitation of shareholding, no one

person being permitted to own or control more than 30 shares.

MINNEAPOLIS COOPERS.

One of the largest and most successful productive co-operative concerns in the country is that of the coopers at Minneapolis, Minn. The several shops, about eight in number, give employment to 450 men. The shops are of various sizes and ages, but all work upon the same plan and principle.

Dr. Albert Shaw says the shops are "substantially successful from every point of view." He further deposes that "the system is indigenous. It has been developed by laboring men without any patronage, preaching or persuasive literature. It began a dozen years ago in the feeblest way, without friends or capital, and in the face of suspicion and distrust. It has won its way until two-thirds of the coopers have gone into the co-operative movement. It has secured such laws as it required, and it has credit and standing. Its moral effects are more marked and gratifying than its financial and industrial success. It develops manhood, responsibility, self-direction and independence."

One of the shops, through its secretary, George Clement, reports as follows:

We organized on November 10, 1874; capital stock issued, \$57,850.00, in shares of \$50 each. Each member holds 13 shares; number of members, 89.

This company was organized by a very few men who had read more or less on the subject of co-operation. They believed it would tend to improve the condition of themselves by having all profits of the business, by regulating the work to the interest of the members with the view of having steady employment. The extra income from steadier work has been more than twice the amount paid in on capital stock, and we have been more self-reliant and independent.

Members are nearly all Union men. Highest amount earned for six months ended May 1, 1885, \$281.35; lowest amount of anyone that had been at work for entire term of same six months, \$155.98.

Profits are divided in proportion to the amount of wages earned, the highest wages getting the largest dividend or paying the largest loss. About \$1.50 per day is the average earnings for six months, but the term was one unusually dull, although the wages did not go as low as they had

been before. We have been idle about two days per week during the entire term of six months.

Our barrels are all sold in this city.

Co-operation has been successful here in our trade principally through the friendship of Charles A. Pillsbury, who has taken our work from the day of our organization until the present time. This company and another are furnishing all the barrels that Pillsbury & Co. are using.

Other companies have organized and are as successful as we are in this line of business.

The conditions here are very favorable. Material is got on thirty days time and the manufactured product "paid for" every week, so that, the business being secured at the outset, a few men with very little money may go into business for themselves and by means of the weekly assessments on stock, sooner or later accumulate sufficient funds to carry on a large trade.

The profits on the business are more real than apparent, as it is for our interest as workmen to maintain as high wages as possible in preference to large dividends.

It is easier to get two cents per barrel for wages than one cent for profit.

All our work is by the piece, so there can be no quarreling about unequal or unfair wages.

TEXAS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Co-operation among the farmers of Texas seems to be more successful and satisfactory than in any other state.

The Texas Co-operative Association, located at Galveston, is, as far as this Bureau is informed, the largest in the Union, and is much like the English and Scottish wholesales. It is, to be sure, a close-communion affair, admitting none but Grangers—members of the order Patrons of Husbandry—to membership and full participation in profits, though of course those not of the elect may purchase goods of the concern and realize half-dividends.

It was organized (chartered) in 1878, with an authorized capital of \$100,000 in shares of \$5. There are now out 7,924 shares, owned by about 400 members, of whom 132 are other associations. These other associations are the local Granges scattered over the state of Texas which purchase goods of or through the central office at Galveston.

The constitution declares that no person or association shall have more than one vote, no matter what number of

shares may be held; except that any one of them may cast five votes by proxy under prescribed conditions.

The profits are divided according to by-laws, as follows:

SECTION 1. The profits of all the business transacted by the Association after paying all expense of the management, shall be disposed of in the following manner at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors: First, shareholders shall be allowed 10 per cent. interest per annum on paid-up stock; secondly, a portion may be set apart at the discretion of the Board of Directors and by the consent of the Association, to increase the capital.

SEC. 2. After making provisions in the manner above stated, the remaining net profits shall be divided pro rata among the stockholders and Patrons, based upon the profits derived from the business furnished; shareholders receiving full dividends, Patrons not shareholders, half-dividends.

SEC. 3. The profits arising from the business furnished by non-Patrons, and one half of the profits on that of Patrons of Husbandry who are not shareholders, shall constitute and be known as the accumulative funds, and shall be divided annually pro rata among the stockholders, based upon the number of paid-up shares.

J. S. Rogers, manager, says: "Yes, indeed we have been successful. We have paid dividends of from 13½ to 35 per cent. on stock and from 2½ to 5 per cent. on trade. We have, in seven years, saved to our patrons the sum of \$105,000. Our people are satisfied and desire to extend the benefits of their system to the entire United States."

Here is an extract from the last report of the secretary of the central association:

The following is a summary of twenty-nine of our Co-operative Associations, showing the amount of capital at beginning of business, etc.:

1. Total capital at beginning of business.....	\$28,809 00
2. Total capital 1st January, 1885.....	130,330 00
3. Total value of houses and fixtures.....	34,587 40
4. Total purchases last twelve months.....	354,330 48
5. Total amount of sales.....	370,000 00
6. Total sales to members of the Order.....	310,000 00
7. Gross profits.....	67,395 00
8. Total amount of salaries and clerk hire.....	37,952 00
9. All other expenses(same include freight).....	6,456 00
10. Total net profits.....	22,987 00
11. Sixteen are insured at an average of 3 8-10 per cent.....	
12. Twenty-five wood buildings, four stone or brick.....	

It will be seen from the above, that if we take these as the average of the total 132 stores that are stockholders in the T. C. A. and in business, the following would be the approximate:

Total capital in retail stores.....	\$629,640 00
Total purchases for one year.....	1,612,812 00
Total net profits in retail stores for one year.....	104,630 00
Total profits on purchases from wholesale T. C. A. at 3 per cent	48,384 00
Say the average shipment of cotton, 500 bales from the local agents, equals 66,000 bales; saved in commission at \$1 per bale.....	66,000 00
Sample 10 cents on each bale.....	6,000 00
Other produce.....	4,000 00
Grand total saved on one year's business.....	<hr/> 229,614 00

Such showings as the above brought about a co-operative effort of another kind on the part of merchants and tradesmen, which is best explained in the words used by Manager Rogers in his last report, viz:

You will bear in mind that our last legislature saw the great danger of the business interests of the country being swamped by our co-operative associations, and they repealed the laws granting charter privileges to the Patrons. Our only progress now must therefore, be through more consistent co-operation on the part of those already chartered. Will you all please think over this law carefully and inform yourselves as to who supported it, and their motives for so doing?

In the early history of the co-operative societies of England, there was an effort made by the merchants and tradesmen to get Parliament to pass laws prohibiting the organization and operation of co-operative societies, which they wisely refused to do. Later on, the banking houses of England in one of their conventions assembled, declared that they would not hold nor discount the paper of any such society, nor would they have any business relations with any firm or merchant that transacted business with them, hoping thereby to accomplish what Parliament was just enough to refuse to do; they failed to destroy the societies because they were strong enough of themselves to conduct their business without the favor of the bankers' association. It would be so with us but for this adverse legislation, and I sincerely hope that you will make due note of it.

Legislation of the kind referred to is no credit to any state, and it is to be hoped there never will be any of it in Wisconsin.

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The most elaborate scheme of unadulterated co-operation, is that described as follows by its projector, George Venable Smith, for this bureau:

The Puget Sound Colony, is a co-operative colonization scheme, founded on the principles of entire co-operation. It is based upon a matured plan, with details for uniting farm, city, factory and commerce; and invites the farmer, laborer, artisan, mechanics of every trade, merchant, millman,

accountant, architect, banker, machinist, fisherman, manufacturer, shipper, mariner, and others, in a community with a central authority and responsibility for the health, usefulness and progressive life of each and all.

It proposes to unite in one capital and labor, so as to achieve the fullest results of production and distribution; to establish equity, harmony and justice, socially and industrially; to secure free lands, free light and water, free money, free libraries and free baths; exemption from taxation, rents, taxes and incumbrances, a just reward to labor with reasonable hours, and to dignify and honor labor.

The colony has selected a town site, and can procure any quantity of most excellent farm, fruit, dairy, timber and grazing lands adjacent. The town site is on a magnificent harbor on Puget Sound, safe and convenient for the largest vessels of the ocean, and in the path of all the commerce of the great waters of Puget Sound. It is the best fishing point of the whole North Pacific, and there are at hand abundant markets for all the colony can produce or manufacture, and which are increasing to large proportions.

The climate is most excellent, there being neither of the extremes of heat or cold, and the soil has been proven of superior productive quality, admirably adapted to fruits, vegetables and the small grains. It has been only four months since the colony was projected, and there are now 500 souls in the colony membership, and from the subscriptions \$20,000 has been advanced and paid on the purchase of town site property.

As yet the colony has only a temporary organization, being a central society at Seattle, Washington Territory, and branch societies in localities where sufficient members were found to organize with. The general officers and the officers of the central society are: J. J. Knoff, president; Lyman Wood, recording secretary; Mrs. Laura E. Hall, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lyman Wood, treasurer, and Geo. Venable Smith [the projector], general managing agent.

This temporary organization is for the purpose of securing members and subscriptions of stock and lot interests and for preparing for permanent organization, incorporation and preparatory work.

When 1,000 subscribers shall have been secured, the colony will be incorporated. There is every reason to believe that it will be ready for incorporation next spring, as it has now nearly 500 colonists, and their numbers are rapidly increasing.

When ready for incorporation, directors or trustees will be elected by colonists through their delegates sent to Seattle, from the local societies. They will at once proceed to incorporate, under the general laws of Washington Territory, a "Credit Foncier"—a colonization building, deposit, loan and operating company; and proceed to lay out and construct streets, roads, buildings, mills and other industries, and prepare their farm lands, dairies and other matters upon their town site and lands.

The first thing to be done will be to build and start in operation a saw-mill, and in connection therewith a furniture factory, sash, door, blind and box factory, make shingles and laths, for all of which there is ample material upon the lands of the colony.

Buildings will also be built to prepare for the colonists' coming — at first a large hotel and model homes, so that as colonists arrive they will be comfortably housed and cared for.

There is now a small town with two hotels and other houses at the colony town site, so that even the pioneer corps will be comfortably housed. Other work will also be inaugurated by the pioneer corps, such as starting a brick-yard and the making of brick, building wharfs, putting in farm produce, preparing land for and setting out fruit trees, etc.

The colony will be incorporated as a joint stock company, under the title of the "Credit Foncier of Puget Sound," with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 in 100,000 shares, at \$10 each; but unlike stock companies of the present day, will be based upon the equitable rights of both labor and capital. In other words, upon the principles of co-operation, in which all colonists will be associated partners — labor and capital to share the profits equally. Capital by a dividend at first of 10 per cent. on shares of stock, one or more shares of which must be held by every colonist, and labor by ruling wages and 10 per cent. on the income of labor out of the profits.

The profits from the start, from the sale of lot interests, will be more than sufficient to pay the 10 per cent. to labor and capital.

The town site will be laid off into 100,000 lots of 25x150 each, or 48 in each block of 300x600. The lot interests will be sold at first in six series of 500 in each series.

First series at	\$20 per lot interest.
Second series at	40 per lot interest.
Third series at	80 per lot interest.
Fourth series at	160 per lot interest.
Fifth series at	200 per lot interest.
Sixth	250 per lot interest.

Thereafter all lots will be sold at \$250 per lot interest, and never to increase or decrease in price.

Every colonist must take at least one lot interest and not more than forty-eight lot interests.

For every lot interest taken he or she must subscribe for one or more shares of stock. Persons not wishing to become colonists may subscribe for any number of shares of stock, but will not be entitled to any vote in the corporation. Every colonist will be entitled to one vote only in the adoption of by-laws which are to control the management of the colony affairs and the powers, duties and responsibilities of all officers. But in the election of trustees, colonists vote according to the number of

shares held, not exceeding forty-eight votes to any one share-holding colonist.

All voting shall at first be by the cumulative system, and afterwards by the proportional or preferencial system, as an effectual method of securing minority representation and for preventing frauds, combinations and boss or clique rule.

While the dangers usually incident to voting by stock will be securely guarded against, experience has demonstrated it to be the best method of securing efficiency, ability, skill and capacity in officers.

A lot interest is only the right to the use of the lot to the colonists and his or her heirs so long as its use is wanted and the by-laws are complied with. The colony abolishes private ownership in lands, and consequently land monopoly and rents; and for that purpose it retains sufficient control to prevent lands from being held from use or for speculation.

A colonist will not be allowed to select his lot or lots until ready to build or improve the same. The selection may then be made from any vacant lot or lots set apart for residence. By going to the proper officers of the colony the design and cost of the house desired, the colony will build the same, charging therefore the actual cost and no more. The colonists may pay for the same in money, property or services.

In parting with it, he may at any time return it to the colony for the price paid for the lot and the value of the improvements at that time. But a colonist will not be allowed to sell his lot interest to any other person, nor for a greater price than the price paid therefor. Nor to rent, lease or mortgage the same, except to the "Credit Foncier," which will at all times loan money thereon or purchase the same.

Each colonist will be required to own at least one lot interest, upon which he or she may live, except in the case of associated homes, where a whole square, 300x600 feet, may be occupied by a residence hotel, combined home or social palace. In these, however, each resident or family must own their own apartments, and be subject to the same regulations as individual residences.

The farm lands will be owned and operated by the corporation on the bonanza scale. But country homes of from one to ten acres, will be sold to colonists the same as lot interests, and will be so clustered as to furnish libraries, reading rooms, public halls and other conveniences like the city; so that as the country is brought to the city in parks, etc., so also are features and conveniences of the city combined with country life. This will make farm life more attractive than now.

Stock will be sold at par only, and subject to be called in upon an equitable basis, and redeemed by the corporation at par with accrued dividends. This rule is for the purpose of equalizing holdings of stock and to get the return of stock from members dismissed, or who may use the same for fraudulent or other evil purposes.

The corporation through its regularly elected officers will conduct all

business — manufacturing, farming and distribution — as well as commerce with the rest of the world. Every resident will therefore be a part owner and in the employ of one responsible corporation, entitled, in addition to fixed wages or compensation agreed upon, to an equitable share of the profits which his or her labor and settlement may help to create.

To prevent the employment of wholly unnecessary and unproductive capital, the use of coin, gold, silver or copper, as money, will be discouraged and in their stead, the corporation will issue their own units of value, in payment for the actual value received in either labor or material, and these will always be receivable and payable for all internal exchanges, whilst "coin" will be reserved for outside exchanges which will be necessarily large at first, until outside exchanges will be in favor of the colony, when the "units" of the colony can to a large extent be used outside also.

Many advantages must accrue to the corporation by making labor the foundation of capital; or rather by giving labor the place it is most justly entitled to, while fully protecting capital.

To dignify labor and give a greater incentive to individual effort, no one will be permitted to directly employ another, or reap the profit of another's labor. All will be in the employ of one corporation from the highest officers to those rendering domestic services. Worth will be estimated by diligence and intelligence displayed, no matter what the calling may be.

Women will receive equal pay for equal work and be given occupations for which they are best fitted.

There will be but few non-producers. The stores being the property of the community, will be situated in the most convenient locations to supply the people's wants. There being no competition, it will be unnecessary for these to remain open more than six hours a day.

Women can be principally employed in the offices and salesrooms, and need not be occupied more than this length of time. Other occupations of women may be made to conform to these same rules.

For men eight hours will be a day's work.

Doctors and lawyers will be employed on salaries, but not fancy salaries. Lawyers will be few, as the colonists will have no need for them, except in case of arbitration, which will be few, as there will be no transactions between colonists. The colony will need two or three lawyers for its affairs outside the colony.

Associated homes will be encouraged. Without interfering with the privacy of home they will secure greater conveniences and economy and will relieve women from the slavery of household drudgery.

Instead of each family attending to all the details of daily house cleaning, cooking, washing, etc., there may be in one or more blocks of buildings but one kitchen, under competent management, one laundry, and a

well-organized corps of domestics to visit each apartment daily to clean and keep it in order.

There will be one nursery, founded on the plan now in operation by M. Godin, at Guise, France, to which infants a few days old can be sent; under trained nurses they are cared for, taught to walk and speak, introduced to the kindergarten school, and finally graduated to the public and industrial schools.

In such a nursery parents can visit their children at any hour, take them to their rooms whenever they please, and, while enjoying all the delights of their children's society, be relieved of the painful drudgery the care of infants entails, especially upon young and inexperienced mothers.

A certain percentage of the profits will be set aside annually for the maintenance of those who from illness or accident are unable to work, and for widows and orphans who may require such assistance.

The provisions under which the corporation will act will be contained in the by-laws. These will be adopted by members, each having one vote.

The management of the business of the corporation will be entrusted to the trustees. They will be nine or ten in number, and appointed to separate departments, acting at the head of their respective departments, and all co-ordinately for the whole. Sub-managements will be by business managers; superintendents and foremen, selected in their own sub-departments by those working therein, and removable from the top, to whom they are responsible for the results of their sub-managements.

It is judged, by the information at hand, and the letter of Mr. Smith, that the Puget Sound Colony is laid out upon a plan similar to that of the Wisconsin Phalanx, described beyond. If so, its projectors, by studying the cause of the Ripon failure, may be able to secure a wider measure of success.

Seattle has another co-operative concern, which was organized in 1881. It has now 50 members, does a business of \$24,000 per year, declares dividends of 10 per cent. in capital and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on sales, and, Secretary Maitland says, "is successful to the satisfaction of its stockholders. We believe co-operation is the only solution of the labor problem."

Several paragraphs will be quoted from the prospectus of the association, as it seems to combine the functions of a savings bank with those of distributing the necessities of life:

First. To establish and conduct a business in general merchandise, and farm and other produce; supplying its members and others with articles

for household and personal use that are unadulterated and of good quality, avoiding all false dealing or the representations of an article to be other than what it is.

Second. To save for its members the profits upon their purchases by buying *for cash at wholesale* and selling *for cash at retail*, dividing the profits thus realized between its members in proportion as they may have contributed to the same, by their capital, labor or custom.

Third. To provide a safe and profitable investment for the savings of its members, combining the securities and facilities of a bank with the profits of a business.

The prices charged for goods by this Society will be similar to those charged by other retail dealers.

All sales will be strictly for cash or its equivalent, and no credit will be given. This rule precludes all risk, and, in justice to all, will be rigidly enforced.

Any person may become a member of this Society by paying an entrance fee of fifty cents and subscribing for one or more shares of its capital, each member having but one vote, irrespective of the number of shares he may hold.

This will prevent the possibility of the few, who may invest largely, from controlling the affairs of the Society to the detriment of the many who may invest but little.

The capital of the Society is divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, two dollars and fifty cents payable on subscribing, and in installments of one dollar per month (\$3 per quarter) until fully paid up. Any member may pay the whole or any part of his shares at once, or at any subsequent date may anticipate the monthly payment at his option.

The liability of members is limited by law to the par value of their shares.

AT SINALOA, MEXICO.

A. K. Owen's "Credit Foncier," at Sinaloa, Mexico, is on a plan similar to that of the Puget Sound Colony. A full account of it may be found in "Integral Co-operation," by A. K. Owen, published by J. H. Lovell, 14 Vesey street, New York.

PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATION AT ELKHART.

No satisfactory account of the actual workings of the Co-operative Baking Powder Company, of Elkhart, Ind., is at hand, but a quotation from its by-laws will be interesting:

The object of its formation is to manufacture and sell baking powder and such other articles and goods as the board of directors may hereafter see fit to manufacture and sell.

The capital stock of this company shall be twenty-five thousand dollars. The term of the existence of this company shall be fifty years.

The officers of the company shall consist of eleven directors, from whose number shall be chosen a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, manager and board of auditors, consisting of two members.

The members of this company, at the time of their becoming such, shall be members of the Knights of Labor in good standing, and shall own at least one share of the capital stock of the company.

Applications for stock in the company shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors.

The officers of the company shall be elected by ballot to serve one year, at the first meeting of the board of directors after the annual meeting of the company.

Five directors shall be elected at the semi-annual meeting of the company, and six at the annual meeting, to serve one year.

The regular meetings of the company shall be held on the second Wednesday after the first Saturday of the months of April, July, October and January of each year. The meeting in April shall be called the annual meeting, the meeting in October the semi-annual meeting, and the meetings in January and July the quarterly meetings.

Special meetings may be called by the board of directors or on petition of fifteen members, three days' notice to be given. Such calls shall clearly set forth the object of the special meeting, and no other business shall be transacted.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting, each member shall have but one vote. Proxy votes shall not be allowed.

After paying or providing for expenses of management, the net proceeds of all business shall be divided semi-annually after the first year among the members of the company in proportion to the number of their shares.

The board of directors shall pay the officers such sums for services as they may from time to time elect.

No employe of the company shall be eligible to the office of auditor; and the position of any auditor who shall become an employe shall be deemed vacant.

Like the Texas Co-operative Association, this is a close-communion institution, allowing none but Knights of Labor to become stockholders. It therefore is not based on broad general principles of co-operation any more than if membership were limited to one-eyed, or freckled, or pug-nosed, or web-footed, or left-handed persons. But the starting of productive co-operation on any fair basis should be wel-

comed and commended; for time broadens the scope and aims of all enterprises.

MASSACHUSETTS FISHERMEN.

In the Massachusetts ocean fisheries a strict co-operative system is in vogue.* In some cases each man's catch is the basis of reward; in some, two fish together in a dory; in some, the owner furnishes vessel and skipper and the men provisions, and the profits of the catch are divided, three-fourths to labor and one-fourth to capital; and in others owners furnish ship and grub and divide the catch equally with the men.

No wages are paid.

CO-OPERATIVE JOB PRINTING.

The Concord Co-operative Printing Company, Center Street, N. Y., is composed of Knights of Labor and members of Typographical Union No. 6. The short-hour system is in force in this office, but, it is stated, in no other New York city printing establishment. No outline of the exact working methods of the Concord Company are at hand, but its managers claim that it is the "only genuine co-operative printing establishment in the United States."

ABANDONED PROFIT-SHARING IN NEW YORK.

A. S. Cameron & Co., manufacturers of pumping machinery, began profit-sharing with employes in 1869. The firm offered to workmen 10 per cent. of the profits of their business, saying they would continue the system if it should result in stopping leaks and wastages.

In 1871, the men entered with others on the eight-hour strike, but soon returned, owing to their respect for Mr. Cameron. His death in 1877 ended profit-sharing; but, says Mr. Giddings, while it continued "it had a salutary effect on the men, morally as well as economically." The bonus averaged 4½ per cent. per year on wages, which were never reduced, but were several times increased.

* See article by F. H. Giddings in the 17th annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor.

In 1869, the Brewster Carriage Co., of New York, entered upon profit-sharing with workmen in addition to wages; but in 1872 the men went out on a strike for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and the plan was thereby destroyed.

The plan was liberal—10 per cent. to labor on the gross profits of the business before making any reduction for salaries or interest.

"This arrangement, during the two years and a half of its continuance," says Giddings, "gave entire satisfaction, and the excited action of the employes by which it was terminated, was one of the strangest freaks of epidemic excitement on record. By the constitution of their association they had it in their own power, through their board of governors, to make eight hours a working day, which was the object of the general strike in which they joined. They seemed to have been literally crazed by the popular turmoil. They forfeited a dividend of \$11,000, which would have been due a month later, besides losing \$8,000 in wages, and at the end of two weeks went back to work on the old plan of simple wages without a single concession on the part of Brewster & Co."

AT PEACE DALE.

At Peace Dale, R. I., the fourth generation of Hazards is managing the manufacture of shawls, worsteds and cassimeres, employing 450 persons.

In 1878, the Hazards began dividing profits with employees on March 20 of each year. In the circular announcing the plan, the company said:

Before anything can be set apart for it, wages must be paid, interest must be paid, and profit on capital must be paid. Then an amount must be set aside to make good wear and tear of buildings, to replace worn-out machinery, and to strengthen the reserve funds, that the company may be able to pass through a year, or a series of years, of depression. The importance of this is seen in the experience of the past five years, when but for the existence of such reserve funds the mills would have been obliged to stop. Out of what is left after all these things are provided for, the bonus for labor must be taken.

Under present conditions the items before mentioned, on the average, absorb nearly all the profits, leaving little or nothing out of which to pay this proposed bonus; whatever is left will, however, feel the full effect of any extra care and attention on the part of the employes. If they prevent waste of material; if they save the wear and tear of machines; if they are diligent so that a large amount of work is performed, the sum out of which the bonus is to be paid will be enlarged. Indeed, in proposing this

bonus the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company confidentially expects that the increased care and diligence which it will thus be the direct interest of each employe to exercise, will result in a saving which will go far toward providing the means of payment.

The mode of distributing this bonus will be by making a dividend of so much per cent. upon the amount of wages earned during the year by the persons entitled to receive the bonus. This percentage will be fixed by the directors of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, in view of the year's results.

In case of a dividend it will be paid on and after the twentieth day of March in each year, to all employes who were in the employ of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company during the preceding month of January, and who were in said employ for at least seven months out of the twelve next preceding the first day of February. The amount of wages earned by each employe during the twelve months next preceding the first day of February shall be taken (to the nearest whole dollar) as the amount upon which the percentage is to be calculated to ascertain the amount of dividend to be paid each said employe.

Employes who have been discharged for cause, who have not worked at least seven months during the year ending January 31, or who have voluntarily left the employ of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company previous to that date will not be entitled to any dividend.

For two years there has been no dividend, owing to business depressions, but both employers and employes testify to the beneficial effects of the profit-sharing plan. Workmen were happier, wastage was less, frictions fewer and the business more profitable.

LISTER BROTHERS.

Lister Brothers, of New Jersey, manufacturers of chemicals, for several years paid a bonus to their 500 employes upon the following novel plan:

A fair valuation of the business having been made, the firm reserved to itself from the year's profit 10 per cent. net on the valuation. The balance of profit was divided as a bonus among the employes. The division of the bonus was not as a percentage on wages, but by classes constituted as follows:

Class 1. Four or five of the principal men who had been in the service of the firm for many years.

Class 2. The head bookkeepers, salesmen, head foremen and the commodore of Lister Brothers' boats.

Class 3. Captains of boats and foremen about the manufactory.

Class 4. All remaining employes; men, women and children.

The bonus was the same to each member of a class, so that some earning relatively low wages received as large a bonus as others getting much higher wages.

The sum divided was, in round numbers, \$15,000. Individual employes received, in some cases, as much as \$250 each.

The bonus was a clear addition to wages, which were not reduced to meet it or in consequence of it.

Lister Brothers, believing the experiment worth less than its cost, have abandoned it.

PILLSBURY & COMPANY'S MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

Pillsbury & Company, of Minneapolis, doing a milling and elevator business of nearly \$20,000,000 per year, divide profits with employes thus:

After paying the running expenses of all kinds and a moderate interest on the capital invested, which is \$2,500,000, together with large sums occasionally borrowed, a certain per cent. of the net surplus is divided among two classes of employes: First, those who have been employed five years, without regard to position, and second, those occupying positions of especial importance, without regard to time employed. The wages of the first class were thereby advanced the past year about 50 per cent., and of the second class about 65 per cent. The plan went into operation three years ago. Two years ago \$25,000, one year ago \$26,000, and during the year ending September 24, 1885, \$35,000 were thus divided among about one hundred of the eleven hundred men at work in the mills. The five year limit is now bringing in many, and next year will bring in a large number, as the "A" mill, with a capacity 6,200 barrels daily, was started about four years ago, and a large increase of force was then hired.

Since a certain portion of the labor is necessarily transient, and many poor workmen have to be sifted out; for it is the intention to employ only the best men obtainable, it has not been thought wise to apply the principle to all the employes; but so satisfactory has the present plan proved to the company, as well as to the men, that it will be extended next year to the elevators. Wages are not below usual market rates; some of the workmen claim that higher wages are paid than in any other mills in the country. Yet the company consider that their plan of profit-sharing has greatly increased their own profits by the voluntary service of their men in times of need, by their interest in the business, and in other ways. The evident good will of the employes is regarded as the most agreeable result. A leading member of the firm expresses himself very emphatically relative to the financial and moral benefits of the arrangement, and regards it as one that will not be willingly relinquished.

PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From 1870 to 1875, thirteen co-operative manufacturing concerns were organized in Massachusetts, of which the Somerset Co-operative Foundry, and the East Templeton Co-operative Chair Company are alive to-day.

After that something like twenty enterprises were started in Massachusetts, of which ten are now living. An account of their trials and successes will be taken from the report of the Massachusetts Bureau for 1886, as follows:

THE SOMERSET CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY.

The Somerset Co-operative Foundry, at Somerset, is the oldest co-operative manufacturing company in the state, and one of the most successful. Its history is a valuable example to workingmen-capitalists of what can be accomplished by good management and a disposition to work harmoniously together. A little company of working moulders bought a foundry business that had proved a failure under individual management and developed it into an important dividend-paying enterprise.

The Boston Stove Foundry commenced operations at Somerset, in 1854. It was run at a loss from the start until 1867, when William M. Bartlett, of Newburyport, a moulder, and moulders at Somerset, talked up the project of a co-operative company. An organization was effected October 18, with twenty-four stockholders. A capital of \$15,000 was paid in within thirty days and the plant of the Boston foundry was purchased for \$7,000. The first year's business amounted to \$25,000, but the balance sheet showed a net loss of \$30.87. Each succeeding year brought better fortune. The capital stock was gradually increased until in 1873 it reached \$30,000, where it remains. The value of the product rose to \$75,000 a year; soon after starting, a new cupola, boiler, engine, and blower were put in, and the capital invested, from time to time, in new flasks and patterns, amounts to \$50,000, all of it earned in the business. The company has always enjoyed excellent credit and the management has been fortunate in avoiding losses through untrustworthy customers.

In the distribution of stock, the tendency towards larger holdings will be noticed. In several cases wives and brothers have bought, making more than ten shares controlled by one family. The company does not encourage outside shareholding, preferring to keep the stock in the hands of men employed in its work.

1. The product is sold in New England, New York, and the West, on thirty days to six months' settlements.
2. Stock-owning gives a preference in regard to employment, and the sons of stockholders are preferred as apprentices.
3. The business is managed by an agent, treasurer, and foreman, sub-

ject to the directors. The management have power to discharge for unsatisfactory service, but it has never been necessary to take this direct action to get rid of an unsatisfactory member. In one case, a member who was not in harmony with the company sold his stock, and afterwards when he desired to repurchase he was not allowed to do so.

4. Shares for sale must be offered first to the company, and in taking in new members care is exercised to preserve the harmony of interests.

5. Most of the stockholders are workmen.

6. There is some day work, but piece, or job work predominates.

7. Wages are now paid fortnightly.

8. The prices for job work are gauged with reference to market rates elsewhere. In January, 1879, there was a reduction of twenty per cent. on job work. Receipts show that some of the best molders were making, previous to the cut, \$160 a month. In 1881, 10 per cent. was restored. The rates for day work have not varied much. It is paid \$1.50 to \$3.75.

9. Wages are uniform, for the same kind and amount of work, between employees who are stockholders and those who are non-stockholders.

10. Frequent changes of management are not approved of. There have been but three presidents and three treasurers (two of the latter being father and son, and the other being afterward president), and but few changes in the board of directors.

A large working capital is maintained.

Members individually and the management, as such, declare that they are satisfied that stock-owning improves the quality and increases the quantity of the work accomplished, and that this goes far to account for the success attained.

A large proportion of the members are middle-aged men and heads of families. Nearly or quite all are of New England stock and birth. All are of steady habits so far as to be always in working condition, and the majority are of saving habits. The few that spend as fast as they earn are usually the source of the few dissatisfactions and misunderstandings that arise.

Capital	\$30,000
Par value of shares.....	\$100
Highest price paid for shares when transferred.....	\$145
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	\$110
Value of annual product.....	\$75,000
No. of stockholders employed.....	30
No. of employees not stockholders.....	10
Aggregate wages per month (working five days a week).....	\$3,033
Salaries: secretary, treasurer and superintendent.....	\$1,080
Salesman (besides expenses).....	\$1,200

ART. 14. In taking apprentices, sons of stockholders shall have the preference.

ART. 15. No member shall be considered a working member except he shall hold five shares, but may be employed by the agent or foreman.

ART. 17. Any member having shares to sell shall first offer them to the company.

ART. 18. No person not a stockholder shall be eligible to office.

THE KINGSTON CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY.

The Kingston Co-operative Foundry originated with molders from another town who had been discharged by their employer for the reason, as they believed, that they were members of a committee appointed to wait upon him to protest against a reduction of wages. They were at that time members of the molders' union. One of their number had previously been a member of the Somerset Co-operative Foundry Company.

Their organization was effected April 9, 1877, with a nominal capital of \$8,000, in 80 shares. The capital as reported from year to year has varied between \$8,000 and \$16,000, and is now given as \$11,900. These figures have not always corresponded with the actual cash paid in.

The company had a long and severe struggle to get established. Until within two years it had no credit and no surplus capital. Goods were sold on four months' time, and collections were difficult. In the third and fourth years \$4,000 was lost through dishonest customers. Some of the men also proved unsatisfactory through unsteady habits and drinking. The impossibility of paying wages regularly caused much hardship and discontent.

1. The product is sold in New England on thirty days' to four months' time.

2. Stockholders give only a preference for employment.

3. The directors have power to discharge stockholders from employment.

4. A stockholder wishing to sell his shares must offer them first to the company. The directors are satisfied from their experience that in selling shares care should be exercised to secure the right sort of men.

5. Some stock is held by parties other than workmen.

6. Piece-work predominates.

7. The company never had a pay day until 1885, when it began paying labor monthly, keeping ten days' wages back. Many stockholders found that as workmen they could do better elsewhere than in the employ of their own company.

8. The embarrassments of the company have made wages irregular.

9. For the same kind and quantity of work, wages of stockholders and non-stockholding employees are the same.

10. There have been four changes in the office of president, two in that of treasurer, and three in that of foreman.

The foreman is the actual manager of the business under the directors. The treasurer is connected with another manufacturing establishment in town, and was selected on that account for economy's sake.

To the inability to pay wages regularly and in full, Mr. Charles Lapham,

the foreman, attributes the hard struggle of the company in a great degree. He says: "It drove many good men out of the enterprise. The establishment of the regular pay day was the best thing the concern ever did. I wish we could pay weekly. But at first payment in full was impossible. There was not enough quick capital; the concern had no credit; coal and iron bills had to be met, and goods were sold on four months' time. No concern ought to start unless it has the means to pay wages regularly. Stockholding has, nevertheless, had a good effect, encouraging some men who had never saved a cent to do it in this way, 'working out' their shares."

It is evident that this company has had to contend against great disadvantages. Its members had not all saved and accumulated property. Some were of unsteady habits. They started with insufficient paid up capital. They did not know how to manage, and there appear to have been a good many experimental changes of management. The first year the accounts were kept so unsystematically that it is now very difficult to unravel them. A permanent interest in the place was lacking. The original members were brought together from other towns, and the failure to secure remuneration again scattered them. The men who have held together and kept the enterprise going under these conditions have shown a grit and persistence deserving of substantial reward.

THE LEONARD CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY.

An opportunity to purchase an idle foundry was improved by a number of molders at Taunton, April 26, 1877, to organize the Leonard Co-operative Foundry Company. The balance of profit of the first three years went into the thirty per cent. reserve required by law; since then dividends have been paid. The men are mostly of American birth, of middle age, of good habits generally, including habits of economy.

Capital	\$25,000
Par value of shares	100
Highest price paid for shares when transferred.....	100
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	100
Value of annual product.....	75,000
No. of stockholders employed.....	40
No. of employees not stockholders.....	10 to 20
Aggregate wages per month (divided among fifty men).....	\$3,000 to 3,300
Salaries: Treasurer.....	1,200
Agent	1,200

1. The product is sold mostly in New England on 30 days' time.
2. Employment is given by preference to a stockholder if he is a competent workman.
3. The management have power to discharge a stockholder from employment. This power is lodged, however, in the board of directors, and not in the agent or foreman, and its exercise appears to be conditional on

positively bad work or conduct and not on the mere fact that another man would do the work more efficiently.

4. Stockholders wishing to sell their shares are not required to offer them first to the company.

5. Some stock is held by other parties than workmen but not in a large proportion.

6. Work is mostly by the piece.

7. Wages are paid monthly.

8. In June, 1885, only two men earned as little as a dollar a day, the majority made from \$1.25 to \$3.50 a day, while a few made \$4.00 a day. A cut of 10 per cent. was made three years ago, but it was restored after a few months.

9. Wages are uniform, for the same amount and quality of work, between the stockholding and non-stockholding employes.

10. The company has had but two presidents and two treasurers.

The effect of stock-holding upon the amount and quality of work is marked. The men take pains to do everything well and have a pride in the reputation which their goods hold in the market.

The company believe in permanence of management, but there is a strong feeling among the members against a large salary roll.

The men consider their experiment a success. There are occasional misunderstandings, and now and then an individual thinks that he could manage things better if he could have his own way, but there is in the main harmonious co-operation.

THE EAST TEMPLETON CO-OPERATIVE CHAIR COMPANY.

Skilled workmen, thrown out of employment by the failure of two wood-working shops in which they were employed, and unwilling to leave the town where most of them owned homes, organized the East Templeton Co-operative Chair Company, October 19, 1872, with a capital of \$10,000 in 100 shares. They bought out a sound concern and put in a thousand dollars' worth of new machinery. In 1873 their assets were reported as \$21,059 and their liabilities as \$11,059. In that year the capital was increased to \$15,000, and in 1881 to \$20,000.

This company made a good start. It had excellent credit and its goods immediately found a ready market. "They sold themselves," said one of the men, "because we were all interested and did good work." There was no trouble with unsatisfactory men. They were all of New England birth and descent. The only bad luck for eight years was a loss of \$3,000 through dishonest customers.

On October 9, 1880, the shop and contents were destroyed by fire. The loss wiped out the capital of \$15,000. With \$5,000 insurance money, \$5,000 more borrowed on mortgage, and \$4,000 more borrowed on personal security a new factory was built and equipped, and the business re-established. All but \$1,500 of the \$4,000 has been repaid and the total loss by the fire has been made good to within \$2,000. There has never been a time when

the factory has not been run ten hours a day when daylight would permit. It is never artificially lighted in winter.

Capital.....	\$20,000
Par value of shares.....	\$100
Highest price paid for shares when transferred.....	\$100
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	\$100
Value of annual product.....	{ \$45,000 to \$50,000
Number of stockholders employed.....	14
Number of employes not stockholders.....	9 or 10
Aggregate wages per month.....	{ \$940 to \$1,151
Salaries:	
Agent (per day).....	\$2.75
Treasurer	nothing.
Clerk (per month).....	\$30

1. The product is sold mainly at the West on 30 to 90 days' time.
2. Stockholding does not create a right to employment.
3. The agent has power to assign work, and hire and discharge help without a vote of the directors.
4. A stockholder wishing to sell his shares is not required to offer them first to the company. There was at one time a by-law that a stockholder should not sell without the consent of the directors. It was dropped.
5. All the stockholders are men who work for day wages in this or some other industry.
6. Work is mostly by the piece. Some of the men take "jobs" and employ assistants on their own account.
7. Wages are paid once a month. There is a by-law giving the company the option to pay a shareholder his wages in full, or, with his consent, to retain a part of the amount due at 6 per cent. interest. A working capital of \$9,000 has been held in this way. During the past year wages have been paid in full.
8. Prices for work are gauged by the rates prevailing in other shops. There have been several reductions of wages. Within two years there has been one cut of 25 per cent. and one of 15 per cent.
9. For the same kind and quantity of work, wages of stockholding and non-stockholding employes are the same.
10. There have been but few changes in the board of directors. Three men have held the office of president and three that of treasurer. The treasurer is also the agent.

No trouble has been caused by jealousies or misunderstandings. The stockholders are all, as formerly, of New England blood.

The management regard a large working capital as a prime condition of success. A thousand dollars for every man's product would be none too much. They make it a rule to pay all bills at 30 days, and thereby save a large sum in discounts.

THE ATHOL CO OPERATIVE FURNITURE COMPANY.

The Athol Co-operative Furniture Company was formed to make employment for themselves by men who had been connected with wood-working shops and had lost their jobs. They organized August 5, 1879, and started with a nominal capital of \$2,500, and only just enough paid in to comply with the law. They secured orders readily, and were fortunate in avoiding losses. The men were steady, but fifteen of the twenty-five were green hands. Through their imperfect work and by paying too high wages the company lost \$2,000 the first year. In the fall of 1882 the shop was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$3,000 in stock and machinery. Though a new start was made and a good trade secured as before, the company has never been prosperous. Though working on orders only, it has generally worked ten hours a day, except in winter, when no work by artificial light is attempted. Among the stockholders are two foreigners; all others are of American birth.

Capital	\$5,000
Par value of shares.....	100
Highest price paid for shares when transferred.....	100
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	100
Value of annual product*.....	15,000
No. of stockholders employed.....	8 to 10
No. of employees not stockholders.....	3 to 5
Aggregate wages per month:	
(Highest, to 26 men).....	\$933
(Lowest, to 10 men).....	280
Salaries: agent (per day).....	2.00

1. The product is sold in New York and locally on thirty days.
2. A stockholder has a right to employment when there is work enough, if he is a capable workman.
3. A vote of the directors is necessary to discharge a stockholder from employment. It has never been necessary to take this step, a reprimand being always sufficient.
4. A stockholder wishing to sell is not required to offer his shares to the company; but a new purchaser must be acceptable to the directors to secure work.
5. All the stockholders are workers for wages in some employment.
6. Work is partly by piece and partly by the day.
7. Wages have always been paid on the 15th of the month, but not always in full. It was a rule at one time to pay half and to give notes for half. When the capital was increased, \$8.33 a month was deducted from each man's pay, so that at the end of the year he had paid for a share.
8. The intention is, when possible, to pay stockholders 5 to 10 per cent. higher wages than prevail in other shops in town for like work. Wages have varied a good deal. When a smart man has made as much as \$3 or \$4 a day it has been customary to cut down the price of his job,

*The value of annual product was, at one time, \$30,000.

to "even things." Men so treated have sometimes stepped out and found work elsewhere.

9. Wages of stockholders and non-stockholders are not the same for the same kind and quantity of work. Non-stockholders are hired as cheaply as possible.

10. There have been many changes of directors. Three men have held the office of president, four that of agent, and but one that of treasurer.

Insufficient capital, and too many men who were not well qualified for co-operation, have been the great disadvantages of this company. The agent believes that with \$10,000 they could have made a success. Lumber has cost \$2 a thousand more than it would have done could settlements have been made more promptly. As for the men, the agent says: "My experience is that a co-operative team is a hard team to drive." It has been necessary to get rid of some men with whom it was impossible to agree. Some of the stockholders would prefer to be organized as a general corporation. One says: "A business can best be managed by a few men. There are some things that directors must know that outsiders had better not know, and co-operative stockholders sometimes publish things that ought not to be published. It might be different if we were making money."

THE STONEHAM CO-OPERATIVE SHOE COMPANY.

There are four co-operative boot and shoe manufacturing companies in the town of Stoneham. Their business is so extensive, and they have been so successful, that they may be said to constitute the chief industrial feature of the place. The first one established was the Stoneham Co-operative Shoe Company, organized December 4, 1872. The project originated with men who were temporarily unemployed and who conceived that they could do better than to continue to work for wages only. A capital of \$10,000 was subscribed and taken in 40 shares. This was increased to \$15,000 in 1880, and to \$20,000 in 1881. Many difficulties and misapprehensions and some misrepresentations were encountered in getting started. By some parties with whom business relations were necessary or desirable, the enterprise was believed to be controlled by a trade union or to be managed in the trade union interest. But the management was capable and vigorous; the first year was a prosperous one, and from that time on the financial success of the company has been remarkable. The shop has usually been run on full time, with the exception of the brief summer vacation which is customary in the Stoneham shoe factories. The stockholders are of all nationalities, and they have always worked together harmoniously.

Capital.....	\$20,000
Par value of shares.....	250
Highest price paid for shares when transferred.....	400
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	250
Value of annual product.....	150,000

No. of stockholders employed:	
No. males.....	20
No. females.....	5
No. of employees not stockholders:	
No. males.....	15 to 20
No. females.....	20
Aggregate wages per month.....	{ \$2,500 to 2,800
Salaries: agent.....	1,500
Treasurer.....	300
Bookkeeper.....	600

1. The product is sold to the western trade on sixty days' credit.
2. Stockholding does not give a right to employment, and in actual practice a stockholder is given employment only when he is the right man to do a certain work. A better workman not a stockholder would be given the place.
3. The management is in the hands of the directors and the agent, the former looking closely after details. The agent has power to discharge all help, except stockholders; their cases must go before the directors.
4. When a stockholder wishes to sell his shares he is not required first to offer them to the company.
5. With one exception all the original stockholders were manual workers in the shoe industry. The stock is still held largely by workingmen; but many stockholders work in other factories, some in other parts of the State, and some in other States.
6. Work is by the piece mainly.
7. Until two years ago all labor was paid regularly once a month. At present stockholders are paid once a month and other help once a week.
8. The wages of lasters are dictated by the lasters' union, to which resistance is never offered. The scale of wages for other work is determined by taking the average of several other shoe factories, not co-operative.
9. Wages are uniform, for the same kind and quantity of work, between stockholders and non-stockholders.
10. There have been few changes in the board of directors since the company began operations, and frequent changes of management are considered unwise. There have been in thirteen years four presidents, two treasurers and three agents. Responsibility with considerable powers is considered necessary in the management. Three to five directors would be considered enough.

While salaries must necessarily be low in co-operative associations, Mr. J. G. Green, the treasurer of this company, thinks that it is best to get a good man for every responsible position and pay him what he is worth. "It does not pay to keep a poor man because he is cheap." The treasurer has large responsibilities, having to endorse notes, etc., and \$300 for his services is small pay.

Mr. Green believes that ample capital is an indispensable condition to success in co-operative shoe making. He estimates that a concern must have

\$2,000 active capital and good credit for every case of shoes made for the jobbing trade, turning the money once in sixty days. In the retail trade it is necessary to double this estimate and figure closer. A great misapprehension exists among would-be co-operatives as to the amount of capital necessary. Delegates visit Stoneham to make inquiries, expecting to employ thirty or forty men on a capital of \$2,000 to \$3,000.

THE MIDDLESEX CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, STONEHAM.

Dull times and lack of work were assigned as the reason for the organization of the Middlesex Co-operative Boot and Shoe Company, on February 23, 1875. These would seem to have been about as unfavorable antecedents as an industrial enterprise could have; nevertheless, the Middlesex has been a success in every way, fully rewarding the faith of the unemployed; but practical men who invested their savings in it, believed that the experiment which had shown such gratifying results in the Stoneham co-operative shop could be repeated with like good fortune. The capital stock at first was \$10,000 in forty shares. It was increased December 31, 1883, to \$15,000 and sixty shares. For some time the company had hard work to get credit. Nearly every party of whom materials were bought inquired suspiciously about co-operation and was in doubt whether to trust or not. For three successive years a loss was made yearly of \$900 or more in uncollectable bills. The third year \$1,800 was lost through one fraudulent concern that did business in different states under three different names.

Capital	\$15,000
Par value of shares.....	250
Highest price paid for shares when transferred*.....	400
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	250
Value of annual product.....	90,000
Number of stockholders employed:	
Males.....	21
Females	3
Number of employees not stockholders:	
Males.....	6
Females	12
Aggregate wages per month.....	\$1,755
Salaries—	
Agent	1,500
Treasurer	200
Bookkeeper (per month).....	15

1. The product is sold at Boston and in all the northern states on ninety days' credit.
2. Stockholding does not give right to employment.
3. The agent manages the business in detail, buying and selling, hiring and discharging, but subject to the directors.
4. There is a by-law requiring a stockholder who wishes to sell to offer his shares first to the company, but it is a dead letter.

* A share brought \$380 when sold at auction.

5. With very few exceptions the stockholders are employed in the shoe industry.
6. All work is by the piece.
7. The company has always had a regular pay-day, the first Friday of the month.
8. The rate of wages, except for the lasters, whose prices are made by the union, is determined by striking an average of the wages paid by five other shops.
9. Wages are uniform for the same kind and amount of work, between stockholding and non-stockholding employes.
10. There have been three successive presidents, but one treasurer, three agents, and but few changes in the board of directors, most of the original directors being yet in office.

Mr. Luther White, treasurer of the company, said that he did not think a large capital was essential to success in co-operative manufacturing. He did not think it necessary or important that stockholders should be of one nationality. In the Middlesex there are American born, Irish and French Canadians. But co-operators must be of good habits, economical and saving. They must belong to the place and have a permanent interest in it. Most of the Middlesex stockholders own their homes. Many changes of management will have a bad effect. The present agent has been exceptionally successful, but when the change from his predecessor was made customers said it would ruin the business, illustrating the feeling among business men that changes of management are unfavorable. The men who have managed the affairs of the Middlesex came from the bench and had not been trained in business.

Mr. White complained of unfair discrimination in taxation, which hurts co-operative enterprises. Many of the shoe manufacturers with which the co-operatives must compete are private partnerships, rendering no account of capital and condition to the state, and making their own figures of valuation. The co-operative concerns, being corporations, are taxed on the full amount of their capital stock.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, STONEHAM.

The American Co-operative Boot and Shoe Company was organized October 10, 1882, with a capital of \$10,000 in forty shares. Its projectors were mostly middle-aged men, who had saved money out of wages. It was a distinctive feature of this enterprise, that the power to hire and discharge help and assign work, regardless of stockholding, should be absolute. The first year was financially successful; the second year the failure of a creditor caused a deficit. The company has enjoyed good credit from the first. The capital was increased April 3, 1883, to \$20,000, and August 20, 1884, to \$30,000. No certificate of stock is issued until paid for in cash. If an employe wishes to pay for a share by installments, he must get some one to take and pay for it for him.

Capital	\$30,000
Par value of shares.....	250
Highest price paid for shares when transferred	265
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	250
Value of annual product	50,000
Number of stockholders employed:	
Males	11
Females	11
Number of employes not stockholders:	
Males.....	14
Females	9
Aggregate wages per month*.....	\$1,900
Salaries: Agent	900

1. Goods are made for the retail trade only, and for the Western trade mainly.

2. Stockholding confers neither right nor preference to employment.

3. It was the conviction of the projectors of this company that the best results had been missed in some previous co-operative undertakings, through a lack of entire freedom to hire and discharge help solely on grounds of efficiency. Stock was marketed, therefore, with the distinct understanding on the part of purchasers that it was an investment merely, and not a claim to any other advantage whatever. The management is more than satisfied with the wisdom of this policy. Labor is regarded in this shop with an eye as single to its economic value as in the most absolutely governed corporation.

4. Stock for sale must be offered first to the company, and a purchaser must be approved by the board of directors. This power is exercised in this company. There is not much mixture of nationalities among the stockholders. The majority of them are American-born.

5. Nearly all the stockholders are workers for wages in various shops.

6. Work is mostly by the piece.

7. Wages have been paid always on the first Friday of each month, and advances are made if asked for.

8. About six months after the company began operations, the lasters demanded an advance, which was granted. July 1, 1885, a second demand of 5 per cent. was conceded. None of the stockholding employes are members of the union.

9. There is no discrimination in wages between stockholding and non-stockholding employes.

10. There have been no changes in management since the company was organized.

The American has a good location and a well-adapted building for its factory, for which \$8,000 was paid. At the time of our visit it was promising to become a success in every way.

* Estimated.

THE FRANKLIN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, STONEHAM.

The youngest of the Stoneham co-operative enterprises is the Franklin Co-operative Boot and Shoe Company, organized March 30, 1883. Its stockholders were men thrown out of work by failures in town. Much trouble and delay were experienced in getting started, the treasurer elected failing to collect the capital subscribed. It was finally necessary to ask him to resign. He did so, surrendering his stock. His successor collected \$7,000, but was unable to lease a building. Finally a building was bought for \$3,500 and operations were begun in January, 1884, with a very small working capital, a fact that has made subsequent progress difficult. The capital was nominally \$10,000 in forty shares. It has been increased, nominally, \$20,000, but the shares are not yet all sold. Orders were hard to get at first and for the first six months the shop was run only eight hours a day. At the time of our visit in the summer of 1885, the company had more orders than it could fill with the quick capital at command and for a year had been running on full time, except the customary vacation of ten days.

Capital.....	\$20,000
Par value of shares.....	250
Highest price paid for shares when transferred.....	283
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	250
Value of annual product.....	50,000
No. of stockholders employed:	
Males.....	20
Females.....	6
No. of employes not stockholders:	
Males.....	2 to 4
Females.....	8
Aggregate wages per month.....	\$1,500
Salaries : agent.....	1,000

1. Goods are sold in the Western States on 30 days, 5 per cent. off for prompt payment.
2. Stockholders have a first right to employment and the expectation is that they will be given employment, if possible. But if a stockholder is not capable of doing acceptable work some one else is employed.
3. The agent has authority to dismiss stockholders from employment, without a vote of the directors.
4. If a stockholder wishes to sell he must first offer his shares to the company.
5. With the exception of a few shares the stock is owned by working people.
6. Work is by the piece.
7. The first Friday of the month is pay-day.
8. The average prices paid for work by non-co-operative shops are adopted and the pay of lasters is dictated by the union.
9. Wages are uniform between stockholding and non-stockholding employees.

10. There have been no changes of management since the company began operations.

Mr. James Grant, treasurer of the company, said that he thought the Franklin had succeeded as well as possible under the circumstances. It produces a better shoe than non-co-operative shops, because the employes take an interest in their work. This is what sustains co-operation in Stoneham. The Franklin could double its business if it had four or five thousand dollars more of quick capital. Goods are manufactured on a very narrow margin. The company at one time lost \$500 in six months through inability to secure the discount of its bills. In shoe findings the per cent. off for prompt payment at thirty days runs from five to fifteen, averaging ten. The inability of some men to understand this condition of success is one of the difficulties of co-operation. Stockholders too often expect to do a big business on a small capital, and when they find that it is not being done some of them think that they could manage affairs much better. This class of men and women is not a large factor, however.

THE WAKEFIELD CO-OPERATIVE SHOE COMPANY.

An opportunity to buy a small shoe factory and the success of co-operation at Stoneham, suggested the Wakefield Co-operative Shoe Company, which was organized November 15, 1883, with a capital of \$15,000 in 150 shares. The company started in a dull time, but did a larger business the first year than subsequently, working full time the first year, but not the second. It paid cash for all supplies, and took the discounts. The second year \$1,000 was lost in uncollectable bills. The stockholders are American, French and Scotch nationalities. There has been no trouble through jealousies, misunderstandings or bad habits.

Capital	\$15,000
Par value of shares.....	100
Highest price paid for shares when transferred.....	100
Lowest price paid for shares when transferred.....	100
Value of annual product.....	35,000
No. of stockholders employed:	
No. of males.....	11
No. of females.....	1
No. of employees not stockholders:	
No. of females.....	8
Aggregate wages per month.....	\$784
Salaries: aggregate.....	2,000
Largest to one man.	900

1. The product is fine goods exclusively, and is sold in New England on sixty days' credit.

2. Stockholding creates a preference for employment, workmanship being satisfactory.

3. The agent, with the authority of the directors, has power to hire and discharge and assign work, regardless of stockholding, and there has never been any trouble on this account.

4. Stock for sale must be offered first to the company. The rule is enforced.

5. About one-half of the stockholders are workers for wages in the shoe industry.

6. Most of the work is done by the piece. Some employees take jobs and employ assistants on their own account.

7. In 1884, wages were paid every Saturday night; in 1885, fortnightly. It has never been the practice to withhold any part of wages due.

8. Wages are governed by the average prices paid elsewhere. There is no trade union influence on wages here, as at Stoneham, though the lasters belong to the union. Prices for work have not been changed since the company started.

9. Stockholding and non-stockholding employees are paid the same for equal work.

10. There have been but few changes in the board of directors; but one treasurer and agent, and three presidents.

The managers are satisfied that stock-owning makes good workers in every department. Stock-owning workers waste nothing, in dull time an important item, and their work is painstaking. Customers have never found any fault with the quality of work done by this company.

The importance of a large working capital is emphasized here, as elsewhere, and the same complaint of burdensome taxation is made that was made by the Middlesex company at Stoneham.

The essential points contained in the statistical statements already given for each company are presented in the following summary, for purposes of comparison:

SUMMARY FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

NAME OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.	Capital.	Annual product.	Stockholders Employed.		Employees not stock- holders.		Individual wages per month.	Aggregate salar- ies per year.	Average divid'nds.
			Males.	Fem- ales.	Males.	Fem- ales.			
American Shoe Co.....	\$30,000	\$50,000	11	11	14	9	\$43	\$900*
Athol Furniture Co....	5,000	15,000	8	.....	3	.....	32	626	.....
E. Trempeal-au Chair Co	20,000	45,000	14	.....	9	.....	44	1,220	1.83*
Franklin Shoe Co.....	20,00	50,000	20	6	2	8	41	1,000	.....
Kingston Foundry Co... .	11,900	20,000	11	.....	9	.....	31†	782	0.75
Leonard Foundry Co... .	25,000	75,000	40	.....	10	.....	60	2,400	3.62
Middlesex Shoe Co.....	15,000	90,000	21	3	6	12	42	1,880	10.35
Somerset Foundry Co... .	30,000	75,000	30	.....	10	.....	76	2,280	7.60
Stoneham Shoe Co.....	20,000	150,000	20	5	15	20	42	2,400	14.15
Wakefield Shoe Co.....	15,000	35,000	11	1	.....	8	39	2,000	8.00

*.Losses by fire.

† Working part time.

CO-OPERATION IN OHIO.

From the report of the Ohio Bureau of Labor for 1886, the following list of co-operative institutions is taken:

Knights of Labor Co-operative Company, New Straitsville, organized December 2, 1882, selling clothing, general provisions and dry goods; capital, \$3,000. Lorain Co-operative Store Company, Lorain, organized February 8, 1883, general merchandising business; capital, \$10,000. McClure Grange Co-operative Association, McClure, organized April 17, 1883, grange hall and merchandise business; capital, \$1,500. People's Co-operative Supply Company, Newark, organized April 25, 1883; purchasing and selling groceries, etc.; capital, \$10,000. People's Co-operative Store Company, Chestine, organized May 5, 1883; carry on the business of general merchandise; capital, \$10,000. Labor Star Co-operative Printing Company, Cleveland, organized August 9, 1883, to print and publish a newspaper; capital \$1,000. Toledo Co-operative Merchandise Company, Toledo, organized August 25, 1883; dealing in clothing, furnishings, boots, shoes, etc.; capital, \$10,000. Knights of Labor Co-operative Company, Carbon Hill, organized September 18, 1883, to erect buildings; capital, \$2,000. Sunday Creek Co-operative Company, Rendville, organized March 20, 1884; general mercantile business; capital \$4,000. Hametown Industrial Co-operative Company, Hametown, organized April 12, 1884; general grocery and mercantile business; capital, \$10,000. Miners' Co-operative Store Company, Rendville, organized April 19, 1884; general merchandising business; capital, \$2,000. Co-operative Provision Company, Toledo, organized July 18, 1884; general merchandising business; capital \$3,000. Farmers' and Laborers' Co-operative Milling Company, Patterson, organized August 30, 1884; general flouring mill and shipping business; capital \$5,000. Corning Co-operative Company, Corning, organized January 13, 1885; general merchandise; capital \$1,500. Wooster Co-operative Foundry Company, Wooster, organized February 23, 1885; general foundry business; capital, \$5,000. Paint Valley Co-operative Company, Paint Valley, organized April 1, 1885; trading farm products and machinery; capital, \$5,000. Industrial Co-operative Company, East Liverpool, organized May 8, 1885; general mercantile business; capital, \$2,500. Salineville Manufacturing Co-operative Company, Salineville, organized June 13, 1885; manufacture of stoneware; capital, \$10,000.

PHOENIX BARREL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Although the secretary of this, one of the several co-operative cooperage institutions of Minneapolis, did not report early enough to secure the insertion of his letter where it rightfully belongs, he scores some points worth preserving anywhere. He says:

We organized on March 21, 1881, with a capital stock of \$10,000; paid-up capital, \$7,000. Size of shares, \$50 each. Where capital subscribed is large enough, each member may own twenty shares. We are incorporated and have thirty members. We began co-operation for the following reasons:

First. Believing that labor creates all dividends and that the co-operative system is the only avenue in business by which profits and dividends are placed in the hands of those to whom they rightly belong.

Second. Because every man entering co-operation on this plan begins a practical business education which it is impossible to attain while working under the journeyman system.

Third. We furnish ourselves nothing but first-class material from which to manufacture our goods, thereby avoiding the inconvenience placed upon journeymen who are often required to manufacture first-class goods from inferior material. By this system we find ourselves able to place a first-class article on the market as cheap as those who use the second-class materials, depending on labor to make the articles manufactured first-class.

Fourth. The co-operative system relieves all who embrace it from the tyranny of unscrupulous bosses.

Our members are all union men. From May, 1885, to May 1, 1886, the lowest wages paid per day was \$1.47; highest during the same period, \$1.95. We divide our dividends pro rata on the wages earned, semi-annually, and not on capital invested.

Our work has not been steady, probably averaging nine months per year. We sell our goods to the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis.

REWARDS BASED UPON EARNINGS.

It seems to have been generally supposed that the great tobacco manufacturing establishment of P. Lorillard & Co., of Jersey City, is working under some fixed co-operative or profit-sharing system, as the happy condition of their people in consequence thereof is frequently mentioned by the best authorities on economic subjects.

In respect of this error a member of the firm writes:

We presume such an impression may have been occasioned from the fact that we have on several occasions given our employes a Christmas present, based upon the wages received by them; we have had no fixed plan for determining the amount for each individual, sometimes it has been an extra week's wages, sometimes arranged in other ways, but it has been purely a matter of policy. We have held out no promises or inducements of the kind in advance or permitted our employes to believe that

we will carry out any such scheme generally. We have been governed entirely by the profits of the business for the year and the condition of labor.

Ethelbert Stewart says Lorillard & Co. divided over \$16,000 with their workmen last year; and it is stated that in some years greater sums have been thus divided. No matter whether they have a fixed system, Lorillard & Co. do divide profits with employes, and with the best of results to both sides.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER'S PLAN.

The *New York Staats-Zeitung*, on the tenth of March of every year since 1880, has awarded to its employes 10 per cent. upon the total amount of wages earned during the year. Employes, to be entitled to this dividend, must have worked uninterruptedly during six months prior to the 1st of March.

The declaration of the dividend, however, is entirely optional with the trustees, no promise whatever being made that a dividend shall be paid at any hazard.

Oswald Ottendorfer informs the Bureau that "the plan works satisfactorily. The employes feel attached to the business, are attentive, steady and diligent, and there are no quarrels or strikes." The wages and salaries paid by the *Staats-Zeitung* are the same as, and in some cases higher than those paid for similar work by other German newspapers, so that the dividends make the incomes of the workmen comparatively handsome.

PULLMAN, ILLINOIS.

Pullman, the growing and beautiful city established south of Chicago by George M. Pullman, proprietor of the well-known palace and sleeping cars, is based upon a broader co-operative plan than that of those who merely divide profits with employés at a rate fixed by one side only—that of the owner.

As a full history of this clean, temperate, thrifty and orderly industrial villa was given in the report of this Bureau for 1884, no further details are required except to say that Mr. Pullman has graded and drained a large tract

of land adjoining his city to be sold to, or rather earned by, those of his employes who desire to become land and home owners.

Heretofore Mr. Pullman has owned all the residences in Pullman. This was rendered necessary in order that his plans might not be broken into or overthrown by a few ignorant or dissatisfied or revengeful workmen before the community became fully educated up to the standard required for the permanent success of a scheme so broad and deep yet so progressive.

Now, however, he believes that the benefits of the plan are so well appreciated that employes may safely begin to become proprietors. Concerning this his private secretary, J. H. Smith, says:

Mr. Pullman's policy will undoubtedly be to allow those of the employes of the Company who may desire to do so, to purchase building lots in the blocks adjoining Pullman, immediately west of the tracks of the Illinois Central road. These blocks have recently been improved by an extension of the sewerage and water systems, and are equally as desirable as any in Pullman. The lots will be sold at a reasonable figure, and will be deeded outright to the purchasers, who may then, if they desire to do so, pledge them to the bank as security for sufficient money to enable them to build their houses. The money will be advanced at a low rate of interest, and may be re-paid by installments from the savings of the workmen, or otherwise as they may choose. Mr. Pullman's idea is that this plan of allowing the men to make their own transactions with the bank in a business-like way, instead of placing themselves in the hands of an intermediate agency, or what is commonly termed a "Building Association," will tend to preserve the individuality of the men, and give them a feeling of greater independence and self-reliance than they otherwise would have.

It is also Mr. Pullman's intention to give to the men at a reasonable cost the benefit of the Company's extensive building and architectural facilities; and it will naturally follow therefore, that the same general features both in the architectural design and character of the workmanship of the houses will be maintained.

PEORIA CO-OPERATIVE COAL ASSOCIATION.

Here is a brief account of an attempt of fifty coal miners to escape the fatal effects of the "blacklist," written by D. H. McPhail, manager:

Our business is that of mining and selling coal, wholesale and retail. We are not incorporated, because by being so our members would vote

and receive profits in proportion to the amount of money invested; but as we are working under the co-operative law of the K. of L., a member receives profits in proportion to the amount of labor actually performed for the association.

Our shares proper are \$10 each, but each share is assessed, if necessary, by the directors. Our shares have been assessed until they now stand at \$230 each. All above \$10 is loaned to the association and is not a portion of the share, and will be paid back to each member in profits.

We organized because the local operators would not allow us to work for them; *i.e.*, we were what is commonly known as "blacklisted" miners.

We have 50 members at present, and no person can derive any benefit who does not actually perform labor for the association.

We pay current prices and divide the balance in proportion to the labor performed; none but members work for us.

We do not have steady employment in summer, but have had in winter; but will not have this coming winter as the operators bid less than the rates of our contracts and took them away from us.

Our members have earned as much clear cash as any other fifty miners, besides building up a business and purchasing engines, cable, etc. Co-operation must become general in any branch of business before the full benefits can be obtained, and I think the state should have its laws changed so that men and not money should be entitled to vote in productive co-operative industries.

Man is the creator of wealth, but under the Illinois law he who possesses or has invested \$400 in a concern in which I only have \$200, can vote twice to my once.

Why should the created supersede the creator?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

There are, of course, quite a number of co-operative institutions not mentioned here, but as their officers failed to reply to letters of inquiry from this Bureau, it is difficult to accurately embody their distinctive features in this report.

Among them may be mentioned one at Decatur, Illinois, the Oneida Community, the Shakers, that at Zoar, Ohio, one at Hayward, Mass., one at Pawtucket, R. I., two at Olneyville, R. I., one at Lonsdale, R. I., one at Zanesville, Ohio, one at 582 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass., several in Philadelphia, two at Fall River, Mass., one at Auburn, Me., one at Rushville, Ind., the Integral Co-operative System, besides carpenters', lathers', plasterers' and others, at

Cleveland, Ohio, granite workers, at Westerly, Rhode Island, over thirty co-operative banks in Massachusetts, *The Co-operator*, a monthly published at Buffalo, and numerous distributive stores just organizing.

PART IV.

CO-OPERATION IN WISCONSIN.

THE WISCONSIN PHALANX.

Co-operation has had several trials in Wisconsin, one of them very early, very important, and under the most auspicious of conceivable circumstances. Indeed, it was one of the first and foremost trials of its kind in America, and, so far as available records show, in the world.

More than 40 years ago Horace Greeley began the advocacy of a new form of civilization—an ideal and higher basis for the reorganization of society. His clear and powerful manner of stating things drew considerable attention to his theory, the groundwork of which was a system invented by a Frenchman named Francois Marie Charles Fourier, and called, in his honor, Fourierism.

In many respects Fourier was a wonderful man--educated, indefatigable, patient, patriotic. He devoted everything to mankind, nothing to himself. A little fortune inherited from his father was lost during the French Revolution at Lyon, while he himself was in prison. Having been forced from jail into the army, he served two years, but was discharged on account of illness. He now found employment in a large mercantile house at Marseilles.

While serving in this capacity he was charged with the destruction of an enormous quantity of rice which had been held for a higher price, amidst a general scarcity of provisions, until it had become unfit for food.

This circumstance so impressed upon his mind what he termed the outrageous "frauds and duplicities of commerce," that he at once set out upon a prolonged inquiry

into social problems which resulted in the system just mentioned, bearing his name.

Poor, overworked and comparatively friendless, the devotion and patience of this man are almost without parallel. He never ceased to urge the virtues of his schemes upon men of influence and wealth, and for many years at the close of his life waited hopefully and earnestly at a certain hour each day for such a patron to appear.

As comparatively few are familiar with Fourierism, as taught by its author and his disciples, a description of it, taken from an authoritative biography of Fourier, will be inserted here, in order to afford a better understanding of what thereafter follows. It differs materially from the systems of Communism, strictly so-called, and all other social theories, professing to be based on natural laws and capable of being carried out on mathematical principles as fixed and certain as those of geometry, music or colors.

The earth and human society, Fourier taught, are in their crude and infantile stage. The period of the race will be 80,000 years, the latter portion of which will be its declining phase, as the present is its ascending. The middle term will be a long period of maturity, prosperity and happiness. What we call civilization, Fourier calls a false and imperfect condition, with poverty, crime, ignorance, idleness, repugnant toil, disease, wasting wars, general antagonism, oppression and misery. He believed that association would produce general riches, honesty, attractive and varied industry, health, peace and universal happiness.

Considering attractions and repulsions the governing forces of all nature, and that God has distributed them for the happiness of all His creatures, he held that "attractions are proportional to destinies," or that the desires or passions of men, their aptitudes and inclinations, if they could have free scope, would infallibly produce the highest conditions and greatest happiness of which they are capable. He believed in universal harmony, flowing from and centering in God, the author of all harmonies, and that there is therefore a principle of "Universal Analogy." Seeing that all things, from suns and planets to atoms, range themselves in groups

and series, according to certain fixed laws of attraction and repulsion, he labored to discover the kind of human society that must eventually form itself in obedience to those laws.

This is his Association or Phalanstery, which is to consist of 400 families or 1,800 persons, which number he found included the whole circle of human capacities. These should live in one immense edifice, in the center of a large and highly cultivated domain, and furnished with workshops, studios and all the appliances of industry and art, as well as all the sources of amusement and pleasure.

When the earth is covered with palaces of industry, the associations will also unite in groups or series, under a unitary government, and there will be but one language and one government, and the only armies will be the great industrial armies, which will drain swamps, irrigate deserts, plant forests and effect the amelioration of climates.

The system of Fourier does not propose to destroy, but rather to conserve property, position and hereditary rights; nor does it war directly with morals or religion. The property of the association is to be held in shares, and the whole product of the industrial and artistic groups is to be divided into twelve parts, of which five parts are due to labor, four to capital and three to talent. The apartments are to be of various prices, and the styles of living vary in luxury and cost; but the poorest person in the Association is not only to be secure of comfort, but his minimum of enjoyments will be greater than the present social arrangements can give princes and millionaires; while these will have opened to them pleasures of which they can now scarcely have a conception. The economics of the large scale in the Phalanstery reduce by two-thirds the expense of living, while an attractive and scientific industry would quadruple the products of civilization.

The passions of the human soul to which the system of Fourier would give full scope, he describes as the five sensitive—sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch; four affective—friendship, love, ambition, paternity; three distributive—the emulative, alternating and composite. In these he found the springs of industry and true society. Emulation, the

desire of success, honors, rewards, is the great stimulant of exertion; alternation of employment makes work a recreation; and the composite passions require combinations of charm and enjoyment which only association can give.

Having devoted some space to an explanation of what Fourier taught, it will now be proper to give a description equally as full, at least, of what his disciples practiced in Wisconsin.

As before stated, the "science of the new social relations" was being advocated by Horace Greeley and other editors. Through Greeley's *Tribune*, principally, therefore, the people of Southport (now Kenosha) in the Territory of Wisconsin, became interested in "its vast economies, its equitable distributions, its harmony of groups and series, its attractive industry, its advantages for schools, meetings, parties and social festivities," and the Franklin Lyceum in that village fell to discussing the subject.

On November 13, 1843, the lyceum wrestled with the problem formulated thus: "Does the system of Fourier present a practicable plan for such a reorganization of society as will guard against our present social evils?"

This question was varied in form for subsequent discussions during the winter of 1843-4, the interest in the meetings being keen and attendance large. Among those who participated in the argument were Louis P. Harvey, subsequently governor of Wisconsin, and Charles Durkee, the first Free-soiler, or Republican, ever elected to the United States Senate distinctively as such.

The result of this discussion was the formation of an association taking the name of The Wisconsin Phalanx. Articles of agreement were drawn and signed, and considerable stock, at \$25 per share, sold.

Ebenezer Childs, of Green Bay, familiar with the territory, was employed to select a location for the new experiment, on government land. After a thorough search he fixed upon a tract in township 15, north of range 14, east, county of Fond du Lac.

The location, consisting of a rich, narrow valley, well skirted with timber and watered by Silver Creek, which

falls into Green Lake, four miles away, and affording a good water power, was lovely beyond description.

Warren Chase, the leading spirit of the association, went with \$800, raised by the members, to Green Bay and entered several quarter-sections of the lands selected by Childs, in the name of Michael Frank, a resident of Southport of irreproachable character and one in whom everybody had full confidence.

While these transactions were going forward, the members of the Phalanx had collected teams, cows, tools, provisions and tents, and started—nineteen men and one boy—with three horse-teams and several ox-teams to the land of promise, by the way of Watertown, in Jefferson County. They left home on Monday, and after “marching and camping, and camping and marching,” reached their destination on Sunday, May 27, 1844.

They camped the night before on the north bank of Silver Creek, near where the stone mill was afterwards erected, in what is now the city of Ripon; “and on the morning of May 27—to them ever memorable—they repaired to the valley below, on the beautiful plain surrounded by hills, like an amphitheatre, and one of the most beautiful spots nature has formed in Wisconsin, and there, on their own lands, pitched their tents.”

“They were as good material, probably, as was ever got together for a like experiment. They did not belong, even in part, to the class of ‘the unappreciated, the played out, the idle, and the good for nothing generally;’ on the contrary, they were persons whose industry and general shrewdness had already been coined into a good equipment of live stock, farm materials, implements, and other necessities for fitting out a new enterprise. What was better, they had all, as pioneers, undergone that training in hard work and privation, which fortified them against discontent and homesickness. They were rather religious than irreligious, and among them were two who had studied as preachers in evangelical denominations; but there was nothing like religious bigotry visible in the Phalanx; on the contrary, everybody was liberal.”

On the morning of Monday, May 28, 1884, preparations began for the building of three frame houses. The first ground was broken on that day in plowing up the sod where the cellars were to be dug; breaking for crops was also commenced on the same day. The working force—besides the nineteen men and one boy—was eight yoke of oxen and thirty-four horses. The Phalanx had, in all, fifty-four head of cattle. Their first care besides the erection of the necessary buildings to shelter their soon-expected families, was of course to get in their crops as soon as possible, the season being already far advanced. Twenty acres of potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, and other vegetables, were put in; but a white frost on the morning of June 10 destroyed most of the corn, beans and vines. The long days were filled with toil by these hardy pioneers, and the short nights were devoted to sleep on the ground, under the tents, of which there were three. A Scotch sailor cooked for them in the open air; and they ate their meals on rough boards under the shade of a bower, when it did not rain; and when it did, they ate standing, to avoid an excess of water on the body, and because they could shed rain better in that position. The dwellings were twenty by thirty feet each, one-and-a-half stories high and thirty feet apart. They were completed from oak trees which furnished, without saw-mill, the frames, the clapboards, the shingles and the floors. Lumber for the stairs and upper floors was brought from a distance. Before the three houses were enclosed, some of their wives and children arrived, brought by horse-teams, which were kept constantly going from and to the old and new homes.

On the 4th of July, a liberty-pole was raised, and the stars and stripes floated proudly in the breeze.

The most important improvement needed, it was now seen, was the building of a saw-mill and the erection of a dam across Silver Creek. It was late in the winter before the saw-mill was in running order, and then the creek was too much frozen for use. The consequence was that the Phalanx had to go without many boards to protect man and beast from the inclemency of the weather, during all the

cold months; but the hay, which was abundant, supplied largely the place of boards for the shelter of their animals, and was used for beds by the families. There was "broken up" and sowed to winter wheat, one hundred acres of prairie, during the first year.

When the families (about twenty, who ate at a common table in the basement of one of the houses, where all of the cooking was done) were all packed for winter quarters, and "the boys" were hunting fence lumber and saw-logs on government land, Warren Chase started for Madison to secure a charter, or act of incorporation, for the society. The act had been carefully drawn up by him, and submitted to the members, and approved, and he was authorized to secure its passage with as few amendments as possible. After much labor in lobbying, he was successful, his bill having passed the Assembly and Council—the two houses of the Territorial Legislature. It was approved by N. P. Talmadge on the 6th day of February, 1845, the governor remarking, interrogatively, to Chase, as he signed the act, "It will not compromise my Democracy will it?" The vital sections are quoted:

SEC. 3. The property, real and personal, of said corporation shall be held in stock, numbered in shares of \$25 each, and transferable at the will of the holder; but no transfer shall be effected until recorded on the books of the corporation by the recording officer of the Phalanx.

SEC. 4. * * * The quantity of land held by said corporation shall never exceed forty acres for each person belonging thereto.

SEC. 5. The corporation, or the officers thereof, shall have no power to contract any debt in their incorporate name or by virtue of this act, to issue any notes or scrips, or evidences of debt whatever; and if said corporation, or its Board of Managers, shall contract or assume to contract any debt in the name of said corporation each individual member thereof shall be personally liable to pay such debt.

SEC. 15. The President, Vice-President and nine Councilmen shall form a Board of Managers, two-thirds of which shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. The Council shall receive and determine upon all applications for membership and subscriptions for stock, and no person shall be permitted to become a member or stockholder without the consent of all composing the Board of Managers. The Council shall arrange and determine all by-laws for the government of the members as they may deem proper; provided always that said rules, regulations and

by-laws shall in no wise conflict with the provisions of this act or with the laws of this Territory. The Council shall have power to remove the Secretary or Treasurer, or any member of their Board, for neglect or mismanagement of his official duties. The Council shall in case of such removal call a meeting of the members and stockholders to fill the vacancy occasioned by such removal.

SEC. 16. There shall be annual meetings of the members and stockholders on the first Monday of December of each year, at which time a settlement shall be made with each member. Previous to, and preparatory for which meetings, the Council shall make or cause to be made, an assessment or appraisal of all property, real and personal, belonging to the Phalanx; and if said appraisal shall exceed the cost and last appraisal of said property, the increase shall be a dividend as follows: One-fourth shall be credited as a dividend for stock, in proportion to the time said stock has been paid in since the last appraisal; the remaining three-fourths shall be credited to labor in such manner as the by-laws shall determine. The amount due each member or stockholder upon settlement shall be paid in money or stock, as the Council shall determine, but the kind of payment shall be alike to all. It shall be the duty of the Council to transact all business of the corporation not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 17. The Council shall establish a public school, in which shall be taught all the different branches of science usually taught in the common schools of the Territory, which school shall be open and free to the children of all the members of the corporation, and shall be continued nine months in each year. All teachers of the arts and sciences, except those hereinafter excepted, shall be paid as follows, viz: Three-fourths of the amount shall be deducted annually from the amount credited to capital, and one-fourth from the amount credited to labor, and one-fourth from the amount credited to labor previous to the individual settlement with the members and stockholders.

SEC. 18. There shall always be a free toleration of religious opinion, and every member shall be protected in his or her religious belief; and no member of the corporation shall ever be taxed without his or her consent for the support of any minister or teacher of religion.

When Chase returned with the charter, the people breathed easier, saying: "Now we shall be safe; our property is in our own hands." Straightway the stock was taken by members according to the new law, and a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and nine councilmen were chosen.

By this time new settlers began to come in so that the Phalanx had neighbors. But the new-comers were afraid

of "the thing," and predicted that great mischief would come of it because of its extraordinary powers.

However, nothing of the kind happened, and outsiders soon came to regard the association as the center of intelligence and information.

During 1845 the "long house" was lengthened to 400 feet. It consisted of two rows of tenements, with a hall between, under one roof. The style of living was termed "unitary"—that is, all ate at a common table but families retired to separate houses after meals.

All felt the advantages and economies of a common table, common farm, common mill and common school, but a few families thought they would be better pleased to have their meals in private where they could scold and find fault without being overheard. They were therefore soon permitted to do their own cooking, drawing their provisions from the general store of the association.

Single men and women were delighted with the scheme, while others were divided in opinion upon the question of a community table.

All branches of labor were carried on under the direction of competent persons selected by the members, who were required to keep an exact account of labor and expense, so that the precise cost of any article or crop was easily obtainable by any one from the public books.

All labor was voluntary, members working whenever and wherever they might elect, receiving credit only for the amount of work actually accomplished. At the end of the year three-fourths of the net profits went to labor in proportion to the amount contributed by each.

The evenings, after the duties of the day were ended, were divided "between business and sociality." Monday night was given to the business of the council, and on Tuesday evening there was a meeting of the Philolothian Society, at which discussions upon progressive topics were held and a paper read called *The Gleaner*. The motto of this journal was, "Let the gleaner go forth and glean and gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost." On Wednesday evening a singing school was held; Thursday was always

set aside for a dance; Friday had no meeting, and Saturday was devoted to hearing detailed reports of foremen.

The first annual report of the president showed that the property of the association, without a dollar of debt, was valued at \$27,752.22.

The whole number of hours of useful labor performed during the year was 102,760, from which 21,170 were deducted for board and cooking; but each family did its own washing. The number of weeks of board charged to members, including children graduated to adults, was 4,234, the cost of which was 5 hours of labor and 44 cents for provisions per week. *

Labor received $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, and stock, having one-fourth of the profits of all labor and business, received 12 per cent. for the year.

From a pecuniary point of view the next year was not quite so successful, owing to the purchase of land and labor on a new farm, the crops on which were not first-class. Labor received 5 cents per hour and capital 6 per cent.; board cost 50 cents for provisions and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours of labor per week, $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

At this time the president, in his circular to the outside world, said of the association:

They are all temperance people, using no spirits except for medicine, and seldom for that, for many of them are believers in the system of hydrotherapy and several are also dietists, using no meats, tea or coffee; but these are not general principles with them.

They avoid as much as possible profane language and endeavor to set good examples for their children.

They are sometimes called Fury-ites or Four-year-ites, but they deny all ites, each member entertaining and being responsible for his own opinions. The society belongs to the American Union of Associationists, and with them believe in co-operative labor and equitable distribution of property.

Their efforts thus far have proved as successful as anticipated and with two or three exceptions the members are contented and happy. They have no arbitrary laws, but buy and sell and go and stay when and where they please.

We have an excellent situation, well adapted to test the system we are endeavoring to prove, and from present appearances success seems almost certain.

From now on the society was financially prosperous until its dissolution; and if it had continued as it began until now, it would have been a center of great wealth and power.

The official statement of the president for the year which closed on December 6, 1847, will be inserted in full as an historical document of interesting information:

The moral and social condition of the Phalanx has experienced no sudden and striking changes; yet it is believed that those who look not alone upon the external surface of things, will have noticed that decided and constant progress which must ever attend the earnest efforts of truthful men and women to place themselves in just and harmonious relations to each other. The social intercourse of the members is governed by that correct moral feeling which must be gratifying to all who come within its influence.

Religious meetings of some kind have been sustained regularly during the year, and occasional opportunities have occurred of listening to lectures on reform from some of the leading reformers of the age.

In the educational department, we have not been able to make that improvement which we desire, owing to the want of sufficient buildings and conveniences for reducing the management of this branch to that regular system, which, by an adaptation of external circumstances to the internal nature, harmoniously unfolds that "variety in unity" without which there is no complete educational development.

Music, vocal and instrumental, has been taught to some extent; yet, laboring under the disadvantages mentioned above, there has not been that attention paid to it; cultivation which its importance demands.

For want of material aid from a determination to free ourselves from debt, and contract none for any improvements, we have not yet built so as to establish a library and reading-room—but there are taken by the members 136 copies of newspapers and periodical publications of thirty-nine different kinds, a constant interchange of which (comprising as they do the best publications of the age) gives us many facilities of information which isolated society can not possess.

The number of resident members is 157, viz., 84 males, 73 females—32 males and 39 females under twenty-one years; 53 males and 34 females over twenty-one years; 18 persons above the age of twenty-one married. The whole number of resident families is 32—we have resident with us who are not members, one family and four single persons. Four families and two single persons have left during the year, the stock of all of whom has been purchased, except of one family and one single person—the former intends returning and the latter owes but \$25. We have lost by death the past year, three persons—one married lady aged thirty-five and two infants—all by consumption. Generally the health of the members has been remarkably good.

The Phalanx has sustained a public boarding-house during the latter and major part of the year on an improved plan from the former method, at which most of single persons and part of the families have boarded at a cost of 75 cents per week. The remaining families board at their own apartments.

The number of hours' labor performed during the year, reduced to the medium class, is 98,446. The whole amount of property at the appraisal, is \$32,564.18. The net profit of the year is \$9,029.73, which gives a dividend to stock of nearly 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 7 3-10 cents per hour to labor.

The Phalanx has purchased and cancelled during the year \$2,000 of stock; we have also by the assistance of our mill (which has been in operation since June) and from our available products, paid off the incumbrance of \$1,095.33 with which we commenced the year — made our mechanical and agricultural improvements and advanced to members in rent, provisions, clothing, cash, etc., \$5,237.07. The annexed schedule specifies the kind and valuation of the property on hand:

Seventeen hundred and thirteen acres of land at \$3.....	\$5,139 00
Agricultural improvements.....	3,509 77
Agricultural products.....	5,244 16
Mechanical improvements.....	12,520 00
Live stock.....	2,983 50
Farm and garden tools.....	1,219 77
Mechanical tools.....	380 56
Personal property, miscellaneous.....	1,567 42
Amount	\$32,564 18

Without going further into details, it may be stated that from a financial standpoint the Phalanx was in every way successful. The members were in more than usual health; had an abundance of good food; were not in any instance overworked; had few or no cares and struggles; were well-informed and progressive; had no need of jails, lawyers or courts; yet in 1850 steps were taken for its peaceful dissolution, which soon after followed.

It would hardly be possible to test any ideal scheme of co-operation under circumstances more favorable than those enjoyed by the Ceresco Fourierites over forty years ago. They chose one of the finest and richest locations in the West. Land was then comparatively without limit, and to be had at ten shillings per acre. The country was growing rapidly; those who joined the community were educated, intelligent and inured to frontier life; all were American-born and thoroughly imbued with American ideas, as well as anxious to succeed in their new experiment.

Although the members of the Phalanx were clothed, fed, housed and enlightened better than the average of surrounding outsiders, one or two of the more aggressive males had an itching for speculation in lands, town-sites, etc., and by persistent effort succeeded in disintegrating the association. It should be added that all of these, including the chief (who founded the city of Berlin, in Green Lake County), died poor.

In order that laborers should receive more exact justice, an attempt was made one year to give the more skilled and valuable men greater wages, but this created so much dissatisfaction that the plan had to be abandoned. Those who accomplished the most work had a right to more compensation, yet to grant it to them caused more trouble than to treat all alike—giving the slothful as much as the industrious. This is true to-day, and the cause of many strikes.

Another element of unrest was the size of families. The man with several children, had, of course, more charged against him at the end of the year for board than the man with only one, or none; while the earnings of each were the same.

There was not the least injustice in this, but it was a source of jealousy, and helped to create sentiment in favor of dissolution.

If at such a time, with such people, on such a spot, ideal co-operation failed, what shall be said in favor of the fantastic schemes of land-reformers and communists, in our present condition, as a means of general amelioration of the working classes and reformation of society?

Workingmen should avoid the teachers of such balderdash, and when formulating practical schemes of co-operation or profit-sharing and organizing reunions, entertain no idea of at once revolutionizing society, degrading the favored, destroying wealth, or making of each community a Heavenly Utopia.

But there are many ways in which they may better both their material and moral conditions by mutual endeavor—by co-operation adapted to the circumstances of human

nature and the world as they actually are, not as they ought to be; and the object that we know may be thus attained is richly worth the endeavor.

ANOTHER EARLY CO-OPERATIVE VENTURE.

A little over 30 years ago some sort of co-operation was started among the farmers of Waukesha County; but it was of short duration. At Sussex they went so far as to open a community store, of which large things were predicted. Then, as now, some men were more shrewd and ambitious than others, and into the hands of one of these the institution fell in a short time.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERS.

An attempt to establish a co-operative daily newspaper in Milwaukee 25 years ago, is pleasantly sketched by Ferd. Shurr, one of the survivors:

"Give and take:" This motto expresses the Providential system of the universe. In God's world it is ever and everywhere "give and take." Reciprocity is universal—except with man, who too often takes one member of the sentence and leaves the other, having it all "take" and no "give." And so it was with my first experience at co-operation.

In 1861, when it was first talked of introducing female labor in printing offices, I was working in the *Sentinel* office, Milwaukee, Wis. The office was then owned by Germain & Brightman, Mr. Germain being a practical printer. After discussing the matter pro and con with his employes, he came to the conclusion that he would give it a trial; but as there had been no provision made in the constitution of the Printers' Union for admitting females, and as the quota of apprentices was full in the office, the Union took a decided stand against the step, and the result was a walk-out of fourteen as good compositors as ever "clicked a rule" on a daily paper.

Mr. Germain, having foreseen what would be the result, had been preparing himself for the emergency, having some ten or twelve girls in training for several months previous in rooms outside of the building. These, with the aid of three or four stray compositors, picked up promiscuously, enabled him to get out his paper.

The fourteen "prints," after walking out, met at the old rendezvous, "The Old Menominee Beer Hall," to discuss the situation. All went well for the first day; but on assembling on the second day they were politely informed by Peter Enders, proprietor, that the "slate is broke."

Having an eye to business, he could tell for a certainty that as the point was not gained on the first day, the strike was lost.

The expression of the "slate being broke" opened our eyes to the fact that we were beaten as far as the strike was concerned, and being the aggrieved parties, we proposed to start a co-operative daily wherein we could mix our grievances with the news and at the same time bury the *Sentinel*.

After holding three or four meetings and counting what little money there was in the crowd, we made arrangements with Mr. Miller, the type-founder, for an outfit, and actually succeeded in getting it. As a matter of course the types were not new, and by paying a little down we got six months' time on the balance.

There never was a prouder set of men than those fourteen when the first number of the *Daily Union* appeared on the street — every one his own boss, every one a proprietor.

Not having any advertisements we worked day and night to fill the columns of the paper with the choicest and spiciest of reading matter, paying special rates for our telegrams — having the reports made up in Chicago and sent to us as specials — which made great inroads in our last assets.

Matters run on in this way for seventeen days and we had the *Sentinel* all but laid on the shelf, when the coal gave out. As printers are never known to set type in a cold room, we had no other alternative than to call a meeting and devise some means to replenish the fire.

As we had a circulation of over 900, and there had been no collecting done, we formed ourselves into a committee on collections.

Through some oversight there was no time set for the committee to report, and so I have been waiting all these years to find out whether our co-operation scheme really had "millions in it."

Mr. Miller was not slow in taking back his material and calling it square, and as we had to pay in advance for paper and press-work, the company, whenever it shall see fit to resume business, can do so with the assurance that there are no outstanding liabilities — matters that it would be well for some of our business men to look into before making assignments.

Some of the boys drifted to Chicago, St. Louis and other places — some into the army, myself included, and some into that other world where strikes and co-operative newspapers are unknown.

When the remnant returned in 1865, T. P. Germain and Horace Brightman were amongst the first men to open their doors for work to the surviving co-operatives. Since that time I have seen a great many successful co-operative schemes; and even then, a quarter of a century ago, if we could have had \$2,000, or \$1,000, the venture would have been a success and might have been alive and prosperous to-day.

In most cases co-operation has been retarded by lack of intelligence on the part of workers. Men without education have been unable to combine, or lacked the ability, training and discipline to manage large or even mod-

erate business enterprises. Educate the worker, furnish him the opportunities for training and discipline, and co-operation will be a success.

GRANGE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The next attempt at co-operation, crude, though very practical, was by the Grangers, or Patrons of Husbandry. At one time there were numerous "agencies" and stores in Wisconsin belonging to this order, but now the number is small. The original theory of these institutions was to destroy "middlemen"—that is, take away their business, so they would have no money with which to purchase the grain, meat, milk products, vegetables and fruits raised by the farmers.

The largest grange store was in Milwaukee; one of the most successful in Brandon, in Fond du Lac county, of which Chester Hazen is president, F. Collins secretary, J. Wormwood treasurer, and R. C. Kelly manager. It was organized in 1877 under the revised statutes by the Brandon Co-operative Association, with fifty stockholders—farmers and Grangers. On October 2, 1882, the association was duly incorporated as "No. 52, Patrons of Husbandry."

The stock was limited to \$10,000 shares at \$5 each. At the outset the association put in \$2,000 and borrowed \$2,000.

"We pay," says Mr. Kelly, "10 per cent. interest on capital, payable in new stock. The balance of the profits are divided among the stockholders in proportion to the amount they have bought during the year, this also to be paid in new stock. We have now a paid-up capital of \$10,000, with some surplus. We have regular meetings of stockholders every three months. Stock is not transferable without consent of directors; ninety days' notice to withdraw 25 per cent. of stock, and after that expires ninety days' notice for 25 per cent. more, and so on until all is drawn, which will take one year. But when parties have moved away we have paid them for their stock without putting them to the trouble of giving notice."

In reply to direct inquiries Mr. Kelly further says:

1. We sell to any who want goods.
2. Sell at regular market price—one price to all.

3. Profits on *all* the business, after paying expenses and interest on stock, divided pro rata among the stockholders in proportion to the amount of goods purchased during the year.
4. We purchase wherever we think we can buy the cheapest.
5. The stockholders buy about one-third the goods we sell; outsiders buy two-thirds.

The Grange co-operative store at Brodhead, in Green County, is owned by what is called the "Mercantile Association." It was organized in 1881, with 320 shares of stock at \$25 each. The membership numbers 60; annual business \$30,000; dividends 8 per cent.

"The association was formed," says one of the officers, "for the purpose of reducing the cost of general merchandise to consumers. We have done that, and our stockholders are satisfied."

There are Grange or co-operative stores at Evansville, Brooklyn and Greenbush managed upon similar principles, while some, notably that at Stockbridge, Calumet County, employ a purchasing agent merely, who buys in quantity at wholesale rates and sells to members of the Grange at the same price, freight charges added.

The failure of many of these stores and agencies is attributable to the fact that when members of the Grange wanted to make purchases on credit they went to other places; and then, when they had cash in hand naturally felt in duty bound to continue trading where they had been accommodated in time of need.

The Bureau has a letter from the manager of a Grange store, in which it is declared the trade now amounts to "no more than \$100 per year," members desiring to "do business where they can exchange butter and eggs for groceries and dry goods," or purchase on credit.

So the terrible "middleman," who turned Wisconsin upside down a few years ago, carries a large number of Grangers on his back after all.

And credit, let it be stated here, will prove to be the chief source of weakness in co-operative stores; but the attempt to avoid purchasing of outsiders on credit will be of great benefit to individuals, curtailing habits of extravagance, and bringing everything down to a cost basis.

In fact, the thrifty habits that will grow out of a conscientious attempt to purchase nothing without cash in hand, will be of more permanent value to the members of a co-operative store than anything else connected with it.

In this connection may be quoted a letter from L. G. Kniffen, of Milwaukee, State agent of the Patrons of Husbandry. He says:

The Grange attempts to co-operate, making large bulk purchases to distribute among its members. This we have accomplished in the handling of binding twine, barbed wire, land plaster and many other goods largely used by farmers. Our manner of doing business is not different from regular commercial business anywhere, except that we keep as near to cash as possible in all transactions.

When a farmer is educated up to the idea of buying for cash, he has learned one great highway to success; and having adopted this plan, he does not need the aid of the Grange in his trade, as cash will enable him to buy to good advantage anywhere.

In the matter of saving to co-operators, Mr. Kniffen also says:

For eleven years we have shipped sugars at actual cost, receiving nothing for cartage or shrinkage; nails at an advance of five cents a keg; barbed wire at one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent a pound profit from car-lot prices, or an advance of about 5 per cent for small lots to farmers on net wholesale rates. On some goods we have an average of 6 or 7 per cent. profit.

The saving to our patrons varies according to the advantages they have in their local markets. On teas I think we save patrons fully 25 per cent. and the same on coffee, lubricating and burning oils. On binding twine we did save them five cents a pound, but for the present season the dry weather has left a good deal of twine in the hands of dealers, and they have cut prices to close out to within one to three cents a pound of what we offered it at.

If the farmers were a unit in co-operation and would pay cash on delivery or even thirty or sixty days promptly, goods could be shipped to them in broken lots as cheap as dealers can buy of drummers. It costs the jobber or wholesaler from 5 to 7 per cent. on the value of his goods to sell the same through traveling agents, and he could break bulk and make as much profit and do a safer business, if the farmers, through their organization, would make a sure opening for goods.

This would save the farmers all the profits made by local dealers in carrying a stock in their vicinity. But of course they would have to forego the conveniences of a local point of distribution.

We sell here about \$100,000 per annum on an average, and mail prices and answer letters sufficient to sell ten times the amount. Our correspondence is simply immense. Farmers use this agency as a bureau of information more than anything else, and as a regulator of local trade. Perhaps out of ten inquiries from new customers we get one order. The information imparted in the nine other letters is used to enable the writer to buy more intelligently or to better advantage at home.

We do not sell on time, and it is probable that a large portion of our correspondence is from parties who have not the means to buy for cash, and so do the best they can for time purchases where they have a local credit. The general desire of parties who send for goods is to save fully 25 per cent. on their purchases, and we are able to save them that on many things. For fear of disappointing them we sell all staples at about net cost to us without a margin that covers expenses. We do not restrict our sales to members of the Grange, but correspond with farmers generally. We have not aimed to do more than cover expenses.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

In 1880, the managers of the extensive La Belle Wagon Works, at Fond du Lac, hoping to secure greater economy in the use of materials, better workmanship and a better grade of goods, offered to their various foremen equal shares of the net earnings of the capital stock of the concern, after paying expenses and interest on the investment.

The sum realized for that purpose gave to each foreman \$50 at the end of the year; but after 1880 the firm abandoned the plan.

The secretary of the company, in discussing the matter, says:

The plan did not have any effect in giving us better or cheaper work. The drawback to the system is the fact that you can not discriminate in practicing it, and where, in a few cases, it may be beneficial to both employer and employes, in many more cases it will be entirely one-sided. The employe who is unworthy of an extra reward will demand just as much as his fellow workman, who does his work in such a manner as to be deserving of the reward.

There are some men who will work well, according to their capacity, and accomplish a great deal whether stimulated by a reward or not.

The long and short of the belief of the La Belle Wagon Works seems to be, that a certain percentage of workmen do as well as they can without any reward or share of profit above their wages, and that another percentage — the two

classes covering pretty much the entire herd — will do as little as they possibly can in return for their wages, under any and all circumstances; so that, so far as the employer is concerned, little or nothing is to be gained by a system of rewards and extra remuneration.

Undoubtedly there is a deal of truth in this view; but there is another important truth connected with this matter, namely: While shirking or shiftless workmen generally get all they earn, or more, those who always do their very best are quite often, if not generally, underpaid.

A faithful and industrious workman should receive a good rich share of the value he produces for his employer. When he shall be thus rewarded, justice will be promoted, but no strike prevented, for industrious and thrifty artisans are never leaders of strikes and disturbances, and generally avoid or refuse to participate in them.

CO-OPERATIVE CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

The inquiries of the Bureau brought to light no other real co-operative ventures until we come to that of the striking cigarmakers.

In November, 1881, the union cigarmakers of Milwaukee struck for the enforcement of certain "shop rules" formulated by their organization. The manufacturers agreed to pay the wages demanded, but refused to adopt the union rules, whereupon the men struck.

When it became fully apparent that the strike would be a failure, the members of the union resolved to organize a co-operative cigar factory which should give employment to at least a portion of the strikers. In May, 1882, "The Milwaukee First Co-operative Cigar Manufacturing Company" was duly incorporated by Otto Krueger, Frank Hirth and Calvin W. Styn. Officers were chosen thus: President — Emil Bloch; Vice-President — Otto Guenther; Secretary — J. Theurich; Treasurer — Jacob Poss; Directors — W. C. Schaefer, W. G. Bloch, T. Kelly and P. J. Somers; Superintendent — Frank Hirth.

The capital stock of the corporation consisted of 1,000 shares of \$10 each. In June, 1882, \$2,970 net having been

been paid in on shares subscribed, business was begun with fourteen good cigar-makers at the benches.

The president, Emil Bloch, soon gave notice that a change of financial management must be made to make the enterprise a success, and in November called a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of considering present and prospective difficulties. He offered a resolution to the effect that, the factory not having proved a success, and as goods and cash to the value of \$2,900 were on hand, the shareholders be reimbursed and the institution closed.

The resolution was voted down, whereupon the president and a majority of the board handed in their resignations.

Mr. Hirth, the superintendent, reduced the number of workmen to four, moved the factory to cheaper quarters and continued the struggle. This had hardly been done when he discovered that one agent had defrauded the factory to the extent of \$1,000 and another to the extent of \$280, which was a greater strain than the enterprise could bear. He therefore rendered a bill of sale of \$835.85 — representing the resources and chattels of the concern — to creditors for a debt of \$378.85, thus closing out the co-operative cigar factory on January 1, 1883.

The failure of this undertaking was due to rascality and incapacity, two enemies of business that will destroy any concern, whether co-operative or not. Cigarmaking is a business easily managed under co-operative principles, with a proper head.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Some time ago the Plumbers' International Union established a fund for the purpose of promulgating co-operative principles and assisting local co-operative enterprises.

Therefore, when the strike of the journeymen plumbers of Milwaukee (described under the head of "Strikes") seemed impossible of settlement, funds were advanced to the local union, and the headquarters of Patrick Coyle, president of the International Union, were transferred to that city for the purpose of lending assistance to the proposed co-operative movement.

On June 22, 1885, just two months after the commencement of the strike, four co-operative shops were located in different parts of the city, one each at the following points: No. 317½ Grand Avenue, No. 138 Mason street, No. 680 Third street and No. 275 Grove street.

Circulars were issued soliciting patronage, promising first-class work at first cost. The share of patronage bestowed upon the new enterprise enabled it to give employment to thirty-five journeymen and seven helpers.

About ten unmarried members left the city at the commencement of the strike to find employment elsewhere. A few more members found employment in recognized union shops—shops which seceded from the Master Plumbers' Association.

Mr. Coyle reports to the Bureau, in proof of the success of the undertaking, that not a single member has withdrawn from the co-operative plan, although they are at liberty to do so at any time. Only one member withdrew from the union before the co-operative shops were opened. He reports further that the men are often called upon to repair the work of the master plumbers; "but," says he, "one might as well try to change a pair of boots into shoes as attempt to repair defective sanitary plumbing."

The men seem to be well satisfied with the new order of things. The borrowed capital was paid off within four months after the shops were opened, notwithstanding the efforts of the master plumbers to "boycott" the co-operative shops. But little trouble was experienced in obtaining a license and bond, and but very few architects to-day refuse them the privilege of bidding.

On June 23, 1885, the day after the co-operative shops were opened, the National Master Plumbers' Association, represented by 150 delegates from all the principal cities, met in convention at St. Louis, Mo., at which the Milwaukee Master Plumbers' Association was represented. "Boycotting" resolutions were adopted against the co-operators by this convention with such effect that they at first found some difficulty in obtaining materials.

While Mr. Coyle was in Chicago, buying a bill of goods,

and being just about to pay for the same, a telegram from St. Louis was received by the firm selling the goods, ordering a boycott against the Milwaukee co-operative shops.

The order was promptly obeyed, and Mr. Coyle got no goods. This difficulty was soon overcome, however, ready money taking up the argument, until to-day no difficulty is found in buying all the material needed. Even Milwaukee manufacturers of cement sewer pipe were importuned not to sell goods to the co-operators, but they refused to comply with the demand. Subsequently the Master Plumbers' Association organized a sewer pipe association among themselves, in order to be better able to boycott dealers and manufacturers, especially those of Milwaukee.

This Bureau is convinced by frequent conversations with members of the co-operative firm that they feel perfectly satisfied in their new situation, fully appreciating the direct interest they have in the results of their own labor.

The Bureau records here the largest co-operative enterprise in Wisconsin which bids fair to be a permanent success, and the first among plumbers in the United States.

Interviews with many of the leading master plumbers as to the effect the establishment of the co-operative shops had upon the trade in general, resulted in the statement that it had "demoralized" prices to some extent, but that no effect is visible upon the volume of business. They also report that they have no longer any difficulty in obtaining workmen, but have succeeded in bringing to the city a number of journeymen who intend to stay.

The co-operators deny the latter statement, and assert that but very few married men have been brought to Milwaukee, and that those are, with but very few exceptions, a shiftless set who travel from place to place, seldom staying longer than two or three months in the same city.

They state in substantiation of this assertion, that two of the plumbers imported by the masters have been sentenced to prison for daylight safe robberies, and also that even at a late date, overtures were made by master plumbers with a view of getting the co-operative shops out of the way.

Instead of this, however, one of the largest plumbing es-

tablishments in the city made an assignment early in July, 1886—less than thirteen months from the time the co-operative shops were opened.

It is stated that at the time of the strike no more than sixty-five journeyman plumbers were found in Milwaukee, of which number fifty-six were members of the union.

The co-operative workmen are paid regularly every Saturday night, and have been since co-operation was undertaken. There are two scales of wages aggregating \$700 per week; after these are paid, the profits of the business—except a per centage required for capital—are divided among the men in proportion to their wages.

The shops have now run over a year, and without the loss of a single day's work to any member of the association. In fact the manager has been compelled to "borrow" and hire outside men in order to keep up with his work. The concern is out of debt and has about \$10,000 ahead in cash and good accounts, and may be considered a success.

It would seem that plumbing is an easy trade to bring under the government of co-operative principles, for in the beginning the journeymen regard "bosses" as merely ornamental. They say that 90 per cent. of the cost of plumbing is for labor alone. The capital required for material is nominal, while the profit on labor is great. They say, also, that many a plumber has grown rich upon the labor of a half-dozen men, which accounts for the numerous small shops employing only two and three men, the "boss" nevertheless, being able to superintend the work in his carriage.

PROFIT-SHARING WITH THE "HOFFMAN & BILLINGS MFG. CO."

The large iron and brass founding concern of "Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co., limited," has given employes an interest in the business, disclosed by the following circular:

TO OUR EMPLOYES.

MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1886.

Beginning with January 1, this year, we propose to divide the profits made in our business upon the following basis:

After allowing 7 per cent. interest on actual capital invested, the remain-

der will be divided equally upon the total amount of wages paid and capital employed.

Our pay-rolls for the year will amount to about \$125,000, which would receive about one-quarter of the net profits. Each employe will get his proportion according to the amount of wages paid him for the year.

This will apply to employes who have served this company six months or over within the year, and who have not been discharged for good cause.

To make the proposition binding, we will draw up a legal contract to that effect, and deliver same into the hands of a representative of our employes, whom they may see fit to elect.

Yours truly,

HOFFMAN & BILLINGS MFG. CO., (Limited).

When the foregoing proposition was made the men paid little attention to it. The eight-hour agitation was at white heat, and the various unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, believing that if the 200 men employed by this concern should accept the proposition and become interested financially in the business the factory and its employes could not be controlled by them, forbade the acceptance of the proposition.

A few, however, signed the document, but the professional agitators of the labor organizations carved the word "traitor," and other obnoxious terms, on the benches of those who signed, and by other means made it so unpleasant for them that the project failed for the time being.

Mr. Kalvelage, secretary of the corporation, says that "men who had been with them eighteen years, and always steady and faithful, became suddenly crazy and ready to believe, as the disturbers told them, that the proprietors were thieves, cut-throats and robbers."

At last the great eight-hour strike subsided, and the firm again renewed the proposition quoted above, giving notice that it should have a fair trial, and the men receive their dividends next January.

The employes of this firm work 55 hours per week, but receive, as before, pay for 10 hours per day. Although, as will be seen, they thus receive double dividends, members of the firm say the men work no more faithfully—earn no more in a given time than before; and, as competitors in

the brass and iron business run 10 hours per day, the disadvantages of the plan to the firm are easily seen.

It should be stated that the men are pleased with the new arrangement of 55 hours of work at 60 hours' pay; and doubtless, next January, when dividends are placed in their hands, they will be still more pleased.

HUDSON BARREL COMPANY.

An instance of productive co-operation embracing nearly all the essential elements of this form of conducting industrial pursuits, is that of the Hudson Barrel Company, in St. Croix county, Wisconsin. Four practical coopers are working together to carry on the manufacture and sale of barrels, sharing the proceeds equally, according to the time each contributes to productive labor, after paying all general expenses.

Charles J. Wikan, one of the co-operators, writes :

Previously our shop was owned by one man; but as long as he was proprietor there was trouble. He bought the poorest stock, paid the lowest wages, and made the poorest barrels. At last, two years ago, five of us practical coopers bought him out, taking equal shares in the business.

The miller here knew our reputation, and promised to purchase our barrels as long as he needed any, and pay a fair price. The business has not been so rushing the last year, so we bought one of the members out last spring; we are now only four. We are not incorporated. The sales, collections and bookkeeping, are attended to by one of the firm.

We get heads and staves on time, pay cash for poles. We sell barrels at 41 cents; pay 17 for staves and heads; 15 for making, and 8 cents for a set of hoops. We generally get a little profit out of the poles, so as to pay expenses, and the balance we divide.

We have been successful and like co-operation well. Hope it will last as long as barrels are used in the market.

DER HEROLD COMPANY'S REWARDS.

The Herold Company, at Milwaukee, by its president, W. W. Coleman, on January 1, 1880, instituted a system of rewarding faithful employes. The plan adopted is as follows: Every piece-worker who has worked uninterruptedly for the firm for five years, receives a "bonus" of 5 per cent. upon his earnings during the fifth year, and the same dividend upon his earnings every year thereafter.

Albert Huegin, the secretary of the company, reports to the Bureau that the plan is well appreciated by the employes; that, while in 1880 very few were entitled to the bonus, the number increases every year.

Apprentices who have faithfully served their four years' term receive, at the expiration of the last year, the sum of \$50 as a reward, and this plan also proves very beneficial.

There is a mutual aid society connected with the establishment, by which each member, upon payment of twenty-five cents monthly dues, secures a benefit of \$5 per week in case of sickness. Mr. Coleman deposits into this fund the aggregate amount contributed by the members. In case of the death of a member's wife every member pays a per capita assessment of fifty cents, Mr. Coleman again adding a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the contributions of the members. The same plan is followed in case of death of a member, when a per capita of \$1 is paid.

When the money in the treasury of the society exceeds \$500, dues are suspended until the fund dwindle down to the minimum of \$250. No payment of dues has been required for over two years.

About twenty-four compositors are employed at piece-work on *Der Herold* and other of the company's publications.

CO-OPERATION AT OSHKOSH.

On August 5, 1886, articles of incorporation of "The Workingmen's Co-operative Society of Oshkosh," were filed with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$3,000, divided into 600 shares of \$5 each. The incorporators are Joseph H. Osborn, President, A. Bragden, J. P. Hansen, F. McDaniel, C. B. Wright, R. M. Benedict and H. Gustavus.

The objects of the association, as stated in its articles, are "to conduct a general business on the co-operative plan—mercantile, manufacturing, dealing in real and personal property, buying, building and leasing houses and dwellings, and any and all other lawful business which may be carried on advantageously by a co-operative society."

Oshkosh is an active and progressive industrial city and offers as favorable conditions as any for a successful enter-

prise of this kind. It ought to, and with good management undoubtedly will, succeed.

For some further thoughts on this venture, see article on "Lack of Co-operative Laws in Wisconsin."

AT MARINETTE.

At Marinette the Knights of Labor are discussing the advisability of opening a store for co-operative distribution. In this they should be encouraged; but it is to be hoped they will avoid debt as much as possible and transact only a cash business. The benefits of such a store will not appear clearly to the thoughtless patron before the end of six months or a year; but when the dividend comes in, the most skeptical will be comfortably convinced that he has discovered on which side his bread is buttered.

CO-OPERATION AT EAU CLAIRE.

Just as this matter goes to press a report comes that the Knights of Labor of Eau Claire have decided to purchase the Chilled Plow Works in that city, heretofore idle, for the sum of \$18,000, and to form a co-operative organization for their operation. Several public meetings had been held, attended alike by capitalists and Knights, for the purpose of advancing the industrial interests of the city and giving employment to surplus labor.

This move cannot be too highly commended; it deserves to succeed.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

On page 39 of this volume may be found the laws enacted in behalf of co-operative and mutual loan and building associations.

In the report of this Bureau for 1883-4 some notice was taken of these organizations, in which their usefulness was commended as well as illustrated by examples of what had been actually accomplished by the Savings and Industrial Association of Milwaukee.

It is desirable to repeat the commendations written at that time, and to put them forth with added emphasis. The intervening two years have made the value of building as-

sociations to the man of moderate income still more apparent, and this Bureau, without reservation, advises all homeless workingmen to become members of them, where they are properly organized, at the earliest opportunity.

If there are none in your locality, write to any of those given herein and secure a constitution, which will aid you in the organization of one.

In fact it is safe to go still further in offering advice under this head: If a homeless workingman can belong to but one, a union or a building association, take the latter by all means. Unions, notwithstanding the good they have done, sometimes cause workers to lose situations and wages; but the member of a building association is constantly laying by something for the future—for a rainy day—and no one ever lost a situation by reason of belonging thereto.

Appended is a table of such as, upon request, reported to this office:

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Organized.	Members.	Loans.	Borrowers.	Houses built for members.
¹ Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Association	Milwaukee.....	\$5,000,000	1884	700	\$190,000	180	180
People's Savings Fund & Building Association	Appleton	400,000	1883	81	9,000	27	13
Provident Loan & Building Association	La Crosse.....	500,000	1884	308	44,750	68	39
² Wausau Loan & Building Association	Wausau	50,000	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provident Loan & Building Association	Madison	200,000	1885	170	7,800	10	7
Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Association	Oshkosh	500,000	1886	370	900	2	1
Sheboygan Loan & Building Association	Sheboygan	200,000	1885	280	10,000	20	9
Savings & Investment Association	Milwaukee.....	100,000	1883	487	87,000	211	33
Mutual Loan & Building Association	La Crosse.....	500,000	1882	363	82,000	146	146
³ Home Mutual Loan & Building Association	La Crosse.....	1,000,000	1886	52	600	1	.....
³ Chippewa Falls Building & Loan Association	Chippewa Falls	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ First organized in 1872 with \$50,000 capital; re-organized and became active, with \$5,000,000 capital, in 1884.

² Died after a brief illness.

³ Newly organized.

The Savings and Investment Association of Milwaukee is operating upon a plan somewhat different from the others given in the foregoing list. C. A. Read, the secretary, says:

We differ from them in that we pay more attention in the first place to helping the labor class to procure the lot on which to build at a low price. Then, as he pays for it, or pays enough to make it safe, if our association has the means, we advance or make a loan to help to build a house thereon, thereby improving and enhancing the value of our remaining unsold lots and at same time helping him. The borrower is benefited by the enhancement also.

Our correct title is "The Savings and Investment Association of Milwaukee."

Authorized capital.....	\$100,000
Paid in to date.....	98,275
Number of members at present.....	487
Number of members during the year.....	521
Number of lots sold to date.....	561
Number of purchasers.....	267
Aggregate price of lots sold.....	\$104,195 34
Aggregate amount of loans, including time payments on lots sold.....	87,000
Number of borrowers as above.....	211
Number of houses erected on lots sold.....	33
Average valuation of houses, about.....	600

In order to stir up among workmen a livelier interest in building associations, the following valuable information is quoted from an article on "The Influence of House Ownership," by B. F. Northrup, LL.D.:

Philadelphia, as the greatest workshop of America, furnishes a striking influence in point. Its comparative exemption from strikes is due to the fact that, as a rule, the workingman there owns his home. Hence, he is as conservative as the capitalist. You may find scores of squares with nice brick houses of workingmen, not one of which is a tenement house. Philadelphia has now double the number of dwelling-houses of any other city of its size in the world. This marvelous increase in its homesteads is due to its co-operative building associations, numbering over four hundred. They have been tried for nearly fifty years, and have proved such valuable forces in promoting industry, economy, sobriety, thrift and prosperity that the State encourages them by exempting all their stock and mortgages from taxation. Though the holdings of these associations exceed \$50,000,000, they are managed by workingmen at little expense, and are always open to public scrutiny. Failures have been very rare, less than in any other class of financial associations. The worst of those closed during the panic of 1873 paid ninety-three cents on the dollar. These associations, so unique, tried so long and so successfully, are a model for the workingmen of the country, certainly in large manufacturing centers.

That I may speak authoritatively, I will epitomize certain statements kindly furnished me by an eminent Philadelphian, especially conversant with this subject, who says: The tenement house is unknown here. In

the riots of 1877 the 20,000 members of building associations acted as an effective counterpoise to the lawless throngs that crowded the streets, The instinct of self-preservation, of social order, was as strong with them as with the wealthier classes, and was even more effectual. It neutralized in their own camp the clamors of a vicious and riotous rabble, so that the presence of the mayor and the police was sufficient to quell all disorder without collision. These associations have been a potent factor in making our people prosperous and moral, encouraging sobriety and preventing dissipation. The absence of any socialistic tendencies can undoubtedly be traced to the general ownership of homes.

In Switzerland, out of 485,000 households 465,000 are householders. Here is one secret of the remarkable patriotism and prosperity of that people, and of their comparative exemption from labor troubles.

LACK OF CO-OPERATIVE LAWS IN WISCONSIN.

At Oshkosh, Joseph H. Osborn is organizing a distributive co-operative association, a considerable portion of the capital being already taken. He finds, however, that the laws of Wisconsin relative to corporations and associations were not framed with the intention of aiding and protecting co-operative industries, no demand for such statutes having ever been made to our legislators.

One obstacle is that the law requires the amount of stock to be fixed and stated in the articles of incorporation; 20 per cent. of it paid in and one-half of the outside limit subscribed for.

In England, under the co-operative laws, an association can proceed with its business as soon as organized, irrespective of the amount of stock, which, where the membership is unlimited, can not be exactly stated or circumscribed at the outset, or at any other time.

There are, very naturally, in the absence of any specific enactments relative to co-operation, other obstacles in the way of forming such an association as that contemplated by Mr. Osborn, which, to fully carry out the principle involved, must be so elastic that its membership may be 1,000 or 100, or any other number, as circumstances may require, without any amendment of articles or change in constitution, or new fee to the Secretary of State.

In writing of the difficulties in the way of forming a gen-

uine system of co-operative distribution at Oshkosh, Mr. Osborn says:

In my judgment we want, not only in Wisconsin, but in all the states, a separate law, as much so as the present law for building and loan associations—(why not)—and that law should include the body of the English law, to-wit: "The Industrial and Provident Societies of 1876." Very few modifications would be necessary. The same with regard to the "General Rules for an Industrial Society."

To adopt any other course at this date would be like trying to get up some new machine to navigate with, instead of using the old and tried mariner's compass, or, as one correspondent says, "trying to drive a square wedge into a round hole." We may go on floundering around, but in the end we shall settle down to the tried English law.

There are some other points I would like to call your attention to. One is the name.

The word "society" conveys a meaning which is distinctive and appropriate—more so, in my judgment, than "association." So also with the words "industrial" and "provident."

Again, I think these societies should have a record in your Bureau, and not with the Secretary of State; and the record should be without charge.

I have a good many reasons in connection with this point. The whole movement is in behalf of working people—the very class in whose interest your office was created and for whose especial interest you are working. The communication would be necessary and complete. It would enable you to keep constant oversight of the whole movement. The State should authorize you to issue "circulars" of information whenever you thought it of interest to do so for the benefit of these societies, and thus afford them a means of communication. In fact, as I said before, your office could be made the "Guild" of Wisconsin and thus class the State as far ahead of other states as she has thus far been behind in legislation with regard to these societies. Then your official position would enable you to communicate with the Attorney General in behalf of these societies, should occasion require, thus supplying the place occupied by E. V. Neale with those societies in England so far as relates to legal counsel.

Altogether it seems to me that your office is the place to "register" and most appropriately so, and the law should so provide. It would be "Headquarters" of the movement in this State, which as far as I can judge, is destined to take the lead eventually of all other labor organizations.

One more point. In following the English law there is an outlook for the future of "Productive Co-operation." As I write I am in receipt of the "Congress" number of the *Co-operative News*. If you please, note in it the words of the chairman in introducing the Earl of Morely, to-wit: "It was not the purpose of co-operators to push the different classes of society farther apart, but to fuse with one aim and purpose all classes of the community into a grand whole."

In another letter, Mr. Osborn expresses the belief that whoever shall succeed in establishing co-operation in its various forms, will "accomplish a peaceful settlement of the labor question" and repeats his appeal for such new laws as will enable all who desire to test the theory of co-operation in Wisconsin, to do so.

C. A. Read, secretary of the Milwaukee Savings and Investment Association, also complains of the inadequacy of our statutes, saying:

It will be seen by our prospectus that we started out to make this a poor man's association, and proposed to guard it so that the capitalist, or richer ones could not control or crowd out the poorer, but we found in most essential points that the statutes are against us in that they require *shares of stock* to vote instead of membership. This allows the capitalist to come in and gobble up the stock and control the direction of matters. It seems to me that a change in the statutes that relate to associations of our nature would be beneficial to the class of people we desire to reach and help.

It is not deemed advisable to present here a form of law to be enacted by the legislature; but when a proper bill covering the subject shall be brought forward, no doubt it will be passed promptly and unanimously.

MILWAUKEE ART GLASSMAKERS.

Some time ago a company in Milwaukee began making novelties and bottles from glass, on a small scale.

The business being new to the proprietors, was not a financial success. In 1885, new men were brought from the East, but the management still proved inadequate or faulty, and the owners, at the end of the glass season in 1886, refused to advance more money to keep the works in operation at a still further loss.

At this point J. H. Reaper, a skilled maker of glass moulds, submitted several co-operative plans to James Kneeland, of Milwaukee, the principal stockholder, one of which he accepted, and the works began running on a semi-co-operative plan during the last of August.

The men subscribed for nearly \$3,000 in stock; Mr. Reaper taking the largest block—\$400. These subscriptions are

divided into fifty-two equal parts, and every Saturday one part is deducted from the week's wages. In some cases this makes a serious reduction, but the men are cheerful and lively, and determined to succeed "even if we work sixteen hours a day," as one of them enthusiastically declared.

If, at the end of the year, the men make a success of the venture, Mr. Kneeland will divide up amongst them, without cost, 2,000 more shares of stock. He has also made some other liberal propositions to the men which puts them in the best of humor.

This concern, called the Standard Art Glass Company, makes table casters, goblets, salts, bar-ware of every style — colored and engraved; fancy lemonade, toddy and wine glasses, and novelties generally either of "lime" or "lead" glass.

The men in the establishment belong to the flint-glass branch of the Glassblowers' Union.

VIEWS OF EMPLOYERS ON CO-OPERATION.

In the process of collecting information, the Bureau, on June 1, 1886, asked 2,000 employers of labor in Wisconsin whether they favored any system of co-operation or profit-sharing, and if so, to state what they believed would prove an equitable basis therefor.

The great majority had given the subject no thought or attention, and were therefore unprepared to express an opinion either way; while 396 had considered the matter, and reached a conclusion. Their conclusions, however, with three or four exceptions, were not based on actual experience.

Of the 425 who expressed opinions, 126 favored co-operation in some form, and 299 opposed it, either as impractical or as a system that would work injustice among men of widely differing capacities and dispositions to accomplish a fair day's work.

In order to afford a better interchange of opinions, quotations will be given from among those who made more than the mere monosyllabic answers of "yes" and "no," drawing first from those who favor it:

Agricultural Implements —Theoretically we believe in some system of co-operative profit-sharing, but this amounts to a co-partnership and necessarily involves "loss-sharing," which is out of the question as men would not submit to it, and, in the case of unscrupulous employers, workmen would be cheated by fictitious balance sheets. We should like to see it tried.

Employer should have fair compensation both for labor and capital and surplus, if any, should be divided proportionate to ability or wages of employes. This, of course, could only apply to well-established institutions, and a restriction should be made as to workmen in employ for a short period.

Let capital have a fair compensation, then let labor share what it is in individual cases worth above what capital requires. Still this is a hard matter to fix. Some men are worth more than others, and how can you satisfy them?

Employer and employee should have a direct interest in the success of the business, and the employee should be interested in the profits.

Classify the employes — paying each what he is *worth* by counting his labor so much; pro rata interest on his share of (supposed or implied) capital —dividends upon his capital — paying a part regularly monthly, to enable him to live, and balancing account periodically.

Boots and Shoes —We favor profit-sharing. The system adopted by Ara Cushman & Co., Auburn, Me., we think a good one under similar conditions, i. e., intelligent people.

Bottles — Give capital a per cent. of profits for interest and balance divided in proportion to skill and rank as can previously be agreed on.

Box Manufacturers — Let employers give a certain percentage of profits to worthy workmen in addition to wages.

A certain percentage of profits, according to nature of business to be divided among employes, according to their position and up to a certain time, their length of service.

Let employees share in both profit and loss.

Employes may share in profits according to the capital their more or less skill in their work represents, equaling in proportion the percentage of profits employer derives from his capital.

I would be in favor of hiring the men for regular wages and to make them take some interest allow them a certain per cent. of the net earnings.

Have them furnish a small amount of capital, but if unable to do this, leave undrawn a pro rata portion of their wages, monthly or otherwise, as a part of the capital, with permission to withdraw on certain notice.

Brick Manufacturers — The first necessity is to abolish years when you make no profits or work at a loss; the rest is comparatively easy and may be done in many ways.

Cigar Manufacturers — Pay your help enough so there will be a small

sum over every week, for which give him at the end of the year a share in the business, for which give him an equal share of the profits in proportion to the amount invested. By doing this he will be more careful at his work and at the same time watch others who would work against the interests of the firm. I have often witnessed myself that some men will waste all they can.

Farmer—First, get good, reliable employers. Second, get a corps of employes that will not get heady, men that will do as they agree, and no lying or deceit.

Flour Mills—In proportion to the amount of earnings left in the business as capital.

Allow proprietors a fair interest on their capital and a fair salary. Divide excess net profit among employers and employes according to their worth to the business.

Wages to be minimum. The losses as well as the profits to be shared by the workmen. The profits or losses to be declared by legal authority, leaving no room for doubt as to correctness.

Increase the wages of employes a fair percentage as soon as it is ascertained that a corporation or employer makes a larger percentage on his goods than is required to run his business successfully.

Allow the employes a certain percentage of profits. They would in many cases be the losers.

Founders and Machinists—Agree on the interest on the investment and amount of wear and tear; also wages of each employe, and reduce or increase wages in proportion to earnings of business.

Furniture—Make parties interested share alike in profits or losses. There should be provision to insure a participation in losses, should they occur, by fire, cyclone, hard times or any cause. A fair interest should be paid to capital, and a per cent. allowed for wear and tear; a sum agreed upon for superabundance, a sum set over to reserve fund, and any balance remaining be set over to workmen, who shall, by an agreed upon term of service, be entitled to same and in proportion to the value of each to the business. In such cases workmen should be entitled to a representation in the board of management.

Let the employes take an interest in the business, leave part of their wages as a fund, and then elect a committee to conduct business, whose power shall be according to the fund the employes have in the business.

Knit Goods — A stock system, the majority of the stock controlled by the operatives, electing their own officers and receiving dividends upon stock held. Do not think it would succeed unless every employe held the same amount of stock and had the opportunity to earn the same wages.

Lithographing — Can not be stated in a few words, but the general outline should be that after expenses of the business and legal interest on capital, in this state 7 per cent., are deducted from gross profit, balance

should be divided on the basis of weekly earnings of each, employer and employed. This calls for figuring employer's time at a fixed rate per week, same as employees.

Lumber—After paying capital a reasonable sum for its use, the workmen should share in the profits.

When an employer is doing a successful and paying business, he should encourage his men by advancing their wages, especially the old and faithful hands.

By restricted immigration, compulsory education, or property and educational qualification to vote, bring laborers up to where they can comprehend business principles correctly, after which the laborer's body represents so much capital, the amount to be paid to him in case of death or discharge from duties and be a part of capital stock on which he votes to choose management.

A system that would give the laborers food and clothes at producer's prices; that would establish reading and lecture rooms; that would give a share of the profits to faithful laborers after three years' service, proportional to salary.

Employer to receive salary for services in case of actual superintendency; a fixed per cent. to be set apart for sinking fund for wear of machinery, etc. Fair wages to be given to workmen, profits to be divided pro rata on capital, considering each employe to have as much capital invested as would produce his wages at the legal per cent., of course cash invested by employer to stand on same basis.

After paying all insurance and legitimate risks, divide the profits according to investments, considering the laborer's earnings as his investment. Say the proprietor puts in \$50,000, the employe earns \$1,000, profits in business 20 per cent., each should have respectively \$10,000 and \$200 increase.

Allow alike employers and employes each according to the value of his service in the general market, a moderate wage. Allow likewise a moderate rate of interest to the capital and a further small sum to cover the risk of the enterprise. Then apply the percentage of gain over the cost of production (if there be any) to each person's total contribution of labor, money, services, etc., as the measure of his share of the profit. In case of loss the laborers do not share, but capital bears it all, having assumed its own risk.

All the employes to have enough first invested to make them share the losses, and take a lively interest in business. Our faith in these schemes is very slight, however, in practice.

Machine Shops—The same system that is proposed by E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee.

I believe if all employers would set apart from the profits of their business a sum sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the capital actually invested, and a fair salary or salaries for the management and superintend-

ence of the business, then I think the balance of profit might be divided, giving one-fourth to employer and three-fourths to employes in proportion to wages earned.

Soap—If business is prosperous, I think old employes are entitled to a certain percentage, governed by ability, length of time served as a reward on being faithful.

Vinegar—Here co-operation, allowing employes the privilege of buying shares and having their share of all there is in a business will create an interest in the business heretofore belonging to one man.

Wooden Ware—After an engagement of three years, if employe had been prudent, saving a fair share of his wages, a plan to pay a fair rental to the owner for his investment and share profits and losses proportionately, would be the only fair one I know of.

Woolen Mills—After allowing interest at legal rate, say 7 per cent., on capital invested, and a legitimate rate for wear and tear on machinery, we would be willing to divide the rest. As business runs nowadays we are glad indeed if we can get interest on the money invested.

From the stated objections of those who oppose co-operation and profit-sharing the following have been selected:

Agricultural Implements—Labor is now oppressed only by capital that has been most favored by legislation. The small manufacturers and firms through the country are not making anything—they are paying higher wages than they can afford.

We consider it impracticable; 7 per cent. on capital invested, balance to be divided proportionately to the amount of wages earned and capital invested. *Losses should be shared on the same basis. Workmen should furnish security for their share of possible losses.*

Bags and Twine—I claim every man has the right to sell his labor to the highest bidder, and if one man is worth more in any particular business than his neighbor, he is entitled to more pay.

Baking Powder—Do not think such a system practical, as it would necessitate a vast amount of friction because of so many opinions.

Blank Books—When employer and employe are disposed to work each for the good of the other they never have any trouble.

Boiler and Pipe Covering—If the workman is earning fair wages proportional to his labor and skill, I see no reason why he should receive more. He would never consent to make up the losses in an unprofitable year of business. Capital takes all the risks, and if superior management makes the difference between a good and a poor business, it should receive benefits accordingly.

Brick Manufacturers—Such a system can not work, because one man can do more work than another, and no man will work to earn wages for another.

Cement Sewer Pipe—It never would be a success as some men are worth double what others are.

Chairs—Not practical, as the employe can not afford any risks and the employer can afford to guarantee nothing more than he can pay.

When workmen receive fair wages, irrespective of the times, we do not think they should share in the profits while they are not affected by the losses.

Such a thing can not be universally adopted as long as we receive 750,000 workmen from other countries every year.

Don't think any basis has been arrived at except in some few cases where companies have made large profits. When no profits are made for a year or two, co-operation is soon dropped by laborers.

Brewers—The making of men as they should be is a task that will never be performed. The rocks on which such undertakings will split remain.

Cordially I answer let there be such legislation as will compel the capitalist employer to receive a reasonable profit upon the labor and interest of millions per year, say one-half, and let the laborer have one-half. They will get rich fast enough, and the laborer can live then.

Flouring Mills—If employes would share losses as well as profits, co-operation would be fair, if both parties could agree to it.

Do not believe in partnerships and consequent quarrels.

A successful basis would be difficult to arrive at. It is hard to find a man who don't want the lion's share.

Let labor and capital run their own chances and things will adjust themselves accordingly. When the laborer, by close management, gets money enough he can buy out the employer.

Don't believe any system of co-operation that could be gotten up would be lasting, as it would be impossible to adjust any system satisfactorily to skilled and unskilled labor. It is the rude, ignorant laborer who is making the most trouble now.

You can get only about one man in five that cares anything about his own business, or yours, either.

Founders and Machinists—Everyone has a right to establish a business of his own, but can't force someone else to do so for him.

Partnerships are generally formed with care. Parties entering into partnership need to know each other well, and we know of no basis that would be successful for a system taking in Tom, Dick and Harry. It would be hell.

Furniture—We know of no such basis. If men of intelligence make a profitable invention, and invest money in putting up works to produce the goods, we do not believe they should share the profits with workmen further than to pay them good wages.

Think-profit sharing inequitable without *loss-sharing*, and think that imp radical, as employes could not be depended on to make up their share

of losses. Think stated wages agreed to by both parties with protection to wages by lien laws would be most satisfactorily generally.

Gas Works — It would seem best to first pay laborers the very highest wages the business would afford, considering that the capitalist should at same time have a fair return on the capital. But employer should have sole management of his business.

If employes could be compelled to share losses then they might share profits; but to divide what you gain and have no remedy to compel employes to share what you lose is certainly unjust and impractical.

Knit Goods — Do not allow prison labor to come into competition with honest labor, and then we can afford to pay higher wages.

Linseed Oil — Unless 25 or 30 per cent. of wages paid be withheld for benefit of employer in case of loss of capital, or the net profits do not exceed 4 per cent. of capital invested, employes should have no voice whatever in the conduct or management of the business.

Lumber — Labor should be free to work where it likes and capital should be free to hire who it likes.

No, the laborers would not be willing to share any of the losses, and as a rule the employes in our business do not stay long enough to take any interest in it.

No idea that it can be done successfully. Industry and economy will have the desired effect.

Each member would like to be boss. Suspicion and ambition are opposed to such a basis.

I would not submit to any such work. Let them work by the day 25 years as I have, and live economically, and they can save money enough to start business for themselves. I would not allow laborers to share my profits. Where you find one good and deserving man, you will find thousands of the other kind who will want to share equally with the good men. A first-class man would not insult an employer by asking him to share profits.

Most of the laboring men are too poor to wait until their share of profits could be realized out of any new business.

No, don't think it can be done, because there are more lazy and indolent than energetic and progressive men. It takes energy and push to make a business prosperous, and we think there would be no particular incentive for any one to take the lead under such a system, and there would be a sort of languor and lethargy pervading the whole business.

For the laborer to work for the best wages he can obtain, and the employer to hire him as cheap as he can. If the employe is not satisfied to work so, let him go and take 160 acres of land of "Uncle Sam." I do not know of a system that will not make it worse than it is at present.

In many branches of business it would hardly be practicable, except with intelligent employes, as most of the lower grade would want results much faster than a regular business would furnish them. So much has to be

kept back for so long a time and no dividends made in a great many years, that men get discouraged waiting for results. In this I have had considerable experience.

Don't agitate the question.

I know men who have worked here for years at \$4 per day, and their families suffering all the time for the necessities of life. Whisky is to blame.

I do not think any system of profit-sharing would be satisfactory, except on the stock company plan. Then the employes would have to invest money in stock to make them interested. Very few would be satisfied with this plan long. The profits are so small that dividends would not amount to much for each individual.

Supply and demand will regulate all matters between employer and employes, if you kill off the politicians.

To pay the men every week in cash, so they may buy where they please. Hire by the day and pay every night.

The idea is absurd. If they share the profits, let them also share the losses.

Don't think it can be made to work successfully—at any rate, not just now. If you could select higher grades of labor, it might and ought to do, but taking labor just as it comes, no.

Give every man what he is worth and earns; make it an object for a good man to continue faithful. Railroad employes are all paid the same scale of wages; consequently railroad companies can not build their own cars as cheap as they can buy them of private parties, who pay high for skilled labor and low for poor labor.

There are men who will take half a loaf if they can not get a whole one. If I can not get what I ought to have, take what I can get. Have worked fifteen years of my life by the day and month, and have had from \$6 to \$125 per month. I am 56 years old and worth \$15,000, and shall not divide with anybody.

Most all business at the present time is conducted on such small margins that laboring men could not afford to take the chances of depending on the profits for their support, and if capital has to guarantee a fixed rate of wages, it must also have what profit there is, if any.

Paper Mill—For the employer and employe to work hand in hand together. It is the duty of the employer to not be unmindful of the interests and general welfare of his laboring men. Give us home protection upon our goods and we can give protection to our employes.

Rectifier—No employer can avoid losses, and the same employes might not be employed when the loss is found to be a loss.

Saddler—In most cases it would only breed quarrels.

No, it would drift into communistic uprisings.

Staves and Heading—There is no considerable basis that makes co-op-

erative production possible or successful in competition with capital controlled by a master.

Stove Foundry—An equitable basis would not be successful as it would not satisfy all parties concerned. As a number of men never are alike in intellectual capacity, they therefore would not appreciate each other's services alike.

Transformed Fruit—Work while the sun shines. Pound the iron when hot. Drink less whisky and buy less strawberries.

Vinegar—No, the ignorant workman would have no show with a sharp employer. Don't believe in it, unless a public officer in the service of the state be employed to examine such concerns and see to it that the workman is fairly dealt with.

Wagons—It is not believed that a general system of co-operation would be practicable, owing to the great difficulty of an agreement among so many. The industry must be under the undisputed control of an independent head. All attempts at co-operation seem to have failed.

Let the wage-earners put up something, so that when bad years come they will have to share the losses. Otherwise they will co-operate in good years but in bad years they wont.

No; we have tried it with the view of getting better work, but it did not work. We found, unless we kept a rigid inspection, the work was not done as well, even though stimulated by reward.

I do not know of a basis on which any man should dictate to another how and where he must pay out his money and manage any enterprise whatever.

No; we believe mental capacity and business ability are peculiarly a man's own possession and are not to be shared with others except as the possessor wills. The success of a business depends more upon management than upon its capital, and thus no class of men have an inherent right to share in the successful results of another's efforts or business ability except to such an extent as their own abilities as wage-earners may be able to command.

Woolen Mills—Do not believe any system could be devised, and if one could be it would be only a continual source of contention between each individual party to it, and would do more mischief than good.

It is not practicable except where there are a very small number of employees.

Only co-operative partnership would be equitable, but owing to mutual distrust and disagreement this system is hardly ever successful, and has not proved permanent.

RECAPITULATION.

In order that a glance may determine the prevailing opinion of manufacturers in Wisconsin, the subjoined table is presented of those who answered yes or no to the inquiry relative to the desirability and practicability of co-operation:

BUSINESS.	YES.		No.	
	No. of Firms.	Number of Employes.	No. of Firms.	Number of Employes.
Agricultural Implements.....	5	867	4	51
Bags, Twine and Cotton Bolt.....	.....	.....	1	12
Baker.....	.....	.....	1	4
Baking Powder.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Blacksmith.....	.....	.....	1	1
Blank Books.....	.....	.....	1	15
Boiler Makers.....	1	43	4	24
Boiler and Pipe Covering.....	.....	.....	1	11
Book Binder.....	.....	.....	1	7
Boots and Shoes.....	3	179	4	456
Bottlers.....	1	5	.....	.....
Boxes.....	1	5	2	56
Brass Founders.....	1	4	.....	.....
Brewers.....	9	111	19	643
Brick.....	3	150	5	145
Bridge and Iron Works.....	1	43	.....	.....
Brooms.....	1	3	1	3
Broom Handles, etc.....	.....	.....	2	6
Carriages, Wagons, etc.....	2	67	3	29
Cement and Sewer Pipe.....	1	110	1	5
Chairs.....	.....	.....	4	839
Cigars.....	6	269	14	246
Clothing.....	3	673	2	425
Coffee and Spices.....	1	6	1	10
Coopers.....	5	59	6	120
Cordage.....	.....	.....	1	11
Dyeing and Cleaning.....	.....	.....	1	3
Farmers.....	2	3	1	5
Flax Tow.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Flouring Mills.....	20	106	22	188
Founders and Machinists.....	2	14	10	198
Furniture.....	3	214	6	440
Gas.....	2	11	2	21
Glass.....	1	260	.....	.....
Gun Powder.....	.....	.....	1	24
Hubs and Spokes.....	1	30	2	118
Ink, Bluing, etc.....	1	6	.....	.....
Jewelry.....	.....	.....	1	11

BUSINESS.	YES.		NO.	
	No. of Firms.	Number of Employes.	No. of Firms.	Number of Employes.
Knit Goods.....	1	175	3	510
Leather.....	1	65	.....	.....
Lime.....	1	45	2	56
Linseed Oil.....	.....	.....	2	38
Lithographing.....	1	65	.....	.....
Lumber, Lath and Shingles.....	29	1,464	106	6,844
Machine Shop.....	2	128	2	12
Watches.....	.....	.....	1	168
Millwright.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oatmeal Mill.....	.....	.....	1	10
Paper Mills.....	2	96	3	199
Pork Packers.....	.....	.....	1	800
Printing and Publishing.....	.....	.....	2	19
Rectifiers.....	1	5	1	14
Saddlery.....	1	3	1	35
Sash, Doors and Blinds.....	2	53	5	142
Sewer Pipes.....	.....	.....	3	52
Ship Builders.....	.....	.....	2	98
Snuff.....	.....	.....	1	1
Soap.....	2	33	.....	.....
Soda Water.....	1	8	2	18
Staves and Heading.....	.....	.....	5	274
Stoves.....	.....	.....	1	19
Suspenders.....	1	8	.....	.....
Tanners.....	.....	.....	7	320
Tile.....	.....	.....	2	15
Transformed Fruits.....	.....	.....	1	4
Trunks.....	.....	.....	3	260
Type Founders.....	.....	.....	1	15
Vinegar, etc.....	1	25	1	10
Wagons.....	.....	.....	6	649
Washing Machines.....	.....	.....	1	8
Wind Mills, Pumps, etc.....	.....	.....	1	18
Wire.....	1	49	.....	.....
Wooden Ware.....	2	58	2	68
Woolen Goods.....	2	169	6	172
Totals.....	129	5,701	302	14,964

In contemplating the above table, one query inevitably suggests itself, viz: May we not hope—indeed, have we not a right to hope—that the 129 firms who favor co-operation will, before the issue of another report, put their theories into practical operation?

Why favor co-operation and not practice it?

Those workmen who are addicted to planning and executing strikes and boycotts should try co-operation. They should build up a business of their own instead of trying

to tear down and ruin that of others; establish something over which they would have rightful control, instead of attempting, without warrant, right or law, to control the concerns of others.

PART V.

STRIKES AND INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

SAW-MILL WORKERS.

One of the peculiar strikes of the year 1885 — peculiar by reason of the manner in which it crossed over into Wisconsin — and withal one that has resulted in a marked advance of the cause of labor, a class hitherto attracting but little attention, is that of the saw-mill workers at Marinette.

The Legislature of Michigan, at the session of 1884-5, enacted a law, which became operative on September 23, 1885, defining a day's work in a mill or factory to be 10 hours. The act in full is as follows:

Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact:

That in all factories, work-shops, salt-blocks, saw-mills, logging or lumber camps, booms or drives, mines or other places used for mechanical, manufacturing or other purposes, within the state of Michigan, where men or women are employed, ten hours per day shall constitute a legal day's work, and any proprietor, stockholder, manager, clerk, foreman, or other employers of labor, who shall require any person or persons in their employ to perform more than ten hours per day, shall be compelled to pay such employes for all over-time or extra hours at the regular per diem rate, *unless there be an agreement to the contrary*.

Section 2. That in all contracts, engagements or agreements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or other labor calling, where such contracts or agreements are silent, or an express condition specified, ten hours shall constitute a day's work, and the contract or agreement shall be so construed.

Section 3. Any individual, firm, agent of any corporation, or other employers of labor, who shall take any unlawful advantage of any person or persons in their employ, or seeking employment, because of their poverty or misfortune, to invalidate any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county

n which such offense was committed, upon receiving complaint, to prosecute all such cases in the name of the people of the State of Michigan, before any justice of the peace or other competent court of jurisdiction.

Section 4. All fines collected for violation of this act shall be turned over to the school board, or board of education, of the city or township wherein such fine may be collected, and the same shall by them be disbursed for and in the benefit of the public schools.

Section 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to domestic or farm laborers, or other laborers who agree to work more than ten hours per day.

On the day the foregoing act became operative, the mill proprietors on the Michigan side, across from Marinette, presented to their men for signature the following:

WHEREAS, The —— are about to employ me to work for them in their lumbering operations and about their yards, and in various ways connected with their lumbering operations, now, therefore, I agree that, in consideration of such employment, and as one of the conditions thereof, I do hereby waive the provisions of the act of the legislature of the state of Michigan, passed in 1885, making TEN hours a day's labor, and agree that a day's labor shall be eleven hours, and this agreement shall be in force so long as I am in the employ of the said —— company.

The men thought the document possessed a more far-reaching and dangerous meaning than could be seen by them on its face, and refused to sign it — except 260, all but twelve of whom were non-union men.

They were told, in some instances, that unless they should sign the agreement the mills would shut down, and most of the owners on the Michigan side did bank their fires, as the union men refused to sign the contract.

The Kirby-Carpenter Company then began to pick up non-union men and fetch in outside workers to run their mill. This, after some days, aroused the union men, who were ordered from both sides of the river to go to Menominee and boycott that mill. They all went, which took so many men from the Wisconsin side that the Marinette mills were compelled to close. That is how the strike, if such it may be called, invaded Wisconsin, where, up to that time, there had been no trouble, the men working, as in saw mills everywhere, eleven hours per day, as they had for years.

But the mills on the Wisconsin side would have been compelled to shut down in a very few days anyway, because the Menominee mills being idle, their coom-pockets filled with timber and rendered it impossible for the Boom company to continue the sorting of logs.

Although the men were orderly, offering no resistance or violence, except when they surrounded the boarding houses of the Kirby-Carpenter Company, two hundred and fifty deputy sheriffs were sworn in "to keep the peace." This annoyed the mill workers more than anything else that occurred, though without good reason; for peaceable citizens are never disturbed by officers of the law.

The general lock-out which followed the boycotting of the Kirby-Carpenter Company's mill, occurred on October 14. On the following day the mill owners met and adopted the following, unanimously:

WHEREAS, A large portion of the crews from all the mills on the river, left their positions, and joined together for the express purpose of intimidating certain men from performing labor for which they were legally hired, and to stop work which was being legally prosecuted; therefore,

Resolved, That a proper regard for our own interests and for the welfare of society, makes it incumbent on us to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such unwarrantable proceedings.

Resolved, That we are not warranted in further continuing work at the mills when subject to such interference.

Resolved, That it is advisable to close all of the saw mills on both sides of the Menominee as soon as practicable, to remain closed until such times as business can be resumed upon a satisfactory basis.

Immediately after this several filers, engineers, and other workers met and adopted the following, which was presented to the proprietors:

To the Executive Committee of Mill Owners of Marinette, Wis., and Menominee, Mich.:

WHEREAS, It was resolved in a meeting of the mill owners of the Menominee river on Thursday, October 15, 1885, that a proper regard for their own interests and the welfare of society, it was absolutely necessary on the part of such proprietors to take measures to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings as named in the preamble of those resolutions. And, whereas, it was unanimously declared advisable to close all

mills until such time that business can be resumed upon a satisfactory basis;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, for ourselves as individuals, and as representatives of the employes in the said mills on the Menominee river, hereby pledge ourselves to resume work upon the following basis:

First. We will not countenance or aid in any manner any plan, scheme or organization to interfere or interrupt the operating or running the mills on the river during the remainder of the sawing season of 1885.

Second. We will not in any manner be subject to, guided or directed by any union or any other organization while we are performing our daily labor or executing the promises of these resolutions during the time above named.

Third. We will resume work upon the same basis or conditions, the same hours, the same wages, as existed prior to October 14, 1885.

Fourth. We will use all fair and honorable means, so far as it lies in our power, to carry out the spirit and intent of these resolutions.

Fifth. That we submit these resolutions to said executive committee for action, adjustment and settlement of the existing difficulties.

HENRY BRANSHAW, Chairman.

JOHN RONDEAU, with N. Ludington Co.

CHAS. CHOSA, with Hamilton & Merriman Co.

HENRY BRANSHAW, with H. Witbeck Co.

JOS. REINBOLDT, with Edward Schofield.

M. A. THURLOW, with Rob't Merryman.

JAMES WOOD, with Sawyer, Goodman & Co.

J. LEBEAU, with M. R. Lumber Co.

The owners thus responded:

MENOMINEE, Mich., Oct. 20, 1885.

To H. Branshaw and others, Committee:

Gentlemen — The executive committee of the mill men received the petition which your representative has submitted to us, and will say that when a sufficient number of men have signed that petition to warrant all the mills on both sides of the river in starting up, all or in part, we shall advise that work may be resumed.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. H. JONES, Chairman

CALEB WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The lock-out continued about two weeks, during the latter part of which this petition, so-called, was put in active circulation. In the meantime squads of men went South to work on new lines of railway, while logging contractors and jobbing contractors came in and secured hands for their

winter operations in the woods. It was therefore practically impossible, had the union men been disposed to sign, to secure enough competent operators to start all the mills.

However, after some delay, part of the mills resumed work, but many of them remained closed for the season, thus depriving the community of a considerable amount of wages at a time when food, clothing and supplies for advancing winter were sorely needed. The losses of the mill owners were as nothing compared with the losses of the men, many of whom had not made their usual preparations for winter.

Three officers of the Bureau spent a week at Marinette during the strike, mingling with owners and operators, union and non-union men. The Commissioner advised the men to finish the season's work under the contracts entered into by them in the spring, before the ten-hour law became operative in Michigan; to inaugurate their movement for ten hours the following spring, when making new contracts. This the men were willing to do, and this is what those that returned to work did do.

Isaac Stephenson, one of the chief mill owners and lumbermen of Marinette, said:

I have been on this river twenty-eight years and never before had any trouble with my men. We always got along together all right until some stranger came here the other day from the south and said to the men "You are oppressed" and the men said: "Yes, that's so, we are oppressed."

On the face of it, this statement places the case in a somewhat ridiculous light; but if the men were really suffering any injustice, they were not less entitled to redress because some one else first called attention to it.

As an illustration it may be said that slavery was not abolished because slaves demanded freedom; nor was slavery right because the free whites in the North, instead of the blacks in bondage in the South, cried out against it.

As to the merits of the controversy, it is difficult to make a complete statement that will be either satisfactory or perfectly just to both sides. In the first place, there can be no doubt that the owners fell into an error when they suddenly presented to the men a contract waiving all their

rights under the Michigan ten-hour law. The men had not struck or given notice or sign of striking, nor demanded any change of policy or pay after the ten-hour law became operative, so it would seem that the action of the owners was precipitate and uncalled-for.

The men informed the Commissioner that they intended to finish the season's work, as they had commenced it, under the eleven-hour contract and pay, and would have done so had not the proprietors suddenly presented an iron-clad contract waiving all rights under the new law of whomsoever should sign it.

The union men committed an error, if not a breach of statute, when they went in force and prevented the old and new non-union millmen from proceeding with their lawful labors in a free country. Thus there was error on both sides; but the original error was with the mill owners, as stated. Whoever is responsible for causes is responsible for consequences.

Although this Bureau has nothing to do directly with what goes on in Michigan, the action of Davis, Black & Co., of Manistee, will be quoted in this connection in order to show one of the happier ways of dealing with employes. Mr. Davies, of the above firm, while in Marinette during these troubles, said:

"We are law abiding citizens, and expect our men to be; so, when the date came, we simply put up a notice saying, 'From this day these mills will work only ten hours a day.' We made no reduction of wages. I never saw a happier set of men in my life."

Those who work in the lumber woods and mills can not be generally classed as skilled artisans. A few, to be sure, hold positions requiring judgment, skill and experience, but most of them perform the commonest kind of plain labor. Such can never command the wages of artisans; but after they had toiled heavily for eleven hours a day they were entitled, under the common laws of safe political economy, to such compensation as would enable them to bring up their children decently, provide them with comfortable shelter and clothing, and send them to school.

The general public has a right to demand that much, as poverty is a form of oppression as well as a fruitful source of crime and national weakness, and a bar to progress; and that much the mill owners were able to do, as most of them are making money quite rapidly. But it must be said, at the same time, that until the formation of the union, early in 1885, there had been no trouble on the Menominee river between masters and men. And it must also be said that the men had had more steady work than those of many other lumber districts in the country.

Here the owners mostly cut and drive their own logs as well as saw them, so their crews go from the mills into the woods in the fall and from the woods into the mills in the spring without much loss of time. And while there was generally no settlement until the end of each season's work, the men could go every Saturday night (except when in the camps, where that was impossible) and get some portion of their pay in cash. They were not compelled to trade at or accept orders upon company stores. They get the cash, as was learned at the banks, and invest it where and when they please, as was learned from the merchants of the city. Nevertheless those who will, do get orders on and purchase goods on credit at company stores; and this class is numerous.

The men, however, complained that while in the logging camps during the winter they received but a small portion of their wages in cash, something like \$6.00 per month, which circumstances really compelled their families at home to obtain credit at the company stores for several months, at whatever prices the proprietors chose to charge for their goods.

There can be no doubt that in this there was an advantage on the side of the companies which the workmen were unable to offset. The companies declared that they never wronged their employes through this vast system of credit, but, on the contrary, gave the men steady work and their families a sure supply of the necessities of life during the long winter months.

On the other hand some workmen maintain that the com-

panies did profit by this credit system. However, this Bureau was unable to secure from complaining workmen a list of prices of company and other stores establishing this fact, the following letter from an intelligent employe coming the nearest of any to giving some exact information, though failing after all to do it:

Since the laboring men organized here and the weekly pay system has been adopted, some of the companies have confined their store business simply to supplying their numerous logging camps, while the others were forced to sell at city prices in order to retain their customers. The company I worked for last year compelled us to trade with them. Several articles they handled were 8 to 15 per cent. higher than at other stores. I have heard no complaints under the new system adopted last spring. This alone has been a great blessing to the mill boys, and a benefit to the business community and town in general.

At any rate, the men were compelled to work eleven hours per day; the compensation was, except in the cases of the head sawyers, engineers, etc., considered inadequate, and the sentiment was unanimous among the workmen in favor of weekly cash payments and no credit at company stores based simply on the fact that they were employes of the proprietors of these stores.

Therefore, the men joined the Knights of Labor, resisted the signing of contracts on the Menominee side contravening the Michigan ten-hour law, established a weekly paper called *The Menominee River Laborer* for the enlightenment of the public on matters connected with logging, driving, boozing and sawing, and secured for the season of 1886, which means of course for all future seasons, ten hours, ample time for dinner, and cash payment of wages. While the Marinette mills run now but ten hours per day, there are this Bureau has found, 120 mills in other parts of the state running eleven hours. Nevertheless the trouble at Marinette bore some good fruit, as we have reports from over ninety mill proprietors who have reduced their hours to ten; and these include the largest in the state, except the Knapp & Stout Company. Among them is the Peshtigo Lumber Company, giving employment during a portion of the year to nearly 1,200 men.

Following is the scale of wages ranging in Marinette saw-mills during season of 1885-86: Sawyers, \$3.50 per day; setters, \$2 per day; carriers, \$30 per month; log-rollers, \$26 per month; scalers, \$35 per month; engineer, \$2.50 per day; filers, \$3.50 per day; trimmers, \$22 per month; laborers, \$16 to \$22 per month.

The companies charge \$3 per week for board. Married men are allowed the same amount in cash for boarding themselves.

An unpleasant fact to be recorded in connection with the above scale of wages is the constant danger to life and limb of those engaged in making lumber. Dr. E. H. Mann, of the Menominee River Hospital, at Marinette, reports to the Bureau no less than thirty-five accidents that came under his treatment in the course of a single season. The hospital on the Michigan side of the river probably had an equal number.

That many of these accidents are quite serious is proven by the fact that a total of 1,129 days were spent at the hospital by these thirty-five patients, or an average of $32\frac{1}{4}$ days to each patient.

Dr. M. S. Hosmer, of the Wisconsin & Michigan Hospital Company, at Ashland, reports thirty-three injured lumbermen cared for by his institution. They were confined 658 days, or an average of about twenty-one days each, showing numerous, in fact an average of, serious accidents.

Many fatal accidents happen in the camps by falling trees and rolling logs of which the public never hears. Considering this constant risk, it would seem that the wages given above could not be regarded as high. But for the humane plan upon which these hospitals are conducted, numbers of families would have to suffer actual want.

On Saturday, August 1, 1886, the Northwestern Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, notified their employes that the shortage of lumber in the yards forced them to demand a return to the eleven-hour system, offering an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

The mill located at Porterville had been running upon the ten-hour plan this season. The employes refused to go to work the next Monday morning, preferring ten hours. The company yielded the afternoon of the same day.

In August, 1886, there was a small strike of river men employed by the contractors running logs out of the Chippewa river for the Eau Claire Lumber Company. They were receiving \$1 per day and found, and struck for \$1.25; after this demand was granted, they struck again, and demanded \$1.50. This was refused and the men paid off. After a brief time the contractors gathered up new men, mostly in the vicinity, at \$1.25 and found.

THE UPHOLSTERERS.

In order to convey a good understanding of the strike of journeymen upholsterers of Milwaukee, in the spring of 1885, it is necessary to refer back to October, 1881, when a union was organized. Before the organization the price of labor was quite unsettled, wages for journeymen ranging all the way from \$10 to \$14 per week. In order to equalize wages, as well as to systematize work in the various shops and factories, a strike was inaugurated in the spring of 1882, which proved successful in the main and effected a general increase of wages of about 20 per cent. In the month of February, 1882, a national union was organized at Philadelphia, the Milwaukee union sending a delegate.

In April, 1883, business being brisk, Bub & Kipp saw the necessity for working over-time, but offered for it only the regular rates of wages. The constitution of the national union prescribed that time-and-a-half rates should be paid for over-time, and fifteen cents per hour extra to piece-workers. In ignorance of this provision of the constitution, the men accepted one-and-one-fourth rates for over-time. Upon discovering this proviso, some of the members wanted to see the constitution enforced; but the idea that the accepted agreement should stand prevailed. All went along smoothly till the winter of 1883, when a reduction of 10 per cent., to run from Christmas, 1883, till April, 1884, was pro-

posed in all shops, which was accepted after some remonstrance, without a strike, the members recognizing the fact that a reduction was necessary, on account of over-stock having suffered from long storage. About April 1, business having sufficiently revived, a demand for restoration of wages was made and granted. But, in granting this, Bub & Kipp made it a condition that the former privilege of buying beer to be drank in the factory be abolished. The men, however, were soon reinstated. This condition was silently submitted to after two men had been discharged for petitioning to have the privilege restored. The men, however, were soon reinstated. This firm since that time, has furnished its 140 employes coffee free in the shops.

During midsummer, work in this trade is generally dull, and "short time," or eight hours per day is the rule. For about four months in the fall of the year business is more brisk, and over-time becomes necessary. It so happened that in the fall of 1884, over-time was demanded at regular day rates, under the alternative of employing more help. Rather than see more help employed the union accepted the terms. But troubles were not at an end. Anonymous letters were directed to employers claiming that union members were boasting that through their organization they could even regulate the amount of work a man should do. Acting upon this information, employers generally became uneasy, until in the spring of 1885, Bub & Kipp, one of the leading firms, ordered all union men discharged.

The employes, of course, denied the imputation; but all efforts to find out the name of the informant were futile.

The employers, accepting the denial, stated that they would reduce wages 10 per cent. and would have no more union talk about the shops.

About twenty-five of the employes in this shop refused these terms and stated the fact in writing, after holding a meeting in the shop. The union subsequently sustained the action of the men at a special meeting.

The strike never came to an actual settlement, although the men were gradually taken back without the 10 per

cent. reduction; but they had lost faith in their organization. To-day Upholsterers' Union, No. 10, exists in name only.

From statements officially and personally made, it would seem that the trade now is even in a worse condition than before the organization of the union, inasmuch as the several small strikes have brought into the business a great percentage of boys. It is now stated that the proportion of apprentices to journeymen in the larger shops is 50 per cent.

Wages are even more unsettled than ever, for out of 21 upholsterers, 3 report weekly wages at \$15; 7 at \$12; 10 at \$9; 1 at \$8.50. Milwaukee journeymen state that Chicago pays at least 25 per cent. higher wages; while employers claim that Chicago is selling at lower prices in the market than Milwaukee manufacturers are able to reach at the wages they are paying.

Milwaukee has no more than six prominent upholstery shops employing in all seventy-five journeymen. Of these sixty-five were members of the union. All the shops were more or less affected by the strike.

THE TANNERS.

About April 1, 1885, some of the larger tanneries of Milwaukee proposed a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages of all employes earning \$10 per week and under, and a reduction of 15 per cent. on all those earning over \$10, alleging an over-stocked market and excessive competition. The Tanners' Union, with about 100 members, constituting no more than 9 per cent. of all persons working at the trade, resolved to resist the reduction so far as beam-hands, yard-men, finishers and setters were concerned. The three branches received \$10 and less per week, and claimed their wages to be already low enough. Consequently, a strike was inaugurated on the 13th day of April, affecting all tanneries in the city, save one, in which about 150 men participated, the union being re-enforced by about 50 non-union men.

The strike, which lasted one month, although conducted in an orderly manner, was rather an undisciplined affair, for on May 13 a compromise was effected by accepting a

general reduction of 5 per cent. in the three branches affected. This result was brought about by the Pfister & Vogel men to the number of fifty, holding a meeting among themselves, independent of the union, and taking the matter into their own hands. This action forced the remainder, although in the majority, to accept the same terms, against their will.

Considering the fact that only 10 per cent. of the journeymen tanners of Milwaukee belonged to the union, the result of the strike was as good as could be expected.

While the strike may be considered a financial loss to both employes and employers, the former will be able to make up the lost wages in the course of two years, provided no further reduction is enforced within that time. The leisure they obtained by the strike was hardly appreciated, especially at that inclement season of the year.

The strike strengthened the union somewhat, no members withdrawing, while immediately after the settlement about fifteen new members affiliated. Few strikes are inaugurated or carried on upon such friendly principles as characterized this one—the affected men from the several tanneries working out the perishable stock before quitting work. Neither have the relations between employers and employees suffered in consequence of the strike.

The Milwaukee union stood alone in the controversy, there being no national organization, and the men engaged in the strike received no financial aid from any source. A few years previous to this strike the organization was far more numerous, but the question of sick benefits, added to the fact that the English-speaking element, although far in the minority, attempted to rule, caused its partial disruption.

A committee of five journeymen tanners furnished the Bureau with the following additional particulars in regard to the general features of the trade: Weekly wages in the different branches, before the strike, averaged as follows: Beam-hands, \$10; yard-men, \$8; setters, \$9.75; finishers, \$10; whiteners, \$14; shavers, \$15; splitters, \$18. The men in the latter three branches are paid by the piece. About three-fourths of those working in and about tanneries are

of German birth, the majority of whom learned their trade in Europe. While wages here are somewhat better than in Germany, the committee stated that the mode of living in the latter country, and the purchasing power of money over there, make the European wages almost equivalent to the wages received here. More labor is exacted in this country during a given time, but the hours of labor are far less.

The Milwaukee wages compare well with those of other parts of Wisconsin; but in Chicago, Ill., wages are 12 per cent. higher. About one-half of the journeyman tanners of Milwaukee own homes. The average age of the working tanners is about 38 years, few of them being able to work at the trade after their 45th year, the work being productive of rheumatism and kindred disorders. The sanitary condition of the tanneries at Milwaukee is as good as the requirements of the business can allow. For some reason the better paying branches of the trade are held by men of other nationalities than German.

Fifteen men employed in the tannery of Conrad Bros., Milwaukee, struck on March 4, 1886, for a restoration of the wages of 1885. The increase was granted on the following day.

The eight-hour agitation of 1886 affected the trade to a considerable extent. Some tanneries for several weeks worked upon the eight-hour plan, but it was soon abandoned by allowing an increase of 10 per cent. in wages for ten hours' work. The union has dissolved, and an assembly of Knights of Labor has been formed to take its place, with about 950 members.

THE MOULDERS.

At Neenah — An unpleasant affair in the shape of a strike of the moulders employed at Bergstrom Brothers & Co.'s stove foundry at Neenah, occurred on Sept. 30, 1885. The causes that led to this strike, which was protracted until Feb. 1, 1886, seem extremely trivial. It appears that a certain piece of work was given to a certain man, which he refused to do at the established scale, but demanded an in-

crease of 5 per cent. Such refusal, in all foundries, is regarded as a voluntary discharge. This man left the foundry, and in the evening called a meeting of the members of the local moulders' union. The union decided that the member was in the wrong. He thereupon returned to his work in the morning, when the foreman forbade him to go to work on the ground that the man had actually discharged himself. This resulted in hard feelings, culminating in a strike, the entire force of moulders leaving the foundry.

At a subsequent meeting it was decided to strike for a general increase of 5 per cent. on the scale. The employers claim that the scale was established for one year, and the men were in duty bound to live up to it until its expiration.

The firm claimed that its relations with the men had always been of a cordial nature during the many years their foundry had existed, until the organization of the union. They had anticipated trouble from this source, and had prepared themselves for the emergency. They made little or no attempt to work the foundry, but simply allowed the strike to have its course, determined not to accede to the demands of the union.

The men, on the other hand, claimed that their wages were entirely out of proportion to those paid in Milwaukee.

This, undoubtedly, is a fact. But rent, food, and land are cheaper in Neenah.

Some movements were made by the men with a view to establish a co-operative stove foundry; but as in most cases, the plan was not realized. After four months of useless strife, a truce was declared, the friendly relations between employes and employers restored, and the men returned to work upon the old terms; but the loss of wages, with its consequences remain, as well as one more illustration that arbitration, or at least a conference, should precede a strike in all instances.

Bergstrom Brothers & Company's moulders work by the piece and earn from \$2.75 to \$4.25 per day. Carpenters receive from \$1.75 to \$2.25, and mounters and laborers receive from \$1.35 to \$2.25 per day.

In Milwaukee—Just previous to May 1, 1886, the stove moulders at Milwaukee demanded an increase of wages of 15 per cent. waiving the demand for eight hours instead. The Brand Stove Company granted the increase, but the Milwaukee Stove Works, J. A. & P. E. Dutcher, refused the demand.

It being very near the time that stove foundries have an annual shut-down of a few weeks, the latter firm found no difficulty in resisting the demand for the time being. The men, about the 1st of June, resumed work on a 10 per cent. increase.

An unimportant strike of moulders occurred at the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Works, in October, 1885. It appears that the manager wanted the moulders to shovel their own sand, work ordinarily done by laborers. The moulders, taking into consideration the fact that laborers were earning but \$1 per day, and the proposed change would throw some of them out of employment entirely, remonstrated by a momentary strike. After a consultation with the manager, the latter receded from his position, and the men returned to work.

CARPET WEAVERS.

A small shop-strike, involving only eight men, occurred in H. Thiele's establishment, Milwaukee, on Feb. 15, 1886. The men complained that even by hard work they could not manage to earn over \$6.00 to \$6.50 per week. This trade to a very large extent, is carried forward on the domestic plan in Wisconsin, there being about thirty of these establishments in Milwaukee, employing but very little hired help. The strike was partially gained by the men.

The prices for weaving carpets vary in different localities, but in Milwaukee they are 13, 14 and 15 cents per yard, at which decent wages can be earned only by the longest hours of labor.

At Fond du Lac, ten hours of labor will result in earning from 90 cents to \$1.05. At Oshkosh, Neenah, Eau Claire and other cities, the earnings average about the same, while John Simons, of Milwaukee, says: "A good man, working 10 hours per day, can earn from \$7 to \$8 per week."

CABINET MAKERS AND JOINERS.

The first strike of the present year in Milwaukee, was inaugurated on Feb. 1, at the extensive sash, door and blind factory of Sanger, Rockwell & Co., corner of Park street and Sixth Avenue. The factory employs about 200 hands, 88 of whom are cabinet makers. Thirty-four of the latter struck on the above date for equalization of wages. The men were engaged on work for the new Insurance Building. The trouble was settled within three days by new men taking the places of the strikers, and several of the latter returning to work.

A few days later about 50 joiners in the same factory struck, also for an equalization of wages, but more particularly against certain rules of the factory.

These demands are set forth by the firm, as follows:

Last December, being the lowest bidder for furnishing and putting up the interior woodwork in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company's building, the job was awarded to us. We had bid low on this, as some work previously let had been given to a Chicago party. We felt that it was for our interest, and the interest of every workingman, to have the work done here, therefore made a low bid on it. Some one published a statement in the papers that we had taken the contract, and were bound to have the whole building completed by the first of May, 1886.

In January we commenced work on the job, and as it would take a few more hands than we usually employ, we made some extra room and took some *extra* men. *These* men, after working from 1 to 15 days, one morning all (38 in number), left their work in a body. This was done without making any request for more wages, or finding any fault.

Some time after leaving, a demand was presented to us, which, as near as we can remember, called for \$2 a day as the lowest pay for any man; also for the privilege of using fifteen minutes before noon, and the same time in the afternoon for eating lunch; also that their pay should be delivered to them once a week and during working hours. And another idea was eventually involved, and that was, that we should not discharge any man without the consent of a shop committee, which shop committee should be appointed by them. Because the superintendent told one of the men that he did not think the firm would agree to any such demands, a boycott was declared against us, and worked as vigorously as they knew how, for some time.

The fact is, they concluded that was the time to force us to yield to any demands, or, on our refusing, to ruin us, if possible, by preventing us from

finishing our contract, and by preventing any man or boy from entering or remaining in our employ, and stopping, by threats or otherwise, any person from buying from us. And all that, in this free country of ours!

The union, which had but just been organized, carried on the boycott against this firm not only, but also against *Der Herold* newspaper because, on the second day of the strike it contained an article which was considered insulting to the strikers.

The usual mode of boycotting was resorted to—the distribution of hand-bills—and all members were enjoined from entering any saloon where *Der Herold* was kept on file, or in any way to deal with any patrons of either firm.

The boycott in this case was very effective, and on March 11, led to the adoption of the following contract between the firm and the union:

The undersigned respectfully submit to the Joiners' Union of Milwaukee, as a basis on which to settle all differences, the following proposition. In consideration of the acceptance of the same, it is agreed as follows:

First—We will accept union joiners, and will take back of those who recently left our employ, such men as we can use on our work, and as many as we have work for.

Second—The lowest wages of joiners shall be \$2 per day of ten hours.

Third—We will pay off twice each month, and deliver the same to each man's bench as requested, and are to have five days to make up the payroll. This would make pay-day the 5th, and five days after the nearest Saturday to the 15th.

Fourth—When any difference of opinion arises between the said union joiners and ourselves, the shop committee selected by them shall submit the same to the senior members of our firm, and should we fail to agree upon a settlement of the same within ten days, then it shall be left to a committee to consist of one member of our firm, one member of the shop committee, who shall agree upon a third member, who shall not be a member of any union.

Fifth—Before making a bid to furnish joiner work for any job that would amount to over \$100 we will notify the shop committee of our intention to make such a bid. Their consent to our making such a bid is to be understood as the consent of said union to such a bid being made, and an agreement that the union men employed by us shall not engage in any strike without first finishing up all such jobs that may have been awarded to us, upon bids made with the consent of said shop committee.

Sixth—We are to retain those joiners now in our employ, whom we may desire to keep, but agree that they may become members of the union,

it being understood that by May 1, next, all will become members, and our joiner department be a union shop. The said union is to at once withdraw their boycotting circulars and publications, and cause to have published in all the papers a statement that said boycotting was entered into hastily and through a misunderstanding.

Seventh — The said union will, from this date, use all their influence to get their friends and all citizens to patronize our business.

Eighth — This agreement to be and remain in force till January 1, 1887.

This agreement was signed by the firm and a committee on the part of the union.

Notwithstanding the firm yielded to the demands of the union, in such terms as to be equivalent to a complete surrender, there was no end to the troubles at this factory until the agitation for the eight-hour day had subsided — about the middle of May. Numerous employes of the firm have from time to time complained to the Bureau about the arbitrary rules of the superintendent, and urge this in justification of their subsequent tactics.

The boycott on *Der Herold* was removed only upon condition that the office be made thoroughly union, and the payment of all expenses of the boycott, which the company agreed to.

This strike, confined to one factory, was supported by a union of 1,400 members and was very telling in its effect; for it indirectly forced all the German newspaper offices in Milwaukee to join the German Typographical Union.

CIGARMAKERS.

Perhaps the most disturbed trade, not only in Wisconsin but all over the United States, is cigarmaking.

Five years ago a protracted and disastrous strike, involving more than 800 cigarmakers in Milwaukee, demoralized the trade to such an extent that its effects are felt even at this late date.

The failure of the strike at that time led to the disintegration of Cigarmakers' Union No. 25, then a numerically strong organization. Those remaining faithful to the International organization, at the commencement of 1886, did not exceed forty.

An officer of the International body, early in the fall of

1885, sojourned in Milwaukee for several weeks with a view to kindle a renewed interest in the union, but did not meet with visible success. Business, however, did not seem to suffer for want of such an organization.

Thus matters stood in January, 1886. Meanwhile, the order of Knights of Labor commenced to grow in favor among workingmen, and the agitation for the eight-hour work day began to assume shape.

As early as February a K. of L. assembly of Cigarmakers was organized. There was apparently, nothing antagonistic to the union in this, many union members joining the order. But it was soon charged by the union men that the very persons who had deserted the union at the time of the strike, were the first to join the Knights. This assertion gave immediate cause for antagonistic feeling on both sides. Trouble, however, might have been easily avoided, had it not been for the action of the executive board of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

To make the merits of the controversy more plain it is necessary to relate a piece of history.

The International Cigarmakers' Union, with headquarters at New York, was organized some twenty-three years ago, and, like all similar bodies, is composed of duly elected delegates from subordinate unions. This body, about six years ago, devised a means to make propaganda for union workmanship, as opposed to filthy tenement-house made cigars, by the adoption of the following label, which is an authentic fac-simile, except that the genuine is printed on light-blue paper:



This label was furnished free of charge to factories employing exclusively union cigarmakers, and is being so furnished to this to-day.

The idea was original with the International union, and, no doubt, had a great deal of favorable effect upon the cigar business of the country in general. In proof of this it may be stated that several suits for counterfeiting the label have been brought in New York, St. Louis and other cities, though no such case has as yet presented itself in Wisconsin.

The General Assembly Knights of Labor, undoubtedly aware of the success and effect of the union label, devised a label of its own, printed on white paper, and also furnished it to all factories employing Knights exclusively.

This action led to extreme unpleasantness of feeling between the two factions of organized labor, and resulted in lock-outs, boycotts and strikes of no mean proportions.

But it also had the effect of rallying the dormant sympathies for the International union in such a remarkable measure that in a very short time the local union grew from almost nothing to a membership of 550 and over.

The total number of journeymen cigarmakers in Milwaukee is in the neighborhood of 1,000. Both factions, on the 1st of June, 1886, claimed about the same numerical strength.

The controversy grew to such proportions as to make the employment of members of both factions in the same factory a total impossibility. In fact, the animosities were carried so far as to oblige Segnitz & Co., the leading cigar manufacturers of the city, employing at times from 600 to 700 hands, to close their factory until the factions should settle the controversy among themselves. That time has not yet come. To make matters worse, the General Assembly Knights of Labor, after a few weeks, discarded the white label and printed one on paper of exactly the same color as that of the International union.

Subsequently new scales of prices were presented by both the union and the Knights, and Segnitz & Co. decided to give the preference to the International union. Louis Kindling, another extensive manufacturer, employing about sixty hands, also gave the preference to the union.

The scales were substantially the same; close comparison showed the average per thousand cigars to be about seven

cents higher on the scale presented by the Knights of Labor. The latter, however, in order to have a means of attack upon the union, had inserted in the scale a certain extra long size of cigars not now in this market, and put the price upon them all out of proportion to that of the ordinary sizes.

This technical information comes from many representative cigarmakers.

The action of these two large factories made things decidedly worse. A boycott upon their products was instituted in a very vigorous and offensive manner, by a circular issued by District Assembly, No. 108, Knights of Labor, printed in English and German.

The state organizer of the Knights of Labor, Robert Schilling of Milwaukee, as stated by himself, "had instituted a boycott of his own," by advising people wherever he went in his capacity as organizer, not to buy cigars made by said firms.

Mr. Schilling's connection with this affair led to his arrest and indictment on the charge of writing threatening communications. The trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury; his second trial has not yet taken place.*

The boycott circular of the Knights of Labor was followed by an anti-boycott circular issued by the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 25.

In order to avoid an accusation of unfairness as well as to further illustrate a contest between rival labor factions, a war between individuals of the same class, more unnatural than a contest between capital and labor—between two different classes—there will be presented *ex parte* accounts, beginning with a circular of the Knights of Labor, as follows:

BOYCOTT

H. SEGNITZ & CO. AND L. KINDLING'S CIGARS.

To all Friends of Labor Reform:

In explanation of the troubles now existing between the cigarmakers of Milwaukee, the following explanation of facts is submitted:

District Assembly No. 108, K. of L., desires to inform all who are interested as to the merits of the dispute now pending between the Cigar-

* See article on boycotting.

makers' International Union and the Cigarmakers' Assembly. After the long and disastrous strike several years ago, the Cigarmakers Union was almost disbanded. Repeated efforts to revive the union were unsuccessful. Last fall, when Mr. Bisbing, the organizer of the Cigarmakers International Union, visited Milwaukee, he could not accomplish this, although he remained in the city six weeks for that purpose.

To prove the good will of our order, we need only state that our district organizer, at the request of Mr. Bisbing, actively assisted him in his efforts to revive the union. But all efforts proved futile, and as various cigarmakers expressed a desire to join the Knights of Labor, many of them were admitted to membership in the assemblies then existing, who eventually formed an assembly of their own, with no assistance from our organizer except such as was required of him by our laws, although interested parties, who must have some sinister motive, lay all the blame to him.

When, later on, the Milwaukee cigar manufacturers found, that, owing to the extraordinary growth of the labor movement, especially the Knights of Labor, they could find no market abroad for their goods unless they had a label, they opened negotiations with the Milwaukee Cigarmakers Assembly. This body presented to them a price-list, which was accepted by most of the manufacturers and endorsed in all its main features by every one of them, and all manufacturers agreed to have their men join the Knights of Labor.

But a few days later Herman Segnitz & Co. and Louis Kindling entered into an agreement with Cigarmakers' Union No. 25 and accepted their price list, which was all the way from twenty cents to \$2.95 less than the list of the Cigarmakers' Assembly, and then required of their men to join the union, evidently for no other purpose than to sow the seeds of discord in the ranks of organized labor. They succeeded in dividing the cigarmakers into two contending sections.

For the sake of peace, Cigarmakers' Assembly K. of L., after repeated conferences, agreed to endorse the label of the union if the members of the union would endorse the label of the K. of L., or would not object to its use.

Our proposition was, that in factories employing union men the union label was to be placed on the cigar boxes; in factories employing Knights of Labor our label should be used, and where members of both organizations were employed both labels should be used, or as they might be required.

This offer was refused by the union, and its members not only insisted that we should endorse their label, but not use ours at all, and, in addition, that all our members should join the International Union.

An additional proposition on our part was, that all cigarmakers belonging to the Knights of Labor should form a German Union, under the jurisdiction of the International Union, while the members of the union

should join the Knights of Labor and form an English-speaking assembly, on condition that the union shoud annul the contract with Segnitz & Co. and a new price-list be agreed upon jointly. Segnitz & Co. informed our executive committee that they would cancel the contract with the consent of the union, but the committee of the union peremptorily refused to do this.

As the International Union numbers probably 400 members in the State, which contains at least 40,000 Knights of Labor, we considered this demand too exacting, and refused to accede to it.

The admission to the union costs \$3; the regular dues are 20 cents a week, and assessments vary from 25 cents to \$1 week, sums that are rather too high to be thrown away for an organization which has up to this proved of no value.

Nothing has been left undone on our part to secure unity of action, but without success; hence we have been compelled to break off all negotiations with Union No. 25.

This is a plain statement of facts, and all side issues or abuse of organizations or individuals will not change them.

In consequence of the treacherous actions of H. Segnitz & Co. and L. Kindling in connection with this matter, who laid off all members of the K. of L. employed by them, District Assembly, 108, resolved to BOYCOTT the firms named, and all right-minded smokers are respectfully requested to smoke no cigars made by these parties, and in all cases to see that the white label of the K. of L. is on the cigar box.

The number of H. Segnitz & Co.'s factory is 534, and of L. Kindling's, 653.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY 108, K. OF L.

Following is the address of the union:

ANTI-BOYCOTT.

To all Fair-Thinking Trade Unionists and Knights of Labor:

Your attention is called to a scurrilous circular issued by a so-called organization of cigarmakers, working under the authority of D. A. No. 108, Knights of Labor, of Milwaukee, and in which you are requested to withdraw your patronage from the firms of H. SEGNITZ & CO. and L. KINDLING, manufacturers of cigars. In the opening of their circular they state that after the great strike of the Cigarmakers Union in 1882, Union No. 25 was almost disbanded.

We admit that the Union, in consequence of the failure of the strike, became decimated, but who was responsible therefor? The very men who are now attempting to array workingmen against each other in a fratricidal way, under the guise of a pseudo organization, were the ones who, after receiving about \$75,000 in strike benefits, turned traitors and did their utmost to destroy the very source that furnished them shelter and bread to eat. The same malcontents who turned scabs then are the ones

responsible for the present deplorable condition. Union No. 25 has been and always will be found a champion of the rights of labor; its self-sacrificing devotion to the great cause during its twenty years of activity, is a sufficient answer to the low, contemptible attacks made by alleged labor reformers of but a few weeks' unenviable notoriety.

When Mr. Bisbing, the organizer of the International Union, was in Milwaukee, he warned Mr. Schilling, the organizer of the Knights of Labor, to refrain from organizing a rival union, showing him the evil consequences resulting therefrom, and he left with Mr. Schilling's assurance that he (Mr. Schilling) would not organize any cigarmakers in opposition to the union already existing, but hardly had Mr. Bisbing left before he planted the seeds of discord.

It appears clearly that Mr. Schilling repudiated such action in public, but practiced it like the ground-hog burrowing in the dark. In regard to their allegation that Segnitz & Co. and L. Kindling had entered into negotiation with them for the white label, upon their so-called bill of prices as a basis for its use by them, we desire to say that is but an assertion of irresponsible parties, without the slightest foundation in fact.

We have investigated and examined the record of the proceedings during the whole controversy, and have found absolutely nothing to substantiate such a claim; and it is obvious that it is only intended to mislead men into supporting their blind opposition to a recognized Trades Union, and which to our minds is inexplicable, unless it is for the sole reason of their unwillingness to pay the higher rate of dues required by the International Union. In fact, the true animus underlying all their actions can be found in their "Cheap John" ideas concerning the fiscal policy of Trades Unions, as well as the fact of a large number of their members being indebted to the union in various ways — such as money loaned them while traveling in quest of work, and of men being under heavy fines for "scabbing" in the two shops which you are now asked to boycott.

Referring to the charge that the above firms were hostile to the Knights of Labor, and had locked out such as were members of the Knights of Labor, we can nail the lie by personally introducing any one who desires it to the factories, and showing him at least fifteen employes in L. Kindling's shop, and about sixty in Segnitz's factory, who are now and will continue to be members of that order. Besides that, the firms in question have repeatedly reiterated their friendship for the organization and disavow any hostility to their principles.

The firms are not to blame for the inconsistency and bickerings of two rival unions. Workingmen who purpose to destroy the business of a merchant in order to gratify the caprice of warring factions can not command the confidence of the public, and sooner or later must fail in an unpitied and contemptible struggle. Such action savors of the despot, and must be stamped out by all liberty-loving people. We deplore this deeply, but are not responsible for its existence.

In denying the accusation that the union allows members to work for a lower scale of wages, we wish to inform Trades Unionists generally that such is not the case. The Knights of Labor scale is made up designedly to mislead such as are not acquainted with the technical details of our trade, their division of sizes being made on the half-inch plan, while ours is put upon the quarter-inch. Thus their bill calls for twenty cents more for cigars cut shorter than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while our bill exacts thirty cents more for cigars cut $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

To illustrate: They demand \$6.70 per M., while we demand \$7.00 per M. for cigars $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, proving that the union scale is really higher instead of lower, as claimed. We could go all through the two bills and produce similar proofs upon every grade of goods made, but do not desire to be too voluminous in presenting this statement. If any one wishes to find further proofs, we will give them cheerfully on applying in person.

In concluding this paragraph, we draw attention to the fact of the assembly having changed its bill repeatedly during this dispute. In their dealings with Ascherman & Co. they changed over night, without the firm's knowledge, an item previously agreed to, from one to two dollars, and when they were confronted with the same, abruptly stated that it was the wish of the assembly, and that settled it regardless of the agreement.

In regard to the question of mutual understanding between the two unions, we will only draw attention to the remarks of a prominent member of District Assembly, 108, Knights of Labor, made when the recent conference took place between a joint committee, in which he said that from his experience had with both sides he found the black spot to rest upon the assembly, and subsequently stated that they were the most rufianly set he ever met. The propositions then adopted by the committee of D. A. 108, were treated with contempt, and the committee of their own choosing insulted in the most disgraceful manner.

This has destroyed all hopes of an amicable settlement being effected, as nothing is considered by them that does not fully meet their arbitrary demands. In conclusion, we ask all readers of this circular, and who are desirous of seeing justice done, to support the firms above named and to continue to support the blue label of the International Union.

The dirty work here experienced has been done in other localities. Not alone has the International Union suffered at their hands, but every National Union in the country has cause for complaint. If you wish to stop the mischief and confusion resulting from the use of two labels, ask only for International Union Label cigars. If you wish to be sure that the cigar you are smoking is not made in a filthy tenement house, nor by "scabs," call for the blue label. If you are in favor of *bona fide* trades organizations, see that the International label is on the box.

Here is the case as related by Herman Segnitz, of Segnitz & Company :

Your request to give "an account of the trouble between the Union and the K. of L. in our factory" is not as easily complied with as your letter indicates a belief; besides, great temptation offers to enlarge upon the theme by adding my own views on a great number of points involved—a thing you do not call for. Again, it is hardly possible to give an intelligent synopsis, without certain explanations, without which erroneous inferences would be drawn by any one not directly connected or initiated.

Still, I will try. Late last fall our firm, who have been running during their existence as independent of any union, resolved to try running as a so-called union factory for a year. Upon inquiry we found, when ready to make said change, that two rival unions or associations of cigarmakers now existed; the old International Union, carrying a blue label as their trade mark and a recently established assembly of K. of L., carrying a white label.

Finding that the two refused to work together in one factory, we inquired by holding conferences with both parties upon what basis we could run either of them.

Meetings with the K. of L. proved to us their demands (not in wages, but in arbitrary rulings) to be impossible for us to get along with, aside from the fact that some of these demands were in our opinion directed against the liberty of the individual as well as against the personal freedom of the laborer of either sex.

The Union, on the other side, submitted a scale of wages within a fraction similar to that of the K. of L., and relinquished voluntarily all attempts to press rules or regulations upon us, other than such as we had always upheld ourselves.

This decided us to agree with the Union and desist from any further deliberations with the Knights of Labor faction.

Before we had arranged with said Union, a committee of Knights of Labor calling, had been told by us that we would not make any final arrangements with them until we had definitely consulted as a firm, and upon their desire to know when they should call again, we told them that we could not say anything about that. Thus we considered our negotiations with the Knights of Labor as broken off and ended.

Several days after the above committee call, and still prior to our arrangement with the Union, Robert Schilling stepped upon the scene by calling at our office, offering, as he stated to settle the differences between us and his Knights of Labor. He claimed great influence as state organizer and wished to learn what he could do.

We told him that he could do nothing for us; we knew of no difference as he called it; we had been treated by the Knights of Labor in anything but a pleasant way; in fact they had been guilty of double-dealing and

prevaricating, and we so detailed to him, concluding that it was sufficient for us to now desist from any further action in the premises.

He declared with great emphasis that if what we stated to him was true, we had been shamefully wronged! He would send us a committee of inquiry and wished us to make our statement before them.

We cordially agreed to repeat a statement of facts before his or any other committee, whenever desired. He left. A day or so afterward, we concluded a final arrangement with the Union for one year and started that morning as a union shop.

No investigating committee having appeared by Tuesday, our senior called at Schilling's office on his way from dinner; Schilling was said to have gone to La Crosse on business, to be back Thursday. On Thursday Schilling telephoned to our office and our senior went to call on him.

And now a most remarkable conversation took place! Probably in no other country, save our free American states could such a thing have occurred. Robert Schilling said that he had "started a personal boycott against our firm," and unless we would "come to reason he would have that boycott extended all over the United States," giving as a reason that we should have waited the result of his endeavors when we saw that he was interested in having our house a Knights of Labor factory, and should not have concluded an agreement to work Union men!

Shortly thereafter regular boycotter's bulletins and fly sheets were issued against us and circulated by hand in the city and by mail, the latter to every firm the name of which their committee could obtain as being our customers. This latter act was easily accomplished, a number of old employes of ours being on the committee who were well conversant with the majority of names of our trade.

Owing to the May riots occurring within a few days thereafter, a grand jury was empanelled; information then was filed among others, under instructions by the court, against the boycott by district attorney Williams and our firm was duly subpoenaed as witnesses.

Indictments were found against R. Schilling for issuing threats, etc., in separate form; also against some fourteen persons for conspiracy.

This latter indictment being the regular boycotters indictment, also includes Schilling's name. Trial was had of the separate Schilling case, A. Scott Sloan on the bench, the cases having been sworn away from our municipal judge, Jas. A. Mallory, under the plea of prejudice.

In this trial the jury disagreed six to six. It may be stated here as a matter of plain fact that some K. of L. members were sitting on that panel. Thus the case now stands.

During this trial Robert Schilling openly avowed having instituted this boycott, as well as his conviction of having perfect right to do so, notwithstanding the very able and plain instructions and opinions of the court as to the illegality of that peculiar and un-American institution.

To bear out the principle defended by him, he has taken particular

pains to keep up said boycott by promulgating it anew in speeches he has made since in sundry sections; denouncing our firm bitterly as "skin-flints" and enemies to labor, etc., and requesting the hearers to pick up and increase and strengthen the boycott against us; so in Neillsville, Wis., so in Fort Wayne, Ind.

At the time of this writing, September, 1886, matters have not improved as far as the inimical position of the two organizations is concerned. The boycott has not been "lifted," but the per capita assessments upon the members of local assemblies, which amounted in all to \$1.55 upon each member, from the time when the lock-out of Knights in the two factories occurred, have ceased.

Many members of the order who considered the action of the District Assembly in boycotting union labor as unjust, have refused to pay the assessments and have thereby allowed themselves to be suspended. Of the latter, many were union cigarmakers, who had joined the order before the adoption of the Knights' label.

Up to this time more than one hundred K. of L. cigarmakers have renounced the order, and joined the International Union. The latter is very exacting in such cases, and requires the applicants for membership to sign the following document:

I, ——, wishing to become a member of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 25, hereby express my disapproval of the action of Cigarmakers' Assembly, No. 5354, and District Assembly, No. 108, K. of L., in boycotting the product of the factories of Herman Segnitz & Co. and Louis Kindling, and pledge my word and honor hereafter to work in conjunction with and in the interest of the International Cigarmakers' Union.

It should be stated that the Knights of Labor exercised all possible means to come to some understanding. The members of the International Union, however, persistently refused to listen to any proposition which might in any way impair the purposes of their label, or the power of their union, which is much older.

The assertion may safely be made, that the unpleasant and inimical feeling would not have been created, and the instances of personal hatred would not have occurred, if the Knights of Labor had taken no action invading the domains of the Union.

The troubles in this trade are by no means confined to Wisconsin. Every day almost, may be read despatches in the daily papers of strikes, boycotts, and lock-outs in the Eastern states. There, another faction, called the Progressive Union, appears to be involved, and make things in general quite as demoralized as they are in this state.

It may be proper to add here, that the two cigarmakers' national unions, the International and the Progressive, have joined hands.

The divisions were caused by a difference of opinion as to political action by the organization, some favoring and some opposing, carrying the Union, as such, into politics.

The two factions separated, the old International eschewing politics, and the Progressives favoring organized political action.

The amalgamation of the two unions, originally divided on a matter that had nothing whatever to do with their business or trade, was doubtless brought about by the aggressiveness of the Knights of Labor.

Now the only cigarmakers' union, is the old International.

THE PRINTERS.

In the first biennial report of the Bureau mention was made of a strike of the union compositors against the *Evening Wisconsin*, a daily newspaper published in Milwaukee. At the time of that report an active boycott against that establishment was conducted by the publication of a weekly bulletin. The strike, however, was considered lost to the union, in so far that the matter was neither settled nor compromised, and the union allowed its members to return to work in said office under special permits.

The strike begun on February 2, 1884, was for an equalization of wages in favor of the female compositors employed on the paper. The proprietors claimed that they were not discriminating in the matter of wages of women, except during their apprenticeship. This being conceded, the union naturally wanted the office reorganized, and demanded the discharge of the men who had taken the strikers' places, as well as those unionists who remained at

work in spite of the order of the executive committee of the union.

At the time of this writing, more than two years after the commencement of the strike, all the men employed at the paper have been readmitted to the union upon payment of all dues that would have accrued if they had been members during the time of the strike. It is understood by the Bureau that this was done at the request of the proprietors of the paper.

However, Andrew J. Aikens, one of the proprietors and business manager of the *Evening Wisconsin*, says:

The difficulty with the union (not on our men) was that we insisted upon our right to hire any competent workman, whether that man saw fit to join the union or not, and persistently refused to discharge any man on that account. We, however, prefer our men to join the union and prefer union men.

An unimportant strike of "extra" compositors occurred in the fall of 1885 in the office of Yenowine's *Sunday News*. The difficulty arose about the price to be paid for matter set up at night on daily papers. The established scale calls for price-and-a-half. The regular scale on morning papers is 38 cents on afternoon and evening papers 35 cents per 1,000 ems. The proprietor was willing to pay the regular night scale, but refused to pay the other, which would have made the price 57 cents. The executive committee of the union thereupon ordered union men to quit work, as the conditions were at variance with the literal construction of the scale.

THE TRUNKMAKERS.

Strikes of trunkmakers for an increase of wages occurred during the months of February and March, 1886, at M. Secor's factory, Racine, and at the factories of Carpeles, Hartmann & Co., Romadka Bros., and Abel, Bach & Fitzgerald, Milwaukee. The strikers in all these cases were successful after a few weeks' "lay-off," gaining advances ranging from 15 to 35 per cent.

A few years ago, trunkmakers were able to earn about \$1.75 to \$2 per day. Wages have steadily decreased, however, until many American-born trunkmakers have been

compelled to leave the trade to find more remunerative employment. Boys' labor, is the burden of their complaint. Several young men from 18 to 20 years of age, informed the Bureau that, after working five and six years at the trade, they were unable to earn over \$5.00 to \$5.50 per week. They claim that after having so far advanced as to be entitled to higher wages, they are replaced by younger boys at the foot of the ladder, and that this system is so generally in vogue as to make it inadvisable for boys to enter a trunk factory with the intention of learning the trade.

Besides this, it is said that foreigners who come here direct from the rural districts of Europe, find employment in trunk factories readily, at wages upon which Americans can not live. The trade now is chiefly in the hands of Bohemians and their children.

The general agitation during the first half of 1886, however, brought about some needful changes in this trade.

Philip Carpeles, of Carpeles, Hartmann & Co., trunk manufacturers, Milwaukee, reports to the Bureau that an average increase of wages over all the branches of the trade, amounting to 56 per cent., has been made since the commencement of 1886.

TUGMEN.

A demand for higher wages, and a refusal to grant the same, caused a strike of about twenty linemen and ten firemen on the three tug lines in Milwaukee, on Sept. 3, 1885. The men demanded an increase of \$5 per month in wages. Linemen were receiving \$30, and firemen \$35 per month, including board and lodging, rates which had been the same for eight years previous. Owners claimed that a few years ago business was more profitable than at present and therefore they could not grant the increase.

The proprietors of some of the tugs "fired and lined," while on others the steward handled the lines in order to resist the demand of the strikers. The latter on one occasion became rather violent against a man who had taken the place of one of the strikers, and the aid of the police was called in. The strike never came to an actual settle-

ment, the men one by one returning to work after a few days. From the first the strike had not been unanimous, and was at best an unorganized demand for something, as an experiment.

WOOD CARVERS.

On April 4, 1885, the Oldenburg Manufacturing Company, furniture manufacturers at Milwaukee, experienced a difficulty with some of their employes. It appears that on Dec. 1, 1884, a general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages for the space of three months had been ordered by the firm and accepted by the workmen.

The former wages were restored on March 1, following. One of the employes, however, convinced eight or nine other carvers and a few apprentices that the firm systematically managed to retain the benefit of this 10 per cent. by requiring a higher grade of work at the increase, and that apprentices were given a class of work that properly belonged to regular journeymen.

The firm denied the assertion, and discharged the man who had caused the dissatisfaction. About a dozen men thereupon left their work. They did not stay out long, however, but came to an understanding with the firm about a week afterward, classifying the work in a manner satisfactory to all.

The wages of journeymen carvers ranged from \$50, \$60, and \$70, to \$80 per month. It being all piece work, much depends upon the agility of the mechanic, as well as his ability to produce the better class of furniture. Apprentices earned from \$25 to \$30 per month. Wages are the same throughout the year.

On April 1, 1886, the piece system in this factory was abolished by request of the hands, and the day system introduced, without any objections on the part of the firm. Now the men receive the same wages whether they do more work or less.

WOODEN BLOCK PAVERS.

Eight wooden block street pavers employed on Walnut street, Milwaukee, struck on Sept. 29, 1885, for an advance

in wages to \$3.00 per day. They were receiving \$2.50. The strike was lost.

THE NAILERS.

On February 27, 1884, the first nail made in Wisconsin was manufactured at Bay View, a busy suburb of Milwaukee. The establishment of a nail mill by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, in addition to their already extensive works, opened up a new field of employment to about two hundred people. This mill runs one hundred machines, making it one of average size, there being but two or three mills in the United States running 125 to 140 machines.

At this time 25 nailers, 50 feeders, 25 boys tending automatic machines, 6 tenders heating iron for the machines, 20 packers, 5 engineers and firemen, and 50 rollers, heaters, helpers and laborers constitute the working force of the Bay View mill—183 persons in all. A mill of this capacity produces on the average about one thousand kegs of nails per day. The majority of the skilled mechanics came from Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Now, only a trifle over two years from the establishment of the mill, the Bureau must record a strike full of complications, and which lasted nearly nine months. Before going into details of the strike, it should be stated that the nailers, nail-feeders, rollers, roll-hands, heaters and heaters' helpers, all over the United States, numbering about 5,000 men, previous to May 25, 1885, formed part of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The latter association, in order to equalize the wages of Eastern nailers, proposed that the Western men accept a reduced scale. The agitation of this question led the Western men, meaning all men working in mills west of the Allegheny mountains, to withdraw from the Amalgamated Association at its annual convention in May. On July following, a convention was called to form a union by themselves. A preliminary convention for this purpose had been held at Wheeling, West Virginia, on April 30, at which a levy of seventy-five cents upon each machine was decided upon to defray the expenses of delegates to the July convention. All the Western mills, twenty-six in number, were represented.

It was at first intended to include nailers only, but during the convention the nailplate heaters and rollers were also admitted. The union thus formed was simply an organization of the Western men; but it is now reported that those of the Eastern states are fast joining the new organization, which will ere long result in a national union.

The immediate cause of the strike, was a proposition on the part of the mill owners to reduce the scale of wages 19 1-5 per cent. The scale had been the same for nine years previous to June 1, 1885. The men resisted the proposed reduction by a general strike.

Following is the scale in force prior to June 1, 1885, according to which the nailers' earnings are computed, the 10-penny nail being the basis of calculation, and a keg of nails weighing one hundred pounds:

2-penny.....	\$1.68	8-penny.....	\$.27
3-penny.....	1.10	9-penny.....	.23
4-penny.....	.70	10-penny.....	.21
5-penny.....	.58	12-penny.....	.19
6-penny (cut cold) .....	.43	16-penny.....	.18½
6-penny (cut hot) .....	.42	20-penny.....	.17½
7-penny.....	.33	30 to 60-penny.....	.16

As will be seen by the above scale, the wages for cutting 100 pounds of 10-penny nails was 21 cents, provided the selling price of nails was \$2.50 per keg. A reduction of 19 1-5 per cent. would bring the scale down to 17 cents, and all other sizes in proportion. After nine months of heated debate through all the newspapers in the country, a compromise was made at Mingo, O., which was acceptable to the Bay View mill, establishing a sliding scale, fixing the wages for cutting a keg of 10-penny nails at 18 cents, based upon a selling price of \$2 per keg, and providing that every 25 cents increase in selling price the nailer is to receive an increase of one cent. In other words, when nails sell at \$2.75 the nailer receives the same compensation as before the strike. At this writing nails sell at \$2.50 per keg; consequently the nailer receives 20 cents per keg for cutting.

The Bay View mill resumed operations on March 1, 1886. The compromise, as one of the results of the strike, it would seem, could have been brought about in nine days instead of as many months. The same scale had been paid in

Wheeling, W. Va., since December 1, 1885. The reduction, as at first proposed, would have lowered the nailers' wages about 60 cents per day. The scale accepted has reduced them about 15 cents per day. At any rate, no good reason can be offered why the strike should last as long as it did.

Immediately following the settlement of the strike, another difficulty arose, this time between the feeders and nailers. The latter, having accepted a reduced sliding scale, the feeders were slow to accept a proportionate reduction of their wages. With this matter the owners had nothing to do, each nailer hiring and paying his feeders.

The feeders demanded the old wages. For a few days nailers fed the machines themselves. The trouble was finally settled by the nailers agreeing to pay the feeders according to a 20-cent scale—a straight reduction of one cent per keg.

This strike proved an expensive one to all concerned, \$56,000 in wages being lost to nailers and feeders in Bay View alone, and about \$20,000 in wages to other labor connected with nail-making. To the manufacturers the loss was perhaps proportionately large. But even the public did not escape its share of the cost of this strike. The selling price of 10-penny nails on June 1, 1885, was \$1.90 per keg. On February 15, 1886, they were quoted at \$2.50, and just previous to that time the price had jumped to \$3.00.

It may be safely estimated that the amount of nails consumed in Milwaukee alone cost the people \$30,000 more than they would if this strike had not taken place.

Again, the effect of a prolonged strike upon a village like Bay View, where merchants, boarding houses, etc., are dependent upon the trade and patronage of those engaged in the mills, can better be imagined than figured out.

Visible effects are there in the shape of vacant houses, stores and saloons; broken windows tell the rest of the story. The man suddenly thrown out of employment, financially unprepared for idleness, as a rule, expects his grocer, butcher, tailor, and all others with whom in prosperous times he spent his earnings, to give him credit until the trouble is over. Some of them may be able to do so, but

many of them can not. The end of the strike is expected every day, but is generally postponed from week to week and from month to month, with the result that the smaller trader is forced out of business, his ledger full of doubtful or worthless accounts, because some of his striking customers became disheartened and left for parts unknown.

On July 6, 1886, the price of nails having declined so as to bring wages of the nailer down to a seventeen cent scale, the feeders refused to accept a proportionate reduction. They demanded three-fifths of the product of each machine, instead of one-half as they were then receiving. After ten days parleying, the strike was settled on a basis of one-half product on a 21-cent scale, which means, in reality, that feeders now are receiving more than they originally struck for. The average product of each machine being 15 kegs of 10-penny nails, we have

$$15 \times 21 = 315 \div 2 = 157\frac{1}{2}; 15 \times 17 = 255 \div 3 = 153.$$

Since the settlement of the strike at Bay View, the men have been sharing the amount of work on hand, with their less fortunate colleagues of Calumet, Ill.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS.

A strike of apparently small proportions, involving only fifty-five men, members of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union of Milwaukee, was inaugurated on April 24, 1885. The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of Richard Finn, a master plumber, to discharge a man, who, it was claimed by the union, had violated the trust of his colleagues.

It is asserted that the individual member owed the union money, representing a certain number of tickets of admission to an anniversary ball given by the Journeymen Plumbers' Union, and who, after several requests to appear at the meetings of the Union and account for said tickets, had failed to comply with the mandate. For this reason, the delinquent was expelled from membership.

The union prohibits its members from working with non-union men, and, in obedience to that regulation, called three men out of the shop of Mr. Finn. It was then that the

union discovered, that the master plumbers (who are also organized) had agreed among themselves not to employ a journeyman who could not produce a certificate from his last employer.

The enforcement of this rule against the three men withdrawn from the Finn shop, led the union to adopt the coercive measure of calling all their members out of the shops of the following firms: W. E. Goodman, Geo. A. Spence & Co., Geo. S. Lyon, Jacob Winkler, J. & F. Wittig, H. Freudenfeld, L. H. Plum, H. Apel, Ed. Doyne, R. A. Finn, T. Gilbreath, Philip Murphy, Louis Eggert and C. Polachek.

From this time on, an animated controversy was kept up between the Master Plumbers' Association and the Journeyman Plumbers' Union. Neither was willing to surrender an iota of professed rights or principles. The journeymen, on the one hand, claimed it to be one of the fundamental protective principles of their organization, not to work with non-union men, and insisting that the master plumbers rescind the obnoxious rule above referred to. The master plumbers, on the other hand, claimed the right to employ or discharge whomsoever they pleased, and denied the existence of such rule, requiring certificate from last employer, except in relation to apprentices.

Numerous conferences, between representatives of both societies, were held, but proved a failure in every instance.

At the final conference, the following declaration was submitted by the journeymen, but refused by the representatives of the Master Plumbers' Association, the latter at a previous meeting having resolved not to employ union men, under a forfeiture of one thousand dollars each:

First — We concede the right, and always have conceded the right, of master plumbers employing or discharging men whenever they please.

Second — That the Journeymen Plumbers' Association claims the right of withdrawing members, where non-union men are employed, after due notice to their employers, without the interference of the Master Plumbers' Association.

Third — That all members of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association, be privileged, after due notice, to quit any shop and go to work in another shop, without the interference of their former employer, or the Master Plumbers' Association.

Fourth — That all men and boys be reinstated to their former employ, and that the strike be declared off immediately.

Both societies now appealed to the public, through the medium of the daily press, and made statements of their grievances; but this only served to make the breach wider, the one accusing the other of falsehoods in public statements.

Following are the official statements of both parties in the controversy:

STATEMENT OF THE MASTERS.

The journeymen plumbers are endeavoring to mislead the public and place us in a false position by an erroneous statement of facts, in order, apparently, to secure public sympathy. The journeymen claim and state to the public that they struck because an obnoxious rule was being enacted by the bosses, which prevented a man from leaving one shop and going to work in another without first having secured a certificate from his last employer. That statement is untrue, and the men know it to be untrue. The "obnoxious" rule, as they term it, is for the government of apprentices only, and has nothing whatever to do with the journeymen. The actual and only cause of the strike was a refusal on the part of the bosses to employ certain men who are members of the Journeymen's union. The trouble originated in Mr. Finn's shop. One of his men got into disrepute with the Journeymen's union some time last fall, we understand. There is a rule in their by-laws prohibiting members from working in the same shop with non-union men. But winter was coming on, and to attempt to expel this member from Mr. Finn's shop might possibly have resulted in a lock-out. They wisely, for themselves, concluded to wait until spring and get the winter's work and pay out of Mr. Finn. Notwithstanding the anti-union rule of the society, they allowed a member of their union to work alongside of non-union men all winter in Mr. Gilbreath's shop, and when the president of the union was asked why the reply was: "It is winter now." The matter was reported to our association by Messrs. Finn and Gilbreath, and we concluded that under the circumstances the men deserved to be idle, and that they could go back to work in the shops where they struck or do without work, and that the other members of the association did not want and would not hire them. Our reason for refusing to hire them was not caused by the antipathy existing between union and non-union members working in the same shop, or the refusal of one class to work with another. It was on account of the abrupt, arbitrary and dictatorial manner in which the Plumbers' union acted in withdrawing the men from the shops of Messrs. Finn and Gilbreath without proper notice, thereby injuring these men knowingly and inexcusably. The "union" allowed its members to work

all winter in those shops when work was scarce and when their services were not actually needed; but just as soon as the spring trade commenced and they thought they could get employment elsewhere, they suddenly discover that their "honor" is being compromised and immediately proceed to expel this man in Mr. Finn's shop from their union, and order Mr. Finn to discharge the man from his employ, or the other men would quit work without delay. They furthermore ordered the member working for Mr. Gilbreath (working for him all winter with the sanction of the union) to quit work without one moment's notice to Mr. Gilbreath. Mr. Finn asked his men to give him a half day to consider the matter. They refused his request and immediately took their tools out of the shop.

Is that a just way to treat an employer who is paying wages to men through a long and severe winter when they do not half earn it, that he may have their services when the spring work begins? Honor! How fortunate that their sense of honor was not so delicate last fall. The same circumstances existed then. When the committee of journeymen waited upon us, they made no attempt at an explanation of their actions, but demanded "to know why these men were not employed." They were told respectfully, but firmly, by a committee from our association that we considered that Messrs. Finn and Gilbreath were justified in their course; that the Plumbers' union had done an injustice to both gentlemen by its abruptness, and on that account we would not employ these men. Further, they were told that in the future all men acting in the same manner would be treated likewise. It was to prevent a repetition of this kind of conduct that caused us to refuse to hire these men. We are not going to be compelled to hire these men. We propose to know whether we are running our own shops or whether the Plumbers' union is running them.

Hence the strike. The public now can place the blame where it justly belongs. The fact of the matter is our men are too well paid and too decently treated in the way before stated. They know that they have no valid excuse for their conduct, and are ashamed to have the public know the cause of their ridiculous strike. They therefore resort to the "certificate" dodge. They have "got their foot in it" and must abide by the consequences. When they get through with this strike they will be poorer but, we hope, wiser men.

The following statement was immediately prepared in answer to the representations of the master-plumbers:

STATEMENT OF THE JOURNEY MEN.

We are indignant because of the insignificant and degraded position our late employers are trying to make us appear as occupying by their untrue assertions. We are not soliciting public sympathy, for the public is ever ready to uphold the just cause of labor against the inconsiderate. It is almost needless to state the true cause of the strike. The public is quite familiar with it, although the employers are trying everything to mislead

the people and say that "the obnoxious rule only applied to boys," and that "we claim and state to the public that we struck because by its enactment a journeyman was prevented from going to work in another shop without having first secured a certificate from his former employer. They say that this is false, and we know it to be false."

In order that the public may know the whole facts of the case, it is only necessary to mention a few cases to prove by their own words and actions how misleading their public statement is:

In February, 1884, we notified our employers that we would demand an advance of wages on April 15. This advance was given to a majority of us, but the journeymen who were denied it had to leave the city, although there was plenty of work at the time, and they were as good mechanics as were in the city, but they had incurred the displeasure of their former employers for some reason, and the latter effectually kept them from procuring employment.

In view of these facts, we leave the public to judge whether the "obnoxious rule" only applied to apprentices, or to journeymen as well. We are not sure whether a printed rule to this effect is in the constitution of the Employers' Union or not, but this we do know, that there is a mutual agreement among them to carry it out to the very letter.

In their communication they try to assume the role of philanthropists by saying that they kept us to work all winter when we "did not earn half our wages." The public knows about how much of this is true. They have not forgotten the plumbers' bills of last winter yet. They know just how much we are paid, and also how much they are charged for our services. They can judge for themselves who got the largest share of the proceeds of last winter's work. If the plumbers of Milwaukee have been so well treated, and received such good wages for so little work the past winter, why have the employers received so few applications from plumbers outside the city to take our places?

The bosses want the earth — they can have it; but not the plumbers who traverse it.

After this statement on the part of the striking journeymen, the following advertisement appeared regularly in the daily papers for several weeks:

THE PLUMBERS' STRIKE.

The journeyman plumbers of Milwaukee are claiming, as the cause of their strike, that they are required to obtain a certificate on leaving one shop in order to obtain employment in another.

Now, therefore, that the difficulty may be set right before the people, and all persons interested, the following affidavit is hereby appended:

The undersigned officers, in behalf of the Milwaukee Master Plumbers' Association, do hereby declare that the above statement of journeymen

plumbers is utterly devoid of truth, and that such a rule has never been in existence, only in the minds of the strikers, and by them used as a subterfuge to deceive the public.

W. E. GOODMAN, President.

GEO. A. SPENCE, Secretary.

GEO. S. LYON,

Chairman of Arbitration Committee.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1885.

E. W. GRIEBLING,

Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wis.

In regard to the foregoing affidavit, John Massino, a master plumber, informed the Bureau that, on one occasion, in obedience to the rule so much disputed, he gave the required certificate to a journeyman whom he discharged for unreliability, but who was in all other things a first-class workman. This workman had the bad habit of patronizing too many saloons in working hours.

The Bureau has no evidence that such a *written* rule existed, but the position of the journeymen is further strengthened by the statement of H. Apel, another member of the Master Plumbers' Association, that his brother-in-law, who had been his foreman for nine years, left him and joined the cause of the journeymen. If no such secret, though perhaps unwritten, understanding existed, such instances as the above could not be cited, because no question of wages was involved in this strike. It was an organized effort on the part of the masters to break down the Journeymen's union, and an equally organized effort on the part of the journeymen to establish their independence from rules which to them seemed tyrannical.

The National Journeymen's Union sanctioned the position the local members had taken, and sustained the married members financially to the amount of \$10 per week, while single men drew \$6 per week.

Great public inconvenience was the result of this prolonged strike. Being in the midst of the busy building season, many contracts were unfinished, and the master plumbers, during the first two months of the strike, experienced not a little difficulty in finding men to take the place of the strikers. Whenever masters succeeded in inducing a few

men to come to Milwaukee, the journeymen succeeded in persuading the men to leave the city, after stating their side of the case. The union had telegraphed to all prominent points to keep journeymen plumbers aloof from Milwaukee.

Thus matters stood in the plumbing trade from the time of the inauguration of the strike until the middle of June, when the strikers organized a co-operative shop.*

THE BRICKLAYERS.†

About twenty-five bricklayers, employed on the new Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway depot in the Fourth ward, Milwaukee, struck on March 22, 1886, because ten expert red-press bricklayers, from Philadelphia, who did not belong to the union, were set to work on that day. The constitution of the Bricklayers' and Masons' union prohibits its members from working with non-union men. This trouble was overcome by the Philadelphia men joining the union. A few days afterward the union demanded that no more men should be "imported," which demand the contractors refused to accede, because of possible emergencies that might arise to prevent the completion of the building at the specified time. The promise that no more outside men would be engaged if sufficient help could be secured in Milwaukee, proved satisfactory, and work was resumed without further interruptions. The strike lasted but one day.

On July 1, the bricklayers and masons, after having worked for two months upon the eight-hour plan, at the rate of $37\frac{1}{2}$ and 40 cents per hour, contractors demanded the return to the ten-hour system, alleging that the briefness of the building season made the ten-hour plan impracticable. The journeymen, on the other hand, claimed that at any time during the present season nearly one hundred of their members were without work, and that it was a matter of principle with the union to share the amount of work to be

* See Article in Part IV on Co-operation.

† See paragraphs in chapter, "The Eight-Hour Movement," relative to bricklayers.

done. Consequently a strike was instituted, and for about two weeks building operations were at a standstill, save for a dozen or more non-union men the contractors succeeded in obtaining.

The journeymen, arguing that the chief motive of contractors to return to the ten-hour system was a future reduction of wages, prepared a paper binding contractors to the eight-hour plan for three years. This the latter refused to sign, and the union subsequently withdrew the demand.

Not until July 27 did the contending parties come to an understanding whereby the journeymen returned to work upon the eight-hour plan for an indefinite time.

The non-union men were either discharged or compelled to join the union.

GERMAN BAKERS.

Journeymen bakers employed in the domestic shops of Milwaukee, to the number of about 125, struck on April 17, for ten hours work per day and the abolition of the "boarding system." They demanded \$4.00 a week as an equivalent for the latter.

Employers claimed that it would be totally impossible to regulate the hours of labor in their business, and that boarding at the bakery was an absolute necessity.

The journeymen, representing in numbers about the number of bakeries in Milwaukee, had previously formed a union, but soon after merged into the Knights of Labor. The employers to almost an equal number formed a society to resist the demands of the employes. The latter were successful in the main, the trade being now conducted upon the old plan, with slightly higher wages.

A feature of this strike was the severe "boycott" imposed upon two employers. Handbills like the following, printed in English and German, were daily distributed in the neighborhood of the boycotted bakeries:

BOYCOTT!

OSWALD JAEGER, 916 MILL STREET, AND ADOLPH FIENHOLD, COR.
GALENA AND SEVENTEENTH STREET.

Fellow Citizens:

The Bakers' Helping Hands are on a strike because they could not endure to work any longer 14, 16 or 18 hours under a boarding system, under which we are sure to become white slaves. With the support of the Central Labor Union we intend to strike until the bosses sign our agreement and are willing to stand on the present platform, if it takes the whole summer.

Fellow citizens, help us to fight out the just cause, by favoring our Union-Label-Bread and supporting the boycott of Oswald Jæger, 916 Mill Street, and Adolf Fienhold, corner Galena and Seventeenth streets.

This action exasperated Mr. Fienhold to such an extent that he caused the arrest of the individual distributing the bills, who was fined \$25 and costs by Judge Jas. A. Mallory.

The strike never came to a formal settlement, the men after four or five weeks of idleness, gradually returning to work on the old terms.

THE STEAM BAKERS.

On April 15, 1886, the journeyman cracker, bread and cake bakers employed in the three extensive steam bakeries of Milwaukee struck for an eight-hour work day and an increase in wages of \$4 per week.

At the time of the strike weekly wages averaged \$12.50 to \$13. After an idleness of only five days a compromise was made—employers granting the increase asked, at ten hours of labor per day.

This is an increase of 30 per cent. in wages, and one of the few instances where employes made a direct gain by the method of striking. The increase did not apply to the bread and cake bakers, however, the latter quitting work simply to strengthen the cracker men in their demands.

CUSTOM TAILORS.

A strike of journeymen custom tailors in Milwaukee was inaugurated on April 1, 1886. A union had been organized during the month of May, 1885. The union is styled "The Custom Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union of Mil-

waukee." Members of the union report that for several years the trade had been demoralized, a good deal of extra work which was formerly paid for being left unnoticed, decreasing the earnings to the amount of nearly 25 per cent.

In the absence of any regulations in regard to apprenticeship or female help, an unfair competition was established of one store over another, resulting in a general unfavorable condition of the trade.

To remedy these conditions, the union, which in the meanwhile had grown to a membership of nearly 400, submitted a "bill of prices" to employers for their signature, intending, that if it should not be signed by April 19—the date fixed upon—a general strike would follow. Employers thereupon pretty generally organized for the purpose of resisting the union.

Following is the bill of prices submitted:

DRESS COATS OF CLOTHS, BEAVER OR SMOOTH-FACED GOODS.

Dress coat.....	\$10 50
Double-breasted frock	9 50
Single-breasted frock.....	8 50

For Diagonals, Worsteds, Corkscrews, and fine goods others than Cloths, Beavers and smooth-faced Goods —

Double breasted frock.....	9 00
Single-breasted frock.....	8 00
Single-breasted cutaway.....	8 00

Cheaper Quality —

Double-breasted frock.....	8 50
Single-breasted frock.....	8 00
Single-breasted cutaway frock.....	7 00

OVERCOATS.

Fine Goods —

Double-breasted surtout.....	10 00
Double-breasted sack overcoat.....	9 00
Single-breasted sack overcoat.....	8 50
Double-breasted spring surtout	9 50
Double-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	8 00
Single-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	7 50

Cheaper Quality —

Double-breasted surtout	9 50
Double-breasted sack overcoat.....	8 50
Single-breasted sack overcoat.....	8 00
Double-breasted spring surtout	9 00
Double-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	7 50
Single-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	7 00

UNDERSACKS.

Fine Goods —

Double-breasted sack.....	7 50
Single-breasted sack.....	7 00

Cheaper Quality —

Double-breasted sack.....	\$7 00
Single-breasted sack.....	6 50

EXTRAS ON COATS.

Try on dress, frock, or overcoats.....	1 00
Try on cutaway.....	75
Try on sack	50

Fly on all Coats Equal to Double-Breasted —

Fly behind.....	25
Silk or velvet facing to the waist.....	75
If to the bottom	1 00
Flaps per pair.....	25
Flat braid.....	75
Edges bound with cloth or velvet.....	1 25
Edges piped with cloth or velvet	1 50
Cord edge.....	75
Seams felled and stitched.....	1 00
Lapped seams on sack overcoat.....	75
Lapped seams on frock overcoats.....	1 00
Lapped seams on business coats.....	50
If double-stitched, extra 25c, and bound $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$	50
Int.-lined through body and back.....	50
Cuffs with holes.....	50
Cuffs without holes.....	30
Pockets over three, each	25
Bound facings	25

Notched Facings Equal to Bound —

Open bottom.....	25
Neck pad.....	15

PANTALOONS.

Doeskin, cloth or beaver.....	2 50
All other goods	2 25

EXTRAS ON PANTS.

Broad falls.....	50
Lined through.....	25
Welt or lapped seams.....	25
Buttons on bottoms.....	15
Double straps on waistbands.....	20
Piping or cord on seams.....	50
Protectors on bottoms.....	10
If all around.....	25
Puffs	10
Canvas in bottoms.....	15

VESTS.

Double-breasted with lapels of cloth, beaver tricots, meltons, velvet, Marseilles, silks, or other fine goods.....	2 75
Single-breasted, material same as above.....	2 25
Double-breasted with lapels, common goods.....	2 25
Single-breasted with lapels, common goods.....	2 00
Double-breasted or single-breasted without lapels, less.....	25

EXTRAS.

Try on vests.....	25
Fly in front.....	12
All pockets over three outside.....	25
Flat braid.....	25
Flaps per pair.....	25
Eyelet holes.....	15
Edges bound with cloth or velvet.....	25

All extras not mentioned herein shall be paid by the hour, at 30c, per hour.

The employer shall give a ticket with each job with price and extras.

* Bushelman's wages, 25c. per hour.

The objection on the part of employers to this scale was principally to the prices charged for "extras," also to items put under that head which had never before been considered as such. Another objection was the date on which the bill was to take effect. They claimed that a great amount of work in hand just at that time had been taken at such prices as would not enable them to sign the new scale without loss.

A sharp controversy was kept up for a week or so, when at a joint meeting of employers and journeymen the following scale was adopted and signed by all the leading firms in the city:

DRESS COATS, BEAVERS, OR SMOOTH-FACED GOODS.

Dress coat.....	\$10 50
Double-breasted frock.....	9 50
Single-breasted frock.....	8 50
<i>For Diagonals, Worsted, Corkscrews, and fine goods others than Cloths, Beavers, and smooth-faced Goods —</i>	
Double-breasted frock.....	\$9 00
Single-breasted frock.....	8 00
Single-breasted cutaway.....	7 50
<i>Cheaper quality —</i>	
Double-breasted frock.....	8 50
Single-breasted frock.....	7 50
Single-breasted cutaway frock.....	7 00

OVERCOATS.

<i>Fine goods —</i>	
Double-breasted surtout.....	10 00
Double-breasted sack overcoat.....	9 00
Single-breasted sack overcoat.....	8 50
Double-breasted spring surtout.....	9 50
Double-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	8 00
Single-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	8 00

* A term applied to men kept at the store altering goods, refitting, etc.

Cheaper quality —

Double-breasted surtout.....	\$ 9 50
Double-breasted sack overcoat.....	8 50
Single-breasted sack overcoat.....	8 00
Double-breasted spring surtout.....	9 00
Double-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	7 50
Single-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	7 50

UNDERSACKS.

Fine goods —

Double-breasted sack.....	7 50
Single-breasted sack.....	7 00

Cheaper quality —

Double-breasted sack.....	7 00
Single-breasted sack.....	6 50

EXTRAS ON COATS.

Try on dress, frock, or overcoats.....	1 00
Try on cutaway.....	75
Try on sack.....	50

Fly on all coats equal to double-breasted —

Fly behind.....	25
Silk or velvet facings to the waist.....	75
If to the bottom.....	1 00
Flaps per pair on frocks.....	25
Flat braid.....	75
Edges bound with cloth or velvet.....	1 25
Edges piped with cloth or velvet.....	1 50
Seams filled and stitched.....	1 00
Lapped seams on sack overcoat.....	75
Lapped seams on frock.....	1 00
Lapped seams on business coats.....	50
Interlined through body and back.....	50
Cuffs with holes.....	50
Cuffs without holes.....	30
Pockets over four, each.....	25
Bound facings	25

Notched facings equal to bound —

Neck pad	15
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PANTALOONS.

Doeskin, cloth, or beaver.....	2 50
All other goods	2 25

EXTRAS ON PANTS.

Broad falls.....	50
Lined through.....	25
Welt or lapped seams	25
Hip or watch pockets over one, each	25
Buttons on bottoms	15
Double straps on waistbands.....	25
Piping or cord on seams.....	50
Protectors on bottoms.....	10
If all around.....	25
Puffs	10

VESTS.

Double-breasted with lapels of cloth, beaver, tricots, meltons, velvets, Marseilles or all fine goods.....	\$2 75
Single-breasted with collar, same goods as above.....	2 25
Single-breasted without collar, same goods as above.....	2 00
Double-breasted with lapels, common goods	2 25
Single-breasted with or without collar C. G.....	1 75

EXTRAS.

Inside pockets, each.....	14
Pockets bound or braided.....	25
Try on vests.....	25
Fly in front.....	25
All pockets over four outside.....	25
Flap braid.....	35
Flaps per pair.....	25
Eyelet holes	15
Edges bound with cloth or velvet.....	25

All extras not mentioned herein shall be paid by the hour at 30c per hour.

The employer shall give a ticket with each job with price and extras.
Bushelman's wages, 25c per hour.

We the undersigned agree to pay the above prices for custom work

ZIMMERMAN BROS.,	LAMFROM & DOCTER,
P. FRATTINGER,	BRENK BROS.,
JAMES LAWRIE & Co.,	BROOKE, REUTER & Co.,
ALOIS CASPER,	WOOD & NOTBOHM,
C. F. A. SCHULTZ,	CHAUNCEY SIMONDS & Co.,
HENRY SCHRAEGER,	P. HENRY REILLY & Co.,
J. J. REILLY & Co.,	J. GROLL,
STAMM & DIEDRICH,	MATT. KRAMER,
P. LEHMAN & Co.,	J. KLANN & BRO.,
WM. BOOTH,	LOUIS LACHMAN.
A. C. FELDT.	

The above scale is styled "first-class," and rates about 12½ per cent. higher than the "second-class" bill of prices, which is also inserted for comparison:

DRESS COATS OF CLOTHS, BEAVERS OR SMOOTH FACED GOODS.

Dress coat.....	\$9 25
Double-breasted frock.....	8 25
Single-breasted frock.....	7 12½
<i>For Diagonals, Worsteds, Corkscrews and fine goods other than Cloths, Beavers and smooth faced Goods —</i>	
D. B frock, with or without binding.....	\$7 50
Single-breasted frock without binding.....	6 75
Single-breasted cutaway without binding.....	6 50

Cheaper Quality —

Double-breasted frock.....	7 00
Single-breasted frock.....	6 50
Single-breasted cutaway frock.....	5 75

REPORT OF THE

OVERCOATS.

Fine Goods —

Double-breasted surtout.....	\$8 50
Double-breasted sack overcoat.....	7 50
Single-breasted sack overcoat.....	7 25
Double-breasted spring surtout.....	8 25
Double-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	6 75
Single-breasted sack overcoat.....	6 25

Cheaper Quality —

Double-breasted surtout.....	8 00
Double-breasted sack overcoat.....	7 00
Single-breasted sack overcoat.....	6 50
Double-breasted spring surtout.....	7 75
Double-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	6 25
Single-breasted spring sack overcoat.....	5 75

UNDERSACKS.

Fine Goods —

Double-breasted sack.....	6 25
Single-breasted sack.....	5 75

Cheaper Quality —

Double-breasted sack.....	5 75
Single-breasted sack.....	5 00

EXTRAS ON COATS.

Try on dress, frock or overcoats.....	1 00
Try on cutaway.....	75
Try on sack.....	50
Fly behind.....	25
Silk or velvet facings to the waist.....	50
If to the bottom.....	75
Flat braid.....	75
Edges bound with cloth or velvet.....	1 25
Edges piped with cloth or velvet.....	1 50
Cord edge.....	50
Seams felled and stitched.....	1 00
Lapped seams on sack overcoat.....	75
Lapped seams on frock overcoat.....	1 00
Lapped seams on business coats.....	50
Interlined through body and back.....	25
Cuffs with holes.....	50
Pockets over four, each.....	25
Bound facings.....	25
Notched facings, equal to bound.....	25
Neck pad.....	15

PANTALOONS.

Doeskin, cloth or beaver.....	2 00
All other goods.....	1 75

EXTRAS ON PANTS.

Broad falls.....	50
Buttons on bottoms.....	15
Double straps on waistbands.....	20
Piping or cord on seams.....	50
Lap seams.....	25

VESTS.

Double-breasted, with lapels of cloth, beaver, tricots, meltons, velvets, Marseilles or all fine goods.....	2 25
Single-breasted, with collar same goods as above.....	1 75
Double-breasted with lapels, common goods.....	1 75
Single-breasted without lapels, common goods.....	1 50
Four outside pockets allowed each extra.....	15
Double-breasted or single-breasted without lapels less.....	25

EXTRAS.

Try on vests.....	25
Fly in front.....	12
Flat braid.....	25
Flaps, per pair.....	25
Eylet holes.....	15
Edges bound with cloth or velvet.....	25

All extras not mentioned herein shall be paid by the hour at 30 cents per hour.

The employer shall give a ticket with each job with price and extras.

Bushelman's wages 20 cents per hour.

Extras on pants pockets over four, 25 cents.

We, the undersigned, agree to pay the above prices for custom work:

CARL WAGNER,	GOTTSCHALK BROS.,
T. BELLERBECK & SON,	H. HACKENDAHL & SON,
M. BARTENFIELD,	C. Y. ELGETI,
H. ZOWEMEYER,	WM LUFSKY,
ALOIS VOITH,	G. J. HEALY,
H. VOELZKE & SON,	J. H. DATZEN,
ANTON REICH,	ANT. ZIMMER,
A. ANDERSON,	B. H. BORKHORST,
WM. SINDORF & Co.,	H. RETZMANN,
M. BENDER,	F. HARTUNG,
FRANK TROCK,	J. A. JRAS
S. FRIED,	AUGUST U
JOS. BEARMAN.	A. PFEIL,
AUG. SCHVEGL & SON,	J. V. SCHMITT,
V. PIETROWSKI,	ARION LEONDORF,
FRANK GUTZMER,	W. NEMECEIK,
H. A. WINKLER,	H. LANGE,
CHARLES REDLINE,	A. HIRTRITER,
NEIL KENNY,	J. WILD BROS ,
HERMAN KLOEHN,	MORRIS MANASSE,
A. NEUMANN,	A. SIEFERT,
W. A. HOGEN,	J. G. KRAUS,
J. GASTNER & SON,	JOSEPH MEIS & SON,
JOSEPH WISCHNERSKI,	L. BAUR,
HARRY MARKS,	FREDRICH REINSTIN,
ISAAC SANDELS,	N. P. MADSEN,
PHILLIP OTT,	H. EMERICH - SILVERSTONE,
L. BAUM,	LOUIS MANASSE,
F. LOEHNDORF.	

Since the adoption of the above scale the firm of John J. Reilly & Co. has withdrawn, asserting that the union is too dictatorial on the subject of employing women.

The trade in Milwaukee is chiefly followed by Germans, furnishing full-time employment about seven months of the year, at average wages of from \$15 to \$16 per week. During the remaining five months wages average from \$10 to \$12 per week.

The work is mostly done at home. A member of the union who takes jobs and contracts is allowed to employ one, and only one, woman. A male apprentice at the age of eighteen must join the union. Heavy penalties are attached to violations of all union laws and regulations.

In order to prevent outside tailors from coming to Milwaukee during the strike, the initiation fee of the union was raised from twenty-five cents to \$25; so a resident of Racine or Oshkosh was compelled to pay \$25 for the privilege of working at the tailor's trade in Milwaukee.

A member of the union stated to the Bureau, that while apparently union prices are maintained, as a matter of fact, many workmen, in order to secure steady employment, secretly "cut under," or pay "rebates."

THE SHOP TAILORS.

Immediately following the strike of journeymen custom tailors, a strike was instituted by the shop tailors, involving almost 2,000 persons.

Shop tailors are those who receive the material already cut and laid out, from wholesale clothiers, or from retail dealers in ready-made clothing.

No less than 1,500 women and girls find employment at this particular branch, many families running three or four sewing machines. A number of shops, equipped with from twelve to twenty machines, and employing as many girls and about one-fifth that number of men for finishing the work, also exist.

The trade had become quite poor within the last ten years, the price paid for work having been reduced during that time, almost 30 per cent. Besides, a good deal more work, in the shape of trimming, pockets, etc., is now required at the reduced remuneration.

A sewing machine, now-a-days, is considered quite a good

investment for unfortunate widows and women thrown upon their own resources, for, low as the earnings may be, it enables them to remain at home, and earn even more than by other work.

As \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week with a sewing machine is in many cases considered a great assistance to an unfortunate family, many suffered keenly during the protracted strike. After six weeks of obstinate resistance on both sides, work was resumed on slightly improved terms—a gain of about 10 per cent. in wages.

A feature of the strike was that at no time would employers treat with any committees, always offering, however, to deal with their own employes.

The union organized just previous to the strike numbered about 400 members. The women and girls employed by them also organized, about one-half forming a union, and the other half an assembly of the Knights of Labor.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS.

The cutters employed in the wholesale clothing houses of Milwaukee, to the number of about 100, struck for eight hours per day, without reduction of pay on April 12. This action precipitated the strike of shop tailors, as the latter are dependent on the former for material. The strike was lost after three weeks; but Saturday afternoon is now allowed as a half-holiday, without reduction of pay. No efforts were made by employers to fill the places of the strikers with men from other cities, except by the insertion of advertisements in the daily papers.

The journeymen tailors of Eau Claire formed a union, at the time of the strike of their Milwaukee brethren, and were also successful in gaining an advance of about 25 per cent. in wages. The employers three months afterward informed the Bureau, that they were obliged to accede to the demand at the time of the strike, but that it will be impossible to maintain the wages very long.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

Quite an extensive strike of shoemakers employed in the factories of Milwaukee was inaugurated on February 24, 1886. This trade is represented in Milwaukee by eight factories, employing in the aggregate about 900 men, boys and girls.

It appears that the constant introduction of new machinery has for a number of years caused a new difficulty to arise, which, since trade organizations became so numerous is easily discovered by the workingmen affected—namely, the inequality of wages.

Strikes on that account are quite frequent. In this case it appears that at the largest factory in the city, that of Bradley & Metcalf, the wages were satisfactory to the Shoemakers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, to which all, or nearly all, the journeymen belonged, and that there was a wide range of pay for certain classes of work in the other seven factories.

The union, or assembly, therefore, at its meeting on February 16, adopted a price-list based on the wages paid in the Bradley & Metcalf factory, and presented it to the other factories.

The firms affected were Beals, Torrey & Co., Atkins, Ogden & Co., F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Co., F. T. Neubert & Co., The Page Shoe Co., and Amazeen & Healy. The firm of O. D. Bjorkquist & Son was exempt from the demands of the scale, because no machine work is done in their factory.

The manufacturers all refusing to sign the scale as submitted, about 400 employes quietly left their work at noon on the 24th of February.

The strike throughout was conducted very quietly, but with determination, all matters being left in the hands of an executive committee of the assembly.

The advance demanded did not exceed 8 or 10 per cent., which the employers did not much object to; but they insisted that the scale should be submitted to Bradley & Metcalf as well, claiming that to exclude these was an unfair discrimination.

The executive committee insisted that it was the scale in force in Bradley & Metcalf's, to remain good until January 1, 1887, and that the same conditions should extend to all.

After many conferences and a good deal of wrangling, manufacturers one by one gave in, and signed the scale exactly as submitted by the employes, until on March 10, just two weeks after the "walk-out" all manufacturers had signed. This bill of prices is to remain in force until January 1, 1887. If any alteration is demanded on either side, notice must be given on December 15, 1886.

SHOE LASTING.

	Per Pair.
<i>Kid</i> —	
Women's plain toe button and polish.....	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Women's ties, low button and slippers.....	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Misses' plain toe.....	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Misses' ties, low button and slippers.....	05
Child's and infants'.....	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Goat</i> —	
Women's plain, toe button and polish.....	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Women's ties, low button and slippers.....	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Misses' plain toe.....	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Misses' ties, low button and slippers.....	04
Child's and infants'	04
<i>Grain</i> —	
Women's plain toe, button and polish.....	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Women's ties, low buttons and slippers.....	04
Misses' plain toe.....	04
Misses' ties, low button and slippers.....	04
Child's and infants'.....	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Men's Boys' and Youths'</i> —	
Men's Calf.....	08
Men's calf low shoes.....	08
Men's grain and splits.....	07
Men's grain and splits, low shoes.....	06
Men's grain slippers.....	04
Boys' calf.....	07
Boys' grain.....	06
Youths' calf.....	05
Youths' grain.....	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Extras</i> —	
Stockings or laying soles.....	01
Box toes.....	01
Sole leather or rawhide tips.....	01
Soft box and other tips.....	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
All samples and single pairs.....	08

BOOT LASTING AND PEGGING.

Per Dozen.	Lasting.	Pegging.
Men's river boots.....	\$1 40	\$1 15
Men's river shoes.....	1 25	1 15
Men's best calf boots.....	1 10	75
Men's B. calf boots	1 00	65
Men's veal calf boots.....	90	60
Men's split-back calf boots.....	90	65

<i>Per Dozen.</i>	<i>Lasting.</i>	<i>Pegging.</i>
Men's veal kip boots.....	90	60
Men's French kip boots.....	95	60
Men's miner's boots.....	.....	2 25
Men's stoga boots.....	85	65
Men's stoga split boots.....	85	60
Men's fine split boots.....	90	60
Men's farmer's grain boots.....	85	60
Men's Eureka grain boots.....	85	60
Men's Eureka tap sole boots.....	1 00	85
Men's plow boots and shoes.....	75	50
Men's drover's boots.....	85	60
Men's drover's boots, tap sole.....	1 00	85
Men's riding boots.....	1 00	75
Boys' boots.....	75	50
Men's kip shoes, Balmorals.....	80	60
Men's grain, Balmorals, cap toe.....	96	.....
Men's calf Oxfords.....	85	60
Men's grain Oxfords.....	75	50
Women's pegged Bats. and Balmorals.....	66	50
Misses' pegged Bats. and Balmorals.....	66	45

MACHINE WORK.

	<i>Per Doz.</i>
<i>Sewing on McKay Machine —</i>	
Men's shoes.....	12
Women's, Misses', Children's and Infants'.....	10
<i>Standard Screw —</i>	
Men's	16
Women's, Misses', Boys' and Youths'	12
Children's and Infants'	10
<i>Leveling —</i>	
Machine sewed, men's.....	12
Machine sewed, by hand	24
Machine sewed, women's, misses', children's and infants'	10
Standard screw, men's.....	10
Standard screw, women's, misses', children's and infants'	08
<i>Edge Trimming and Edge Setting —</i>	
Men's welt all round.....	36
Men's fair stitch.....	30
Men's calf shoes.....	24
Men's common and boys'	18
Youths'	15
Women's kid and goat.....	18
Misses' kid and goat.....	15
Children's kid, goat and grain and misses' grain.....	12
Women's grain.....	15
All slippers.....	12
<i>Heeling on Woodlaw Machine —</i>	
Price same as edge trimming, excepting fair stitch work.....	24
<i>On National Heeler —</i>	
Men's	18
All others.....	12
<i>Heel Trimming and Heel Burnishing with Scouring —</i>	
Men's welt, all round.....	30
Men's fair stitch and calf shoes.....	24
Men's common and boys' shoes.....	18
Youth's	15
Women's kid and goat.....	18
Misses' kid and goat.....	15
Children's kid, goat and grain and misses' grain.....	12
Women's grain.....	15
All slippers.....	12

Extras—

Driving brass nails in top lift	08
Slugging heels.....	06
Nailing heel seats, standard screw, men's.....	06
Nailing heel seats, standard screw — all others.....	04
Nailing heel, seats by hand.....	06
Tacking on rans.....	06
All single pairs and samples, men's.....	01
All single pairs and samples — all others.....	00 $\frac{1}{2}$

This list does not apply to men now employed by the week.

Under this scale, which applies to piece-work only, the men were enabled to earn from \$15 to \$18 per week on an average, after deducting the wages of a boy employed as helper, who earns from \$3.50 to \$5 per week.

Shoemakers, however, are subject to what they call dull and busy seasons. The latter, it is said, lasts about four months in each year, while in the month of January, or from December 15 to January 15, factories generally shut down. During the dull season the operator may not be able to earn over \$10 a week, although he puts in all his time, keeping in readiness for work as it may come in.

A good deal of female labor is employed in shoe factories, at sewing, buttoning, etc., at wages varying from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per week.

Officers of the Bureau visiting one of the factories employing over one hundred girls, noted that a number of them were singing, showing that the work is not unpleasant nor the conditions surrounding them unacceptable.

On July 21, 1886, a controversy sprung up between the Knights of Labor and the firm of Atkins, Ogden & Co., the former claiming that a certain provision of the basis of settlement of the March strike had been violated. Seventy employes were called out, and remained out for a week, when the trouble was amicably settled.

It appears that one of the firm's men doing a certain class of work under contract and hiring his own help, being in need of another hand, went into a neighboring factory in the middle of the day and middle of the week to hire the needed workman. To this method Atkins, Ogden & Co. objected,

and demanded that the new man should give his former employer reasonable notice before going to work in their factory.

About the middle of September, 1885, forty sewing girls in Bradley & Metcalf's factory struck against the forewoman. The superintendent stated to the Bureau that the cause of the difficulty was a matter of jealousy on the part of a few girls who managed to arouse the jealousy of the others. The matter was treated lightly, the girls apparently being anxious for a few holidays and an excursion on Lake Michigan. After three or four days all returned to work on the old conditions but two, who were debarred because of their predilection to stir up trouble.

At Fond du Lac—About twenty lasters employed at the Stickney shoe factory, Fond du Lac, struck on Feb. 11, 1886, owing to a disagreement with one of the foremen. The difficulty was overcome in two or three days. The firm in replying to the inquiry for particulars, by the Bureau, said: "It was a very light attack of the prevailing epidemic."

At Neenah—A very unimportant strike occurred at the factory of the Neenah Boot and Shoe Factory on Aug. 15, 1885. In answer to inquiries for particulars the firm replied: "Our so-called strike did not amount to anything, except to inconvenience us for three or four days. They are all at work again."

THE COOPERS.

About February 15, 1886, a strike occurred at the large cooper shop of Joseph Fixter, Milwaukee, involving about eighty men. The strike was caused by a proposed reduction of five cents per barrel, equivalent to 15 per cent. in wages.

The men not only refused to accept the reduction, but demanded that Knights of Labor only, be employed. After three weeks the men gained their points.

Coopering, of late years, has become much demoralized. It is said that brewers, at one time compelled many of their

coopers to start beer saloons, wherever they thought the cooper's homestead offered a favorable stand.

This, of course, compelled many of these *quasi* saloon-keepers to start small cooper shops in connection with their saloons, and it is of these one-man shops that regular journeymen mostly complain, because the proprietors of them care for no hours. They may be found working early in the morning, late at night, Sunday mornings and at almost any time. This, especially is what breaks wages down. But as the trade does not furnish work the year around, it is only natural that individuals should try to get as big a share of it as possible.

The trade was subsequently considerably affected by the eight-hour movement, and its thorough organization resulted in a decided increase of wages.

Philip Goerres, a manufacturing cooper, 514 Fifteenth St., Milwaukee, in answer to inquiries, furnished the following information to the Bureau:

I have brought my time book along, that you may judge for yourself that an average journeyman, on making full time, is able to make at least \$12.50 per week. The work is all done by the piece. All employers throughout the city are now paying 45 cents for a one-eighth barrel, 60 cents for a quarter barrel, and eighty cents for a half barrel. This is five cents per piece more than was paid previous to May 1, 1886.

There is a great difference in men; some will earn as much as \$18 per week, while others can not earn over \$12 on exactly the same class of work.

You notice the great difference in the earnings of these fifteen men? It is owing to "blue Monday." In this the journeyman coopers are a good deal like many cigarmakers, although it is not so bad as it used to be.

Look here, the same man that made \$18 last week, only made \$7.50 the present week — not because there was no work, but simply because he did not feel like working until Thursday.

Before the strike of last May the men were absolute owners of all waste material, which to each man is worth from \$25 to \$30 per year.

Since the strike, new shop rules have been established, and employers now own the waste. It is, however, never refused to the men whenever they ask for it; whereas, formerly, employers had to ask the men for waste shavings, etc. This waste saves quite an item of expense for fuel, especially during the summer months.

All of this relates to tight-barrel coopering. Flour barrels

have in a great measure been replaced by sacks, forcing many men to seek other employment.

At Menasha.—In 1885, a strike involving something of principle as well as wages, occurred amongst the coopers of Menasha. These men went out on a strike in the winter of 1884-5, almost immediately after organizing an assembly of Knights of Labor, demanding a reduction in the number of apprentices, weekly instead of monthly payments, and the nullification of an existing contract, of which the following is a copy:

MENASHA, Wis., 188..

This agreement, between Chas. R. Smith and the undersigned, an employe, witnesseth:

That said Chas. R. Smith will give two weeks' notice of any intended reduction in wages.

That each of said employes agrees to give said Charles R. Smith two weeks' notice of his intention to leave his employ, or of any demand for increase of wages; and further agrees that he will not engage in any strike for any advance in wages, or for any other purpose, while in said Smith's employ.

To secure the performance of above agreement, each of said employes, by his signature annexed, authorizes said Smith to retain \$20 from his wages.

The said money, in case of violation of above agreement on the part of said signer, to become the property of and be retained by said Charles R. Smith as a fine or a penalty, by agreement to aid in enforcing regulations.

As may be seen, this contract was signed by employes only; and while they were compelled to deposit \$20 each of their earnings as security, the employer deposited nothing—furnished no security to them.

In an address to the public, the coopers said:

We strike because, last winter when we were pushed to the wall for bread and butter, which are the absolute necessities of life, we were obliged to obtain work, and therefore we were compelled, before obtaining employment from the Wooden Ware Company, to sign the following contract. [Given above.]

The men furnish their own capital from four to five weeks, in the shape of wages owing to them, to the great disadvantage of themselves and their families, having to get credit at the stores, by which they have to pay from 10 to 20 per cent. more for their goods than where they pay cash. It is not more than right that we should receive our payment weekly, and derive the benefit of our hard-earned money.

We, as citizens, think it very unjust to put on a special police force, as we have offered no violence to any one, nor issued any threats or intimidation against any person or property, and as we have been peaceable, and intend to be peaceable citizens, and merit the respect of one and all.

All we ask from the company is to stop the excessive apprentice system, and to pay wages weekly, and to abolish the contract system, and to pay over to us money held back, belonging to the coopers, most of the time from four to five thousand dollars, and at no time less than \$1,500, to our great disadvantage.

The Coopers' Union invoked the power of this Bureau to aid them in collecting the penalty-money held back under the terms of the above contract, but no action was necessary, as Mr. Smith abolished the hated contracts, paid the men up in full, and granted weekly payment of wages. Since then everything has been running smoothly between Mr. Smith and his men, some of whom write that they now have little to complain of.

Mr. Smith furnishes the subjoined account of the matter:

As to the cause of the strike, I could learn from the men themselves that there was no real grievance whatever, but they were led to strike by a few hot-headed leaders, who thought it an excellent time to show their authority and dictate terms.

This assertion I am warranted in making, as at least three-fourths of the men themselves acknowledged they did not know at the time of going out what they were striking for, but were simply compelled to stop work by a few leaders.

The first thing asked by the men, represented by a committee, was that a few apprentices, all of whom had been taken by men voluntarily, be discharged. This I refused to do, as in no case had any man been asked to take an apprentice against his wish, and all of them at the time had been asked to learn the trade and taken in by the men themselves; this request was not granted, as the injustice of the demand was apparent, as a few of the men had been working three or four weeks, learning the trade, and of course making nothing themselves (as is the custom with apprentices for the first few weeks), but were nearly ready to begin work on their own account, and make wages for themselves.

Next, the men asked to be paid once a week instead of once a month, and that an agreement that a few of them had been asked to sign [given above] be annulled.

This agreement had never been enforced up to the time of the strike, and none of the men employed of late, that is, prior to the strike, had been asked to sign it; and at the time of the strike not more than one-third of the men employed had signed the contract.

No suits were begun, and such being the case, and thinking that all should certainly be treated alike, I destroyed all the contracts then in force.

In regard to weekly payment, I assured the men that I could not be forced to pay them once a week, and further, gave as my reasons, that men employed around here were accustomed to be paid monthly instead of weekly.

After remaining idle about three weeks, a committee of the men called upon me and signified their willingness to begin work, providing all, including those that had been foremost in the strike, be re-employed. To this I agreed, excepting one who was not only the leader in the disturbance, but who at different times had been detected in acts of dishonesty.

A committee called again and said they were not willing to go to work unless all, including the obnoxious one, was re-employed. This I emphatically told them I would not do, and, after waiting a day or two longer, the men concluded to go to work without taking back the man referred to, and did so.

I might add here that although the men went back to work expecting and thinking they would only be paid monthly, after they had been at work a few weeks I concluded to pay them weekly, wishing to show them that I could not be forced into matters of such a kind, that a good many employers felt kindly towards their employes and could be asked to make a change of this kind for the benefit of their men, but could not be forced into it. Since then I have paid them weekly.

KNITTERS, LA CROSSE.

A reduction of two cents per dozen led to a strike in the La Crosse Knitting Works, on March 29, 1886. The firm employs fifty-four females and six males, and claimed that they were paying two to three cents more per dozen than their competitors, and were forced to make the reduction.

The strike lasted just one week, when a compromise was made, the hands accepting a reduction of one cent per dozen.

THE LABORERS.

Strikes of common laborers have been less numerous than among other classes, although unskilled labor is compelled to live upon pretty small wages.

At Eau Claire — In the spring of 1885, a labor association was formed at Eau Claire comprising mostly men seeking employment on public improvements. The members of the organization were pledged to work for no less than \$1.50 per day instead of \$1.25.

The Pittsburgh Water and Gas Construction Company, then operating at Eau Claire, refused to accede to the demand, notwithstanding public sympathy was with the laborers. This led to more or less difficulty during the entire summer, and at one time threatened to result in a repetition of the riotous proceedings of 1881.

But the fact that Eau Claire is always overrun with unskilled laborers, was at last recognized, and the men sullenly submitted to the force of circumstances.

This surplus of laborers became so prominent that the common council, in the month of June, held a special meeting to consider a petition presented by 200 unemployed laborers, to advance funds for their transportation to the Canadian Pacific.

The laborers declare that this unfortunate state of affairs is owing to deceptive advertising of certain contractors in order to keep wages down.

At Menomonie—On September 24, 1885, about seventy-five shovels employed on the water-works at Menomonie struck for an advance of twenty cents per day. They were receiving \$1.30. The contractors refused to accede to the demands, and the laborers claim that they were literally intimidated into submission by the appointment of several special police by the city marshal.

At Neenah—The laborers at work erecting the new paper-mill for the Kimberly-Clark Co., at Neenah, struck for higher wages on September 30, 1885, demanding \$1.50 instead of \$1.25. Demand was refused.

At Victory—About thirty miles south of La Crosse, on the line of the Burlington & Northern railroad, a small but riotous strike was occasioned by a dispute about pay between a few laborers and an engineer. The men were soon joined by others, and succeeded by driving other men from their work. When the party had increased to about sixty they began unhitching teams and frightening horses so as to cause them to run away. An overseer was assaulted, and a horse so injured that it had to be killed. This led to the arrest of eight of the strikers, which ended the strike.

At Milwaukee—The laborers employed at the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Works, Milwaukee, struck on March 1, 1886, for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. They were receiving \$1 per day throughout the winter. After two hours of parleying the advance was granted.

At Duplainville—About fifty tracklayers employed on the new Wisconsin Central railway at Duplainville, near Waukesha, struck on Jan. 3, 1886, against a reduction of wages. No offers of settlement were made. The men left for home and their places were filled by new men within two days.

It is a matter of wonder that no more fatal disturbances occur among railroad laborers, as complaints frequently reach the Bureau that the questions of nationality lead to many unpleasant features. Especially is this the case where Irish are in the majority, and Germans or Polanders in the minority, and *vice-versa*. A sort of race jealousy seems to exist, and a system of petty harrassing carried on by throwing small stones or lumps of earth, spoiling lunches or overturning coffee-pails, etc., often result in general melees, or a leaving of the work on the part of the men in the minority.

But we may look for an improvement in these affairs, and by methods better than police protection. The fraternity established by the Knights of Labor is penetrating even this class of workmen, and a member of the order fears no violence of the kind described.

RACINE STRIKES.

A period of depression in business befell Racine in 1883, from which it has been rather slow in recovering. Wages at various times were cut down until they reached a point at which working men had a sharp struggle to live. This depression was felt the more seriously because Racine, with only 22,000 inhabitants, maintains nearly one hundred manufacturing establishments. That those of her people dependent upon their daily labor, who, in prosperous times succeeded in acquiring homesteads, but in many cases encumbered, are in difficult circumstances when overtaken

by seasons of depression, is but natural. That at the first dawn of returning business prosperity movements should be made with a view of regaining former wages is no less natural.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that more or less labor troubles should arise under such isolated conditions.

Complaints of loss of time were very numerous among the workingmen, more so than of low wages. They seemed to realize the difficulties of the employers, as well as their own condition.

When a demand for an increase of wages was made in Joseph Miller & Co.'s shoe factory, the works were closed. Mr. Miller said he would have no trouble, but went to Milwaukee and consulted the executive committee of Shoemakers' Assembly. Next day the committee went to Racine and settled the matter at once, Mr. Miller agreeing to pay the Milwaukee scale of wages.

Other gains were made by demands for a restoration of wages at the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Works, the Wagon and Carriage factory, and the Mitchell-Lewis Wagon Manufactory.

At Aschuler Bros.' overall factory the introduction of steam power and a reduction of 25 per cent. upon piece-work rates caused a strike of the women employes. After the fact was demonstrated that the introduction of steam power increased production so much that the former aggregate wages would not be reduced, the girls returned to work.

About fifteen moulders, headed by the foreman, struck at the works of the Hurlbut Manufacturing Company, on October, 12, 1885. The direct cause of the strike was a proposed reduction of working time from ten to nine hours per day, with corresponding reduction of wages.

The men, taking into consideration that machinery moulders in Milwaukee, only twenty-five miles distant, were receiving at least 35 per cent. more wages, refused the proposition. They insisted that no reduction of wages should be made. The company then offered to keep

on working full time at the same wages. The men had been receiving \$2 per day, and, thinking this an appropriate time, demanded an increase to \$2.25. The company thereupon discharged the men and tried to engage a new force from Milwaukee. In this they were unsuccessful, owing to the strength of the Brotherhood of Iron Moulders in the latter city.

A few days after the strike, representatives of the Bureau found the foundry in working order with the old force, with the exception of the foreman, who had been discharged for his participation in the strike, the firm holding that the relations between employers and foreman are of a confidential nature, and that "no man can serve two masters." The strike was compromised on a basis of a full-time day at the old wages.

The Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of church, school and hall furniture, at Racine Junction, came very near precipitating a strike of its 250 employes in the fall of 1885.

The State Factory inspector, at the time of his visit, posted the factory laws throughout the building. Some of these laws appeared to be quite new to a majority of the employes, especially Section 1729, Revised Statutes, relating to hours of labor for mechanics and factory men, which says:

In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements for contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed. But this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

The general discussion of the meaning of this law among the employes, which followed the posting of these placards, led the firm to prepare a paper waiving all claims under said law, and required every employe to sign the same. The first few to whom the paper was presented for signature readily complied, but suddenly the employes became alarmed, and the majority not only refused to sign, but those that had already signed withdrew their names. The firm insisted and closed their works for one or two days.

The employes held a general meeting and decided under no circumstances whatever to sign the document.

The firm soon receded, and the employes returned to work under the old conditions.

The trunk manufactory of M. M. Secor, employing about 85 men and 40 boys, did not escape the general disturbances the trade experienced throughout the state, for a strike lasting over three weeks was inaugurated on Feb. 11, 1886. The same remark as to the conditions of the trade in Milwaukee applies to Racine, as is shown in the proportion of boys to journeymen. Mr. Secor, in regard to the strike, reports to the Bureau, as follows:

It was all owing to the discharge of a man from my office who was a Knight of Labor, and who had called me a liar and a scoundrel to my face. It was not so much a question of an advance in wages; my men knew that as early as December, 1885, I had promised that on February 1 I would advance wages 15 per cent. I had had no trouble with my men for over four years; would not now, but for the man I just mentioned. Just to insult me he got all my men down on me, and I was threatened with a boycott in case I did not accede to the demands of the K. of L., which was an advance of 25 per cent. in wages, and the reinstatement of the offender. No arbitration was offered to me. I offered to arbitrate, but it was refused. After the boycott was ordered they accepted 20 per cent. advance. I understand that the boycott was not sent out of Racine by the K. of L., except by one individual member. The strike lasted over three weeks, and all that the men gained by it was an increase of 6 per cent. more than I had originally offered; but they will not be able to make up during the year the wages lost by idleness.

TURNERS' HELPERS.

A proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in the wages of turners employed at the Bolles Wooden Ware Co., Nicollet, caused a strike of about fifty boys employed as helpers on the lathes. The men had accepted the reduction, but the boys refused to bear any share of the reduction, and quit work on January 12, 1886. This action forced the men also out of employment, and the factory lay idle for about five days, when an amicable adjustment was arrived at.

OTHER STRIKES.

Various other small strikes have occurred within the state during the time covered by this report; but they proved to be so trifling in the number of persons involved, extent, duration, etc., that it is not deemed worth while to make special mention of them. Among them were strikes of boys in the National Knitting Works at Milwaukee; boys at Wisconsin Glass Works, Bay View; some grain trimmers at Milwaukee; log-drivers at Eagle River; twelve hod-carriers at Madison; same railroad laborers on Chicago & North-Western railway at Bay View, and the bus drivers at Madison.

The important strikes of May 1, 1886, are mentioned only under the title of "The Eight-Hour Movement."

VIEWS OF WORKINGMEN ON STRIKES.

Nailer, Bay View.—To strike is the laboring man's only power.

Printer, Milwaukee.—I have no faith in strikes, except in particular well-defined cases, such as non-payment of wages, for instance.

Machinist, Florence.—I am in favor of workingmen's unions, but consider strikes generally as intrusive and hurtful to personal liberty.

Marine engineer, Superior.—We have no trade unions here; but from what I can learn from the papers, I should think that strikes are generally started and kept up by a class of inferior workmen and loafers that get into the unions for that purpose. I think it is not right that a poor workman should compel a good one to go out on a strike to compel an advance of wages to the inferior workman. I think the better class of workmen should try arbitration before going on a strike.

Elevator man, Racine.—I do not believe in strikes except in extreme cases.

Laborer, Peshtigo.—I consider strikes of no benefit to workingmen.

Printer, Bay View.—Strikes are the only means of enforcing the workingman's rights, and arbitration is a farce, and when men strike they should stand firm for their points; but they should not strike unless they are capable of carrying their points.

Currier, Milwaukee.—I do not believe in strikes. They involve a loss to both employee and employer. Whoever wins, it always proves a loss, and can not be made up any more.

Laborer, Peshtigo.—I do not believe in strikes, but I do believe in arbitration.

Machinist, Marinette.—I do not believe in strikes except as a means of last resort, and, when possible, instead of striking, to leave my situation finally and forever.

Laborer, Marinette.—I do not like strikes. I think when trouble can be settled by arbitration, it is by far the better way.

Carpenter, Peshtigo.—Strikes are no good and will seldom do good.

Feeder, Marinette.—I think trade unions are a very good thing, but I don't believe in strikes.

Printer, Madison.—I do not favor strikes only in very exceptional cases. Think arbitration the proper way of settling differences.

Paving cutter, Berlin.—Strikes I don't believe much in, as I think workingmen have lost more than they have gained by them.

Puddler, Bay View.—Strikes are injurious both to employer and employee, but more so to the latter. I think if the employee would resort more to reasoning and moral suasion, that more good would be accomplished in the course of time.

Carpenter, Marinette.—I believe in trade unions, but as to strikes I believe they are wrong.

Rougher, Bay View.—A strike should never last over three months.

Stone dresser, Berlin.—Strikes are the worst means of redress.

Saw hammerer, La Crosse.—Approve of trade unions, oppose strikes; favor arbitration.

Laborer, Marinette.—I do not believe in strikes, as they put a stoppage to the employment of men dependent on their daily labor; and in many cases, strikes are the means of black-listing honest working men—a practice which is used extensively on the Menominee river.

Machinist, Bay View.—As to strikes, would say I am opposed to them as at present conducted. In my opinion no man can be idle without hurting some one else.

Sawyer, Superior.—I think trade unions are a good thing, but strikes are a poor thing; they are a poor thing and a great damage to the laboring men. I have seen strikes, but I never was in one. The law ought to put a stop to them as soon as they begin.

Lumber laborer, Peshtigo.—With regard to strikes, I believe that T. V. Powderly's idea is about right—strike only as a last resort, all other means having been tried. However, in extreme cases I think strikes are justifiable.

Puddler, Bay View.—Strikes are bad for both parties; but they are often forced on workingmen by unreasonable employers who get their millions in a few years.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—I say, make strikes impossible, somehow, because they have never done workingmen any permanent good.

Yardmaster, Janesville.—I am against strikes of all kinds; think it tends to create hard feeling between employers and employees, and in about nine cases out of ten the strikers are eventually supplanted by new men on the least provocation.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—Strikes that are not under control of a union, as a general thing, do the laborer more harm than good, as without it

strikers are without means of support. Such strikes, through labor unions, as in New York, lately, I consider fair, as there was nothing asked that was in excess, and it was conducted in an orderly way, and left to the officers of the union.

Upholsterer, La Crosse.— Strikes are a necessity where the employer fails to deal justly with the employees.

Painter, La Crosse.— Do not believe strikes are beneficial, as a rule.

Pattern-maker, Marinette.— My observation is that where anything has been gained through strikes, saloons where liquor is sold have reaped the benefits.

Cooper, La Crosse.—I think that strikes have been an injury to the coopers. I have been engaged in a great many strikes, but do not think we have been helped by it, for the very reason that so many transient coopers engage in strikes, and then do not stick long enough together to gain the day.

Machinist, Janesville.— Striking, as a general thing, is poor policy.

Machinist, Marinette.— I would not join a strike willingly.

Printer, Marinette.— Am opposed to strikes except in extreme cases, where all other means have failed, and then should think the matter over thoroughly in all its bearings before I would advise a strike; for in most cases they are more of a loss to the employe than the employer.

Printer, Milwaukee.—I have been in many strikes, and though in some instances we made temporary gains, I have observed that most of them were forced upon the union by "tourist" printers, who on the second or third day of the strike shake the dust of the city off their feet, and count the railroad ties between here and Chicago or Madison, but return to Milwaukee as soon as the troubles are settled. No more strikes for me if my vote can prevent it.

Two Carpenters, Milwaukee.— June 26.— Last year at this time not a carpenter was idle in the city. We have not done a thing now for four weeks. All on account of these damnable strikes. Have learned a good lesson.

From a Striker's Diary.—DEAR SIR: I like to answer your question in regard to strikes by a few pages from my diary of 1881, when I was engaged in a strike of twelve days' duration. I have never been on a strike since, and great things will have to happen before I go on a strike again at the dictation of others:

May 20, first day.—“Say, wife, I never felt better in my life. We are all on a strike.” She could not believe it, that I should leave my employers, after working eleven years for them without the loss of a single day. She did not scold, however. She simply said nothing, as though she meant, “Well, husband, you ought to know what you are doing.”

May 21, second day.—I made a fool of myself last night. I must have been drunk. My head aches. I talked too much; that accounts for it.

May 22, third day.—Last Saturday I had \$12 in my pocket; it's now only Monday, and I have but \$9.11 left. Fool!

May 23, fourth day.—“When you get down town will you order a cord of wood?” “Y-e-s.” I only sent up a quarter of a cord. One of us went back to work; the scoundrel! Well, we'll fix him.

May 24, fifth day.—The weather is raw. Policeman says: “Gentlemen, please move on.” John took my job.

May 25, sixth day.—I did not go down town to-day; I sawed some wood. I did not go down town because all my acquaintances annoy me by asking what the reason is for my walking the streets. They intimate that I'm a fool. Commence to believe it myself. I just got \$4.55 left.

May 26, seventh day.—I've been promised a job on June 1; only \$15 a week, though. I had \$18 before. Fool! Fool!!

May 27, eighth day.—Guess I better take the job for the time being, anyway. Better half an egg than an empty shell. Wish it was June 1. D—n fool I am.

May 28, ninth day.—“Papa, buy me a pair of shoes.” “And me, too, papa; look here!” Great God! My heart sinks into my shoes. My good little wife; all this time you have not yet reproached your foolish husband, but your shadowed face betrays your feelings. O, that I dared to speak!

May 29, tenth day.—Wife not a cent in her hands, and I but \$2 left. That's striking, is it? Not a dollar earned, but \$10 spent in a little over a week.

May 30, eleventh day.—I hate myself; I hate everybody; I hate the world. After all, it would have been better for me if I had not had such steady work; I might then have learned to save a little. I've made up my mind to one thing; I strike no more! Three of the fellows have already gone back to work. I like to call them cowards, and yet, they acted wiser than I. O, how humiliated I feel before my friends, to be obliged to go to work in another shop at \$8 per week less than I was getting. Fool!

May 31, twelfth day—Thank God, I am going to work to-morrow. Wife's face brightens up. Better acknowledge it right here, that I made a fool of myself. This diary may get into my children's hands after I am dead, and the record may teach them a lesson. I shall advise every workingman to beware of strikes.

SUMMARY OF STRIKES.

The following table is compiled from the returns of 2,000 employers to the Bureau, and contains no strikes or facts concerning them not given in those returns. It is not complete, but with the foregoing details collected by officers of the Bureau, practically covers the strikes in Wisconsin from January 1, 1885, to September 1, 1886:

SUMMARY

Business.	Location.	Date.	Cause.
Agricultural implements.	Appleton		Discharge of one man
Agricultural implements.	Racine	March, '86	For higher wages
Hay tools	Milwaukee	May, '86	Eight hours and more pay
Bakers, crackers, etc.	Milwaukee	April, '86	More pay and less hours
Bakers, crackers, etc.	Milwaukee	April, '86	For higher wages
Boiler manufacturing	Marinette	March, '86	For higher wages
Boiler and pipe covering	Milwaukee	May, '86	Eight-hour system
Boots and shoes	Milwaukee	Feb., '86	For 25 per cent. higher wages
Boots and shoes	Racine	March, '86	For higher wages
Boots and shoes	Milwaukee	Feb., '86	For higher rates on piece work
Boots and shoes	Neenah	Aug., '85	Against reduction of wages
Boots and shoes	Milwaukee	Feb., '86	Equalization of wages
Boots and shoes	Fond du Lac	Feb., '86	Against disliked superintendent
Boots and shoes	Janesville	Jan., '86	For higher wages
Brewing	Milwaukee	May, '86	For higher wages
Brewing	Milwaukee	May, '86	For higher wages
Brewing	Milwaukee	May, '86	Compelled to strike by K. of L.
Brewing	Milwaukee	May, '86	Compel-d to strike by K. of L.
Brewing	Plymouth	April, '86	For higher wages
Carriages and wagons	Fond du Lac	May, '85	For higher wages
Carriages and wagons	Racine		For higher wages
Cement and sewer pipes	Racine	April, '86	Ten hours' pay, nine hours' work
Cigars	Milwaukee		For higher wages
Cigars	Milwaukee		For higher wages
Clothing	Milwaukee	May, '86	For higher wages
Clothing	Milwaukee	April, '86	Cutters, 8 hrs.; tailors, more pay
Clothing	Milwaukee	May, '86	Cutters, 8 hrs.; tailors, more pay
Clothing	Milwaukee	May, '86	Eight hours at ten hours' pay
Clothing	Milwaukee	May, '86	For higher wages
Cooperage	Milwaukee	May, '86	For higher wages
Cooperage	Milwaukee	May, '86	For higher rates on piece work
Contractor and builder	Menasha	Ocz. '85	We-kly payment and no forfeits
Contractor and builder	Menasha	May, '86	Eight hours, at ten hours' pay
Contractor and builder	Menasha	May, '86	Eight hours, at ten hours' pay
Founders and machinists	Ahnapee	May, '86	Eight hours, at ten hours' pay
Furniture	Milwaukee	March, '86	Discharge of union man
Furniture	Milwaukee	April, '86	Eight hours, at ten hours' pay
Furniture	Milwaukee	April, '86	Eight hours, at ten hours' pay
Glass	Milwaukee	May, '86	Eight hours, at ten hours' pay
Iron, steel and nails	Milwaukee	Jan. '85	For higher wages
Knit goods	Milwaukee		Boys and engineer more pay
Knit goods	La Crosse	March, '86	Against reduction of piece rates
Knit goods	Milwaukee	March, '86	For higher wages
Knit goods	Milwaukee	May, '86	Eight-hour agitation
Locksmith and bellbangers	Milwaukee	May, '86	Eight hours, at ten hours' pay
Linseed oil	Milwaukee	May, '86	For higher wages
Lumber	Royalton	May, '85	For higher wages
Lumber	Marinette	Oct. '85	Help to institute strike in Michigan
Lumber	Menekaunee	Oct. '85	
Lumber	Hayward	May, '86	For ten hours' work
Lumber	Ellsworth	April, '86	For higher wages
Lumber	Pineville	Jan., '85	Conditions of boarding house
Lumber	Turtle Lake	May, '86	For higher wages
Lumber	Colby	May, '86	Ten hours of work
Lumber	Abelman	May, '86	For higher wages
Paper	Marinette	April, '86	More wages
Sash, doors, and blinds	Cedarburg	May, '86	Eight hours at ten hours' pay
Sash, doors, and blinds	Milwaukee	April, '86	Eight hours at ten hours' pay

OF STRIKES.

Duration.	Won.	Lost.	Number of employees.	Loss in wages.	Gain of wages.
One day.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	50	.....	.....
One day.....	Yes.....	.....	132	.....	15 per cent.
Ten days.....	Partly.....	.....	18	\$150 00	10 per cent.
One week.....	Partly.....	.....	33	175 00	About 25 per cent.
Two days.....	Yes.....	.....	80	.....	Some lost, some gain'd
.....	Yes.....	.....	3	.....	25 cents per day.
One hour.....	"Derlision".....	Yes.....	11	75	.....
February 22 to March 9.....	Yes.....	.....	60	2,500 00	25 pr.ct more wages, & 35 per ct less work.
Two weeks.....	Yes.....	.....	210	2,500 00	10 per cent.
One week.....	Yes, except girls.....	.....	112	700 00	10 to 20 per cent.
Two weeks.....	.....	Yes.....	42	413 00	.....
February 22 to March 9.....	Yes.....	.....	43	1,500 00	K. of L. schedule on piece work.
Thirteen days.....	.....	Yes.....	60 to 75	200 00	Experience.
Nearly 5 mos.....	.....	Yes.....	71	4,000 00	Nothing.
Two and one- half days.....	Yes.....	.....	385	2,375 00	20 per cent.
Two and one- half d.y.s.....	Yes.....	.....	158	800 00	16 per cent.
Two days.....	Yes.....	.....	40	200 00	20 per cent.
Two days.....	Yes.....	.....	181	.....	.....
Five days.....	Yes.....	.....	75	105 00	20 percent.
Five days.....	Yes.....	.....	35	275 00	\$10 per month to each employee.
One week.....	.....	Yes.....	3	.....	Nothing—tend Masons now.
One day.....	.....	.....	130	100 00	.....
One day.....	Yes.....	.....	225	34 00	10 to 15. per day.
Three days.....	.....	Yes.....	5	25 00	Nothing.
.....	Yes.....	.....	9	.....	16 per cent.
.....	Yes.....	.....	25	.....	10 per cent.
May 30.....	.....	Partly.....	37	860 12	.....
Six weeks.....	.....	Partly.....	500	15,000 00	10 to 15 per cent.
Six weeks.....	Cutters.....	Tailors no.	129	1,500 00	Cutters, five hours per wk. less at same pay
Five weeks.....	Partly.....	.....	300	Can't tell	10 per cent.
.....	Yes.....	.....	44	.....	10 to 25 per cent.
.....	Yes.....	.....	6	270 00	10 per cent.
Ten days.....	Yes.....	.....	28	150 00	10 to 25 cents per day.
Three weeks.....	Yes.....	.....	73	4,000 00	.....
Two weeks.....	Partly .....	.....	38	886 00	10 to 12½ per cent.
Two weeks.....	Partly .....	.....	34	500 00	8 per cent. about.
Two days.....	Partly	Yes	4	.....	10 per cent.
Two days.....	.....	Yes	11	20 00	Two more union men discharged and one K. of L. left.
Three weeks.....	.....	Yes	188	4,668 67	.....
Two and one- half weeks.....	.....	Yes	110	2,100 00	.....
Two days.....	Yes .....	.....	260	.....	20 per cent.
Jan. 1, '85, to March 1, '86.....	.....	.....	1,200	60,000 00	.....
One day.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
One week.....	Compromise .....	.....	60	125 00	Places filled in 10 days.
Ten days.....	.....	Yes	225	.....	.....
One week.....	.....	.....	200	500 00	.....
One week.....	Partly .....	.....	14	85 00	10 per cent.
Three weeks.....	.....	Yes	26	.....	Nothing.
One-half day.....	.....	Yes	61	20 00	Nothing.
Nine d.y.s.....	.....	Yes	400	2,000 00	.....
One week.....	.....	Yes	200	.....	.....
One day.....	.....	Yes	230	200 00	Nothing.
One week.....	.....	Yes	5	50 00	Nothing.
One day.....	.....	Yes	53	.....	Few discharged.
Fifteen minut's.....	.....	Yes	60	.....	Nothing.
One half day.....	.....	Yes	26	18 00	Nothing.
Two weeks.....	.....	Yes	9	30 00	Nothing.
One day.....	.....	Yes	100	10 00	Nothing.
One month.....	.....	Yes	71	.....	Nothing.
Two weeks.....	.....	Yes	117	2,000 00	Nothing.

SUMMARY

Business.	Location.	Date.	Cause.
Sash, doors and blinds....	Milwaukee ...	Jan, Feb., & March, '86.	See page 254 .
Sash, doors and blinds....	Milwaukee ...	April, '86	Eight hours at ten hours' pay.....
Sash, doors and blinds....	Milwaukee ...	April, '86	Eight hours' work.....
Sewer pipe.....	Milwaukee ...	May, '86	Eight hours at ten hours' pay.....
Stove foundry.....	Neenah.....	Sept., '85	For higher wages.....
Stove foundry.....	Milwaukee ...	April, '86	Eight hours at ten hours' pay.....
Tanners	Milwaukee ...	June, '86	Against reduction of wages.....
Tanners	Milwaukee ...	.....	For higher wages.....
Tanners	Milwaukee ...	May, '85	Against reduction of wages.....
Tanners	Milwaukee ...	June, '86	Ten hours work should be resumed at 10 per cent. advance.....
Tanners	Milwaukee ...	April, '86	Discharge of foreman.....
Tanners	Milwaukee ...	May, '86	Eight hours at ten hours' pay.....
Trunks	Milwaukee ...	May, '86	Eight hours at ten hours' pay.....
Trunks	Milwaukee ...	May, '86	Eight hours at ten hours pay.....
Wood working machinery	Berlia	Feb., '86	Extra time, one and one-half rates
Wire goods.....	Racine	May, '86	For weekly payment.....
Woolen mills.....	Watertown...	'86	For higher wages.....
Trunks	Racine .....	.....	Discharge of K. of L.....

OF STRIKES.—Concluded.

Duration.	Won.	Lost.	Number of employees.	Loss in wages.	Gain of wages.
Three weeks.	Yes.....		300		About 12½ per cent.
Three weeks.	Yes.....		150	3,200 00	Nothing.
One week.	Yes.....		33	18 00	Nothing.
Twenty-five days.	Yes.....		22	18 00	Nothing.
Six weeks.	Yes.....		62	2,500 00	Nothing.
Two weeks.	Yes.....		46	2,000 00	Nothing.
Three weeks.	Yes.....		100	400 00	Ccompromised.
One day.....	Yes.....		25		10 per cent.
One day.....	Yes.....		380	2,000 00	10 per cent. loss only.
One day.....	Yes.....		84		10 per cent. and ten hours' work.
One day.....	Yes.....		160	33 67	Nothing.
One week.....	Yes.....		105	1,000 00	10 per cent.
First, two w'ks, second, two weeks.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	63	3,000 00	20 per cent.
Fourteen days.	Yes.....		200		Nothing.
One day.....	Yes.....		34	21 00	Nothing.
One day.....	Yes.....		18	50 00	Nothing.
Three weeks....	Yes.....		16		Nothing.
Three weeks....	Yes.....		125		6 per cent.

PART VI.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

INCEPTION OF THE MOVEMENT IN WISCONSIN.

An agitation unlike anything recorded in the history of the industries of the world, convulsed the manufacturing centres of the United States during the early part of 1886. It was a movement to establish eight hours as a regular days' labor, and was to be brought about by agitation, combination and organization of the working classes in all the states of the union.*

Wisconsin in this campaign took a foremost part. The movement, however, was not new. As early as March, 1866, Wm. A. Prentiss, then a member of the board of councilors, and afterward mayor of Milwaukee, introduced a resolution declaring that eight hours should constitute a full days' labor for all men employed as day laborers by said city:

WHEREAS, The most distinguished and enlightened writers on the laws of health affirm this to be a fundamental truth, that in order to keep the human body in a healthy and vigorous condition at all times, it is necessary to be temperate in all things; and that a proper division of the twenty-four hours of each day should be made, so that portions thereof may be devoted to labor, intellectual and social improvements, and rest; and believing it to be the duty of the representatives of the people in all public bodies where the power exists to make such regulations as will tend to the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes; and further believing that such division of time should be as follows: Eight hours devoted to labor, eight hours to intellectual and innocent social amusements, and eight hours to sleep; we do enact the following regulation in relation to the working hours of the employes of the city of Milwaukee:

Resolved, if the board of aldermen concur, That on and after the third Tuesday in April next, being the day on which the city officers and mem-

* See pp. 4 and 5 for eight-hour laws of Wisconsin.

bers of the common council enter upon the discharge of their duties for the ensuing fiscal year, eight hours' faithful labor shall be deemed and taken as a full day's work for each person employed by the city of Milwaukee or by the street commissioner of any of the wards thereof, provided, however; that this resolution shall not be operative where special agreements are made to labor a greater number of hours each day, nor in any of the several departments of the city government where the regulations of such department require more than eight hours each day to be devoted to the public service.

The resolution was referred to the proper committee, but never reported upon.

More agitation upon the eight-hour work day was had about two years later, in the shape of public meetings and the calling of speakers upon the subject, who came here principally from Chicago, in which city agitation was quite general, and also some speakers from Detroit. Labor organizations twenty years ago were in their infancy, and the agitation after a few months died out, not to be heard of in Wisconsin again until the Federation of the Trades, a body composed of delegates from trades assemblies of the United States and Canada, at its fourth annual convention, held at the city of Chicago during the month of October, 1884, adopted a resolution recommending all labor organizations "to so direct their laws that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work on and after May 1, 1886."

Allusion was made to this resolution in the first biennial report of this Bureau; little notice was taken of it in Wisconsin previous to Jan. 1, 1886.

On December, 1885, the fifth annual session of the Federation of Trades was held at Washington, D. C.

When the matter was again taken up, shortly after the session the secretary forwarded the following circular to labor organizations throughout the country:

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1886.

To the Officers and Members of all Trade and Labor Unions, and International, National, State and Central Organizations representing Trade and Labor Unions:

BRETHREN:—At the fourth annual session of the above-named Federation, held in Chicago, a resolution was adopted recommending all labor organizations to so direct their laws that eight hours should constitute a

legal day's work on and after May, 1886. At the fifth annual session, held December 8 to 11 inclusive, in Washington, D. C., I was directed to request you to report to the Legislative Committee, through me, on or before March, 1886, whether or not you have resolved to introduce the eight-hour workday, with the steps already taken to carry it into effect, your local and national strength, numerically and financially, an estimate of the number of non-union hands in your trade, and other information bearing upon the condition of your organization.

The Legislative Committee suggests that Unions intending to put the eight-hour day in operation ought first to endeavor to secure the acquiescence of employers by submitting for their signature some such compact as the following:

—AGREEMENT.—

Entered into between.....

and,.....Union

.....hereby agree [or agrees] that
on and after May 1st, 1886, their [or his] establishment shall be
restricted in its working hours to eight per day.

.....Union hereby agrees not
to ask any increase on the present rate of wages until such a
time as the same is warranted by the condition of trade.

Signed this.....day of.....1886.

.....for the firm.

.....for the Union.

As you will observe, the question of the adoption of the eight-hour rule on May, 1886, was not hastily conceived, but has been under consideration for the past two years. While many workingmen have discussed the eight-hour work-day, this is the first attempt on the part of organized labor to concentrate its efforts to bring about this most desirable result simultaneously or as nearly as possible on a fixed date.

In the name, then, of the Federation, I urge upon you the importance not only of making a thorough canvass of your trade, but also of doing all that you possibly can to arouse your members to a clear understanding of the urgent necessity for the establishment of the eight-hour rule. Do not let this opportunity pass by unheeded, but be up and act.

Yours Fraternally,

[SEAL.]

W. H. FOSTER,

Secretary.

The influence of the above circular was merely nominal. The Trades Assembly, a body composed of delegates from trades unions in Milwaukee, and the only one in the state, had long been on the wane. Internal dissensions, chiefly fostered by political actions and schemes, as well as financial reverses, had impaired its usefulness as a means of inter-communication between men of different trades; the

circular, therefore, was entirely disregarded. Here begins the second chapter of that unfortunate agitation, out of which, a few months afterward, grew such disastrous consequences.

Two local assemblies of the order of the Knights of Labor existed in Wisconsin in 1881. Numerically they were weak, and being secret, the innovation did not at that time become popular. Great stress was laid upon newspaper assertion, during the strike of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers in 1883, that they were backed by the Knights of Labor, reported then as being quite strong in the Eastern states.

The sudden termination of that strike, and its complete failure, caused a general disclaimer that the Knights of Labor had anything whatever to do with the cause. This fact brought the order in Wisconsin into disfavor, and the result was that its two assemblies went to pieces.

Suddenly, in 1885, reports from all parts of the country told of the enormous growth of the order, and before long renewed interest was awakened in Wisconsin, leading to the establishment of two or three local assemblies in Milwaukee. This was during the winter of 1885-6. A state organizer was appointed; local assemblies sprung up on every hand, and old trade organizations were abandoned, to join the more homogenous order of Knights, until within a very short period of time, it was claimed that no less than 30,000 people had joined its ranks in Wisconsin.

The preamble and declaration of principles is very broad, and the planks of its platform very numerous—twenty-two in all.

The twenty-first plank declares it to be the aim of the order, "To shorten the hours of labor, by a general refusal to work for more than eight hours."

Upon this very plank was the recruiting for members conducted, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Eight hours' work at ten hours' pay," became the watch-word and the rallying-cry. All other planks were lost sight of. The charm was resistless.

This plan, it will be seen, is in direct conflict with that of the Federation of Trades, which made the honorable proposal

of accepting one-fifth less pay, for a one-fifth shorter work-day.

The agitation for shorter hours in the name of the Knights of Labor became so general, and at the same time such a palpable misconstruction of that part of the declaration of principles of the order, that Grand Master Workman Terrence V. Powderly, on March 26, 1886, caused a letter to be promulgated to all the assemblies in the world, in which, among other things in regard to this agitation, he says:

It is evident that our members are not properly instructed, else we would not find them passing resolutions approving of the action of our executive officers, in fixing the first of May as the day to strike for eight hours. The executive officers of the Knights of Labor have never fixed upon the first of May for a strike of any kind. Assemblies of the Knights of Labor must not strike for eight hours on May 1, under the impression that they are obeying orders from headquarters, for such an order was not and will not be given.

Neither employers nor employees are educated to the needs and necessities for the short-hour plan. If one branch of trade or one assembly is in such a condition, remember that there are many who are in total ignorance of the movement. Out of the 60,000,000 people in the United States and Canada, our order has possibly 300,000. Can we mould the sentiments of the millions in favor of the short-hour plan before May 1?

It is nonsense to think of it. Let us learn why our hours of labor should be reduced, and then teach others.

That part of the circular relating to the eight-hour agitation was not heeded, in Wisconsin, at least. New assemblies continued to be formed all over the state, with the eight-hour day foremost in view.

Another organization intended to help the agitation along was created about the middle of February, and called the "Eight-hour League." It was composed of three delegates from each assembly K. of L., and when the Central Labor Union was organized about a month later, its delegates were also admitted.

The purposes of the League were to take charge of and manage the eight-hour mass meetings by procuring speakers, renting halls, etc.

A secretary was appointed to see to the proper advertising of meetings, receiving shop reports, etc.

The League was very successful in its work, as was shown by the action of the common council of Milwaukee, which, at its session of March 16, adopted, with but one dissenting vote, an ordinance fixing a day's work at eight hours for all day-laborers working for the city.

The first great mass-meeting was held in the West Side Turn-Hall, at which no less than 3,000 persons were present. It was called for the purpose of influencing the various aldermen to favor the pending 8-hour resolution, and create a general 8-hour boom.

The action of the common council, in promptly passing the ordinance, gave renewed vigor to the agitation throughout the state, and helped it along more than any other agency; and from that very date it seemed that people had made up their minds that the eight-hour day was a too long-neglected necessity, and that May 1 would see its universal adoption, if not the millenium.

Another incident that contributed towards the agitation was the adoption of the eight-hour plan, without reduction of pay, by all the tobacco [not cigar] manufacturers of Milwaukee: F. F. Adams & Co., B. Leidersdorff & Co. and J. G. Flint, Jr.

The agitation permeated our entire social atmosphere. Skilled and unskilled laborers formed unions or assemblies. Men, and even women, contributed money and time to its promulgation. It was the topic of conversation in the shop, on the street, at the family table, at the bar, in the counting room, and the subject of numerous able sermons from the pulpit.

Columns upon columns in daily newspapers showed the varying phases of the movement in different sections of the country, and long editorials and literary contributions from learned men were given to the public from day to day. Everybody claimed to thoroughly understand the subject, and appeared prepared for its consummation. And yet, what do we see? The movement a complete failure, and everybody engaged in counting the cost!

As in other parts of the country, so in Wisconsin, the agitation was chiefly confined to the larger cities. In fact,

the *visible* agitation, by means of strikes, boycotts and riot, was entirely confined to Milwaukee. In Illinois its power was concentrated in Chicago. The "refusal to work more than eight hours per day" was therefore by no means so general as, previous to May 1, it was supposed it would be. At Marinette, Peshtigo and Oconto, in the northern part of the state, where the numerical strength of organized labor is next to that of Milwaukee, the people rejoiced in having their labor reduced to ten hours per day, instead of eleven, since the commencement of the new season; but no move was made for a further reduction of time to eight hours.

Unions and assemblies of the Knights of Labor are now found at Eau Claire, Racine, Oshkosh, Marinette, Appleton, Neenah, Bay View, Menasha, Sheboygan, Stoughton, Madison, Shawano, Fond du Lac, Black River Falls, Cedarburg, Janesville, La Crosse, Whitewater, and many other places. Milwaukee alone has forty-odd assemblies, and claims a membership of 10,000.

So far we have seen that the agitation for the eight-hour day virtually passed out of the hands of the Federation of Trades, its author, into the hands of the Knights of Labor, although as an organization it had not taken any *formal* official action on the subject that the public could see, Mr. Powderly's March circular preventing that.

Another element now claims attention. Until the eight-hour agitation became so general, the people at large were hardly aware of the existence in their midst of a class of "reformers" whose violent utterances and wholesale denunciation of society were absolutely startling.

These reformers, the more radical socialists and anarchists, though small in numbers, became obnoxious at public meetings of the workingmen by interrupting speakers and other unbecoming conduct. They waged war especially upon the Knights of Labor, charging ambiguousness of principles and denouncing the letter of Mr. Powderly as compromising and cowardly.

Strange to say, this socialistic-anarchist faction in the eight-hour movement succeeded in enlisting under its banner several trades, but especially many unskilled laborers.

The feeling between the two factions at one time was decidedly demonstrative and unpleasant.

It was a noticeable fact that the branch which had adopted the name of Central Labor Union, was composed mostly of foreign-born people, many of them new-comers and not citizens of the United States.

Their leader was one Paul Grottkau, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, who came to Milwaukee a few days before from Chicago, where he had also been engaged in the publication of a socialistic sheet. Grottkau, through his paper, was bidding for the leadership of the masses in their grand move for less hours and more pay, which aroused Robert Schilling, state organizer of the Knights of Labor and editor of the *Volksblatt*, who was believed by some to be the only authorized leader of labor.

The animosity of these would-be leaders of two rival factions became exceedingly heated and demonstrative, so that toward the last the principal arguments heard in favor of eight hours were their criminations and recriminations, and angry denunciation of each other.

With the approach of May and the constantly increasing agitation, bordering on the enthusiasm of people just previous to a presidential election, it was but natural that the general attention and anxiety should be directed to the larger manufacturing establishments of the city. Foremost in this line stands the Reliance Works of Edw. P. Allis & Co. No less than 1,000 skilled mechanics, and from 300 to 400 unskilled laborers find employment in its numerous shops.

An assembly of K. of L., composed exclusively of men employed in these works, had been organized. It was named "Reliance Assembly" and numbered no less than 1,600 members on April 1.

It was decided that the question of "eight hours' work at ten hours' pay" in this establishment should be settled before May 1, if possible.

To do so was deemed necessary as a matter of propagandism. "This point gained, all smaller concerns will have to follow," reasoned the leaders, who had received no signs of encouragement since the passage of the eight-hour ordi-

nance and the adoption of the plan in the three tobacco factories.

On April 1, in accordance with the plan mentioned, the employes of Edw. P. Allis & Co. petitioned for the adoption of the eight-hour day, and a general increase of 25 per cent. in wages.

On April 3, the firm returned an exhaustive reply, touching upon all the points involved in the petition, declaring themselves ready to adopt the eight-hour plan but reserving the right to work two gangs of men whenever business required it; but declined to grant the demanded increase in wages. The reasons for the firm's action were fully set forth in a four-page circular printed under the individual authority of Mr. Allis, as head of the firm, a copy of which was handed to each employee.

The circular after treating upon the general conditions of the works as well as of its employes, contains a direct reply to the petition in the following language :

If I have made myself clear in this communication, it is that I am ready to adopt the eight-hour rule, either now, or at any other time that is desired by our employes, supplementing the individual shortening of hours by the employment of another set of men, and running sixteen hours whenever the state of trade would permit.

On the subject of wages, I am compelled to decline your request for a fixed and general advance until there comes some change, now unforeseen, in the state of our trade to warrant it, and when that comes it will be readily granted. It is due to yourselves and myself, however, to say that there are some minor changes and adjustments of wages which are contemplated, especially with the lower-priced, or common laborers, whose pay we think is proportionately less than others, and to whom a small advance will be made when the pending questions are settled.

Should your request be imperative at this time, it could have but one result in the present state of trade, and that would be the early closing of our works; for they can not run at the loss such advance would entail, and I shall enter into no contest with you. Should there be any feeling on your part that this advance should be made, irrespective of the general condition of the trade and country, it would be well for you to be seeking other places and occupations, for our works would be certainly closed as soon as the few existing and low-priced contracts could be completed, until the times and conditions would justify their re-opening.

The circular acted like a thunderbolt in the ranks of the more radical. Even at the meeting immediately following it was found that nearly two-thirds of the employes regarded the reasonings of the circular as unanswerable.

A committee of employes was appointed at that meeting, consisting of Thos. Lowe, H. N. Tucker, Jos. J. Haskins, Jas. Carmody, John Monroe, F. X. Savoie, Henry Claymier, and L. Lemke, Jr., to come to terms with Mr. Allis.

This committee on April 13, held a conference with Edward P. Allis and the general superintendent, Edwin Reynolds. At this conference the firm conceded an advance of 10 cents per day to the common laborers, who up to that date had been receiving \$1.25 per day. This advance, however, had been promised some time before, voluntarily.

The following settlement was agreed upon in reference to the skilled employes, signed by the committee for the employes and by Edward P. Allis and Edwin Reynolds for the firm, and the committee reported the same at the next meeting:

MILWAUKEE, April 13, 1886.—*To the Employes of Edw. P. Allis & Co.*—We, the undersigned, a committee of your number appointed at a general meeting of all the employes, held on Sunday, the 10th inst., to meet our employer and finally settle the question of wages and hours of labor, beg leave to report that we, this afternoon, met Mr. Edward P. Allis and the superintendent of the works, Mr. Edwin Reynolds, and after a general and lengthy discussion of the whole subject in all its bearings, unanimously adopted the following resolution as a final settlement of the whole matter:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee, duly appointed by a meeting of the employes of Edw. P. Allis & Co. to settle the question of wages and hours of labor, that the best interest of the Reliance Works, both for employes and for employer, is to accept the adjustment of wages outlined by Mr. Allis, viz.: a small advance to the common laborer and an equalization to some few men, who, in the opinion of our superintendent, Mr. Reynolds, are not now paid proportionately to others, and also that we continue until the 1st of November upon the ten-hour plan, unless the eight-hour plan shall be earlier generally adopted, with the option at that time of adopting the eight-hour plan and eight-hour pay at the rate of wages then prevailing, and that we continue under this arrangement till at least the 1st of May, 1887, with the assurance in the meantime that the rate of wages paid us shall be equal to that paid by other establishments of the same kind and competitors of these works, and we hereby adopt

the above plan for the employes of these works as a settlement of the question.

The report of the committee was the signal for a volley of abuse from the more radical faction. They accused the committee of double-dealing, of having compromised their comrades, and of having assumed an authority which had not been delegated to them.

The duties of the committee, it appears, had not been minutely defined, one faction holding that they constituted merely a conference committee, the other faction, including the committee, holding that the circular of the firm was a direct answer, that there was no occasion for a mere conference and that the final settlement of the matter had been left with them. The supporters of the committee carried the day, and seem to have been in the right.

Meanwhile, the dissatisfied portion, aided by outside influences, especially the Central Labor Union and certain members of the District Assembly K. of L., succeeded in working up a sufficient number of active dissenters to be entitled to call another meeting on Sunday, April 18.

At this meeting, at which only about 600 employes were present, and where the conservative employes were far in the minority, an address was read refuting the arguments contained in the Allis circular, as the out-come of a "damnable cut-throat policy" of employers generally. After the address was read, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the employes of Edw. P. Allis & Co. nullify the action of the committee appointed Sunday, April 11, in their agreement with Edw. P. Allis & Co.

This action created an intense feeling between the two factions throughout the shop, especially when it was reported that the "address" was written by a stranger in Milwaukee, a person not employed in the Allis shops nor engaged in that trade.

Henry Claymier, the chairman of the Eight-hour League, and at the same time a member of the committee signing the agreement, was made the especial object of the ill-will of the radical factions, not only in the shop, but throughout

the city. He wisely concluded to keep aloof from all further meetings, as well as from the works, until everything should be settled.

Mr. Claymier, a man of experience, sense and ability, claimed that he had been consistent in all his actions and unequivocal in his demands. His position in the matter had always been to strive for eight hours' work and eight hours' pay. Said he, to an officer of the Bureau: "I have grown gray as a union moulder, and now, at this late day, I have to learn that no matter how honest a man may be in his actions, he receives naught but blame."

The firm, not to be out done by this flank movement of the leaders of the meeting of April 18, resorted to strategy. A confidential letter was given to each employe, asking him to signify in writing whether he was willing to abide by the action of the committee. The result was satisfactory to the firm, and it was generally known that the works would not shut down on May 1.

This had a marked effect in determining the course of other employers and in settling the final result; for up to this time proprietors had said and done nothing — simply watched the movement with mute but austere interest.

- All the excitement was with employes — on one side. Thinking men knew this foreboded defeat.

With great apprehension the people waited further developments, skirmishing, the while, going on along the line in the shape of strikes, demands and boycotts.

At last when May 1 dawned, with its hopes and fears, almost the only ones to really demand eight hours were those in the building trades, some socialists and anarchists and rude laborers.

That day, however, found about 7,000 people out of work in Milwaukee, classified as follows: shop tailors, 350; employes of shop tailors, 2,100; German journeymen bakers, 125; carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers and planing mill hands, 1,400; clothing cutters, 85; cigarmakers, 500; broom-makers, 100; slaughter house hands, 200; laborers, 1,500; brewers, 1,200.

Comparatively few of these, however, had struck for the

eight-hour day. The 1st of May falling on Saturday the strike was generally deferred until evening. The shop tailors had already been on a strike for three weeks for an increased scale of prices; the cutters were the first to demand the eight-hour day with ten-hours' wages; the 500 cigar makers had been locked out because the members of the International Union could not agree with the K. of L. assembly of cigarmakers; the bakers had struck for reasons described elsewhere; the 200 slaughter house men had been laid off in anticipation of difficulties, but had demanded shorter hours.

Thus analyzed, it appears that the demand for eight hours was not so general as had been expected. Subsequent events, however, increased the number of idle people in Milwaukee to about 16,000 during the first week of May, but of these, several thousand were forced to quit work by threats of violence on the part of others.

The further troubles, tumults, depredations and riot which followed, may in some measure be traced to the "demonstration" of the Central Labor Union, on Sunday, May 2. On the morning of that day a procession of about 2,500 men and six busses containing shop tailors, headed by red flags and numerous bands of music and drum corps, paraded the principal streets of Milwaukee, and marched to Milwaukee Garden, where a picnic was held. The participants imagined they were inaugurating the new eight-hour era, and all people in sympathy with the eight-hour movement were invited to fall into line.

The Central Labor Union is a body composed of sixty-four delegates of the following trades: Bookbinders, tailors and tailoresses, metal workers, bakers, custom shoemakers, custom tailors, plasterers, butchers, cigarmakers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, painters, hod-carriers, coal-shovelers, lumber-carriers and brick-yard laborers.

The men in line, sprinkled with socialists and anarchists, gave expression to their sentiments by displaying the following mottoes, some of them in the German language:

- "Right and law often differ materially from each other."
- "The idolators of the Golden Calf must be downed."
- "We ask for justice, not compassion."
- "The workingman does not beg, he demands."
- "Help yourself, then helps you God. Comprehend it, man, and end your suffering."
- "Where is the Eight-hour League? She works still for ten hours."
- "One cause of bad times: Stock gambling and speculation in general."
- "*Far better fight and die than live and be conquered.*"
- "The boycott is an American institution. One hundred years ago it was called embargo. Only the name is changed."
- "The fact that a wrong has been in use for centuries does not justify it."
- "The Republic shall have no ruler, not even King Mammon."
- "Co-operation must take the place of wage slavery."
- "The relation of the wageworkers to the employer is degrading. The wage system must go."
- "They used to call it over-production; now we shall consume some more."
- "Capital must come down from its high horse."
- "Eight hours! Our password¹ and battle-cry."
- "Humbug, your name is Robert." [Robert Schilling.]
- "The people consist of workmen; not of idling bondholders."
- "Work on day-time; guests at night.—Goethe. [*Tages Arbeit, Abends Gaste.*] The workmen are of the same opinion."
- "Where is Fritz, the father of the eight-hour ordinance? He reads *Der Herold.*"
- "Political without economical freedom is a lie."
- "We have come to cross-roads. Honest workmen will follow the way. Mark the rats. Eight hours."
- "What we are fighting for: For the right to work."
- "The products of the country belong to the producers."
- "H. Segnitz & Co. and Louis Kindling are boycotted for running union shops and using the blue label."
- "Boycott all bread without the union label."
- "Boycott all bread of Oswald Jaeger, and Adolf Fienhold's pretzeln."
- "Capital is the product of labor; not its master."

Many of these mottoes were thrusts at leaders in the Knights of Labor, notwithstanding the fact that at least one-half the number of men in the procession were members of that order.

The flimsiness of all such costly display is best proven by the fact that by the middle of May all agitation had died

¹ The password also at the time, of a certain labor organization.

out; and the very men so defiant on that day were eager as hungry tigers to return to work on the old terms.

Whatever the grievances of labor may be—and they are many—the second sober thought of the American people repudiates and despises demonstrations of this sort.

On Monday, the 3d of May, the agitation took quite a different aspect. In eight out of nine of the Milwaukee breweries, employing over 1,300 men, work had been deserted. This, again, was not a strike for the eight-hour day, but for a general increase of \$10 per month, and 50 per cent. additional for all over-work, and double pay for Sunday work, the employers refusing the demand.

Gambrinus Assembly, Knights of Labor, was composed exclusively of brewery employes. Only those belonging to the order were permitted to work in the breweries.

The following table shows the classification of brewery employes, and the wages they were receiving previous to the first of May:

Wash-house hands		\$40 00	per month.
Cellar and brew-house men.....	\$45 00 to	50 00	per month.
Malt-house hands	45 00 to	50 00	per month.
Firemen	40 00 to	50 00	per month.
Teamsters.....		40 00	per month.
Peddlers	55 00 to	65 00	per month.
Coopers.		2 00	per day.

Upon this scale the employes had demanded a general increase of \$10 per month. On April 27, the employers submitted a compromise scale, as follows:

Wash-house hands		\$45 00	per month.
Cellar and brew-house men.....	\$50 00 to	55 00	per month.
Malt-house hands.....	55 00 to	60 00	per month.
Firemen	50 00 to	60 00	per month.
Teamsters.....		45 00	per month.
Peddlers	60 00 to	70 00	per month.
Coopers.		2 25	per day.

The scale stipulated that these wages were to include unavoidable Sunday work, and other labor which had not been included theretofore.

The assembly rejected the scale, and ordered a general strike. The employes of the Falk brewery being satisfied with the increased wages offered, refused to strike. The assembly thereupon ordered all strikers to report at head-

quarters at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, May 3, when it was decided to march to the Falk brewery for the purpose of persuading or compelling the men to quit work. About 1,000 men were in line.

This new phase of the labor agitation alarmed the authorities as well as the people. No violence was used by the strikers, however. A committee was admitted to Falk's grounds to argue with the men at work, who persistently refused to join in the strike unless ordered so to do by the District Assembly.

To obtain this order appeared to be a very easy matter, for about noon a committee returned with the order and the Falk men also left their work; but after long protest. This ended that matter, for on the following day the larger breweries acceded to the demands of the men, and the smaller ones were obliged to do the same.

While this affair was going on, matters became decidedly worse elsewhere. Strikes, large and small, were reported every moment. Hod-carriers, plasterers, and painters demanded eight hours, in some cases with nine hours' pay, in others without reduction of wages. On the evening of May 3, at least 14,000 people were out of work.

In the afternoon of that day the first riotous proceeding took place, and the alarm became more and more general. A crowd of strikers, several hundred strong, mostly Polish laborers, surrounded the West Milwaukee railway shops, situated in the Menominee Valley, and by threats of violence wished to force the 1,400 men employed there to quit work. The sheriff and his deputies, who soon appeared upon the scene, succeeded after a good deal of parleying in persuading the employes to quietly leave the premises. Otherwise there would have been a terrible conflict.

The mob, encouraged by success, now wended its way to the city, compelling everybody along the route to cease working. The Reliance Works of E. P. Allis & Co., on the corner of Clinton and Fowler streets, were selected as the next object of attack. Here the mob met with considerable resistance. They were repulsed by streams of water turned

against them by employes while attempting to enter the large main door.

Mr. Allis, after consultation with Mayor Wallber, decided to close his works until the labor troubles should be over. From a card issued to the public the same evening, it appears that the mayor had been unable to guarantee sufficient protection against the threatened mob violence. Following is a copy of Mr. Allis' card:

To the Public:— By the advice of your mayor I closed my works to-night. About the middle of this afternoon a band of Polish laborers marched from the West Milwaukee shops (which they had closed) to my works, and with brandishing clubs endeavored to force an entrance. Although this mob of men with clubs marched directly before the eyes of the police at the south side station, who had been notified of their coming and of their purpose, not a policeman moved to keep them from the attack. They were met at the door by my employes, and by them alone driven back into the street, where, after a little while, they were taken in charge by the police and finally dispersed. As threats reached my ears that they would return to-morrow, largely reinforced, I visited the mayor and asked protection, suggesting that a sufficient number of guards be stationed inside the works to keep intruders out, and thus save all injury to persons and damages to property. After fully considering the matter, the mayor decided that I ought to close the works, and advised me to do so. In accordance with that advice, and the want of assurance of proper protection, my men were dismissed.

EDWARD P. ALLIS.

Instead of being compelled to close his works, Mr. Allis was clearly entitled, under sections 938 and 939, R. S., to keep them open and running, and could have demanded that the authorities "take all legal means to protect the property threatened or attacked." As the city or county is liable for whatever damage the mob may inflict, Mr. Allis adopted a very conservative course in closing his works.

Up to this time lawlessness and riotous proceedings had been confined to a few hundred Polish laborers.

Mr. Allis also issued a card to his employes in the following language:

I desire in this public manner to express to those of my employes who requested me to keep my works running in accordance with the settlement made with their committee, my sincere regrets at being, temporari-

ly, at least, unable to do so from threats of violence. I also wish here to heartily thank each and every one who, at my call, left the work they were quietly pursuing, and bravely guarded the entrance, and unaided drove back that mob of misguided men, who, with clubs and shouts, were seeking entrance. I feel that to their prompt and energetic action is due the preservation of the property, and what is of greater account, the avoidance of the bloodshed that might have followed a collision inside the works. Assuring you of my esteem,

EDW. P. ALLIS.

The condition of affairs in the city became more and more critical. Groups of men on street corners everywhere angrily discussed the situation, especially where such congregations were mixed with men of anarchistic tendencies.

Meanwhile the city and county authorities had notified Governor Rusk of the situation, and asked for a conference. His Excellency arrived the same evening accompanied by Adjutant-General C. P. Chapman and Col. Lewis, of the First Regiment W. N. G., and immediately went into consultation with Mayor Wallber, Sheriff Paschen and Chief of Police Ries.

Thus closed the evening upon the 3d of May. The labor troubles had now become so general that any branch of industry which was not affected was considered an exception.

The mob, in its wanderings, had succeeded in forcing to strike or quit work no less than 5,000 persons. Ladders were thrown from under people found working on buildings, and terror had taken possession of all engaged in out-door work. A man at work on the street was the signal for shouts of derision and threats of violence from the frenzied mob:

As early as 7 o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, May 4, the same mob which had been repulsed the evening before in their attack on the Reliance Works, commenced to gather in the vicinity of St. Sanislaus Polish church, evidently bent upon a repetition of the attack.

Upon being informed by new comers that the works were shut down, it was decided to go through the valley and move upon the North Chicago Rolling Mills, situated at Bay View. Again every man was forced to quit work on the way to the mills. "On to the mills!" "Eight hours! Eight

hours!" "Everybody must strike!" were shouted along the march.

Excitement ran high, and was still greatly increased when the alarm bells commenced tolling and members of militia companies rushed to their armories. The military force had been called out.

The mob had surrounded the office of the Rolling Mill Company, and sent a committee to make their demands. Confusion reigned supreme. Speeches counselling moderation and warnings against violence were answered by derisive shouts. The Master Workman of the Polish Assembly of Knights of Labor, Mr. Bonsell, attempted to quiet the turbulent crowd, but to no purpose. His voice was drowned.

In a few moments the managers of the company answered that they could not comply with the demand for eight hours' work at full pay.

By this time the crowd numbered nearly 3,000 men, of which about 500 belonged to the original mob.

The arrival of the three companies of militia was the signal for a mighty yell of derision and a shower of stones and other missiles. The anger of the mob was greatly increased when, fifteen minutes after the coming of the first detachment of militia, the Kosciusko Guards, composed exclusively of Poles, arrived. This company, especially, was subjected to severe ill-treatment. Capt. Borchert was hit on the head by a rock, and other members of the company were insulted, pushed, crowded and injured.

This was more than the soldiers could bear, who turning upon their assailants, fired a volley in the air, in order to scare them. Its effect was salutatory, for those who had believed that the guns were only loaded with blank cartridges found that they were mistaken, and the people who had gathered out of curiosity went home. The matter was more serious than they had supposed. The mob element remained in the vicinity all day insulting and shouting at the militia, but offering no violence to the mills.

About 350 militiamen and fifty deputy sheriffs were stationed within the enclosures of the mills during the night.

While all this was going on at Bay View, a great crowd had gathered in the city. A mass meeting of laboring men had been called at Milwaukee Garden, which was attended by about 1,500 men, mostly members of the Central Labor Union. Paul Grottkau made a speech. After the meeting a mob of about 1,000 men marched to Brand & Co.'s stove works, on Sixth street, about eight blocks from the garden, and compelled the men at work to quit, though all were Knights of Labor and members of the Moulders' Union. The firm employs only union men and had just granted all the demands the employees made.

The men obeyed the mandate of the mob reluctantly and because they were numerically too weak to resist. On the promise that they would meet at Milwaukee Garden the next day, the crowd moved on, again compelling every one on the way to stop work. Some of them shouted "Now for the bakeries!" These men, mostly Germans, were not armed. This occurred about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and an hour later all went to their respective homes, deferring the raid on the bakeries until the following day. Four days of excitement had now been passed through.

During the day Mayor Wallber issued a proclamation, "calling upon all unlawful, disorderly or riotous assemblages of persons of every kind, upon the streets or other public places in the city, immediately to disperse and peaceably to return to their homes."

He also requested "citizens not to gather in crowds upon the streets or other public places in the city, but, as far as possible, to remain in and about their homes and several places of business, in order that the authorities may be unimpeded in their determination to protect the lives and property of citizens in this city."

A few hours later the mayor issued another proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, May 4, 1886.

Information has been received at this office that the operation of factories, workshops and other places of business has been interfered with, and men willing to work have been forced to quit and leave, and business places compelled to close in consequence. Such interference and conduct is an infringement upon the rights of all persons interested, and an unlaw-

ful menace to the peace of the city, and can not and will not be tolerated by the authorities. While the right of men to refuse to work, unless they and their employers can agree upon the terms of service, is recognized, yet, on the other hand, every man willing to work and every employer of such man is entitled to full protection, and shall receive it.

To that end, notice is hereby given that all assemblages of persons in large bodies upon the public streets of this city for any such unlawful purpose will be promptly dispersed, and no person or body of men will be permitted to molest, interfere with or disturb the industrial establishments in this city or any employe therein. All owners of such establishments are requested to notify the authorities of any such interference, and full protection shall be accorded to them.

EMIL WALLBER, *Mayor.*

These proclamations had a wholesome influence. Confidence in the supremacy of law was partially restored, at least far enough to enable manufacturers and contractors, including the Brand Stove Works, to resume business at once, knowing that they could now look to the county for protection or for any damage done by the mob. The Reliance Works, which had been closed to prevent a repetition of the occurrences of Monday, were opened to all, Mr. Allis issuing the following card to his employes:

By the authority of the mayor of the city, endorsed by the governor of the state, I hereby announce that my works will open at 7 o'clock this morning [May 5] and run until stopped by other than violent and illegal causes. I hereby offer to every one of my employes the opportunity to work with perfect immunity from danger or harm, and ask every one of them wishing to work to take his place with perfect confidence of protection. I appeal to you all to remember that this is not a question of wages or of hours of labor, but of human rights and of manhood—of my right to run my works and your right to sell me your time and labor. Our whole civilization and independence hangs upon these, our individual rights; and our magnificent city, by her executive, and our great and noble state of Wisconsin, by her governor, have promptly and nobly placed around us their invincible power for the preservation of these, our inalienable rights. I appeal to you — one and all — not for me, but for yourselves, your city, your state, your civilization and your manhood, to show your appreciation of this great gift of our city and our state, to our common manhood, and every man take his place and do his work, until the question is settled, that he owns himself.

When we have vindicated our right to live at all, by the settlement of this question, then if you have any complaints of wages or hours of labor,

bring them to me, and they will be fairly considered and acquiesced in or declined, and if we cannot agree, we will part like men; and if our works must close, it would be in peace and harmony, and not with throwing of stones and brandishing of clubs.

With the firm belief, from my knowledge of your high characters, that you will prove yourselves equal to this great emergency, believe me your friend.

EDW. P. ALLIS.

Notwithstanding this earnest appeal, comparatively few men returned to work within the first week after the occurrence of the trouble. The moulders in these shops, who number above seventy, decided to hold out for the eight-hour day; but, they, too, returned to work about the 17th of the month.

Not until the latter part of the month were the Reliance works operated to their full capacity; and all this owing to nothing more than the move of an insignificant mob upon them! Without that occurrence these works would not have been idle for a single day, unless the moulders had gone out in a body, which is doubtful.

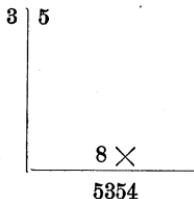
On the afternoon of May 5, the following, without signature of any kind, but purporting to be an order from the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, was issued:

Every Knight of Labor is hereby ordered by the executive board to keep away from all public meetings that are held at this time. Every member is ordered to wear a blue badge or ribbon as a token of peace and order. At the same time we request all Knights of Labor to remain at their work or at their homes, and in all cases assist the authorities in protecting life and property.

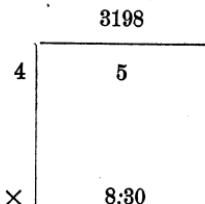
The order was mostly ignored. This fact does not mean that the Knights were not in favor of peace, but that the entire order can not or could not then be controlled.

More strikes and new troubles continued to be reported. Another mass meeting was called at Milwaukee Garden. Numerous groups of strikers were met on every street in the city. Fences, sidewalks and cellar-doors two weeks previous, and all through this time of excitement, bore chalk marks of a uniform design, which now became more numerous than ever. People wondered what they meant, feeling sure they conveyed intelligence of some kind concern-

ing the strike. This added materially to the universal alarm, many believing the mysterious characters to be the signal for inaugurating a general reign of butchery and destruction. These signs consisted of a horizontal and perpendicular line in this shape:



Occassionally a figure was met with reversed, and the numbers were often different, thus:



These figures had something to do with the question of the time, and were presumably written by the Knights of Labor; but they were not, as many suppose, appeals to disorder and riot, although drawn in the night.

On the day that Mr. Allis issued the foregoing card to his employes, the executive committee of the District Assembly, Knights of Labor, issued the following:

To the Milwaukee Assemblies, Knights of Labor:

The executive board earnestly requests all Knights of Labor to use their influence to support the authorities in the present crisis and to assist in every way in restoring peace and order in Milwaukee. The mayor's proclamation is earnestly endorsed and every good citizen should see that it is observed.

FRANK L. LUX,
D. A. SAUSE,
THEO. FRITZ,
BEN GARSIDE,
J. J. McNALLY,
Executive Board.

The Assembly of Knights of Labor at Bay View adopted the following resolutions on Tuesday evening, which were published on the following morning:

Resolved, That the Knights of Labor residing in Bay View and district, in special meeting assembled, hereby make the following proposition to the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company and the inhabitants of Bay View.

Resolved, That we hereby volunteer our services, should occasion arise, to act as special police for the protection of life and property.

Resolved, That we desire to place ourselves on record as Knights of Labor and citizens as determined by all means in our power, to support the authorities in vindication and defense of law and order; also,

Resolved, That as a condition of the foregoing promise the military be immediately withdrawn.

The Bay View Knights could have shown their sincerity very effectually by offering to co-operate with and assist the militia to preserve property and peace—for the soldiers were present for no other purpose. Policemen and soldiery are no menace or “insult” to order-loving and peaceable citizens.

On arrival of the militia on Tuesday, the mob doggedly left Bay View in little groups, but again gathered in the vicinity of St. Stanislaus church, on Wednesday morning, and wended their way back to Bay View, armed with sticks, knives, pistols and stones. This time they were about 1,000 strong.

An unearthly yell arose as the extensive works hove in sight. They expected the soldiers would again shoot high, in which case it would be an easy matter, perhaps, to rush in and disarm them.

Major Geo. P. Traeumer, who was in command of the militia, as soon as the mob had advanced to within about 1,000 yards, warned them by waving his hand not to approach. The warning was not heeded. Again the major motioned them to return and commanded them for the third time to halt. Still they pressed on, and a moment later the command to fire was given.

Two companies discharged one volley each with terrible effect.

The mob now dispersed in hot haste and never returned

to destroy the rolling mills or any other property, or to utter threats that they would do so. The shooting, therefore, proved to be the tragic beginning of the speedy end of the Milwaukee riots.

Considerable disorderly demonstrations were indulged in during the afternoon by the participants at the mass meeting called at Milwaukee Garden, on the corner of Fourteenth and State streets, and it was necessary for the police and militia to disperse the crowd; but no fatalities marked the occasion.

In accordance with the previous day's threat, a crowd attempted to raid the bakeries, beginning with that of George Thuerig, opposite the garden where the meeting was held. This attack had been anticipated and a squad of police met the rioters at the door and dispersed them.

By dusk peace and quiet reigned throughout the city.

Even the next day after the Bay View affair the reaction set in. The movement to establish the eight-hour system by forcible means was clearly a failure. A few employers, to prevent possible trouble, or by a complication of circumstances, temporarily established the new idea, only to return to the ten-hour day within a few days, and in some cases in a single day.

By the end of the first week of May all public agitation had died out. But for the arrest of a number of ringleaders in the various disturbances, but few signs of the agitation remained. People returned to work, and the last company of militia was withdrawn on May 13.

By the middle of May quiet was entirely restored, and work resumed in general, except at the North Chicago Rolling Mills, which did not fully resume until May 24. In this case the common laborers gained a slight advance in wages.

The West Milwaukee Railway shops were in full operation on the 10th, just a week after the men were forced to quit. The employes of these shops had petitioned for the eight-hour day, but after the riots they returned to their places without even asking for an answer from the company.

The Knights of Labor, to offset the socialistic demonstration of May 2, arranged a parade and picnic for Sunday,

May 23. About 5,000 members were in line, marching to the music of ten bands. The American flag only was carried. The mottoes carried in the procession expressed sentiments quite different from those displayed by the Central Labor Union. Following were the mottoes:

Labor is the superior of capital.— Lincoln.
The public lands the heritage of the people.
Worth, not wealth, the true standard of greatness.
The product of labor belongs to the producers.
Bureaus of labor statistics.
Sanitary legislation for labor.
Equality before the law.
Weekly payments in lawful money.
Organization.
Incorporation of labor.
No contracts for public work.
Arbitration.
Man, not money, shall rule the world.
The government shall buy and own all telegraphs, telephones and railroads.
No imported foreign labor.
No contracts for convict labor.
No child labor.
A graduated income tax.
No interest-bearing bonds.
A national monetary system.
Educate the ignorant; do not abuse them.
All men are born equal.
 Ill fares the land to hast'ning ills a prey,
 Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Our aim: Elevate mankind.
Labor creates all wealth.
E pluribus unum.
No land monopoly.
One for all and all for one.
We shoot ballots, not bullets.
To the toilers belongs the victory.
Liberty, equality, fraternity.
We want to build up, not tear down.
When bad men combine, the good must associate.
Ever the right comes uppermost, ever is justice done.
Equal pay for equal work for both sexes.
The stars and stripes forever.
We buy from friends, not foes.

Labor creates all wealth.
An injury to one, the concern of all.
We purchase that which our brothers produce.
Government savings banks.
Co-operation, not wages.
No imported foreign labor.

Speeches of a peaceful character, and denunciatory of all violence, were made by several speakers; but boycotting was emphatically recommended and endorsed as a just and effectual weapon in the hands of labor. This particular and public indorsement of boycotting was made in spite of the fact that a boycottter had just been sent to the house of correction by Judge Mallory.

RESULTS.

This portion of the subject is approached with sorrow, for it is not such a record as one at all interested in the welfare — especially the advancement — of the burden-bearers of Wisconsin would care to place on record before the world.

Further, any attempt to give the results just as they are must, in the very nature of things, be futile. To the public eye, however, the most conspicuous result is the list made by the militia at Bay View of killed and wounded, which is as follows:

Michael Ruchalski, a laborer, aged 37 years, shot through the breast; died shortly afterward. He was a married man, living on Garden street, near the city limits. Left no children.

Franz Kunkel, aged 69 years, [shot through the heart while feeding chickens in his yard. He was a laborer, living in a shanty on South Bay street. He left a wife and five children.

Johann Maszk, laborer, aged 24 years; shot through the bowels. Died a few hours afterward, at his home No. 700 Fourth avenue. He left a wife and one child.

Martin Jankowiak, laborer, aged 24 years; shot through the chest. Died two days later at his home, No. 768 Eighth avenue.

Albert Erdman, aged 19 years; shot through the abdomen. Lived at No. 675 Windlake avenue.

Casimir Dudek, of Seymour, Wisconsin, laborer, aged 30 years; shot in the left cheek and arm; half of his lower jaw was carried away by two bullets. He was not a resident of Milwaukee, yet he was marching along-

side the man carrying the red flag when wounded, as stated by the color-bearer at the coroner's inquest over one of the victims.

Frank Nowarczyk, aged 13 years; shot sideways through the upper abdomen. Died two or three days afterwards at his home, No. 485 Maple street.

John Osinski, aged 28 years, shot in right shoulder, while stooping down behind an embankment. He lived at No. 700 Grove street.

Fred Golbeck, section hand; shot through both thighs. Lived at No 696 Railroad street.

The coroner's jury returned the following verdict on the deaths of Frank Kunkel and Michael Ruchalski:

That the said Frank Kunkel and Michael Ruchalski came to their deaths on May 5, 1886, as follows: Frank Kunkel was accidentally killed in his own yard by a ball fired by the troops guarding the rolling-mills; while Michael Ruchalski was killed in the same manner, although we believe from the evidence that he was engaged in an unlawful act, acting with a mob advancing upon the rolling mill with a dangerous intent. We believe the mayor, officers and men of the Fourth Battallion did an unpleasant duty in firing upon the mob, and that the officers in command acted in a humane manner in ordering the firing to cease as soon as it became apparent that the advance of the mob came to a halt, thus saving many lives and thereby checking the violence of a dangerous element.

The Central Labor Union, which had been most active in precipitating the strikes, hardly gives any signs of life. The leader of it, Paul Grottkau, and some of his lieutenants, were made the subjects of inquiry by the grand jury on a charge of inciting a riot.

Following is Judge James A. Mallory's charge to this grand jury:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The recent riot in this city has, in my judgment, made it necessary to impanel a grand jury for the purpose of investigating the causes and results of the riotous proceedings, and, more particularly, for the purpose of bringing all persons who have been guilty of violating the law of the state to speedy justice. It will be your duty to investigate, in a spirit of strict impartiality, every case which may be brought before you, and to return bills of indictment against all persons who are shown, by competent testimony, to have been implicated in the commission of any crime or misdemeanor. No person should be indicted for the commission of any offense unless such person was in some way, by word or deed, connected with its commission. It is not necessary that the person should have actually participated in the commission of the unlawful or criminal act to make him responsible for it, but every person

who counsels, hires, procures or incites others to the commission of any unlawful or criminal act, is equally guilty with those who actually perpetrated the act, though such person may not have been present at the time of the commission of the offense.

A riot is the tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons with an intent mutually to assist each other against any who shall oppose them in the execution of some private object. To constitute a riot it must appear that the assembly was accompanied with some such circumstances, either of actual force or violence, or at least having an apparent tendency thereto, as were calculated to inspire people with terror, such as being armed, making threatening speeches, turbulent gestures or the like.

An agreement between two or more persons wrongfully to injure or prejudice a third person or any body of men, as, for instance, a combination to injure a man in his trade or profession, is a conspiracy, and as such is an indictable offense. If, therefore, two or more persons conspire together for the purpose of boycotting a man, with intent to injure or destroy his business, they may be indicted for a conspiracy. In view of the later troubles now so prevalent throughout the country, I think it will be well for the grand jury to investigate carefully and fully the nature and character of the labor organizations which exist in our midst, with a view of ascertaining whether anything in any of their constitutions, or in any oath which any officer or member is required to take, binds officers or members to resort to violence or other unlawful means for the purpose of accomplishing the objects sought to be obtained. Any organization whose officers or members are so bound is an unlawful organization and liable to indictment.

A conspiracy to prevent by means of threats or other unlawful means an operative from obtaining employment in his business is indictable. It is also indictable to conspire to molest and obstruct workmen, with a view to induce them to leave their employment, and any labor organization having for its object the accomplishment of such purposes by such means is unlawful. Section 4,380 of the Revised Statutes, provides in substance as follows:

Any person who shall either verbally or by any printed communication maliciously threaten to do any injury to the person or property of another with intent to extort money, etc., or with intent to compel the person so threatened to do any act against his will, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, etc.

I have heard rumors of acts having been committed in violation of this section.

I believe a vast majority of the people who came to this country from foreign lands were attracted by our free institutions, and came here for the honest purpose of accepting and sustaining them, and are here for the purpose of making peaceable homes for their children. But unfortunately for the cause of good government and the peace of society, persons of

another class, comparatively few in numbers, but of turbulent impulses and vicious tempers, have settled in different states of our Union who commenced from the moment they landed upon our shores to cry out against our government, and to advocate anarchy. These men, by their pernicious doctrines, have poisoned the minds of large numbers of our once contented and prosperous laboring people to an alarming extent, to the extent of causing riot and bloodshed, as well as general derangement of the business of the country, causing honest laborers to suffer more than any other class of our people. The men who by incendiary speeches and wild harangues caused breaches of the peace, must be held to strict accountability. Our constitution does not protect any such freedom of speech. Our people have tolerated the reckless and criminal conduct of anarchists and demagogues quite too long. It is high time that courts and juries impartially but fearlessly use every lawful means to enforce obedience to law and punish offenders. Every citizen must be protected in the independent exercise of his rights, or we must admit that we have no government. Mob law should be tolerated no longer.

In response to the foregoing charge the jury brought in indictments against the following persons, charged with the offenses written after each name, the result of the trials or present status of the case being also indicated:

Frank Hirth.....	Riot and conspiracy.....	Nine months' hard labor.
Carl Simon.....	Riot and conspiracy.....	Nine months' hard labor.
Anton Palm.....	Riot and conspiracy.....	Nine months' hard labor.
Charles Bauer....	Riot and unlawful assembly	\$150 and costs.
Henry Dampf....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Six months' hard labor,
Paul Grottkau....	Riot and conspiracy.....	Case pending.
Albert Moessinger	Riot and conspiracy.....	Case pending.
Karl Hussfeldt...	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
John Gabrielski..	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Jos. Woicechowski	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Albert Hofer.....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Wm. Strehlow....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Henry Gastell....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
John Runge.....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Ferdin'd Luppnow	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Anton Heiber....	Riot and awful assembly	Case pending.
Albert Pfeenberg	Riot and unawful assembly	Case pending.
August Gertz....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Frank Datara....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Ludwig Kroeger.	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Stephen Rozga....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
John Dolník.....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Jos. Andrzejewski.	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
John Ady.....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
Jno. Skrczipezinski	Riot and unlawful assembly	Case pending.
John Protzmann.	Riot and unlawful assembly	Six months' hard labor.
Herman Lampel..	Riot and unlawful assembly	Acquitted.
Robert Schilling..	Threatening communicati'u	Jury disagreed.
Robert Schilling..	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
John Thomas.....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.

Fred Tschentschy	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Frank Lux.....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Gustav Richter...	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Fred W. Bock....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
John Seeger.....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Henry Vogt.....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Wm. F. Schroeder.	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Benj. Garside....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Charles Kuhn....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Jas. J. McNally...	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Aug. W. Baumbach	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
John Gondek.....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Not tried.
Jacob Datka....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Not tried.
Andrew Boncel....	Riot and unlawful assembly	Not tried.
Henry Vogt.....	Intimidating witness and conspiracy	Not tried.
Moritz Herling...	Intimidating witness and conspiracy	Not tried,
Gustav Richter...	Intimidating witness and conspiracy	Not tried.
Julius Kretschmer	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Henry Wiese.....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.
Wm. Teichert....	Conspiracy (boycotting)...	Not tried.

In passing sentence, July 19, Judge Sloan¹ said:

The question of the punishment of these men has worried me a great deal. I have had some doubts whether they are really anarchists or cranks who think it cunning to talk. I was sorry to see one thing — that some threats had been made by friends against Judge Mallory, jurors, attorneys and others, since these men were convicted. I don't believe officers can be intimidated by threats of violence. I don't know that any of these defendants are responsible for these threats. The moral effect of these trials will do good. The amount of punishment is of little consequence. These men must learn that the laws of the country will be enforced. Whatever is wrong in society must be remedied in peaceful ways. These men have but little idea of the intense feeling in the rural districts against their doctrines of the division of property, etc. They have an idea that the police are particularly hostile to them. The laboring man who can go to a home of his own is a capitalist; and this idea that the financial wrongs in society can be remedied by violence is ridiculous.

The extreme penalty for the offense is one year at hard labor. The judge, taking into consideration that the prisoners had already spent over two months in the county jail, and the fact that the jury had recommended them to the mercy of the court, sentenced each of them to nine months.

¹Although the cases began under Judge Mallory, affidavits of prejudice were filed which resulted in calling A. Scott Sloan, of Beaver Dam, to Milwaukee to try them.

Summing up all the facts, it may be safely stated that no benefits whatever have been derived from the agitation by any class of workingmen.

Business to-day is conducted upon the old plan of ten-hours' work, although in a very few instances employers, through force of temporary circumstances, were obliged to compromise on ten hours' pay for nine hours' work.

Even the common council of Milwaukee has repealed the eight-hour ordinance, so auspiciously adopted on March 15, and which had so much influence in promoting the general agitation.

The bricklayers and masons, the only trades that were successful in enforcing their demands, had, since May 1, been working at the rate of 37½ cents per hour; but on July 1, contractors demanded a return to the ten-hour system without reduction in the rate per hour of wages, and the men struck. [See chapter on Strikes.] After holding out for a time many strikers left the city and found employment elsewhere under the ten-hour system and that too, frequently, at lesser wages.

The workingmen, that is, those who took part in the movement, paid the expenses of this costly agitation.

Should not the cost of organization of assemblies and unions, the holding of mass meetings in expensive hired halls, the traveling expenses of speakers, the printing and stationery, the music and displays for demonstrations and picnics be counted in the cost?

If it be true, as officers and speakers publicly stated, that 13,000 persons were enrolled in the movement in Milwaukee alone, and taking the individual expenses of each member at only \$5 since the inauguration of the movement in January, 1886, we have up to date the sum total of \$65,000, taken directly from the pockets of a class of people who can least afford it. \$65,000 would pay for an imposing edifice, where the people could congregate for amusements and hold meetings; and money enough left to establish an interesting library! The \$65,000 thus carelessly thrown away would furnish sufficient capital to start a co-operative factory or store of good proportions.

What has become of this sum of money? Nothing whatever to show for it. The American workingmen, and especially those in the larger cities, have yet to learn not to throw good money after bad money.

Young men in the interior of the state, remote from the agitation in the larger cities, can see no crime or offense in taking any opportunity which may be offered to move to these manufacturing points, where they expect to find a better chance to learn their trade more thoroughly, besides receiving better wages.

So with married people who do not get along very well with their trades in the country. They see nothing wrong in accepting work which others have refused, if thereby they can improve their own conditions.

Another source of supply of skilled "unorganized" labor is from the number of mechanics who attempt farming, but find the undertaking a failure. The latter are very numerous, more so than is generally believed.

It may be safely stated that no less than 1,500 people, from other states as well as from the interior of Wisconsin, went to Milwaukee during the week of the labor disturbances and availed themselves of the opportunity offered to find steady employment. They found it, too, and still hold their places. This is proven by the fact that many who were foremost in strikes, were refused work after the troubles had been settled.

Even to-day, months after the strike, many of the latter find it difficult or impossible to gain employment.

Under ordinary circumstances such discrimination is prevented by refusal of shopmates to work unless all are reinstated; but after such a general failure as the great May strikes proved to be, employers can inaugurate this plan of "blacklisting" with impunity.

Who are the sufferers in such cases, but the poor wives and children?

Who will undertake to figure up the loss of wages and the loss of business occasioned by these strikes?

Estimating that 15,000 people were idle for eight days during the first part of May, 8,000 during three days of the

second week, besides about 1,500 during the last two weeks of April, and estimating the average wages of each person at \$1.75 per day, which estimate is very low, as the strike involved so many mechanics whose wages are double the amount, we have a direct loss of 162,000 days of labor, representing \$283,500.

The effect of such a loss, especially to the retail trade of a city, can better be imagined than described. If the effect ended here, the loss to business might in the end be recovered; but the wages are irrevocably lost, except to the very few who profited by the strike in increased wages.

Besides the direct loss of \$285,500 in wages and \$65,000 in demonstrations, labor must have suffered other incidental losses, making the total in Milwaukee alone not less than \$400,000.

To this sum must be added the extra expense entailed upon the executive and adjutant general's offices, and special expenditures on the part of the police and sheriff's departments in Milwaukee, aggregating in all, probably, \$425,000.

The business losses estimated from the pay rolls, agents' reports and 2,000 official returns to the Bureau, to say nothing of decreased railway earnings, could not have been under \$1,500,000; so that the eight-hour movement in Milwaukee cost the people of Wisconsin not less than \$2,000,000.

Other results of the strike are visible on every hand. Houses remain unpainted and fences unrepaired; last year's suit of clothes is made to answer for the present season; the sewing machine bought on the installment plan is taken away; pawn-shops have been doing a thriving business; interest payments have lapsed, insurance policies have been forfeited; wife and children are without new dresses; furniture has gone to the second-hand store; lot-sales to working-men ceased for weeks and months; chattel mortgages increased to an unusual number and domestic hard times that the public can never see or know prevailed in many quarters with painful severity, while a sullen and morose spirit is discernable at home, in the shop, on the street, and even in the saloon when discussing the things that have

happened, the present phase of the labor question or the programme for the future.

EFFECTS ON GENERAL BUSINESS.

Although the eight-hour agitation was confined to Milwaukee, its effects on general business reached the remotest parts of the state, as the waves that rise when a stone is cast into the water always spread from shore to shore. The subjoined table, compiled from returns of employers, is an index to the widespread industrial depression that followed the many demonstrations; but it represents results that can not be expressed in figures:

BUSINESS.	Number of firms.	DETERRIMENTAL TO —								Indefinite.	
		General business.		Own business.		Wages.		No answer.			
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.				
Agricultural imp'ts....	16	9	.....	9	.....	1	5	1	4	
Bakers	4	2	.....	2	.....		1	.....	1	
Baking powder.....	1	1	.....	1	.....					
Barb wire.....	1	.....								1
Basket makers.....	3	2	.....	2	.....				1	
Blank books.....	3	.....					2	1	.....	
Blacksmiths.....	4	1	.....	1	.....				3	
Boilermakers.....	7	3	.....	3	.....		1	.....	3	
Boiler and pipe covering	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....			
Bookbinders	1	1	.....	1	.....					
Boots and shoes.....	12	5	1	5	1	1	4	1	5		
Bottlers	4	.....						2	2	
Boxes.....	4	1	1	1	1	.....		1	1	
Brass founders.....	2	1	.....	1	.....				1	
Brewers	42	5	6	5	6	.....	5	4	25	
Brick	19	6	2	6	2	.....	5	3	7	
Bridge and iron works.	1	1	.....	1	.....					
Brooms	4	1	1	1	1	.....			2	
Broom handle.....	2	.....							2	
Brushes	2	.....						1	1	
Carpet weavers.....	1	.....						1	.....	
Carriages and wagons..	15	6	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	7	
Cement	2	1	.....	1	.....				1	
Chairs	4	2	1	2	1	.....	3	.....		
Cigars	38	15	1	13	6	2	6	.....	16	
Clothing	6	3	.....	2	.....		2	.....	1	
Clothes racks.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....				
Coffee and spices.....	3	3	.....	2	.....		1	.....		
Coffins	1	1	.....	1	.....					
Confectioners	1	.....								
Contractors and builders	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....			
Copers	14	8	2	3	2	1	1	1	6		

BUSINESS.	No of firms.	DETTRIMENTAL TO —						No answer.	Indefinite.		
		General business.		Own business.		Wages.					
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.				
Cordage.....	1			1							
Crackers.....	1							1			
Curriers' stuffing.....	1							1			
Distillers.....	2			1				1			
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1	1			1						
Flavoring extracts.....	1	1			1						
Farmers.....	3							1	2		
Flax tow.....	2	1		1				1			
Flouring mills.....	67	13		12	2	2	7	13	33		
Founders and mach'sts.....	18	7	2	4	6	1	3	1	3		
Furniture.....	14	4		6	1		6	2	3		
Gas.....	7	4		2	2		1		2		
Glass.....	1					1					
Granite quarries.....	1		1								
Gun powder.....	1							1			
Hammered iron forg'gs.....	1		1				1				
Horse nails.....	1	1									
Hubs and spokes.....	4				1		1	1	1		
Ink, etc.....	1	1		1							
Iron and steel.....	1								1		
Jewelry.....	1				1						
Knit goods.....	8	2		2	2		1	2	2		
Leather.....	3	1		1			1	1			
Lime.....	6	2	1	2	1		3	1			
Linseed oil.....	2	1		1			1	1			
Locksmith.....	1	1		1							
Lithographing.....	1	1		1							
Lumber	221	82	13	78	30	9	40	15	84		
Lye.....	1	1		1							
Machine shops.....	6	3	1	3	1		3		1		
Matches.....	2	1		1							
Mattrass.....	1								1		
Millwrights.....	2	1		1					1		
Oat meal.....	1										
Paper and pulp.....	11	5		5			1	1	5		
Pearl barley mills.....	1	1		1			1				
Planing mills.....	1	1		1					1		
Pork and beef packers.....	4	3		2	1				1		
Printing and publishing.....	3	1	1		2						
Rectifiers.....	1	1		1							
Refrigerators.....	1	1		1							
Saddlery and harness.....	2		2					2			
Sash, doors and blinds.....	10	7		7		3	2		3		
Sausage.....	2							1			
Scales.....	1			1							
Sewer pipe.....	2	1		1			1				
Shade rollers.....	1							1			
Sheet iron goods.....	1	1		1		1					
Sheeting.....	1	1		1							
Ship builders.....	3	2		2			1				
Snuff	1					1		1			
Soap.....	6	4		4		1	1	1	2		

BUSINESS.	No. of firms.	DETERRIMENTAL TO—						No answer.	Indefinite.		
		General business.		Own business.		Wages.					
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.				
Soda water.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Spring beds.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Staves and heading.....	9	2	3	2	2	2	3	.....	.....
Stove founders.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Straw goods.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspenders.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tacks.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanners.....	15	7	.....	7	7	2	7	2	1	
Tile.....	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	
Tinware.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
Tobacco.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Transformed fruits.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trunks.....	5	4	.....	4	.....	1	2	1	1
Twine, bags and batts.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Type founder.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type (wood).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Vinegar and pickle.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wagons.....	13	5	3	5	2	.....	2	2	3	
Wagon wood stock.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Washing machines.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Willow ware.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Windmills, pumps, etc.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wire works.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Wooden ware.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Woodworking machin'y.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Woolen mills.....	16	6	.....	6	.....	1	1	3	7
Total	756	276	44	260	84	27	132	79	266		

VIEWS OF EMPLOYERS ON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Although the forcible adoption of the eight-hour day was defeated in Milwaukee in May, 1886, "eight hours" is still a part of the platform of the K. of L. and several other labor organizations. It is therefore deemed advisable to insert the more characteristic views of employers on this subject.

Agricultural implements. — No. It would raise prices and be a detriment to both employer and employed, for the time would be spent in dissipation in dram shops and other immoral places, by the greater number, resulting in loss to the employed and lead to general demoralization.

It would lead to anarchy; it is simply forcing capital to surrender.

No, it is nonsense. Hours of labor are a subject for mutual agreement between employer and employe.

No; but run as many hours as will pay, and pay employes for all hours worked and no more. Some classes of business can be run on eight hours and others can not. A discrimination should be made, so as to let those who want to work ten hours do so, and pay accordingly.

We do not believe in an eight-hour day. Whether it can be brought about in the future is a question; it certainly can extend to only limited fields of labor, and if it is brought about and eight hours' labor shall receive ten hours' pay, it is virtually an advance of 25 per cent. in wages, hence must increase cost of production to that extent, and consumers will have to pay for it.

Yes, it ought, provided the profits on capital was sufficient to support the laborer on eight hours' work. Don't think it will become practically universal, because the demand for labor is not sufficient to support them on an eight-hour workday. The value of gold is based upon the amount of labor it requires to produce it.

Yes, if men can be forced to work but eight hours per day, but not to favor cranks, who demand ten hours' pay for eight hours work. Do not believe it will be established in the near future, not with our present tendency of civilization. Man must work, and work all he can, to secure what our civilization requires as a requisite to be a man.

We do not object. Wages will decrease in proportion to decrease of time, and business will not be affected materially.

Yes. If it is possible to do so without disturbing business too much. It will not become practically universal unless the workingmen have better leaders than they had in the last strike.

Blacksmiths.—No. Would be good were men to employ their time in educating themselves; but as it is, they spend their evenings in saloons. Wages would slightly decrease.

Boiler manufacturers.—If agitation continues, eight hours will be the rule. Wages will remain about as they are, as increase of labor-saving machinery decreases cost of production. Prices will virtually average as they do now.

Boiler coverers.—No. I see nothing to be gained. If it becomes general, the cost of production being thereby increased, the first reaction would cause a disproportionate rise in value and the consumer, (*i. e.* the workman) would suffer more. In the end, and after readjustment, he would be worse off than now.

Bottlers.—I don't think it will, but if it did, think that wages, prices and business would be good, a great deal steadier, and better for all classes. On account of the steadiness every thing would take.

Box manufacturers.—It is coming sometime. Wages and prices will be balanced relatively the same as now, and 25 per cent. higher. Volume of business may be the same.

Any person able to work eight hours can work ten, and as business does

not allow of 25 per cent. increase of wages, the workingman can not, it appears, work for 20 per cent. less.

Brewers.—I hope and believe not, but if it should, I believe it will be about as short-lived as new styles in ladies' hats and bonnets usually are.

It would be productive of laziness, strategy and crime. Idleness begets mischief, so far as the laborer is concerned, and the employer loses as well as the employe. Wages must conform to prices.

No; we do not thing that it will become practically universal, and if so, it will cause the cost of living in general to be one-fifth—or 20 per cent.—more expensive than at present. It will cause more idleness among the laboring classes and they will gain nothing by it financially, and, on the other hand, it will prevent fair competition with other countries where more than eight hours constitute a day's work.

No; if universal, it would decrease the commodities of life.

I think it will not, and its forcible introduction will send prices, wages and business reeling like debris on the vortex.

Brick.—No; but should favor a half-holiday on Saturday. Let public opinion regulate this.

No; it would increase the cost of manufacture so that we would be shut out from the markets of the world.

With a surplus of labor, it would make a more equal division of it, but it can not become universal. It would have no effect upon wages or business. Supply and demand govern.

It would be desirable, but climatic and other difficulties, short seasons, etc., make it impossible in many cases.

Bridge builders.—Yes; the world will go just the same.

Broom manufacturers.—Yes; I think it will come soon. Wages will not be higher, but manufactured articles will be.

Broom handles.—It ought not. If it should, it would most assuredly lessen wages. I am in favor of paying labor by the hour.

Carriages and wagons.—No. I work twelve to fifteen hours. If it should become universal, the laborer would be exactly where he is now.

Not at once. It will be in the course of years. If adopted at once, it would be detrimental to the interest of employes as well as employers. Prices would be higher for everything, and wages would have to be higher for eight hours than for ten to leave the workman in his present condition.

I believe ten hours is best for all concerned.

If a man wants to work only eight hours, pay him for eight hours. If it became universal, it would raise the price of manufactured articles, which is a hard thing to do under so much competition.

It would perhaps be better, but I don't think it will become universal soon. If it did, it would perhaps be detrimental to business, because of the advance in prices which would naturally have to follow.

Cement.—I would like to have it so. Prices must of necessity rise but not wages.

No man should be denied the right to work longer and earn more, if he desires. It is his right by nature. Probably eight hours is enough for most people's bodily and mental health. We have no reason to anticipate any great change in the nature of man in the near future. Some will work more and some less, according to capacity, disposition and necessity, and rewards of labor will be apportioned according to earnings, by Providence.

Chairs.—Not through compulsory legislation. If it is to the advantage of society it will be adopted without harm; but any attempt of any one class to enforce it would work great harm to all.

Think it would not be beneficial. It will not become universal until emigration ceases.

Cigar manufacturers.—Certainly; if you can make it so.

All the same to me. Think it will be adopted; if so, it will increase wages and give employment to the unemployed.

In general it would cause great disturbance. The result of such a movement was very plainly shown in Milwaukee.

No. If adopted the world over it might, in a measure, be both practicable and profitable to employer and employee; yet, we believe there are industries that could not exist under it.

Yes; it would increase wages and employ more men, and thereby enrich us all.

We think eight hours of work is enough for any man.

Yes; it would give more men work and better pay; for then there would be no over-production.

No. Every healthy man can and should work ten hours. The professional man, such as lawyers, physicians, etc., in fact, all that work with their brain, work much longer, as theirs is incessant labor, and much more exhausting than physical labor. It will not become practical and universal, as its introduction would so enhance prices of all products that a proportionate increase of wages of the laborer would in no measure equalize. Capital invested in large manufacturing plants would materially suffer by such reduction of hours of labor.

No. It will utterly ruin everything, because the foundations of all our prosperity will crumble, namely, the farmer.

No. Might just as well reduce the time to six, or even four hours. If it should ever be adopted, it would affect everything disastrously, and the heaviest sufferer would undoubtedly be the workman himself.

Yes; but gradually. If employers and employees generally would unite and agree to accept a reduction of 15 minutes of the workday every two years, the eight-hour day would in a gentle and easy manner become a reality, and wages, prices and business would regulate themselves without any disturbance. Even unwilling employers would have to fall in line

with the popular current. A sudden adoption of the eight-hour day would be a loss and detriment to both employers and employes. It will never be accomplished suddenly.

Clothes reels.—Yes. It is the “open sesame.” Less would be produced; more would be consumed; prices would have to advance, making lively times.

Coffee and spice mills.—No. We consider it impracticable, unless the manufacturers of this country are protected against foreign competition.

Coopers.—Yes; we think the labor of this country could be easily done in eight hours, but there are many branches of industry that would suffer by its speedy effect. Don’t think it would materially change the price of labor or products, but would look to an advance in both rather than a decline.

Don’t think that at present eight hours of labor can support the country, unless everybody should work that is able to. Make everybody work eight hours per day, and we will get along well enough.

If the system will employ all the surplus labor of the country, it might enhance prices and make more business.

No. Don’t think it will. If it would it would benefit the industrious, and be a curse to the intemperate.

No. Lower wages enhance prices, and make our business strictly domestic, necessitating a high protective tariff to save us from bankruptcy.

The laboring class is not yet far enough advanced to use the two hours profitably. Saloons would be more patronized under the system.

No. The demand for equal or greater pay for less hours is most unreasonable, and would ruin many manufacturers if enforced.

No, the cost of living will increase one-fifth, while labor gains only time.

No. Would enhance cost of manufactured articles so that United States could not compete with other countries.

Yes. Wages will be higher; more appreciated; will have a better chance against capital. Everything will be more valuable except capital.

No. No one can afford to pay ten hours’ wages for eight hours’ work, and laborers can not stand eight-hour prices.

Iron founders.—Yes; it will advance wages by increasing the demand for laborers; it will check production, and enhance the value of all product of labor.

Yes; we are coming to a lower standard of value for everything; the effect would be to retard this process, and probably be beneficial.

Yes; it will have no effect upon wages and prices; but business will not be forced as strong; the middlemen will suffer a little.

No. It may so become in the same way and with like effect as the present ten-hour system did, and with no greater disaster to business, and all will be unrest, turmoil and disturbance until it does.

Furniture.—No, for I think it would draw more workingmen from the

country into the cities and so in a very short time make it worse than it is now.

No. No legislation can be otherwise than violent, a question that must be delegated to each individual and concern. Believing that ten hours constitute but a fair day's work in a majority of cases, and that the times must change largely before they will admit of any arbitrary legislation without violence to the laws governing the business of civilized countries, and consequent widespread disaster, we do not think it will become universal. The man who wants comforts must be willing to work for them.

No. It will enhance the cost of all production proportionally and the employe must pay correspondingly more for all he buys; besides it invites foreign manufactures to the detriment of home production.

Hammered iron forgings.—No. It is thought many branches of business could not be successfully operated on the eight-hour plan because the purchasing power of money would be reduced, and hence revert back upon labor; also result probably in manufacturers contracting labor by the hour and running as many hours as their demands required.

Ink.—No. An eight-hour law will not amount to anything. Practically labor is paid by the hour and always will be. One set of men working ten hours and another only eight hours could not be paid equally.

Leather.—Yes. The tendency of the age is towards shorter hours, but it will come gradually.

Lime.—No. Labor must always receive pay for what it produces. It is a question of what it accomplishes, not of time consumed.

Lithographing.—Yes. We would all be benefited by the change, physically and mentally, and also in a business way.

Lumber.—No. I think very few people can live as they would like to on what they can earn in eight hours. Prices would have to advance 25 per cent. or wages be reduced accordingly, as machinery would have to be idle more or work a double crew longer in summer season, and that would make more idleness for winter.

No. I work my men eleven hours and forty minutes. It would ruin the country.

No. It sentences capital to idleness sixteen hours a day.

Yes; for lazy folks. It would give the man that works at piece-work a great advantage over day laborers.

No. It would kill the export trade and defraud farmers. My employes are not in favor of it according to their talk.

Not by statute. The hours of labor have been shortening for the past twenty years, and will continue to shorten.

No. But all laborers should be employed, and if the demand will not cover all at ten hours per day, make it eight or even less.

Yes, when possible; a six-hour day is better, a four-hour day is still better, but all utopian for our day.

No. It is all nonsense; you might as well try to establish by law the price of corn or wheat.

No, emphatically; we do not think the world can "hold its own" on it, and if it could, the ambitious portion would be sure to put in 25 per cent. more work at the higher wages and outstrip the rest.

No. It can't become general. It costs too much to start and stop machinery. If successful, either wages must decline or goods advance. Foreign competition may prevent the latter.

No. I think it is twenty years too soon for an eight-hour day.

No. A saw-mill could not live.

No. Less hours of labor means more money to saloons.

No. I do not think that law has anything to do with work, rest or sleep. Guard the right of life and liberty and the minor things will adjust themselves. Man can tell when he is sleepy, hungry or thirsty, and duty to himself and family will set him to work; if not, there are laws enough to take care of such fellows.

No. I work sixteen hours per day because I *wish* to do so. America's boast has always been the opportunities she offers to her humblest citizens; but they only come to the tireless workers.

No. It would be a death-blow to the farming interests of our country. They work from ten to sixteen hours per day. Mechanics are no better than the farmers.

No. It would raise the cost of production so that the United States could not compete with foreign countries and necessitate a reduction of wages to a lower level than they now are, and make the cost of living much higher.

Yes. It would have a good effect in general; the men would feel better in the evening to spend their earnings.

Yes. I think with our improved machinery we will be obliged to restrict the hours of labor to eight. It will have to come gradually.

Can hardly make it practicable. If it could be made universal, it would tend to elevate the laboring classes, otherwise the effect would be bad.

No. The laborer would not ask for an eight-hour day if he was well paid for working ten hours.

Yes, in its proper time. It would have no effect upon business, but simply increase wages and prices, provided it be universal in all countries.

No. Some expensive machinery must be run longer to make it pay, and if run sixteen hours its product would soon become too cheap to make it pay.

We have no objections if it be possible. It would have a tendency to increase prices more than labor, as capital can not lay idle in the shape of machinery without expense.

Not necessarily. I don't believe it will ever be universal, because ambitious men will not be restricted in that direction.

Yes. It would bring prosperity to almost the entire laboring comm un-

ity by giving labor to one-fifth more men; the consumption would also increase one-fifth more.

No. The laborer working eight hours per day leaves him sixteen for rest. Too much rest leads to idleness, which means going down hill.

Machinery.—Not at present. It may, however, become so in time. It will have no effect because it will be so gradual. The resumption of specie payment proves that.

Millwrights.—No. Because the more hours we work the more pay we get. A bad effect. It would make more saloon loafers than any act which could be passed for labor, and will make matters worse, especially for the families of poor workingmen.

Oatmeal.—No. Our men are satisfied with twelve hours rather than be idle. Farmers, business men and employers generally, especially if working on a small basis, would not be able to pay taxes on eight hours' work.

Paper mill.—Yes. It would have little or no effect. The laborer should have some of the advantages from improved machinery.

Sash and doors.—No. It would increase the price of all manufactured goods and then react upon the workingman by putting many conveniences he can now buy out of his reach under the new system, for it would reduce wages and thereby bring about the same disastrous results.

Soap.—Not for the next five or ten years. It would not hurt business nor the capitalists, but it would hurt the poorer and middle classes.

Tanners.—Yes, but later on if the nation gets settled down to eight hours, it will have no more effect than the ten-hour system. Wages and business will have ups and downs, anyway.

Not unless it is adopted in Europe also.

Threshing machines.—The question whether the eight-hour day *ought* to become general will have to be answered by experience. So far as we are concerned, we do not believe the majority of our men desire it. If it comes into successful use at all it must be general, otherwise producers are put upon an unequal footing. In some employments ten hours' work is too much for the physical powers of the worker, in others it manifestly is not, but uniformity among the same class of producers is both desirable and necessary. If eight hours' work with ten hours' pay becomes the rule, it needs no arithmetic to show that it will increase prices. It is said upon good authority that 90 per cent. of all production is labor, and that 10 per cent. only represents material. Therefore, the cost of raw material in a state of nature remaining the same, the increase of the cost of production would be about 18 per cent., on the basis of eight hours' work for present wages paid for ten hours. This would fall most heavily upon the laborer whose expense of living would be enhanced without any increase in his income. Admitting what is claimed by the advocates of labor reform, and what is probably true, that the present pay of unskilled labor is barely sufficient for the actual necessities of life, given an increase of 18 per cent., or even 10 per cent. in cost of living, the wages of the laborer

would fall below the limit of actual necessity! So that the question seems to be one that must be settled from the standpoint of the laborer, and not the employer, to whom, if it became general, the change would signify comparatively little.

Trunks.—I don't see any use for it; when the crop is ripe you must take care of it. It is useless to say how long a man should work or how long he should sleep. It is a humbug. In winter, when business is dull, days are short and cold and most shops work eight hours only; when days are long and business fair they work ten hours or longer.

No; but it should be general if in vogue at all, so that manufacturing in the same line would be on the same basis. The effect would not be beneficial to the laboring man. Ten hours is not too long for the mechanic to work, it is not for the average employer. Wages would be the same for eight hours as for ten hours if it ever becomes the rule. Prices of goods would be higher, enough so to cover the increased cost of goods and the increased cost of living to the employer.

I myself would like to have it. I work from 7 A. M. to 8:30 or 9 P. M.; but I fear it would make hard times, and I don't want to see that. I had enough of it in '57, '58 and '59.

Twine, bags and batts.—No. The country would grow poorer. Less wealth would be produced.

Type founder.—No. Amount paid as wages would be the same though it would be divided among a greater number.

Vinegar.—No. I think if this country can not give its inhabitants ten hours of labor per day, then I say, most emphatically, prohibit immigration at once.

Yes; but it can not be enforced by law. I believe the workmen could earn more by working overtime, if necessary. It would do no harm to business, and benefit the poor.

Wagons.—We doubt if it would have a beneficial effect upon the so-called working classes. Think it would so enhance the cost of living that the laboring classes would require twelve hours' pay to enable them to live as comfortably as they now do, and believe such a state of things would necessarily have a very depressing influence upon business. Should the time ever come for an eight-hour day we think the whole world should adopt it at the same time, as eight hours can not successfully compete against ten hours or more.

I don't think it can be done. The workmen themselves will be the greatest objectors to the eight-hour system, as they know they can earn more in ten hours than in eight.

Willow ware.—Yes, for men over forty years of age. Our main products are sold abroad, and as railroads and steamboats make trade more equal throughout the world, our hours of toil and wages will have to adjust themselves with those of the other world.

Woolen mills.—It can not in our line of manufacture, as we have to

compete against the twelve and thirteen hour labor of Germany, and pay three times as much in wages. It will not become universal, because too many manufacturing industries, like our own, could not compete with foreign goods, and would have to shut down.

Not at present. Our purchasers of supplies will buy in the cheapest market, and if our producers will not furnish as cheap as others they may lie idle; and when the purchasing power of the individual or nation is exhausted, he will work for what he can get or starve.

SUMMARY OF EIGHT-HOUR VIEWS.

Following is a table summarizing the views on the eight-hour day of the employers reporting to the Bureau:

BUSINESS.	Total No. firms.	YES.		No.		No ANSWER.		INDEFINITE.	
		No. firms.	No. em- ployes.						
Agricultural implem'ts.	16	8	41	9	875	4	365	.....	.....
Bakers.	4	.....	.....	1	4	3	123	.....	.....
Baking powder.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Barbed wire.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Basket makers.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	88	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.	4	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blank books.	3	.....	.....	1	15	2	57	.....	.....
Boiler makers.	7	.....	.....	2	11	2	10	3	55
Boiler and pipe covering.	1	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Book binders.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....
Boots and shoes.	12	.....	.....	6	550	6	747	.....	.....
Bottlers.	4	1	5	2	199	1	3	.....	.....
Boxes.	4	1	40	3	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass founders.	2	1	13	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewers.	42	3	79	27	680	12	260	.....	.....
Brick.	19	2	125	10	267	7	154	.....	.....
Bridge and iron works.	1	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooms.	4	1	3	1	1	2	14	.....	.....
Broom handles.	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	7	.....
Brushes.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Carpet weavers.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Carriages.	16	1	10	9	155	5	55	1	10
Cement.	2	1	5	1	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chairs.	4	.....	.....	4	695	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigars.	38	8	305	12	217	15	180	3	7
Clothing.	6	1	44	4	1,084	1	37	.....	.....
Clothes reels.	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee and spice mills.	3	.....	.....	3	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectioners.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	81	.....	.....
Coffins.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	.....	.....
Contractors.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	72	.....	.....
Coopers.	14	3	20	10	201	1	8	.....	.....
Cordage.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....
Crackers.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	.....	.....
Currier and stuffing.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Distill'rs.	2	.....	.....	1	14	1	14	.....	.....
Dyeing.	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flavoring extracts.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Farming.	3	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax tow.	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	13	.....	.....
Flouring mills.	67	5	76	45	314	20	113	.....	.....
Founders.	18	5	158	7	138	6	1,124	.....	.....
Furniture.	14	1	8	8	735	4	151	1	90
Gas.	7	.....	.....	5	34	2	10	.....	.....
Glass.	1	1	260	.....	.....	1	235	.....	.....
Granite.	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunpowder.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammer'd iron forgings.	1	.....	.....	1	8	1	30	.....	.....
Horse-shoe nails.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

BUSINESS.	Total No. firms.	YES.		NO.		NO ANSWER.		INDEFINITE.	
		No. firms.	No. em- ployees	No. firms.	No. em- ployees.	No. firms.	No. em- ployees.	No. firms.	No. em- ployees.
Hubs and spokes	4			3	143	1	20		
Ink	1			1	6				
Iron and steel	1					1	1,200		
Jewelers	1			1	11				
Knit goods	8	1	160	4	625	3	505		
Leather goods	3	1	65			2	32		
Lime	6	1	48	4	186	1	21		
Linseed oil	2			2	38				
Lithographers	1	1	65						
Locksmith bell-hanger	1					1	14		
Lumber, lath, shingles	221	9	588	152	9,885	56	3,343	4	274
Lye	1			1	26				
Machine shops	6	2	12	1	3	3	25		
Mattrasses	1					1	49		
Matches	2			1	168	1	125		
Millwrights	2	1	20	1	5				
Oat meal mills	1			1	10				
Paper mills	11	2	118	5	820	4	150		
Pearl barley mills	1			1	12				
Planing mills	1	1	14						
Pork and beef packers	4			1	800	3	28		
Printing	3	1	9	1	17	1	10		
Rectifiers	1			1	5				
Refrigerators	1			1	25				
Saddlery harness	2			2	35				
Sash, doors and blinds	10			7	495	3	144		
Sausage	2			1	1	1	8		
Scales	1			1	10				
Sewer pipe	2			2	39				
Shade rollers	1					1	23		
Sheetings (cotton)	1			1	272				
Sheet iron goods	1			1	19				
Ship builders	3			2	98	1	104		
Snuff	1					1	1		
Soap	6	1	30	2	6	3	41		
Soda water	3			3	21				
Spring beds	1							1	4
Stave and heading	9			6	140			3	92
Stove founders	2			1	46			1	62
Straw foods	1					1	27		11
Suspenders	1								
Tacks	2							1	
Tanners	15	1	100	5	324	9	684		
Tile	3	1	2	2	15				
Tinware	2	1	13			1	63		
Tobacco	1	1	125						
Transformed fruit	1								
Trunks	5			4	385	1	62		
Twine, bags and batts	1			1	12				
Type founders	1					1	37		
Type (wood)	1			1	15				
Vinegar	3	1	10	1	25	1	2		
Wagons	13			7	679	6	98		
Wagon wood stock	2			2	40				
Washing machines	1			1	8				
Wholesale liquor	1					1	5		
Willow ware	1							1	129
Wind mills	3			2	28	1	48		
Wire works	2			2	77				
Wooden ware	5	1	40	3	733	1	354		
Wood w'king machin'ry	1			1	33				
Woolen mills	16	1	40	8	443	7	147		
Totals	756	68	2,698	437	22,646	233	11,400	20	738

VIEWS OF EMPLOYES ON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Book agent, Milwaukee.—I think eight hours' work per day is enough, and would like to see a law in favor of it, if a man gets the same wages for eight as for ten.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—I think that the eight-hour system of labor is good; not that I don't like to work ten hours, but there are so many dependent on their day's work who are weak or sickly, that could work eight hours nicely, but can not stand ten hours of work.

Elevator man, Racine.—I am in favor of a universal eight-hour labor system, even with eight hours' pay, as I believe that over-production is one of the present evils to be remedied.

Foreman, Oshkosh.—I would like to see the eight-hour law strictly enforced.

Heater, Bay View.—On the subject of labor, I would say that I consider the demand for "eight hours' work and ten hours' pay" as an ill-considered demand. There are a great many manufacturers that could not afford that, if they were well inclined. Still, I consider eight hours would be long enough, and should constitute a day's work for any workingman. But I am of the opinion there should be a corresponding reduction in wages in every case, except unskilled labor. I am of the opinion a reduction in the hours of labor would have a tendency to elevate the moral character of the workingman, as he would have more time to devote to study, and thereby improve himself mentally. This subject admits of a great many arguments, pro and con; still there should be a mutual understanding between employer and employe, before this move will work satisfactorily.

Laborer, Marinette.—The subject of labor, as discussed at the present by the people in general, is something new to me; for ever since I have been able to work I have been employed in manufacturing lumber, and worked, until very recently, eleven and eleven and one-half hours per day, and have had no time to get posted on any subject. I think that if the laboring people of this noble country only had to toil eight hours a day, it would give them time to read and learn, and therefore be able to vote intelligently, and consequently we would have better laws and less use for lawyers, and no cause for disagreement between the employed and employer.

Machinist, Marinette.—I think, since so many men are out of work, that skilled workers ought to work only eight hours per day.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—In my business less than ten hours would, in my opinion, be a failure. Foundry work is different from other work. How it would do in other places, I am not prepared to say.

Paper ruler, Milwaukee.—Eight hours' work per day should be a law throughout the country. Every laborer would have more rest and more time for himself; more men would find employment; wages would in-

crease; and although every article would rise in price, still the wages of a laborer would be in a more favorable proportion to his needs than they now are.

Paper-maker, Marinette.—I like the eight-hour law, and would like to see it enforced.

Steamboat master, La Crosse.—Want an enforcement of eight-hour system.

Stone-dresser, Berlin.—I can not yet favor the eight-hour movement, although it works well both in New Zealand and Australia, but I would give my support to the nine-hour plan.

RIOT, UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AND MILITIA LAWS.

Comment has been pretty free among some socialists, agitators, anarchists and demagogue politicians concerning the use of the militia during the Milwaukee riots.

A few misinformed men may be sincere in believing that a riot is no offense, and that Governor Rusk had no right to call out military forces before life and property had been destroyed.

Taking advantage of this, certain editors and politicians have attempted to instill into the minds of laborers that because the militia took life in quelling a mob before the mob had taken life, Governor Rusk himself, as commander-in-chief of the military forces, thereby became a murderer, as they put it.

These charges, made for political effect and nothing else, have been uttered in no roundabout or indirect manner, one very wealthy demagogue declaring that "Rusk may yet be indicted for murder," and another that "Rusk was guilty of murder and ought to be indicted." The Central Labor Union, backed by several thousand members, resolved that the action of the governor and his militia was "unjustifiable and damnable."

In the political convention of Knights of Labor at La Crosse, on July 13, 1886, J. J. McNally presented a resolution, which was "greeted with cheers," "condemning the action of the public authorities of Milwaukee, and especially of Governor Rusk, in firing upon unarmed and defenseless cit-

izens without any notice of the intention so to do," etc., "as unlawful and inhuman."

The editor of the Milwaukee *Volksblatt*, Robert Schilling, said:

The firing was unjustified and cruel, and to say it in plain German, it was cowardly, premeditated murder. The most guilty man is the Old Knownothing Jerry Rusk, by the grace of the ignorant people, Governor of Wisconsin.

In order, therefore, that inciters of riots, as well as rioters, may know in future where they stand and how far their responsibility reaches, some quotations from the law will be recorded.

Section 4, article 5, of the constitution declares:

The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State, * * * *and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.*

In addition to this plain mandate of the constitution, section 641, Revised Statutes, prescribes:

In case of war, insurrection, rebellion, riot or invasion, or of resistance to the execution of the laws of the state, * * * or upon application of any marshall of the United States, or of any mayor of a city or of a sheriff, the governor may call into active service all or any portion of the organized militia.

Before calling out the militia, Governor Rusk received appeals from both Mayor Wallber and Sheriff Paschen. He had, therefore, no alternative; the soldiers must come together.

The other theory, that the military "fired upon poor, defenseless workingmen, who were unarmed and doing no harm," is also untenable in law.

The mob was *not* unarmed, nor were many of the leaders, who kept in the background, unarmed. The former carried sticks, stones, sledges, knives and revolvers; the latter carried one and sometimes two revolvers each.

Even had they not been armed, their crime is thus defined by law:

Section 4,511. Any three or more persons who shall assemble in a violent or tumultuous manner to do an unlawful act, or, *being together shall make any attempt, or motion toward doing any lawful or unlawful act in a vio-*

lent, unlawful or tumultuous manner, to the terror or disturbance of others shall be deemed an unlawful assembly; and if they commit such acts in the manner and with the effect aforesaid, they shall be deemed guilty of a riot, and shall be punished in either case by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Section 4,512. Any person engaged in any unlawful assembly, or riot, may be prosecuted and convicted therefor alone, if it be alleged in the indictment and information and proved at the trial, that three or more persons were engaged therein, and if known, they must be named, but if unknown, that fact must be alleged.

Section 4,513. If any persons to the number of twelve or more, any of whom being armed with a dangerous weapon, or if any persons to the number of thirty or more, *whether armed or not, shall be unlawfully, riotously or tumultuously assembled* in any city, village or town, it shall be the duty of the mayor and each of the aldermen of such city, and of the president and each of the trustees of such village, and of the supervisors of such town, and of every justice of the peace, constable, and coroner living in such city, village or town, and of the sheriff of the county and his deputies, to go among the persons so assembled, or as near them as may be with safety, and in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to command all the persons so assembled, immediately and peaceably to disperse, and if the persons so assembled shall not thereupon immediately and peaceably disperse, it shall be the duty of each of such magistrates and officers, to command the assistance of all persons there present, in seizing, arresting and securing in custody, the persons so unlawfully assembled, so that they may be proceeded against according to law.

Section 4,514. If any person present being commanded by any of the magistrates or officers mentioned in the preceding section, to aid or assist in seizing and securing such rioters, or persons so unlawfully assembled, or in suppressing such riot and unlawful assembly, shall refuse or neglect to obey such command, he shall be deemed to be one of the rioters or persons unlawfully assembled, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Had the mob been unarmed those composing it had clearly put themselves outside of the law, and had become liable to attack by the militia.

Another theory of those who wish to inflame the working population for political purposes, is that of a wealthy politician who said that the use of the militia was "outrageous and the killing of the old man in his garden downright murder."

The law concerning spectators or others killed is thus:

Section 4,518. If by reason of any of the efforts made by any of the said magistrates or officers, or by their directions, to disperse such unlawful, riotous or tumultuous assembly, or to seize and secure the persons composing the same who have refused to disperse, though the number remaining may be less than twelve, any such person or other persons then present as spectators or otherwise, shall be killed or wounded, the said magistrate and officers, and all persons acting by their order or under their direction, *shall be held guiltless and fully justified in law*; and if any of the said magistrates or officers, or any persons acting by their order or under their directions, shall be killed or wounded, *all the persons so unlawfully, riotously or tumultuously assembled, shall be held answerable therefor.*

It will be seen by the laws quoted, that there were many unlawful assemblies in Milwaukee during the first week in May, and that the authorities of that city had reason to appeal to Gov. Rusk for military aid.

It will also be seen that there is opportunity yet to bring to justice a large number of violent persons who have not been apprehended.

For the further enlightenment of rioters and peace-disturbers, another quotation from the statutes will be made:

Section 649. If any person shall intercept, molest, or insult by abusive words or behavior, any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, while in the performance of his military duty, he shall immediately be put under guard, and kept at the discretion of the commanding officer of the forces engaged in the performance of such military duty, until the setting of the sun on the same day that the offense shall have been committed, and shall be subject to arrest and punishment by any court of competent jurisdiction for a breach of peace.

Hundreds of persons violated this section, Capt. Borchert, of the Kosciusko Guards, being struck on the head with a stone, and various privates were also injured more or less seriously, while all the militia companies were greeted with such epithets as "rats," "scabs," "butchers," and "bloodhounds," and others equally offensive.

Nearly a wagon-load of rocks and bricks and pieces of coal were hurled at the Kosciusko Guards before any firing was done, the mob gathering the second time with the avowed purpose of "driving the militia into the lake."

There were numerous violations of section 4,513, also, but the acts and doings of Theo. Rudzinski, an alderman from the Twelfth ward, alone received attention.

A committee of the common council charged that Rudzinski "did, at various times between April 15 and May 10, particularly on or about May 4 or 5, wilfully utter and make use of seditious and inflammatory words and speeches intended and calculated to incite certain persons to commit acts of riot, disturbance, disorder and breach of the peace; and that he did publicly advise and counsel certain persons to commit riotous and disorderly acts, and to disregard the advice of certain well-disposed persons who sought to quiet the popular tumult and excitement by justifying to the rioters the actions of the authorities."

After a somewhat protracted investigation Rudzinski was censured by the council and his commission as notary public was revoked by Gov. Rusk; but no proceedings were taken against him under section 4,515.

Officers of this Bureau heard Rudzinski make exciting and denunciatory remarks, and after the militia fired upon the mob at Bay View he called on Gov. Rusk in a very threatening manner and said that suits would be commenced against him and the state for all the life lost and damages done.

As fully related elsewhere, E. P. Allis and others were compelled to close their works, and several thousand men were thereby prevented from following their usual, peaceful occupations, because the authorities of Milwaukee city and county could not afford the protection asked for and guaranteed by the revised statutes.

The liability of the city and county, of their officers, and finally of those engaging in the riot, is thus defined:

Section 938. Whenever any property, real or personal (except houses of ill-fame, when the owner has notice that the same are used as such), shall be destroyed or injured by or in consequence of any mob or riot, the city, or if not in a city, then the county in which such property is situated, shall be liable to the owner thereof for the damages so sustained by him: provided, that within six months after such destruction or injury, an action shall be commenced therefor, or the claim be presented to the proper authorities of such city or county, in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 939. No person shall be entitled to recover under the provisions of the preceding section, when such destruction or injury to his property was occasioned, or in any manner aided, sanctioned or permitted by him,

or caused by his negligence, nor unless he shall have used all reasonable diligence to prevent the same, and shall have immediately notified the mayor of the city, or sheriff of the county, after being apprised of any threat or attempt to destroy or injure his property by any such mob or riot. Every mayor and sheriff receiving such notice shall take all legal means to protect the property threatened or attacked; and every such officer who shall refuse or neglect so to do shall be liable to the party aggrieved for the damages sustained to his property by reason of such mob or riot, if such party shall elect to bring his action against such officer instead of against such city or county.

Section 940. Any city or county may settle with and pay the owner of any such property the damages so sustained; and any city or county which shall have paid any sum under the provisions of the two preceding sections, or upon such settlement, may recover the same, with all costs paid by it, from any or all the persons engaged in such destruction or injury.

RESPONSIBILITY.

We have seen that the first step toward securing the adoption of the eight-hour day was by the Federation of Trades, but they proposed nothing violent, nothing revolutionary. They were willing to accept a reduction in wages corresponding to the reduction in time, and agree to bind themselves to ask for no increase in the rate per hour until an improved condition of trade should warrant it.

Honorable and conservative as this course appeared to be on the part of Federation of Trades, and notwithstanding they had no lot or part in the attempt to bring about by force the eight-hour day on the revolutionary basis of either an increase in the rate per hour or an absolute increase over previous ten-hour earnings, they must be held responsible for kindling the fire which led to a general conflagration.

But in Milwaukee the Federation of Trades, as such, attempted and accomplished absolutely nothing. The Knights of Labor took the case out of their hands and were in the lead from the start, organizing new assemblies on the eight-hour platform, and using it everywhere as a watchword and shibboleth.

Next to them ranked the Central Labor Union in influence and activity, and next to that organization stood the Eight-Hour League, an offspring of these two and several socialist societies.

Nevertheless, a very few persons conceived the campaign, set the machinery in motion, and urged forward and led on the rank and file. There had been no demand by the masses for the eight-hour day, and there would have been no strike or violent demonstration in that behalf had it not been for the activity of these few. They fanned and fed the flames, contributed to the general frenzy, and planned and directed the line of attack.

Must we not, then, hold them responsible for the consequences? If not, where shall the responsibility rest?

Who were these leaders? Were they workingmen? No. Did they suffer oppression at the hands of the manufacturers? No. Did they for themselves believe in the supreme efficacy of the eight-hour system, or take any steps to put it into practice? No. Were they earnest in their professions? No.

The very alderman who introduced the eight-hour ordinance in the Common Council of Milwaukee employed clerks who commenced their day's labor at 5 o'clock in the morning and closed at 7 or half-past 7 in the evening.

Another conspicuous leader, also an employer, whose fierce denunciation of capital, laws, executives, officers, law-makers and judges, and whose lurid descriptions of the wrongs and sufferings of the workingman, contributed materially to the final uprising, left the city as the agitation began to wax hot, and did not return until after the whole scheme had ended in disaster. Nor do his employes enjoy the eight-hour day, though he kindly informed them that he would reduce their wages if they desired shorter hours.

The most conspicuous leader is the one brought to Wisconsin a few years ago to propagate fiat-money doctrines. He has made agitation his study and chosen profession for some time, and has thus secured large sums of money from the workingman.

A revival of the Knights of Labor in Wisconsin brought him into notoriety and comparative prosperity. The new assemblies organized here and there all required by-laws, letter-heads, envelopes and many other things belonging to an outfit, and he secured their patronage. He agitated and

promoted strife because he was making money out of it, as he had done before.

The chief of the outspoken teachers of violence and bloodshed as a means of securing the eight-hour day and reforming everything not endorsed by them and their followers, was a little band of anarchists who made it a point to disturb the proceedings of mass meetings by interrupting the speakers. They were under the leadership of a cigar-maker who, in the face of business ruin and actual poverty, taught and practiced anarchy to such an extent that it resulted in his imprisonment at hard labor for nine months.

At the time of his incarceration collections were actually taken up in the sheriff's office and among other officials for the support of his family.

The fallacy of the husband and father made his poor wife and children the real sufferers; for the daily fare he now enjoys in prison is no doubt better than he provided for himself and family while at large.

Another no less prominent leader in the movement is an individual who came to Milwaukee about the middle of February, 1886.

He fled his native country with Johann Most as a professional agitator and revolutionist. Not having been in the state at all before he began operations here, he could know nothing of the wage-slavery, iniquities, oppression and general rascality of capital of which he and others said so much.

By anarchistic teachings in his paper, and by denouncing Powderly and other leading Knights, he succeeded in dividing the eight-hour sympathizers into two factions, one of which became the Central Labor Union, hereinbefore mentioned and described.

He continues to publish his paper and to denounce capital, capitalists, officials and laws in the most furious and rancorous fashion, though an indictment is hanging over his head for inciting riot.

Another prominent figure in the councils of the eight-hour leaders is a printer who had been in the United States but a few months when the agitation began.

Although a stranger and an alien, he had no sooner set foot in Milwaukee than he discovered that everything was going wrong in labor and politics, and that American laws and society are nothing but wicked inventions to rob, oppress and degrade wage-earners. His extraordinary ability to denounce capital and tell workingmen how degraded they were made him a popular and influential leader.

There were, of course, several lesser captains and lieutenants, especially among the anarchists and more radical socialists; but they were the natural and necessary outgrowth of a spreading agitation for the beginning of which they were in no wise responsible.

Not one of the responsible leaders went with the mob they had excited to the Brand Stove Works, the Reliance Works, the West Milwaukee Railway shops or to Bay View.

Those who went were rude or common laborers who had never known the blessings of education and who, though sincere and right-hearted, had been rendered half-frantic by false pictures of the laborer's condition and still more false statements concerning capital, courts and laws.

It is necessary to have heard the speeches of these self-constituted leaders made previous to the 1st of May, and to have formed, by personal contact with them, an intelligent judgment of their motives, to dare to assert that *they*, and not the persons composing the mob or the masses, are responsible for every evil consequence.

Statistics and census reports were perverted; capitalists and capital denounced in a general manner; the politics of the country described as the most iniquitous system of rascality and robbery on the globe; the condition of the American laborer pictured as far more wretched than that of any other civilized nation and little above slavery; the government declared to be a sham and its executive officers the corrupt tools of still more corrupt monopolists.

All these things, according to the leaders, could be remedied in the short space of a few months by inaugurating the eight-hour system; while lying anarchists taught that the next step would be the rifling of banks and stores and a general division of property. Some believed this;

two Polish women who went to borrow food and flour during the riots promising to repay next week after everything in the banks and rich folks' houses had been divided, of which they claimed their share would be \$1,000 each.

Such were the men — either aliens or scheming politicians — who brought the May riots upon Milwaukee, always before so peaceable, so thrifty, so contented. And in speaking of these riots, *they*, and not the honest laboring population, should be condemned and held responsible.

PART VII.

BOYCOTTING IN WISCONSIN.

IT IS RECOGNIZED BY COURTS AND PUNISHED.

In the first report of the Bureau workingmen were warned that boycotting was an unjust and an un-American method of controlling or attempting to control the affairs of others against their will, and that in some of its forms it was nothing less than a conspiracy. Also that it would soon be so recognized by the courts and that severe enactments and penalties would follow in short order.

Without going into details, it may be stated that in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Texas and elsewhere this prophecy has come true, numerous persons having been fined or sent to prison for long terms for carrying on the more radical and piratical forms of boycotting.

In many instances the crime of blackmail has been added to that of boycotting and has been punished as such.

The federal courts, too, in Missouri, Texas and Illinois have recognized boycotting, and either punished the perpetrators or issued injunctions restraining their further activity in that direction.

In Wisconsin the boycott has been an active instrument either of revenge or of attempting to compel a given person to do something against his will.

The first case in this state was that of the Printers' Union of Milwaukee, in 1880, against the *Republican* newspaper, whose compositors were on a strike. But that was not as emphatic as a boycott growing out of this strike.

Adam Roth, proprietor of "The Quiet House," was a subscriber of the *Republican*. The strikers ordered Mr. Roth to cease taking the paper and he refused to heed the order.

As "The Quiet House" was near "printers' row," it was the principal resort of printers for their midnight lunch. The proprietor had a large patronage from them; and to disobey their order meant a sharp decrease in income.

In order to make the boycott effective the union adopted a resolution fining any member \$5 who should visit or patronize Mr. Roth's place.

The boycott was a failure, Mr. Roth holding out until the strike was settled by the consolidation of the *Republican* and the *Sentinel*. It is cheering to see strikers boycott even one saloon; shall we ever see them boycott *all* saloons?

The next boycott was directed against the *Evening Wisconsin* newspaper of Milwaukee, beginning on February 2, 1884, because the proprietors refused to pay a few female compositors the same wages as the union male compositors were receiving. The union issued a paper called the *Printers' Bulletin*, and continued the boycott for more than a year, demanding organized labor to boycott any person who subscribed for the *Evening Wisconsin*, or who advertised in it. The publication of the *Bulletin* was continued for thirty-five weeks, and strange to say, was well patronized by business men for advertising purposes.

In obedience to the wishes of the *Bulletin*, the then flourishing Trades Assembly, the machinery and stove moulders, the bricklayers and masons, the cigarmakers, the seamen, the blacksmiths and machinists, the plasterers, the boilermakers, the upholsterers, and the broommakers, in their unions, all adopted boycott resolutions against the *Evening Wisconsin* and its patrons. A so-called "black-list," giving the names of *Evening Wisconsin* advertisers was published in the *Bulletin* for some weeks with an invitation to secretaries of unions to read the same at all meetings. The firms so boycotted were:

The Fair, dry goods and notions; T. L. Kelly & Co., dry goods and notions; James Morgan, dry goods and notions; T. A. Chapman & Co., dry goods and notions; Wise & Dottenheim, dry goods and notions; Savage & Sons, cash grocers; H. M. Benjamin, wood and coal; Hadfield & Co., wood and coal; Coxe Bros. & Co., wood and coal; Golden Eagle Store, clothing; Zimmerman Bros., clothing; P. Frattinger, merchant tailor; Chadbourne,

photographer; Jas. Petley, shirts; Geo. C. Staff, children's carriages; Gilmour & Woodworth, dentists; Jas. Davidson, magnetic appliances; C. E. Adams, boots and shoes; Philip Gross, hardware.

Not one of this list of business men, however, withdrew his patronage, and the union not only lost all the money it cost to issue the *Bulletin*, but saw itself forced to permit some of its members to work in the *Evening Wisconsin* office.

The boycott was only recently formally "lifted" when all the men employed in the *Evening Wisconsin* office joined the union.

The next case of boycotting of which the Bureau has information was directed by the Knights of Labor against the Menasha Wooden Ware Co., in connection with the strike related on page 298. It was mostly confined to the northern part of the State, and was lifted in less than a week.

The *Marinette Eagle* was boycotted by the Knights of Labor and the Menominee River Laborers' Union, for the position taken by it at the time of the strike in the saw mills in September, 1885. The *Laborer*, a weekly paper started under the auspices of said union, inserted boycott phrases in English, Norwegian and French, and only omitted them recently, the publisher and editor of the *Eagle* having himself become a leader of organized labor.

In the early part of 1886 a move was made by the Barbers' Union of Milwaukee to abolish Sunday labor. The "bosses" submitted to the new idea pretty generally for about two weeks. Three or four, however, obstinately held out, whereupon a vigorous boycott and picket was put upon their shops. After two weeks the whole movement proved a failure, and the barbers returned to the old system.

The National Nailers' Union pronounced a universal boycott against the product of all mills running with non-union men during the strike, which began on June 1, 1885, and is still in progress. In Wisconsin this boycott has little or no effect.

The Dueber Watch Company, of Newport, Ky., had been under the ban and boycott of trades unions and the Knights

of Labor for more than a year in Milwaukee and elsewhere. In the spring of 1886 an auction store was opened in Milwaukee, in which the product of this company was one of the attractions. The local Knights, on one occasion, packed the store, and made things so disagreeable for the auctioneer that he decided formally and publicly to announce that he would abstain from selling the Dueber watches.

A somewhat ludicrous boycott grew out of the eight-hour agitation in Milwaukee. Four Aldermen—Fred Heiden, W. W. Watkins, James S. Harvey and Tilly Lynde—when the eight-hour ordinance was brought up in the common council, interposed objections to the provision that one and one-half time should be paid for all work over eight hours per day. These gentlemen, therefore, at a subsequent eight-hour mass meeting, were “politically boycotted” by a resolution offered by B. W. Doyle, in the following terms:

Resolved, That we will boycott Aldermen Harvey, Watkins, Heiden and Lynde, should they ever present themselves for our suffrage, because they voted against the time-and-a-half amendment to the eight-hour ordinance.

The boycott, however, was soon lifted, in consideration of the fact that all, except Alderman Lynde, had voted for the ordinance upon its final passage.

The more severe and extensive boycotts growing out of the eight-hour agitation, were upon the products of the sash, door and blind factory of Sanger, Rockwell & Co. [see page 254] and the cigars manufactured by Herman Segnitz & Co. and Louis Kindling [see page 256] as well as the boycott upon *Der Herold*, by the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, are described in detail under the chapter on strikes.

Among the firms in the interior of the state, who report to the Bureau that they have been boycotted lately are Mertz & Smolt, cigars, Fond du Lac, for refusing to use the K. of L. label; Wisconsin Shoe Company, Janesville, by K. of L. for two months, at the time of a strike during February and March, 1886, for more wages; M. M. Secor, trunk manufacturer, Racine, by K. of L. for discharging a Knight; H. H. Cook & Son's flour, Darlington, by saloon-keepers, because of radical temperance opinions entertained by the proprietor.

H. Berthelet & Co., manufacturers of sewer pipe, Milwaukee, were boycotted by the Master Plumbers' Association, for refusing to agree not to sell goods to the plumbers who had started the co-operative shops. Jas. J. Lynch, cigar manufacturer, Milwaukee, is boycotted by the K. of L. for refusing to use their labels, instead of the regular union label.

The Hilgen Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds at Cedarburg, with a warehouse and branch factory at Milwaukee, suffered a boycott at the hands of the Central Labor Union for refusing to adopt the eight-hour plan. Paul Grottkau was especially active in behalf of this boycott, going to Cedarburg, nineteen miles from Milwaukee, to make speeches against the firm. The collapse of the eight-hour movement destroyed the effect of the boycott very effectually.

The Kosciusko Guards, one of the first militia companies appearing upon the scene at Bay View on May 4, and composed exclusively of Poles, was made the especial object of the boycott for many weeks after the occurrence of the troubles, its members including several business men. Captain Francis Borchert, a lawyer, reported that his practice was almost ruined. The business of Alderman Hanizjewski and Supervisor Schubert, both members of the guard, was also boycotted, as was that of Mr. Kubal's undertaking establishment and Thomas Jasiek's grocery store, although some appreciative ladies from other parts of the city for a short time went out of their way to patronize the latter. Alexander Gilinski was even expelled from the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union for the part he took as a member of the guard—for fulfilling his sworn duties. How long this boycott will continue it will be difficult to determine from its very nature and exclusiveness. It is, however, far less severe than at first.

A recent active boycott was by the Bakers' Union against the goods of Oswald Jaeger and Adolph Fienhold, who refused to accede to the demands of the union for less hours, more pay and the abolition of the "boarding system," as explained on page 281. Out of this grew the first arrest, trial

and conviction in Wisconsin of such an offender as a boycotter. On May 12, 1886, August Seidel was tried by Judge Mallory for violating an ordinance of the city of Milwaukee. According to the testimony, the defendant stationed himself in front of Fienhold's bakery and gave boycotting circulars, printed in German and English, to all comers.

The proprietor, much excited, rushed out, seized Seidel by the coat-collar, and after taking the boycotting circulars, caused him to be arrested.

The defendant's attorney moved for the discharge of his client on the ground that there was no ordinance against boycotting, and earnestly argued that the testimony did not show a case of disorderly conduct under the ordinance. Seidel, however, was found guilty and the highest penalty imposed.

The reasons given for the conviction were, that the ordinance was "intended to prevent any unlawful action which would tend to cause a breach of the peace" and that "such an attempt to break up a man's business tended most strongly to provoke a breach of the peace."

In passing judgment, Judge Mallory said:

The practice of boycotting is an outrage upon the rights of citizens, the avowed object being to break up a man's business if he does not accede to the boycotters' terms. Boycotting is nothing less than mob law and must be stopped. I am surprised that business men have submitted to such persecutions so long, while the law is ample for their protection. Any person or number of persons who threaten or attempt to unlawfully break up the business of another, or in any way to injure him in person or property, can be held to bail to keep the peace.

And further, where two or more persons combine together for the purpose of boycotting another as a means of compelling him to do any act against his will, they are guilty of a misdemeanor and can be punished as for a conspiracy at common law.

I believe that the so-called labor unions and like organizations may be of practical utility to laboring people if kept within the pale of the law; but when controlled, as most such organizations appear to be, by scheming demagogues, who are only seeking personal notoriety, and have no regard for the welfare of the laboring classes, they injure laborers more than any other portion of our population, and become a curse to society.

From that day boycotting circulars disappeared from Wisconsin.

The next case in court was that of Robert Schilling, state organizer of the Knights of Labor, who was indicted by the grand jury, as stated in the narrative of the eight-hour movement, on two charges. The trial now spoken of was on the charge of "threatening," really boycotting.

After hearing the testimony and arguments of attorneys, Judge A. Scott Sloan, who occupied the bench for Judge Mallory, charged the jury in a manner that should be forgotten by no one, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury.—For several years past the firm of H. Segnitz & Co. have been manufacturers and dealers in cigars in the city of Milwaukee, and were such in March and April last, at which time the said firm were employing 500 or 600 persons in their said business, and were doing a large and extensive trade during said month.

The defendant, Robert Schilling, was a member of an organization known as the Knights of Labor, and was an organizer of such societies in the city of Milwaukee and throughout the state, deriving his authority from the grand master of the organization in the United States, and was then actively employed in the duties of said office of organizing throughout the state, said organization having a membership of many thousands.

Our statute provides that "any person who shall either verbally or by any written or printed communication maliciously threaten to accuse another of any crime or offense, or to do any injury to the person or the property of another with intent thereby to extort money or any pecuniary advantage whatever, or with intent to compel the person so threatened to do any act against his will, shall be punished," etc., as the statute provides.

This defendant, Robert Schilling, was indicted and is now on trial under that provision of our statute. It is claimed on the part of the state that on or about the 25th day of March last this defendant, Schilling, threatened said firm of Segnitz & Co., to injure their property, business and income; that he, defendant, had great influence in the said organization known as the Knights of Labor, and was able and would injure the business of said firm and deprive them of the trade, patronage, profit and income of said business and occupation; that he, defendant, had already commenced to put said threats into execution, and had instituted a little private boycott of his own in a speech he had lately made in the city of La Crosse; that he had there advised the people at that meeting to stop buying, using or dealing in cigars made or dealt in by the firm of H. Segnitz & Co., and that he, defendant, would see to it that the boycott began by him should be extended throughout the state, and they be prevented from doing any business in the United States or in Canada, until said firm should come to reason and do certain acts against their will. That is, as is claimed on the part of the state, to make their shop a Knights

of Labor shop, discharge certain persons employed by said firm, refuse to teach certain persons the trade, and to use the white label on their goods.

On the part of the defendant it is claimed that at the time the alleged threats were made the said firm of Segnitz & Co. had made an agreement for one year with the Cigarmakers' International Union; that said agreement had been made in violation of a promise of said firm to said defendant that the committee should confer with said firm upon all matters of differences between said firm and the labor organizations, and that this was an act of bad faith on the part of them, Segnitz & Co., and an insult to the said defendant; that defendant told Segnitz this, and that "he had made his grave and must lie in it;" and that everything said by defendant was with no intent to compel or induce Segnitz & Co. to do any act of any kind, or with reference to any future action by the said firm; that defendant had no power to enforce or direct the Knights of Labor as to what they should do, and has not attempted to, but only referred to what he would do personally in advising people not to trade with or patronize said firm, or use cigars of their manufacture, and that everything said or done by the said defendant was not in violation of any law of this state.

Before calling your attention particularly to the statute and the rules of law governing you, so far as the construction of that statute is concerned, so much has been said during the argument of this case, and so much evidence has been given either directly or remotely connected with labor organizations and labor troubles, and the relation of labor to capital and employers, that I think it a duty of the court to call your attention to certain things in that regard, although they have no direct bearing on the case, but only an incidental one. As I understand the law of the country to be, it is this:

Every man has the right to work, and with this right is the right not to work if for any reason he can afford to be idle. He has the right to quit work, and the same right not to quit work. He who exercises the right to quit work is bound by every consideration of right and of law to allow those who desire to work without interference or hindrance.

Advice or persuasion may be rightfully used to induce a man to quit work or to join a labor organization, but intimidation, threats, violence, must not be used. The use of such is unjust and wrong, both as to the employer and to the laboring man, destructive to the interests of the laborer, injurious to the business of the man who desires to employ labor, an oppression and tyranny forbidden by the law, and punishable as a criminal offense.

And so with the kindred matter of what is denominated now-a-days as the boycott. It has no place in our business or social or industrial life; it is an enormity not to be tolerated in a civilized community.

It will do to say a man may patronize whom he pleases, or advise his friends whom to trade with, or whom to refuse to trade with; all this is well enough and is lawful, but when it is proposed to manage the business

of the country, and run and control all its manufactories and industries by such means and combinations as adopting rules and penalties, that a manufacturer may not discharge or employ whom he pleases; that no one but members of a certain organization shall work in a given shop or manufactory; that girls shall not be employed to learn trades or a business for which they are fitted; that man and wife shall not be employed, or, where they are, the wife shall be discharged, that labels prescribed by a secret society only shall be put upon goods made by the manufacturers, and these rules and penalties are to be enforced by the influence and machinery of an extensive and wide-spread organization working by secret and sometimes by unauthorized means and appliances, sometimes by threats, intimidation and violence, deranging business and disturbing the peace of society, the act is unlawful, and it is time that the man who believes in practicing such things should be taught by the courts of the country that the law will put its strong hand upon all that offend in that respect.

The worst enemies of the laboring man are those who advise or incite him to use the strike or boycott in the way indicated. The events of the last year show this; the immense amount lost in the way of wages to the laboring men, the privation, poverty and suffering resulting to them and to their families, the injury to all the commercial and industrial pursuits of our people, the fines and imprisonments already inflicted by the courts upon so many misguided men; these things show most clearly the wrong and wickedness of those who aid in bringing about such deplorable results. On the other hand, all organizations and efforts for the improvement of the laboring men, for protection, for mutual benefit, for everything for their good, is lawful and commendable, and will be recognized by the law and protected by the courts of the country.

In view of these rules of law, as the court understands them, we come to an examination of the precise offense under this section of the statute. I will call your attention to it again, leaving out, however, some portions of it which do not apply to this case: "Any person who shall verbally threaten to do any injury to the property of another, with intent to compel the person so threatened to do any act against his will, shall be punished," etc. Now, it is necessary, under this section of the statute, for the state to prove first that the threats were malicious—that is, made with evil intent—not for a good purpose, not for a lawful purpose, but with some intent to accomplish the personal end, or the private malice, or the revenge of the defendant. This intent is sometimes inferred by the law from all of the several circumstances surrounding the case. It is very seldom proved by positive evidence. It must be a threat to do an injury to the property of another, and so far as this case is concerned, the court holds and charges the law to be that a threat to injure the business, the profits, the income of a business, is just as much within the provisions of this statute as a threat to burn a building or to destroy the machinery in the building. The reason for the court coming to that conclusion it is

hardly necessary to state. It is enough for the purposes of this trial that the court so construes the law. Then it must be proved, in addition, that these threats were made with intent to injure the property, to compel the person so threatened to do an act against his will.

It is claimed on the part of the defendant that whatever threats may have been made, whatever may have been said to the firm of Segnitz & Co., was not with any intention to compel them to do anything, but a punishment, so to speak, for some breach of faith they had already done. Now that is a question of fact for you to determine from all this evidence. As bearing upon the question of malice, and as bearing upon the intent with which the alleged threats were made, and also as bearing upon the meaning of the words used in the conversation with Mr. Segnitz, testimony has been allowed to be introduced of a conversation with three witnesses, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Adler and Mr. Friedberg, as to what he said with regard to this boycott.

This testimony was not received for the purpose of showing that he had made these threats mentioned by these witnesses to Mr. Segnitz, because Mr. Segnitz was not present. Nor is there any evidence to show they were communicated to Mr. Segnitz. This testimony was received for the purpose of throwing light upon what the defendant meant in what he said to Mr. Segnitz when he spoke of bringing them to reason and of the other things in that connection, and also as bearing upon the question of intent. And so with the circulars, printed documents, that have been received. They were not received for the purpose of proving that the boycott had been in fact established, carried on or instituted, but as bearing upon the same question, and as explaining the meaning to some extent by the acts of the defendant of the alleged threats. And so you are to take the testimony of these witnesses, circulars, and the other evidence bearing upon that point in connecting with the testimony of the defendant, and his denial that he had any such intent in the speaking of the words, or any such meaning, in considering the question whether this defendant is guilty of this provision of the statute.

Segnitz & Co. are not on trial; the other manufacturers of the city are not on trial. The Knights of Labor are not on trial. The district assembly is not on trial, nor the Cigarmakers' union. The merits of any controversy about labor are not to be determined by you; it is not a question as to whether the rules provided for or the scale of prices are right or wrong, just or unjust, but they come in as showing, or to aid you in determining what the purpose was in making these alleged threats, what the defendant meant in making them, and the other questions involved in the case.

This defendant comes into court as all defendants come in criminal cases, presumed to be not guilty, and it is incumbent upon you, before you can pronounce him guilty, to be satisfied from all the proof in the case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he is guilty before you can so pro-

nounce him. This doubt must be a reasonable doubt, not a vague, imaginary, possible doubt, but a doubt fully arising from the testimony.

And if, after you have fairly considered all this evidence, giving it the consideration and scrutiny which you would give to the most important concerns of life, there remains in your minds a reasonable doubt upon any of the material points involved in this case, then it is your duty to acquit him. But if, on a consideration of all the evidence in the case and all the surroundings as developed by the evidence, you find the state has made its case beyond a reasonable doubt, it is your duty to convict him.

In weighing this evidence, in judging this case, you are to apply your own observation and experience in the affairs of life; you are to judge of these witnesses by their apparent candor or want of it; whether the story they tell is probable or improbable; to apply to the whole case your common sense, your knowledge of men and affairs, and determine what the evidence in this case proves.

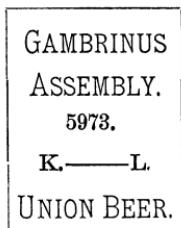
I hardly need tell you, gentlemen, that you are to decide it upon the evidence, and upon the evidence alone. Your own pre-conceived opinion in regard to any of the matters that have been discussed somewhat in the progress of this case have nothing to do with your judgment. You must divest yourself of all prejudice, of all partiality, and judge of this case as you would of any other case between the citizens of the state.

If you have any prejudice on the subjects connected with the labor organizations or labor troubles, discard them. Put them out of the jury box and determine this case upon the evidence.

Do not allow yourself to be influenced in favor of this defendant because he is a poor man, and perhaps I ought to say, in view of certain phases of this discussion, that it is not true in this country that a poor man has no chance in the courts of justice. There is no man so rich, no man so powerful as to be above the restraint of the law. There is no man so poor, no man so feeble as to be beneath the protection of the law; and you are to take this case, so far as you can, disregarding the opinions and the statements of counsel. It matters but little what counsel may think; it matters but little that the district attorney may think the defendant is guilty, or counsel for the defense may think he is innocent. You are to determine from the facts, from the evidence, from all the surrounding circumstances developed by the evidence, and come to such conclusion on this important case as your consciences and your judgment will approve.

In this case the jury disagreed; the second trial has not yet taken place.

Early in August, 1886, Gambrinus Assembly, Knights of Labor, decided to boycott the beer of certain brewers, and issued a placard thus:



As the employes of all the breweries in Milwaukee belong either to the Knights of Labor or Teamsters' Union, the foregoing order was perplexing. The reason for it is explained by the Best Brewing Company, thus:

At the time of the strike last May, *our men did not all "go out,"* some thirty hands in the brewery and about forty of our teamsters not joining the strikers. The majority of the men who did not strike at that time have been in our employ all the way from five to fifteen years—one of them, in fact, for the past eighteen years. When we made arrangements with the committee of Gambrinus Assembly for the return of the strikers to their work, the agreement was that all the strikers were to return, we to pay the scale of wages established by the assembly, *and all those who did not strike were to remain.*

In the meantime most of the thirty men in the brewery who did not strike had joined the Gambrinus Assembly, and everything was running along smoothly until about two weeks ago, when the committee of the Gambrinus Assembly called on us and requested us to say to all our men *that none would be kept in our employ unless they were in possession of a certain "card" issued by the Gambrinus Assembly.*

This we respectfully but firmly refused to do, at the same time stating to the committee that we had no objections to any of our men joining their assembly if they chose to do so, but that we would not, under any circumstances, *force them to join;* that they had stood by us when in trouble and we were in duty bound to stand by them.

The aim of this committee in making the demand seemed to be directed particularly against our teamsters (some of them being members of the Teamsters' Union), whom the Gambrinus Assembly has been trying to induce to join their assembly, and which object, it seems, they have not been able to accomplish. Hence they applied to us, as before stated, to force these men to do so.

As we have lived up to the agreement made with the committee in every

particular, and in some instances are paying more wages than their scale calls for, we failed to see the justice of, and refused to accede to, their demands. We consider those teamers belonging to the Teamsters' Union just as much union men as if they were members of Gambrinus Assembly.

The aim of this Gambrinus Assembly seems to be to force *all* laborers in the employ of brewers, no matter in which branch of the brewing business employed, to join their assembly.

This boycott affects, besides our company, the breweries of Fred Miller, A. Gettelman and the Franz Falk Brewing Company, who are similarly situated as ourselves. Many of their employes are Knights of Labor, but not members of the Gambrinus Assembly, and this boycott method is resorted to by Gambrinus Assembly to force us, as well as the other brewers named, to discharge all employes who refuse to join their assembly; and, in case of a brewer refusing to do so, to boycott that brewer's beer by inciting the laboring classes to discriminate against it, and to boycott the manufactures of other brewers who do not employ, *exclusively*, members of their association.

At a conference of the Executive Board of the State Assembly, Knights of Labor, with the Phillip Best Brewing Co., held on August 27, the action of Gambrinus Assembly was declared to be wrong, and the boycott, by their order, was officially removed.

The exact terms on which the boycott was withdrawn, and to which both sides agreed, are thus stated by the Best Brewing Company:

First. While we decline to accede to the demands of the Gambrinus Assembly, that all our employes be forced to join their Assembly, we consent and recommend that such of our workmen as are not already members of some labor organization, may, in their discretion join any assembly of the Knights of Labor, or form a new assembly if they deem best, such new assembly, however, to be composed only of brewery employes, in accordance with the laws of the District Assembly of Knights of Labor of the district in which the new assembly shall be situated.

Second. That a membership card of any assembly of Knights of Labor (the choice of the employe) shall be required as a qualification of employment, ability to perform the duties of the position being equal.

Third. It is mutually agreed between the Ph. Best Brewing Co. and the State Executive Board of Knights of Labor that the action of the Gambrinus Assembly, demanding that an employe shall not have the right to join any other assembly, was wrong and contrary to the laws of the organization of the Knights of Labor.

Fourth. That the membership cards and placards issued by the Gam-

brinus Assembly should be immediately recalled and new membership cards issued by the organization of the Knights of Labor.

Fifth. That the scale of wages established May 1, 1886, as well as accompanying agreement, should remain in force.

The chairman of the state executive board informs us that if the Gambrinus Assembly should not submit to this settlement they would be expelled from the organization of the Knights of Labor.

The Gambrinus Assembly have since published an order to withdraw the placards before issued, which order was signed by Fred. Wilkins, chairman of the State Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, and John Adams, Master Workman of the Gambrinus Assembly.

As Chairman Wilkins says, this was not a victory for the manufacturers, but a victory of right over wrong. A subordinate assembly having taken an untenable position, the superior authority stepped in and placed them in the right. Such acts add strength to any order.

There are other instances of boycotting, especially those started outside of the state and brought here by national and international unions and the Knights of Labor.

There are also numerous cases of personal boycotting, *i. e.*, where unions and assemblies boycott and ostracize persons who refuse to strike, or where they take the places abandoned by strikers, or refuse to join this or that organization.

This is more reprehensible and tyrannical than any other form of this most tyrannical, reprehensible and un-American proceeding.

It may be noticed that the more recent cases of boycotting have been under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. In this the Knights go contrary to the views and instructions of Grand Master Powderly, who said, in his circular of March, 1886, "I hate the word boycott," and ordered local executive boards and secretaries to simply tear or burn up the flood of boycott notices and circulars that were then pouring in. "It is," he said, "a bad practice."

Notwithstanding Powderly, this bad practice was continued in Wisconsin until the courts began to punish its perpetrators, the Knights being led on by their state organizer, who declared that a man was "either a knave or a fool" who opposed boycotting for certain purposes.

VIEWS OF EMPLOYERS ON THE BOYCOTT.

Agricultural implements.—In most of the states there are existing laws against the crime of boycotting, and if we have none such here, we ought to have. We think a non-union man, or one who is not a Knight of Labor, ought to be protected when he wishes to work. No strike is successful unless violence and intimidation are used, and this is violating the rights of American citizens.

Think there are laws enough now to take care of boycotters if properly enforced.

I think boycotting should be stamped out and considered one of the worst of crimes.

We do not believe that any legislation is required or that any legislation would result in settlement of "labor problems" any more than in settlement of any other private difficulties. You can not stop lawsuits or prevent grievances by legislation beyond prohibiting the commission of offenses and opening the courts for redress of grievances; nor can you prescribe by law how parties shall settle individual differences. In regard to "boycotting," etc., we understand that offenses against the liberty of individuals in pursuit of lawful business are punishable both by the common law and under existing statutes. As we are not lawyers, we only say in regard to this question, that if such offenses are not presently punishable they ought to be made so for the future.

Baking powder.—Would make boycotting conspiracy. Would compel employe to give due notice to employer of intention to quit work. Would prohibit the manufacture and sale of whisky, and we think all would be lovely.

The less legislation the better. If the whole matter can be left without legislation it will be like my large beer-tubs, work itself out and settle the matter for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Boycotting either *firms, goods or workmen* should be made a criminal offense.

If a law that all men should do as they wish to be done by, could be enforced, it would be worth while to enact it; any other law on either of these points would prove a dead letter with all egotists.

Brick.—Let present laws be enforced and let every man do as he pleases so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of his neighbor.

The legislature should protect all men and boys that wish to become apprentices to any trade, and boycotting should be prohibited.

Carriages.—That all agitators should be arrested and dealt with according to law, if we have such. Corporations and individuals should pay reasonably for ten hours' work per day.

Chairs.--Boycotting is clearly malicious and should be punished, and every workman that desires to work should be protected in his right so to do.

Cigars.—Boycotting of all kinds should be punishable; children should

be kept in school until at least 14 years of age, but don't think legislation should interfere with the other subjects.

Clothing.—Laws ought to be such as to guarantee each individual a perfect, free exercise of his faculties and abilities. Boycotting of either goods or workmen should not be permitted, and strict laws should be enforced to prohibit boycotting. This being a free country, no man should be permitted to interfere with or injure his neighbors' business by combining with others, in an unlawful manner, be he employer or employe.

A laborer should be free to sell his labor, as we do our goods. We do business because "*we compete.*" Boycotting sternly suppressed. Very little can be done by legislation with that which can not better be settled by private understanding between employer and employe. We certainly need laws concerning boycotting and interference by laborers with their employers' business, and for the protection of those not participating in a strike.

A special law prohibiting boycotting ought to be passed; also a law, or some provision, vouchsafing the liberty "to work or to employ" to every American citizen.

Coopers.—If the laws of our land were enforced a great deal of this labor trouble would never have been known. The system of boycotting we consider unnecessary and very odious to civilization. The proper place to strike or boycott is at the ballot-box. We regard the foundation of the greater part of the trouble between labor and capital is built out of unprincipled class legislation, fostering such monopolies as the Standard Oil Company, giving them the privilege of swallowing up the products of labor and traffic, grinding human beings to degradation and serfdom.

Cordage.—Think we need laws to protect business men from being boycotted, and employers should by law be held to pay their employes at least every two weeks.

Farmer.—Let the laws protect those who need it—capital does not need it. Give us general laws, and as few special ones as possible, as each man, whether capitalist or laborer, has his just and natural, and should have his legal rights. Capital and labor, under equal laws for the people, will be ruled by the people.

Flax tow.—Boycotting workmen who wish to work should be sat down upon. The laborer should have the right to quit work, but not to interfere with others who wish to work.

Flouring mills.—Boycotting should be classed with dynamite, and treated accordingly.

I think the most stringent laws should be passed against strikes and boycotts.

Think none. Judge Mallory says boycotting is now illegal. If fellows who never did an honest day's work could be stopped from keeping honest laborers from work the country would be well off.

Let them alone, they will come out all right; they are experimenting now, and if any damage results it falls on the strikers mostly.

Legislate to make the boycott a misdemeanor, and to make it a crime to interfere with the peaceful intercourse between employer and employe, whether they belong to trade organizations or not; in short, legislate to protect *every man* in the peaceful enjoyment of all his rights.

Furniture.—A well brought-up young man will learn his trade well and will take care of his own affairs himself. We regard boycotting as a crime, and a law punishing it should be passed.

Only such as will prevent any interference with the transactions of business by discontented workmen — who, having a right to work or not as they please, should be restrained from intimidating others or from preventing shipment and sale of goods by combinations or threats.

Gas.—The hours constituting a day's labor in any business might be established by law, so with the regulation of apprenticeships if further regulation be necessary. The public have nothing to do with trades organizations unless they interfere with public rights and then they might be subjected to control. Do not think arbitration practicable. Laws providing for the co-operative system would not be possible, if valid. Boycotting should be prohibited.

Hubs and spokes.—A stringent law preventing discharged or dissatisfied workmen interfering with manufacturers or men in their employ.

Knitting works.—Boycotting firms, goods or workmen can not be dealt with too severely.

Linseed oil.—Laws to facilitate the prompt conviction and *imprisonment* of persons engaged in any form of boycotting, intimidation or action to prevent men from working who wish to, should be passed. Any organization having rules limiting the number of apprentices to be employed, should at once be dissolved and disbanded by officers of the law, as being inhuman and against all public policy.

Apprentices should be protected and not driven out by trades unions.

Lumber.—Laws for protecting laborers who wish to work and are not strikers.

Think boycotting should be prohibited because it will in the end work greater hardships to the employe than to the employer.

A law should be made to protect such honest labor as wants to work and does not belong to any union, against all strikers and idlers, and a law to protect the property of the employer where they employ non-union labor against the union's wishes. All employers should have the right to hire and discharge their help and not be governed by any law or union so that they can not discharge an offensive man.

Boycotting of all forms, especially of workmen who do not belong to unions, should be punished.

None, unless it may be some law that will better protect men who want to work against those who don't want to.

A change in the jury system that will guarantee offenders against present laws a speedy trial by law-abiding, intelligent citizens *with an opinion*.

No legislation respecting labor necessary. The employer should be left free to determine the wages and hours of labor necessary for the transaction of his business, and if the employe don't like it, he should make room for some one who does. Those who agitate and won't work, and apply the boycott, etc., should be severely punished for interfering with those who are satisfied with the hours and wages, and willing to work.

That the most stringent laws should be enacted for the purpose of suppressing all organizations who uphold boycotting and all arbitrary measures for securing concessions to their demands.

Lye.—Strikers preventing those inclined to work and boycotting should be punishable by law.

Sheet iron goods.—The boycotting of firms, goods or workmen being un-American and against the principles our government is founded on, should be made a criminal offense.

Stove founders.—Boycotting is barbarous and should be made a criminal offense, by law so plain and emphatic that there can be no doubt.

Trunks.—The right to engage in legitimate traffic or labor should be protected by laws — and rigid laws — made to protect every man's unmolested enjoyment of that right, be he employer or employe. The practice of organizations preventing a non-labor-union man from working, or that of manufacturers' unions boycotting the labor of any labor unions, is as unjust and unsafe as that of labor organizations boycotting the product of labor. A war between labor and capital under this mode of procedure should be prevented by law.

Of those discussing the boycott, 155 think we should have new laws defining the practice as a crime, and providing severe penalties for those who engage in it. On the other hand, 149 believe that our present statutes, together with the common law jurisdiction of courts, are sufficiently comprehensive to properly deal with the subject.

PART VIII.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS.

EIGHTY YEARS OF AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

The oldest boards of arbitration are the Conseils des Prud'hommes, of France; and they are also the most successful. Their establishment dates back eighty years. A sufficient description of them for the present purpose is given in a note to an article by Rev. Heber Newton on arbitration, as follows:

These councils are judicial tribunals constituted under authority of the Minister of Commerce through the chambers of commerce, which are established at important trade centers of that country. They are composed of an equal number of employers and workingmen members, each class electing its own representatives, with a president and vice president named by the government.

The authority of these councils extends to every conceivable question that can arise in the workshop, not only between the workman and his employer, but between the workman and his apprentice or his foreman. There is but one question they can not settle — future rates of wages; but even this can be done by mutual agreement. Arbitration is compulsory upon the application of either, and the decisions of the court can be enforced the same as those of any other court of law.

The workings of the court have been beneficial to France's industry, especially in conciliation, by which more than 90 per cent. of all cases before the tribunals are settled.

In 1850, out of 28,000 cases, 26,000 were settled by conciliation. There were, in 1880, about 135 councils in France. Out of every hundred cases brought before the court of conciliation, fifty-nine related to wages, thirteen to dismissals, ten to misbehavior, five to disputes about apprenticeship, and thirteen to various other points.

ARBITRATION IN ENGLAND.

In England legal arbitration is almost as old as it is in France. There are three statutes in force in that country

relating to arbitration. The first is the act of 1824 giving power to justices of the peace to act as arbitrators in case of disputes between employer and employe, on application of either of them, and he can enforce his decision. The act only applies to "subsisting contracts." The second act was passed in 1867, known as Lord St. Leonard's act, entitled "An act to establish equitable councils of conciliation to adjust differences between masters and men." This act gives to the Home Secretary the power to license permanent councils of conciliation, but the power of such council was limited to the existing contracts. This statute has never been operated.

The third statute is the joint work of the two great preachers of arbitration, Messrs. Mundella and Kettle, and gives all the powers that can be given for the establishment of permanent boards of arbitration consistent with the English idea of freedom of contract. It was enacted in 1872, and in brief has three principal functions:

1. To provide the most simple machinery for a binding submission to arbitration, and for the proceedings therein.
2. To extend facilities of arbitration to questions of wages, hours, and other conditions of labor, and also to all the numerous and important matters which may otherwise have to be determined by justices under the provisions of the "Master and Servant Act," of 1867.
3. To provide for submission to arbitration of future disputes by anticipation, without waiting till the time when a dispute has actually arisen, and the parties are too much excited to agree upon arbitrators.

Complete as the act of 1872 is, it is not generally appealed to for the settlement or prevention of strikes. Both sides, and especially employers, fear the rigid enforcement of decisions that might be unsatisfactory and perhaps burdensome.

PENNSYLVANIA TRADE TRIBUNAL BILL.

In Pennsylvania an act to authorize the creation and to provide for the regulation of voluntary tribunals to adjust disputes between employer and employed in the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics and coal trade, has been on the books since April, 1883.

It is very elaborate, minutely describing the method of

choosing arbitrators and umpire, submitting and recording testimony, paying the cost of rooms, fuel and light, forms of oath, license, application, award, etc.

Joel P. McCamant, chief of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics, says:

The state of Pennsylvania has an arbitration law known technically as the "Wallace Voluntary Trade Tribunal Bill." It has not been successful owing to the opposition of the employers.

The workingmen were and are in favor of arbitration, but the employers will not submit their accounts to any tribunal, and of course this leaves the workingmen just where they were before the law was passed.

It has been tried three times. In the first instance the decision was against the workingmen; they submitted to the award and went back to work. The second time the decision was against the employers. Some of them would not submit. The third trial resulted in a compromise which was unsatisfactory to all concerned.

A SECOND ACT FOR NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey an arbitration law was passed in 1880, "but" Commissioner James Bishop says, "it is not considered of much value. I have not known of any action taken under it."

The law is rather indefinite, but simply permits employer and employes to choose arbitrators, and pay the expense of the arbitration themselves, just what they could always do without an act of the legislature.

In 1886 a more definite law was enacted, providing for tribunals of five — two to be chosen by each of the contending parties and the fifth by these four so chosen.

The judgement of the court may be recorded, witnesses sworn by the chairman; books, papers and accounts examined, and the inquiry conducted in an orderly manner. But, as before, all the expenses must be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions.

Other courts are supported by public taxation, wholly or in part, but in New Jersey labor must pay for its own tribunals though they be established by law. If there shall ever be an arbitration law in Wisconsin, let the expense of tribunals acting under it be on the same footing as the cost of circuit courts.

A FAIR LAW IN KANSAS.

Kansas, at an extra session of her legislature in 1886, enacted a very good voluntary arbitration law, parts of which are as follows:

Section 1. That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof, in vacation, shall have the power, and upon the presentation of a petition, as hereinafter provided, it shall be the duty of said court, or judge, to issue a license, or authority, for the establishment, within and for any county within the jurisdiction of said court, of a tribunal for voluntary arbitration and settlement of disputes between employers and employed, in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries.

Section 3. The judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license, authorizing the existence of such a tribunal and containing the names of four persons to compose the tribunal, two of whom shall be workmen and two employers, all residents of said county, and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof; and an entry of the House so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

Section 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from the date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, mining or other industry, who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. And the award of said tribunal shall be final and conclusive upon the questions so submitted to it: *Provided*, That said award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

Section 6. The members of the tribunal and the umpire shall receive as compensation for their services, out of the treasury of the county in which said dispute shall arise, two dollars for each day of actual service. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a suitable room for the use of such tribunal shall be provided by the county commissioners.

Section 9. If the award is for a specific sum of money, said award of money, or the award of the tribunal when it shall be for a specific sum, may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the district court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested, enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money, may issue final and other process to enforce the same: *Provided*, That any such award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

The Kansas law seems to be exceedingly fair, although there have been no cases to establish for it a reputation either way. However, there would seem to be a fatal weakness in this, as in many other arbitration laws.

If Brown bring suit against Jones in any court of competent jurisdiction for the value of a cow, a knife or a farm, or for damages, or to enforce a contract, or to collect a debt, Jones must come in and defend or have judgment entered up against him with costs. He can not defeat justice by simply refusing to take notice of the suit.

But in arbitration, even under the Kansas law, either party can defeat the other by refusing to come into court.

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

New York, at the recent session of her legislature, enacted a law providing a state board of arbitration and permitting the appointment of lesser boards for every county. The local boards may be thus organized:

Said board shall consist of five persons: When the employes concerned are members in good standing of any labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said body shall have power to designate two of said arbitrators; and the employer shall have power to designate two others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person, as arbitrator, who shall be the chairman of the board. In case the employes concerned in any grievance or dispute are members in good standing of any labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall have the power to select and designate two arbitrators for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided. And in case the employes concerned in any grievance or dispute are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employes, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said board, and the said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided.

On application the county judge may issue a license to any board so chosen and formally refer the matter in dispute to them for decision. The chairman shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers and the board may fully examine wit-

nesses. A decision shall be rendered, written ten days after the matter has been fully heard; but an appeal may be taken from such decision to the state board of arbitration.

This state board is appointed by the governor, one from the Democratic and one from the Republican party; the other from some recognized labor organization. These arbitrators hold office during one year and receive a salary of \$3,000 each. They also have a secretary at a salary of \$2,000.

The first board, chosen by Gov. Hill, consists of Wm. Purcell, Democrat, Gilbert Robertson, Republican, and F. F. Donovan, representing organized labor; Chas. J. Madden, secretary.

The law provides for witness fees but allows nothing for compensation of local boards.

LEGAL ARBITRATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

On June 2, 1886, the legislature of Massachusetts enacted an arbitration law as follows:

Section 1. The governor shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, appoint three competent persons to serve as a state board of arbitration and conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor, one of them shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor, the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two: *provided, however*, that if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall then be appointed by the governor. They shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed.

Section 3. Whenever any controversy or difference, not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit at law or bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business, in any city or town in this commonwealth, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept

by the clerk of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or town where said business is carried on.

Section 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of filing said application. Immediately upon the receipt of said application the clerk of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for hearing. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made therein, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party.

Section 5. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice the board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board, and published at the discretion of the same, in an annual report to be made to the general court on or before the first day of February in each year.

Section 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application, for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

Section 7. The parties to any controversy or difference, as provided in section three of this act, may agree upon a board of arbitration and conciliation, who shall, in the matters referred to them, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise; and their jurisdiction of the matters referred to them shall be exclusive, except that they may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board in the disposition of the matters submitted to them for their determination. The report of any board constituted under the provisions of this section shall at once be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board.

Section 8. The arbitrators hereby created shall be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service, and their necessary traveling and other expenses, to be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth.

There is one particularly excellent point in the foregoing—that requiring business to continue without interruption pending the investigation.

PRACTICAL AND LEGAL ARBITRATION IN OHIO.

Ohio has had some experience with arbitration. In 1882 a "Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Boot and Shoe Factories of Cincinnati" was organized, composed of sixteen members, to serve one year—employers and employes having eight representatives each.

Rigid rules were adopted to compel submission to decisions, with general satisfaction, expenses being borne equally by each side. Moreover, employers and employes were in better humor toward each other.

In 1885 the Ryan arbitration law was enacted, which provides:

That the court of common pleas of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have the power, and it shall be the duty of said court, or a judge thereof in vacation, to issue a license or authority for the establishment within and for each county of tribunals for voluntary arbitration and settlement of trade disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical or mining industries.

That the said petition or agreement shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least forty persons employed as workmen and by four or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county, or by at least four employers each of whom shall employ at least ten workmen, or by the representative of a firm, corporation, or individual employing not less than forty men in their trade or industry.

Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from the date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, or mining industry or business, who shall have petitioned for the tribunal, or have been represented in the petition therefor, or who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision.

The members of the tribunal shall receive no compensation for their services from the city or county, but the expenses of the tribunal, other than fuel, light and the use of the room and furniture, may be paid by voluntary subscription which the tribunal is authorized to receive and expend for such purposes. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a room in the court house for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the county commissioners.

If the award is of a specific sum of money, said award may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the court of common pleas of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record

it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested, enter judgment thereon; and when the award is of a specific sum of money, may issue final and other process to enforce the same.

In commenting on the efficacy of this law, Commissioner McHugh says:

No effort has been made to put its provision into practical use, largely for the reason that compulsory arbitration is generally regarded as impracticable. It may be said of this law, that while its provisions are drawn with a view to voluntary action, its operations are compulsory in the matter of a moneyed award, and as employes are not usually regarded as responsible in a monetary sense, no employer will engage in a voluntary act where he can not enforce, as well as respond, to a decree for a specified amount of money. Again, it is admitted that arbitration, where individuals only are parties to the dispute, can not be forced to abide by the decisions of such a board, because, as one man forcibly expressed it, "No employe can be made to work against his will, and no manufacturer can be forced to run at a loss."

Last year the men in the great Hocking Valley coal mines demanded an increase of wages. The demand was refused and a strike was imminent. Arbitration, by a board of five from each side, was proposed and accepted, but after a protracted siege it ended in a dead-lock. The miners then proposed Allen G. Thurman for referee, and he was accepted.

After a thorough investigation Mr. Thurman decided in favor of the miners.

After that other disputes were submitted to arbitration, the result being that early in 1886 a national convention of miners and mine operators was held at Indianapolis, at which scales of prices for the several coal producing states were adopted, and also the following:

Resolved, That a board of arbitration and conciliation, consisting of five miners and five operators at large, and one miner and one operator from each of the coal producing states represented in the scale, be selected by this convention, and that all questions of an inter-state or national character be submitted to this board for adjustment, and that we would also recommend that the miners and mine operators of each of the several states proceed to elect similar boards of arbitration and conciliation, to whom all questions of state importance shall be referred for adjustment.

Immediately Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Iowa formed state boards, and a national

board was formed in accordance with the terms of the foregoing resolution.

The deplorable contests between employer and employed in the coal districts will compel every friend of humanity to pray for the success of this tribunal of conciliation and arbitration.

ARBITRATION IN WISCONSIN.

Arbitration in Wisconsin is recognized in the constitution — in fact the establishment of tribunals of conciliation by the legislature, is mandatory in that instrument, section 16 of Article VII declaring:

Section 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgement, or assent thereto in writing.

Nothing has ever been done under this section, and perhaps until recently there has been little necessity for it, certainly no demand. We have general statutes on arbitration, but they do not contemplate adjusting disputes and strikes between employer and employed, though suits relative to contracts or wages may be referred to arbitrators, and judgment enforced by any court of record designated in the written instrument whereby the parties agree to arbitrate.

But this is not the arbitration, either in letter or spirit, demanded by labor and capital, nor does it in any sense comply with the mandate of the constitution above quoted.

In the report of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for 1873 the Secretary says:

I observe that some of the farmers' clubs and granges of the state, are discussing the benefits to be derived by submitting differences which accumulate between individuals to arbitration, and I am of the opinion that some of the latter have even gone so far as to incorporate into their constitution a clause leading members to this mode of settlement, and he who fails to live up to his promises is supposed to have more regard for law than justice, and is a subject for discipline or even expulsion. This is a move in the right direction. I commend it highly.

As is well known, this effort was short-lived, and that now Wisconsin farmers resort to arbitration as little as any other class.

The only case of real arbitration in Wisconsin brought to the notice of the Bureau, is that of Cream City Typographical Union No. 23, of Milwaukee. Arbitration in its true meaning, is for two or more contending parties to choose a disinterested party to act as umpire and to accept the award of the referee.

The strike of the factory shoemakers of Milwaukee, as well as the strike in Miller's shoe-factory at Racine, in the spring of 1886, was settled by the intervention of the Executive Board of the District Assembly, Knights of Labor; yet they can not be considered more than cases of conciliation.

The union printers of Milwaukee, about the middle of April, 1886, decided to waive the demand for the adoption of the eight-hour system, as several employers had expressed the opinion that they could better afford to pay a higher scale of wages, than to have their machinery idle for two hours each day. In conformity with this expressed idea, the union decided to demand an increase of \$2 per week for work by the day, and an increase of five cents per 1,000 ems composition on piece-work.

The minimum scale of wages to the book and job printers working by the day had been \$14 per week since the summer of 1881—the time of the reorganization of the union. Previous to that time, and all through the panicky years from 1873 to 1878, the wages had ranged from \$9 to \$16 per week, and piece-work about 28 to 33 cents per 1,000 ems.

The employers of book and job printers offered to meet the union half-way, *i. e.*, make the scale \$15 per week. No offer was made on the part of news offices.

The acceptance of the offer of \$15 per week, would have brought the scale up to what it was previous to the panic of 1873. The union, however, at a subsequent meeting declined the offer; not so much because the book and job branch was sanguine of receiving the scale demanded, but in order to lend strength to the demand of the news or piece-hands.

It was then proposed that the case be submitted to arbitration, and agreed to by both employers and the union.

Wm. C. Gates, business manager of the *Sentinel*, on the part of the news printers; Wm. C. Swain, of the firm of Swain & Tate, on the part of the book and job printers, and William Waigli, a news hand, and Fred Treyser, job hand, were elected as members of the board of arbitration, to represent their respective interests. Horace Rublee acted as counsel for the newspaper interests; Wm. C. Swain, for employing book and job printers, and Robert M. Campbell president of the union, as counsel for the employes. The task of securing an umpire proved a difficult one. After much trouble, F. C. Winkler, counselor and attorney, and a man whose integrity and honesty of opinion has never been questioned, was agreed upon. A stenographer was employed, and voluminous testimony produced on all sides.

The union, on its part, produced a number of letters and telegrams from printers in other leading cities, stating that their wages averaged over \$16 per week for day hands, and about that amount for piece-workers. They also produced testimony to show that in a majority of such cities certain systems were in vogue which resulted in bonuses and financial advantages to printers in the matter of what they technically term "phat," whereas Milwaukee offices permit no such system.

The wives of some printers were introduced to show that the cost of living at present is higher than it was some years ago. It was also shown that the nature of work on morning papers is very exhausting, and that five nights per week is all the physical constitution of a compositor is able to bear.

The argument on the part of the union was to the effect that a competent compositor on daily newspapers ought to be able to make \$16 per week by seven hours of composition for five nights of the week. Upon this basis the wages of book and job hands, as well as compositors on afternoon papers should be the same.

The testimony introduced on the part of employing book and job printers tended to show that the condition of busi-

ness did not warrant the demanded increase. It was also shown on their part, that although the scale was but \$14 per week, the majority of the compositors were in reality receiving more than the scale. They also argued that the average compositor of to-day is not as efficient as those of earlier years, and that it is not difficult for a really efficient man to get \$16 and even more per week. It was also claimed that very few men are now able to set 7,000 ems per day, or 1,000 ems per hour, ready for the press.

On the part of the newspapers it was contended that the average wages in Milwaukee compared favorably with those of other cities of its size. The argument was based on the report of 113 typographical unions, who report 35½ cents per 1,000 ems for night work, and 31½ cents for day composition.

Several days after the hearing of testimony, General Winkler gave the following decision:

MILWAUKEE, June 2, 1886.—In 1882 a scale of prices for composition was adopted and agreed upon between the Cream City Typographical Union and the employers of its members. This scale has been the measure of compensation to the present time. It superseded a lower scale. The union now claims a uniform increase upon the existing scale. To this the employers do not agree. The question whether there shall be an increase was submitted to arbitration. The members of the board representing the union and the employers respectively are divided in opinion, and it devolves on me as umpire to decide the question.

There certainly has not been since 1882, such an increase in the cost of living or general advance of wages as to call for an increased scale on that ground. In fact the only increase in the necessaries of life or general increase of wages claimed has occurred, if at all, within the last month, and is too recent as well as uncertain both as to extent and duration to be taken into consideration at this time. If then the scale is to be increased it must be because it is and has been during these four years lower than it ought to be in justice to the compositors. This question, I think, can only be decided by comparing it with the prices paid in other cities of the class to which Milwaukee may be fairly said to belong. The chief controversy relates to piece-work. The compensation for this is fixed by the rate per thousand ems. It is not claimed that the rate per thousand ems of the Milwaukee scale is not fully up to that of the cities with which comparisons may fairly be instituted. But the same rate per "em" does not always give the same result. It depends on the kind and size of the type and the closeness or solidity of the setting — upon what the

printers call "lean" or "phat". The claim is made that the Milwaukee papers are exceptionally "lean." This is insisted upon with special emphasis with reference to the morning paper. It seems that in Milwaukee the advertisements are set by men employed by the week, so that the piece-workers do not get the benefit of them. In very many places this work is done by the piece at regular rates, but this is by no means universal. Where this rule prevails it is to the advantage of the men, for the advertisements are more or less "phat." To what extent this and other advantages claimed for other papers would benefit the compositor of the Milwaukee morning paper I have no means to ascertain. Isolated instances from memory that a person has earned more by the same amount of work in other places can not be taken to establish a rule. I know of no other way by which this could be determined than a comparison of the pay rolls of Milwaukee with those of other cities. Any other test if practicable at all could only be applied by skilled and experienced printers and publishers. The pay-rolls of other cities, of course, I have not. Now if it be true that other newspapers give their compositors the advantage of more "phat," it is true on the other hand that the night rate per thousand ems is higher in Milwaukee than either in Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Buffalo or Indianapolis, as well as in many other cities. It is five cents higher than the day rate, which is a greater difference than most places make. I cannot therefore say from the evidence before me that the night work in Milwaukee is underpaid as compared with other cities. As to day-work by the piece, I think the evidence shows that its earnings average fully as well in Milwaukee as in other cities of similar character.

So far as labor by the week is concerned the scale only fixes a minimum. It is in proof that the majority of printers in the city receive more than this minimum. I fail to see any good reason why this minimum should be raised.

Criticising remarks have been made upon the course of other unions in compelling employers to pay a higher scale pending an arbitration. It is due to the Milwaukee union to say that no such reproach can be brought against them. They have urged their claim in good temper and with perfect fairness and decorum. Their demand for an increase of the scale was doubtless influenced, if not induced, by the prevailing impression that a general advance in wages would take place about this time. If this should be so, of course the printers are entitled to participate in it. But I think it is too early to determine that fact. As an arbitrator I must have something definite to guide me. I can only consider facts as they are furnished by the immediate past. I can not forecast the future, nor can I base a decision on my personal conjecture.

I must therefore decide against an advance of the scale at the present time.

F. C. WINKLER.

The decision of the umpire was not joyfully received by the union. The members had ably presented their points, and were sanguine of a favorable report for an increase.

The expenses connected with the arbitration, in the shape of services as committeemen, witnesses, stenographer and umpire, amounted to \$265.78 to the union, and about \$100 to the employers.

This seemed quite a large sum, but considering the fact that it effectually averted a strike, the saving in wages is palpable.

Some facts were elicited during the process of arbitration which should be mentioned in this report.

The competency of the average compositor is judged by his ability to set 1,000 ems per hour, or 7,000 for a day's work. This does not include the three hours required to distribute the necessary type to set this amount, and for which work the compositor receives no pay. "Distributing" is a technical word for separating the types after they have been printed from, and depositing them in their respective cells in the cases.

On ordinary news or book matter, few men fall below this average, and the standard of competency may be said to be universal.

On particular book work, where accurate "spacing" is required, and *italics* or **SMALL CAPS** frequently occur, 6,000 ems may be said to be a fair day's work.

With this latter fact in view, one of the proprietors testified that very few men were able to set 7,000 ems per day ready for the press.

Printers should be willing to acknowledge that the standard of workmanship in their trade is on the decline, as is the case with many other trades, owing to the unsystematic way of graduating apprentices. The time is past when a boy in a printing office is subjected to a rigid literary examination before being accepted as an apprentice or a chance given him to experiment on imaginary jobs.

Even the union, by its regulations, stands in the way of the boy's progress. For instance, it requires five years' apprenticeship, but in all this time the apprentice is not al-

lowed to set any table-work. Yet, when his five years are complete, the union demands that he receive full journeyman's wages!

One case was reported to the Bureau where an apprentice on one of the Milwaukee daily papers was set to work as a helper to the "ad." man. This would have given the youth a chance to learn something more than the mere mechanical work of setting type; but the men in the office claimed that the work belonged to them, and deprived the apprentice of a few practical lessons.

It was claimed on the part of the union, in the argument of the case under mention, that Milwaukee is one of the poorest cities in the way of printers' wages. This statement is not borne out by the facts; for a visit to the Milwaukee printing offices—news offices especially—will reveal the fact that at any time one-third of the compositors found therein are strangers. It is not likely that this would be the case if wages were far below the average.

Again it was stated in argument, on the part of the union, that all really efficient printers have "covered a good deal of territory," which is intended to convey the idea that a man who has not worked in all the principal cities of the land can not be a good printer.

This assertion again is entirely erroneous. Nearly all the leading employers in Milwaukee—Burdick & Armitage, W. C. Swain, Edward Keogh, M. H. and S. C. Yewdale, P. V. Deuster, J. M. Everly, Alonzo Fowle, Michael McCanany, Dreutzer & Shannon, of the Riverside Printing Company, John Tainch, and several others, are all men who learned their trade and have at some time worked as journeymen in Milwaukee, while Horace Rublee never worked outside of Wisconsin, either as printer, reporter, editor or employer.

On the other hand, the present journeymen and foremen in these offices who receive wages far above the minimum union scale, or hold responsible positions, have learned their trade in these offices, and have become permanent resident printers, among whom are George T. Eddy, William A. Hess, that remarkable family of six, Henry, Louis, Albert, Herman, Julius and Clarence Bleyer, John A. Strong, J. J.

Harvey, Edw. Bulfin, Jacob Dreher, Otto A. Sontag, W. B. Arnold, George Armitage and others. Milwaukee's reputation for producing first-class work is second to none in the country, and real artistic printers are always in demand. It is an easy matter for a man of good ability to secure a permanent situation at \$16 or \$18 per week.

Independent of these facts, which are better acknowledged than denied, there was undoubtedly a deal of merit in the demands of the union; but because they were defeated in what they regarded as a just demand should not cause them to be lukewarm toward arbitration.

The chief cause of dissatisfaction among printers, in Milwaukee, at least, is, that the composition of advertisements, the real "phat" of newspaper work, is paid for at day-rates, while in offices in other leading cities, non-union as well as union, it is paid for as piece-work, all over 10,000 ems being termed a bonus to be divided equally among all men working at regular cases. In 1882 this question came very near precipitating a strike.

There is yet another feature of this case that deserves some thought. The book and job printers had been offered, in response to their demands, an advance, and, as previously stated, were satisfied to accept; but in order to lend strength to the demands of the newspaper printers, joined with them in submitting to arbitration, and lost.

This fact will cause the query to rise: Is it always wise for a man or union to go outside of his own particular business in attempting to regulate the wages of others?

VIEWS OF WORKINGMEN ON ARBITRATION.

The blanks sent by the Bureau to employes contained a question intended to draw out their views on the various mooted forms of arbitration. Those who replied are quoted *verbatim*:

Printer, Bay View.—Strikes are the only means of enforcing a workman's rights, and arbitration is a farce, and when men strike they should stand firm for their points; but they should not strike unless they are capable of carrying their points.

Nailer, Bay View.—Arbitration can not help but favor one side or the other.

Printer, Milwaukee.—I believe arbitration impracticable. It will only be submitted to when there is something to be gained on both sides—another word for "compromise" merely.

Laborer, Peshtigo.—I believe in arbitration and the ballot box as the best means to settle all labor trouble.

Carpenter, Peshtigo.—Arbitration is what we want every time.

Laborer, Peshtigo.—Approve of arbitrating differences or disagreements between employer and employee.

Stationary engineer, Racine.—Arbitration first, always, if possible.

Carpenter, Superior.—I think the best class of workmen should try arbitration before going on a strike.

Machinist, Florence.—Arbitration all right if voluntary and acceptable to both parties. If compulsory it will most likely create dissatisfaction.

Carpenter, Marinette.—The true way to settle any difficulty that may arise in any manner is by arbitration.

Moulder, Marinette.—All labor trouble should be settled by arbitration, by any and all means, if possible.

Moulder, Marinette.—Arbitration is, in my opinion, the best way to settle any differences between men and their employers.

Lumber inspector, Menekaunee.—Arbitration seems to be the best way to settle disputes, but it seems to be hard to get two committees to come to satisfactory terms.

Currier, Milwaukee.—I do not believe in strikes. They involve a loss to both employer and employee. Whoever wins it will be a loss, and can not be made up any more. Arbitration would be better if there is good will on both sides. Laws on that subject could do no good.

Printer, Madison.—Think arbitration the proper way of settling differences.

Laborer, Marinette.—Arbitration is the only redemption, if it can be used, but sometimes it can't. Then follows strikes and black-listing.

Carpenter, Marinette.—I think arbitration the best means of securing justice.

Feeder in paper mill, Marinette.—I think all difficulties could be settled by arbitration.

Laborer, Marinette.—I do not like strikes. I think when trouble can be settled by arbitration, it is by far the best way, as it does not cause a stoppage in business or wages.

Machinist, Marinette.—I believe in stating grievances to my employer personally. If employer refuses an audience, I believe in combining and forcing arbitration.

Rougher, in nail plate mill, Bay View.—There ought to be a law to compel parties to settle such difficulties by arbitration.

Machinist, Bay View.—Arbitration I am in favor of, but you will require laws to make it binding.

Puddler, Bay View.—Arbitration is a good method, if it is not conducted too much in a one-sided manner.

Stone-dresser, Berlin.—Strikes are the worst means of redress. Arbitration for me.

Paving-block cutter, Berlin.—I am in favor of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between capital and labor.

Saw hammerer and filer, La Crosse.—I favor arbitration every time.

Steamer pilot, La Crosse.—I do not approve of strikes, but, on the contrary, favor arbitration in all cases of differences between capital and labor.

VIEWS OF EMPLOYERS ON ARBITRATION.

Nearly all labor organizations, either in their organic laws or their declarations of principles, demand the enactment of arbitration laws. Arbitration can never be successful unless favored by both parties. The Bureau, therefore, inquired of the employers of Wisconsin whether they favored the establishment of tribunals of arbitration and if so to state how they believed such tribunals should be constituted. Hundreds answered in almost the same language; so only a portion of the replies will be given:

Agricultural implements.—Any officer of the county, say the probate judge, be one; the governor appoint one for each county to hold two years; each of them to appoint one, and the four to appoint a fifth one to settle all disputes.

A national board, a state board and a local board. Cases to be carried up if need be — the highest decision to be final.

What is mine is my own and individuals or legislatures have no right to interfere with my manner of using it, provided that in so doing I work no injury to the life or property of others.

We see no reason why questions of wages should not be settled in the same way as all other business. No force ought to be used to compel employers to hire men or compel employes to work for wages they are dissatisfied with. Both sides ought to be perfectly free in the matter.

The best arbitration I know of is, if a man is not satisfied, let him peaceably get his money and look elsewhere for a better job; and if I don't like a man in my employ I want the privilege to pay him off and get one that will suit me better.

Employer only knows what he can afford to pay. Arbitrators do not. No arbitration to regulate wages will ever amount to anything. If wages are fixed higher than can be afforded production is curtailed or stopped entirely.

Boilers.—An arbitrating board should consist of three members at its sittings, but its membership ought to consist of one in each congressiona

district, each member being allowed a fair compensation for time actually spent at its sittings. If a difference exists between employer and employe, application may be made, both parties agreeing, in writing to the member of the board nearest for a hearing. The member notified should have authority to summon two others nearest, to meet at some convenient place to hear and decide the grievance complained of, and when decided by a majority of the board in session, their decision shall be final. Public opinion would compel either party to abide by the decision of the board without any penalty attached. Compulsory arbitration would engender strife and make matters worse.

Bottlers.—Arbitrators chosen by employer and employes voluntarily, they to choose a third and their decision to be held as final at that time, and no kicking for at least one year.

Brewers.—Employes, Knights of Labor committee and a third party to be chosen by both.

Judges of the supreme court.

If a person will not work for me for my price, he can not work for me at all. If I can not give him his price, let him starve. It is only a matter between him and myself. I don't think any one has a right to say what I should pay to a workman. Some are worth \$10 and others 50 cents a day for me.

Brick.—This whole question is an attempt to regulate human nature by law. A most difficult task.

We give as high wages as we can afford to and make a living ourselves, and when we can not do that we shall shut down.

Carriages and wagons, etc.—Don't think any could be satisfactory. Kill off what socialists, anarchists, and agitators we now have, and prohibit any more from coming, and honest labor will take care of itself.

Chairs.—No manufacturer can succeed who does not control and manage his own business.

Wages must be regulated by the laws of supply and demand, and arbitration can not very well effect these laws.

Cigars.—We settle our differences through shop committees, and with us this has answered well so far.

Clothing.—Upon petitions of several citizens, in each case, a limited number of public arbitrators, without salary, etc., possessing the necessary qualifications, might be appointed all over the state by the governor — something after the manner of appointing notaries; the office to be looked upon as one of honor and trust. Employers and employes might each appoint one private arbitrator to represent them respectively, and the two so appointed might agree upon one of the public arbitrators as a third one. This it seems would form a basis for a board of arbitrators in each separate case.

Coopers.—Let each select a person, and the ones selected continue selecting until a body of five or more be selected—and their decisions,

after being made acquainted with the grievances, be final. To make the choice more clear, the last man selected each time should select the next, instead of the first men chosen making all the selections. The last two, in even numbers, should decide upon a last or odd man. Let the number be 5, 7 or 9 as desired by the parties.

Flouring mills.—Let every man stand on his own merits. Skilled labor will sell for its true value in the future as it has in the past.

Because control of business passes out of hands of the employer, whose money is invested in his enterprise, while the help can refuse to abide by decision of arbitration committee.

If an employe is dissatisfied, let him go peaceably. Give the employer the same right and protect both, otherwise this is not a free country.

I look upon labor as a commodity, which, at times is worth more than at other times, the same as any other commodity. The instances where labor does not get full value are few. My belief is that the condition of the honest, thrifty, industrious laboring man of this country is very good, better than in any other country on the face of the globe, and such a one gets along with his employer and needs no third person to help him.

Founders.—Each party choose one and they a third (but entirely out of trades unions). It would be one sided at the best, one party being responsible, the other not.

An arbitrating tribunal created by congress, from whose decisions there should be no appeal.

Furniture.—One under government control if any, that could judge intelligently as to who should make the concessions and what the concessions should be. We believe, however, that the men whose money is invested in their business, can judge as to what concessions they can afford to grant.

If a man can not secure justice from his employer as to compensation for labor, let him decline to work for him. This is an old rule that has worked well for centuries in this country, and my observation leads me to state, that a good workman who is faithful and willing, rarely has cause for complaint. The writer has, most of his business life, been an employe, and wants no better chance than his value to his employer gives him, and while employing men for the company he represents can say that *faithful* and *able* men in all departments of labor in this vicinity or section of country are always in demand and fully able to right their own grievances and secure the full value of their services.

Gas Works.—The difficulty all lays in trying to make *responsible* parties bind themselves with the irresponsible without surety of performance on the part of the latter.

Knit goods.—A tribunal could not compel an employer to pay *more* than his competitors were paying, but it could legally be authorized to force him to pay *as much*, and the same would follow concerning the number of hours worked per day. The employer must never be driven from

a basis of fair competition with manufacturers in the same line. A general advance in prices or shortening of a day's labor can do no injury to employes; but discriminating would be ruinous.

Lumber.—If the employer or employe is dissatisfied, let them separate. If under control of a tribunal they are equally slaves to each other. A law requiring at least ten days' notice before a man can quit or an employer could discharge without paying a forfeit of at least ten days either way, would guard against strikes and losses caused by such strikes.

The whole scheme is distasteful. It is an admission that the laboring man of to-day will always be a laboring man. I prefer to have men aspire to skill in their labor until they grow into better conditions.

The good, honest workman, who works for the benefit of his employer, will sooner or later be recognized and advanced in station according to his abilities. Pass a law prohibiting the paupers of Europe from coming into this country — Poles, Italians and Hungarians.

We believe an employe should be independent, and not compelled to submit to what he thinks is unjust by arbitration or any other way, and so far as employers are concerned, reputable ones will go out of business before they will hand it over to arbitrators or any one else every time disagreements occur. Employers believe they own the business and property they build up or pay for, and they will manage it or quit it as a rule, and no law can change that natural inclination.

By governor of state, secretary of state and state treasurer, as board for state; chairman, clerk and county treasurer to fix a board for the county; town boards of supervisors, and with a final appeal to state board. Costs to be paid by parties as follows: One-third by employes and two-thirds by employers.

Draw the arbitrators from the poll-list of any election precinct not interested in the question, and let their decision be final and binding.

I don't want any outsiders to come to me and say that I must pay this man so much, and that I must hire this man and discharge that one. Slavery has been abolished and I think it is folly to inaugurate it again. I don't see much difference between one selling another, and one man saying to another that this man shall work for you for so much per day of eight hours, and he must perform only so much work.

The state should appoint a committee of three members to examine the question and decide which side is right or wrong. The wrong party must be compelled to do what the committee says is right.

I am not willing to give up control of my business to some one, I don't know who, else.

Let the laborers appoint their arbitrator, and the arbitrator for employers be appointed by the county judge and the two agree upon the third.

How could arbitrators bind a man to work for less than some one else would pay him for same work, or how compel an employer to keep a dissatisfied man in a position where he did not earn his wages and could and

would not take a proper interest in business? As all know, this spirit of business helps, many times, as much as the actual manual labor, and one disaffected man can do more harm in a crew of fifty men than twenty good men can counteract; so no employer should be compelled to keep any man that is not satisfied, and no man should be compelled to stay and work when he can do better somewhere else.

By the State Labor Bureau, whose business it shall be to hear both sides and assist in forming an agreement between employers and employees. This would save expense and, in time bring into use the wide experience of the Labor Commissioner.

Let the governor appoint good men — the Labor Commissioner to be one. I don't believe in a committee of three or four played-out politicians being placed in that position to settle matters in every branch of business when they are not posted in anything, not even the cause of their own failure.

Machine shop.—A tribunal appointed by the circuit court in each county.

Printers.—Supreme court, or judges appointed for that purpose — not elected.

I believe the umpire should be a man somewhere above the people, a judge, for instance, who does not hold one office and look for another. I mean one whose position is not subject to vote of the people.

Soap.—Employer should try and let employe live, and live as he should; but think employer is most too blame. He makes more than his share. Employer tries to undersell and cuts the prices of labor. Boycotting should be exercised on monopolies only, as they are the curse that steal of the laboring class.

Staves and heading.—We believe in the old time way. Let everyone manage his own business, hire his help as he thinks best, and when his men become dissatisfied, pay them off to the last cent and wish them the best success in other fields.

Threshing machines.—Arbitration ought to meet with favor in the settlement of all business differences; it is just as well and no better adapted to the settlement of labor disputes than any others. The advantages of arbitration are speed, directness, simplicity, cheapness, and disregard of technicalities. Its disadvantages are that it must be voluntary, is apt to be irregular in its methods and to be guided by the dictates of sentiment or prejudice, and the defeated party nearly always believes he has been overreached or defrauded. Compulsory arbitration, which is practically what is advocated for settlement of wage and labor issues, is a contradiction in terms, is unconstitutional, and utterly opposed to the spirit of democratic government. The very essence of arbitration lies in the fact of voluntary submission, and we have searched in vain for any scheme of a general nature which promises satisfactory results. When the employe decides that he can not or will not work for less than a given sum, and

the employer decides that he can not or will not pay it, what is there to arbitrate?

Trunks.—Let employer and employe settle it themselves. I had no trouble with my bosses when a jour., and have none with my men now. If worth more and they ask it, they will get it; if not they get the G. B. I learned my trade in Chicago, and never in my life saw any benefit to either party in unions.

Vinegar.—I believe the employer has the right to set the price to be paid for labor in his business, and that the workman has the right also to accept or reject, but not compel either to do more or less.

Don't think arbitration can be devised to work satisfactory. Believe that most of the labor agitation is kept up by demagogues and by mediocrities trying to elevate itself on the shoulders of ability. Skill, like water, will find its level, and should. No arbitration can settle this question. We will also add that we are not in favor of free labor being obliged to compete with convict labor.

There would be very little striking and little need of arbitration, provided that anarchists, agitators, demagogues and politicians could be severely dealt with by the law as they deserve to be, and be prevented from going among workmen and causing them to strike and commit law-breaking.

A manufacturers' first responsibility is to his creditors. He must manage his business so that he will be able to meet his obligations. Arbitration might be detrimental to that; could not be beneficial, certainly.

Woodenware.—The only great enemies labor has are strong drinks and tobacco. Kill them and the country is safe. Prohibition is the only remedy.

Woolen goods.—Compulsory arbitration can only be applied between railroad companies and their employes, as the general public suffers from their failure to operate. The charter can be revoked in this case, if strike is even caused by the company paying too low wages. It must, however, be fully protected in hiring men at fair wages. Men can not be forced to work for stated wages, nor manufacturers to pay them, and therefore manufacturing firms must settle with their men personally. An arbitration tribunal might be advisory, however.

RECAPITULATION.

Following is a tabular record of those employers who expressed views for or against arbitration in their sworn reports to the Bureau, which shows the number of firms and kind of business, and number employed by each branch of industry:

BUSINESS.	YES.		No.	
	No. of Firms.	Number of Employes.	No. of Firms.	Number of Employes.
Agricultural Implements.....	2	43	10	886
Baker.....	1	4	.....	.....
Baking Powder.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Blacksmith.....	1	1	2	2
Blank Books.....	.....	.....	1	15
Boiler Makers.....	5	66	.....	.....
Boiler and Pipe Covering.....	1	11	.....	.....
Bookbinder	1	7	.....	.....
Boots and Shoes.....	4	442	4	235
Bottlers	2	10	.....	.....
Boxes.....	2	21	1	40
Brass Founders.....	2	17	.....	.....
Brewers.....	13	366	16	524
Bridge and Iron Works.....	1	43	.....	.....
Brick.....	3	108	10	307
Brooms	1	3	.....	.....
Broom Handles, etc.....	.....	.....	2	6
Carriages, Wagons, etc,.....	4	23	5	208
Cement and Sewer Pipe.....	1	110	1	5
Chairs.....	.....	.....	4	839
Cigars.....	14	475	5	40
Clothing	4	969	1	129
Coffee and Spices.....	1	6	2	36
Coopers	7	59	4	85
Farmers	2	8	1	.....
Flax Tow.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Flouring Mills.....	16	101	27	243
Founders.....	6	99	5	97
Furniture.....	3	104	6	605
Gas	2	9	2	21
Glass	1	260	.....	.....
Hammered Iron Forgings.....	1	8	.....	.....
Hubs and Spokes.....	1	30	2	113
Ink, Bluing, etc.....	1	6	.....	.....
Jewelry	1	11	.....	.....
Knit Goods.....	2	425	2	260
Leather	1	65	.....	.....
Lime	3	104	1	102
Linseed Oil.....	1	12	1	26
Lithographing.....	1	65	.....	.....
Lumber, Lath and Shingles.....	49	3,692	80	5,602
Machine Shop.....	2	128	1	10
Millwright.....	.....	.....	2	25
Paper Mills.....	2	128	3	221
Pork Packers.....	1	800	.....	.....
Printing and Publishing.....	2	31	1	15
Rectifiers.....	1	14	.....	.....
Refrigerators.....	.....	.....	1	25
Saddlery.....	.....	.....	1	3
Sash, Doors and Blinds.....	2	106	4	356
Sewer Pipes.....	2	42	.....	.....
Ship Builders.....	.....	.....	2	98
Soap .....	.....	.....	3	25
Soda Water.....	1	4	.....	.....

BUSINESS.	YES.		No.	
	No. of Firms.	Number of Employes.	No. of Firms.	Number of Employes.
Staves and Heading.....			6	312
Stoves.....			1	4
Suspenders.....	1	8		
Tanners.....	3	202	2	205
Tile.....			2	15
Trunks.....			3	260
Type Founders.....	1	26		
Vinegar, etc.....	1	25	1	10
Wagons.....			6	634
Washing Machines.....	1	8		
Wooden Ware.....			1	550
Woolen Goods.....	3	101	4	111
Totals.....	184	9,746	241	13,305

PART IX.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF ITS RESTRICTION.

One of the questions of this Bureau relative to the desirability of so restricting immigration as to keep out disturbers and undesirable characters, developed an overwhelming sentiment in that direction. Not only that, but the question was the means of discovering an unexpected sentiment in favor of cutting off immigration of all kinds forever, or for periods varying in length from two to twenty years.

A fact almost as noticeable as the unanimity in favor of restricting immigration, is that a very large percentage of even those demanding total prohibition for longer or shorter periods, are foreign born, and some mention this circumstance as a reason why they know better than others the necessity of taking the question thoroughly in hand.

Only one-fifth of the replies received are herein presented, so many of them being mere repetitions. As the Bureau merely asked whether any "restriction" of immigration would be deemed advisable, the fact that many went still further and advocated total prohibition, shows how practical the question is, and how much it has occupied the attention of employers of labor.

VIEWS OF EMPLOYERS ON IMMIGRATION.

Agricultural implements.—Yes. Keep them all out, except such as have means to subsist for, say two years, and continue the restriction for a period of five or ten years.

Yes. Require a rigid inspection of all immigrants, and send back to port of embarkment, all socialists, paupers, etc. Keep them out.

Yes. All should be required to prove their industrial habits, of self-

support, of good character, and be able to read the constitution of the United States.

Yes. Positively prohibit it, and criminals who have not become citizens to be returned. Compel every foreigner coming on our shores to show a certificate of deposit with the proper authorities, entitling him to a patent for 160 acres of land for himself and his heirs.

Bakers.—Yes. I think every one should be morally as well as physically sound, that applies for admission into this country for a permanent residence.

Baking powder manufacturers.—Yes. Ought to have been long ago. Would exclude all for the next ten years from all quarters, and then ten years longer if needed.

Blank book manufacturers.—No. Enforce the laws against all disturbers of the peace.

Yes. Suppress it indefinitely; *i. e.* until time shall show the restriction no longer necessary or advisable.

Yes. We think every immigrant ought to possess \$1,000.

Yes. To the extent of shutting out all that can be.

Yes. Admitting only honest, industrious people, with capital enough to make a start.

Beer bottlers.—Yes. By doing away with the Wisconsin State Commission to favor that object.

Brass foundry.—Yes. Willing laborers should be admitted without restriction.

Brewers.—Yes. It is time it stopped. A natural growth will keep all business healthier.

No. Let all people who have a clean record, *socialists and nihilists inclusive*, settle with us.

No. It would be unwise to restrict immigration, but any disturbances by anarchists, etc., should be met by the severest penalties of the law.

Yes. For a period of years, as the labor market demands, and every man, on landing, should take an oath to obey and respect the laws, and should be punished for perjury if he violates his oath.

No, to no extent. Laborers are an acquisition, and to stamp out evildoers we have ample means.

Brick and tile.—Yes. Keep out all who can not read.

Yes. Stop immigration until we have Americanized the present alien stock.

Yes. Stop all but those who are sober and have means to buy a quarter section of government land.

Yes. Exclude all who do not come well recommended.

Carriages.—Keep away all impure blood from the American shores.

Make a limit and not flood the country with foreigners and anti-American people.

Chairs.— Yes. We fail to see why the Atlantic coast should be kept open and the Pacific closed. *Close both.*

Yes, to the extent of not allowing an ignorant foreigner the right to suffrage until twenty-one years have been spent in this country. This might keep a great many away.

Cigars.— Yes. Want no immigration at all now.

Yes. Restrict immigration to the fullest extent.

Yes. We do not want any more immigration for seven years.

Yes. Restrict their coming. If our laws are not adequate petition Congress to give us the remedy.

Yes. Totally for at least ten years, and longer if necessary.

No. We are in favor of immigration from all countries, except China.

Clothing.— Yes. There should be, by all means, not only restriction but a prevention. Especial care should be had that this country should not be made the dumping-ground for the refuse and criminal elements of the world at large.

Yes. We think it the *most necessary* legislation conceivable.

Coffee and spice mills.— Yes. To the exclusion of all who can not show that they were good citizens of the country they came from and capable of supporting themselves in this.

Coopers.— Yes, I think our government should demand letters of commendation from every man and woman.

Yes, totally for ten years, and thereafter those unable to give certificates of good moral character to our consuls abroad should be shut out.

No. Immigration should not be restricted; it furnishes this country with brains, physical power and morals.

Yes, that none but a reputable and enlightened class of immigrants be allowed to land, and they possessed of means to live for at least one year.

Yes, entirely, I think. We have more laborers now than we have labor.

Yes. I would close the doors to foreigners until those we have are made to obey the laws of the country which they voluntarily obligate themselves to do.

Flax tow.— Yes. Prohibit all immigration for five years. We have too many now.

Flouring mills.— Yes. I think it unwise to hold out inducements to immigrants, as we do in Wisconsin.

Yes. Compel the foreigner to be able to read the English language and to reside here ten years before voting.

No, but they ought to be made to behave themselves, and should not be allowed to vote till they have lived here five years.

Yes. Each immigrant should have property to the amount of at least \$300, and not be entitled to vote before having lived five years in this country.

Yes. Don't let any man land upon American shores without visible means of support.

Yes. Some means should be devised to prevent foreign countries from paying the fare of paupers, criminals, etc., to this country.

Yes, and we believe in hanging every socialist, nihilist, anarchist, loafer and agitator now here.

Linseed oil.—Yes. Immigration should be so restricted as to very nearly amount to prohibition.

Knitting works.—Yes. To the same extent that an employer should examine an applicant for a situation, or a respectable organization would scrutinize a candidate for admission.

Yes. I would suggest a total restriction for a few years as an experiment.

Hubs and spokes.—If we let in Europeans, let Asiatics come also; let the latter fight the former. In time, socialists, etc., will be too busy scratching for a living to raise hell.

Yes; until there is a demand for the surplus already in America.

Furniture.—Yes; require property qualifications.

Yes; keep all foreigners, except *bona fide* laborers, out.

Yes. By restricting the right of suffrage to native-born and those of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens five years prior to voting, and have either a knowledge of our language or a taxable interest with others.

Lumber.—Yes. Let the newcomers serve a probation and become residents only upon proper test.

Yes. Pull in our latch-string totally until we Americanize what we have here.

We do most emphatically. Admit only able-bodied men and women of good moral character, with a capital of at least \$300 each.

Yes; to such extent that the state prisons would have rooms to let.

Yes. Foreign immigration should be stopped. We can produce enough loafers, as well as desirable people, ourselves.

Yes; by imposing a tax *per capita* of \$500 on every immigrant, and thereby enable us to procure a better class of laborers.

No efforts should be made by our state government to encourage immigration. Free trade agitation and surplus labor caused our present troubles.

Yes; to the full extent. Disband our immigration societies and return all the paupers sent here from Europe.

No. This land is not ours to the exclusion of all or any part of mankind, Chinese or any other. We hold it in trust only.

Yes. Unless American manufacturers can reach new markets, no more laborers are needed in this country.

No. The world is a combination of nations, and if labor is cheap in one place it will affect the other places. They may as well be here as anywhere.

'Yes; immigration should be restricted one-half, at least.

Yes Immigration ought to be discouraged altogether for a while, until there is need of more laborers; now there is a great surplus. Clean out our state immigration board.

Yes. Restrict to an educational and property qualification; say each family should bring \$1,000 to this country.

Yes. Stop it entirely for the present; we will call when we want more.

Yes; by a tax sufficient to make it equal to prohibition.

Yes; so that all those now here can get work.

Yes. I think all immigrants on arriving should pay a tax of at least \$5.

Yes. I think the surplus of labor here is largely owing to heavy immigration, and think it should be materially cut down.

No. I believe in giving everyone the right of immigration, and then if they break the laws punish him for whatever crime he may commit.

Yes; totally. No more foreigners of any stamp. We have now a good start and can populate our land fast enough.

Yes; totally for a term of years, in order that the laboring men now here may earn just and fair wages without competing with what almost might be termed slaves. Give the money spent by the State Board of Immigration to the Labor Bureau.

No. I do not think that honest labor should be prohibited from this country.

Yes; all without money enough to buy a homestead.

Yes; wholly, until such time as it may be advisable to make a change.

Yes. Make it unlawful for agents or others to solicit immigrants to come to this country; require certificate of character; case supporting state immigration society.

Yes. Stop it entirely for a term, say three years, to see how it would work; after that every immigrant should be required to be in this country twenty-one years before being entitled to vote for any but town and county officers. Our native-born have to be here that long before they can vote for anything or anybody.

Yes; I think immigration ought to be discouraged, and our public lands not given away to foreigners.

Machine shops.—Yes. By all means. Admit no foreign laborers into the country except such as can support themselves one year without work.

Matches.—Yes. To an extent that will give our labor the desired protection.

Printing.—Yes. Passing a satisfactory examination as to skill in trade, or a capital of \$5,000.

Sash, doors and blinds.—Yes. The United States is now able to produce laborers sufficient for competition; immigration creates a surplus which depresses the price of labor.

Soap.—We believe God Almighty gave us the whole earth, and every human being should have the free use of it.

Tanner.—Keep out the Irish and Chinese; hang all the anarchists, nihilists and socialists. Send loafers to Waupun and agitators to Madison.

Tile.—Yes. Prohibit immigration for five years of all common laborers and those without means to buy homes.

Trunks.—Yes. I would require all immigrants to be able to read and write their own language. I am a foreigner but had a good education when I arrived here at the age of fifteen, and worked my way up with no help but my education and kind Providence.

Vinegar.—Yes. I think it would be well if immigration were prohibited entirely for a few years. I am foreign-born but see that the thing is overdone. Why should tax-payers be forced to support an immigration board to bring men we don't want?

Willow ware.—Yes. I would suggest a thorough inspection of each immigrant's passport, which is to be signed by American consul at place of departure, who makes it up from official papers signed by the authorities of the late residence of the immigrant. Prohibit all socialistic agitators, nihilists, professional loafers and paupers from landing. A strict police vigilance is needed to hunt up and expel from the country, foreign-born disturbers of the peace, who, to make a living, erroneously apply their doctrines against our free government and poison the minds of thousands of contented toilers.

Wooden ware—Yes. Establish a foreign agency in each old country, and admit none but those possessed of good moral character, and then have a period of probation here.

Yes, except where the head of a family is already here. Then allow the balance of his family to come. Within two years from now I would exclude all immigrants who do not possess a capital of \$2,000.

Rev. F. S. Stein, Kenosha—Indiscriminate labor immigration should be limited, if not prohibited. Not merely the number, but the character of immigrants should be taken into account. One-eighth of the population of the country, and one-third of the insane, are of foreign birth, making the number of insane of foreign birth three times as great as it should be. One-fourth of the population of New York state and two-thirds of the paupers are of foreign birth, making the proportion of paupers of foreign birth nearly three times as great as it should be. Truly, these are most suggestive figures, and call for active legislation, proving that Europe systematically exports her paupers and the scum of the country to our shores. Why should our legislators discriminate against a few helpful and industrious Chinese, while they make no effort to stay this polluting tide? I am myself of foreign birth, and I thank God who brought me to this land, yet I am none the less able to discern the dangerous tendencies of the wholesale influx of foreign laborers.

NATIONAL LABOR BUREAU ON IMMIGRATION.

Since preparing the foregoing, the first report of the Nation Bureau of Labor, by Carroll D. Wright, has come to hand. It treats elaborately of "Industrial Depressions," and among their causes mentions free immigration. He says that now "the doctrine that the United States offers an asylum to the world" is "somewhat dangerous," and that "the past and its precedents should not influence the future and its good." He says further:

The influence of foreign immigration is best exhibited by the following table, showing the foreign population ten years of age and over, and the percentage engaged in agriculture at the last two census periods:

FOREIGN-BORN ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

	1870.	1880.
Population ten years of age and over	28,928,945	36,761,637
Foreign-born ten years of age and over.	5,307,887	6,491,301
Per cent. of foreign-born of total population (ten years and over)	18.80	17.65
Foreign-born engaged in agriculture.....	619,108	812,829
Foreign-born engaged in manufactures, mining, etc.	929,551	1,225,787
Total foreign-born engaged in agriculture, manufactures, etc.....	1,548,659	2,038,616
Per cent. of foreign-born engaged in agriculture of total foreign-born..	11.66	12.52
Per cent. of foreign-born engaged in manufactures of total foreign-born	17.51	18.88
Per cent. of foreign-born engaged in agriculture, manufactures, " mining, etc., of total foreign-born.....	29.17	31.40

This table offers some points of interest and of value at the present time. For instance, it will be seen that there were 812,829 of the foreign-born population engaged in agriculture. By the census of 1880 the whole number of people engaged in agriculture in the United States was 7,670,493. Into the total number then engaged in agriculture there had been absorbed but 812,829 foreign-born; that is, the foreign-born constituted 10.6 per cent. of the whole number employed in agriculture. The total number employed in the country in manufacturers, mechanical and mining industries was 3,837,111. Into this number had been absorbed 1,225,787 of the foreign-born, or 32 per cent. of the whole number engaged in such industries. It will be seen at once that the tendency of immigrants is to assimilate with our mechanical industries. This increases the supply of labor in comparison to the demand, lowers wages, contributes to whatever over-production exists, and cripples temporarily the consuming power of the whole. The progress of immigration has been very steady. This is best shown by the following table:

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Immi- grants.	Years.	Immi- grants.	Years.	Immi- grants.
1820.....	8,385	1844.....	78,615		
1821.....	9,127	1845.....	114,371		
1822.....	6,911	1846.....	134,416	1867.....	598,967
1823.....	6,354	1847.....	234,968	1868.....	282,189
1824.....	7,912	1848.....	2,6,527	1869.....	352,768
1825.....	10,199	1849.....	297,024	1870.....	387,203
1826.....	10,837	1850.....	369,980	1871.....	321,350
1827.....	18,875	1851.....	379,466	1872.....	404,806
1828.....	27,342	1852.....	371,603	1873.....	459,803
1829.....	22,520	1853.....	308,645	1874.....	313,339
1830.....	23,322	1854.....	4,27,833	1875.....	227,498
1831.....	22,633	1855.....	200,877	1876.....	169,986
1832.....	6,0,482	1856.....	195,857	1877.....	141,857
1833.....	58,610	1857.....	246,945	1878.....	138,469
1834.....	65,365	1858.....	119,501	1879.....	177,826
1835.....	45,374	1859.....	118,616	1880.....	457,257
1836.....	76,242	1860.....	150,237	1881.....	669,431
1837.....	79,340	1861.....	89,724	1882.....	788,992
1838.....	38,914	1862.....	89,007	1883.....	599,114
1839.....	63,069	1863.....	174,524	1884.....	518,592
1840.....	84,066	1864.....	193,195	1885.....	395,346
1841.....	80,289	1865.....	247,453	1886.....	334,200
1842.....	104,565	1866.....	167,757	Total.....	13,444,433
1843.....	52,496				

The foregoing table, furnished by Wm. F. Switzler, of the National Bureau of Statistics, to Mr. Wright and the Wisconsin Bureau, shows that during 65 years one-quarter of the entire number of people in the United States at this time came in from other countries. But it does not cover the thousands who have entered the country without being recorded by the government.

Are not the two foregoing tables significant? While the United States is pre-eminently a country of unoccupied land, we see that her immigrants force themselves largely into mechanical and trade pursuits, thus reducing the wages of labor and the power of the country to purchase—to consume.

IMPORTING LABOR UNDER CONTRACT.

During the winter of 1885-86 certain newspapers and one or two labor organizations charged that men were being brought into Wisconsin to work in the granite quarries under contract, contrary to the federal statutes.

There are quarries of granite at Waterloo, Utley, Marke-
san, Manchester, Montello and Berlin, in operation, employ-

ing about 400 men. Wisconsin contains several other granite quarries, but as yet they are not extensively wrought.

At Utley the men work at getting out paving blocks, while at Berlin attention is divided about equally between paving blocks and building stone. These two are the principal quarries, giving employment heretofore to three-quarters of all the granite men in the state. It was therefore thought that an investigation by the Bureau confined to those two points would be sufficient.

After interviewing the managers and about 50 workmen (all foreigners) the Commissioner fully established that there had been no foundation whatever for the charge that granite cutters or other quarry workmen were imported under contract.

Wisconsin granite is said to be the hardest known, either in America or Europe, and only the most expert cutters can deal with it. They come from Wales, England and Scotland almost wholly, and are men considerably above the average in education and intelligence. Not one of them was brought here under contract or the semblance of a contract. William Bannerman, employing almost one-half of all the granite men in the state, said:

Sometimes men coming out from Great Britain write to us asking whether we can give them employment, but we have never brought a man here under contract or agreement contrary to the law of any country, or given him a cent of money previous to his earning it by employment at actual labor here.

But had it been otherwise there would have been no violation; for in the "act* to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its territories and the District of Columbia," section 5 allows "persons, partnerships and corporations" to engage "skilled workmen in foreign countries, under contract or agreement, to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States, and where skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained."

* See U. S. Statutes 1885, page 332.

The superintendents stated that they could get "Yankees" to perform common labor, but in some parts of granite cutting foreigners only are available. He was sorry for this, but could not help it.

In 1885 one or two car-loads of Italians were employed in railway work in Wisconsin, partially or wholly under the padrone system, but they did not remain long. While here they slept in box-cars, cooked in the open air and washed their clothing in adjacent lake or stream.

During 1886, however, Wisconsin was flooded with Italian railway workers. The first lot came early in the spring, from Moskoga, Canada, to work on the Milwaukee & Northern. The sub-contractors on this line had been using Italians elsewhere and preferred them to other laborers. The carload thus brought to Wisconsin was the means of bringing many more during the summer.

Italians are mostly brought over by the Italian banks of New York, who make considerable sums of money by the transaction. Once here the "dagoes," as they are called, fall into the hands of "heelers" or "commissaries." These are shrewd and educated men of their nationality who keep posted on railway and similar work, and hire out the laborers in gangs for one rate, but pay them another, lower rate. They also board the laborers and purchase food, supplies, clothing and transportation for them.

Each commissary controls from 25 to 150 men. He sells their labor at from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per day and pays the men from 70c to \$1.30 per day, though it is almost impossible to learn the exact financial relations between the slaves and their masters. He gets special railway rates and charges the men full regular fares; buys clothing and supplies at wholesale rates and charges the men double retail prices; he generally boards and otherwise fleeces the herd, frequently acting at the same time as foreman over them for the contractors, at good pay. The position of commissary, therefore, is very lucrative. It is also autocratic. He has complete control over the men, agreeing with the contractors at the outset that there shall be no strikes, no delays, no trouble.

The reigning ambition among the Italian masses is to save \$400, send it back to Italy and then follow it and become capitalists and big men. In order to accomplish their purpose they are silent under any insult or maltreatment; work where other nationalities will not; sleep in the open air, in a box or under a tree; live on anything and everything that is cheap, mostly maccaroni, which is purchased in New York by the quantity and cooked by themselves in rude dishes, with picked-up fuel.

The Bureau looked into the matter of Italian labor in Wisconsin, but could find nothing unlawful. They are brought here from other states, under contract, but not from Italy. George Hiles employed nearly 300 of them on his railroad; the Chicago, Burlington & Northern had a very much larger number; the Sault Ste. Marie furnished employment to a large force; the Milwaukee & Northern employed several hundred; and last year the contractors on the Wisconsin Central hired many Italian graders. One agent brought 600 to this state — about one-fourth of the number employed here.

Mr. Hiles paid \$1.25 per day; the Sault Ste. Marie paid \$1.50 and furnished maccaroni "at cost," while giving \$1.75 to Swedes and other nationalities. In one instance, where a road was to pass through a swamp infected with gnats and mosquitoes, Italians received \$1.60 per day.

Those working for Mr. Hiles were quite extravagant, their "supplies" costing 16 cents per day. Most of them, however, live on less — 10, 12½, and 15 cents each per day. They never put up at a boarding-house, but feed themselves in the manner indicated, or board with the commissary at rates that seem actually incredible.

Men intending to make America their home, to build up property and pay taxes,— men with families, can not compete with labor of this kind; and it is a shame and an outrage that they are compelled to do so.

In March, 1886, Wisconsin was well-flooded with circulars from the "Italian Labor and Construction Company," of New York, offering to let men for "tunneling, grading, mining, breaking stone, laying ties, repairing washouts, lay-

ing water and gas mains, street cleaning and shoveling snow," or to take such work as sub-contractors "at figures that will repay inquiry."

The objectionable feature of the operations of this company is indicated in the paragraph of their circular which declares: "Contractors and employers will find that *the authority of this company over the men it furnishes* is of special advantage in all dealings which they may have with them."

It seems, from the face of their circular, that Italians imported and contracted out by this corporation, are in practical slavery.

A bill was recently presented in Congress to prevent the operation of corporations like this and passed the lower House; but, owing to the close proximity of final adjournment, it did not become a law.

It had, however, the Bureau is informed, some effect in reducing Italian immigration under contract and in making what we shall term Italian slave-drivers more circumspect than they heretofore have been.

Padronism, as it has been practiced recently in the United States, is vicious beyond expression, as well as depressing to free labor, and should therefore be annihilated.

SUMMARY OF VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

It is attempted in the following table to show, as nearly as mere figures can, the sentiment of those employers whose replies to the Bureau were complete enough on all matters to be generally used throughout this report. The various head-lines show the kind of persons these employers would exclude, and the qualifications they would require of those admitted:

SUMMARY ON IMMIGRATION.

Business.	No. of firms.	Yes.				No.				No Answer.			
		Unqualified restriction.		Paupers and criminals.		Property qualificat'n.		Educational qualificat'n.		Good character.		No. empl. firms.	
		No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.	No. empl. firms.
Agricultural Imp's.	16	4	72	2	129	.....	3	73	1	15	4	76	2
Bakers.	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	40	5	40
Baking powder.	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	123
Barbed wire.	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Basket makers.	3	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	88
Blacksmiths.	4	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Blank books.	3	1	1	2	12	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	15	2
Boiler makers.	7	1	4 ²	2	12	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	6	4
Boiler & pipe cov'g	1	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Book binders.	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Boots and shoes.	12	5	1	5	21	.....	2	171	2	270	.....	1	73
Boulers.	4	1	1	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	197
Boxes.	4	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13
Brass founders.	2	1	1	1	562	6	100	3	40	1	2	1	13
Brewers.	42	2	460	11	144	1	10	2	87	1	75	10	237
Brick.	19	1	25	5	1	43	.....	.....	1	11	2	18	12
Bidge and iron wks.	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	20	1	50	7
Brooms.	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	6	1	1	1	3	2
Broom handles.	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brushes.	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Carpet weavers.	16	2	9	3	28	.....	2	127	.....	.....	1	4	1
Carriages & wagons.	1	1	106	106	1	5	310	1	23	.....	1	4	1
Cement.	2	1	56	3	50	2	6	79	1	160	.....	1	49
Chairs.	4	1	300	2	254	3	754	.....	1	129	.....	1	110
Cigars.	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	10	1	6	1	73	13
Clothing.	6	1	26	1	26	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	44	1
Clothes reels.	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	1	1	81
Coffee & spice mills.	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
Coffins.	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Confectioners.	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Contractors and builders.	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE

SUMMARY ON IMMIGRATION.—Concluded.

Business,	Yes.										No.		No. Answer.	
	Unqualified restriction.		Socialists, anarachists, etc.		Paupers and criminals.		Total prohibition.		Property qualification.		Good character.		No. empl. firms.	
	No. of firms.	No. employees.	No. employees firms.	No. employees.	No. employees firms.	No. employees.	No. employees firms.	No. employees.	No. employees firms.	No. employees.	No. employees firms.	No. employees.	No. employees firms.	No. employees.
Shade rollers.....	1	1	1	19	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
Sheetings.....	1	1	1	83	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	272
Ship builders.....	8	2	2	55	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	3	8	104
Snuff.....	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	8	8	1	21
Soap.....	6	1	1	38	1	46	1	46	1	13	1	1	1	9
Soda water.....	8	1	1	46	1	46	1	46	1	13	1	1	1	171
Spring beds.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Slaves and heading tovve founders.....	9	1	1	62	1	46	1	46	1	13	1	1	1	23
Straw goods.....	1	1	1	11	1	7	1	8	1	7	1	1	1	27
Suspenders.....	1	1	1	261	1	261	1	261	1	261	1	1	1	2
Tackets.....	2	1	1	17	5	261	1	261	1	261	1	1	1	48
Taffeta.....	3	1	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	1	1	42
Tanware.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Tobacco.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	135
Tanners.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62
Tulle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trunks.....	5	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	5
Wine bags and bats.....	1	1	1	12	2	175	1	175	1	200	1	9	1	62
Type founders.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	1	1	1	1
Type (wood).....	1	1	1	15	1	10	1	10	1	25	1	10	1	2
Vinegar and pickles.....	3	1	1	15	2	476	1	476	1	476	1	1	1	1
Wagons.....	13	8	8	1	35	1	35	1	35	1	35	1	1	2
Wagon wood stock.....	2	1	1	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	1	1
Washting machines.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Wholesale liquor.....	1	1	1	10	1	18	1	18	1	3	1	40	1	46
Wind nails.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woolen ware.....	2	1	1	550	2	67	1	67	1	18	1	40	1	129
Wood working machinery.....	1	5	1	153	1	30	3	30	3	171	1	20	1	334
Wooden ware.....	16	3	3	153	4	240	3	240	3	171	1	20	1	147
Totals.....	756	104	5,738	6,316	46	2,928	70	4,053	34	1,998	9	220	30	14,561

PART X.

WISCONSIN WORKINGMEN.

SYMPOSIUM OF THEIR VIEWS AND WISHES.

The following views are extracts from correspondence of workingmen upon different phases of the labor problem, and furnish an interesting index to the general as well as local features of the trades the writers represent:

TRADE UNIONS.

Back tender, paper machine, Marinette.—I think trade unions are a very good thing.

Carpenter, Marinette.—I favor the Knights of Labor.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—My view in regard to trade or labor unions is, that they are good if not carried to excess.

Carpenter, Superior.—I do not believe much in trade unions as carried on at present.

Currier, Milwaukee.—Trade unions are good if properly organized and managed.

Foreman, Marinette—I have had a long experience with moulders' unions and find where it sometimes benefits the moulders it has a tendency to make them dissolute and ready to strike on slight provocation. Have not had the experience in this state, but in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. I do not favor trade unions; think that the law of supply and personal skill will regulate matters. Think that strikes and boycotting should be made unlawful. My observation is that where anything has been gained by unions the saloons where liquor is sold have reaped the benefit. When I can see any good from trade unions, I will join.

Foreman, Marinette.—I am in favor of trade unions, but greatly opposed to strikes.

Joiner, La Crosse.—Trade unions, I think, are dangerous. Our laws are good enough as they are, if carried out to the letter.

Laborer, Marinette.—I don't believe in any unions; but I do believe in labor laws.

Laborer, Peshtigo.— Believe the Knights of Labor, in principle, are correct.

Laborer, Peshtigo.— The influence of the Knights of Labor has been most beneficial to the workingmen in this town and county. An increase of fifty cents per day on this spring's log drive is due to their influence, and the changing of a day's labor in the saw-mills from eleven and one-half hours to ten hours per day, is also due to their influence.

Lumbershover, Peshtigo.— In regard to labor organizations, I believe in them if carried on in a conservative spirit, keeping out, for the present, at any rate, socialists and extremists of all kinds. Labor has a perfect right to organize for its own protection, as only in union there is strength.

Machinist, Bay View — The influence of trade unions, where they are properly managed, I believe to be beneficial; but where used as a power to grind, hurtful. In my opinion, every rise in wages hurts someone and every fall also hurts. Thus, if wages in general were to be raised it would increase the cost of production, and as the producer will always have his profits, the results are that the workman has to pay more for his necessities, and it is then only a question of whether it is better to receive more and pay more, or less and pay less. I admit that high wages give you an opportunity to save the surplus, if there is any, but the fact remains that someone has to pay the piper.

Machinist, Janesville.— I think the Knights of Labor are all right if they live up to their declaration of principles.

Machinist, Marinette.— I never belonged to a trade union, and would not if I could get work without it.

Machinist, Marinette.— I believe in stating my individual grievances to my employer personally, when it can be done. If the employer should refuse an audience, then I believe in combining and accepting arbitration.

Machinist, Racine.— I think the various trade unions all good so far as they go, but regard the Knights of Labor as much the best owing to its large numbers, and believe, if rightly conducted, it will create a revolution in the present labor system.

Moulder, Marinette.— I don't believe in trade unions; they are invariably controlled by narrow-minded men, or what are usually termed public blood-suckers — men who do not care to work themselves, nor want others to work. I have been a moulder for twenty years and in that time have had a good chance to watch the effect of the union, as the moulders' union is one of the strongest in America. It encourages men to tramp; it compels employers to pay a poor workman the same wages as they do good men; hence they are doing the good workman an injury as well as the employer. In a shop where the union men are in the majority they dictate who shall and who shall not work there, no matter whether the foreman or proprietor may want them or not.

Moulder, Marinette.— I believe in trades unions all over the land.

Nailer, Bay View.— Trade unions would be an advantage if men were

sober, for one can influence another; but it takes too much money to keep and support the dissipated members.

Pattern maker, Florence.—I can not say anything from personal experience about trade unions, there being none in this place; but am in favor of workingmen's organizations.

Printer, Bay View.—Trades unions are good. When properly conducted are the best for both employer and employe. Every employer should recognize the union.

Printer, Fond du Lac.—Trade unions to be beneficial should not be confined to the larger cities only. In this city with about twenty printers we have but five journeymen, the best of whom receive but \$15 per week. The greater part of the work is done by boys and girls at 18 to 22 cents per thousand ems.

Printer, Madison.—I think unions are a good thing.

Printer, Madison.—I have not much faith in trade unions, because the International Typographical Union, with all its boasted influence, has not been able to establish a union in this city. Although but eighty-five miles from Milwaukee, the rate of composition is five cents less per 1,000 ems, while the cost of living here is greater than in Milwaukee.

Printer, Milwaukee.—I believe in organized labor. A trade union carried on upon principles of equity is a benefit alike to employer and employe. It diminishes unfair competition, and secures better wages to the employe.

Puddler, Bay View.—The influence of trade unions is very beneficial to employer and employe, if they are conducted on good principles, and if the members are educated in these principles and obey the same.

Puddler, Bay View.—Our unions are beneficial in promoting harmony among workingmen and their employers and giving honest work for pay received. They are especially good in preventing a tyrant boss from grinding men to the earth; it brings us closer to our employer and reasons with him for the benefit of both.

Roller, Bay View.—I think that trade unions are a necessity in the absence of education amongst the working classes. I find from observation that education commands respect. What banking firm or merchant would bully his teller or clerk? And yet, go through our work-shops with contractor, and see what hard knocks the workman gets; hence the necessity of organization. The fact is, we can not get anything without it, except reductions.

Rougher, Bay View.—Trades unions are just what we need, provided they are carried on upon good principles.

Ruler, Milwaukee.—Trade unions (I do not belong to any) are good in so far as they secure a good skilled workman a fair salary.

Saw-hammerer, La Crosse.—I approve of trade unions.

Sawyer, Superior.—I think trade unions are a good thing.

Ship carpenter, La Crosse.—As to trade unions, I have nothing to say

more than that I am in favor of anything to help the cause of labor, if it is just and right.

Stone-dresser, Berlin.—Trade unions have had some good influence at times; but not so much as to make me give them my support.

Tallyman, Menekaunee.—I believe unions are a benefit to the laboring man and also to the employer if properly governed. If not properly governed they are a detriment to both. Before there was a union here we worked eleven and one-half hours a day and had from twenty to twenty-five minutes for dinner. As soon as the union was started, we got an hour for dinner, and same pay. Now the work is ten hours; wages are higher than last summer, and if it were not for the influence of the union it would be eleven and one-half hours yet at the same pay.

Upholsterer, La Crosse.—Trade unions are a means of keeping up the wages, and strikes are a necessity wherever an employer fails to act justly toward his employes.

POLITICAL.

Laborer, Peshtigo.—I think the workingman should be very careful of his vote, never to give it to a candidate who does not believe that a laborer has any rights, or to a man who believes in the damnable doctrine that "Might is right," and I think there should be less lawyers in national congress and more representatives of the laboring class.

Laborer, Peshtigo.—I believe the ballot-box the only weapon, or means, which can be effectually used by the laboring class, whereby they may elect intellectual men from their own class to represent them in the state and United States capitals, and thereby obtain right and justice and prosperity.

CHILD LABOR.

Printer, Milwaukee.—I would abolish all labor of persons under fourteen, by law, with power vested in the Labor Bureau to decide about exceptions, on application by affidavit of two acquaintances of applicant, and citizens of same election precinct. Then give us a law which will abolish exclusive boy's labor. Put some of the responsibility of the boys' future upon the shoulders of parents and employers, instead of making the boy the mere victim of fate as he is now. Let the boy of the future have a chance to be a mechanic of his choice by providing industrial schools, and then regulate the number of apprentices in proportion to journeymen. "What to do with our boys" seems to me the most urgent question of the labor problem. That question settled, many of the other phases will vanish.

Tanner, Milwaukee.—A shopmate requested me to answer the letter you sent him in regard to child labor, as he can not write English.

According to his ideas he is not in favor of child labor for children under fourteen years of age. The schools are the place for all children

under that age; it is an injury to the working classes to bring up children in ignorance. The best schooled make the best mechanics.

Tanner, Milwaukee.—Nothing can be said in regard to apprentices; there are no apprentices proper in any trade in this country—in tanneries especially not. Boys enter these shops to learn one or more branches of the business, but never all. In regard to small children being at work in factories, it must be said that this is the fault more of the parents than of the officers; the parents wish to increase their income, and consequently send their children to work as soon as possible. No law can help this in the condition of workingmen. They must help themselves; if they don't do it a law certainly will not and can not.

APPRENTICESHIP.

Carpenter, Peshtigo.—An apprentice system is what we want here very bad, particularly in my trade. Here any man that can saw off a board calls himself a carpenter, and commands as much wages as a good mechanic. I think there should be a law to force young men to serve a regular apprenticeship, so that mechanics could get some protection. Now it matters not how good a workman a man may be, he gets no more wages than an inferior one. I served an apprenticeship of four years myself, and I think it unfair that I must compete with men that pick up tools and go to work without any experience whatever.

Foreman, Marinette.—I think a law should be passed binding apprentices for a specified term, in justice to both apprentice and employer.

Foreman, Marinette.—I would favor a strict indenture apprentice system, with less apprentices and more master workmen. Would favor more liberal labor laws; that is, more for the protection of the laborer. My case, though, is such that it can not be taken for much, as I am fairly and liberally dealt with.

Marine engineer, Superior.—Apprentices should serve three years at a trade before being allowed in unions.

Nailer, Bay View.—Laws should be passed to protect labor, not allowing capitalists to employ condemned criminals to compete with honest labor, nor to contract with pauper labor of foreign countries. But above all, until the people become temperate there will always be very poor and ignorant people, and they will be used to degrade labor, or rather keep them in miserable subjection.

Printer, Milwaukee.—Every trade should regulate its own apprentice system, as they know more about it than anybody else. As to laws for labor, it is a huge question, but the best thing that could be done in this state would be to amend the eight-hour law by attaching a penalty of \$5,000 for every violation and as large a penalty for the employment of children under the age prescribed by law. Further than this, the workingman must cease sending lawyers and bankers and large moneyed men

to legislative halls, and then he will get the proper labor laws and not before.

Tailor, Bay View.—The apprentice system, allowing only one apprentice to a certain number of mechanics, will prevent trades from becoming overcrowded, which will be a great benefit to mechanics. At present only the sons of mechanics have a chance of learning a trade, and when a mechanic has five or six sons he may be able to get two or three of them to become apprentices; but what will become of the other two or three? Unless they have money sufficient to get an education and learn a profession or to go into business, they must naturally become day-laborers, which will be the case with the majority of them.

LABOR LAWS.

Book agent, Milwaukee.—Girls under sixteen years should not be allowed to work; the same with boys. If a law that no children under sixteen be allowed to work could be set in action strictly, it would do a great deal of good.

Carpenter, Marinette.—I believe in labor laws. It's about time we have some one to help us to have better times than we have been having for a few years past.

Carpenter, Oshkosh.—I think our laws are good enough as they are, if carried out to the letter.

Cooper, La Crosse.—I think there ought to be a law to keep young boys out of workshops. They ought to be at school, and let their fathers and big brothers have a chance, which they are praying for every day. There is a boy ten years old working in our shop to support his able-bodied father. It is a shame and disgrace to the shop.

Filer, La Crosse.—Compel capital to pay labor weekly in cash. No restrictions as to disposition of laborer's money.

Machinist, Florence.—If more prompt payment of wages can be effected by legislation, it should be done.

Machinist, Marinette.—Would like to see a law enacted forbidding employers to compel employees to take store-pay.

I believe in industrial education in the public schools and colleges.

Machinist, Bay View.—As for new laws that I would like to see passed, I give you a poser: Give us one that will enable a poor man (that is, a man who has to work every day for a "living") to keep a family of, say, eight children at school until they are eighteen years of age without hurting anyone, and you will be the greatest benefactor of the nineteenth century.

Paper ruler, Milwaukee.—Girls under 17 ought not to be allowed to work anywhere. Boys should be kept in school until they are 16. Legal holidays should be kept and the lost time not deducted from wages.

Pilot, La Crosse.—A return of all moneys exacted from marine men for

license, they being the only skilled labor that is forced to pay such license. Also a change in railroad laws as they now exist in regard to right of way of streets in cities, compelling poor people to have their property damaged without any compensation.

Roller, Bay View.—I would like to see the Sunday law enforced, and close every saloon in Wisconsin on Sunday, and every other day if it were possible, for they degrade the working classes more than anything else.

Upholsterer, La Crosse—Wages should be paid in cash, either weekly or monthly, and ten hours' work should be strictly enforced in all departments where hired labor is required, throughout the state, and it should not cost anything where a suit is brought to recover wages. Laws should be enacted for the oppressed, not for the oppressor.

Yardmaster, Janesville.—All laws now existing are good enough for me.

IMMIGRATION.

Tanner, Milwaukee.—My own views and those of my shop mates, to whom I have talked about the subject are that we do not want any more European labor at present, but could spare several thousands in Milwaukee, and not miss them at all. There should be laws passed to put a stop to, or at least restrict immigration.

Carpenter, Marinette.—We poor, native-born citizens are just pulled around same as dogs by foreign people. We do not stand any show, and it seems as though everything is coming to the very worst in the near future unless free immigration is stopped.

Lumber laborer, Peshtigo.—I think immigration to this country ought to be stopped, for a while, at any rate, except the immigrant brings a certain amount of money or property with him. The supply of labor here is now largely in excess of the demand.

Laborer, Marinette.—I think that immigration should be stopped for a term of four or five years, so as to give us time to have everything settled quietly and without strikes, or any other trouble; for there are too many men in the country now for the work to be done, working even on the ten-hour system.

GENERAL CONDITION OF WAGE WORKERS.

Carpenter, Peshtigo.—My home is in Peshtigo, where I now reside. I have been at the Lumberman's Iron Mine for three years, although my wife has been in Peshtigo. As for Peshtigo, I think we have the only monopoly here in the Northwest, that is the Peshtigo Lumber Company. They own the river on both sides for about one hundred miles, and will not allow any other parties to build a mill or anything on the river. The Knights of Labor have done a great deal of good here already, and I think will do more in time.

Carpenter, Superior.—The employers of labor have been getting more for their capital employed than I think they should have. For instance

look at the manufactories and mines that have made their owners immensely rich in the last twenty years, while the laboring man is hardly any better off, although he is that much older, and his labor is depreciating as he grows older.

Laborer, Marinette.—There is considerable complaint made about the river being blocked up with logs. There is no channel left open, and should any one get out timber of any kind up river, he can not get it down until the logs are all through the dam, and it generally takes the Boom Company until fall.

Laborer, Marinette.—Something should be done on the Menominee River. The men are working from fifteen to seventeen hours a day. I think that their hours should be made shorter, as the work can be done as well, and as much of it. The saw mills are now working ten hours per day. Paper mills are working eleven hours per day.

Lumber workman, Peshtigo.—This place is a small town, operated, I might say, by our large lumbering concern, the Peshtigo Company. Most of the employes have homes of their own, and therefore it would be very hard for them to leave to look for employment elsewhere. In a village like this there is not as much chance to obtain an increase of wages as if more concerns were employing help. This company, however, pays as much as any of the other lumbering concerns. The resident superintendent is a very fair man, or it might be worse. There is never any real distress here, although wages are as a rule small. Men raise their own garden stuff, and this helps to keep down expenses of living. In my opinion, what is wanted for bettering the condition of the wage workers in this country is to elect to our legislatures men pledged to their interests — workingmen if possible. We have too many capitalists and lawyers making our laws. I honestly think half a dozen men like T. V. Powderly in congress would do more good for us in a short time than has been accomplished in the memory of man.

Lumber workman, Peshtigo.—Of all questions that have ever been before the American people, the one of labor I consider to be the most important, for the reason that it concerns the welfare of many millions of our fellow countrymen. I am a great believer in the maxim, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and as we have seen the people throughout this Union almost in every section rise up to try and assert their rights, I think any candid man must admit they have had some just cause for complaint. As an Englishman I was brought up with a horror of slavery. Several things in this country hastened its downfall. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry was perhaps wrong, and Brown hung as a lunatic; but still this started the ball a rolling—you might say started the Abolition Party—and hastened the emancipation of the slaves. Take Ireland; she has been suffering under wrongs for centuries. Extreme measures were used, and she seems to be on the eve of her deliverance. I do not for a moment advocate extreme measures to be used in free America,

where every man is supposed to be on terms of equality, but it does seem to me that employers of labor would recognize the writing on the wall, and treat their men more like equals. It is hardly possible that men in this country can accumulate so many millions in one short lifetime by purely legitimate means. All over the state, men, lots of them, are working for \$1.25 a day and less, with a large family to support. What advantages can a parent give his children, did he wish to do so, on this munificent remuneration? Of course supply and demand regulate wages (as everything else), and they make the point it is not reasonable to expect to pay more when they can get lots of men to do the work at this figure. I think immigration to this country ought to be stopped, for a while at any rate, except the immigrant brings a certain amount of money or property with him. The supply of labor here is now largely in excess of the demand. I believe firmly in the laboring class organizing themselves for self-protection, also in agitating labor questions. The condition of the laborer is never as bad and uncertain as when everything is going along smoothly, no ripple on the water; then the capitalist can take every advantage of the workman without his being able to help himself. Most of all, we want *bona fide* representatives in congress and state legislatures; 90 per cent. of the members elected, I think, are looking out more for their own interests than anything else.

Machinist, Florence.—I do not think that law-making is a remedy for some evils. Teach young men the wisdom of unselfish action; substitute philanthropy for love of the dollar; sincerity for hypocrisy; encourage honesty and despise the thief in every form. It will be a slow work, but it is the only cure which will save the coming generation from the social destruction towards which we are now rapidly drifting.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—I believe in the entire freedom of every man to work for whom he pleases, as many hours as he pleases, and to engage in any lawful business. Believe that the workingmen as a whole are their own worst enemies, by squandering their money in drink and other foolish and vicious habits. Believe more boys ought to learn trades. Am paid more for making clothes than I was sixteen years ago. Tailors' "jours." receive more pay now than formerly, save no more, and have no more when the year is over.

Woodsman, Superior.—I can't complain about wages; they have been good enough for me, and I can make a good fair living as they are now. The present wages will do me, if I can get steady work.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

Bricklayer, Milwaukee.—In my opinion workingmen are in many instances to blame for unsocial relations between themselves and their employers. I have worked about a slaughter and packing house in my capacity as a mason for more than sixteen years. I remember the time that a free lunch during the forenoon, free dinner, and free supper to those who had

to work at night, was served to everybody working on the premises in a hall especially arranged for that purpose. Not only that, but each man was even allowed to take a piece of meat home every evening. The ill-bred portion of the men however, spoiled this bonus for all of us by throwing pieces of meat at each other and through the hall, and in other ways wasting more than they consumed. Others, instead of taking just what was granted to them, took enough to lay up a little store at home. The result was no more free lunch or free dinner. Up to this day a regular whistle is blown at a given time during the forenoon, when everybody is allowed five minutes to partake of his lunch. Many even used to take advantage of this privilege which is granted in but few places, to hurry to the nearest beer saloon, until, instead of five minutes, ten were taken. The result was that no one is allowed to leave the premises at lunch time. And I could relate a number more of just such instances where privileges were misused. Twenty-five or more years ago, I remember, there were certain grocery stores in Milwaukee, which kept a free barrel of whisky for the use of its customers, and workingmen would readily take the opportunity of bringing groceries home for their wives, and making sure not to forget them either. Before long some of the less honest ones drank till they got drunk, or filled their pockets with stolen peas and beans. I say it is the latter class of men that most loudly complain of the tyranny of employers, and their acts bring that tyranny about.

Printer, Milwaukee.—The subject is a broad one, and is ably handled by the preachers of religion, who can not cover the ground in less than a year. Some denominations take a life-time. The greed and avarice of those who have a little, cause them to forget that all are entitled to God's bounties. In the scramble for wealth, law, order, justice and right take no part as between capitalist and the laborer. The former robs, murders and plunders; the latter both openly and in defiance of all law. Usury, extortion and the military are the means employed. Public necessity, protection to industry, and the laws of supply and demand are for the wealthy classes, not the laborer, a means to enrich themselves. Did the employer visit and become acquainted with the actual needs and wants of his men, the relation between them would be changed somewhat. There are as a general thing, no relations of a friendly character between the two. Why, I have known an officer to be called, and a workman to be arrested and locked up for a week, simply because he and a few of his fellow laborers, stopped his boss on the street and tried to get him to help bury his dead wife and child by giving him the price of a lot in the cemetery (\$10) not wishing to have the town buy them for him. Where the employer is on friendly terms with his men, there is little, if any trouble between them, but here, again, the greed of outside parties, the strife for wealth, compels the philanthropist to compete to his own disadvantage and that of his men. When the "Golden Rule" prevails and is popular amongst both classes, then the question of labor will solve itself.

Wagonmaker, Mondovi. — My opinion is that capital can starve labor to death when labor is "long;" when labor is "short" capital will pay.

PIECE WORK.

Moulder, Milwaukee. — I would like to see piece work done away with. If that point could be gained, it would favor the laboring class more than the eight-hour system, because a person working at piece work always does two days work in one. I know it. I experience it every day. This is also the opinion of my fellow workmen.

PRISON LABOR.

Machinist, Racine. — Prison labor should not be allowed to compete with free labor, and I am in favor of anything that will elevate the laboring classes. I would be glad to see all saloons closed on that account alone.

INTEMPERANCE.

Marine engineer, Superior. — One of the worst things in my opinion that the laborer has to contend with, is his appetite for liquor. If they could leave liquor alone it would prove a great blessing to them.

WISCONSIN WORKINGMEN—SUMMARY OF THEIR CONDITION.

OCCUPATION.	Residence.	Do you do machine or hand work?	Day or piece work?	How many hours daily?	How many days in the year do you find employment?	What wages would you be able to earn working full time?	What were your own actual earnings for 1855?	Own a home?	What is its value?	How many persons in your family?
Blacksmith.	Perlin.	Hand	Day	10	3 ³ /4	\$1,085 00	\$1,000 00	Yes	\$1,500	5
Book agent.	Milwaukee.	Piece	9	250	.....	475 00	No	.....	.....	8
Carpenter.	Green Bay.	Hand	Day	10	300	.....	800 00	Yes	1,500	5
Carpenter (ship).	La Crosse.	Both	Day	10	313	715 00	715 00	.....	.....	5
Carpenter and painter.	La Crosse.	Hand	Day	10	.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	5
Carpenter.	La Crosse.	Hand	Day	10	.....	.....	251 00	.....	.....	5
Carpenter.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	10	30	7 ¹ /2 00	425 00	Yes	800	5
Carpenter.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	10	200	700 00	450 00	Yes	500	5
Carpenter.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	10	.....	930 00	561 00	.....	.....	5
Carpenter.	Neillsville.	Hand	Day	10	275	.....	600 00	Yes	1,200	4
Carpenter.	Peshtigo.	Hand	Day	10	234	636 00	450 00	Yes	1,000	4
Clerk.	Mariette.	Hand	Day	9 to 11	31	540 00	720 00	Yes	800	5
Clerk.	Milwaukee.	Hand	Day	10	313	100 00	600 00	No work	600	5
Cooper.	La Crosse.	Hand	Day	10	208	600 00	400 00	Yes	700	3
Deliveryman.	Green Bay.	Hand	Day	10 to 11	305	.....	4 ¹ /2 00	.....	.....	3
Engineer.	La Crosse.	Hand	Day	10	210	.....	805 60	Yes	2,000	3
Engineer (marine).	Superior.	Both	Day	10	15 ¹ /2	.....	300 00	Yes	4,000	2
Feeder on ruling machine.	Milwaukee.	Machine	Day	10	275	1 ¹ 5 00	103 00	No	.....	1
Foreman of lumber yard.	Oshkosh.	Hand	Day	10	283	600 00	475 00	No	.....	5
Laborer (railroad).	La Crosse.	Hand	Day	10	318	.....	355 00	No	.....	3
Laborer (railroad).	La Crosse.	Hand	Day	10	313	.....	315 00	Yes	400	8
Laborer (railroad).	La Crosse.	Hand	Day	10	312	.....	34 ¹ /4 00	.....	.....	6
Laborer.	La Crosse.	Hand	Day	11	150	.....	150 0	.....	.....	4
Laborer.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	12	300	350 00	280 00	.....	.....	4
Laborer.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	11	250	355 00	300 00	Yes	150	6
Laborer.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	11 to 17	117	928 00	145 25	.....	.....	4
Laborer (railroad).	Marinette.	Hand	Day	10	260	313 00	286 10	Yes	600	4
Laborer.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	10	298	3 ¹ 4 00	318 00	.....	.....	4
Laborer.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	10	313	469 00	469 00	Yes	600	4
Laborer.	Marinette.	Hand	Day	10	200	313 00	2 ¹ /2 00	Yes	250	7
Laborer.	Peshtigo.	Hand	Day	11	200	391 25	250 00	Yes	600	6
Laborer.	Peshtigo.	Hand	Day	12 to 17	200	500 00	349 00	.....	.....	3
Laborer.	Peshtigo.	Hand	Day	10	200	375 00	250 00	Yes	500	3

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Laborer, (saw mill)	Peshtigo	Machine	Day	10	227	286 50	Yes	400	3	
Laborer, (elevator)	Racine	Hand	Day	8	250	414 00	No	.....	3
Lumber inspector	Menekaunee	Hand	Day	11	200	450 00	.....	.....	3
Lumb r shover	Peshtigo	Hand	Day	10	200	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Machinist	Bay View	Both	Day	10	305	570 00	.....	.....	.....
Machinist	Florence	Both	Day	10	313	1,200 00	No	.....	6
Machinist	Janesvile	Both	Day	10	313	600 00	Yes	1,280	7	
Machinist	Janesville	Both	Day	9½	313	980 00	Yes	1,200	6	
Machinist	Marinette	Hand	Day	10	310	1,000 00	.....	.....	4
Machinist	Mariette	Both	Day	10	313	800 00	Yes	400	8	
Moulder	Marinette	Hand	Day	10	2 5	580 00	Yes	1,000	6	
Moulder	Marinet e	Hand	Day	10	310	1,100 00	Yes	1,000	3	
Naler	Bay View	Piece	10	.....	1,500 00	350 00	No	.....	4
Painter	La Cro-se	Hand	Day	9 to 1	365	716 8	Yes	1,500	5	
Paper ru'er	Milwaukee	Machine	Day	10	275	686 00	.....	.....	2
Pattern maker, foreman	Marinette	Both	Day	10	3 0	1,000 00	No	.....	2
Paving cutter	Berlin	Hand	Day	10	200	1,200 00	No	.....	2
Pilot	La Crosse	Day	10	3 0	1,800 00	1,000 00	Yes	2,500	5	
Printer	Bay View	Hand	Piece	12	93	780 00	.....	.....	.....
Printer	Madison	Hand	Piece	9 to 10	313	825 00	825 00	.....	5
Print-r and foreman	Mar.nette	Machine	Week	10	311	936 00	93 00	.....	.....
Printer	Milwaukee	Hand	Day	10	313	1,040 00	1,040 00	Yes	1,000	
Pud ler	Bay View	Hand	Piece	11 to 12	96	1,252 00	405 75	Yes	1,500	
Puddler	Bay View	Hand	Piece	11	77	1,240 00	308 00	Yes	1,400	
Roll hini, (puddle mil)	Bay View	Hand	Piece	10	9	920 50	350 80	Yes	1,500	
Rou-h-r	Bay View	Hand	Day	10	1,2 2 00	225 00	Yes	2,000	12	
Saw haumerer	La Crosse	Both	Day	11	200	1,050 00	700 00	Yes	1,000	
Sawyer	Superior	Both	Day	11	250	1,000 00	800 00	Yes	1,500	
Stone dresser	Berlin	Hand	Piece	11	.....	800 00	N	.....	.....
Tailor	Bay View	Both	Day	10	3 0	450 00	.....	.....	.....
Tailor	Neillsville	.....	.....	.....	313	1,200 00	Yes	2,000	.....
Tanner and currier	Milwaukee	Hand	Day	10	310	520 00	.....	.....	2
Teamster	La Cro-e	Hand	Day	10	313	336 00	No	.....	.....
Tending paper machine	La Cr sse	Hand	Day	10	31	465 00	465 00	.....	7
Upho'serer	La Crosse	Hand	Day	10	200	333 50	No	.....	.....
Upholsterer	Milwaukee	Hand	Piece	8	300	400 00	Yes	.....	4
Wagon m'ker	Mondovi	Hand	Day	10	2 0	313 00	250 00	No	.....
Watchman	La Crosse	Night	10	215	480 00	280 00	Yes	2,000	10	
Yardmaster	Janesville	Hand	Month	1	335	1,000 00	1,200 00	Yes	6,000	5

WISCONSIN WORKMEN—SUMMARY OF THEIR CONDITION—concluded.

Occupation.	Residence.	Rent.	Taxes.	Articles of food.	Clothing, boots and shoes.	Personal.	Sickness.	Insurance.	Society dues.	Education and books.	Amusements.	Family help.	Improvements and tools.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	What are your average savings per year.	Do you belong to a trade organi- zation?	Have life or acci- dent assurance.
Blacksmith.	Berlin.	\$25 00	\$208 00	\$150 00	\$70 00	.....	.....	\$15 00	\$10 00	\$5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$563 00	\$630 00	No	\$1,000
B'oo'k agent.	Milwaukee.	\$104 00	4 56	260 00	35 00	5 00	.....	2 50	22 00	15 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	448 00	Very little	No	None
Carpenter.	Green Bay.	15 75	300 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	15 00	10 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	320 00	No	No	None
Carpenter (ship).	La Crosse.	100 00	300 00	100 00	.....	.....	6 00	24 00	7 00	12 00	25 00	5 00	.....	.....	533 00	Nothing	No	3,000
Carpenter & paint'r.	La Crosse.	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Carpenter.	La Crosse.	72 00	122 36	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	3 00	20	15 00	21 00	206 00	.....	.....	K. of L	.....
Carpenter.	Marinette.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	15 00	69 00	14 00	425 00	Nothing	No	None	
Carpenter.	Marinette.	6 00	2 50	69 00	7 00	39 00	.....	3 00	6 50	5 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	450 00	Nothing	K. of L	None
Carpenter.	Marinette.	208 00	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 00	Very little	No	2,000	
Carpenter.	.....	10 00	3 00	50 00	12 50	19 00	4 00	5 50	8 00	25 00	20 00	.....	.....	492 50	200 00	No	1,000	
Carpenter.	Neillsville.	15 00	150 00	69 00	10 00	75 00	4 50	.....	10 00	2 00	4 00	35 00	40 00	441 50	.....	.....	None	None
Carpenter.	Peshitgo.	8 00	150 00	100 00	.....	10 00	1 50	9 00	12 00	12 00	45 00	.....	.....	630 00	100 00	K. of L	Yes	None
Clerk.	Marinette.	4 03	240 00	45 00	2 00	12 00	.....	1 50	24 00	.....	25 0	48 00	.....	.....	.....	Nothing	Yes	100 00
Clerk.	Milwaukee.	120 00	1 05	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	3,000
Cooper.	La Crosse.	5 70	208 00	95 00	.....	50 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 75	.....	435 75	.....	K. of L	.....	None
Deliveryman.	Green Bay.	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 00	100 00	No	None	
Engineer.	La Crosse.	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	20 20	5 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00	300 00	No	2,000	
Engineer (Marine).	Superior.	45 00	115 00	50 50	5 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	25 00	.....	50 00	30 00	.....	120 80	150 00	No	None	
Feder. ruling mach.	Milwaukee.	78 00	35 00	7 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	25 00	No	None	
Foreman, lumber yd.	Oshkosh.	100 00	13 50	210 00	100 00	35 00	45 00	11 00	6 75	3 00	.....	.....	.....	564 25	Nothing	No	4,000	
Laborer (railroad).	La Crosse.	54 00	150 00	30 00	20 00	45 00	15 00	.....	2 50	.....	8 00	30 50	3 5 00	.....	.....	Nothing	No	None
Laborer (railroad).	La Crosse.	9 00	264 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Laborer (railroad).	La Crosse.	62 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Laborer.	La Crosse.	48 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nothing	No	None
Laborer.	Marinette.	.....	180 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	2 50	1 00	2 00	.....	5 00	239 50	100 00	No	None	.....
Laborer.	Marinette.	.....	205 00	25 00	7 00	27 93	.....	2 00	5 00	.....	2 50	24 50	4 50	288 90	24 50	Yes	None	.....
Laborer.	Marinette.	136 00	12 00	5 00	3 93	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 65	Nothing	No	None	.....
Laborer (railroad).	Marinette.	6 29	.....	36 00	.....	3 50	1 73	1 03	4 00	.....	25 50	259 21	.....	265 30	50 00	K. of L	None	.....
Laborer.	Marinette.	60 00	176 25	47 00	9 00	57 00	2 33	8 00	1 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	465 00	Nothing	K. of L	None	.....
Laborer.	Marinette.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	Yes	None	.....
Laborer.	Marinette.	16 00	5 20	160 00	35 00	30 00	5 00	.....	6 03	.....	.....	238 00	.....	.....	Don't know	No	None	.....
Laborer.	Peshitgo.	4 00	200 00	15 00	1 00	10 00	12 00	4 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00	Nothing	Nothing	Yes	None	.....

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Laborer (saw mill)	Peshtigo	7 50	170 00	60 00		5 00	10 00	12 00						261 50	25 00	No	None			
Laborer (elevat'r)	Racine		40 00			5 00	8 00	5 00						150 00	150 00	No	None			
Lumber inspector	Menekaunee	40 00	150 00	75 00		10 00		12 00	10 00	10 00				150 00	150 00	Yes	None			
Lumber shover	Peshtigo													200 00	200 00	Yes	None			
Machinist	Bay View	120 00	1 50	350 00	50 00									547 50	547 50	No	None			
Machinist	Florence	72 00	1 00											1,200 00	Nothing	No	None			
Machinist	Janesville	120 00	6 00	228 00	90 00		18 00	45 00	7 50	12 00	5 00	45 00	3 00	70 00	619 50	Nothing	No	2,000		
Machinist	Janesville		8 50	200 00	150 00		10 00	25 00	33 00	5 20	10 00	5 00		105 00	611 70	100 00	No	3,500		
Machinist	Marnette		20 00	480 00	103 00			50 00	28 00	6 00	10 00	5 00		328 00	1,022 00	>0 00	No	2,500		
Machinist	Marinetie		40 00	75 00	20 00	50 00			5 00	20 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	700 00	200 00	No	None			
Machinist	Marinetie		30 00	8 00	360 00	120 00		10 00	40 00	56 00	9 00	10 00	2 00			100 00	Yes	4,000		
Moulder															1,000 00	Nothing	No	4,500		
Moulder	Marinette														730 00	No	None			
Nailer	Bay View	105 00	2 00	300 00	175 00		15 00	25 00		50 00	7 00			740 00	420 00	200 00	Yes	None		
Painter	La Crosse		16 80							3 00						125 00	No	2,500		
Paper ruler	Milwaukee			208 00	65 00	60 00		102 00	12 00	20 00	45 00	50 00	5 00		567 00					
Pattern maker (foreman)	Marinette																			
Paving cutter	Marinette	120 00	6 00	416 00	200 00	5 00	12 00	70 00	15 50	55 00	5 00		30 00	50 00	937 50	50 00	No	7,500		
Pilot	Berlin	78 00		300 00	1 00	110 00			5 00	30 00	15 00			15 00	67 00	750 00	50 00	Yes	2,000	
Printer	La Crosse		16 00	1:0 00	150 00			10 00	4 00	5 00	15 00	10 00		100 00		490 00	Don't know			
Printer	Bay View			26 00	75 00											Nothing	Y-s	None		
Printer and foreman	Madison		9 00	234 00	50 00											350 00	No	None		
Printer	Marinette	144 00														Very little	Yes	No		
Puddler	Milwaukee		15 00	312 00	203 00	78 00	10 00	43 20	45 00	63 00	15 00	26 00	46 00	83 80	940 40	100 00	Yes	1,000		
Puddler	Bay View		16 00	150 00	100 00	20 00	10 00		10 00	12 00	5 00		2 00	0 00	375 00	2 00 00	Yes	None		
Puddler	Bay View		16 00	230 00	200 00	12 00	25 00	4 00	12 00	25 00	10 00			25 00	579 00	Not doing	Yes	1,000		
Roll hand (puddle mill)	Bay View			12 3 0	230 00	CO 00	5 00	8 50	9 00	12 00	14 00	3 00		12 25		376 10	5 15 00			
Rougher	Bay View			21 20	360 00	100 00	50 00	25 00	98 50	3 00	15 00			12 00	180 00	854 70	Nothing	Yes	4,000	
Saw hammerer	La Crosse		4 75		200 00	100 00				5 00	5 00	5 00			125 00	175 00	619 75	Nothing	Yes	2,000
Sawyer	Superior		12 00	600 00				1 00	5 00		2 00			30 00		650 00	Don't know			
Stone dresser	Berlin			182 00											19 00		Nothing	No	None	
Tailor	Bay View		1 50	240 00	100 00					5 00	10 00	20 00			20 00	406 50	40 00 to 65 00	No	None	
Taylor	Neillsville														800 00	500 00	No	No		
Tanner and currier	Milwaukee			208 00												Nothing	Yes	No		
Teamster	La Crosse		72 00		210 00	80 00				16 00	1 50					385 00	Nothing	No	2,000	
Tending paper mach	La Crosse			234 00	100 00					3 00	10 00				20 00	367 00	75 00	Yes	None	
Upholsterer	La Crosse		45 00		262 50	25 00	12 00	8 00	10 00	2 00	5 00			20 00	1 00	8 00	338 50	Nothing	No	2,000
Upholsterer	Milwaukee			233 00												400 00	Nothing	No	None	
Wagon maker	Mondovi		50 00		100 00	50 00		10 00		6 00	20 20	6 00			5 00		161 00	Nothing	No	2,000
Watchman	La Crosse		15 00							13 00	20 00	15 00			50 00		500 00	Nothing	No	
Yardmaster	Janesville		60 00	300 00	100 00	50 00	50 00	60 00	13 00	20 00	15 00				818 00	500 00	No	8,000		

¹Female. ²\$200 in five years. ³Owns house elsewhere.

⁴Church. ⁵For ten years, \$215 each year.

⁶Church \$35. ⁷Coal and wood.

⁸Could save about \$200 if had steady work.

PART XI.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

BONUS AGREEMENTS AND CUT-THROAT CONTRACTS.

One of the most dishonorable means of gaining an unfair advantage over the labor of uninformed foreigners and minors, used by some of the manufacturing institutions of the state, is that of the "bonus agreements."

The bonus agreement is a printed contract, prepared for the manufacturer by some shrewd lawyer, the conditions of which are drawn entirely in the interest of the employer, not a single line or clause protecting or guarding the labor employed. The following is a true copy of a blank bonus agreement, now in use by a corporation doing business in the city of Milwaukee and employing several hundred men:

AGREEMENT.

To whom it may concern:

— — — — — 188.

It is hereby agreed, for value, between the (name of the corporation) and the undersigned, that \$1.00 per week for actual work, will be paid the undersigned employe — — — — —, at the close of the season, on July First, next, as a BONUS in addition to the agreed weekly paid wages and said BONUS to be paid only upon the express condition that the undersigned employe works faithfully, and so continues to work for the said company, without good cause for discharging me until that time. If I quit their employment without good cause or am discharged for good cause by the — — — — —, or any of their representatives, then this agreement to pay said BONUS shall be and become null and void and of no effect and the weekly wages paid shall be taken as full payment and discharge of all liabilities by me against said — — — — —.

— — — — —
Per — — — — —
— — — — —

The real object of all these "agreements" is to defraud labor out of its earnings. There can be no valid reason given for the laborer to sign this "agreement." There is no right of his guarded in signing it. There is no advantage gained. A man laboring for \$1.25 per day requires no written contract under seal to determine his weekly wages, or what is, or what is not, good cause for discharge. When any man or company of men require their unskilled labor to sign long contracts or "bonus agreements," under seal, whose weekly wages are therein subjected to various and numerous conditions, it looks a little suspicious; to say the least, it looks as if the employer were seeking to attain, by means of a skillfully-drawn contract, an advantage over labor which could not be accomplished without it.

The man is hired at the commencement of the year for the agreed wages of \$1.25 per day, or \$7.50 per week, nothing whatever being said to him to indicate that he will not have his full compensation every pay-day.

After he has worked six or eight weeks, and is found to be competent and steady, he is required to sign the above "bonus agreement" to give the company a chance to keep back, weekly, from 50 cents to \$1, to be paid at the expiration of the year, if he is not sooner "discharged for good cause."

The question, What is good cause for discharge under this contract? is a very vital one; indeed, the only one, and should be determined by an impartial and disinterested party; yet in all these cases the companies claim the right to answer the question, and are thus the self-constituted judges in their own cases.

Another condition of this "bonus agreement" is, that the men must perform a certain kind of work in a certain place. For instance, they must work in the foundry or mill the entire year or forfeit the \$1 per week "bonus" under the "agreement."

This "agreement" would not be entered into by the men if they understood that by its terms it gave the company, a month or six weeks before the expiration of the year when work slackens and there is not much to do; the right to ex-

ercise the privilege of forfeiture therein contained, and then, almost invariably, "a good cause for discharge" arises. The man is forced to quit work, and under the "agreement" the contract to pay the \$1 per week becomes null and void, and the laborer finds himself fleeced out of from \$25 to \$50.

It is not until he is discharged and a demand is made on the company for his wages, that he becomes acquainted with and thoroughly understands the "conditions" of the "agreement." In almost every instance brought to notice, the men bound by the "agreement" could not read one word of it, nor was it read or explained by the company to them before signing, and they did not know its contents.

The manufacturer claims the object in making the agreement is to bind the men to remain throughout the year, and yet, strange as it may seem, in nine cases out of ten the men have been "discharged for good cause," a month or thereabouts, preceding the expiration of the year. Not a single instance where a man was discharged during the first half of the year, is known.

Men do not wish to be discharged; they wish to have steady work, as everybody knows. The bonus contract therefore is not required to keep them and is not in their interest.

Another form of one-sided or cut-throat contracts, is perhaps more in vogue, but it has the same object in view and the same point. This is a specimen that fairly illustrates the class:

This agreement, between _____ and the undersigned, an employe, witnesseth:

That said _____ will give two weeks' notice of any intended reduction in wages.

That each of said employes agrees to give said _____ two weeks' notice of his intention to leave his employ, or of any demand for increase of wages; and further agrees that he will not engage in any strike for any advance in wages, or for any other purpose, while in said _____ employ.

To secure the performance of above agreement, each of said employes, by his signature annexed, authorizes said _____ to retain -- from his wages.

The said money, in case of violation of above agreement on the part of said signer, to become the property of and be retained by said _____ as a fine or penalty, by agreement to aid in enforcing regulations.

In some manufacturing establishments the labor of minors is procured at low wages through the representations of the employer, who agrees that they will be instructed in and have an opportunity to learn a trade; and as a consideration the infants are required to sign an "apprentice contract," of which the following is a copy:

This memorandum of an agreement, made and concluded this — day of —, 188—, by and between ———, party of the first part, and the ——— company, party of the second part, witnesseth:

The party of the first part hereby agrees with the party of the second part, that he will at once enter into service as a workman in its shops, and will continue in service as a workman for the full period of three years from this date, and during that time will conduct himself in all respects properly, and as a faithful workman in the employ of said company, for the wages hereinafter stated.

The party of the second part, agrees with the party of the first part, to give him employment for the full period of three years, unless he is sooner discharged for cause, and to pay him weekly wages as follows:—two dollars per week for the first six months; two dollars and fifty cents for the next six months; three dollars and fifty cents for the first six months of the second year; four dollars and fifty cents for the last six months of the second year, and one dollar per day, less fifty cents per week for each actual day's work during the last year. And said party of the second part further agrees with the party of the first part, that if he shall continue in our service the full three years herein agreed, that said ———, at the end of the term of three years will pay to the party of the first part, in addition to the wages above mentioned, such further sum as shall make his weekly wages amount to two dollars and fifty cents for the first six months; three dollars for the second six months; four dollars for the first six months of the second year, and five dollars for the second six months of the second year, and shall make his wages for the last year one dollar per day for each actual day's work.

It is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, that in case the party of the first part shall not continue in the employment of the party of the second part for the full period of three years, he shall have no claim or right to the additional compensation above named, the same being stipulated on the express condition, and only on such condition that he shall continue in the employ of the company for such full period.

And it is also agreed that, in case of his disobedience of the orders or directions of the foreman, or other person in superintendence of the work for the company, or bad behavior, or improper conduct in or about the shops or works, or other neglect of duty on the part of the party of the first part in his said employment, it shall be lawful for the company to

discharge him from its employ at any time; and in such case the said company shall not be liable to him for any further payment of wages, or in any other respect whatever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has set his hand and seal hereto, and said company has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, and these presents to be signed by its president and secretary the day of the date hereof.

_____. [SEAL]
_____. [SEAL]

In consideration of the employment of my son, by the _____ company, under the foregoing agreement, I, (parent or guardian) of _____, named in the foregoing agreement, hereby undertake and agree with said company, that he shall well and truly do, and perform his agreement with said company, and faithfully work for it the full term of three years, as herein set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 188-.

_____. [SEAL]

Section 2,379, Revised Statutes 1878, provides as follows:

No minor shall be bound as aforesaid, unless by indentures in two parts, sealed and delivered by both parties. Every such indenture shall provide for instructing the apprentice or clerk in some profession, trade or employment, specifying the same; for teaching him to read and write; for instructing him in general rules of arithmetic, and for such other instruction, benefit and allowance, as may be agreed upon; and that the master shall give to such apprentice, at the end of his service, a new Bible; but whenever any minor shall be so bound for less than three years such agreement in reference to instruction, may be such as shall be deemed reasonable.

It will be observed that there is not one word in the agreement providing for the instruction of the infant in some useful trade or profession, whereby he may profit himself afterwards, as is required by the statute quoted. The sole aim and motive of this contract is to secure at very low wages, the labor of the infant for a period of from one to three years.

And if the employer sees fit to discharge the infant before the expiration of the three years, as he generally does, by virtue of the "conditions" of the contract, the boy loses fifty cents per week.

The statute was enacted for the protection of the minor in his tender years, and not to enable grasping employers to

grind out of the disabilities of infancy three years of half-paid labor.

The law provides for the instruction of the apprentice in some profession, trade or employment, and no minor shall be bound, unless by indenture made to specify the exact instruction to be given.

This contract provides that the minor shall enter the service of the company "*as a workman in its shops,*" and continue in its service "*as a workman for the full period of three years.*"

The law seeks to protect the minor in all of his dealings and relations with the world. The contract is drawn to avoid the liability which the law imposes upon all who deal in the labor of infants, skillfully drawn conditions of forfeiture shadowing the real character of the document.

In a recent case a boy 17 years of age was bound out under the foregoing form of agreement by his mother, a widow, who was partially dependent upon him for support.

Prior to entering into the contract the boy had been employed in a grocery store at \$5 per week. But the mother thought it would be better for him in the end to learn a trade even at a loss of one-half of his weekly earnings, and accordingly bound him out for a period of three years to learn the trade of a brass worker.

She signed the agreement as the guardian of her son and he commenced work under it. After working about one year for \$2.25 per week, the boy was discharged by the company, for an alleged violation of one of the "conditions" of the contract, viz.: "bad behavior."

The mother was never notified by the company, previous to his discharge, of the boy's "bad behavior," nor had she any reason to believe that he was not doing well and giving satisfaction.

The boy testified in court that he was hired to learn the trade of a brass worker and was to remain with the company for a period of three years for that purpose. Also that he would not have worked for \$2.25 per week if he had understood that under the agreement it was optional with the company to discharge him at any time.

It was his understanding that he was to learn the trade of a brass worker, and to spend three years in doing it; and it was only in consideration of the company teaching him this trade that he entered their employment and agreed to work for \$2.25 per week.

The mother also testified that her son entered the employ of the company for the purpose of learning the trade of a brass worker, and that the company agreed to keep him for a period of three years for that purpose.

But the contract is in writing and it must prevail over all verbal agreements and understandings; and it only provides that "*he shall work in the shop*" — learn no trade or profession, receive no instruction.

Under the old common law of England when a contract was made with an infant it was known as a voidable contract (other than contracts for necessaries) at the option of the infant, who had the privilege of ratifying or disaffirming it after attaining his majority. Formerly such contracts were absolutely void, the object of the statute being to protect the infant in his tender years from being taken advantage of by designing men. But in this advanced age of development the old English rule has been avoided by some of our manufacturers, and under the present system they have the infant sign the unlawful and iron-clad contract, with his guardian's consent, to remain with him a certain stipulated time and "work in the shop," or forfeit a certain portion of his earnings.

CONVICT LABOR.

In the report for 1883-4 this Bureau gave some attention to the matter of employing convicts under contract, presenting an array of facts for the consideration of law-makers and others interested.

In the Legislature of 1883 an attempt was made to pass an act requiring all goods made in the Wisconsin State Prison to be branded with the words "prison-made."

The state having entered previously into a contract with Wells & Co., of Chicago, for the labor of the convicts, the enactment of a law compelling the contractors to brand

their goods in such a manner as to enable labor organizations to boycott them and injure the business of the firm would have "impaired the obligation" of that contract contrary to the constitution of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin. Therefore the bill was defeated.

During the session of the Legislature of 1885, M. P. Walsh presented a bill which declared:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful, from and after the passage of this act, for any warden, board of directors or keeper of any penitentiary, state prison, jail or other penal institution within this state, to lease, hire out or contract the labor of any prisoners or prisoner confined within such penitentiary, state prison, jail or other penal institution.

As the bill made no provision for any other system to take the place of that to be abolished, it was defeated in the Assembly, although 39 members voted in favor of its passage. Then the matter rested in Wisconsin for more than a year.

In August, 1886, the Bureau sent to 23 manufacturers of boots and shoes in Wisconsin the following interrogatories:

What effect does the contract system in force in the Wisconsin State Prison have

1. On business generally?
2. On the wages of your men?
3. On prices of goods sold by you?
4. On quantity of goods sold by you?
5. Were you ever compelled to reduce wages by reason of the prison contract?
6. Were you manufacturing in Wisconsin before prison contracts began?
7. Could you pay higher wages if these contracts were abolished?
8. Did our prison contract ever force you to cut prices of manufactured goods?
9. Would you like to assume the present contract of Wells & Co. for all Wisconsin convicts of able body at 50c per day.
10. Do or did Wells & Co., to your knowledge, ever undersell you or any other manufacturer with prison-made goods?
11. If Wisconsin prison-made goods interfere with your trade, is it by reason of inferior or superior quality, or cheaper or higher prices?
12. What system should, in your opinion, take its place?

Only six undertook to answer the foregoing questions or any of them; and only nine made any reply whatever, al-

though furnished with stationery and postage by the Bureau for that purpose. We will designate each firm by a letter and present their replies thus:

First.—What effect does the contract system in force in the Wisconsin State Prison have on business generally?

- a. No effect whatever that we can see.
- b. Injurious, because of contractor's liability to undersell regular manufacturers.
- c. None; just as if there were no prison.
- d. Depressing.
- e. Generally depressing.
- f. Unfavorable.

Second.—On the wages of your men?

- a. None.
- b. Wages not directly influenced.
- c. No effect that we know of.
- d. A gradual lowering of wages to meet the prices made by prison work. It has been the means of deceiving the community as to the actual cost of making shoes, consumers assuming that all kinds of boots and shoes should conform in price to the cheapest, which has been prison-made work.
- e. Lowers the wages of our men.
- f. Depressing.

Third.—On prices of goods sold by you?

- a. Don't affect us, that we can see.
- b. We *can not* compete with prison-made goods. They under sell us. The very worst competition on prices is by the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha. *That* is a matter which needs a careful investigation. When the State of Wisconsin makes and sells goods from 75 cents to \$1.10 per pair less than her tax-paying citizens, it is high time somebody asks who is furnishing the money to do it with.
- c. None.
- d. Forced all goods to lower standard of prices, even though of different grade from prison-made.
- e. Lowers the prices.
- f. Depressing.

Fourth.—In quantity sold by you?

- a. No effect.
- b. Can't say positively about the quantity, but it has in several instances affected us unfavorably, because those goods cost the retailer less money.

- c. None.
- d. Reduces demand, the amount made by the prison taking the place of a like amount which would have been made by private firms.
- e. No effect.
- f. Depressing.

Fifth — Did you ever reduce wages by reason of the prison contract ?

- a. No.
- b. No.
- c. No.
- d. Can't say, as direct cause. Indirectly have to meet lines coming in competition.
- e. Yes.
- f. [No reply.]

Sixth — Were you manufacturing in Wisconsin before prison contracts began ?

- a. Yes; began in 1868.
- b. No.
- c. Yes.
- d. Yes.
- e. Yes.
- f. No.

Seventh — Could you pay higher wages if these contracts were abolished ?

- a. Do not know; probably not.
- b. If all prison contracts were abolished could undoubtedly get better prices and consequently pay more for labor.
- c. No.
- d. Can't say. Think, however, it would make better demand and consequently better wages.
- e. Yes.
- f. [No reply.]

Eighth — Did our prison contract ever force you to cut prices of your manufactured goods ?

- a. Not directly. We do not know what effect extra competition may have had indirectly.
- b. Yes, in numberless instances.
- c. No.
- d. Could not say positively. Trade is very dull and it is hard to effect sales only at cut prices. Prison goods are in many places where others were used.
- e. Yes.
- f. Yes.

Ninth — Would you like to assume the present contract of Wells & Co., for all Wisconsin convicts of able body at 50 cents per day?

- a. No.
- b. No, for various reasons.
- c. No.
- d. No; want nothing to do with it.
- e. Yes.
- f. [No reply.]

Tenth — Did Wells & Co., to your knowledge, ever undersell you or any other manufacturer with prison-made goods?

- a. No.
- b. Yes.
- c. No.
- d. Don't know as they ever have.
- e. Yes.
- f. [No reply.]

Eleventh — If Wisconsin prison-made goods interfere with your trade, is it by reason of inferior or superior quality, or cheaper or higher prices?

- a. Prison goods don't interfere with us that we know of.
- b. By cheaper prices.
- c. No interference. We can compete without cutting.
- d. Hard to make a direct answer. Our line of manufacturing is, in most cases, different from that made by Wells & Co. We compete in a good many lines with them, and find their work is good, usually fully equal to any regular-made work. The prices in times of depression are always lower; the prison goods are the first to be cut in prices to effect sales; all others have to follow to keep on the market, and is a source of irritation continually to all legitimate business.
- e. Cheaper price.
- f. Cheaper price, inferior goods, and because there is universal demand for cheap goods.

Twelfth — What system should take the place of contracts?

- a. We have no mature or well-digested plan. We think, in common with many other people, that it would be well if the prison labor could be used on some work that would not be likely to be done by free labor, something like improving the highways perhaps; but we have no plans for details to carry this idea into effect. To keep the prisoners in idleness would be too inhuman to be thought of.
- b. No suggestions to make.
- c. [No reply.]

- d. Should think the state ought to use the convicts to make public roads, reclaim waste land, or any other work that does not come in direct competition with regular labor or manufacturing, and let the people share alike in the support of the system.
- e. No suggestion to offer.
- f. Put the convicts to breaking stone or at work on the roads.

As will be quickly seen, our boot and shoe manufacturers, like doctors, disagree in many essential points. A manufacturer's agent says:

We do not find Wells & Co. any closer in competition than others, and should say there are parallel lines at present underselling them.

A very heavy manufacturer who did not reply to the foregoing twelve queries, writes:

We hear now and then that the State is selling goods made at Waukesha at much less than prices for similar goods made by the leading jobbers in boots and shoes. We hardly think it right for the State to do this.

A large manufacturer of knit goods who says he comes into competition with the hosiery, etc., made in the Reform School at Waukesha, writes:

Our labor troubles of 1886 started here (Milwaukee) through our boot and shoe factories. Had not these people to meet prison labor—labor emanating from the scum and outcasts of our country—they would have been in better position to meet the demands of their employes, thereby evading the starting point of our late agitation.

The question of what to do with prison labor, should contracts be abolished, seems to cripple enforcing a law of abolishment to a great extent.

Prison labor could be employed to a great extent manufacturing its own wearing apparel, such as clothing, boots and shoes and hosiery and the apparel used in our state hospitals, insane asylums, county institutions, orphan asylums, and institutions supported by our cities, counties and state, besides the United States Army. Then should labor be more plenty than work, send them to Alaska for colonizing a new state.

During August W. T. Lewis, of the Mitchell-Lewis Wagon Company, Racine, sent circulars calling a meeting of manufacturers in Chicago to consider the question of contract convict labor.

The meeting took place at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on August 26, 1886, and was composed of representatives from

all the Northwestern states. An association was then formed called the National Anti-Convict Contract Association, with officers as follows:

W. T. Lewis, President, Racine, Wis.

Geo. S. Redfield, Secretary and Treasurer, Chicago.

Christopher Holtz, 1st Vice President, Chicago, Ill.

F. J. Upton, 2d Vice President, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

W. C. Jones, Vice President from Kentucky, Louisville.

Clem Studebaker, Vice President from Indiana, South Bend.

Chas. T. Bradley, Vice President from Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

J. C. Birge, Vice President from Missouri, St. Louis.

H. M. Kinney, Vice President from Minnesota, Winona.

J. H. Whiting, Vice President from Michigan, Flint.

Executive Committee— Chas. H. Deere, Moline, Ill.; J. W. Hinton, Milwaukee, Wis.; Geo. Curtis, Clinton, Ia.; Mr. Berkey, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis.; James A. Sexton, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Smyser, Louisville, Ky.

The following section of the constitution describes the object of the Association:

Art. 2. Its object shall be the thorough investigation of the subject of convict labor for the purpose of discovering and securing the adoption of that method of employing the prison population in the various states which shall be the least burdensome to all labor, and the least oppressive to the manufacturing interests, all proper conditions considered.

The following resolution, offered by F. J. Upton, relative to government purchases, was adopted:

We urgently request Congress to prohibit by law the purchase of any goods produced in whole or part by convict labor, for the use of any department of the Federal Government.

The following resolution, offered by Frank A. Flower, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five to formulate a method of employing convict labor, to take the place of the contract and lease systems, which shall be less oppressive to the labor and industrial interests of the country, and that this committee report before January, 1887, in order to enable the members of the Association to present a plan or plans to the various state legislatures which will assemble soon after that date.

Under this resolution the chair appointed the following:

Frank A. Flower, chairman, Madison, Wis.; Geo. S. Reynolds, Chicago, National Tubular Axle Works; C. H. Lee, Racine, Wis., J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.; Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; A. O. Wright, Madison, Wis., Secretary State Board of Charities and Reform.

On August 20, 1886, the Knights of Labor of Racine, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Belle City Assembly No. 4,516, are tendered to Wm. T. Lewis and others who are taking an active part in bringing to the notice of the public the question of criminal labor and its injurious effects on the workingmen of this and other states. That we as a labor organization are ready and willing to coöperate with the Racine Business Men's [association or any other organization, to remedy the evil; and therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we as members of Belle City Assembly, No. 4,516, Knights of Labor, will purchase no prison-made goods of any kind and patronize no merchant that handles prison-made goods.

The Republican State Convention, held in Madison on September 8, 1886, resolved:

We are opposed both to the importation of the pauper labor of the old world and to the system of contract prison labor at home.

The Democratic State Convention held in Madison on September 15, 1886, declared:

We demand the abolition of the system of letting convict labor to contractors, as being highly detrimental to honest labor and pre-eminently so to such branches of manufactures as are exposed to its direct competition.

The political convention composed principally of Knights of Labor from Milwaukee and La Crosse, which met at the latter place, adopted a resolution "To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor;" and a similar convention held in Neenah on August 16, which nominated a state ticket, demanded:

That the present system of imported, contract prison and child labor shall be abolished.

It will be seen, therefore, that although no one presents an untried plan to take the place of it, there is a widespread sentiment in favor of abolishing contract convict labor. But how can we explain the silence of the majority of the Wisconsin boot manufacturers, who might be expected to be emphatic in their answers to questions so directly touching their business interests?

Does it mean that they are profiting by the present system, because it offers a standing excuse for reductions of wages? Or, shall we construe their silence to mean that

they believe the present system to be the most satisfactory to all concerned?

At any rate, the sentiment of manufacturers in other branches than boots and shoes, and the demands of the working classes should not be disregarded.

Coming legislatures will be called upon to deal with the vexed question, which is of national and even international importance, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics being at this moment gathering facts bearing upon the subject, and some of the European governments also having special commissions at work devising new plans of prison management.

PART XII.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS.

WAGE-RATES, HOURS OF LABOR AND AVERAGE EARNINGS.

The following tables, compiled from the sworn returns of employers, carry their own comments and conclusions. They will afford a deep study to all persons interested in the general condition of the skilled working-classes of Wisconsin.

In small breweries and in saw-mills run in connection with farming, the hours are long because the men work by the year, board with their employers and work by their side.

Where long hours are reported for women, reference is usually had to the domestics employed by lumber and saw-mill corporations in their boarding houses.

The returns are somewhat imperfect—more because employers do not keep close accounts of their business than because they are generally unwilling to answer the queries of the Bureau.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS.

BUSINESS.	NO. EMPLOYES MAY 1, 1886. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.			HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.								
				Under fourteen years.			Male.	Female.	For women and children under 18 yrs.	Day Work.		Piece Work.		To all employees (except clerks, salesmen and superintendents)	Average earnings p'r capita of productive workm'n.	Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.	Total wages of all employes.				
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Under twelve years.				High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.								
Agricultural Imp..	25		25				10		\$2 50	\$ 87½	\$4 00	\$1 50		\$14,882 00		\$7,500 00	\$22,382 00				
"	54		54				10		2 25	50				14,000 00		2,200 00	16,200 00				
"	12		12				10			2 00						459 60	1,150 00	6,955 50			
"	125		125				10	10	2 75	1 50	5 40	1 60		43,000 00		360 00	12,000 00	59,000 00			
"	31		31				8-10		9	2 75	1 50				11,960 16			2,900 00	14,860 16		
"	132		132				9		3 00	75	4 00	1 00		19,361 64			7,500 00	26,861 64			
"	46		46				10			3 00	1 00	2 25			14,515 68		815 56	4,758 64	19,274 32		
"	15		15				10			2 50	1 00				1,531 67		349 88	217 53	1,749 20		
"	4		4				8-10		2 03	1 00						1,350 00		350 00	1,350 00		
"	23	2	25				10		2 50	1 20	2 50	1 00				9,221 57			1,588 83	10,810 40	
"	15		15				10			2 50	1 25				6,374 11		354 18		6,374 11		
"	200		200				10			2 75	50	8 00	1 00		79,772 19			73,639 71	153,411 90		
"	18		18				10			2 25	1 25						3,000 00	400 00			
"	7		7				10			2 00	1 00						8,134 65	447 81			
"	50		50				10			3 00	75				31,435 83			5,329 05	36,754 88		
"	545		545				10			3 50	1 25	4 44	2 15		253,194 00			49,477 00	302,611 00		
Bakers.....	50	30	80	2			10		3 00	33½											
"	10		10				10			2 00	1 50										
"	4		4				10	10		2 00	1 00						2,164 00		718 00	2,882 00	
"	21	12	33				10			2 50	41						8,640 24		5,162 48	13,802 72	
Baking Powder,etc							10			1 00		2 00	75								
Barb Wire.....	4		4				10														
Baskets.....							10			1 75	1 25										
"	3		3				10			1 75	1 00	2 00	1 00								
"	85		85				8					1 50	1 00								
Blacksmiths.....	3		3				9			2 25	40	2 40	60		24,000 00			500 00	24,500 00		
"	1		1				10			2 00	2 00										
"	2		2				10			1 50											
"	2		1				10			2 50	1 00										
Blank Books, etc..	10	5	15	1	1		10	10	3 33	50						6,250 00		12,000 00	18,250 00		
"	10	18	28				10	10	2 50	50						5,500 00		232 00	7,220 00		
"	18	11	29				10	10	3 33	42						11,718 12		404 07	1,260 00		
Boiler Man'rs....	7		7				10			2 50	1 25						3,400 00			3,400 00	
"	6		6				10		2 75	1 40						1,860 00			1,860 00		

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"	6	6	9	2	75	1	00
"	3	3	10	2	50	1	25
"	7	7	10	3	00	1	50	3,750 00	3,750 00
"	42	42	10	3	25	80	6,500 00	6,500 00
"	5	.....	5	.....	10	.....	2	00	1	00	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
Boiler covering	11	.....	11	.....	10	.....	2	00	1	50	.....	4,000 00	1,600 00	5,600 00
Book-binders	4	3	7	.....	8	.....	1	66	50	.....	.....	1,665 49	238 00	1,040 00
Boots and shoes	45	26	71	.....	10	10	2	50	50	2	50	28,902 81	321 14	7,709 04
"	250	174	425	.....	10	10	1	26	29	4	00	1	00	36,611 85
"	68	44	112	2	10	10	1	26	50	3	00	31,638 36	282 62	7,078 38
"	53	2	55	2	10	10	1	00	50	3	00	10,000 00	.....	3,000 00
"	23	20	43	.....	8	8	3	00	58	2	42	1	67	18,000 00
"	44	12	56	.....	10	10	3	00	25	3	50	16,451 06	299 11	4,700 00
"	22	10	42	.....	10	10	1	26	25	1	57	20,989 06	.....	21,30 92
"	39	9	48	.....	10	.....	2	33	50	2	50	18,921 52	394 20	5,448 28
"	168	42	210	.....	10	10	3	00	50	3	25	1	20	21,999 34
"	50	25	75	.....	10	.....	3	00	50	.....	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00	26,489 06
"	77	38	115	1	2	10	2	50	3	50	50	14,000 00	14,000 00	19,500 00
"	35	25	60	.....	10	10	3	00	2	00	4	00	1	50
Bottlers, etc.	5	5	2	.....	10	.....	2	00	50	.....	.....	26,058 94	.....	2,500 00
"	70	127	197	.....	10	10	2	50	40	.....	.....	33,252 38	168 80	40,522 38
"	5	5	.....	.....	10	.....	1	50	1	00	.....	1,900 00	.....	1,900 00
"	3	3	.....	.....	10	.....	1	50	1	00	1	50	409 00	.....
Boxes	5	5	1	.....	10	.....	1	25	25	.....	.....	1,236 00	.....	1,236 00
"	2	14	16	.....	10	10	1	50	80	.....	200 00	874	200 00	.....
"	12	12	.....	.....	10	.....	2	50	75	4	00	2,750 00	.....	1,398 00
"	17	23	40	.....	10	.....	2	50	50	1	00	4,300 00	.....	4,300 00
Brass foundry	13	.....	13	.....	10	.....	3	50	60	.....	7,400 00	.....	9,000 00	
"	4	4	.....	.....	10	.....	2	25	66	.....	6,500 00	.....	6,500 00	
Brewers	3	2	5	.....	2	10	1	50	1	50	.....	1,241 00	413 66	1,241 00
"	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....	2	50	1	10	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
"	5	5	.....	.....	10	.....	1	25	1	25	.....	7,104 00	.....	7,104 00
"	1	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1	25	1	25	.....	2,500 00	432 00	3,000 00
"	15	15	.....	.....	12	.....	2	50	1	25	.....	6,200 00	500 00	1,440 00
"	3	3	.....	.....	12	.....	2	38	1	00	.....	748 00	.....	1,630 00
"	7	7	.....	.....	12	.....	1	50	1	00	.....	2,800 00	.....	3,500 00
"	2	2	2	.....	10	.....	1	50	1	00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
"	7	7	8	.....	12	.....	3	00	75	3	00	1,200 00	.....	2,000 00
"	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....	2	00	1	25	.....	6,500 00	.....	4,000 00
"	2	2	2	.....	10	.....	1	50	1	50	.....	1,200 00	400 00	1,200 00
"	3	3	3	.....	2	12	1	25	1	00	.....	2,702 90	500 00	2,702 90
"	6	6	.....	.....	12	.....	1	66	1	33	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
"	2	2	2	.....	10	.....	2	00	1	50	.....	650 00	.....	650 00
"	1	1	1	.....	10	.....	1	80	1	42	.....	13,200 00	325 00	11,465 00
"	35	3	35	.....	12	.....	2	11½	1	42	.....	7,440 00	376 00	34,480 80
"	21	21	.....	10-13	10	.....	4	70	1	88	.....	11,748 00	3,840 00	11,748 00
"	2	2	2	10-12	10	10	1	00	1	00	730 00	730 00	730 00	730 00

*Average per day of nine hours.

*And board.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS—Continued.

BUSINESS.	No. EMPLOYEES MAY 1, 1885. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.				
				Under fourteen years.		Under twelve years.		Day Work.		Piece Work.		To all employees (except clerks, superintendents, etc.)	Average earnings p'r capita of productive workm'n	Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.	Total wages of all employees.	
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	For women and children under 18 yrs.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.						
Brewers.....	385	.....	345				10		\$4 00	\$1 75	\$3 00	\$1 50	\$247,814 18	\$643 70	\$60,290 49	\$808,104 67
"	158	.....	158				10		4 16	1 25	.....	.....	73,000 00	560 00	19,000 00	92,000 00
"	40	.....	40				10		2 25	1 66	.....	.....	16,500 00	.....	5,600 00	22,100 00
"	118	18	131				10		3 00	1 25	.....	.....	48,000 00	367 00	20,000 00	68,000 00
"	75	.....	75				10		2 30	1 50	.....	.....	31,562 00	493 74	4,000 00	38,562 00
"	33	.....	33				12		2 66	50	.....	.....	17,755 09	.....	9,419 86	27,174 95
"	9	.....	9				12		1 75	1 50	.....	.....	4,400 00	.....	4,400 00	4,400 00
"	1	.....	1				8-12		1 50	1 50	.....	.....	620 00	.....	620 00	620 00
"	9	.....	9				12		2 00	1 25	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	500 00	3,500 00
"	6	.....	6				10		1 50	1 50	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	1,700 00	1,700 00
"	4	.....	4				10		1 73	1 35	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
"	4	.....	4				10		1 25	1 25	.....	.....	1,350 00	700 00	700 00	2,350 00
"	2	.....	2				12-14		1 25	1 25	.....	.....	700 00	350 00	700 00	1,400 00
"	3	.....	3				14		2 50	1 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	500 00	.....	1,500 00
"	18	.....	18				8-12		2 75	1 50	.....	.....	4,800 00	.....	800 00	5,800 00
"	4	.....	4				12		2 00	1 00	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	400 00	2,000 00
"	1	.....	1				8		1 96	1 00	.....	.....	300 00	.....	300 00	300 00
"	4	.....	4				10-14		2 50	1 25	.....	.....	2,058 28	435 00	600 00	2,658 28
"	9	.....	9				10		2 00	1 00	2 00	1 50	4,238 88	335 00	2,040 00	5,278 88
"	22	.....	22				12		1 75	1 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	450 00	4,000 00	14,000 00
"	6	.....	6				10		1 25	1 25	.....	.....	2,512 53	418 75	2,512 50	2,512 50
"	1	.....	1				10		1 75	1 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00
"	11	.....	11				10		3 00	1 25	.....	.....	4,300 00	375 00	4,300 00	4,300 00
"	2	.....	2				10		1 50	1 00	.....	.....	1,400 00	.....	8400 00	8400 00
Brickland Tile....	10	.....	10				10		1 50	85	.....	.....	400 00	140 00	400 00	400 00
"	1	1	2				11		96	177	.....	.....	747 62	.....	747 62	747 62
"	9	.....	9				10		1 75	1 25	.....	.....	1,026 00	114 00	.....	1,026 00
"	10	.....	10	1			10		2 25	1 25	1 00	.....	750 00	233 33	730 00	730 00
"	3	.....	3				10		2 00	1 25	.....	.....	250 00	.....	250 00	250 00
"	16	.....	16				10		2 00	50	.....	.....	3,500 00	218 75	.....	3,500 00
"	24	.....	21				10		2 00	1 25	.....	.....	1,800 00	90 00	.....	1,800 00
"	11	11	1			10		2 50	1 25	1 50	1 25	13,000 00	2,500 00	15,500 00
"	84	84	2			10		2 30	85	15,550 00	1,600 00	17,100 00
"	70	70				10		Keep no books.

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¹ And board.

² Three months.

³ Commenced business less than a year ago.

* \$50 and board per year.

⁵ For 4 months, or, brick season.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS — Continued.

BUSINESS.	No. EMPLOYEES MAY 1, 1886. (Exc ud- ing c erks, sales- men, superin- tendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.				
				Under four- teen years.		Male.	F'm.	Total.	Day Work.		Piece Work.		To all employees (except clerks, superintendents, etc.)	Average earnings per capita of produc- tive workin'	Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superin- tendents, etc.	Total wages of all em- ployees.
	Male.	F'm.	Total.	Ma'e.	F'm.				High- est	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.				
Cigars—continued	8	1	9			10			\$.50	\$.50	\$4 00	\$1 00				
"	1		1								1 50	1 25	\$1,512 00			\$1,512 00
"	12		12			10			2 50	40	2 50	1 50	5,000 00	\$100 00	\$1,000 00	6,000 00
"	3		3	1		10					2 00	1 50	1,100 00			
"	3		3			8			3 00	1 50	3 00	1 50				
"	3		3			9			48	48	2 45	1 35				
"	29	21	50			9			2 00	35	2 50	75				
"	7		7			10					2 00	75	14,981 45	775 00	3,800 00	18,281 45
"	4		4			10					50	50	1 00	1,500 00	660 00	225 00
"	5	7	12			10					40	50	400 00			1,500 00
"	38	29	67			8			1 00	30	3 00	1 00	28,098 70	863 23	4,274 00	32,867 70
"	10		10			8			2 50	50	2 00	1 40	4,500 00	475 00	720 00	5,200 00
"	9		9			10					2 00	1 00	3,500 00	100 00	3,000 00	6,000 00
"	9		9			8-9			2 50	60	2 50	1 50	4,500 00	150 00		
"	6	2	8			8			3 00	1 50	3 00	1 50	3,888 00		64 00	4,722 00
"	21	4	25			8			8		3 00	1 25	8,000 00		2,000 00	10,000 00
"	125	125	250			8			4 00	25	3 00	1 00	125,000 00	500 00	22,000 00	150,000 00
"	1		1			10					2 00	1 50	560 00			560 00
"	6		6			8					2 25	50	2,000 00			2,000 00
"	12		12			8-9					4 00	1 10	4,653 50	604 00		4,653 00
"	5		5	2		10					2 15	1 35	1,903 00	3 0 00	720 00	2,181 00
"	14	2	16			8					2 00	1 40	5,085 00	192 00		5,085 00
"	3		3	1		10					1 95	1 25	3 5 00			385 00
"	7	1	8			10					2 75	1 50				
"	4		4			9					2 50	1 00	1,229 40	307 35		1,229 40
"	2		2			10					1 25	1 00				
"	5		5			10					3 00	1 00	1,694 00	338 00	500 00	2,194 00
"	3		3			9					2 25	1 40	504 20			504 20
"	1		1			8					2 00	1 20	650 00			650 00
"	13		13			10			2 00	70	3 00		4,500 00			4,500 00
"	8		8								2 00	1 00	3,000 00			3,200 00
Clothes Reels, etc.	41		41			10			3 25	45	2 35	85	16,000 00	390 25	2,200 00	18,200 00
Clothing.....	22	28	50			9			4 16	1 33			100 00		100 00	
													10,321 38		10,020 51	20,341 89

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"	2	500			10	10	4 00	1 50				85,000 00	40,000 00	125,000 00	
"	32	97	129		10	8	3 50	2 50				24,497 43	24,776 78	49,194 21	
"	175	125	300		8				5 00	1 00		26,000 00	8,200 00	35,000 00	
"	43	1	44		10				1 50	40		8,476 00	3,000 00	18,26 00	
Coffee & Spice Mills	5	130	135		10	10	2 50	1 50	1 00	70		12,500 00		12,500 00	
	19	9	26		10	8-10	8-10					10,000 00	30,000 00	40,000 00	
	5	1	6									2,394 00	397 00	1,6.0 00	
Coffins	8	2	10	2	10		3 00	1 0							20,412 84
Confectioners	35	35			10		2 75	50	2 00	87½		14,244 91	6 167 93	20,412 84	
Con. and Builders.	47	34	81		10	10	3 00	33½				20,706 32	15,254 72	35,961 04	
	38	38			10		3 00	1 50				11,547 07	1,200 00	15,747 07	
	34	34			10		3 25	1 25				19,503 00		19,503 00	
Coopers					10		2 50	1 25	2 50	1 00		800 00		800 00	
"	10	10							2 00	1 75					
"	14	14			9		2 00	1 00	2 00			1,467 47		2,030 00	
"	5	5			10				3 00	1 50		2,081 90	400 00	67 75	
"	41	41		2	10		1 66½	50	3 33	1 38		18,491 26	337 28	840 00	
"	6	6			10		2 00	1 50	2 00	1 50		z, 100 00	500 00	2,100 00	
"	75	75			10									2,500 00	
"	6	6			10				2 75	60	2 50	1 00		47,500 00	
"	6	6			10				3 00	2 00				4,500 00	
"	28	28			10		1 50		1 75	1 50				3,000 00	
"	30	30			10	10	3 00	65	2 50	1 25				6,000 00	
"	1	1			10		2 50	75	1 00	73		5,550 00		300 00	
"	8	8			10		1 50		1 50					3,168 00	
Cordage	11	11			10	10	1 66½	1 33½				3,697 16	500 00	3,697 16	
Crackers	30	8	38		9		2 33½	50				9,004 00	333 33	17,590 00	
Curriers Stuffing	1	1			10		1 50					450 00		450 00	
Distillers	14	14			10		3 00	1 25				6,210 00		10,650 00	
"	14	14			10		3 00	1 25				7,250 00	517 85	7,250 00	
Dyeing & Cleaning	2	1	3		9		2 00	1 00				1,500 00	500 00	2,000 00	
Flavoring Extracts	5	3	8	1	10	10	1 50	33½				1,188 50	198 00	1,512 46	
Farmers	4	1	5		12		5 00	70				800 00		800 00	
"	3	3					1 50	1 50							
Flax Tow					10		1 50	1 25				600 00		600 00	
"	13	13			10		1 75	1 00				1,400 00		1,400 00	
Flouring Mills	2	2			10-12		2 00					624 00		624 00	
"	1	1			10		2 00								
"	6	6			10		2 70	1 00				3,024 00	104 00	3,624 00	
"	7	7			10-11		2 00	1 25				3,370 00	480 30	5,270 00	
"	5	3	8		10		6 1 50	675				500 00			
"	3	3	3		10		2 33½	50				900 00	580 00	1,740 00	
"	2	2		2	11		2 00	75				3,500 00		3,500 00	

¹ Started bus'ness six months ago.
² Our manufacturing done in shops outside and can not tell how many females are employed.
³ Most of our tailors work for other houses also, hence low averages.

⁴ Carpenters.
⁵ And board; also manufacture a little hard lumber.

⁶ Only run from 3 to 6 months in year.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS — Continued.

BUSINESS.	No. EMPLOYES MAY 1, 1886. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.					
				Under fourteen years		Under twelve years,		Day Work.		Piece Work.		To all employees (except clerks, superintendents, etc.)		Average earnings p'r capita of productive workers n.	Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.	Total wages of all employees.	
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.			High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.						
Flouring Mills-Con	3	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	\$2 00	\$1 25	.....	.....	\$1,350 00	.....	.....	\$1,350 00	.....
"	16	.....	16	.....	.....	10-11	.....	2 75	1 00	\$2 00	\$1 25	5,200 00	\$400 00	\$1,560 00	6,760 00	.....
"	5	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	1,746 61	319 32	180 00	1,926 61	.....
"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	1 66½	66½	.....	.....	728 00	364 00	.....	728 00	.....	
"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10-12	.....	10	3 84	1 50	.....	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....
"	5	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	10	1 00	1 00	.....	4,248 09	606 87	3,000 00	7,248 09	.....
"	3	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....	11	3 00	1 33	.....	300 00	.....	.....	300 00	.....
"	5	.....	5	.....	.....	11	12	11	2 00	25	.....	2,807 00	.....	1,00 00	4,007 00	.....
"	9	1	10	.....	.....	10-14	14	11 25	140	.....	.....	3,000 00	303 00	480 00	3,480 00	.....
"	3	1	4	.....	.....	10	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....	450 00	.....
"	13	3	16	.....	.....	10	.....	2 00	53	.....	.....	3,500 00	.....	.....	3,500 00	.....
"	3	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	1 58	1 12½	.....	.....	1,500 00	375 00	.....	1,500 00	.....
"	2	2	10	11	1 50	1 50	3 00	2 00	3,190 50	400 00	1,800 00	5,000 00	1,000 03
"	8	.....	8	.....	.....	10	.....	12	2 00	1 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
"	4	.....	4	.....	.....	12	.....	12	1 50	80	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....
"	3	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	1 50	50	.....	.....	1,500 00	360 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	2 50	1 35	.....	.....	4,429 83	.....	600 00	5,049 83	900 00
"	4	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	10	1 62½	1 62½	.....	2,865 00	573 00	.....	2,865 00	.....
"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	2 90	1 25	.....	.....	13,182 00	570 00	4,900	18,082 00	270 00
"	5	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	3 00	75	.....	.....	3,300 00	550 00	.....	3,300 00	.....
"	26	.....	26	.....	.....	10	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	1,116 00	.....	.....	1,116 00	.....
"	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	2 50	1 04	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
"	6	.....	6	.....	.....	10	.....	2 50	25	1 40	.....	2,500 00	.....	3,000 00	5,500 00	.....
"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	1 67	1 34	.....	1 25 00	.....
"	3	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	2,760 00	552 00	.....	2,760 00	.....
"	3	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	3,000 00	7,000 00	600 00
"	5	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	1 00	75	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	.....
"	4	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	1 67	1 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	1 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	8	8			10	3 00	1 15		4,215 00	580 00	1,440 00	5,655 00	
	2	2			10	1 75	1 00		2,090 42		2,240 00	4,330 42	
	4	4			10	2 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 25					12,365 60	
	12	12			2 ²⁴	3 00	1 35					16,572 30	
	34	31			10	1 83	1 65		15,872 30		107 00	51,990 67	
	67	67			10	2 75	3 ¹ 25		31,954 67	563 08	230 36	29,999 72	
	27	27			10-13	3 29	1 00		23,690 72	873 73	63 00		
	4	4			10	2 50	1 25						
	6	6			10		1 25		2,300 00	460 00	840 00	3,140 00	
	3	3			10-13	1 92	1 00		1,200 00			1,200 00	
	8	8			10	1 50	1 00		2,025 00		563 00	2,587 00	
	2	1	3	2	10	2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 00		813 00		216 00	1,049 00	
	2	2			11	1 88	1 15		885 00	444 00	3,826 00	4,744 00	
	5	5			12	2 50	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$		2,610 00	528 00		2,640 00	
	10	10			11	3 00	1 33	2 50	6,000 00	600 00	1,400 00	7,400 00	
	3	3			10	2 25	1 00		1,400 00			1,400 00	
	1	1				1 25	50				125 00		
	3	3				1 50	1 25		300 00	400 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	
	3	3			8-14	2 50	1 00		1,550 00			1,550 00	
	20	3	23		10-12	3 00	40		5,000 00		3,000 00	8,000 00	
	2	2			10				300 00	150 00		300 00	
	15	15			10	1 25	50					1,900 00	
	5	5			10	2 25	1 00					1,935 00	
	30	30			10-11	3 00	1 00					16,351 53	
	5	5			12	1 92	96					1,674 00	
	8	8			10-12	2 00	90					2,000 00	
	4	4			10	2 00	1 25					3,500 00	
	4	4			10	1 75	75	2 25	1 50			1,800 00	
	26	26			10	3 00	1 00		12,196 16	5 0 00	1,900 00	14,096 16	
	7	7			10	3 00	1 25		4,000 00	571 43	1,200 00	5,000 00	
	34	1	35		10	3 50	38					11,567 72	
	25	25			10	3 50	50					3,000 00	
	7	6			10	2 00	1 00					17,000 00	
	10	10			10	2 25	1 00					2,560 00	
	3	3			10	3 00	1 50					6,116 00	
	4	4			9-10	2 00	75					14,000 00	
	6	6			10	2 50	1 25					4,571 44	
	1,026	4	1,030		10	4 00	150	4 50	2 75	517,500 00		183,263 00	655,963 00
	125		125		9	4 00	50					55,620 05	64,270 05
	11		11		10	2 50	50					6,142 65	6,760 65
	67		67		10	2 75	50	3 50	1 50	27,000 00		558 42	618 00
	17		17		10	2 75	42					4,571 44	7,500 00
	15		15		10	2 75	75					4,500 00	31,500 00
	10		10		13	2 60	1 00					4,000 00	1,350 00
	30		30		10	3 25	1 50					9,600 00	500 00
	3		3		9	3 50	1 50					2,300 00	5,000 00
	Furniture				10	2 75	40	2 30	81	61,512 85	392 84	1,400 00	3,700 00
	153	10	163									8,700 00	70,212 85

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MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS.—Continued.

BUSINESS.	No. EMPLOYEES MAY 1, 1886. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.					
				Under fourteen years		For women and children under 18 yrs.		Day Work.		Piece Work.		To all employees (except clerks, superintendents, etc.)		Average earnings p'r capita of productive workm'n.	Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.	Total wages of all employees.	
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Under twelve years.	High-est.	Low-e.t.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	
Furniture—Con ..	11	.....	11	.....	.....	10	8	\$2 25	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$1 25	.....	\$3,535 00	\$376 00	\$2,132 00	\$5,668 00
"	5	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	1 50	1 25	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	2,496 00
"	4	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	3 33 ¹ / ₂	1 33 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	2,080 00	693 00	.....	.....	5,572 50
"	11	11	8-9	2 25	1 00	3 00	2 50	5,572 50	475 00	1,600 00
"	5	5	10	2 00	1 00	2 00	1 00	2,250 00	3,850 00
"	133	5	138	.....	.....	10	10	5 00	50	2 25	1 50	71,991 14	486 39	17,589 00	89,580 14	44,000 00
"	111	1	142	.....	.....	10	.....	3 00	50	.....	.....	33,000 00	.....	.....	.....	34,700 00
"	110	.....	110	.....	.....	10	.....	3 50	50	.....	.....	34,700 00	.....	.....	.....	34,700 00
"	13	.....	13	.....	.....	10	.....	2 25	1 25	2 25	1 40	.....	12,150 00	.....	350 00	2,500 00
"	35	.....	35	2	.....	10	10	2 50	25	2 25	1 50	8,915 84	300 00	1,107 51	10,023 35	11,201 75
"	250	.....	250	.....	.....	10	10	4 67	50	3 50	1 50	11,201 75	475 500	11,773 34	122,975 09	14,672 00
"	88	7	90	.....	.....	10	10	2 50	40	.....	.....	260 07	2,206 00	.....	.....	16,878 00
Gas.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	1,260 00	.....	1,800 00	.....	3,000 00
"	4	.....	4	.....	.....	10-12	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	2,606 91	.....	1,400 00	.....	4,006 91
"	3	.....	3	.....	.....	10-12	.....	1 50	1 50	.....	.....	2,538 23	.....	1,000 00	.....	3,533 26
"	6	.....	6	.....	.....	12	.....	1 54	1 38 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	2,538 23	.....	1,100 00	.....	3,695 26
"	18	.....	18	.....	.....	10-12	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	5,211 09	.....	2,400 00	.....	7,611 09
"	177	.....	177	.....	.....	10-12	.....	2 75	1 50	.....	.....	80,882 91	.....	12,000 00	92,882 91	10,000 00
"	7	.....	7	.....	.....	10	.....	3 25	1 50	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	5,000 00	8,000 00	600 00
"	5	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	3,038 00	.....	600 00	3,638 00	3118,4 0 00
Glass.....	260	.....	260	14	.....	210	6-8	2 75	58 ¹ / ₂	7 50	4 00	9,500 00	.....	9,500 00	128,000 00	128,000 00
Granite Quarries..	235	.....	235	.....	.....	10	.....	4 25	1 25	.....	.....	56,16 90	4,350 00	.....	.....	60,746 90
Gun Powder.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	10	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	9,444 49	393 52	1,200 00	10,644 49	4,272 34
Ham'd Iron Forg's.	8	.....	8	.....	.....	10	.....	5 00	1 50	.....	.....	17,794 00	.....	4,000 00	9,800 00	5,451 04
Horse Shoe Nails..	22	8	30	.....	.....	10	10	3 00	50	1 50	75	5,800 00	.....	2,800 00	20,594 00	7,796 92
Hubs and Spokes..	76	.....	76	.....	.....	10	.....	2 25	75	3 50	2 00	16,444 92	411 12	1,600 00	9,396 92	16,444 92
"	30	.....	30	.....	.....	10	.....	1 57 ³ / ₄	47 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	5,444 49	545 00	1,200 00	17,644 92	545 00
"	37	.....	37	.....	.....	10	.....	2 75	1 50	.....	.....	411 12	545 00	765 00	5,165 00	4,400 00
Ink, etc.....	6	6	6	1	.....	10	10	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and Steel....	1,200	1,200	10	5 00	75	12 00	1 25	411,344 45	4,400 00	
Jewelry	11	11	9	3 33	2 00	765 00	5,165 00	

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Knit Goods.....	6	54	60	10	10	10	2 25	16 ² / ₃	1 00	50	4,145 56	1,644 09	5,789 65
"	15	160	175	1	10	10	1 54	33 ¹ / ₃	1 25	75	10,758 50	6,750 00	17,500 00
"	1	75	76	4	9	9	1 00	25	1 00	..	4,700 00	1,000 00	5,700 00
"	200	200	200	9	10	10	3 00	25	1 00	50	8,000 00	2,000 00	10,000 00
"	30	220	220	10	10	2 75	25	1 50	40	31,00 00	1,00 00	32,000 00	
"	65	160	225	10	10	2 50	40	1 25	50	24,700 00	5,00 00	29,700 CO	
"	10	190	200	10	10	3 00	1 00	..	..	..	..	..
Leather Goods	65	65	10	10	10	1 50	1 16 ² / ₃	..	..	24,290 19	405 00	5,300 00
"	5	5	10	10	10	2 00	1 00	2 00	40	2,000 00	400 00	2,000 00	
"	27	27	10	10	10	1 50	1 25	1 75	1 20	4,863 00	..	10,100 00	
Lime.....	45	45	2	10	10	1 50	1 15	..	..	1,490 00	..	500 00
"	11	11	10	10	10	1 75	1 25	..	..	34,626 19	..	1,990 16
"	102	102	10	10	10	3 00	75	2 50	..	10,099 73	300 00	3,189 50	
"	43	48	10	10	10	1 50	1 25	..	..	5,31 00	7251 50	2,300 00
"	25	25	10	10	10	2 00	50	..	..	2,016 00	..	5,03 00
"	8	8	10	10	10	1 75	1 25	..	..	368 00	..	2,484 00
Linseed Oil.....	26	26	1	10-11	10	1 75	1 12 ¹ / ₃	..	..	..	..	1,080 00
"	12	12	10	10	10	2 50	1 65	..	..	4,749 14	475 00	5,000 00
Lithographers.....	61	4	65	8-10	10	4 66 ² / ₃	33 ¹ / ₃	..	..	36,166 69	..	8,621 00
Locksmith, etc.....	14	14	10	10	10	2 50	33 ¹ / ₃	..	..	4,625 00	..	500 00
Lumber, etc.....	9	9	2	10	10	1 75	50	..	..	..	..	2,000 00
"	2	2	10	10	10	1 25	1 25	..	..	200 00	..	200 00
"	2	2	11	11	11	1 30	90	..	..	379 45	..	379 45
"	10	2	12	1	11	81 38	862	..	..	1,60 00	..	1,600 00
"	19	19	11	11	11	3 0	1 50	..	..	4,645 00	..	4,645 00
"	15	15	11	11	11	2 50	1 25	..	..	2,468 43	378 63	2,468 43
"	65	65	11	11	11	4 00	1 50	..	..	..	..	..
"	12	12	10	10	10	3 00	1 50	..	..	5,400 00	..	5,400 00
"	40	40	11	11	11	4 00	1 50	..	..	9,500 00	..	10,003 00
"	275	275	2	10-11	10	4 00	1 00	..	..	100,000 00	..	8,500 00
"	1	1	11	11	11	4 00	1 50	..	..	5,620 00	..	6,520 00
"	88	4	92	2	11	4 50	65	2 00	1 00	14,112 54	..	2,611 86	
"	150	150	11	11	11	3 50	1 00	..	..	45,000 00	300 00	108,500 00
"	64	5	69	10 ¹ / ₂	10	4 50	1 50	..	..	300 00	..	4,500 00
"	14	14	12	12	12	3 00	1 25	..	..	1,500 00	..	1,500 00
"	7	7	2	10	10	1 75	875	..	..	300 00	..	300 00
"	30	30	3	10	10	3 00	75	..	..	7,000 00	..	7,000 00
"	3	3	10	10	10	1 25	1 25	..	..	75 00	..	75 00
"	25	25	10	10	10	2 25	1 00	..	..	9,000 00	..	1,500 00
"	13	13	11	11	11	2 00	1 25	..	..	2,000 00	..	2,000 00
"	18	18	11	11	11	82 00	869	..	..	1,000 00	..	1,000 00
"	10	10	11	11	11	2 00	1 00	..	..	1,600 00	..	1,600 00
"	14	14	10	10	10	1 72	80	1 50	80	1,600 00	..	1,500 00	
"	11	11	11	11	11	1 54	54	..	..	1,500 00	..	23,000 00
"	40	40	11	11	11	4 00	180	..	..	..	..	..

¹Commenced operation June 1, '85.

²Some 6, 8, 10 and 11, mostly 10.

³For 10 months.

⁴For four (4) months in 1885.

⁵Just commenced business.

⁶About 400 usually.

⁷For 8 months, mostly married men and have free rent and a few acres of land.

⁸And board.

⁹Worked only a few weeks.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS—Continued.

BUSINESS.	No. EMPLOYEES MAY 1, 1886. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.			
				Under fourteen years.		For women and children under 18 yrs.	High-est.	Day Work.		Piece Work.		To all employees (except clerks, superintendents, etc.)	Average earnings p'r capita of productive workm'n	Total wages of clerks salesmen, superintendents, etc.	Total wages of all employees.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.			Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.				
Lumber, etc.—Con.	50	.....	50	.....	.....	10	\$1 28	\$ 69	.....	.....	.....	\$12,000 00	.....	\$5,000 00	\$17,000 00
"	37	3	40	.....	.....	11	4 00	6 3 <i>1</i> ₂	.....	.....	.....	5,091 22	.....	2,250 00	7,341 22
"	44	1	45	.....	.....	11	3 50	77	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00
"	6	.....	6	.....	.....	10	1 50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5	.....	5	.....	.....	11	1 73	93 <i>1</i> ₃	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15	.....	15	.....	.....	12	3 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4	.....	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 00	.....	800 00	2,200 00
"	360	.....	360	.....	.....	11	4 25	1 37 <i>1</i> ₂	.....	.....	.....	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
"	20	.....	20	.....	.....	11	3 00	1 09	.....	.....	.....	170,326 30	.....	16,700 00	187,026 30
"	60	.....	60	.....	.....	11	3 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
"	94	.....	94	.....	.....	11	4 00	1 25	\$. 23	\$ 1 73	.....	25,174 09	419 50	800 00	25,974 09
"	54	.....	54	.....	.....	11	3 96	1 26 <i>1</i> ₂	.....	.....	.....	32,414 86	.....	5,500 00	37,914 86
"	38	.....	38	.....	.....	10	2 57	60	.....	.....	.....	38,495 56	.....	8,780 00	42,275 56
"	7	.....	7	.....	.....	8-11	1 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
"	25	.....	25	.....	.....	10-11	2 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	1,911 00	.....	.....	2,457 00
"	16	.....	16	.....	.....	10	1 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....	1,300 00	.....	500 00	1,800 00
"	26	.....	26	.....	.....	11	2 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
"	21	.....	21	.....	.....	11	2 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	7,488 00	400 00	.....	7,488 00
"	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	1 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6	.....	6	.....	.....	11	2 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	225	.....	225	.....	.....	11	4 25	1 00	3 00	1 00	.....	85,000 00	.....	3,000 00	88,000 00
"	11	.....	41	.....	.....	11	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	1,100 00	10,100 00
"	35	.....	35	.....	.....	11	2 50	33	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	200 00	2,000 00	7,000 00
"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	3 50	1 08	.....	.....	.....	21,000 00	.....	3,165 00	24,166 00
"	217	6	223	.....	.....	11	3 50	1 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	46	.....	46	.....	.....	11	5 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	20,400 00	.....	3,000 00	23,400 00
"	500	.....	500	.....	.....	10	5 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	150,000 00	.....	25,000 00	175,000 00
"	279	5	284	.....	.....	10	4 00	90	.....	.....	.....	68,770 60	160 00	9,800 00	78,570 60
"	240	.....	240	.....	.....	10	5 00	1 15	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00	435 00	5,8 0 0	106,000 00
"	320	3	323	.....	.....	10	3 75	1 25	1 75	56	.....	109,846 69	.....	19,3 0 0	129,196 69
"	35	.....	35	.....	.....	11	2 08	1 00	.....	.....	.....	39,763 57	.....	3,540 00	43,308 57
"	18	18	10	2 25	50	2,600 00	250 00	2,400 00	5,000 00
"	166	166	11	3 50	1 00	54,840 00	6,000 00	60,840 00

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"	80	80				10	3 50	50				25,785	51	1	3,820	00	29,605	51
"	11	11				10	1 70	1 00				2,640	00				2,640	00	
"	40	5	45				10	1 50	1 00				2,000	00				2,000	00	
"	40	.....	40				11	.....	3 50	1 25				2,000	00				2,000	00
"	3	.....	3				11	.....	1 00	1 00				3,000	00				3,000	00
"	8	.....	8				10	.....	2 00	1 25				107	00				107	00
"	6	.....	6				10	.....	1 50	1 00				800	00				960	00
"	6	.....	6				10	.....						700	00				200	00
"	2	.....	2				10	.....						300	00				900	00
"	150	.....	150	2			10	10	1 00	75				300	00				300	00
"	25	.....	25				11	.....	2 50	1 15				1						
"	60	.....	60				11	.....	3 50	1 00				15,000	00				3,840	00
"	94	.....	94				10	.....	3 50	1 00				25,530	51				411	78
"	2	.....	2				10	.....	1 50	1 00				780	14				4,000	00
"	40	.....	40				11	.....	5 00	87 $\frac{1}{2}$				20,000	00				500	00
"	19	2	21				11	.....	2 50	1 00				14,113	00				4,612	00
"	8	.....	8				11	.....	1 75	1 25				2,700	00				800	00
"	2	.....					11	.....	1 50	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				468	60				3,500	00
"	47	.....	47				10	.....	3 25	1 25								1,800	00	
"	10	.....	10				10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	200										
"	23	.....	230				11	.....	3 75	1 25				79,669	03				14,000	00
"	10	.....	10				10	.....	3 00	1 25				3,000	00				1,400	00
"	14	.....	14				10	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	34									4,400	00
"	100	.....	100				11	.....	5 00	1 25				25,000	00				5,200	00
"	7	.....	7				10	.....	1 75	50				800	00				800	00
"	30	.....	30				11	.....	3 50	1 40									9,500	00
"	35	2	37				11	.....	3 50	1 25				8,700	00				3,000	00
"	14	.....	14	2			10	.....	2 40	75									13,588	14
"	4	1	5				11	.....	3 00	1 50				13,588	14				7,000	00
"	28	.....	28	3			10	.....	2 25	50				1,200	00				8,200	00
"	1	.....	1				12	.....	1 25					200	00				200	00
"	18	.....	18				11	.....	2 00	75				1,222	50				3,900	00
"	40	4	44				10	.....	4 00	1 00				12,500	00				13,700	00
"	140	10	150				10	10	3 50	1 00				45,000	00				5,350	00	
"	266	9	275				10	.....	5 00	90				37,615	18				7,000	00
"	211	14	225				10	10	5 00	1 00	1 50	1 00		54,445	98				10,230	00	
"	46	4	50				10	.....	3 50	80				8,435	08				2,000	00
"	2	2	4				10	.....	1 50	1 25									10,435	08
"	10	.....	10				10	10	2 50	1 50				660	00				4,500	00
"	4	.....	4				9	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75									110	00
"	5	.....	5				10	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75										
"	22	.....	22				11	.....	4 00	1 25										
"	17	.....	17				10	.....	1 25	1 00				2,500	00				2,500	00
"	12	.....	12				11	.....	2 25	1 00	2 50	1 75		22,784	57				2,472	87
"	47	47				11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 25	1 00	2 50	1 00								28,890	67
"	95	.....	95	4			9-11	8	3 50	62 $\frac{1}{2}$				7,800	00				180	00
"	35	.....	35				10	10						222	85				7,980	00

¹ No business 1885.

² Not running May, 1886.

² And board.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS—Continued.

BUSINESS.	No. EMPLOYEES MAY 1, 1886. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.					
				Under fourteen years.		Under twelve years.		Day Work.		Piece Work.		Average earnings per capita of productive workm'n.		Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.		Total wages of all employes.	
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.		For women, and children under 18 yrs.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.						
Lumber, etc.—Con.	117		117				11	\$3 00	\$1 25			\$11,261 60			\$1,008 25	\$13,269 85	
"	70	4	74				11	3 25	75			45,000 00			2,300 00	47,300 00	
"	175		175				10	3 50	50	\$2 25		72,484 00			9,000 00	81,484 00	
"	7		7				10	2 00	1 87½			200 00			200 00		
"	250		250				10	4 80	92			70,000 00			5,000 00	75,000 00	
"												1,300 00			2,700 00	4,000 00	
"	400		400				10	5 00	1 25	8 00	\$1 00	58,256 49			2,954 00	61,210 49	
"	50		50				10	5 00	1 35			16,567 39			16,567 39		
"	175		175				10	5 00	1 00			40,649 87			7,300 00	47,949 87	
"	1		1				258					500 00				500 00	
"	48		48				11	3 50	75			8,500 00				8,500 00	
"	10		10				10	1 50	1 25			1,849 00				1,849 00	
"	367	3	370				11	4 50	1 50			91,771 62				1,840 00	
"	11	1	12				10	1 75	1 50			3,500 00				99,808 44	
"	10		10				11	1 50	1 00			750 00				1,000 00	
"	200		200	5			10	5 00	1 15			53,000 00				4,500 00	
"	81		81	1			10	5 50	1 07							750 00	
"	600		600				11	7 00	33½			150,000 00				10,000 00	
"	234	234	1				10	3 50	1 00	2 00	1 50	53,727 00				3,500 00	
"	175		175				11	3 50	75			50,000 00				15,000 00	
"	50		50				11	5 00	50			9,000 00				9,024 00	
"	256		256	14			10	3 50	60			\$240 00				62,731 00	
"							10									8,000 00	
"	26		26				11	3 00	1 25							100,000 00	
"	12		12				11	2 00	1 25			2,886 75				71,000 00	
"	18		18				11	2 50	277								
"	12	1	13				11	1 50	1 25	2 00	1 25	4,000 00	250 00			4,000 00	
"	105		105				11	3 50	1 00			50,000 00	150 00			55,000 00	
"	22	2	24	1			11	2 00	269			5,000 00				5,000 00	
"	14		14				11	2 00	60			2,126 75				2,126 75	
"	118	7	125				10	4 25	1 00			63,268 77				74,768 77	
"	140	10	150				10	4 00	1 00			75,000 00				15,000 00	
"	15		15				10	2 00	1 00			2,719 76	302 19			90,000 00	
																936 00	
																3,652 76	

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"	20	1	21		11	2 50	1 20			3	1,322 61	57 50	248 07	1,570 68	
"	5	1	6		11	3 50	50				30,000 00		1,000 00	31,000 00	
"	65		65		11	4 00	1 25				9,087 45		2,674 04	11,761 49	
"	54		54	36		11	3 50	37 $\frac{1}{2}$							
"	3		3		10	2 00	75				6,523 00	165 00	8,000 00	9,523 00	
"	30	3	33		10	2 00	1 00				800 00			800 00	
"	7		7		10	1 50	50				9,000 00	200 00	1,800 00	10,800 00	
"	2		42		10	1 50	1 00				35,500 00		1,000 00	36,500 00	
"	100	10	110		10	4 00	75				14,750 00		5,250 00	20,000 00	
"	86		86		10	2 00	50							20,000 00	
"	59	1	60		10	4 00	75								
"	50		50		10	2 50	65				37,346 14		2,600 00	39,946 14	
"	46	6	52		10	3 00	1 00	3 00			13,148 24	255 00		14,700 00	
"	16		16		10	3 00	1 00				29,000 00		3,000 00	32,000 00	
"	42	6	48		10	1 75	8 04	1 25			9,144 61		1,250 00	10,394 00	
"	80	4	84		11	4 00	1 16	1 50			15,000 00		5,750 00	20,750 00	
"	775		775		10	4 00	27 $\frac{1}{2}$				183,611 80		9,284 85	192,926 65	
"	10		10		10	2 00	1 25				3,396 74			3,396 74	
"	53		53		11	3 00		2 25			23,497 41		3,120 00	26,617 47	
"	8		8		11	1 37	1 10				800 00			800 00	
"	185		185		11	4 50	1 04				38,511 65		3,763 00	42,273 65	
"	90		90		11	3 50	1 00				28,483 85	323 68	1,900 00	30,403 85	
"	1		1			1 00					300 00		900 00	1,300 00	
"	125		125		11	4 00	1 00				25,000 00		1,800 00	26,800 00	
"	20		20		11	3 00	1 25				13,012 92		1,410 00	14,422 92	
"	10	2	12		12	1 50	1 00				1,000 00		500 00	1,500 00	
"	60		62		11	4 00	1 25				20,000 00		1,900 00	21,900 00	
"	10		10		10	1 25	1 00				600 00			600 00	
"	60		60		11	4 00	1 08				13,000 00		2,000 00	15,000 00	
"	11	1	12		10-11	5 12-15	2 50	1 25	2 50	1 00		3,000 00		3,000 00	20,000 00
"	60		61		10	1 12	1 12				18,500 00	350 00	1,500 00	20,000 00	
"	6		6		10	1 50	1 00				600 00	75 00		500 00	
"	205		205	2	11	5 00	75	3 50	50		40,624 99		5,684 00	46,308 99	
"	10	4	14		10	2 25	1 25				121 20			9,000 00	
"	10	2	12		10	1 30	70							2,000 00	
"	112	3	115		11	3 00	1 00				45,000 00		5,000 00	50,000 00	
"	10	1	11		11	3 00	50						400 00	2,500 00	
"	2		2		11	1 25	1 25				1,000 00			1,000 00	
"	27		27		11	3 00	1 25				8,000 00			8,000 00	
"	40		40		11	3 00	1 25				20,000 00		2,000 00	22,000 00	
"	36		36		10	3 00	75								
"	25		25		11	2 50	1 00				2,500 00			2,500 00	
"	70		70		10	6 00	46	5 00	2 25		15,429 05	220 41	3,784 42	19,208 40	
"	49	1	50	*	11	4 00	1 00				968 00			968 00	
"	80		80	*	11	4 00	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$				12,331 51		1,500 00	18,821 51	
"														2,000 00	

¹ Commenced operations September, 1885.

² And board.

³ Women, cooks, etc.

⁴ Commenced business the latter part of the year.

⁵ From May 11 to October 20, '85 - forty employees.

⁶ Only worked seven weeks.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS—Continued.

Business.	No. EMPLOYEES MAY 1, 1886. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.				
				Under fourteen years.		Under twelve years.		Day Work.		Piece Work.		To all employees (except clerks, superintendents, etc.)		Average earnings per capita of productive workers.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.		For women and children under 18 yrs.	Highes..	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.			Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.	Total wages of all employees.	
Lumber, etc.—Con.	23	.....	23					10	\$3 50	\$1 00						
"	28	.....	28					11	3 48	1 12½						
"	30	3	33					11	3 00	1 00						
"	100	.....	100	3				10	3 50	50						
"	150	.....	150					11	3 50	1 00	\$2 50	\$1 50				
"	72	.....	72					11	2 50	1 25						
"	20	.....	20	1				11	2 50	1 00						
"	39	.....	39	2				11	4 00	65						
"	7	1	8			1		12	10-12	1 50	25					
"	185	10	195					11	3 00	96	2 50	1 00				
"	60	.....	60					11	4 00	1 25						
"	21	.....	21	5		2		11	1 50	25						
"	60	.....	60					10	3 50	1 10						
"	18	.....	18					11	2 50	50						
"	105	.....	105					11	2 50	270						
"	30	.....	30					10	1 50	60						
"	10	2	12			2		10	2 00	169						
"	51	3	54					11	3 00	1 07						
"	22	2	24					11	2 00	1 00	5 00	3 00				
"	8	.....	8					10	2 50	1 00	3 00	1 25				
"	10	.....	10					10	3 50	1 25						
"	71	.....	71					10	4 00	1 25						
"	80	.....	80	2				11	4 00	1 00						
"	47	.....	47					11	4 00	1 25						
"	10	.....	10					10	3 25	1 25						
"	12	.....	12					11	2 50	1 00						
"	14	1	15					11	1 75	1 25						
"	52	.....	52					11	4 00	1 25						
"	2	2	4	1	1			10	1 00	25	3 00	1 00				
"	67	67					10	2 00	1 25						
"	120	120					11	3 00	50						
"	7	7					11	1 50	1 00						
"	15	15					11	3 50	45						

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"	4	1	5		10	21	25	275		1,200 00			1,200 00
"	7	1	8		10	125	1 00			1,680 00			1,680 00
"	39	1	40		10	1 50	1 25			6,000 00			8,000 00
"	7	1	8		11	21	25	2 0		800 00			800 00
"	61	1	62		10	3 25	84 1/2			24,830 00			27,430 00
Lye.					9	9	2 50	50		7,000 00			10,500 00
Machine Shops	3		3		10	2 75	58						400 00
"	7		7		10	2 75	50						2,116 06
"	10		10		10	3 00	1 25						900 00
"	12		12		10	2 75	50						3,042 24
"	6		6		10	2 56	1 00	3 00	1 50				6,000 00
"	2		2		10	2 25	1 50						2,500 00
Matches	35	90	125		39-11	3 00	50	1 25	60	33,662 18			37,162 18
"	35	123	168		8-9	2 50	50	1 25	25	29,457 22			31,537 22
Mattresses	39	10	49		10	2 50	50	3 50	2 00	19,000 00			24,000 00
Millwrights.	5		5		10	3 00	3 00						2,500 00
"	20		20		8-10	3 00	60						12,246 56
Oatmeal	10		10		12	1 75	1 00						25,900 00
Paper	38	7	45		10-12	8	3 00	75	1 00	1 00	444 00		41,536 00
"	36		36		10-11	3 25	1 25			411,941 80			418,477 80
"	24		24		12	2 00	1 25			10,171 26			12,446 28
"	31	20	51		12	2 75	90	95	50	17,842 61			23,942 61
"	50	25	75		10-12	3 00	1 00	1 00	60	1 00	389 07		4,080 00
"	18		18		10-12	1 62 1/2	50			6,637 00			8,187 00
"	61	9	70		10-12	2 75	50			3,000 00			33,300 00
"	58	42	100		10	9	2 50	75	1 25	65	35,100 00		51,100 00
"	70	55	125		10-12	9	3 00	75	1 25	65	37,800 00		48,800 00
"	23	19	42		10-12	9	2 75	75	1 00	65	14,349 00		3,216 00
"	11	5	16		12	10	3 00	75			2,113 25		17,556 00
Pearl Barley	2		2		10	1 50	1 50						2,113 25
Planing Mill	14		14		10	3 00	1 25			64,152 10			1,091 54
Port and Beef	3		3		10	1 75	1 25			1,800 00			6,152 10
Packers	12		12		10	1 50	1 25			2,500 00			1,800 00
"	13		13		10	2 50	1 17	3 50		5,014 00			2,810 00
"	800		800	4	10	4 00	1 25			198,097 00			3,185 00
Printing	6	4	10		8-10	2 50	50			3,041 00			8,199 00
"	8	1	9		10	2 50	50			4,630 00			223,097 00
"	13	4	17		10	4 00	33 1/2	2 97	1 51	10,118 50			223,097 00
Rectifiers	5		5		10	1 65	1 50			1,000 00			3,266 00
Refrigerators	25		25		10	2 75	50	3 00	1 50	4,000 00			4,680 00
Saddlery, Harness.	35		35	2	9	2 00	1 00	2 50	70	12,500 00			5,000 00
"	3		3		10	2 00	1 17			414 50			6,000 00
Sash, Doors, B ind's	21		21		10	2 50	1 25			188 00			2,100 00
"	71		71		10	2 90	50			1,200 00			14,600 00
"	18		18		10	2 70	67			9,181 75			188 00
"	20		20		10	2 25	75			427 00			11,735 50
										24,390 00			1,800 00
										313 52			10,982 75
										6,000 00			30,230 00
										8,014 94			1,500 00
													593 00
													8,637 94

¹ Not in operation in 1885.

² And board.

³ 11 in summer, 9 in winter.

⁴ June, '85, to June, '86.

⁵ From March 14, '85, to Jan. 1, '86.

⁵ Including commissions of \$8,500.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS—Continued.

BUSINESS.	NO. EMPLOYES MAY 1, 1886. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.					
				Under fourteen years.		For women, and children under 18 yrs.	High-est.	Day Work.		Piece Work.		To all employees (except clerks, superintendents, etc.)	Average earnings p'r capita of productive workm'n	Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.	Total wages of all employes.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.			Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.						
Sash, Doors, Blinds	117		117				10	\$2 50	\$ 33			\$16,612 31	\$180 51	\$2,884 93	\$19,497 24		
"	300		300				10	5 00	42	\$2 25	\$1 75	103,165 88			121,176 01		
"	150		2150				10	4 00	33½			51,742 19	400 00	7,000 00	58,742 19		
"	33		33				10	2 75	50			7,122 01		1,512 00	8,634 01		
"	18		18				10	3 00	60			6,614 69	367 48	1,920 00	8,534 69		
"	35		35				10	2 75	50	3 75		6,000 00		3,000 00	9,000 00		
Sausage	31		1				10					1,519 68		904 17	2,428 65		
"	43		3				10					4,194 62	162 00	1,800 00	5,994 62		
Scales	10		10				10	3 00	1 50			3,500 00			3,500 00		
Sewer Pipe	22		22				10	2 25	1 09			8,113 60	427 03	2,070 00	10,183 60		
"	20		20				10	1 75	1 50			8,210 23		2,500 00	10,710 23		
Shade Rollers	23		23	3			10	1 75	1 35			1,400 00		1,900 00	3,300 00		
Sheeting	107	165	272	3			11	11	2 70	45	1 60	(0,551 47	222 50	2,000 00	63,531 47		
Sheet Iron Goods	19		19				10			2 25	40	1 00	4,400 00	281 58	3,100 00	7,500 00	
Ship Builders	15		15				10			3 00	1 25		10,545 34	263 63	1,848 00	12,393 34	
"	83		83				10			5 00	1 25		2,467 46	560 00	3,296 00	32,763 46	
"	104		104				10			3 00	1 25		31,806 94		6,500 00	37,806 94	
Snuff	1		1				10			1 00					35 00		
Soap	3		3				10			2 00	1 00					35 00	
"	8		8				10			1 33½	50						1,350 00
"	4	6	10				10			2 00	50						2,602 00
"	23	2	25	1			10			2 00	50						2,200 00
"	20	10	30	1	10		10	6-10	2 50	1 00	1 25		8,750 00	416 00	6,748 00	15,226 00	
"	3		3				10	10	2 16½	33½	1 00		6,387 46	217 95	12,640 00	19,177 46	
Soda Water	9		9				10			1 50	1 00	1 50	1 00	1,607 12			1,607 12
"	4		4				10			2 00	1 25						2,900 00
"	8		8				10			3 00	50						1,500 00
Spring Beds	4		4				10			2 00	1 00						4,552 00
Staves and Heading	13		13	1			11	11	1 50	50			2,430 55	185 42			2,430 55
"	8		8				10			1 75	1 00						
"	54		54				10			3 00	50	3 00	1 50	17,670 00	325 00	1,200 00	18,870 00
"	30		30	10			10	10	3 00	50	3 00	1 75	12,000 00		2,000 00	15,000 00	
"	8		8				10			2 00	75	1 50		400 00			4,000 00

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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"	25	25	8	10	3 00	50	2 25	2 25	7,900 00	324 00	796 00	8,718 00
"	33	33	1	10	2 00	60	2 00	2 00	6,1738 00	71,738 00
"	38	38	1	11	3 00	75	2 80	2 00	11,400 00	.....	1,200 00	12,600 00
"	23	23	1	10	5 00	50	.....	.....	4,944 44	.....	1,523 00	6,477 44
Straw Goods	6	21	27	9-10	3 00	25	3 00	1 75	4,242 81	.....	.....	4,242 81
Stove Founders	46	46	1	10	2 50	50	3 00	1 75	50,218 00	.....	3,782 00	24,000 00
"	62	62	1	10	2 25	1 31	3 50	2 00	28,208 00	.....	5,910 00	34,118 00
Suspenders	3	8	11	10	1 25	40	1 00	50	1,800 00	.....	.....	1,800 00
Tacks	12	8	20	7	3 00	60	3 50	75	8,300 00	.....	1,300 00	9,600 00
"	16	12	28	10	3 00	60	3 50	75	68,000 00	.....	2,300 00	70,200 00
Tanners	150	150	10	3 16½	1 00	4 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
"	6	6	10	1 50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	17	17	10	2 00	1 25	3 00	1 75	7,200 00	541 17	3,000 00	.....	10,200 00
"	100	100	9	4 00	60	4 50	1 60	48,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	50,000 00
"	10	10	1	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	4,200 00	.....	.....	.....	4,200 00
"	160	160	9	3 00	1 25	3 50	1 65	737,385 00	.....	71,900 00	739,185 00	
"	380	380	10	3 00	1 25	3 50	1 75	175,000 00	.....	25,000 00	20,000 00	
"	34	34	10	2 16¾	1 25	4 00	2 00	14,691 41	432 10	3,920 00	18,611 41	
"	81	2	33	10	2 00	58½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	105	105	10	2 50	1 46½	4 50	2 00	48,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	40,000 00
"	7	7	10	2 25	1 37½	.....	.....	18,019 00	431 29	.....	.....	.....
"	27	27	10	2 75	75	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00
"	25	25	10	2 00	1 33½	3 00	.....	11,000 00	500 00	1,500 00	12,500 00	
"	36	36	10	2 00	1 25	3 00	2 50	11,674 74	.....	946 00	12,620 74	
"	22	22	10	2 00	1 12	3 50	2 00	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....	11,000 00
Tile	2	2	10	2 00	1 25	.....	1 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8	8	10	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	2,718 80	.....	800 00	.....	3,518 80
"	7	7	1	1 50	40	2 00	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinware	13	13	10	2 75	75	.....	.....	6,672 00	500 00	6,828 00	13,000 00	
"	63	2	65	10	2 00	88½	2 50	75	15,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Tobacco	122	8	125	8	4 00	1 00	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,750 00
Transformed Fruit	4	4	10	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	750 00	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Trunks	10	10	1	2 50	1 66½	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	13,000 00	50,000 00	
"	62	62	10	2 50	50	2 25	75	27,000 00	410 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	
"	198	2	200	10	3 00	1 50	3 00	50	50,000 00	.....	21,775 70	75,000 00
"	50	50	10	2 00	50	2 00	1 25	21,775 77	.....	21,775 70	48,529 47	
"	125	125	10	2 00	50	2 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twine, Bags & Batts	4	8	12	11	2 50	67	.....	2,760 50	322 73	.....	8,550 00	
Type Founders	26	11	37	10	8	3 14	50	.....	14,711 80	.....	3,555 00	18,268 80
Type (wood)	15	15	10	2 75	1 00	.....	.....	6,000 00	400 00	2,500 00	8,500 00	
Vinegar and Pickl's	2	2	10	1 50	1 25	.....	.....	40 3	.....	1,105 00	1,105 34	
"	8	2	10	8	2 00	1 50	.....	10,000 00	.....	3,700 00	20,000 00	
"	20	5	25	10	2 00	50	1 00	75	4,150 00	501 77	13,700 00	
Wagons	9	9	9	10	2 75	75	.....	4,150 00	501 77	.....	4,150 00	

¹ Commenced business May 25, 1885.

² Only six actually at work May 1, 1886, balance on strike.

only about three months in winter each year.

⁴ Had twenty-seven in 1885.

³ Sausage factories in active operation

⁵ Mill run nine months.

⁶ Three months.

⁷ Seven months.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS — Continued.

BUSINESS.	No. EMPLOYEES MAY 1, 1886. (Excluding clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.)			CHILDREN.		HOURS OF LABOR.		WAGES IN 1886.				WAGES IN 1885.					
				<i>Under fourteen years</i>		<i>For women, and children under 18 yrs</i>		<i>Day Work.</i>		<i>Piece Work.</i>							
				Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Under twelve years	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	To all employees (except clerks, superintendents, etc.)	Average earnings p'r capita of productive work'm'n.	Total wages of clerks, salesmen, superintendents, etc.	Total wages of all employes.
	Male.	Fem.	Total														
Wagons—Con.....	128	2	130						10	\$3 25	\$75	\$2 50	\$1 15	\$10,000 00		\$5,000 00	\$15,000 00
"	30	.....	30						10	2 00	1 00	2 00	1 00	.....		.....	6,000 00
"	3	.....	3						10	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	91,000 00	\$362 00	13,600 00	104,600 00
"	251	.....	251	4					10	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 50	2 50	1 50	5,000 00		2,500 00	7,500 00
"	10	.....	10						10	2 25	75	2 25	75	800 00		.....	800 00
"	2	.....	2						10	1 50	1 00	1 50	1 00	3,900 00		.....	3,900 00
"	7	.....	7						10	2 25	1 25	2 25	1 25	.....		1,300 00	.....
"	15	.....	15						10	2 25	1 00	1 75	1 75	575 00		575 00	575 00
"	9	.....	9						10	1 75	1 00	1 75	1 00	101,707 58	389 25	14,560 00	149,267 58
"	267	2	269						8	2 50	2 50	2 88	2 49	85,011 20	405 00	12,000 00	97,000 00
"	210	15	225	4					10	2 75	1 00	4 00	2 37	15,517 42	438 82	11,625 00	26,779 92
"	65	.....	65						8	2 08	70	3 00	1 50	4,286 48		2,552 50	6,888 93
"	30	.....	30						10	2 00	50	2 00	50	3,000 00	525 00	3,000 00	6,000 00
Wagon Wood stock	5	.....	5						10	1 75	1 25	3 87	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000 00		.....	.....
"	85	.....	85						10	2 00	70	1 75	1 50	2,886 08		1,132 00	4,018 03
Washing Machines	8	.....	8						10	2 00	70	1 75	1 50	2,700 00		6,700 00	9,400 00
Wholesale 1 quor..	5	.....	5						10	2 00	1 25	3 00	1 25	2,500 00		2,500 00	2,500 00
Wind Mills.....	10	.....	10						10	1 75	1 25	1 75	1 25	9,900 00	550 00	8,300 00	13,250 00
"	18	.....	18						10	1 75	1 25	1 75	1 25	36,036 87	279 85	7,562 00	43,598 87
"	48	.....	48						10	3 00	1 25	2 50	45	12,620 00		5,480 00	18,100 00
Willow-Ware.....	112	17	129						10	2 00	3 3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 50	25	125,000 00		9,000 00	134,000 00
Wire Works.....	49	.....	49						9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	45	3 00	1 25	.....		1,500 00	10,000 00
"	18	.....	18						10	3 00	1 60	4 00	1 50	40,000 00		4,000 00	44,000 00
Wooden-Ware.....	3	.....	3						10	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	114,772 55	319 00	11,730 00	134,492 55
"	550	.....	550						10	5 00	40	4 00	1 25	800 00		800 00	800 00
"	40	.....	40	5					7-10	2 00	50	2 50	1 25	125,000 00		9,000 00	134,000 00
"	180	.....	180						10	1 75	75	3 50	1 25	.....		1,500 00	10,000 00
"	353	1	354						10	2 88	40	3 10	1 00	40,000 00	12,762 87	3,000 00	44,000 00
Wood-Working Ma-chinery.....	33	1	34						10	3 00	50	1 20	50	14,727 91	490 91	3,100 00	17,827 91
Woolen Mills.....	4	2	6						11	1 00	50	1 20	50	1,800 00		1,200 00	3,000 00
"	20	20	40						11	4 00	50	1 50	1 00	12,762 87	3,00 00	5,600 00	14,382 87
"	7	7	14						11	2 25	50	2,000 00		1,000 00		3,000 00	

"	48	36	84				11	11	3 50	50	1 25	56		22,761 00		18,000 00		35,761 00
"	2	2	4				10	10	1 00	50	2 00	50		125 00		125 00		125 00
"	39	41	80	1	1		11	11	4 17	40	2 00	50		20,000 00		4,800 00		25,000 00
"	6	8	14				11	11	2 50	90				2,986 00				2,986 00
"	33	43	81				11	11	4 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	42	2 50	50		20,745 42		269 50		24,745 62
"	39	34	73				11	11	3 25	50	1 20	40		18,800 00		270 00		21,600 00
"							10	10	1 50	50	75	45		800 00				2,000 00
"	17	33	50				11	11	2 50	50	2 00	75		16,036 78				18,536 78
"	40	90	130				10	10	4 75	60	1 50	65		36,305 00		313 00		42,345 00
"	4	4	8				10		1 50	65				4,000 00				6,000 00
"	5	11	16				10 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 50	25	1 50	50						2,000 00
"	7	8	15	1			11		1 50	67	1 00	50						5,164 26
"	11	4	15	2			10	10	2 00	40	2 10	60		3,714 26				
Totals.....	34,974	3,817	88,797	177	44	7								\$11,256,700 38			\$2,040,523 21	\$13,710,416 98

¹ For 285 days.² Ten hours.³ Eight hours.⁴ For 36 weeks.⁵ Present firm just commenced business.⁶ Run only part of year.

SUMMARY OF WAGES FOR 1885.

BUSINESS.	Total to all em-ployees ex- cept clerks, salesmen, sup'ts, etc.	Total to clerks, salesmen, sup'ts, etc.	Total to all em- ployees.
Agricultural implements.....	\$506,723 50	\$163,260 76	\$681,789 76
Bakers	10,804 24	5,880 48	116,684 72
Barb wire.....			968 43
Baskets	24,060 00	500 00	26,400 00
Blacksmiths.....	2800 00		25,750 00
Blank boo's.....	24,468 12	13,910 00	38,388 12
Boilermakers.....	418,010 00		418,010 00
Boiler and pipe covering.....	4,000 00	1,600 00	5,600 00
Bookbinders	1,665 49	1,040 00	2,705 49
Boots and shoes.....	97,738 10	68,990 13	353,783 53
Bottlers.....	36,838 38	27,270 00	43,658 38
Boxes.....	16,650 00	2,998 00	17,648 00
Brass founders.....	7,741 00		7,741 00
Brewers	537,785 78	150,727 35	700,637 88
Brick and tile.....	70,449 16	7,800 00	82,679 16
Bridge and iron works.....	35,861 11	6,695 19	42,556 30
Brooms.....	6,908 67		6,908 67
Broom handles.....	450 00		65 00
Brushes	2,300 00		2,300 00
Carpet weavers.....			
Carriages, wagons, etc.....	61,084 33	14,612 70	76,736 03
Cement.....	33,212 89	8,064 90	47,287 79
Chairs	203,494 83	21,045 00	28,661 32
Cigars	376,174 25	44,803 00	419,374 75
Chothes racks, reels, etc.....	100 00		100 00
Clothing.....	166,794 81	92,807 29	260,322 10
Coffee and spice mills.....	12,392 00	31,600 00	43,992 00
Coopers	78,240 63	5,437 75	87,296 73
Cordage	3,697 16		3,697 16
Crackers	9,000 00	8,590 00	17,590 00
Curriers' stuffing.....	450 00		450 00
Distill- rs	13,490 00	4,440 00	17,930 00
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1,500 00	500 00	2,000 00
Flavoring extracts.....	1,188 50	323 96	1,512 46
Farmers.....	800 00		800 00
Flax tow.....	2,000 00		2,000 00
Flouring mills.....	192,058 69	79,150 00	305,285 32
Founders and machinists.....	673,482 87	171,141 00	856,185 59
Furniture.....	354,981 08	46,857 85	412,155 93
Gas.....	101,022 43	25,300 00	126,322 43
Glass.....	118,450 00	9,500 00	128,000 00
Granite quar'ies.....	56,126 90	4,350 00	60,746 90
Gunpowder.....	9,444 49	1,200 00	10,644 49
Hammered iron forgings.....			2,451 04
Horse-shoe nails	5,800 00	4,000 00	9,800 00
Hubs and spokes	47,835 84	9,600 00	57,435 84
Ink	545 00		545 00
Iron and st-eel.....	411,844 45		411,844 45
Jewelry	4,400 00	765 00	5,165 00
Knit goods.....	83,299 06	17,334 09	100,639 65
Leather goods.....	31,158 19	15,400 00	46,558 19
Lime	53,262 92	6,357 50	59,720 58
Linseed oil	24,749 14	16,080 00	29,749 14
Locksmiths and bell hangers	4,625 00	500 00	5,125 00
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	3,917,896 98	491,120 04	4,636,325 68
Lye	7,000 00	900 00	10,500 00
Machine shops.....	7,638 43	1,019 90	15,058 30
Matches	63,319 40	5,380 00	68,699 40
Mairrasses	19,000 00	5,000 00	24,000 00
Millwrights.....	211,752 56	2494 00	14,746 00
Oat meal.....	5	5	5
Paper	187,045 92	39,907 02	227,553 94
Pearl barley			1,091 54
Planing mills.....	4,152 10		4,152 10

¹ Two reported.² One reported.³ Three reported.⁴ Five reported.⁵ Not running in 1885.⁶ Total to all employees not reported.

SUMMARY OF WAGES FOR 1885—concluded.

BUSINESS.	Total to all employes except clerks, salesmen, sup'ts, etc.	Total to clerks, salesmen, sup'ts, etc.	Total to all employes.
Pork and beef packers.....	\$207,411 00	\$28,495 00	\$235,906 00
Printing.....	17,839 50	13,225 00	21,061 50
Rectifiers.....	1,000 00	5,000 00	6,000 00
Refrigerators.....	4,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00
Saddlery and harness.....	13,382 00	2,953 50	16,335 50
Sash, doors and blinds.....	238,874 77	26,049 93	282,934 38
Sausage.....	5,714 30	2,704 17	8,418 47
Scales.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
Sewer pipe.....	16,323 83	4,570 00	20,893 83
Shade rollers.....	1,400 00	1,900 00	3,300 00
Sheeting.....	10,531 47	3,000 00	13,531 47
Sheet-iron goods.....	4,400 00	3,100 00	7,500 00
Ship builders.....	71,319 74	11,644 00	82,963 74
Snuff.....	35 00	.....	35 00
Soap.....	22,416 58	19,386 00	42,162 58
Soda-water.....	6,052 00	.....	8,952 00
Spring beds.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves and heading.....	58,112 99	6,721 00	69,883 99
Straw goods.....	4,242 81	.....	4,242 81
Stove founders.....	48,416 00	9,692 00	58,118 00
Suspenders.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
Tacks.....	28,300 00	21,300 00	29,600 00
Tanners.....	439,170 15	42,466 00	489,517 15
Tile.....	2,718 30	800 00	3,518 20
Tinware.....	21,672 00	6,328 00	28,000 00
Tobacco.....	750 00	4,000 00	4,750 00
Transformed fruit.....	102,753 77	59,773 70	172,529 47
Trunks.....	2,760 50	.....	2,760 50
Twine, bags and batts.....	14,711 80	3,555 00	18,266 80
Type founders.....	6,000 00	2,500 00	8,500 00
Type (wood).....	210,401 34	14,805 00	31,206 34
Vinegar and pickles.....	351,947 68	62,675 00	422,601 48
Wagons.....	18,000 00	23,000 00	11,000 00
Wagon wood-stock.....	2,886 08	1,132 01	4,018 08
Washing machines.....	2,700 00	6,700 00	9,400 00
Wholesale liquor.....	12,450 00	3,300 00	40,072 69
Wind mills, pumps, etc.....	36,036 87	7,562 00	43,958 87
Willow ware.....	212,620 00	25,480 00	218,100 00
Wire works.....	278,572 55	26,220 00	313,292 55
Woodenware.....	14,729 91	3,100 00	17,827 91
Wood-working machinery.....	162,836 13	44,410 00	298,616 53
Totals	\$11,256,700 38	\$2,010,523 21	\$13,701,416 98

¹ Two reported.² One reported.³ Three reported.⁴ Five reported.⁵ Not running in 1885.⁶ Total to all employes not reported.

TABLE

Showing Industries in Which Female and Child Labor are Employed, and their percentage in each instance. as compiled from Manufacturers' Returns, May 1, 1886.

TABLE

Showing the Percentage of Female and Child Labor, compiled from Manufacturers' Returns.

BUSINESS.	EMPLOYES MAY 1, 1886.			CHILDREN.			
	Total.	Fem.	Percentage of Females.	Under 14 years.		Under 12 years.	Total.
				Male	Fem.		
Agricultural imp's.....	1304	2	.16				
Bakers.....	127	42	33.07	2			2
Baking powder.....							
Barb wire.....	4						
Baskets.....	88						
Blacksmiths.....	6						
Blank books.....	72	34	47.19	1	1		2
Boiler manufacturers.....	76						
Boiler & pipe cov'ng.....	11						
Bookbinders.....	7	3	42.85				
Boots and shoes.....	1312	433	33.45	5	2		7
Bottlers.....	210	127	60.47	2			2
Boxes.....	43	37	50.63	1			1
Brass founders.....	88						
Brewers.....	1085	18	1.84				
Brick and tile.....	566	2	.35	14			14
Bridge and iron w'ks.....	43						
Brooms.....	20	1	5.00				
Broom handles.....	5						
Brushes.....	7						
Carpet weavers.....	1						
Carriages & wagons.....	230	10	4.35				
Cement.....	115						
Chairs.....	836	70	8.88	4	4		8
Cigars.....	661	218	33.98	5	2		7
Clothes reels, etc.....	2	1	.50				
Clothing.....	1143	371	32.31				
Coffee & spice mills.....	42	12	28.57				2
Coffins.....	35						
Confectioners.....	81	34	42.34				
Contractors and builders.....	72						
Coopers.....	230			2			2
Cordage.....	11						
Crackers.....	38	8	21.05				
Curriers Stuffing.....	1						
Distillers.....	28						
Dyeing and cleaning.....	3	1	33.33				
Flavoring extract.....	8	3	3.75	1			1
Farmers.....	8	1	1.25				
Flax tow.....	18						
Flouring mills.....	503	12	2.38				
Founders and machinists.....	1431	5	.34				
Furniture.....	980	23	2.34	2			2
Gas.....	224						
Glass.....	260			14			14
Granite quarries.....	235						
Gun Powder.....	24						
Hammered iron forgings.....	8						
Horse shoe nails.....	30	8	26.66				
Hubs and spokes.....	163						
Ink, etc.....	6	6	100.00		1		1
Iron and steel.....	1200						
Jewelry.....	11						
Knit Goods.....	1186	1059	89.29		15		15
Leather Goods.....	97						
Lime.....	239			2			2
Linsseed oil.....	38			1			1
Lithographers.....	65	4	6.15				
Locksmith & bell hang'rs.....	14						
Lumber, lath, shingles.....	14,479	185	1.27	66	5	7	78
Lye.....	26	10	28.45				
Machine shops.....	40						
Matches.....	293	223	76.14				

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE AND CHILD LABOR—Concluded.

BUSINESS.	EMPLOYES, MAY 1, 1886.			CHILDREN.			
	Total.	Fem.	Percentage of Females.	Under 14 years.		Total.	Percentage under 14. Years em- ployed.
				Males	Fem.		
Mattresses.....	49	19	20.4				
Millwrights.....	25						
Oat meal.....	10						
Paper.....	602	182	30.23				
Pearl barley.....	2						
Planing-mills.....	14						
Pork & beef pack'r's.....	828			4		4	.48
Printing.....	36	9	25				
Rectifiers.....	5						
Refrigerators.....	25						
Saddlery and harness.....	3			2		2	5.27
Sash, doors & blinds.....	783						
Sausage.....	4						
Scates.....	10						
Sewer pipe.....	42						
Shade rollers.....	23			3		8	13.04
Sheeting.....	272	165	60.66	3		3	1.09
Sheet iron goods.....	19						
Ship builders.....	202						
Snuff.....	1						
Soap.....	79	18	22.78	1	10	11	13.93
Soda water.....	21						
Spring beds.....	4						
Staves and heading.....	232			15		15	6.46
Stove founders.....	108						
Straw goods.....	27	21	77.77		1	1	3.70
Suspenders.....	11	8	72.72				
Tacks.....	48	20	41.87	7		7	14.58
Tanners.....	1,112	2	.17	1		1	.08
Tile.....	17			1		1	5.84
Tinware.....	78	2	2.56				
Tobacco.....	125	3	2.4				
Transformed fruit.....	4						
Trunks.....	447	2	.44	1		1	.22
Twine, bags and batts.....	12	8	66.66				
Type founders.....	37	11	29.73				
Type (wood).....	15						
Vinegar and pickles.....	37	7	18.91				
Wagons.....	1,055	19	1.80	8		8	.75
Wagon wood stock.....	40						
Washing machines.....	8						
Wholesale liquor.....	5						
Wind mills.....	76						
Willow ware.....	129	17	13.25				
Wire works.....	67						
Wooden ware.....	1,127	1	.08	5		5	.43
Wood working machin'y.....	34	1	2.94				
Woolen mills.....	630	343	54.44	4	1	5	.79
Totals	38,797	3,817	9.81+	177	44	7	.59+

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

HENRY SIEBERS, INSPECTOR.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of State Factory Inspector,

MILWAUKEE, September 30, 1886.

To FRANK A. FLOWER, *Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics:*

SIR:—I now submit to you in writing the First Biennial Report of the State Factory Inspector, covering portions of the years 1885 and 1886.

HENRY SIEBERS,
Inspector.

RACINE, RACINE COUNTY.

Here, as elsewhere a list of the concerns inspected will first be given:

J. Miller & Co., boots and shoes: Three-story brick; employs 45 females, 125 males. Interior good; there being no means of escape in case of fire, an escape was ordered; order complied with cheerfully.

M. M. Secor, trunks and traveling bags: Three-story brick, provided with balcony; employs 100 males. Interior crammed; ladders ordered to balcony; complied.

Racine Shade Roller Co.: Three-story brick; employs 12 males on second floor. Third floor occupied by Chas. Alshuler, manufacturer of overalls who employs 25 females. Interior condition good; escape ordered—order complied with.

Racine Woolen Mill.: Four story brick; one iron standpipe escape, and one escape ladder of wood; employs 80 females, 20 males; interior arrangements commendable; change ordered on wood escape. The mill has all modern improvements for extinguishing fires, and apparently is next to impossible to burn and is provided with two escapes, affording sufficient means to get out of the building in case of an emergency. The faces of employes showed content.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.: Numerous buildings three and four stories in height, provided with escapes; employs 600 males; provided with

very economical escapes. Having more than one building of the same height, they are linked by bridges, which greatly facilitates the progress of handling material, and affords the best means of escape from fire, as it is not probable that both buildings would be burning at the same time. This is the largest plant in the city, and has some of the finest workshops. Employes find no cause of complaint of any neglect on the part of the firm to comply with the factory laws.

J. I. Case Plow Works: Buildings three stories, bridged; employs 250 males. General condition very good.

Racine Hardware Mfng. Co.: A three and four story brick and other buildings; one iron escape on four-story building; employs 300 males. Interior conditions very fair; one more escape ordered to four-story structure; order complied with. Another splendid establishment, covering considerable space. Upon passing through the various departments, I had occasion to call the manager's attention to a few things, and suggested some changes designed to obviate the reckless exposure of machinery; I deem this a very important matter to the parties interested; for life and limb are endangered and an accident might cause a great deal of annoyance, trouble and expense, all of which could be obviated with a paltry sum.

Racine Wagon and Carriage Co., comprising several buildings, two of which are four stories high of brick; employs 250 males, 8 females. General condition first-class; upper floors connected by bridge, affording ample means of escape in case of fire.

Mitchell & Lewis Co., farm, freight and spring wagons: Several buildings, from three to five stories high, brick, provided with ten iron escapes employs 300 males; the general condition of these large works is very satisfactory indeed. The buildings are in first-class condition; the work-rooms clean and airy, and in every way conducive to the health and safety of employees.

Racine Basket Mfng. Co.: Two-story frame; employs 95 males; conditions very fair. My attention was directed to the factory of the Basket Mfng. Co., in which it was supposed children under the lawful age were employed; but upon investigation I found the reports to be incorrect. There were several young workmen present, but the employer informed me that formerly he had employed children under age, but since the enactment of the new law he had taken pains to live up to its provisions.

The following factories were found in good condition, both externally and internally:

The Winship Mfng. Co., pumps, wind engines, corn-planters, etc. Two-story frame; employs 35 males.

Hurlbut Mfng. Co., foundry and machine shops: Employs 45 males; building low.

F. Platz & Son, tannery; employs 25 males.

Slauson & Jones, hay-presses; employs 8 males.

Racine Refrigerator Co., refrigerators, churns and butter-workers: Two story frame; employs 20 males.

Racine Flax Mills; employs 15 males.

Belle City Mfg. Co., feed-cutters, corn-shellers, trucks, etc: Three-frame; employs 30 males.

Gunther & Sons, machine shop; employs 6 males.

Johnson & Field, dustless separators, fanning mills, etc. Two-story story frame; employs 25 males.

Stecher, Weber & Co., planing mill: Three story brick; employs 35 males.

Herzog & Roberts, Star flouring mills: Four story brick; employs 27 males; one iron escape.

Dickey & Pease, foundry and machine shops: Two stories; employs only males.

Stephens, Freeman & Sons, foundry, machine and boiler works: Part of the structure three stories, frame; employs 100 males.

S. W. Div. Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul R. R. shops: Employs 69 males on ground floor.

Nation Vehicle Co.: Two story frame; employs 35 males.

Racine Furniture Co.: Three story frame; employs 8 males.

Drivers & Sons, planing mill and building material. Three-story brick; employs 55 males.

L. W. Philbrook & Co., shoe, slipper and boot packs. Three-story brick; employs 17 males. Work done on first and second floors.

Buffham & Co., carriage-poles and shafts. Two-story frame; employs 10 males.

Hendrickson Manufacturing Co., broadcast seed sowers. Two-story frame; employs 20 males.

The general condition of factories in Racine is very good, with few exceptions.

On my visit of inspection, due courtesy was extended to the office; everything in or about the factories was exposed to view, thus enabling me to come to a fair understanding. After my inspection at Racine, some manufacturers there criticised me for posting the factory laws. I have no apology to make for their ignorance of the laws. I did nothing beyond my duty; and as the laws are on the statute books nothing could be more practical and right than to place them before the eyes of those in whose behalf they were made.

SHEBOYGAN, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Phoenix Chair Co.: Three story brick; provided with outside iron stairs; employs 275 males, 25 females; interior arrangements, as well as outside, in commendable condition. With the exception of protecting the elevator against accidents to employes, the condition is fully up to what it should

be. It has three iron stairways on the outside, insuring perfect safety to employes in case of fire.

Crocker Chair Co.: Two frame buildings, four stories high, bridged; have also three stand-pipe and balcony escapes; employs 175 males, 25 females. Interior kept in elegant condition, with a view to the health of employes. Wish there were more such.

Keller Chair Co.: Four story frame; bridged on second and third floors to store house; employs 9 females, 115 males. Upper floor not occupied; if occupied hereafter to be provided with more escapes; sanitary condition of interior very fair.

Sheboygan Mfg. Co., chairs: Two brick buildings, three stories, bridged; employs 240 males, 60 females. Rooms too small, men and machinery rather crowded, an impediment to employes in their regular routine of work. I offered a few suggestions upon the manner of avoiding accidents which were kindly received by members of the firm.

Mattoon Mfg. Co., furniture: Three-story frame; provided with three stand pipe and balcony escapes; employs 300 males. Guarding of elevator ordered. Interior rather crowded, but otherwise condition safe. Firm about to erect new brick building with all modern conveniences.

NOTE.—The Mattoon Mfg. Co.'s buildings burned on Sept. 10.

In the sand-papering room of chair factories workingmen are exposed to the inhalation of a great amount of dust, which acts seriously on the lungs. Mr. Blackstock, of the Phoenix Chair Co., will not allow boys to work in this room at his place; although the rooms are provided with exhaust fans, they do not seem to have the desired effect. This is a subject that ought to receive some attention, and some better method of clearing away the dust found for the sake of so many who are exposed to it.

Garton & Griffiths, wood toys. Three story frame; employs 65 males; building being enlarged; ordered to provide fire escape; condition not very good.

Frost's Veneer Seating Co.: Three story brick veneered structure; employs 73 males, 12 females; means of escape on adjoining buildings is sufficient, if not technically lawful; conditions splendid.

The following factories were found in good condition in all respects:

D. W. Halsted, brackets and wool building material: Two story frame; employs 25 males, 2 females.

Geo. Spratt & Co., hardwool flooring, garden rakes, etc.: Two story frame; employs 15 males.

Theo. Zschetzsche & Son, tanners and curriers: Two story brick; employs 160 males.

Dillingham & Co., bent woollen ware, refrigerators, etc.: Two buildings, three stories, frame; employs 100 males; buildings bridged.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Sheboygan Falls Woolen Mills: Three-story brick; employs 30 females, 23 males. Interior first-class, but no fire-escape: one will be provided, however.

Riverside Woolen Mills: Three story frame: employs 14 males, 19 females. Means of escape were ordered: in all other respects mills very fair.

Chas. S. Weisse, tannery: Three-story brick: employs 21 males. Condition first-class.

LA CROSSE—LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Gateway City Mfng. Co., Mons. Anderson & Sons, proprietors, clothing; employ 150 females, 10 males, on second floor of a four-story brick; elegant building; work-rooms neat and airy; in the rear, with a very wide stairway, exit from factory leading directly to the street.

Pamperin & Wiggenhorn Cigar Co., three story brick; employs 25 males, 20 females on third floor; elegant condition, with ample means of escape. The firm prides itself on their neat and clean condition of their factory. Well they may; I have seen no factory of the kind to surpass it.

A. A. Freeman & Co., flour mill, five stories, has one iron escape; employs 32 males, day and night force. A splendid mill; all gearing provided with safety guards; many other good features.

Wm. Listman, flour mill, four stories high; employs 45 males, day and night force; one iron escape. A splendid mill; made a few suggestions to Foreman Wm. Lang, especially about covering a certain pully which looked rather hazardous.

La Crosse Knitting Works: Two story brick; employs 54 females and 8 males. In a good condition. At this factory I entertained great doubts regarding the lawful age of a couple of little girls. Upon strict inquiry I believe the children to be sincere in stating they were a little over 12. I felt satisfied that those children were not scheming as they do in Milwaukee to deceive the Labor Bureau and beat the proprietor. The superintendent promised to be more cautious in the future about engaging children.

Segelke, Kohlhaus & Co., sash, doors and blinds. Three story brick; provided with two iron escapes; employs 65 males; made several suggestions in regard to its interior, and I believe that they were comprehended by Mr. Kohlhaus, as he seemed to appreciate my remarks, and said that several improvements would be made. Fire-escapes had already received attention.

Wisconsin Lumber and Mnf'g Co., sash, doors and blinds: Three-story frame; employs 110 males; general condition good, but needs a fire escape. It is ordered.

Davis, Medary & Platz Co., tannery; three story frame; employs 55 males; a good outside stair to third floor.

This is really a fine tannery, actually neat, considering that some parts of the work of tanning are always uncleanly. It was "decorated" with an escape made of wire cable. I condemned it on the spot, and advised Mr. Platz to take it down for fear some one should venture to try it, and cause an accident. I told him that as there is a good outside stair, which affords sufficient means in an emergency, there would be no need of the other trap. Mr. Platz agreed with me, saying, "It was done to please the eye of the law."

The following establishments were found to be all that can be expected in the way of safety, cleanliness and good order:

John Gund Brewing Co., employs 40 males in a stone structure; the bottling department, which is separate, employs 4 females and 7 males.

John James & Co., foundry and machine works; two-story brick; employs 30 males.

La Crosse Cracker Co., employs 10 males and 4 females; two-story brick.

North La Crosse Hosiery Co., employs 45 females on ground floor.

Lovejoy Bros. & Co., North La Crosse, sash, doors, blinds, etc.; two-story frame; employs 20 males.

John Torrence & Son, foundry: employs 10 males.

La Crosse Wallis Carriage Co., four-story brick: employs 46 males, of which 4 work on third floor, balance below.

The Wisconsin Lumber & Mnfg. Co. has built a splendid new factory recently, promising to be conducted on the safest plan. A fire-escape was needed and ordered. A few days after that, Supt. Ole Larson communicated to me that it would receive prompt attention. He stated he was not aware such a law was in existence, else he would not have disobeyed it, and asked for further information, which was cheerfully given. His spirit is commendable and correct.

Of the five breweries, one only was visited, that of John Gund, which was found to be in excellent condition. My time was limited at my first visit to La Crosse by suits pending elsewhere and by other urgent business, so I looked after the largest factories only. Shall return later as I shall also to other cities.

Seldom have I had less suggestions to make than I did here. It seems La Crosse manufacturers are awake to anything that may be conducive to the general interest.

MARINETTE, MARINETTE CO.

N. Ludington Co., saw and shingle mill: Employs 133 males.

Marinette Iron Works: Employs 130 males.

Marinette & Menominee Paper Mill: employs 20 males and 40 females.

R. W. Merryman & Co., saw mill: Employs 50 males.

Marinette Saw-Mill Co.: Employs 40 males.

William Malcom Jackson, ship builder: Employs 6 males.

Hamilton & Merryman Co., lumber: Employs 400 males, 200 regularly.

The H. Witbeck Co., saw and shingle mills; employs 400 males.

Menominee River Lumber Co., employs 200 males.

Sawyer, Goodman Co., manufacturers of lumber, closed; could only post the factory laws.

Watson Bros., tinware: Employs 14 males; shop on second floor.

The manufacturing interests of Marinette are chiefly confined to lumber. Seven extensive mills, employing in the aggregate 1,400 men, line the bank of the river on the Wisconsin side. The deputy commissioner, while at Marinette during the week, from Oct. 21 to Oct. 28, 1885, for the purpose of investigating the features of the strike among the millmen then in progress, performed the duties of factory inspector.

The mills, with the exception of the Sawyer-Goodman mill, which had been closed for the season, were all running about half-force, owing to the strike. The mills, being all one or two-story frame buildings, did not come within the reach of law as far as the erection of fire-escapes is concerned. The factory laws, however, were posted in all of them. The mills are in as good condition, as far as the safety of employes is concerned, as it is possible from the nature of the business for them to be, and no complaints were heard from employes upon that matter. The only three-story building in the town was in course of construction at the time of the visit.

BELoit, ROCK COUNTY.

Eclipse Wind Engine Co.: Two-story stone; employs 130 males. Entire establishment in elegant shape. The buildings are new, on modern improved plans.

John Foster & Co., shoes: Two-story brick; employs 73 males and 43 females. A well-arranged establishment, clean and airy. Here it seems there is a place for everything, and everything in its place.

H. Rosenblatt & Sons, overalls, shirts and pants: Three-story frame; employs 45 females and 12 males. A splendid factory, employing a large number of females in comfortable quarters. I had expected to find it different; for about six weeks previous to inspection, I received a communication from a gentleman unknown to me, stating that the factory was a regular fire-trap for the girls employed there. The main entrance is on the second floor on level with sidewalk, so that first floor is actually a basement only. On the whole I feel satisfied as to the safety of people employed there in case of fire.

Beloit Paper Co.: Two story stone; employs 25 males; found some of the machinery so exposed as to be liable to cause accidents, so I suggested changes, which were kindly received by the superintendent.

Beloit Straw Board Co.: Two story; employs 23 males; the large gearing exposed, and I told the manager it would greatly improve the factor of

safety if enclosed with a railing. The machine room is unlike any I have yet seen; being above ground, and for that reason it should be guarded to prevent visitors from coming in contact with running gear.

The establishments named below I found in good condition:

W. D. Kenzie, sash, door and blinds: One story; employs 15 males.

R. T. Dowd, machine knives: Employs 7 males; ground floor.

Norwegian Plow Works: Three-story brick; employs 50 males; none on third floor.

Florey & Doles, cigars: Employs 7 females and 5 males on second floor.

Beloit Paper Pail Works: Employs 8 males and 2 females on the ground floor.

J. Schneider, sash, doors, blinds, etc.: Two-story frame; employs 15 males.

I found some shops almost idle and deserted, owing to business depression and financial embarrassments.

CEDARBURG, OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Cedarburg Woolen Mills: A three-story brick building, provided with good iron escapes; employs 40 females and 25 males.

Considerable stir was made through the public press in regard to the alleged employment of children under lawful age at this factory, coupled with general denunciation of proprietors for various reasons. I here give facts as found and defy busybodies: Upon inspection, I saw children working twelve hours a day, who were under 14 years of age. I requested the firm to at once order that they labor only ten hours per day as prescribed by law, which was acceded to without any trouble. I believe the proprietors also to be law-abiding citizens.

Hilden Manufacturing Co., sash, doors and blinds: Two-story frame; employs 75 males. Rumors had also been put afloat about this place concerning child labor. I endeavored to make a close investigation at Cedarburg, and come to the conclusion that these rumors were without foundation.

GRAFTON, OZAUKEE CO.

Grafton Worsted Mills: Three-story stone building; employs 60 females and 30 males; factory is in splendid condition, with considerate arrangements in every way. I deemed it advisable to order fire escape from third floor, and a bridge has been constructed to answer all purposes. A report was circulated about Cedarburg and Milwaukee also, that children under 12 years were concealed in the water closet to prevent my seeing them, but I could find no one who knew it to be true.

BAY VIEW, MILWAUKEE CO.

Of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co. there is but little to be said. It is a large establishment, at times employing over 1,000 men, but work is all done on ground floor; accidents are few; employes seem to be satisfied

with their personal safety. The nail mill has some objectionable features, namely: the grinding, which creates a great dust of sand and steel, which must be very injurious to nailers who are directly exposed to it. Complaints are made, as it is said to effect the lungs severely. Something should be done to obviate this, and could be, by means of fans.

JEFFERSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson Woolen Mills: Three-story frame; employs 7 females and 13 males. Interior of mill is in first-class condition, neat and tidy. Fire-escape ordered, and readily complied with.

Jefferson Boot and Shoe Factory: Two-story frame; employs 10 females and 52 males. It is apparent that employes receive due care and attention.

NEENAH, WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Kimberly & Clark Co., operators of three paper mills, as follows: The Neehah Mills, three-story brick; employs 50 males, 50 females; first-class arrangements as to health and safety. This is a model factory; the building is new, and employes can feel safe in any part of the building. The elevator is of the latest device, with automatic trap door. The Badger Mill is a three-story brick; employs 27 males, 7 females. Condition, very fair, but I had occasion to find fault with the elevator, which had quite a gap in an unsuspected place. The Globe Mills: Two-story brick; employs 22 males, 34 females; in very good condition.

Neenah Boot & Shoe Co.: Three-story brick; employs 25 males, 25 females. Condemned the fire escape and ordered a change. The escape consisted of a skeleton, constructed of three-eighth cable fastened to a platform with a twist of thin wire. Why is it that managers do not look after contract jobs of that kind more closely? A No. 14 wire soon corrodes, and thereafter, when put to a practical test, is apt to break and destroy life or limb.

Neenah Paper Co.: Two-story brick; employs 26 males and 19 females. In very good condition.

Neenah Stove Works: Substantial building for that purpose; employs 80 males. In very good condition. A splendid establishment, fitted out with precision for the benefit of all concerned.

The planing mill and cooperage factories described below, were also found in first-class condition:

Neenah Planing Mill: Two-story frame; employs 12 males.

Neenah Cooperage Works: Employs 15 males.

MENASHA, WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Menasha Wooden Ware Co.: Several buildings, one of which is three-story; employs 250 males. The means of escape on the three-story building consisted of a simple straight iron ladder, close to the wall, which

had the appearance of having been intended more for an ornament than use, for there was no practical access to it. Upon explanation, Mr. Smith, Sr., ordered it changed forthwith.

The firm contemplates erecting new buildings, and the factory laws will be strictly observed.

I found the same conditions at the cooperage works, but a change of escapes was readily agreed upon.

Chas. R. Smith, cooperage: Three-story frame; employs 150 males.

Menasha Woolen Mills: Three-story brick; employs 17 males, 33 females; interior in splendid condition; but the escape was of an inferior kind. Every effort will be made to make the necessary alterations.

Gilbert & Whiting Paper Mills: Three-story brick; employs 40 males; 40 females. Safe in every respect.

Webster Mfg. Co., hubs, spokes, felloes and chairs: Two buildings, three stories, bridged; employs 150 males and 8 females. General condition very good, both externally and internally.

D. T. H. Mackinnon. Excelsior for upholstering: Employs 8 males on the ground floor. In good condition.

The smaller factories and workshops not mentioned were, without exceptions, found in creditable condition.

KENOSHA, KENOSHA COUNTY.

N. B. Allen & Sons, tannery: Two frame buildings, a four and five story; employs 130 males. No means of escape on either building; appropriate escapes ordered; interior condition first-class. This tannery was found in a poor condition as far as the safety of employes is concerned. Why are some employers so negligent about erecting means of escape. Is it not courting danger and trusting to luck? To place people on a fifth floor, with one narrow and crooked stairway as egress, is in my estimation, done without any conscientious deliberation on the part of employers.

North-Western Wire Mattress Co.: Two-story buildings; employs 70 males.

The Bain Wagon Co.: Three-story brick buildings; employs 300 males.

Whitaker Engine and Skein Co.: Two-story buildings; employs 31 males.

The condition of the last three factories was first-class, especially the buildings of The Bain Wagon Company.

JANESVILLE, ROCK COUNTY.

No escapes were ordered put up in Janesville, the three-story buildings being already provided at the time of inspection, while the interior condition of all were found to be first-class.

Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Co.; two mills, one three, the other two stories high, of brick; provided with proper escapes; employs 200 females, 125 males.

New McLean Manufacturing Co., woolen mills: two-story brick; employs 40 males, 40 females.

Janesville Cigar-Box Factory; two-story frame; employs 23 females, 20 males.

C. Bailey, seamless bags, carpet warp, knitting yarns, etc.. two-story frame; employs 4 females, 6 males.

M. Hanson & Co., furniture; two-story frame; employs 15 males.

Wisconsin Shoe Co.: Two-story brick with basement; employs 44 males 30 females.

Richardson & Marzlaff, ladies' shoes: Shop on upper floor of three-story brick; employs 20 males, 11 females; provided with iron escapes.

Shopbell & Norris, sash, doors and blinds: Two-story frame; employs 15 males.

New Doty Mfg. Co., farm machinery: Two-story brick; employs 14 males on lower floor; upper floor occupied by the Thomas Spring and Gear Co., which employs 5 males.

Janesville City Brewery: Employs 6 males.

W. Hemming & Co., ale and porter brewery: Employs 5 males.

A peculiarity about Janesville is that here female labor is in better demand than male. This is owing to the numerous tobacco warehouses in which women and girls find employment sorting the leaf. The work is done in basements, or on lower floors. The girls make from \$6 to \$12 per week; but unfortunately the season lasts only four to six months per year. As near as could be judged some 500 females and 100 males are employed at tobacco sorting. The cotton and woolen mill, the shoe and cigar box factories also employ over 400 females.

MANITOWOC — MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Smalley Mfg. Co., agricultural implements, corner Sixth and York Sts., several buildings, bridged, affording ample means of escape. Employ 54 males.

Hubbard & Noble, agricultural implements and specialties; main building, three story frame, blacksmith shop and engine room, one story, brick. Buildings nearly finished at time of inspection, Oct. 1, 1886; no exterior provisions were made for escape from third floor; escape ordered. Expect to commence operations about Nov. 1.

Wm. Rohr's Sons, brewery; between South Sixth and Seventh streets; several buildings; malt house, new three-story building, bridged, affording the very best means of escape in case of fire. Employs 35 males.

Richards Iron Works, corner Commercial and Ninth Sts.; machine shop, two-story brick; foundry and blacksmith shop, one-story brick; employs 12 males; good condition.

Edward Zander, planing mill; Quay St.; two-story brick; machinery idle at time of inspection; one man working; good condition.

The following flouring mills, without exception, were found in first-class condition; in neither of them are more than one or two men working above the second floor, and then only for short periods, for oiling, wiping and sweeping:

Trussman & Cooper, three-story brick; North Eighth St.; running night and day; employing 8 males.

John Shuette, Oriental Mills; northwest corner South Eighth and Jay Sts.; four-story brick; employs 10 males.

Jacob Fliegler, Wisconsin Central Mills; 207 North Eighth St.; three-story brick; employs 12 males.

The factory inspector being called home was unable to finish his work at the time.

FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Chas. J. L. Meyer, sash, doors and blinds; three-story brick; employs 250 males, 6 females, inclusive Fond du Lac Furniture Co., occupying the same building; no fire-escape on building; two were ordered. As to the interior, its condition is first-class.

The Fond du Lac Furniture Co. occupy one of the Meyer buildings. They will soon have a new building, with modern improvements,

O. C. Steenberg, sash, doors and blinds; three-story frame; employs 25 males. This mill is provided with a novel fire-escape, a sort of clamp-like affair, bolted to the walls. The objection raised to this escape was, its inaccessibility, for in case of fire the workmen would have to grapple for an attachment, only about six inches from the wall and away to one side of the windows. A sudden fire in a place filled with dry lumber and shavings, means "hurry and get out;" consequently I ordered a balcony to facilitate action in such an emergency.

Stickney Shoe Co.: Three story brick; employs 20 females, 55 males; interior condition good; fire escapes ordered.

La Belle Wagon Works: Two story buildings; employs 150 males.

The outside and interior condition is very good. The buildings cover considerable ground and contain no dangerous traps. The few suggestions offered were of minor importance; but they may prove valuable sometimes.

Moore & Galloway, planing mill; two story; at this time extending works, for the purpose of manufacturing sash, doors and blinds.

The following factories, as well as the smaller workshops, of which no special mention is made, were found in good condition:

Novelty Iron Works, saw mill machinery: Employs 40 males; work on ground floor.

B. F. & H. L. Sweet, common sense sleighs, wagons, etc: Employs 30 males on ground floor.

Steam Drug Mills: Two story frame; employs 12 males, 2 females.

Not much need be said of Fond du Lac. The list of factories is comparatively small for a town of its size, though it seems to be growing.

OSHKOSH, WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Paine Lumber Co., sash, doors and blinds: Two-story frame; also two saw mills; 400 males—no female employes. Interior condition light, airy, and clean; others might well pattern after these buildings.

Mr. Himebaugh, a member of the firm, took great pride in showing me over their grand domain. To give a full description of this sash, door and blind factory would take too much space; suffice it to say that it would be impossible to surpass it for elegance and light, air, and cleanliness are its predominating features. Employes are not encumbered by piles of refuse, impeding their work and making it wearisome for them; and Mr. Himebaugh was pleased to inform me that his firm had completed arrangements to fully guard against known accidents.

Oshkosh Star Carriage Works: Two-story frame; employs 75 males. Condition excellent; cleanliness noticeable.

Carlton, Foster & Co., sash, doors and blinds: Two-story frame; employs 250 males. A saw-mill is also operated by this company. General condition first-class; under good and humane management, apparently. Employes contented.

Williams & Libby, sash, doors and blinds; also one saw-mill: Two-story frame; employs 120 males. General arrangements in a very good and agreeable condition.

R. McMillen & Co., sash, doors and blinds: Two-story frame; employs 125 males. Condition would bear improvement; too crowded for general safety. The ceiling is low, necessitating the belts to be so arranged that it is impossible to walk through the place without coming in contact with some of them. On the whole, the place is crammed for want of room.

Conlee Lumber Co., sash, doors and blinds: Three-story frame; employs 80 males, 8 females. The building evidently was not intended for the purpose, as it has the appearance of a grain elevator. But little effort has apparently been made for the safety of employes. A couple of wooden ladders were stationary at some windows, which would be of no practical use in an emergency. Several changes were ordered, which the proprietors agreed to comply with. The condition of the employes I considered perilous indeed. On asking some of the help how they would get out in case of fire, they said they did not know; neither could I see, for there is not even a good stairway in the building.

Oshkosh Match Co.: Three-story brick; employs 170 females, 30 males; provided with three iron escapes, inaccessible, and of no practical use; a change was ordered which was complied with.

Diamond Match Co.: Two-story brick; employs 100 females, 75 males; serious doubts as to condition.

I want to say a few words in regard to the conditions of these match factories generally, but more particularly of the dipping rooms. To ameliorate the condition of the people at work in those rooms would be an act of

charity. Imagine being in a closed room, the atmosphere of which is constantly contaminated with the fumes of the chemicals used, especially those of phosphorus, which act directly on the bone, and you have the case as I saw it. Found an attempt had been made to purify the air by the aid of suction fans; but the effort seems to be futile, as the rooms were filled with foul odors, the conducting pipes not being large enough, and the fans lacking the requisite power.

I expostulated to some extent with the proprietors and suggested some changes; but as a matter of course they would entail some expense, I left without expecting to see the changes made. But at whatever cost, the working people should be provided with pure air, which the Creator of all things ordained.

Schmit Bros. Trunk Co.: Three-story frame; employs 75 males. Interior condition first-class; escape ladders ordered, to be added to balconies already in place; complied.

The following factories, without exception, were found in first-class condition;

Bandenrob & Chase, furniture, scroll-sawing and wood-turning: Three-story frame: employs 45 males; means of escape sufficient; upper floor being bridged.

Foote Bros. & Co., flouring mills: Three-story brick; employs 10 males.

James P. Gould, sash, doors and blinds: Two-story frame; employs 95 males.

G. C. Griffith, trunks: Two story frame; employs 20 males.

H. Dercksen, cigars: Employs 8 males, three females on second floor.

Bradford Brothers & Co., sash, doors and blinds. Two-story frame: employs 125 males.

Buckstaff, Edwards & Co., caskets, coffins, chairs and cradles: Two-story frame; employs 120 males, 12 females.

A. Sanford, lumbermen's tools: Employs 15 males on ground floor.

Eagle Iron Works, general jobbing: Employs 25 males.

Gunz & Kloeckner, furniture: Two-story frame; employs 18 males.

Horn & Georges, cigars: Employs 10 males on second floor.

In Oshkosh, as elsewhere, I found the majority of factories rather negligent in some interior arrangements providing against accident, in guarding elevators, boxing of machinery, belts, etc. I make no special mention of these things because the law does not make proper stipulations in regard to them. Nevertheless, I keep a record of all my transactions, so as to keep posted, and if my advice is not heeded, I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that my duty was done.

APPLETON, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Patton Paper Co.; three-story brick; employs 50 males, 50 females; this firm has a pulp mill also; employing 18 males on the ground floor. This building is 260 feet in length, and its interior is in a very fine condition;

but whatever induces builders to equip factories of such dimensions with but one stairway from a third-floor, I can not conceive. It would prove inadequate in many instances, for the slightest report may cause a panic; then imagine the rush, the scrambling to get to that one stairway!

Appleton Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.: three-story frame; employs 45 males. The factory is neat and airy, but the stair appeared as though it were out of place in the building; consequently a change was ordered and complied with.

Fox River Flour and Paper Co.: Ravine paper mills, three-story brick; employs 30 males, 40 females; provided with balcony escape.

Lawrence flour mill, also three stories; employs 8 males; good condition. The Ravine is foremost in elegance. Its machinery is all boxed in, elevator provided with automatic trap door, and nothing left to afford the slightest cause for employes to complain.

Kimberly & Clark Co., Vulcan and Tioga paper mills: Three-story brick structures side by side, provided with balcony escapes; employs 65 males, 70 females. Provided with good escapes; but I found obstructions inside of building, which were ordered removed; likewise found it necessary to offer suggestion of changes to elevators and boxing in machinery.

Atlas Paper Co.: Two story brick; also two pulp mills, river intervening; employs 104 males and 16 females. Interior condition very neat.

I was sorry to learn of the accidental death of one of the employes which occurred soon after my inspection of the mill. Had my suggestions been promptly obeyed, in all probability this accident would not have happened.

The pulp mills are in general good condition and needed but a guard around a pulley to insure entire safety.

Appleton Paper and Pulp Co.: Three-story frame; employs 16 females and 34 males. Interior could be improved; several suggestions were made in regard to elevator and machinery; the means of fire-escape are sufficient, although not exactly in accordance with law.

One thing more that I wish to speak of in connection with all the paper mills here is this: The rooms in which the sorting and cutting of rags is done are not properly ventilated. I noticed men at the cutting machines protected against inhalation of the dust made in the operation by means of a sponge tied to their nostrils. The dust and odors arising from this process are perfectly sickening, and must be seriously injurious to health. The efforts toward prevention are indisputably slight, and are deserving of condemnation. Ingenuity can and should devise plans to enable human creatures to get their share of pure air.

G. N. Richmond & Bro., three-story frame paper mills; employ only males; building old but interior condition very good.

Appleton Woolen Mills, plain and fancy yarns; two-story brick; employs 24 males, 16 females; condition commendable.

A. D. Fleming & Co., linen mills; three-story frame with outside stairs; employs 25 females, 10 males; neatly arranged, condition favorable.

The woolen and linen mills needed no suggestions of improvements for the safety of employees, as their condition is first-class.

The following establishments can pass without any further remarks than than that their general condition was good:

Appleton Straw Board Co.: Two-story brick; employs 18 males.

Champion Horse-Nail Co.: Two-story frame; employs 10 females, 25 males.

Morgan & Bassett, circular saw mills; engines, etc.: Two-story frame; employs 25 males.

Vulcan Iron Works, founders and machinists: Two-story frame; employs 25 males.

Appleton Manufacturing Co., farming implements: Several buildings, highest two-story; employs 120 males.

John Stier, cigars: Employs 12 males.

Appleton hub and spoke factory: Employs 10 males.

The following factories were found closed:

Appleton Crochet and Knitting Co., and Briggs, Wharton & Beveridge's sash, door and blind factory.

MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Badger Knitting Co., Cor. Erie and E Water: Four-story brick; employs 110 females and 15 males, on third and fourth floors. An old, rickety stairway serves as escape, and an outlet from third floor on adjoining roofs. The two lower floors are stored full of oils. The case was put before the company, who immediately erected an outside stairway to fourth floor. A substantial one was up.

Bradley & Metcalf, 389 to 393 E. Water, boots and shoes: Six-story brick; employs 140 female, 275 males on and above fourth floor. This factory was found in a very unsafe condition. Four hundred and twenty-five persons on and above the fourth floor; one stairway in use to get to lower floors; some access to roof by windows on fourth floor, the whole affording safety to a few only. Mr. Bradley protested against securing perfect safety for his employes, and manifested a disposition to defeat us if he could. In this he failed, and finally complied with my orders. Now, in the two departments on fourth floor where females are employed, a trap-door leads them to safety, while the floors above are provided with ladders sufficient to secure entire safety.

Johnston Bros., steam bakery, 270 Broadway; four-story brick; employs 40 males, 40 females. This building needed my attention very much. After stating my case to Mr. Johnston, he eyed me very closely and wanted to know upon what authority I acted. Upon due explanations he said: "I think you are just the man I wish to consult, and I am glad there is somebody appointed by the state to investigate these matters. It has been

my intention to put up a fire-escape for the last three years. As I am an invalid, and have to spend the greatest part of my time in Colorado — my family living there too — it will make me feel happy to think my help here are safe. Now, how do you want it?" It is needless to say a good escape was put up, and Mr. Johnston felt relieved, after seeing some of his help climbing up and down. Says he: "I know now, they can save themselves." There should be more Johnstons.

O. D. Bjorkquist & Son, 300 and 302 Broadway, boots and shoes; four-story brick; employs 40 males, 12 females. This firm erected an escape under protest. They tried to convince me the building was safe enough. They were "ready to chance it," and let 52 persons be at the mercy of circumstances. They at last complied reluctantly with the mandate of the law, and afterward showed their spite by tearing down the factory laws, which act came very near landing the firm into severe difficulties; and clearly shows their disposition. Under strict instructions from Commissioner Flower, I shall watch them. The interior of their factory is in splendid condition.

J. Fernekes & Bro., 351 and 353 East Water, confectionery, five-story brick; employs 40 females, 40 males. Condition of interior not flattering; balcony escape ordered.

This firm delighted in vituperations upon all factory laws. Considerable time was spent in fair promises until they were about to erect a plain ladder, which I objected to on the ground of its being insufficient; so a balcony was added.

Beals, Torrey & Co., 166 and 168 W. Water, boots and shoes: Four-story brick; employs 18 females, 42 males; interior first-class; joint building with Geuder & Paeschke Mfg. Co.

Geuder & Paeschke Mfg. Co., tinware, 162 and 164 W. Water; four-story brick; employs 75 males; interior first-class.

Atkins, Ogden & Co., 174 and 176 W. Water, boots and shoes: four-story brick; employs 75 males, 25 females; building owned by John Plankinton; interior first-class; ordinary iron ladder, so as to comply with the letter of the law as cheaply as possible.

Mathews Bros., furniture ware rooms, 407 to 411 E. Water; five-story brick; employs 4 females and 15 males, as upholsters on fourth and fifth floors. The order to provide the building with fire escape met with some protest on the part of John Black, the owner.

Thomas, Badgley & Wentworth Mfg. Co., 170 and 172 W. Water; brass foundry and finishers of plumbing materials, etc.; four-story brick; employs 65 males. Interior of factory very good, but needed an escape, which was built.

Northwestern Sleigh Co., 1031 Fowler: Four-story frame, employs 50 males. Factory very good; two escapes ordered; complied. In this case some time was granted on the plea of waiting for the water-works to extend their pipe to their factory. Finally on Nov. 11, 1885 a fire occurred

on the fourth floor on an evening, while several persons were at work after regular time. Had it started below, it would have caused some jumping, there being only one stair at the rear of building. Immediately after the fire the building was provided with two balcony escapes.

A. Meinecke & Son, cor. Front and Mason, willow-ware and toys: Four-story brick; employs 17 females, 112 males. A change of escape ordered and cheerfully complied with; so that conditions in general are satisfactory.

Hansen's Empire Fur Factory, 375 and 377 E. Water: Five-story brick; employs 100 females and 8 males. Interior condition good; fire-escape ordered; complied. Another story has been added since; additional fire-escapes to that which had been previously ordered makes the escape come within the requirement of the law. A sad accident occurred at this factory on Saturday evening, August 15, 1886, caused by some defect in the gearing of elevator. Miss Blum was killed outright, and about fifteen other employes more or less injured. The factory inspector makes it a point to examine elevators, although the law gives him no power beyond moral suasion. In this case the firm was in communication with a manufacturer of elevators at the time of the accident, and had been pronounced perfectly safe a few days previous.

Abel, Bach & Fitzgerald, cor. 10th and Fowler; trunks; three-story brick; employs 6 females and 137 males; interior condition good; escape ordered which with an outside stairway, secures all.

National Knitting Co., foot of Clinton; four-story brick, with tower escape; employs 165 females, 65 males.

Factory is modern style, agreeable and safe in every respect. The escape tower is independent of main building and can only be used by parties coming *down*, as the lower door opens from the inside; it has very wide stairs, thus securing entire safety from fire. It is also provided with water closets, wash and dressing rooms separate for both sexes; all independent of main building, with exit to it on all floors. Anyone contemplating building a factory, and desirous of furthering his own and the public interests by extending such safety and comforts to employes, will do well to call on S. M. Levy, vice-president of this company.

Romadka Bros., 4th near Wells; trunks; four-story brick; employs 2 females, 200 males; provided with good balcony escape; interior in first-class condition.

Bubb & Kipp, upholsterers, 115 to 123 Huron; four-story brick; employs 76 males; escape sufficient by means of bridges on two upper floors to adjoining building; general condition first-class. A new building was in course of construction at time of inspection.

Wm. Willer, 313 to 327, Cedar, sash, doors and blinds; four-story brick; employs 65 males; provided with sufficient means of escape. Complaints were made about the condition of water closets. Notice was left with the Board of Health whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

Geo. Dyer, 321 and 323 E Water, saddlery: Four-story brick; employs 12 males on fourth floor; fire-escape ordered and erected. Proprietor considered a fire-escape a nuisance; he thought his employes would be able to save themselves by jumping from fourth floor on an addition in the rear, a distance of about 25 feet.

B. Leidersdorf & Co., 248 to 258, E. Water, tobacco: Four-story brick; employs 67 males and 50 females. Factory rather crowded with stock, and inner stair in very dark place. One escape was ordered, but the firm concluded to put up *two*. They didn't "kick."

F. F. Adams & Co., 92 to 98 W. Water, tobacco: Four-story brick; employs 3 females and 110 males. This factory can not be surpassed for convenience and safety nor in a sanitary respect; employes seem to appreciate the fact.

Whitehill Sewing Machine Co., 179 to 195, Becher: Four-story brick; employs 175 males; means of escape sufficient. The shops afford conveniences which ought to be put in practice by similar establishments. It has wash-rooms for each department and a clean place in which to change clothing. All other arrangements are of a similar nature.

Benton, Waldo & Co., Cor. E. Water and Detroit, type foundry: Four-story brick, employs 15 females, 25 males: foundry on fourth floor. A fire escape was ordered, complied with a good balcony escape; better ventilation should be provided in the casting rooms, to avoid inhaling the poisonous fumes and dust from lead. A suction fan is in one corner, but ventilation overhead would be an addition. Female children are employed there, and as it is known that women are more susceptible to the deleterious influences mentioned; strict attention should be given to this matter.

Friend Bros., 358 & 360 Broadway, clothiers: Five-story brick; employs 25 cutters on fifth floor. The firm readily complied with the law by erecting balcony escapes with five inclining ladders, covering their buildings adjoining a block of three stores. Mr. Friend said: "I wish to see everybody in this building protected against this fire demon." Upon its completion I was asked to examine the work. It was found to be exactly according to specifications.

Herman Penner Co., 197 Broadway, bedding supplies; three-story brick; employs 10 males and 10 females on third floor. Access to work-rooms, very bad; escape ordered; complied.

Empire Knitting Works, 199 Broadway, employs 28 females and 12 males, on first and second floors; interior condition poor. This and the preceding factory occupy the same building; it is not adapted to factory purposes. Egress from upper floor would be bad in case of fire; escape was ordered. In the mean time, on Nov. 23, '85, a fire broke out about 10 o'clock P. M., in this structure, and the remarks made by Chief Foley on that occasion received my full sympathy. He said: "If this fire had occurred when all hands were at work, in the day time, some accidents

might have happened." An escape ladder has been put up since without any balcony, though the proprietors were advised to provide one.

C., M. & St. P. Ry. Shops, West Milwaukee; two-story brick buildings; employs 1,400 males. The plant comprises several buildings of immense size. Cleanliness and systematic arrangements, conducive alike to health and safety, and greatly facilitating labor, are everywhere discernable. This is true economy.

Milwaukee Furniture Co., corner Fowler and Fifteenth Sts., two brick buildings, three stories high, bridged at second floors; employs 40 males; made some suggestions in regard to elevator; interior in fair condition, additional bridge or fire escape ladder ordered on third floor; complied.

Eagle Lye Works, 288 East Water; four-story brick; employs 17 males, 10 females; escape ordered; complied. The air in this factory is decidedly unpleasant. The air being constantly contaminated from vapors arising from the process of boiling this powerful alkali, potash. Although destitute of acid properties, it must be injurious if inhaled day after day. The boiling and filling of the cans is done on the lower floor, giving free scope to all the vapors to rise to upper floors which are in a constant mist. This could be easily obviated with a conduit made of sheet iron, at a comparatively small expense.

Geo. Ziegler, 235 to 239 E. Water, confectionery; five-story brick; employs 60 females and 60 males: The building is provided with a movable escape, erected some time ago. It cost considerable money, and would prove very beneficial on a building divided into several compartments, in case of fire. Upon inspecting the same I found this objection: properly an escape should be to one side of a window, while this, if put to one side of a window, has reasonable access to it cut off.

Here let me call attention to a fact which occurred—as informed by Mr. Ziegler, Jr—a few days previous to my visit. A defect of the elevator caused it to fall with a great noise which almost caused a panic among the girls, who, in their fright, ran to the rear door and had there been a fire, would probably jumped from the fifth floor, instead of taking refuge on the fire escape.

I mention this for the purpose of suggesting that such doors and windows should be barred to prevent such accidents; and placards with instructions how to use fire-escapes, in legible print, should also be posted.

Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Menominee Valley: Several brick buildings from three to six stories high, provided with ten iron fire escapes, sufficient for all intents and purposes; employs 360 males. Some suggestions offered in regard to desirability of having automatic gates on elevator.

Ph. Best Brewing Co., (South Side Brewery): Supplied with all necessary means of escape; employ 90 males; interior conditions first class. The suggestion of fencing in a certain pulley found an attentive ear, and was forthwith complied with. It may be the means of saving life or limb.

Ph. Best Brewing Co's Empire Brewery, Chestnut St.: Composed of

several massive structures, provided with adequate fire-escapes; employs 350 males.

Best Brewing Co's Bottling Dept., 462 to 470 Virginia: Three-story brick; bridged from second floor unto adjoining embankment; employs 120 females and 140 males.

Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., between Walnut and Galena, 2nd and 3rd. Buildings cover an entire block, provided with all necessary means of escape; employs 365 males.

Joseph Schlitz Bottling Works: Building new, one-story high; employs 125 males and 60 females.

Valentin Blatz, brewery, Cor. Broadway and Division Streets; employs 110 males.

J. Oberman Brewing Co., Cherry St ; employs 45 persons in brewing and bottling.

Torchiani & Kremer, corner Knapp St. and Broadway, beer bottling: Two-story frame, employs 50 males and 20 females.

Franz Falk Brewing Co., situated near city limits on Mukwonago road; employ 120 males. Beer bottling establishment in connection with brewery, employing 7 males and 14 females; on ground floor, general condition very good. The brewery is provided with fire escape. Suggestions made to cover shafting in front of a door and immediately complied with.

Menominee Valley Brewery, near city limits. Fred Miller, proprietor, contemplates the erection of an entirely new structure at an early day. There are employed about 65 males; condition very fair considering that the buildings are very old. Also bottling department, employing 4 males.

Adam Gettelman Brewery, near city limits. A structure of recent date, equipped with modern conveniences. Employs about 30 males. Condition very good.

Jung & Borcher, brewery, Ogden St; employs 70 males. Bottling department employs 6 males. Suggested enclosure of fly-wheel; readily agreed to.

Cream City Brewing Co., two breweries, one on Thirteenth and the other on Eighth St.; employ 45 males; also bottling department, employing 3 females, 3 males; both found in satisfactory condition.

The buildings of the Milwaukee lager beer breweries are an ornament to the city. We see their massive and elegant structure towering in all directions. The brewers are also the most liberal business men. Anything that may be conducive to the health and safety of employes is provided forthwith. Fire escapes are erected on all the buildings not only with a view to save life, but also to facilitate the labors of the fire department. Machinery is guarded and fenced in, and if a suggestion on my part was put it was immediately complied with. On the whole, slip-shod management is entirely unknown among the brewers. The beer bottling establishments are also well provided with conveniences for employes. The work is not laborious, but wet and sloppy, and requires proper cloth-

ing. A number of young people of both sexes are employed, but I feel assured none are less than 14 years of age. At any rate all are over 12. Everything is kept neat and clean and free from odor, by daily washing and scrubbing.

Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, Cor. Milwaukee and Michigan, publishers of Evening Wisconsin, book and job printers: Four-story brick; employs 75 males, 8 females; outside and inside fire escape. A magnificent edifice, with a fire-proof elevator. Its composing rooms are situated to receive the full light of day, which is a great benefit to the eyesight of compositors. Every turn and crook in or about the building shows evidence of precaution on the part of the owners for the health, safety and comfort of employes. Every room has a conductor to carry out foul air, with a shaft for that purpose. In fact, everything seems to be calculated with precision.

P. V. Deuster & Co., publishers of the *See-Bote*, book and job printers, 96 Mason street: Four-story brick; news-room on fourth, job-room on third, editorial-room on second floor; employs 63 males. The press-room has a very dingy, dark, dismal appearance. The composing-room is on fourth floor; twenty-five people are employed there. In case of a fire, they have access to the roof of adjoining buildings.

Herold Co., cor. Broadway and Mason, publishers; four story brick; employs 75 males, day and night force; interior conditions elegant; means of escape insufficient; escape ordered. The Herold Co., within the past year, have entirely renovated their newspaper building; another story was also added. This gives it the appearance of a handsome structure. Upon being conducted through the entire bnliding, I informed my conductor that it would have to be provided with a fire-escape. In reply he said that the two scuttle holes in the roof — which had been examined by me — were intended for that purpose. Now there is no doubt but the intentions of the Herold Co. were good, but one point it seems was not considered, and that is, the effect a scuttle hole would have upon a fire, as it will cause a draught, thereby greatly aiding the fire in spreading rapidly, and as a matter of course cut off escape for the inmates. Neither would it be of service at some seasons of the year, when roofs are covered with ice and snow. Outside of this argument, scuttle holes are not in conformity with the law. My conductor advised me to see W. W. Coleman, and lay the matter before him. I was unable to procure an audience with him, as he was absent, so I served a written notice on the firm and so far as I can now see they will be prosecuted by the district attorney.

Riverside Printing Co., 124 Grand Ave. four story brick; employs 35 males; fire escape ordered, which met with prompt attention. The interior of the building is in unsafe condition. The ceiling in boiler room is very low, the floor above it being the press room, is saturated with kerosene and printing ink. The smokestack, which is constantly hot, comes in direct contact with this floor. I suggested a change by a sheet iron cover-

ing with an air chamber, it being now covered by a single sheet, about ten inches wide, the stack being about fifteen inches. A stray spark may at any time ignite the ceiling. Imagine the condition of the people employed in the composing and engraving rooms above with only a narrow, stinted stairway as an exit.

Journal Co., 92 Mason, publishers; three-story brick; employs 18 males; composing room on third, editorial rooms on second, counting rooms on ground floor. Interior in first-class condition; convenient stairway leading directly to street. Fire-escape ordered; complied.

Sentinel Co., 91 Mason, publishers, three-story brick: Employs only males as compositors—about 40 as a night force on third floor and in bindery on ground floor 4 males and 5 females. Fire escape ordered. In appearance the interior of the building does not reach the standard of model workrooms. In the first place it looks dark, walls and ceiling black with smoke, caused by lamps used all night. A very strong and unhealthy stench drew my attention to a water-closet located in one corner, which proved very defective. I mentioned the fact to Mr. Hess, the foreman, who said he would like to see it remedied. The evil has been removed since, I am happy to state. Think it would have been attended to before had the employes entered complaint. Even outside of the law, the condition of the people working nights on the third floor, with but a very narrow stair to get down, not lighted, might lead to severe results in any emergency. This narrow stairway is the only one compositors are privileged to use.

Germania Publishing Co., 286 West Water St.: Three-story brick, employs 53 males, 16 females; outside iron stairway to second floor; females employed in bindery on second floor; interior very good; additional means of escape ordered and at once erected.

Gugler Lithographing Co., 81 to 87 Detroit St.; four-story brick; employs — females, — males; interior very good; fire escape ordered; complied.

Hyman & Silber, 376 Broadway; cloaks and suits; four-story brick; employs 60 males, 15 females; factory on fourth floor; fire-escape ordered and order complied with.

Aug. Spankus, 234 West Water St., bookbindery; employs 9 males and 6 females on second floor; interior condition fair. Removed to two-story brick building, 123 to 127 West Water St.

H. G. Razall & Co., bookbindery, 128 Wisconsin St.; four-story brick, employs 13 males, 7 females on third floor. Rear windows have iron trellis, bolted firm. It was ordered out or to swing, which will afford sufficient means of escape on to adjoining roof.

H. Niedecken & Co., 338 E. Water; stationers and bookbinders; four-story brick; employs 12 males and 11 females on fourth floor.

Considerable delay was experienced during negotiations between owner of building and occupants as to who should put up and pay for the escape. The owner, Edward D. Holton, protested pretty severely, claiming he had

calculated on escape by means of the scuttle-hole in roof; but I had to disagree with him about the utility of such means. A good escape has since been put up.

M. Heiman & Co., 423 to 429 Broadway, wholesale milinery: Four-story brick; employs 75 females on upper floor. Fine establishment, and suitable, spacious, quarters for their female help on fourth floor. I was in a quandary as to the age of a few of them, but all instruction within my means revealed them to be over 18 years of age. An escape was ordered and the order was promptly complied with by the owner of the building.

Wisconsin Telephone Co., 424 Broadway: Four-story brick; employs 24 females. The building was found to be provided with a substantial ladder, but the means of access to it was precarious. I therefore called the attention of Manager Haskins to it, who agreed to provide a balcony, because, as he said, it was proper that it should be done. This is the talk of men of sense.

Daisy Roller Mills, foot of Washington Street, flour: Six-story brick; employs 40 males day and night; provided with iron escape. Interior is elegant; no obstructions; safe in any part of the mill. The building is as airy and light as an ordinary factory. The oilers and sweepers are not obliged to crawl over gears and belts to perform their duties.

Northwestern Straw Works, 615 Reed, three-story frame; employs 300 females and 40 males; females on first and second floors. Rumors were afloat concerning the unsafe condition of the people employed at this factory. My examination of the premises proved otherwise. The female help is located on first and second floors, having access to three outside stairways by doors. About twenty-five of the males are on third floor, with access to two escape ladders by windows. The way to get out of the building is within easy reach of everybody.

A. W. Rich & Co., 413 to 417 Broadway, dry goods: Four-story brick; employs 57 females and 8 males as cloak makers on fourth floor; escape ordered; refused to obey. This is a dry goods establishment on a grand scale, occupying the three lower floors as salesrooms. The fourth floor, at the commencement of my inspection, was in use as a cloak factory, employing about 65 persons. A notice was served on the firm to provide a fire-escape, but Mr. Rich said he contemplated removing the factory to other quarters and protested. He has, however, continued to occupy the fourth floor with his help. I do not consider the course pursued by Mr. Rich to be commendable or fair. The factory was in operation at least six months after publication of the law on fire-escapes, and if a fire had occurred in the meantime, who would have been held blamable? The factory inspector, of course. Then why did he not enforce the law? I will here give full reasons why. I inspected the building on July 25, 1885, and informed Mr. Rich it must be provided with escapes as prescribed by law. He thought it was unnecessary, as there was a good stairway inside, but

asked me to call in a week, and he would consult his landlord. I called, to learn that Mr. Rich had gone east on business; would return on August 23. I followed him up closely. It was then Mr. Rich informed me that he would not put on an escape, and would rather close up his factory or remove to other quarters. It was then still undecided whether he would continue the factory. On August 27, I served the notice which gave thirty days wherein to comply. At the expiration of that time I called to learn they had decided to discontinue the factory and would close within sixty days. On the strength of this I refrained from lodging complaint with the district attorney. Eventually the cloak factory was removed to other quarters.

No more was heard of Mr. Rich's establishment, until rumors came to me that several persons were employed as dressmakers by Mr. Rich on the fourth floor. On July 1, 1886, I investigated the matter and found 9 persons employed on that floor. I again informed Mr. Rich of his neglect of duty. His claim at that time was, that it was no "factory," but a "workshop." I forthwith served a notice on both landlord and occupant, so as to be assured that the mandates of law would be obeyed. The matter is now in the hands of District Attorney Williams for prosecution. Such delays are of frequent occurrence to a greater or less extent, and are unwarrantable. Their only object is to evade the law and greatly impede the work of the factory inspector.

T. A. Chapman, 125 and 127 Wisconsin; four-story brick; employs 60 females as cloak and suit makers and milliners, on second floor; in the best possible condition. This establishment is well-known for its elegance. I am convinced that the interior, the work-shops of the dressmakers and milliners, is equally suitable, being fitted out with care and deliberation. A fire escape is not needed in this structure, there being no employes above the second floor.

Kieckhefer Bros. & Co., 113 to 123 Clybourn; tin and sheet iron ware; four-story brick; employs 118 males and 6 females.

F. A. Walsh & Co., tin ware; corner Clybourn and Third; four-story brick; employs 74 males. The tin and sheet iron ware manufactures, of which there are four mentioned in my report, all have very good shops for their people, and are now provided with all necessary means of escape. This branch of industry has of late years greatly advanced in methods of lessening labor by the inventions and introduction of machinery, some of which, however, has been the cause of crippling a number of people. Superintendent S. Walter, of Kieckhefer Bros. & Co., said that he would gradually do away with boys at such machines, as he was in constant fear of accidents occurring; because, he said, "boys will be boys," and should not be put on such machines. Mr. Geuder, of Geuder Paeschke Mfg. Co., has had the same experience, although in one case which happened shortly after my inspection of the place, a man was hired in place of a boy, who pretended to understand how to work such machines, and in less than a

week was minus some fingers, though he had been duly cautioned by Mr. Geuder.

Herman Segnitz Cigar Mfg. Co., corner Reed and S. Water: four-story brick; employs 350 females, 350 males; balcony escape ordered; complied. This is a model establishment. It is evident that the company was careful in selecting a factory where they would receive plenty of light and air for their army of work people. The interior arrangement further shows that the firm is very considerate towards their employees in regard to health.

The second and third floors are in use for the cigarmakers. There are two rows of work benches on each floor, one side for males, the other for females. Between the two is a sixteen-foot aisle, and eight feet of space along the walls; obstructions are not permitted. All floors are provided with good stairs in the rear and in the front.

It may be supposed that this ought to be sufficient means of escape in case of a fire, but considering that there are 150 on the fourth floor—principally children of both sexes—and over 500 on the next two floors below, I deemed it advisable to order a good balcony escape.

Discipline between the sexes is well established, each having separate stairs in ascending and descending.

Extra precautions are taken in regard to the necessities of health for the female portion, by not confining them to their seats, but obliging them to get up alternately in pursuit of their duties, such as getting material and disposing of their finished cigars. Elsewhere this is done by children hired for that purpose.

E. Ascherman & Co., 257 to 259 S. Water, cigars; three-story brick; employs 40 females, 49 males on third floor. Fire escape ordered and erected; interior conveniently and comfortably arranged.

C. A. Beck, foot of 6th Street Bridge; packing-boxes; two-story frame; employs 175 males. This factory does not fully come up to the requirements of safety. Machinery and material are scattered rather promiscuously. There are many things exposed to danger which ought to be looked after, to obviate accidents. Several suggestions were made by me to the gentlemen in the office. One of the gentlemen related an accident which occurred there about a year ago, to a man who had followed the business for over twenty years. There was a shaft running close to the floor, which the employes were obliged to step over. It so happened that this man in stepping over was caught by the lower part of his pants. The result was his lower limb had to be amputated. I asked the gentleman if they boxed it in after that, "Oh, yes," he said smilingly, "immediately."

A. F. Tanner Furniture Co., Cor. Park and 4th Ave., three-story brick: Employs 50 males; light and airy; escape ordered; complied. The building is of recent construction and a model factory. It is equipped with the latest improved safety guards on machinery and elevator. Its whole interior is painted white.

David Adler & Sons, 324 and 326 E. Water, clothing: Four-story brick; employs 25 males on fourth floor; interior condition fine; fire-escape erected.

Straw, Ellsworth & Co., 354 and 356 Broadway, gloves: Five-story brick, employing 50 females, 10 males on third floor; interior very agreeable; provided with balcony escape.

H. C. Porth Mfg. Co., 232 West Water, suspenders, three-story brick: Employs 30 females and 10 males; escape ordered. Floors unoccupied; firm dissolved shortly after inspection.

Birge & Smith, 659 East Water, millwrights and machinists, two-story frame: Employs 22 males; in first-class condition; clean and roomy.

Conway Mfg. Co., foot of 17th St., doors and blinds; three-story brick: employs 150 males; means of escape sufficient; bridges.

E. P. Allis & Co., cor. Florida and Clinton Sts., builders of mill and all kinds of machinery: An extensive plant of several buildings, two and three stories high; employs from 1,200 to 1,600 males; sufficient means of escape; some interior conditions should be improved to secure general safety.

C. Hennecke & Co., statuary and wire works: Three-story brick: employs 30 males; condition of factory good, slight change of escape ordered.

Chas. Oldenburg Furniture Co., 885 and 887 North Water; four-story brick, employs 100 males; fire escape ordered; interior condition fair.

Northwestern Sleigh Co., branch near Sixth street bridge; three story frame; employs 75 males; condition would bear improving; an escape ladder ordered.

Bruss & Kronenberger, stair builders, bank, office and church furniture; 636 to 640 North Water; three-story frame; employs 70 males. A door from third floor had exit to roof of second story; an escape ladder was ordered from it to the ground, which was at once erected.

C. P. Sackett, 92 Wisconsin; shirts; upper floor of three-story brick; employs 7 females; in a good condition; slight change of escape ordered.

Sanger, Rockwell & Co., cor. Park and Sixth Ave.: Sash, doors and blinds; three story brick; employs 200 males; interior condition very good; two fire escapes ordered and erected.

Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co., Kinnickinnic Valley, foundry and machine shop, three stories high; employs 165 males; foundry one of the neatest in the city. This firm also has foundry and machine shop corner Cedar and Sixth street, employing 35 males. Method of heating foundry in winter will be changed.

Pfister & Vogel, sheep skin tannery, Vogel's Island; four-story brick; employ 50 males and 2 females; interior condition very good; fire-escape was ordered.

Conway, Clement & Williams, 137 and 139 Wisconsin; furniture house; employs 23 males as upholsterers on the fourth floor, fire-escape erected.

Stark Bros. & Co., 133 and 135 Wisconsin; carpet house; four-story brick;

employs 10 males and 5 females on fourth floor; fire-escape ordered; order complied with.

Pollak, Spitz & Landauer, 372 Broadway; clothiers; four-story brick; employs 10 cutters on fourth floor; an escape was ordered, but parties removed, so it was not put up.

Delorme & Quentin, 286 East Water St.; toilet soaps; four-story brick; employs 5 males, 5 females; in good condition; escape erected in connection with the one of the Eagle Lye Works.

Columbia Knitting Works, 424 East Water St.; three-story brick, employing 15 females on third floor; additional escape ordered and erected.

Phoenix Knitting Works, 80 to 88 Detroit; factory on third floor of a four story building; employs 35 females; ladder ordered to connect with balcony on second floor.

A. G. Schulz & Co., 122 West Water; paper boxes; three story brick; employs 45 females on third floor; condition of factory very good; escape ordered and put up.

Kipp Brothers, 208 to 220 South Water St.; mattress factory and bedding supplies; three-story brick, employs 10 females and 23 males; no escape; notice to erect one served.

Northwestern Furniture Co., 739 North Water; four-story frame employs 30 males; no escape; notice served to erect same.

Persian Carpet Works; Lake street, three-story brick; employs 5 males and 50 females, forty of whom are on the third floor; has a balcony with stair on second floor. Ordered escape from third to it.

Berlin Coffin Co., 241 to 245 East Water Street, four story brick; employs 20 males; interior very good; escape ordered; complied.

Matthews Bros. Furniture Factory, 61 to 69 Fourth street: one four and one five-story brick building adjoining. Condition of factory splendid; escape ordered on each building, and erected.

J. P. Lindeman & Son, tin and sheet-iron ware, 144 and 146 West Water: Four-story brick; employs 20 males on fourth floor; escape ordered, and put up.

Jewett & Sherman Co., coffee and spice mills, 287 Broadway; four-story brick; employs 12 females, 12 males; escape ordered and readily put up; favorable in other respects.

Louis C. Todell, 372 Broadway, furrier, employs 10 males and 15 females on third floor; interior fair; access to adjoining building in case of fire.

J. H. Norris, North Water; inner soles; employs 80 females, 6 males on ground floor; the work is disagreeable for females, but not injurious.

J. Lauth, Vogel's Island, inner soles and paste; employs 45 females, 5 males on second floor of three-story frame. Considering the class of work, the factory is kept quite clean and safe.

Rice & Friedman, 329 and 331 East Water, wholesale notions and furnishing goods: Four-story brick; employs 8 persons on fourth floor. Es-

cape required, but the firm had concluded to discontinue that branch of business.

Johnson Electric Service Co., 1 Grand Ave., occupying third and fourth floors of four story brick; employs 25 males; interior very good; escape ordered and order complied with.

Cornillie Bros., Barclay and Washington, refrigerators and office furniture; three story frame; employs 40 males; new escape erected upon order; interior crowded.

Milwaukee Chair Co., 244 Broadway, four story brick, provided with necessary means of escape; employs 125 males and 12 females; interior in good condition.

J. C. Iverson & Co., 425 East Water, cabinet hardware; four story brick; employs 6 males on upper floor; a slight improvement of escape ordered.

Joseph Shaver, cor. Walnut and Nineteenth St., steam marble works, three story frame; employs 8 males; work done on ground and second floors.

H. Benedict & Co., 316 East Water, clothing: four-story brick, one iron escape; employs 97 females and 32 males on third and fourth floors.

S. E. Neustadt & Co., 304 East Water St., cigars: three-story brick; employs 6 females and 34 males; factory on second floor.

Louis Kindling, 290 East Water St., cigars: three-story brick; employs 17 females and 43 males; factory on second floor.

H. F. Fischedick, 151 Reed, cigars; three-story brick; employs 11 males and 2 females on third floor; agreeable and safe.

J. P. Goelz, 293 to 299 West Water St., cig. r.; three-story brick; employs 42 males and 8 females on third floor; in a safe and agreeable condition.

Reliance Mills, 70 to 76 West Water street; five story, with fire-escape; employs 24 males day and night; in fine condition.

Loeffelholz & Co., corner Clinton and Oregon Sts.; three-story brick; brass foundry, nickel, silver and gold plating, etc.; employs 6 females and 40 males; interior first-class; sufficient means of escape.

Sidenberg Brothers, 366 to 370 Broadway, ladies', misses' and children's cloaks; four-story brick; employs 40 females and 10 males on fourth floor; escape by two stairways; fire-wall between, with door communicating on fourth floor.

H. Schultz Cloak Mnfg. Co., 347 and 349 Broadway; three-story brick; employs 70 females and 4 males on second floor; in fine condition.

Dime Museum, Jacob Lit, prop., 126 and 128 Grand Ave.: Three-story brick; building open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M; moving audience from third to ground floor. Balcony escape ordered and readily complied with.

The establishments described below, the majority of which are conducted on either the second or ground floors, were, without exception, found in good condition, both as to means of escape in case of fire, and interior arrangement, safety and sanitary provisions:

H. Riedeburg & Co., 185 Milwaukee, vinegar and compressed yeast: Four-story brick; employs 11 males.

Geo. Burroughs, 424 East Water St., trunks: Three-story brick; factory on second floor; employs 10 males.

C. B. Henschel, 317 to 321 Mineral, cigar boxes and manufacturers' supplies: Two-story frame; employs 30 females and 30 males.

H. P. Leavens & Co., 124 West Water St., flour sacks: Employs 12 males and 12 females on second floor.

J. P. Molliter, 80 Detroit St., second floor, paper boxes: Employs 15 females.

C. A. Berthelet, Cor. Sixteenth and Fowler Sts., sewer pipe: Employs 13 males on ground floor.

Novelty Manufacturing Co., 271 Clinton St., foundry: Light iron castings; employs 70 males.

Page Shoe Co., 130 Second St.: Three-story brick; employs 25 females and 27 males.

Geo. Abert, 386 Sixth, St., hollow ware foundry: Employs 18 males.

J. G. Flint, Jr., 110 to 116 West Water, tobacco: Four-story brick; employs 15 females and 33 males.

R. Suhm Leather Co., 766 to 774 Kinnickinnic Ave.; tannery; employs 34 males.

Kalamazoo Knitting Works, 224 East Water Street; four-story brick with one good fire-escape; employs 150 females, 50 males.

Herman Voss, 372 Broadway, blank books and bookbindery; employs 25 females and 15 males on third floor; provided with escape.

King, Fowle & Katz, 372 Broadway, book and job printers; employs 16 males and 3 females on second floor—pleasant.

J. H. Yewdale & Sons, book and job printers and engravers, 123 to 127 West Water Street; two-story brick; employs 36 males; press-room on ground floor; composing room and electrotype foundry on second floor; engine room in basement; commodious in all its appointments.

Fredricks & Gruhl, 142 to 148 Stewart; sash, doors and blinds; two-story frame; employs 30 males.

Wetenkamp & Till, 262 East Water; paper boxes; second floor; employs 12 females.

Milwaukee Sash & Door Co., Kinnickinnic Valley; three-story frame; third floor not in use; employs 125 males.

Wisconsin Glass Co. employs 260 males on ground floor.

Wm. H. Schmidt & Co., cor. Park and 7th Ave.; sash, door and blinds; two-story frame; employs 160 males.

Worms & Cohn, 241 and 243 Oregon St.; cigar boxes; two story frame; employs 20 males and 20 females.

Cream City Iron Works (Limited), cor. Florida & Clinton Streets; three-story brick; employs 128 males.

Brand Stove Co., 295 to 303 Sixth street: Three-story brick; employs 150 males; well arranged and agreeable foundry.

Union Iron Works, 81 to 87 Chicago street: Three-story brick; employs 45 males.

Weisel & Vitter, 70 to 78 Chicago street, builders of engines and brewery machinery: Three-story brick; employs 45 males.

Wisconsin Malleable Iron Co., cor. South Bay and Winchester Sts.: Employs 125 males on ground floor.

Marine Boiler Works, Oregon, between South Water and Barclay streets; employs 40 males.

Wisconsin Boiler Works, Oregon, between South Water and Barclay streets; employs 12 males.

F. A. Achtenhagen, 260 Reed, upholsterer; employs 20 males on second floor.

Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, cor. Fowler and Seventeenth streets; employs 75 males on ground floor.

G. Campbell & Sons, 242 to 246 Oregon, bell and iron founders; employs 10 males.

J. W. Deguenther, 509 East Water, steam laundry: Three-story brick; employs 20 females and 2 males on lower floor and in basement.

Northwestern Suspender Manufacturing Co., 593 East Water: Three-story brick; employs 10 females and 5 males on first floor.

Haase Bros. & Phillip, 729 North Water, furniture: two-story frame; employs 26 males; interior crowded.

Gem Milling Co., corner Kuapp and North Water; four-story frame; employs 10 males; provided with escape.

F. Schmitt & Sons, 301 Fourth St., galvanized iron works: employs 15 males on lower floor of a three-story brick.

Northwestern Malleable Iron Co., employs 90 males on ground floor.

Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., 263 Reel St.; employs 12 males on ground floor.

Egelhoff Mfg. Co., cor. Clinton and Oregon Sts., hay tools: two-story frame, employs 20 males.

Bay State Iron Works (E. P. Allis) cor. Lake and Barclay Sts.. machinery, three-story brick with outside stairs; employs 200 males.

Vulcan Iron Works, cor. South Water and Barclay; two-story brick; employs 20 males.

Pawling & Haraischfeger, cor. Clinton and Oregon Sts., machine and pattern works: two-story frame; employs 15 males.

Milwaukee Harvester Co., Pierce street; three-story brick building; employs 160 males.

W. D. Brock, 223 Clybourn street, elevators; three-story frame; employs 13 males.

Kieckhefer Elevator Mfg. Co., 123 Clybourn street; employs all males in basement.

J. E. Patton & Co., 268 to 272 East Water, paints and oils; three-story brick; employs 15 males.

Paul Bechtaer Co., 330 and 332 East Water St., vinegar and compressed yeast: Four-story brick; employs 10 males.

F. Westfahl & Co., file works, 279 West Water St.: Employs 22 males on ground floor.

Otto Laverenz & Bro., 428 East Water St., paper boxes and book binding: Three-story brick; employs 15 females and 5 males on second floor.

MADISON, DANE COUNTY.

Democrat Printing Co., Raymer & Fay, props., Monona Ave., three story brick; employs about 60 males, day and night; escape ordered; composing room light and airy, on third floor; editorial rooms on second floor; counting room on ground floor; press room in basement; stereotyping room on first floor, narrow and dingy.

M. K. Bortree Corset Co., 116 King St.; three story brick; employ 40 females and 4 males; work on third floor; fire escape ordered; interior clean and neat.

Wisconsin State Journal, David Atwood, prop., 117 East Washington Ave., news, book and job printers, and stereotype foundry; employs 62 males: fire escape ordered; interior condition first class. G. Grimm occupies part of building as a bookbindery, employing 10 females and 8 males, on third floor; sufficient means of escape by two good stairways in opposite directions, divided by fire walls.

Wm. J. Park & Co., bookbindery, etc., 110 and 112 King St., three story brick; employs 6 females and 6 males on third floor; fire escape ordered. Building not adapted for the purpose; rooms dark; floor weak in some places.

Kohn & Lorch, cigar manufacturers, 105 King St., three story brick; employ 4 men and 2 boys, including proprietors; interior in good condition; means of escape sufficient.

Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., agricultural implements: Several buildings, all one story high, forming an extensive plant; employs 125 males; shops in first class condition in all respects.

STEVENS POINT, PORTAGE COUNTY.

Bosworth & Reilly, saw and shingle mill: Employ 75 males. This is the largest mill here and was found in commendable condition.

The Stevens Point Manufacturing Co., building material, sash, doors and blinds, etc.: Two-story frame; employ 80 males. A model factory.

North Side Lumber Co., saw mill and lumber mill: Employs 20 males. Planing mill in operation only; saw-mill recently burned, and new one in course of construction at time of inspection, Sept. 25, 1886.

Three other saw mills, operated by Herren & Wadleigh, Stevens Point

Lumber Co., and John Werk Lumber Co., respectively, were also inspected and found in passable condition.

W. W. Mitchell, flour and feed mill. Here I ordered railing to be placed around a belt wheel.

The Wisconsin Central railroad shops, and two foundries and machine shops, and two grist mills were also visited, but required no suggestions on my part.

GREEN BAY, BROWN COUNTY.

S. W. Britton, cooperage: Two-story brick; employs 100 males; first-class condition in every way.

No other establishments required my attention at Green Bay, the machine shop, and two flour mills doing business on a small scale only.

FORT HOWARD, BROWN COUNTY.

Schwartz & Voigt, building material, sash, doors and blinds: Two-story frame; employ 26 males; first class condition.

Theodore Kemmitz, sash, doors and blinds: One-story frame; employs 15 males. Proprietor intends the erection of a larger factory soon.

Two railroad repair shops, two boiler shops and two foundry and machine shops were also found in good condition.

Female factory employment is unknown in Green Bay and Fort Howard.

WATERTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Watertown Woolen Mills; two-story frame and attic; employ 14 females, 6 males; interior condition very good; railing ordered in soap-boiling room.

Woodward & Stone, crackers and confectioners, three-story brick; employ 34 males, 8 females; ordered some gearing covered up.

G. B. Lewis & Co., planing mill, bee hives, honey boxes and sections; two-story frame; employs 23 males. This planing mill is an exception upon the majority in respect to precautions taken against accidents by exposed gearing, etc.

Phil. Heinrichs & Co., bedsteads, cradles and chairs; two story frame; employs 31 males; condition of factory poor, being overcrowded and machinery carelessly arranged; would not be surprised of hearing of some dreadful accident. However, plans are made for the erection of a new factory.

Wiggenhorn Bros., cigars: Two-story brick; employ 50 males; condition perfect.

J. Forncrook & Co., bee supplies: Two-story frame; employs 25 males. Idle at time of inspection; in operation only nine months of the year.

Hartig & Manz's and the A. Fuermann Brewing Co.'s breweries, each employing about 20 males, were found in first-class condition, as were also the C. M. & St. P. R'y Co.'s repair shops, employing about 50 males, and the three small grist mills in operation here.

FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Northwestern Manufacturing Co., chairs, wagons, buggies, sleighs, cutters, etc.: Several buildings, forming quite an extensive plant; employs 140 males and 12 females. Buildings, as well as machinery and interior condition first-class.

Cornish, Curtis & Greene, dairy goods: Employs from 30 to 50 males; a fine work-shop.

Geo. H. Pounder, manufacturer of patent flexible harrow, and general jobbing shop; employs 15 males; good condition.

This concludes the record of my formal inspections. In several instances my advice and suggestions have been sought in the erection of new factories and the reconstruction of old buildings.

I also made it a point to inspect the machinery in brick yards for the purpose of securing safety against accidents. I have also rendered services to the committee of the National Saengerfest, held at Milwaukee during the month of July, 1886, in the preparation of the Exposition Building for the reception of an audience of from 7,000 to 8,000, looking to safety in possible emergencies. Of such services I have kept memoranda, but consider it unnecessary to render formal report.

HENRY SIEBERS,
Factory Inspector.









BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1887.



BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the term ending September 30, 1886.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
MADISON, September 30, 1886.

*To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith, as required by law, the biennial report of the transactions of this department for the term ending September 30, 1886.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The steady increase in the work of this department, noted in the reports of this office for 1882 and 1884, shows no indications of abatement.

With every amendment to, or new construction or ruling upon any section of the pension laws, comes a new rush of correspondence and applications for certificates of service.

These applications being so frequently for evidence relating to some special circumstance of a soldier's military history not covered by the ordinary certificate of service, the care and labor required to exhaust the records and files

General Remarks.

in compiling the required certificate is greatly increased. The calls for full certificates, and proof of special facts desired to be established to the satisfaction of the pension department, average about one hundred per month for the term.

Experience has already demonstrated that the value of the new descriptive books now being written up was by no means over estimated. The very fact that it is now becoming possible to know when the records and files of the office have been exhausted in any particular case, is of itself of very great value. With the old books this was not possible.

The opinion expressed in the reports of this office for 1882 and 1884, that "whatever time or expenditure should be required to do the work well, should be freely expended upon it" has been amply confirmed by results.

I should do less than justice to my able assistant in this particular department of office work, Captain F. L. Phillips, if I failed to specially mention the marked ability, industry and faithfulness which he has brought to the discharge of the duties of his position. Few if any clerical positions in the state service, require more skilled labor of a high character than his, and although handicapped with the loss of an arm, left in Virginia, all the work of this department has been done promptly and thoroughly.

The title provided by law, for the assistant to the Adjutant General, is a military anomaly, or rather absurdity. I would suggest that it be changed to conform to the universal practice in all the states, in fact in all military establishments. The title should be that of "Assistant Adjutant General," with such rank as is commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position.

WAR RECORDS.

The work of compiling, recopying and perfecting the war records of the state, authorized by chapter 244, of the laws

General Remarks.

of 1885, has been steadily prosecuted since the law took effect.

A careful examination of the methods of using and preserving the war records of the United States and several of the older eastern states, furnished many valuable suggestions for the prosecution of the work.

Two great difficulties stand in the way of its satisfactory completion. The first is the many actual contradictions as to important facts in the papers themselves. This difficulty cannot be removed; the compiler can only use his best judgment as to which of two or more conflicting official statements, each apparently entitled to the same degree of credence, he will follow. Those who examine the roster should bear in mind that this judgment cannot always be infallible. The second difficulty is the fact that there is not in the possession of the state a full set of records, rolls and returns for any one company, troop or battery in the service, and no two organizations have the same papers in kind or number. While this difficulty can not be wholly removed, the most strenuous efforts have been made to lessen it. It had come to the knowledge of the office in various ways, that many ex-officers of Wisconsin regiments had in their possession more or less copies of the papers most needed to complete the files of the state. A large number were obtained in response to a circular letter sent to nearly two thousand ex-officers, whose addresses are on the books of the office, coupled with much hard work in the way of personal solicitation and argument. Believing that still greater efforts should be made to revive the interest of officers and men in the work in hand, that they might more thoroughly understand and appreciate the necessity of their active co-operation to assure its satisfactory completion, it was deemed best to expedite the preparation and publication of the roster as the most promising means to that end. While the first small edition might be in some measure deficient, or even defective, it seemed probable that the net

REPORT OF THE

General Remarks.

result would be to enlist an interest and assistance that would be of immense advantage to the office records, and also to a second edition of the roster.

Three clerks were first employed, and the force gradually increased as the work developed, until fourteen in all were employed. A gradual reduction of this force can probably be begun during the winter.

The gentlemen named below have been engaged on the work. To their knowledge of army papers and customs of the service obtained by them in the army during the war, and their great personal interest and enthusiasm in their duties, its success is very largely due.

Lieut. J. H. Whitney, Co. E, 21st Mass., Baraboo.
Capt. L. B. Waddington, Co. C, 38th Wis., Darlington.
Pvt. L. J. Glass, Co. H, 61st Ill., Neillsville.
Pvt. C. D. Skinner, Co. A, 39th Wis., Milwaukee.
Pvt. G. B. Merrick, Co. A, 30th Wis., River Falls.
Corp. D. B. Sommars, Co. I, 12th Wis., Viola.
Col. John Hancock, 14th Wis., City Point.
Lieut. T. J. Widvey, Co. K, 3d Wis., La Crosse.
Q. M. S. H. S. Keene, 6th Battery Wis., Lancaster.
Lt. Col. Geo. Wilson, 15th Wis., La Crosse.
Hosp. Stewd. Chas. Kayser, 35th Wis., Milwaukee.
Lt. G. H. McNeel, Co. E, 2d W. N. G., Fond du Lac.
Sergt. G. F. Rowell, Co. E, 23d Wis., Mazomanie.
Adjt. J. F. Spencer, 11th Wis., Hudson.

Members of the legislature, ex-soldiers and citizens who may be interested in this work or in any way doubtful of its utility, are cordially invited to call at the office and see for themselves what is being done.

National Guard.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Our state troops are now approaching such a satisfactory condition in organization, discipline and instruction, that the same proportionate improvement cannot reasonably be expected from year to year in the future as in the past.

It is gratifying, however, to record a steady advance at all points, except that of rifle practice, which is still the weak point of instruction, and the one most imperatively needing development.

ORGANIZATION.

Under authority of special acts of legislature, an additional company of infantry—the Prison City Guard, of Waupun—assigned to the Second Regiment as Co. "L," and a battery of light artillery—the First Light Battery, of Milwaukee—have been organized and mustered into the state service.

The maximum and minimum strength of the force has been reduced by General Order No. 1, January 1st, 1886, as follows:

Company minimum.....	50	Maximum.....	65
Troop minimum	55	Maximum.....	75
Battery minimum	65	Maximum.....	85

The following table shows the change effected by this order. Field and staff officers are included:

Maximum old organization.....	3,757
Maximum new organization	2,473
Actual new organization.....	2,283
Minimum new organization.....	1,918

While the nominal strength has been materially reduced, for all practical purposes the force is in better condition than before, as no room has been left for "dead wood" with all its disadvantages, and nearly every man now on the rolls may be relied upon as an "effective."

During the time, the La Crosse Light Guard was mustered out on its own application, and the Eau Claire Light Guard

National Guard.

organized, mustered into service and assigned to the Third Regiment in place of the former company.

With an additional company of infantry the organization could be vastly improved. Three twelve-company, three-battalion regiments could then replace the present obsolete organization, now maintained only in China, Persia and the United States, and the modern system, so strongly urged by the department two years ago, be adopted for our state troops.

With this one addition and these changes in organization, the strength of the force would be all that would be required for some years to come, and its composition be fully equal to that of any of the states.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Two companies of infantry, L, Second Regiment, and C, Third Regiment, are still armed with the obsolete altered Springfield rifles, calibre 50.

The organization of a new company, the loss by fire of the equipment of another, and the heavy draft upon the annual allowance from the general government, in order to partially arm and equip the new battery, has so diminished the credit under that allowance, that a due regard to the amount of ammunition to be kept in reserve has made it impracticable to complete the armament of the infantry with rifles of the standard calibre without making an overdraft.

I deem the necessity sufficient to warrant the effort to obtain authority to make such overdraft, in order that any sudden call for active service may find all the companies equally ready for duty, and that in any emergency requiring the use of the entire force there may be no necessity for the supply of two sizes of ammunition.

At least four hundred new rifles will be required to replace those of obsolete calibre, and such others of the standard calibre as by long use have become unsuit-

National Guard.

able for any, even approximately satisfactory, work in rifle practice.

With the new supply of arms should be procured a sufficient number of the woven cartridge belts to complete the outfit of the entire force. Both for practical use and moral effect, especially for riot duty, the belt has become a necessity to the National Guard. It should be supplied with the least practicable delay.

To thoroughly fit the state troops for active service they should be furnished with new haversacks, the canteens should be covered, an additional supply of blankets should be procured, and as soon as a satisfactory pattern can be selected, knapsacks or clothing bags should be obtained. It is hoped that the passage of the "Sewell Bill," so-called, will provide for the issue of these necessities by the general government. If not, they should be supplied by the state, not in the light of a gratuity or generous donation to the troops, but as necessities, covered by the implied contract of the state upon accepting the service of her enlisted men, to supply them the means required to enable them to perform that service with efficiency and without unnecessary personal suffering.

UNIFORMS.

The provisions of Section 5, Chapter 439, Laws of 1885, are deemed ample to gradually supply the state troops with a suitable service uniform. The purchase and issue of overcoats under that law has met a very pressing want, and contributed very materially to the comfort and good health of the men in camp and on active service.

The adoption of the United States Army regulation uniform (except as to the button) has satisfactorily settled a much discussed question, and the gradual change to that pattern is giving our state troops a solid and soldierly appearance which more than satisfies all interested in the change.

National Guard.

The expenditure authorized for the years 1885 and 1886, was required to furnish the overcoats. The amount available for 1887 should be expended in the purchase of fatigue uniforms, which are very much needed by nearly all the companies. Only those which have recently purchased such uniforms for themselves being even fairly supplied for active service.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

While existing laws and regulations are doubtless ample for the beginning, at least, of systematic instruction in this first of all necessities of a soldier's professional training, within the organized National Guard, it is well worth consideration, whether the state might not profitably promote rifle practice among the people, as a measure of public policy.

One or more well equipped ranges, primarily for the use of state troops, but under proper restrictions placed at the disposal of all organized rifle clubs, with a moderate expenditure for state trophies and prizes, would doubtless promote the popularity of this manly and useful sport to the great benefit of the state.

With the steady growth of our National Guard system we may reasonably expect such a gradual diffusion of the rudiments of military knowledge among the people, that in any great national emergency a volunteer army could be rapidly organized, officered, and instructed in minor tactics sufficiently for all practical purposes. But unless some steps are taken to make rifle practice the national sport, the efficiency of the rank and file will be greatly impaired by their inability to develop, even approximately, the capacity of their arms, without a much longer term under instruction than would be necessary for any other purpose. Minor tactics can be crammed under pressure, while skill in rifle firing is of slower growth and needs special facilities for its development. If rifle practice could be made the popular

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recreation, more would be accomplished towards making the nation invincible than in any other one way. The lesson of "Majuba Hill" was not for the English alone, but for all countries where popular skill in the use of the rifle has not kept pace with the improvement of the arm itself. We have too long neglected this important matter. We should at least make a beginning now, and proceed hereafter as experience and observation shall dictate.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The report of Colonel Charles King, A. D. C., upon the encampments of the past season, transmitted herewith, very fully covers all the points of special interest in this important branch of military instruction.

Special attention is called to the recommendation that the term of camp duty be extended to at least ten days. It is apparent to all close observers that the last four days of a ten days' term would be worth double, and cost much less than one-half, the first six days. In this connection it should be borne in mind that much the greatest cost of an encampment falls on the men and not on the state. None find a profit in interrupting their ordinary avocations for a week, to serve the state at a dollar and a half a day, and subsist themselves. Doubtless, all will agree that the state ought to assume so much of the necessary cost of its own service, that a man of moderate means could become a National Guardsman without any serious financial loss. But that condition of affairs does not now exist.

CONVENTIONS.

The annual meetings of officers of the National Guard for the discussion of military topics, established in 1882, have been continued with great profit and steadily increasing interest. The reports of the proceedings of these conventions are much sought after by officers of other states,

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and have done much to increase the efficiency of the state troops, every man in the service being furnished a copy.

These meetings having passed beyond the experimental stage, and become recognized as among the most valuable means of instruction available for the purpose, an association has been formed to conduct them hereafter, and generally to take such steps as properly come within the scope of such an organization to promote the interests of the state service.

SQUADRON ARMORY.

During the biennial term the Light Horse Squadron has erected in Milwaukee a commodious, well arranged armory, which will compare favorably with the best structures of its class in the United States in all the requirements for actual use, though but little has been expended in ornamentation. The money value to the state of the use of the building during the riots in May last can hardly be overestimated. Certainly at that time no one doubted the expediency of the state's assistance in the enterprise, which consisted in making a loan from the trust funds of one-third the value of the property, secured by mortgage, and paying a fair rate of interest.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 622 of the Revised Statutes, providing for the adoption of a "constitution and by-laws" by companies, seems to recognize the legitimate existence within the military organizations, of a civil organization, without however, clearly defining the powers or proper sphere of action of the latter. Frequent questions as to the status and rights of the two organizations, indicate that some friction is arising in the matter. In times past our companies were so universally managed on the "town meeting" basis that the military was in complete subjection to the civil authority even in purely military matters. With the abandon-

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ment of the "militia" and growth of the "National Guard" idea, there is little if any use for the civil organization. If it is to be permitted to exist at all, its powers, duties and responsibilities should be clearly defined by regulation. I would recommend that the subject be referred to a commission of three officers of experience in company management, with instructions to formulate and submit for your consideration such a regulation.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

Considering the gravity of the cause, the numbers engaged and the results attained, the most important tour of active duty performed by Wisconsin soldiers since the war was that occasioned by the May riots in Milwaukee.

A complete exhibit of all the orders, reports and other papers on file in this office relating to that duty, would extend this report far beyond the limit allowed by law. I have therefore selected such as seem most important, together with enough of the routine work to show the nature of the duty performed, the gravity of the situation at the beginning of the difficulties, and the methods adopted to restore order.

During Sunday and Monday, May 2d and 3d, messages by telegraph and telephone were being constantly received and answered at the executive office from the civil authorities and National Guard officers in Milwaukee.

About seven o'clock P. M., Monday, May 3d, 1886, I received your instructions to accompany you to Milwaukee on special train to leave at 7:45 P. M.

Col. Sam. J. Lewis, commanding 1st Regt. W. N. G., who had been called to Madison late in the afternoon from Milton Junction, while *en route* to Monroe, was also directed to accompany you.

Upon arrival at Milwaukee, at about 10:30 o'clock P. M., Mayor Walber, Sheriff Paschen and Col. Ries, chief of police, were met in consultation at the Plankington House.

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While admitting that the situation might and probably would change by morning, these officers strenuously insisted that the forces at their disposal were then able to maintain order and protect property in the city and county.

Several large employers of labor, whose men had been violently interfered with during the day, reported their experience, the condition of their property and business, and their views of the situation generally.

On Tuesday morning, May 4th, the following requisitions for assistance were received from the mayor and sheriff respectively:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., MAY 4, 1886.

To his Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK, *Governor* —

DEAR SIR:— I find it impossible with the force at my disposal to preserve the peace of the county and protect property from destruction, on account of the unlawful assemblage of crowds of men, caused by disturbances growing out of the labor troubles. Therefore, I call upon you to afford me such assistance as may be necessary to preserve the peace in this emergency.

(Signed.)

GEO. PASCHEN,
Sheriff Milwaukee County.

MILWAUKEE, MAY 4, 1886.

His Excellency, J. M. RUSK, *Governor of Wisconsin* —

SIR:— Serious disturbances having arisen in this city, and it being impossible with the force at our disposal to suppress the threatening outbreak and to preserve the peace and good order of the city, I respectfully call upon you to give us such aid as may be necessary to maintain order and to protect the lives and property of our citizens.

(Signed.)

EMIL WALBER,
Mayor.

At 8:45 A. M., the following telegram was sent to all company commanders in the 1st Regiment:

“Order for active service possible; notify men to be ready to respond promptly if ordered.”

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

Milwaukee Riots.

At 9:13 A. M., I delivered your verbal order to Major Træumer and Captain Schoeffel to assemble their commands at the Armory, and await your further orders.

These orders were reduced to writing and delivered to said officers a few moments later.

At 9:15 the riot signals were sounding on all the fire bells, and the men began coming into the armory from all directions, generally on the run.

At 10:10 A. M., the following orders were telegraphed to Captains Solliday (I, 2d Reg't.) and Helm (I, 1st Reg't.).

MILWAUKEE, May 4th, 10 A. M

Captain WM. HELM, Madison—

Bring your company and one Gattling gun to Milwaukee as quick as possible. Stone will see you as to transportation. Issue one thousand rounds to men en route. Solliday will join you at Watertown.

C. P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

MILWAUKEE, May 4th, 10 A. M.

Captain A. SOLLIDAY, Watertown—

Bring your company to Milwaukee as quick as possible. Helm is ordered. You will join his train. Be ready when it reaches Watertown. Issue twenty rounds per man, and bring any surplus with you.

C. P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

Verbal orders were issued to Lieut. W. B. Roberts, commanding battery, to assemble thirty men of the battery at their armory, and await orders from Col. Charles King, A. D. C., who was ordered to assume command of squadron and battery as follows:

MILWAUKEE, May 4th, 10:10.

Col. CHARLES KING, A. D. C.—

The Governor directs that you assume command of the Light Horse Squadron and Light Battery, and make such dispositions as you deem requisite to assure their prompt and efficient use if required.

You will make any necessary preparation to man the Gattling gun ordered from Madison.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

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Order to Lieut. Roberts reduced to writing and forwarded to him a few moments later; also notice to Capt. Schoeffel, commanding squadron, of Col. King's assignment.

Reports through sheriff's deputies and police officers of threatening difficulties at Bay View receiving confirmation, the Quartermaster General was directed to arrange for the transportation of the Fourth Battalion to Bay View. Transportation was reported ready at 10:35, and the following order was immediately delivered to Major Traeumer.

MILWAUKEE, May 4th.

Major GEO. P. TRÆUMER, Commanding Fourth Battalion --

The Governor directs that you take your command to Bay View at once by Northwestern Railroad and report to Sheriff Paschen.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

At 11 o'clock A. M., Capt. Meyers, of the Milwaukee Cadets, tendered the services of his company for guard duty at the armory.

At 11 A. M., orders were issued to Lieutenant Roberts, commanding battery, to make all necessary preparations to bring the guns of the battery to the Squadron Armory. He being reported to be ready at 11:30, an escort of cavalry under command of Lieutenant Auer was sent to bring it to the Armory, which was done before noon.

At 11:16 A. M., the following order was telegraphed to Captain George S. Anthony, at Darlington, and reported to all other Company Commanders in the 1st Regiment, except Captain Helm, who had previously had special orders:

GEORGE S. ANTHONY, Darlington, Wis.:

MILWAUKEE, May 4.

Bring your company to Milwaukee as quick as possible. Bring all ball cartridge. See local agent for transportation. Report by telegraph number of men when you start.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

Milwaukee Riots.

The several field and staff officers were directed by telegraphic orders to accompany the companies from their respective stations.

At 11:25 A. M., Captain R. J. Wilson, of Delavan, reported that his company, D, was ready to move. During the next hour and a half all the companies ordered were reported ready and waiting transportation.

At 3 P. M., Companies F and G, 1st Regiment, from Racine, I, 2d Regiment, from Watertown, and I, 1st Regiment, from Madison, the latter in charge of a Gatling gun brought from the State Armory, arrived at the St. Paul depot and were escorted by the Squadron to the armory.

At 3:45 P. M., Captain Solliday, commanding Company I, 2d Regiment, was ordered to take station with his company at the Allis Works, to protect the property and support the civil officers on duty there in the discharge of their duty.

Constant telegraphic communication was maintained with the companies sent to Milwaukee, and the following disposition determined upon:

Car shops—Two companies.

Allis Works—Three companies.

Bay View—Two companies, in addition to Fourth Battalion.

Reserve at Armory—Four companies.

At 5:30 P. M. the following order was issued:

MILWAUKEE May 4th, 5:30 P. M.

The Governor directs that Col. Lewis assume command of all 1st Regiment and Company I, 2nd Regiment, and make such assignments to stations and duty, as he deems best, subject to such verbal instructions as he may receive from the Governor.

Col. Lewis will detach two companies of his command with orders to report to Major Traeumer at Bay View.

Col. King to remain in command of the Armory premises with the Squadron and Battery.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

Milwaukee Riots.

In pursuance of said order the following assignments were made:

Col. S. J. Lewis to take station at Headquarters, 4th Battalion, Armory building, and to command regiment and reserve of Companies F, G, H, and I, 1st Regiment.

Lt. Col. J. B. LaGrange, to command post at Allis' Works with Companies E, and K, 1st Regiment and I, 2nd Regiment.

Major A. F. Caldwell to command post at West Milwaukee Car Shops with Companies C, and D, 1st Regiment.

Two Companies, A, and B, 1st Regiment, to reinforce the 4th Battalion at Bay View.

The appearance of Major Træumer's command at Bay View was received by the immense crowd there gathered, with hoots, yells and curses, and the throwing of all kinds of missiles from the out-skirts of the crowd. This was received by the troops with admirable self control and without reply until the troops were passing the gate, where the shower of stones and scrap iron was accompanied by shots from several revolvers, whereupon the officer in command of the rear company ordered some of his men to return the fire by a single volley.

The following account of the action on Wednesday morning at Bay View, is quoted from Major Træumer's report:

At about 8:30 A. M., reports were received that the rioters had gathered at the Polish church, corner of Grove and Mitchell streets, and were moving towards the mills determined to clean out the militia and to set fire to the mills.

Shortly after this the mob from 1,500 to 2,000 strong appeared on South Bay street, seemingly without a commandor, marching in line full width of the street, with a tri colored flag at their head. The companies fell into line prepared to meet the mob. I allowed them to come within reach of the muskets, whereupon I waved my hand and sword for them to halt, or go back, but without avail; and upon due consideration and for the purpose of saving hundreds of lives, had they come nearer to us, I ordered Co. A, of the 4th Battalion, and Co. B, of the First Regiment to open fire.

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The first volley having such an effect that several were killed and many wounded, others throwing themselves flat on the ground and some retreating in great haste, I commanded, "cease firing."

The remaining portion of the mob however again rallied near the Saint Paul R. R. Co's tracks and the scrap iron yards of Messrs. Hendee & Co. I then ordered the gates thrown open and my command marched outside of the grounds, crossing the bridge and forming a line of battle. The mob seeing our advance upon them took to their heels and fled.

This position being retained for about an hour, Capt. Scribner, surgeon of the 4th Battalion, under the protection of Co. A. 1st Regiment, advanced towards the disabled and administered such relief as was necessary (dressing their wounds and preparing them for removal to their respective homes). Thereupon my command marched back and again took the positions formerly occupied, Adjutant Falk reporting to his Excellency what had transpired, and received orders to convey to me, that should the rioters again attempt to seek an entrance, "Fight them."

At 9:05 A. M., Wednesday, May 5, Col. Reis, Chief of Police, reported a mob on Sixth street, too large to be controlled by the force at his disposal, and asked for assistance.

Pursuant to your verbal order, Col. Lewis, in command of companies G, H and I, accompanied by a detachment of police, marched from the armory at 9:10 o'clock, and proceeded to the locality occupied by the mob, and assisted the civil authorities in clearing the streets and dispersing the mob without any actual conflict, the presence of the troops in support of the police evidently intimidating the riotously disposed, who had felt themselves strong enough to overpower the police alone. At 11:45 A. M., Col. Lewis returned with his command to the armory.

The following orders were forwarded to the officers named at the time indicated:

Major A. F. CALDWELL, Car Shops —

9:50 A. M.

The Governor directs that you confer with Jansen, in charge of civil officers, and support him in the discharge of his duty.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

Milwaukee Riots.

HEADQUARTERS, May 5, 10 A. M.

Col. LA GRANGE —

The Governor directs that you confer with Sergeant Smith, in charge of this civil officers, and support him in the discharge of his duty.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

At 10:15 A. M., the following orders were issued:

To Col. W. H. PATTON, Commanding Second Regiment, W. N. G., Oshkosh, Wis.—

Orders for active service probable. Notify Oshkosh companies to be ready to respond promptly if ordered.

Will telegraph your other companies to same effect. Co. I is here.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

To Capt. V. E. BREWER, Commanding Co. F., Third Régiment, W. N. G., Portage, Wis.—

Order for active service probable. Notify men to be ready to respond promptly if ordered.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

Repeated to all company commanders of the Second Regiment, except Co. I, already on duty in Milwaukee.

At 11:20 A. M., the following requisition was telegraphed the Secretary of War:

Executive Department,
MADISON, Wis., May 5, 1886.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Order by telegraph to be sent at once by express to Gen. E. M. Rogers, Q. M. Gen., Milwaukee, fifty thousand rounds ball cartridge, cal. forty-five.

Direct issuing officer to telegraph me at Milwaukee when and how shipped.

J. M. RUSK,
Governor.

To which the following replies were received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.

Gov. J. M. RUSK —

Orders have issued to Rock Island Arsenal to send cartridges as asked for to Gen. Rogers, Milwaukee, by express to-night.

W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

Milwaukee Riots.

ROCK ISLAND, May 5.

Gov. RUSK—

I ship to-night via Am. Express to Gen. Rogers, fifty thousand (50,000) calibre forty-five, ball cartridge, on South-Western Division C., M. & St. P. Leave here eleven-fifteen to-night; arrive Milwaukee nine-ten (9:10) tomorrow A. M.

FLAGLER,

Commanding.

Between 1 and 1:40 o'clock P. M., the following dispatches were received and answered:

MILWAUKEE, May 5th, 1886.

Adjutant General CHAPMAN—

We got a report by telephone from Spring Valley Distilling Co., saying that mob is moving now from there to our shops. We are advised from West Milwaukee that a small force of the mob is going to the stock yards.

Answer.

R. MILLER.

R. MILLER—

Can we have a coach to take soldiers there?

J. M. RUSK.

MILWAUKEE, May 5, 1886.

Governor RUSK—

Yes, sir.

R. MILLER.

MILWAUKEE, May 5, 1886.

Governor RUSK—

Coach and engine waiting your men at depot now.

R. MILLER.

MILWAUKEE, May 5, 1886.

Governor RUSK—

I understand the mob has gone over to the stock yards. We have no force there at all. You can communicate with yards by telephone.

ROSWELL MILLER.

R. MILLER—

Report facts to police officers at stock yards. The militia will assist them.

J. M. BUSK.

At 2:15 P. M. Col. Reis, chief of police, asked that as large a force as possible be sent to the assistance of the police at

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or near Milwaukee Gardens, the lieutenant in command of the police force at that point having called for immediate assistance.

Orders were issued to Col. Chas. King, A. D. C., to take Cos. G. and H., 1st Regt., and the Squadron and proceed to the scene of difficulty and support the civil officers in the discharge of their duty.

The force moved out at 2:25 P. M., and returned at 4:32 P. M., Col. King reporting his orders as executed.

During the afternoon various reports and requests for information and instructions were received from officers who had been warned of the probability that they might be ordered to Milwaukee.

Capt. Chas. T. Green, commanding the Cadet Light Infantry of Green Bay, tendered the services of his company. To which the following reply was made:

MILWAUKEE, May 5th.

Capt. CHAS. T. GREEN, Green Bay, Wis.—

Your offer received. Expect regular state force will be sufficient. If reinforcements are needed shall count on you.

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

At 6:26 P. M., on request of Mayor Walber, the following authority was given him to bring certain arms to headquarters, which had been reported to him as liable to get into the hands of evil disposed persons:

MILWAUKEE May 5, 6:26.

Hon. EMIL WALBER, Mayor—

You are authorized to send a detail of police to the Kosciusko Guard Armory and bring from there any arms that are found, to the Squadron Armory, and deliver the same to Major Huntington.

By order of Commander-in-Chief:

C. P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant-General.

Apparently authentic rumors coming to headquarters that an attempt might be made to destroy the residence of Major

Milwaukee Riots.

Træumer during the night, a detail of twelve men from the battery, under Serg't. Dally, was ordered to guard the premises. The detail left headquarters at 8:17 P. M., and remained on duty until the afternoon of May 8th, when they were relieved on request of Major Træumer.

At the request of Sheriff Paschen, a guard of nine men was placed on duty at the jail for the night, reporting for duty at 9 P. M.

During the entire time that troops were on duty in Milwaukee, a constant stream of reports, dispatches and requests were pouring into headquarters. All important matters received the immediate personal attention of the Governor, the consequent orders, instructions and replies giving very incessant employment to the Adjutant General, his two clerks, Messrs. C. D. Skinner and L. F. Frisby, and the telegraph operator on duty at headquarters, with one man almost constantly at the telephone.

In view of the prompt quelling of the mob spirit, most of the reports and orders may be considered routine matters looking to thorough preparations for whatever might occur, and not being of special interest, they are therefore omitted from this report, enough having been shown of the work of the first two days to indicate the nature of the duties performed.

It appearing from a personal examination by the governor that affairs had assumed such shape that the force on duty might be safely reduced, Lieut. Col. La Grange was directed to take companies F, G and H, 1st Regiment, and proceed to Bay View and relieve Major Træumer of the command of the post, Major Træumer being directed to bring the 4th Battalion to headquarters and dismiss it.

On the 10th a full force being reported at work at the car shops and on all work trains, and the situation at the Allis Works steadily improving, the force was further reduced by the relief of companies E, F, G and H, 1st Regiment, Company I, 2d Regiment and the Squadron and Battery.

Milwaukee Riots.

On the 11th, Companies C, D, I and K, were relieved, leaving Companies A and B at Bay View until the 13th, when they were relieved, thus closing the tour of duty.

A consolidated report of the number on duty May 4th to 13th inclusive is appended hereto.

In view of the fact that the men had been so suddenly called from home, thus necessitating many incidental expenses not provided for by the state, it was deemed best to pay the troops before leaving Milwaukee. By the kind co-operation of State Treasurer McFetridge who came to Milwaukee and advanced the funds for that purpose, waiving the "red tape" process which makes the payment of state troops ordinarily a slow and complicated operation, this was successfully accomplished to the great satisfaction of all concerned.

The following order was issued on the close of the tour of duty:

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
GENERAL ORDERS, } MADISON, May 15, 1886.
No. 25. }

The Commander-in-Chief takes pleasure in expressing to the officers and men of the Wisconsin National Guard, recently on duty in Milwaukee, his high appreciation of the promptness, efficiency and faithfulness with which they responded to his order to active service.

Called as you were from the varied occupations of civil life, at a moment's notice, you furnished with almost incredible celerity the solid, disciplined, soldierly force, without which your Commander-in-Chief would have been unable to restore the reign of law and order to the commercial metropolis of our state.

¶Patiently enduring the exposure and discomforts inseparable from such a rapid movement, conducting yourselves with such admirable discipline and self-control, under all the vicissitudes of the most delicate and difficult duty a soldier can be called upon to perform, you have well earned the profound gratitude of the state and country.

Thanks are also due those companies not ordered from their several stations, for so promptly responding to the intimation that their services might be needed.

Milwaukee Riots.

The events of the past few days have demonstrated that Wisconsin has the "well regulated militia necessary to the security of a free state."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

Among the lessons of this experience I note the following as specially valuable:

Guard duty is the one thing most apt to be required of the National Guard. It more than anything except rifle practice requires thorough individual instruction of the men. Any amount of excellence in the performance of commands, brilliancy in individual and company drill, or thorough knowledge of battalion movements, will not supply its place. Nearly all of this individual instruction may be given by company commanders in their armories. Thorough work in this department should be rigidly exacted, and no officer be permitted to hold a commission who neglects it.

The twelve-company, three-battalion organization, so long and often urged by this department, is specially adapted to National Guard service. The short terms of duty require most thorough supervision, as the term terminates before the work can be fairly systematized, and much of the work being in comparatively small detachments, there is a need for plenty of field officers.

The necessities in the method of equipment have been spoken of elsewhere in this report. This tour of duty has practically demonstrated the absolute need for the reasonable comfort and health of the men, of all that is asked for.

It is a sufficient sacrifice for active young business men to suddenly abandon their daily avocations at the call of the state, to serve for an indefinite period for "a dollar a day and found," without spending their nights on the cinder or scrap pile of a rolling mill, or the floor of a machine shop, without rubber or woolen blanket or any other provision for rest.

Conclusion.

A careful examination of the rolls of of the several companies on duty in Milwaukee leads to the belief that very much the greatest cost of the service of the troops fell on them individually. In other words, the money disbursed by the state for pay, subsistence and expenses did not near equal the loss to the individual men over the amount received by them. This should increase their appreciation by the public.

The several appendices, numbered A to E, inclusive, herewith transmitted, are made a part of this report.

Renewing the expression of my high appreciation of the courtesy and consideration I have enjoyed at your hands during my service in this department, and for the advice and assistance so fully rendered in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon me,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN.

APPENDICES.

- A. Report of Col. Charles King, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector General.
- B. Abstract of September muster, 1886.
- C. Detailed statement of payments to companies on account of armory, clothing and subsistence funds.
- D. Consolidated report of troops on duty in Milwaukee.
- E. Roster of officers.

Col. King's Report.

APPENDIX "A."

REPORT OF COLONEL CHARLES KING, A. D. C., ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 30, 1886.

To the Adjutant General of Wisconsin:

SIR—In accordance with instructions contained in General Orders Nos. 26 and 31, c. s., Adjutant General's Office, I have the honor to submit the following report of observations during the encampment season of the National Guard. I attended each regimental camp, arriving during the first day and remaining until after tents were struck on the last.

The weather proved far more favorable than a year ago. Not one hour was lost this summer on account of rain, and only during the encampment of the First Infantry in August, was the heat so excessive as to necessitate the occasional abandonment of drills. No cases of prostration from heat occurred and, as reported to me, the health of every command was unusually good. For particulars as to attendance and similar points, I beg to refer to the official reports of the several commanders, and shall confine myself to matters which are more especially my province. Generally it may be said, however, that the percentage of attendance in camp is altogether too small, while the percentage of sick and unfit for duty is so small as to be a matter of congratulation.

The camps of the Third Infantry at Wausau, and of the Second at Manitowoc, were pitched in a corner of the fair grounds between the race track and the fence, an arrangement that necessitated some departure from tactical formation and covered the camp with dust, but, until the state provides suitable ground for such purposes, this with some other drawbacks cannot well be avoided. The camp of the First Regiment, at Whitewater, was admirably laid out in strict conformity with the tactics, excepting the justifiable shifting of the guard tents to the right flank, and had the drill ground been level, there would have been little room for criticism of the locality.

IMPROVEMENTS.

It is with pleasure that I allude first to the progress made in discipline and instruction. The camps this summer have shown in every case a marked advance in these two important particulars. Each regiment did excellent work in battalion drill—the Second and Third more than completing the programme, and the First falling short of it only by a few movements—three drills being abandoned on account of intense heat. The ceremonies of dress parade, review and guard mounting were ren-

Col. King's Report.

dered towards the closing days of each camp in a manner that would reflect credit upon troops of far greater length of service. The parade of the Second and Third were well nigh faultless toward the last, and the guard mounts, though none were perfect, showed care and study.

Discipline has greatly improved. After the first two nights the camps were as a rule as quiet and orderly as those of regulars — no lights, no "larking," and no trifling with the guard. While the inevitable mistakes of inexperienced sentries were noticed, there was an increased number of men who had learned much of sentry duty, and I could not detect one instance of the formerly prevalent tricks of "running the guard," and "deviling" sentries. I never experienced greater quiet and order in any camp than in that of the Second Infantry during the last three nights of the week. The Third Infantry was well nigh as orderly.

Guard Duty was a vast improvement. Reliefs were posted in soldierly style. Nights were no longer made hideous by howls for the corporal, and as a rule the men were eager to learn. I spent more time than usual, night and day in teaching and testing guards and sentries, and though far from satisfied with the degree of proficiency attained, I can bear testimony to a marked advance over last year.

Kitchens and Mess Arrangements also are points that deserve commendation. The fare was excellent in all cases and I heard of no dissatisfaction. Food seemed abundant and well cooked. Mess tables and furniture were fairly neat and suitable for a stationary camp.

Medical Attendance was thorough but there were no proper facilities for the care of the sick when serious cases arose. The improvements desirable under these heads will be noted later.

In *Officer's Schools* the system pursued by Colonel Lewis, First Infantry, deserves high praise. The company commanders and subalterns were subjected to a searching examination twice each day in the tactics of the Infantry arm, and with the evident effect of causing much earnest study.

In *Ceremonies and Customs of Service* this summer, all three regiments were materially advanced. The establishment of the color line and striking camp at the top of the drum were entirely new features to all, and were successfully carried out. This method of striking camp, packing everything before the regiment moves, and leaving the ground clean as before its occupancy, is a matter that the Quartermaster's department at least, seems to thoroughly appreciate.

Officers of the Day and Guard had a far higher conception of the importance of their duties than heretofore.

Camp calls were better sounded, and generally, *camp discipline* in every respect but one was better than last year.

Col. King's Report.

Believing, however, that much improvement could and should be made, I feel it my duty to point out manifest defects and submit them herewith under the head of criticisms, with consequent recommendations:

CRITICISMS.

There are too many officers who come to camp and even to the drill ground expecting to have everything taught them there, and who do little or no study on their own account. Any man of ordinary intelligence should, by frequent reading of such books as Upton's Infantry Tactics, and Kennon's Duties of Guard and Sentinel, be able to have a very fair knowledge of his duties as an officer. I can think of a dozen cases where both were apparently sealed books to officers who came under my observation. Emphatically, there is not enough study.

2d. In point of military courtesy there is no improvement at all over last year. If anything there is a decided falling off. While the officers were careful and punctilious toward one another, I noticed that around camp far more men passed their officers without than with the salute. This is the fault of the officers in every case. There is no more infallible symptom of the discipline of a command than the salute.

3d. There is a degree of incapacity on part of some officers that is almost pitiful. I heard positive instructions given certain company commanders to allow no tent flies to be removed or tent pegs drawn until a certain signal, and in less than ten minutes would find the order violated in the actual presence of the officer. Questioned as to how he could allow such open disobedience of instructions, there were five instances in which the officers replied, substantially, "Well, I told the boys not to do it," and apparently considered himself absolved from all further responsibility. Such cases are too much for my powers of comment.

4th. The meaning of "taps"—the signal to extinguish lights—had to be forcibly impressed on several company commanders, a general instruction at officers' school proving insufficient. No attention whatever was paid to the signal in most Companies the first night in camp. We straightened things out by the second or third but not without sharp reprimand to negligent officers.

5th. The sinks for the enlisted men were placed some distance from camp in all three cases. They were far too small and we could copy the Pennsylvania system to excellent advantage. I beg to refer to the report of Major Volkmar, U. S. Army (Annual Report Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, 1885). The matter of their being outside of sentry lines is a disadvantage as connected with strict guard duty, but is of less consequence than the selection of a sheltered spot and proper surroundings. Sinks deserve far more care than has yet been given them.

Col. King's Report.

6th. *Roll calls* are not conducted at all as they should be. Reveille, Dinner call and Tattoo should be sounded by the combined field music of the regiment. The assembly or "fall in" signal should follow in five minutes and at the last note companies should be instantly faced to the left and rolls called by the 1st Sergeants with the precision and formality of parade, one officer at least, superintending in each company; every man being in proper uniform, in ranks before the last note of the assembly, and strictly soldierly during the entire duty. Until it is properly done the field officers should watch their respective wings.

7th. *Attendance* in camp is not what it should be. The *Third* and *Second* regiments appeared with fairly filled ranks; the First was very slim. Company "A," of this regiment easily presented fifty-two men for annual inspection, but mustered only six in camp — an extreme case, of course, but a fruitful cause for reflection as to the soundness of our system. While it must be remembered that this company turned out in full ranks and rendered exceptionally valuable service during the Milwaukee riots in May, and while I am assured by the officers that the employers of the men (who are mostly clerks, etc.), refused to permit them to go away on a second week of military duty in one summer, I believe that legislation is necessary to meet such cases in future. Our law provides that companies parading less than forty men for the mere form of an annual inspection at home may be mustered out, but there is no provision for dealing with organizations that may take it into their heads that the important duties and instructions of camp life are too onerous for them to bear, and so send, like Company "A" a mere delegation to see what was going on. This thing needs remodelling.

8th. The system of camping near some large town seems, as I said last year, unavoidable at present, but is none the less bad for discipline and instruction. The sooner a suitable tract of land is purchased and prepared by the state for this purpose, the better it will be. Good drinking water has been obtainable at all our camps, but there have been no facilities for bathing. Either on the bank of some one of our inland lakes or along the Wisconsin River, a site could doubtless be selected where, when properly laid out, an entire brigade might encamp. We are far behind our sister state of Michigan in this respect. As it is, there is too much temptation to run in to town after evening parade, and come straggling back at all hours of the night. It is remarkable that there was so little intoxication as a result. I saw none in the Second or Third Regiments, and the citizens of Wausau and Manitowoc spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the men while in town; but there was more or less disorder at Whitewater, and several members of the First came back to camp in a decidedly

Col. King's Report.

maudlin condition. There was but one instance of intemperance among the officers of any regiment (that came to my knowledge) and that was on the part of a veteran soldier whose misfortune it was to entertain the theory, not uncommon among those who, like himself, knew nothing about us, that a "militia camp" was only a synonymous term for a big frolic. His was a flagrant and continuous case that would doubtless have met with merited punishment had he had the advantage of previous association with the citizen soldiery of Wisconsin, but it was overlooked so far as I know, and probably because of his age and previous service in the suppression of the rebellion.

9th. There is still a tendency to mark and deface tentage. Several tents are already without flies, and camp has often a ragged appearance in consequence. The headquarters (Colonel's) tent is a mere sieve in a rain storm, and the entire supply of tentage should be overhauled this winter, all marks made by paint, coal or pencil, other than official lettering, should be erased, holes patched, and stringent measures be resorted to in future to prevent damage or defacement.

10th. Not once, to my knowledge, was camp inspected by regimental or company officers, and from first to last tent interiors looked slovenly. At least twice each day tents should be put in neat order and thoroughly inspected by the company commanders. This will, of course, be an unwelcome regulation so long as the state furnishes no tent floors, lockers, uniform blankets, or camp kits; but vast improvements can be brought about by the companies themselves without waiting for the state.

11th. While I cannot say that medical attendance was deficient in the Second Infantry, I do say that nothing but the tireless exertions of the regimental surgeon obviated the necessity of such report. By law, each regiment is supplied with two assistant surgeons, but in fact, the surgeon of the Second had none; the senior assistant not appearing at all (to my recollection,) and the junior not appearing in proper condition. In view of the fact that a medical officer of the day is now required by state orders, I deem it due to Dr. Wilkie to report that he was practically without assistants during the entire camp.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. That every officer be required to own a copy of the Standard Infantry Tactics of the United States Army and one of Kennon's "Duties of Guards and Sentinels."

2nd. That each field officer be required to equip himself with the regulation saddle cloth and bridle, and that the Quartermaster Department furnish saddles for their use while in camp.

Col. King's Report.

3rd. That every company in the state be required to practice sentry duty in its armory this winter and skirmish drill in the spring, before the next encampment season; and that a competent officer be detailed to visit each company, beginning in January, examine into its knowledge of sentry duty and, if he find it deficient to spend two days in carefully and practically instructing the men in that duty; also when the weather permits, in skirmish drill. I make this recommendation because as yet we have had no battalion skirmish drills, and cannot have them until companies are taught, and because I hold that next summer at the latest, our battalion skirmish drills should begin. There is no time whatever for company drills in camp; everything there should be by battalion.

4th. That each company be provided with a mess tent similar to those in use by companies "C," First, and "C," and "H," Second Regiments, and that all be required to provide themselves before the season of '88, (one year hence) with a field mess kit in place of the glass and crockery outfit usually hired by many of them. Instruction as to their use in connection with the system of field ovens prepared by Major Bell, C. S. United States Army, to be given that summer.

5th. That a hospital tent be pitched at such point as the commanding officer may direct after establishment of camp, and that patients be transferred thither at the discretion of the senior medical officer in camp.

6th. That camps be thrown open to civilian visitors from dismissal of retreat parade until tattoo each day and should he so desire, during the presence of the Commander-in-Chief in camp, but that only those having business with the officers be admitted at other times. The promiscuous strolling through the streets of camp of visitors of both sexes at other hours is an offence to decency and discipline.

7th. That immediate steps be taken to advance the instruction of the Wisconsin National Guard in rifle practice. With excellent material and with many fine officers, we are lamentably behind most of our sister states in the use of the rifle.

8th. That application be made to the secretary of war for the detail during the next summer camp season of an Infantry officer of the "Distinguished Marksman" class of the regular army, to report for duty to the Commander-in-Chief as instructor and "coach" of rifle practice in each regimental camp. Some of the most efficient "range officers" of the army are now stationed in Minnesota, and I believe there will be little difficulty in securing the detail of one of their number by name.

9th. Finally, I earnestly renew my recommendations of last year to the effect that the regiments, troops, batteries or separate commands should spend at least ten consecutive days in camp, and that incompetent officers

Col. King's Report.

should be ordered before examining boards. Under the present system there are really only three working days in camp, or at the very utmost four, and officers and men are just getting fairly down to work when it is time to strike tents and go home. Under the present system also, officers who have demonstrated their inefficiency on one inspection after another, are continued in command to the manifest detriment, not only of their companies but of the whole service.

The Light Horse Squadron, the Battery and the Fourth Battalion did not camp this year, but from my constant opportunities of seeing them I can report generally that the Battery is daily improving in drill and discipline, the squadron is at a stand — holding its own, but no more, and the Fourth Battalion, the only organization that could have weekly battalion drills, is neglecting the opportunity entirely. There are some energetic soldiers among the line officers of this command who are eager to begin battalion work, and Company "A" has frequently offered to supply men enough for a skeleton battalion if the officers and guides of the other companies would only attend. The major commanding has been spoken to on several occasions with regard to the matter, but as yet to no purpose. It is much to be deplored that with such opportunities the Fourth Battalion should be the command absolutely deficient in battalion drill, but so it is.

I cannot close this report without expressing my sense of the earnest manner in which the three regimental commanders performed their duties in camp. From reveille until retreat no moment was wasted, and officers and men worked hard enough to earn at some other avocation five times the amount allotted by the state.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed]

CHARLES KING,

Colonel and A. D. C.

3—AJ.

Abstract of September Muster, 1886.

COMPANY.	Letter.	Locality.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Per Cent. Present.	Strength Last.	Gain.	Loss.
			Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.				
Janesville Guards.	A	Janesville ...	3	5	22	30	... 1	3	23	26	56	53.5	59	3
Bower City Rifles.	B	Janesville ...	2	10	27	39	1	19	20	20	59	66.1	6	...
Custer Rifles	C	Whitewater.	3	7	49	59	... 2	21	23	23	82	71.9	60	...
Delavan Guards...	D	Delavan....	2	9	32	43	1 2	8	11	11	54	79.6	52	...
Beloit City Guard.	E	Beloit	3	9	34	46	... 1	16	17	17	63	73	61	22
Racine Light Guard	F	Racine	2	9	34	45	1 1	15	17	17	62	72.5	56	2
Garfield Guard....	G	Racine	3	10	20	33	... 23	23	23	23	56	59.9	56	6
Monroe City Guard	H	Monroe	3	10	27	40	... 18	18	18	18	58	68.9	70	...
Governor's Guard.	I	Madison	3	5	28	36	... 4	13	17	17	53	67.9	62	9
Darlington Rifles..	K	Darlington...	3	8	31	42	... 2	11	13	13	55	76.3	56	1
			27	82	304	413	8 15	167	185	598	69	585	38	25

APPENDIX "B."

ABSTRACT OF SEPTEMBER MUSTER, 1886, FIRST REGIMENT, W. N. G.

APPENDIX "B."—ABSTRACT OF SEPTEMBER MUSTER, 1886, SECOND REGIMENT, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	Locality.	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggregate.	Per Cent. Present.	Strength Last.	Gain.	Loss.	
			Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.						
Manitowoc Volun teers	A	Manitowoc ..	3	9	19	31	.....	2	15	17	48	64.5	60	12
Oshkosh Guard	B	Oshkosh	3	9	25	37	.....	.....	18	18	55	67.2	59	4
Evergreen City Guard	C	Sheboygan ..	3	6	19	28	.....	.....	42	42	70	30	57	13
Ripon R ^f l-s	D	Rip-n	1	9	31	41	1	1	13	15	56	72.3	59	3
Fond du Lac Guard	E	Fond du Lac ..	3	8	21	32	.....	1	15	16	48	66.6	48	.....
Oshkosh Rifles	F	Oshkosh	2	10	34	46	1	.....	7	8	54	85.1	58	4
Appleton Light In fantry	G	Appleton....	2	10	26	38	1	.....	13	14	52	73	57	5
Rankin Guard	H	Manitowoc ..	2	8	30	40	1	.....	9	10	50	80	50	.....
Watertown R ^f les.	I	Watertown..	3	6	48	57	.....	3	15	18	75	76	68	7
Beaver Dam Guard	K	Beaver Dam ..	2	9	27	38	1	1	12	14	52	73	46	6
Prison City Guard.	L	Waupun	3	8	35	46	.....	2	11	13	59	77.9	62	3
			27	92	315	434	5	10	170	185	619	70.1	624	26
													31	

Abstract of September Muster, 1886.

ADDITIONAL GENERAL.

APPENDIX "B."—ABSTRACT OF SEPTEMBER MUSTER, 1886, THIRD REGIMENT, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Locality.	Letter.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					Aggregate.	Per Cent. Present.	Strength Last.			
			Officers.		Non Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.		Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.						
			Officers.	Non Com. Officers.				Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.									
Sherman Guard....	A	Neillsville	3	10	28	41			10	10	51	80.3	49	2				
Governor's Guard ...	B	La Crosse....	3	9	40	52			1	10	63	82.5	66					
Eau Claire Light Guard	C	Eau Claire ...	3	8	22	33			2	18	20	53	62.2	49	4			
Mauston Light Guard	D	Mauston	3	6	30	39			4	8	12	51	76.4	57				
Germania Guard....	E	Wausau.....	3	10	12	25			2	28	30	55	45.4	56				
Guppy Guards	F	Portage	3	8	34	45			2	13	15	60	75	64				
Wausau Light Guard	G	Wausau..	3	11	29	43			.....	21	21	64	67.1	74			
Ludington Guards...	H	Menomonie ..	3	4	25	32			6	24	30	62	48.3	66				
Sparta Rifles.....	I	Sparta	2	8	23	33			1	2	19	55	60	55				
Tomah Guards.....	K	Tomah	2	8	33	43			1	2	18	64	67	65	1			
			28	82	276	386			2	21	169	192	578	66.7	601	6		
															29			

Abstract of September Muster, 1886.

REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX "B."— ABSTRACT OF SEPTEMBER MUSTER, 1886, FOURTH BATTALION, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	Locality.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Per Cent. Present.	Strength Last.	Gain.	Loss.
			Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.				
Sheridan Guard	A	Milwaukee	3	10	42	55	....	....	17	17	76.3	77	....	5
Kosciusko Guard.....	B	Milwaukee	3	7	34	44	....	3	17	20	68.7	64	....	12
South Side Rifles	C	Milwaukee	9	46	58	113	....	1	6	7	89.2	73	....	10
Lincoln Guard	D	Milwaukee	3	9	36	48	....	1	14	15	76.1	73	....	27
			12	35	158	205	....	5	54	59	264	77.6	287	....
Light Horse Squad- ron		Milwaukee	4	11	19	34	1	3	26	30	64	53.1	80	16
First Light Battery...		Milwaukee	3	12	35	50	1	2	21	24	74	67.5	75	1

Abstract of September Muster, 1886.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Financial Statistics.

APPENDIX "C."

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF ARMORY, CLOTHING AND SUBSISTENCE FUNDS.—1885.

Organization.	Armory.	Clothing.	Subsist- ence.	Totals.
FIRST REGIMENT.				
A Field and Staff.....	.....	.....	\$360 89	\$360 89
A Janesville Guards.....	\$300	\$335	185 05	820 05
B Bower City Rifles	300	335	347 84	982 84
C Custer Rifles.....	300	245	385 45	930 45
D Delavan Guards.....	300	275	276 34	851 34
E Beloit City Guard.....	300	200	152 00	652 00
F Racine Light Guard.....	300	225	228 84	753 84
G Garfield Guard.....	300	200	205 84	705 84
H Monroe City Guard.....	300	305	347 00	952 00
I Governor's Guard, Madison.....	300	285	455 17	1,040 17
K Darlington Rifles.....	300	340	400 34	1,040 34
SECOND REGIMENT.				
A Field and Staff.....	.....	.....	327 53	327 53
A Manitowoc Volunteers	300	245	396 34	941 34
B Oshkosh Guards.....	300	265	414 34	979 34
C Evergreen City Guards.....	300	325	306 50	931 50
D Ripon Rifles.....	300	230	350 34	880 34
E Fond du Lac Guards	300	255	478 84	1,033 84
F Oshkosh Rifles	300	240	252 39	792 39
G Appleton Light Infantry.....	300	200	427 84	927 84
H Rankin Guard.....	3 0	250	330 00	880 00
I Watertown Rifles	300	320	499 33	1,119 33
K Beaver Dam Guards.....	300	255	420 34	975 34
L Prison City Guards.....	300	275	391 84	966 84
THIRD REGIMENT.				
A Field and Staff.....	.....	.....	370 58	370 58
A Sherman Guard.....	300	205	448 84	953 84
B Governor's G'd, La Crosse.....	300	340	408 84	1,048 84
C Eau Claire Light Guards.....	300	285	523 34	1,108 34
D Mauston Light Guard	300	300	344 17	944 17
E Germania Guard	300	250	378 84	928 84
F Guppy Guard	300	300	521 84	1,121 24
G Wausau Light Guard.....	300	295	476 84	1,071 84
H Ludington Guard	300	345	631 84	1,276 84
I Sparta R fles	300	260	308 84	868 84
K Tomah Guards	300	370	435 84	1,105 84
FOURTH BATTALION.				
A Field and Staff.....	.....	.....	208 31	208 31
A Sheridan Guard.....	300	275	289 34	864 34
B Kosciusko Guard.....	300	305	417 34	1,022 34
C South Side Turner Rifles.....	300	250	439 11	989 11
D Lincoln Guards.....	300	225	304 34	829 34
Light Horse Squadron.....	500	315	661 58	1,476 58
First Light Battery.....	500	270	.....	770 00
	\$11,500	\$10,195	\$15,108 72	\$36,803 72

Financial Statistics.

**APPENDIX "C." — DETAILED STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS ON
ACCOUNT OF ARMORY, CLOTHING AND SUBSISTENCE
FUNDS.—1886.**

Organization.	Armory.	Clothing.	Subsistence.	Totals.
FIRST REGIMENT.				
A Field and Staff	\$300	\$260	\$359 70	\$359 70
B Janesville Guards	300	260	144 59	704 59
B Bower City Rifles	300	260	356 83	916 83
C Custer Rifles	300	315	581 67	1,196 67
D Delavan Guards	300	255	383 17	938 17
E Beloit City Guard	300	255	328 33	883 33
F Racine Light Guard	300	220	325 67	845 67
G Garfield Guard	300	220	354 67	874 67
H Monroe City Guard	300	270	354 33	924 33
I Governor's Guard, Madison	300	260	401 83	961 83
K Darlington Rifles	300	265	393 83	958 83
SECOND REGIMENT.				
A Field and Staff	300	225	392 60	392 60
A Manitowoc Volunteers	300	210	375 17	900 17
B Oshkosh Guards	300	210	296 84	806 84
C Evergreen City Guards	300	270	461 00	1,031 00
D Ripon Rifles	300	235	346 67	881 67
E Fond du Lac Guards	300	210	374 17	884 17
F Oshkosh Rifles	300	120	309 84	729 84
G Appleton Light Infantry	300	225	363 84	888 84
H Rankin Guard	300	185	418 84	903 84
I Watertown Rifles	300	250	549 50	1,099 50
K Beaver Dam Guards	300	210	437 17	947 17
L Prison City Guards	300	285	337 84	922 84
THIRD REGIMENT.				
A Field and Staff	300	190	416 25	416 25
A Sherman Guard	300	190	399 67	889 67
B Governor's G'rd, La Crosse	300	325	495 67	1,120 67
C Eau Claire Light Guards	300	.....	341 84	341 84
D Mauston Light Guard	300	265	413 17	978 17
E Germania Guard	300	200	375 34	875 34
F Guppy Guard	300	290	497 84	1,087 84
G Wausau Light Guard	300	240	414 34	954 34
H Ludington Guard	300	275	518 17	1,093 17
I Sparta Rifles	300	240	246 84	786 84
K Tomah Guards	300	280	450 34	1,030 34
FOURTH BATTALION.				
A Field and Staff	300	300	.....	600 00
B Sheridan Guard	300	285	.....	585 00
B Kosciusko Guard	300	315	.....	615 00
C South Side Turner Rifles	300	305	.....	605 00
D Lincoln Guards	300	315	.....	815 00
Light Horse Squadron	500	300	.....	1,100 00
First Light Battery	800	300	.....	1,100 00
	\$11,200	\$9,180	\$13,217 57	\$33,547 57

Consolidated Reports of Men on Duty.

APPENDIX "D."
CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORTS OF WISCONSIN NATIONAL
4-13, 1886.

Strength of Wisconsin National Guard.

STRENGTH OF WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD,

JULY 1st, 1887.

Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	25
1st Regiment — Field Staff and Company officers.....	39
Enlisted men.....	589
2d " — Field Staff and Company officers.....	43
Enlisted men.....	606
3d " — Field Staff and Company officers.....	40
Enlisted men.....	589
4th Battalion — Field Staff and Company officers.....	17
Enlisted men.....	245
Troop — Officers	4
Enlisted men.....	59
Battery — Officers.....	5
Enlisted men.....	71
Total.....	2,282

Special Notice.

Officers are requested to report to this office any error in name, date or position, which may be discovered in the following roster.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

APPENDIX "E."

ROSTER WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD JULY 1, 1887.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of VIROQUA.

*Inaugurated January 2, 1882.**Adjutant and Inspector-General.*Brig. General CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN, MADISON Jan. 2, 1882
*Surgeon General.*Brig. General HENRY PALMER, JANEVILLE Jan. 2, 1882
*Quartermaster and Commissary General.*Brig. General EARL M. ROGERS, VIROQUA Apr. 10, 1885
*Acting Engineer in-Chief.*Colonel WILLIAM S. STANLEY, MILWAUKEE Jan. 2, 1882
*Acting Judge Advocate General.*Colonel WILLARD C. BAILEY, GREEN BAY Jan. 2, 1882
*Assistant Inspectors General.*Colonel CHARLES KING, MILWAUKEE Mar. 28, 1882
Colonel FREDERICK A. COPELAND, LA CROSSE June 3, 1886*Acting Inspector General Rifle Practice.*Colonel M. ALMY ALDRICH, MILWAUKEE June 3, 1886
Aids-de-Camp.

Colonel H. D. FARQUHARSON, LANCASTER	Jan. 2, 1882
Colonel GOTTLIEB SWEITZER, MILWAUKEE	Jan. 2, 1882
Colonel CALVIN E. MORLEY, VIROQUA	Apr. 16, 1883
Colonel N. R. NELSON, LA CROSSE	Aug. 16, 1883
Colonel EDGAR E. CLOUGH, MINERAL POINT	June 12, 1885
Colonel F. J. BORCHARDT, MILWAUKEE	July 3, 1885
Colonel JOHN HICKS, OSHKOSH	July 3, 1885
Colonel HENRY P. FISCHER, MILWAUKEE	July 3, 1885
Colonel LUIGI LOMIA, MADISON	Oct. 21, 1885
Colonel OTTO H. FALK, MILWAUKEE	Jan. 24, 1887
Colonel WM. A. WYSE, REEDSBURG	Jan. 24, 1887
Colonel CHAS. F. COOLEY, MADISON	Jan. 24, 1887
Colonel CHAS. W. MOTT, MILWAUKEE	Jan. 24, 1887

*Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp.*Colonel HENRY CASSON, VIROQUA May 1, 1885
*Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.*Captain JOHN W. CURRAN, A. D. C., SPARTA Mar. 23, 1882
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain FREDERICK L. PHILLIPS, A. D. C., FOX LAKE .. Feb. 17, 1885

*Owing to the delay in the printing of this report this roster has been corrected to July 1, 1887.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

FIRST REGIMENT.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 25, APRIL 26, 1882. HEADQUARTERS MONROE.

Colonel.

SAMUEL J. LEWIS, MONROE..... Oct. 13, 1885.

Lieutenant Colonel.

J. B. LA GRANGE, JANESVILLE..... Oct. 13, 1885.

Major.

ALLAN F. CALDWELL, WHITEWATER..... Oct. 21, 1885.

Surgeon — Major.

FREDERICK W. BYERS, MONROE..... Nov. 6, 1885.

Assistant Surgeons — Captains.

THEODORE W. EVANS, MADISON..... Aug. 13, 1885.

F. R. GARLOCK, RACINE..... Feb. 6, 1886.

Adjutant — Captain.

CHARLES S. YOUNG, MONROE..... Oct. 18, 1886.

Quartermaster — Captain.

JOEL W. RICHMOND, WHITEWATER..... Apr. 15, 1885.

Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.

EMMETT D. MCGOWAN, JANESVILLE..... Nov. 12, 1885.

Chaplain — Captain.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major DANIEL A. STEARNS, Co. H..... June 21, 1887.
 Q. M. Sergt. RUFUS H. SHARP, Co. E..... June 6, 1883.
 Com. Sergt. HENRY T. BATES, Co. K..... July 19, 1886.
 Hospital Steward CHARLES D. STEVENS, Co. A..... July 19, 1886.
 Chief Musician, HARRY T. MARTIN, Co. C..... June 21, 1887.

ORGANIZATION.

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
A Janesville Guard	Janesville.....	Aug. 8, 1878.
B Bower City Rifles.....	Janesville.....	Aug. 18, 1878.
C Custer R'fles.....	Whitewater.....	July 7, 1877.
D Delavan Guard.....	Delavan.....	April 27, 1880.
E Beloit City Guard.....	Beloit.....	Aug. 31, 1877.
F Racine Light Guard.....	Racine.....	April 6, 1881.
G Garfield Guard	Racine.....	Aug. 30, 1881.
H Monroe City Guard	Monroe.....	Mar. 30, 1882.
I Governor's Guard.....	Madison	Mar. 24, 1875.
K Darlington Rifles.....	Darlington.....	July 8, 1884.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

FIRST REGIMENT.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of rank.	Co.	No.	Address
William Helm.....	June 18, 1882..	I	6	Madison.
R. J. Wilson.....	July 21, 1883..	D	14	Delavan.
John T. Vaughan.....	Dec. 31, 1883..	F	17	Racine.
Samuel P. Schadel.....	June 7, 1884..	H	20	Monroe.
George S. Anthony.....	July 8, 1884..	K	21	Darlington.
Joel W. Richmond.....	April 15, 1885..	Q. M.	29	Whitewater.
M. A. Newman.....	April 15, 1885..	A	30	Janesville.
W. H. Brigham.....	Aug. 12, 1885..	G	36	Racine.
Theodore W. Evans.....	Aug. 13, 1885..	A. Surg.	37	Madison.
Emmett D. McGowan.....	Nov. 12, 1885..	I. R. P.	40	Janesville.
F. R. Garlock.....	Feb. 6, 1886..	A. Surg.	43	Racine.
Frederick H. Koebelin.....	Mar. 27, 1886..	B	48	Janesville.
J. D. Hogan.....	April 27, 1886..	C	50	Whitewater.
Charles S. Young.....	Oct. 18, 1886..	Adj't.	53	Monroe.
Albert F. Ayer.....	June 4, 1887..	E	56	Beloit.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

I. Y. Fitzer, Jr.....	July 23, 1883..	D	4	Delavan.
William C. Hood.....	Dec. 31, 1883..	F	6	Racine.
Austin W. Erwin.....	Aug. 12, 1885..	G	14	Racine.
Joseph Clark.....	April 26, 1886..	B	24	Janesville.
F. B. Goodhue.....	April 27, 1886..	C	25	Whitewater.
Geo. Joachim.....	June 8, 1886..	I	26	Madison.
Edmund Stott.....	Sept. 25, 1886..	K	31	Darlington.
Charles A. Lizar.....	Oct. 19, 1886..	H	32	Monroe.
Robert McLean.....	Nov. 12, 1886..	A	33	Janesville.
Thos. J. Rogers.....	June 4, 1887..	E	39	Beloit.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George Neckerman.....	Dec. 10, 1878..	I	1	Madison.
Louis Hagios.....	Aug. 12, 1885..	G	10	Racine.
O. W. Blanchard.....	Oct. 25, 1885..	D	11	Delavan.
Perry E. Frink.....	April 26, 1886..	B	17	Janesville.
James Johnson.....	April 27, 1886..	C	18	Whitewater.
Christmas Evans.....	June 12, 1886..	F	19	Racine.
Charles A. Ferrin.....	Sept. 25, 1886..	K	26	Darlington.
J. H. Durst.....	Oct. 19, 1886..	H	27	Monroe.
Norman Z. LaGrange.....	Nov. 17, 1886..	A	28	Janesville.
Frederick W. Parsons....	June 4, 1887..	E	35	Beloit.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

SECOND REGIMENT.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 25, APRIL 26, 1882. HEADQUARTERS,
FOND DU LAC.

Colonel.

WORTHIE H. PATTON, OSHKOSH. Feb. 8, 1886.

Lieutenant Colonel.

ANTHONY A. KELLY, FOND DU LAC Feb. 8, 1886.

Major.

FRITZ BECKER, MANITOWOC..... Feb. 8, 1886.

Surgeon — Major.

F. J. WILKIE, OSHKOSH April 19, 1882.

Assistant Surgeons — Captains.

FRANK C. MOULDING, WATERTOWN..... June 11, 1887.

A. C. SCHWEICHLER, MANITOWOC..... June 21, 1887.

Adjutant — Captain.

FRANK P. JONES, MANITOWOC Feb. 5, 1887.

Quartermaster — Captain.

WILLIAM F. DICKE, MANITOWOC. April 15, 1885.

Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.

G. H. MCNEEL, FOND DU LAC..... April 30, 1887.

Chaplain — Captain.

THOMAS S. JOHNSON, BEAVER DAM. Oct. 15, 1884.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major AUGUST F. MOHR, JR.,.....
Q. M. Sergt. JAS. TOMNEY, Co. C. June 8, 1885.
Com. S-rgt. A. D. RYCKMAN, Co. F. July 30, 1883.
Chief Musician THOS. H. BUBB.....

ORGANIZATION.

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
A Manitowoc Volunteers.....	Manitowoc	July 18, 1868.
B Oshkosh Guards.....	Oshkosh.....	Mar. 25, 1876.
C Evergreen City Guards.....	Sheboygan	Nov. 4, 1877.
D Ripon Rifles.....	Ripon	Mar. 28, 1879.
E Fond du Lac Guards.....	Fond du Lac	April 9, 1880.
F Oshkosh Rifles.....	Oshkosh.....	April 8, 1880.
G Appleton Light Infantry.....	Appleton	Oct. 27, 1881.
H Rankin Guards.....	Manitowoc	Dec. 29, 1881.
I Watertown Rifles	Watertown.....	July 7, 1880.
K Beaver Dam Guards.....	Beaver Dam.....	Oct. 4, 1880.
L Prison City Guards	Waupun	June 26, 1885.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

SECOND REGIMENT.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Rank.	Co.	No.	Address.
O. F. Weaver	Oct. 5, 1880....	K	2	Beaver Dam.
Chas A. Born	Feb. 6, 1882 ...	C	3	Sheboygan.
Albert Solliday	May 22, 1882....	I	5	Watertown.
Emil Baensch	Jan. 13, 1883....	H	11	Manitowoc.
Nathan E. Morgan	July 16, 1883....	G	12	Appleton.
Charles J. Hunter	Aug. 1, 1883....	E	15	Fond du Lac.
Thomas S. Johnson.....	Oct. 15, 1884....	Chap.	24	Beaver Dam.
Wm. F. Dickey	April 15, 1885....	Q M.	32	Manitowoc.
J. H. Elkins	June 26, 1885....	L	35	Waupun.
C. R. Boardman	Feb. 26, 1886....	F	44	Oshkosh.
F. W. Gruetzmacher.....	Mar. 1, 1886....	D	45	Ripon.
Albert C. Becker	Mar. 8, 1886....	A	46	Manitowoc.
Geo. B. McC. Hilton	Mar. 28, 1886....	B	47	Oshkosh.
Frank P. Jones	Feb. 5, 1887....	Adj.	54	Manitowoc.
G. H. McNeel	April 30, 1887....	I. R. P	55	Fond du Lac.
Frank C. Moulding	June 11, 1887....	A. Surg	57	Watertown.
A. J. Schweichler	June 21, 1887....	A. Surg	59	Manitowoc.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henry W. Trester	Feb. 24, 1880....	C	1	Sheboygan.
John Carroll	Oct. 15, 1884....	K	10	Beaver Dam.
C. H. Lindsley	Jan. 26, 1885....	L	13	Waupun.
William Kunz	Dec. 27, 1885....	H	17	Manitowoc.
F. A. Pike	Feb. 26, 1886 ...	F	20	Oshkosh.
Ferdinand Shultz	Mar. 8, 1886....	A	21	Manitowoc.
Nicholas Breugger	Mar. 14, 1886....	I	22	Watertown.
Nicholas P. Kolp	April 19, 1886....	B	23	Oshkosh.
Henry Becker	Nov. 12, 1886....	G	34	Appleton.
Emil Reek	Nov. 13, 1886....	D	35	Ripon.
E. T. Markle	May 1, 1887....	E	37	Fond du Lac.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Otto Guessenhainer.....	Oct. 12, 1883....	C	3	Sheboygan.
E. E. Lewis	Oct. 15, 1884....	K	5	Beaver Dam.
F. S. Keech	June 26, 1885....	L	9	Waupun.
Alex Dusold	Mar. 8, 1886....	A	15	Manitowoc.
William Wutzler	Mar. 14, 1886....	I	16	Watertown.
Julius A. Nemitz	June 26, 1886....	F	21	Oshkosh.
Aug. Paskarbeit	Jan. 25, 1887....	D	29	Ripon.
Charles Green	Feb. 28, 1887....	G	30	Appleton.
Herman Guttmann	Mar. 7, 1887....	H	31	Manitowoc.
Thomas H. Quinn	April 30, 1887 ...	B	32	Oshkosh.
L. H. Gillet	May 1, 1887....	E	33	Fond du Lac.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

THIRD REGIMENT.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 10, APRIL 30, 1883. HEADQUARTERS,
LA CROSSE.

Colonel.

M. T. MOORE, LA CROSSE..... June 11, 1883.

Lieutenant Colonel.

B. F. PARKER, MAUSTON June 11, 1883.

Major.

T. J. GEORGE, MENOMONIE June 11, 1883.

Surgeon - Major.

J. B. EDWARDS, MAUSTON..... Nov. 17, 1884.

Assistant Surgeons - Captains.

J. E. GARREY, WAUSAU Nov. 17, 1884.

E. H. GRANNIS, MENOMONIE Oct. 21, 1885.

Adjutant - Captain.

ALFRED F. METZGER, LA CROSSE..... April 15, 1885.

Quartermaster - Captain.

GEORGE A. LUDINGTON, NEILLSVILLE..... April 15, 1885.

Inspector of Rifle Practice - Captain.

G. H. WINSOR, MAUSTON..... June 26, 1886.

Chaplain - Captain.

JAMES P. GALIGER, TOMAH Sept. 20, 1884.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergt. Major J. P. SALZER, Co. C..... May 1, 1884.

Q. M. Sergt. JEROME C. PHILLIPS, Co. H..... Jan. 1, 1885.

Com. Sergt. CLARK OLDER, Co. F..... May 20, 1884.

Hosp. Steward CHAS. SNITEMAN, Co. A..... July 28, 1883.

Chief Musician W. H. CLIFTON, Co. H..... July 13, 1883.

ORGANIZATION.

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
A Sherman Guard.....	Neillsville	May 15, 1875.
B Governor's Guard.....	La Crosse.....	Aug. 1, 1873.
C Hudson City Guard.....	Hudson.....	June 18, 1887.
D Mauston Light Guard.....	Mauston.....	Oct. 11, 1875.
E Germania Guard.....	Wausau.....	Jan. 10, 1875.
F Guppy Guard.....	Portage.....	June 28, 1877.
G Wausau Light Guard.....	Wausau	Dec. 30, 1889.
H Ludington Guard.....	Menomonie.....	Jan. 16, 1877.
I Sparta Rifles.....	Sparta.....	Sept. 27, 1883.
K Tomah Guards.....	Tomah.....	May 28, 1884.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

THIRD REGIMENT.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Rank.	Co.	No.	Address.
Volney E. Brewer.....	Nov. 20, 1882....	F	8	Portage.
Henry Schall.....	Dec. 30, 1882....	D	9	Mauston.
J. D. Womer.....	Dec. 30, 1882....	G	10	Wausau.
Geo. R. Brewer.....	July 21, 1883....	H	13	Menomonie.
John J. Esch.....	Oct. 12, 1883....	I	16	Sparta.
George Graham.....	May 29, 1884....	K	19	Tomah.
James P. Galiger.....	Sept. 20, 1884....	Chap.	22	Tomah.
Julius Kircheis.....	Oct. 7, 1884....	B	23	La Crosse.
J. E. Garrey.....	Nov. 17, 1884....	A.Surg.	26	Wausau.
Geo. A. Ludington.....	April 15, 1885....	Q.M.	28	Neillsville.
Alfred A. Metzger.....	April 15, 1885....	Adjt.	31	La Crosse.
William Poate.....	Oct. 5, 1885....	A	38	Neillsville.
E. H. Grannis.....	Oct. 20, 1885....	A.Surg.	39	Menomonie.
Henry J. Steady.....	Nov. 27, 1885....	E	41	Wausau.
G. H. Winsor.....	June 26, 1886....	I.R.P.	52	Mauston.
Alfred P. Goss.....	June 18, 1887....	C	58	Hudson.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Geo. C. Carnagie	Nov. 20, 1882....	F	2	Portage.
W. P. Winsor	Dec. 30, 1882....	D	3	Mauston.
Orlando Holway	Jan. 8, 1884....	G	7	Wausau.
Sewall A. Peterson	June 18, 1884....	H	9	Menomonie.
Emil Eggebrecht	Aug. 25, 1885....	E	15	Wausau.
Louis Schalle.....	Jan. 19, 1886....	K	19	Tomah.
Geo. Will.....	Aug. 10, 1886....	B	29	La Crosse.
Timothy O. Thorbus.....	Sept. 13, 1886....	I	30	Sparta.
Geo. A. Ure	May 16, 1887....	A	38	Neillsville.
Henry F. Dinsmore	June 18, 1887....	C	40	Hudson.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Frank A. Underwood	Dec. 30, 1882....	D	2	Mauston.
James Older.....	June 30, 1884....	F	4	Portage.
Amassa S. Ladd	Dec. 30, 1884....	H	6	Menomonie.
Louis F. Sandry	Jan. 10, 1885....	G	8	Wausau.
Hubert D. Powers	Jan. 19, 1886....	K	14	Tomah.
E. H. Kaulfuss	Aug. 10, 1886....	B	24	La Crosse.
John Saxe.....	Sept. 13, 1886....	I	25	Sparta.
J. W. Hommel	May 16, 1887....	A	34	Neillsville.
August Kumerow.....	June 4, 1887....	E	36	Wausau.
William A. Gill	June 18, 1887....	C	37	Hudson.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

FOURTH BATTALION.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 6, APRIL 25, 1884. HEADQUARTERS,
MILWAUKEE.

Major.

GEORGE P. TRÆUMER, MILWAUKEE Jan. 2, 1886.

Assistant Surgeon — Captain.

F. B. SCRIBNER, MILWAUKEE Mar. 27, 1886.

Adjutant — Captain.

MILWAUKEE.....

Quartermaster — Captain.

JOHN E. PENNEFEATHER, MILWAUKEE..... May 14, 1885.

Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.

HORACE M. SEAMAN, MILWAUKEE..... July 5, 1887.

Chaplain — Captain.

JUDSON TITSWORTH, MILWAUKEE May 3, 1886.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major Joseph V. Wollensack..... May 25, 1885.

Quartermaster Sergeant Wm. J. Denney..... May 25, 1885.

Hospital Steward Samuel H. Meadows..... Aug. 14, 1885.

Drum Major Andrew Klupack..... May 4, 1884.

ORGANIZATION.

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
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A Sheridan Guard Milwaukee Jan. 23, 1869.

B Kosciu ko Guard Milwaukee Aug. 24, 1877.

C South Side Turner Rifles Milwaukee June 20, 1879.

D Lincoln Guard Milwaukee May 2, 1881.

CAVALRY.

<i>Troop.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
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Light Horse Squadron Milwaukee Apr. 27, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

<i>Battery.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
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First Light Milwaukee May 11, 1885.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard.

FOURTH BATTALION.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Rank.	Co.	No.	Address.
F. J. Borchardt.....	Aug. 25, 1877....	B	1	Milwaukee.
John E. Coogan.....	Mar. 25, 1884....	A	18	Milwaukee.
C. W. G. Miller	Sept. 19 1884....	D	25	Milwaukee.
John E. Pennefeather....	May 14, 1885....	Q. M.	34	Milwaukee.
Albert Bleuel.....	Jan. 3, 1886....	C	42	Milwaukee.
F. B. Scribner	Mar. 27, 1886 ...	A. S.	49	Milwaukee.
Judson Titsworth	May 3, 1886....	Chap.	51	Milwaukee.
Horace M. Seaman.....	July 5, 1887....	I.R.P.	60	Milwaukee.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William J. Malone.....	Mar. 25, 1884....	A	8	Milwaukee.
William Dallmann.....	Dec. 8, 1884....	D	11	Milwaukee.
Martin Schubert.....	Nov. 30, 1885....	B	16	Milwaukee.
Herman Kloehn.....	Jan. 3, 1886....	C	18	Milwaukee.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Emil Wilde	Jan. 7, 1885....	D	7	Milwaukee.
Roman Czerwinski.....	Nov. 3, 1885....	B	12	Milwaukee.
Henry Hesse, Jr.....	Jan. 3, 1886....	C	13	Milwaukee.
Arthur R. Hanley	Aug. 1, 1886....	A	23	Milwaukee.

CAVALRY.

Captain Geo. J. Schoeffel..	Sept. 9, 1882....	7	Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. C. P. Huntington	July 20, 1886....	28	Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. Gustavus E. Gordon	Aug. 31, 1883....	5	Milwaukee.
2nd Lieut. W. A. Nowell..	July 20, 1886....	22	Milwaukee.

ARTILLERY.

Captain Joseph B. Oliver..	May 11, 1885....	33	Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. Wm. B. Roberts.	May 11, 1885....	12	Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. Henry M. Thompson.....	June 12, 1886....	27	Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. James A. McLeod.....	Nov. 22, 1886....	36	Milwaukee.
2nd Lieut. Geo. A. Streeter.	June 12, 1886....	20	Milwaukee.

Relative Rank of Officers.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Brig. Gen. Chandler P. Chapman.	Adjutant General.....	Jan. 2, 1882.
Brig. Gen. Henry Palmer.....	Surgeon General.....	Jan. 2, 1882.
Brig. Gen. Earl M. Rogers.....	Q. M. General.....	April 10, 1885.
Colonel William S. Stanley.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel Willard C. Bailey.....	Acting J. A. General.	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel H. D. Farquharson.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel Gottlieb Sweitzer.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel Charles King.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Mar. 28, 1882.
Colonel Calvin E. Morley.....	Aid-de-camp.....	April 16, 1883.
Colonel M. T. Moore.....	3d Regiment.....	June 11, 1883.
Colonel N. B. Nelson.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Aug. 16, 1884.
Colonel Henry Casson.....	A. D. C., and M. S.	May 1, 1885.
Colonel Edgar E. Clough.....	Aid-de camp.....	June 12, 1885.
Colonel F. J. Borchardt.....	Aid-de-camp.....	June 30, 1885.
Colonel John Hicks.....	Aid-de-camp.....	June 30, 1885.
Colonel Henry P. Fischer.....	Aid-de-camp.....	June 30, 1885.
Colonel Samuel J. Lewis.....	1st Regiment.....	Oct. 13, 1885.
Colonel Luigi Lomia.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Oct. 21, 1885.
Colonel Worthie H. Patton.....	2d Regiment.....	Feb. 8, 1886.
Colonel Fred. A. Copeland.....	A. I. G.	June 3, 1886.
Colonel M. Almy Aldrich.....	Aid-de-camp.....	June 3, 1886.
Colonel Otto H. Falk.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Jan. 24, 1887.
Colonel Wm. A. Wyse.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Jan. 24, 1887.
Colonel Chas. F. Cooley.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Jan. 24, 1887.
Colonel Chas. W. Mott.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Jan. 24, 1887.
Lieut. Col. B. F. Parker.....	3d Regiment.....	June 16, 1883.
Lieut. Col. J. B. La Grange.....	1st Regiment.....	Oct. 13, 1885.
Lieut. Col. Anthony A. Kelly.....	2d Regiment.....	Feb. 8, 1886.
Major F. J. Wilkie.....	Surg. 2d Regiment....	April 19, 1882.
Major T. J. George.....	3d Regiment.....	June 11, 1883.
Major J. B. Edwards.....	Surg. 3d Regiment....	Nov. 17, 1884.
Major Allan F. Caldwell.....	1st Regiment.....	Oct. 21, 1885.
Major Frederick W. Byers.....	Surg. 1st Regiment....	Nov. 6, 1885.
Major George P. Traumer.....	4th Battalion.....	Jan. 2, 1886.
Major F. Becker.....	2d Regiment.....	Feb. 8, 1886.

Relative Rank of Officers.

CAPTAINS.

No.	Name.	Date.	Co.	Regt.
1	F. J. Borchardt	Aug. 25, 1877	B	4
2	O. F. Weaver.....	Oct. 5, 1880	K	2
3	Charles A. Born.....	Feb. 6, 1882	C	2
4	John W. Curran.....	Mar. 20, 1882	A. D. C.	
5	Albert Solliday.....	May 22, 1882	I	2
6	William Helm	June 13, 1882	I	1
7	George J. Schoeffel	Sept. 9, 1882	L. H. S.	S
8	Volney E. Brewer.....	Nov. 20, 1882	F	3
9	Henry Schall.....	Dec. 30, 1882	D	3
10	J. D. Womer	Dec. 30, 1882	G	3
11	Emil Baensch	Jan. 13, 1883	H	2
12	Nathan E. Morgan	June 16, 1883	G	2
13	George R. Brewer	July 21, 1883	H	3
14	R. J. Wilson.....	July 21, 1883	D	1
15	Charles J. Hunter.....	Aug. 1, 1883	E	2
16	John J. Esch.....	Oct. 12, 1883	I	3
17	John T. Vaughan	Dec. 31, 1883	F	1
18	John E. Coogan.....	Mar. 25, 1884	A	4
19	George Graham	May 20, 1884	K	3
20	Samuel P. Schadel.....	June 7, 1884	H	1
21	George S. Anthony	July 8, 1884	K	1
22	James P. Galiger.....	Sept. 20, 1884	Chap.	3
23	Julius Kircheis.....	Oct. 7, 1884	B	3
24	Thomas S. Johnson	Oct. 15, 1884	Chap.	2
25	C. W. G. Miller	Sept. 19, 1884	D	4
26	J. E. Garrey	Nov. 17, 1884	A. Surg.	3
27	Frederick L. Phillips.....	Feb. 17, 1885	A. A. G.	
28	George A. Ludington.....	April 15, 1885	Q. M.	3
29	Joel W. Richmond.....	April 15, 1885	Q. M.	1
30	M. A. Newman	April 15, 1885	A	1
31	Alfred A. Metzger	April 15, 1885	Adjt.	3
32	William F. Dicke	April 15, 1885	Q. M.	2
33	Joseph B. Oliver	May 11, 1885	1st Batty	
34	John E. Pennefeather	May 14, 1885	Q. M.	4
35	J. H. Elkins.....	June 26, 1885	L	2
36	W. H. Brigham	Aug. 12, 1885	G	1
37	Theo. W. Evans	Aug. 14, 1885	A. Surg.	1
38	William Poate	Oct. 4, 1885	A	3
39	E. H. Grannis	Oct. 21, 1885	A. Surg.	3
40	Emmett D. McGowan	Nov. 12, 1885	I. R. P.	1
41	Henry J. Steady	Nov. 27, 1885	E	3
42	Albert Bleuel	Jan. 3, 1886	C	4
43	F. R. Garlock	Feb. 6, 1886	A. Surg.	1
44	C. R. Boardman	Feb. 26, 1886	F	2
45	F. W. Gruetzmacher	Mar. 1, 1886	D	2
46	Albert C. Becker	Mar. 8, 1886	A	2
47	Geo. B. McC. Hilton	Mar. 8, 1886	B	2
48	F. B. Koebelin	Mar. 27, 1886	B	1
49	F. B. Scribner	Mar. 27, 1886	A. Surg.	4
50	J. D. Hogan	Apr. 27, 1886	C	1
51	Judson Titsworth	May 3, 1886	Chap.	4
52	G. H. Winsor	June 26, 1886	I. R. P.	3
53	Charles S. Young	Oct. 18, 1886	Adjt.	1

Relative Rank of Officers.

CAPTAINS.

No.	Name.	Date.	Co.	Regt.
54	Frank P. Jones.....	Feb. 5, 1887	Adjt.	2
55	G. H. McNeel.....	April 30, 1887	I. R. P.	2
56	Albert F. Ayer.....	June 4, 1887	E	1
57	Frank C. Moulding	June 11, 1887	A. Surg.	2
58	Alfred P. Goss.....	June 18, 1887	C	3
59	A. J. Schweichler.....	June 21, 1887	A. Surg.	2
60	Horace M. Seaman.....	July 5, 1887	I. R. P.	4

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

1	Henry W. Trester.....	Feb. 25, 1880	C	2
2	George C. Carnagie	Nov. 20, 1882	F	3
3	W. P. Winsor.....	Dec. 30, 1882	D	3
4	I. Y. Fitzer, Jr.....	July 23, 1883	D	1
5	Gustavus E. Gordon.....	Aug. 31, 1883	S	
6	William C. Hood.....	Dec. 31, 1883	F	1
7	Orlando Holway.....	Jan. 24, 1884	G	3
8	William J. Malone.....	Mar. 25, 1884	A	4
9	Sewall A. Peterson.....	June 18, 1884	H	3
10	John Carroll.....	Oct. 15, 1884	K	2
11	Wm. Dallmann.....	Dec. 8, 1884	D	4
12	W. B. Roberts.....	May 11, 1885	1st Batty	
13	C. H. Lindsley.....	June 26, 1885	L	2
14	Austin W. Erwin.....	Aug. 12, 1885	G	1
15	Emil Eggebrecht.....	Aug. 25, 1885	E	3
16	Martin Schubert.....	Nov. 30, 1885	B	4
17	Wm. Kunz.....	Dec. 27, 1885	H	2
18	Herman Klœhn	Jan. 3, 1886	C	4
19	Louis Schalle.....	Jan. 19, 1886	K	3
20	F. A. Pike.....	Feb. 26, 1886	F	2
21	Ferdinand Schultz.....	Mar. 8, 1886	A	2
22	Nicholas Breugger.....	Mar. 14, 1886	I	2
23	Nicholas P. Kolf	Apr. 19, 1886	B	2
24	Joseph Clark.....	Apr. 26, 1886	B	1
25	F. B. Goodhue.....	Apr. 27, 1886	C	1
26	George Joachim.....	June 8, 1886	I	1
27	Henry M. Thompson	June 12, 1886	1st. Batty	
28	C. P. Huntington.....	July 20, 1886	L. H. S.	
29	George Will.....	Aug. 10, 1886	B	3
30	Timothy O. Thorbus	Sept. 13, 1886	I	3
31	Edmund Stott.....	Sept. 25, 1886	K	1
32	Charles A. Lizar.....	Oct. 19, 1886	H	1
33	Robert McLean.....	Nov. 12, 1886	A	1
34	Henry Becker.....	Nov. 12, 1886	G	2
35	Emil Reek.....	Nov. 13, 1886	D	2
36	James A. McLeod.....	Nov. 22, 1886	A. Surg.	B
37	E. T. Markle	May 1, 1887	E	2
38	George A. Ure	May 16, 1887	A	3
39	Thos. J. Rogers.....	June 4, 1887	E	1
40	Henry F. Dinsmore	June 18, 1887	C	3

Relative Rank of Officers.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

No.	Name.	Date.	Co.	Regt.
1	Geo. Neckerman.....	Dec. 10, 1878	I	1
2	Frank A. Underwood.....	Dec. 30, 1882	D	3
3	Otto Guesenhainer.....	Oct. 12, 1883	C	2
4	James Older.....	June 8, 1884	F	3
5	E. E. Lewis	Oct. 15, 1884	K	2
6	Amasa S. Ladd.....	Dec. 30, 1884	H	3
7	Emil Wilde	Jan. 7, 1885	D	4
8	Louis F. Sandry	Jan. 10, 1885	G	3
9	F. S. Keech.....	June 26, 1885	L	2
10	Louis Hagios.....	Aug. 12, 1885	G	1
11	O. W. Blanchard.....	Oct. 25, 1885	D	1
12	Roman Czerwinski.....	Nov. 30, 1885	B	4
13	Henry Hesse, Jr.....	Jan. 3, 1886	C	4
14	Hubert D. Powers	Jan. 19, 1886	K	3
15	Alex. Dusold	Mar. 8, 1886	A	2
16	William Wurtzler.....	Mar. 14, 1886	I	2
17	Perry E. Frink.....	April 26, 1886	B	1
18	James Johnson.....	April 27, 1886	C	1
19	Christmas Evans.....	June 12, 1886	F	1
20	George A. Streeter.....	June 12, 1886	1st Batty	
21	Julius A. Nemitz.....	June 26, 1886	F	2
22	W. A. Nowell	July 20, 1886	L. H. S.	
23	Arthur R. Hanley	Aug. 8, 1886	A	4
24	E. H. Kaulfuss	Aug. 10, 1886	B	3
25	John Saxe.....	Sept. 13, 1886	I	3
26	Chas. A. Ferrin	Sept. 25, 1886	K	1
27	J. H. Durst.....	Oct. 19, 1886	H	1
28	Norman Z. LaGrange	Nov. 17, 1886	A	1
29	Aug. Parkarbeit.	Jan. 25, 1887	D	2
30	Chas. Green.....	Feb. 28, 1887	G	2
31	Herman Guttman	Mar. 7, 1887	H	2
32	Thos. H. Quinn.....	Apr. 30, 1887	B	2
33	L. H. Gillet.....	May 1, 1887	E	2
34	J. W. Hommel	May 16, 1887	A	3
35	Frederick W. Parsons.....	June 4, 1887	E	1
36	August Kumerow.....	June 4, 1887	E	3
37	William A. Gill.....	June 18, 1887	C	3

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1887.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

To His Excellency, J. M. RUSK,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report of the transactions of the Quartermaster General's department for the biennial period ending September 30th, 1886.

It affords me great pleasure to express my thanks to your Excellency for the prompt manner in which all requisitions have been approved, for the valuable executive aid rendered and for the active interest taken in all that pertains to the efficient and economical administration of the office of Quartermaster General.

To the private secretary Colonel Henry Casson, I am under many obligations for assistance and courteous acts; and to Captain J. W. Curran, aid-de-camp, I express my thanks for his zeal and untiring energy, in the work required of him at the encampment, in the shipment and care of state property, also for the office work, which he has performed so well.

To Captain Richmond, Quartermaster of the First Regiment, Quartermaster Pennefeather and Sergeant Downey, of the Fourth Battalion, thanks are expressed for the efficient and valuable aid rendered in the labors pertaining to their office.

General Report.

The prompt manner in which the National Guard responded to the call to arms in May, has shown to the people of the state, that the National Guard is equal to any emergency that may arise; that it is composed of an active, intelligent body of young men, who with but a moment's notice, can change from the occupation of civilians to disciplined soldiers.

Pursuant to section 5, chapter 439, laws of 1886, the contract for manufacturing overcoats was awarded to the Friend Bros. Clothing Co., of Milwaukee.

The sample coat was obtained from the firm of Isaac Fenno & Co., of Boston, Mass., who were engaged on an extensive contract to supply the National Guard of Massachusetts. The pattern is the same as adopted by the United States government, but of a superior quality of Kersey. The time for the encampment of the Second Regiment being fixed for the first week in August, and the time, after deciding upon the contracts was let to a manufacturing firm of well known reputation and capacity, at a price less than the state of Massachusetts obtained overcoats on a contract of three times as great an amount.

That the material and workmanship should be equal to the sample coats, before accepting any lot, a board of Wisconsin National Guard officers, of honor and integrity, were convened to inspect the coats and to report to the Adjutant General their opinion as to the material and workmanship, which is as follows:

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Office of Quartermaster General.

MILWAUKEE, August 1st, 1885.

C. P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General, Wis.:

GENERAL—Pursuant to special order No. 36, of which the following is an extract:

"Major H. G. Rogers, 4th Battalion Inf. W. N. G., Capt. Geo. J. Schoeffel, Light Horse Squadron, and Capt. Joseph B. Oliver, will assemble at the

General Report.

office of Friend Bros. Clothing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday, July 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., to inspect overcoats, etc."

The board met pursuant to said order, at 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1885, and proceeded to inspect the overcoats manufactured for the 2d Regt. Wisconsin National Guard and found:

1st. The kersey used in the coats of the same weight, 22 oz. to the yard, a finer wool and closer twill than the sample coat purchased by the state.

2d. The sleeve linings and pockets are of a superior quality of twill, and the buttons are a better pattern and stronger.

3d. The pattern we found equal to the sample.

4th. As to workmanship, we have no hesitancy in saying that in our opinion it is far superior to the sample coat.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. G. ROGERS,

Major 4th Battalion W. N. G.

GEO. J. SCHCEFFEL,

Capt. Light Horse Squadron.

J. B. OLIVER,

Capt. Comdg. 1st Wis. Battery.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Office of Quartermaster General,
MILWAUKEE, September 5, 1885

C. P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General, Wis.:

GENERAL:—The board appointed under special order No. 36, to inspect the overcoats manufactured on contracts by Friend Bros., for the Second Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, having done so, report to your office as directed, and beg leave to report that they have also examined and inspected the overcoats manufactured on contract with the same firm, for the First and Third Regiments, Wisconsin National Guard, and the Light Horse Squadron, and find

General Report.

them fully up in material and make to those inspected by us for the First Regiment.

As far as this board has been able to learn in conversation with officers and men, they are more than pleased with them. We have inspected, besides those already reported, one hundred and seventy (170) for the First Regiment, seventy (70) for the Light Horse Squadron, and to-day finish a lot of four hundred and thirty (430) for the Third Regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY G. ROGERS,

Major 4th Battalion W. N. G., Capt. Comdg. 1st Wisconsin
Battery.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of Quartermaster General,

MILWAUKEE, October 12, 1885.

C. P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General, Wis.:

GENERAL: — Pursuant to special order No. 36, of which the following is an extract: "Major H. G. Rogers, Fourth Battalion Infantry, W. N. G.; Capt. Geo. J. Schoeffel, Light Horse Squadron; Captain Joseph B. Oliver, First Battery, W. N. G., will assemble at the office of Friend Bros.' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, to inspect overcoats manufactured by said company on contract, etc." We would respectfully report as follows: We have carefully inspected the overcoats manufactured on contracts for the Fourth Battalion, First Battery and the remainder due the First and Second Regiments, W. N. G., and find them fully up to the requirements of said contract and as good in material and workmanship as those already inspected by this board, and reported to your office.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY G. ROGERS,

Major 4th Battalion, W. N. G.

GEO. J. SCHOEFFEL,

Capt. Light Horse Squadron.

General Report.

The sudden call of the National Guard to arms, in May, brought on the officers of the Quartermaster's department, an important duty to properly care for the soldiers. Subsistence was purchased at the restaurants and stores, and issued to the troops stationed at Bay View and Allis' works, while others were provided with meals at hotels.

I paid the officers and men on pay rolls, properly made out and certified to by the commanding officers; also all bills presented for provisions, medical supplies, blankets and incidental expenses made absolutely necessary by the assembling of the National Guard in Milwaukee at the time of the labor troubles in 1886, upon the following order:

Executive Office, Wisconsin, }
Executive Order No. 1. } May 10, 1885.

Brigadier General Earl M. Rogers, quartermaster general, is hereby designated and appointed to make the disbursements for pay, subsistence and all the expense and expenditure for and on behalf of the Wisconsin National Guard, and he will make due return of his account therefor.

(Signed),

J. M. RUSK,
Governor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EARL M. ROGERS,
Quartermaster General.

Ordnance, Arms, etc., in Possession of State.

ORDNANCE, ARMS, ETC., IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE.

SCHEDULE "A."

Showing Ordnance, Arms, etc., in possession of the State.

1,970 Breech loading muskets, caliber 45.

800 Breech loading muskets, caliber 50.

800 Muzzle loading muskets.

105 Carbines, caliber 45.

50 Muzzle loading carbines.

130 Colt's revolvers.

2 Gattling guns, accoutrements complete.

14 Cannon, with accoutrements complete.

5,000 Bayonet scabbards.

979 Shoulder belts.

2,312 Cartridge boxes.

3,400 Cap pouches.

2,600 Waist belts.

260 Knapsacks.

2,500 Canteens.

114 Wall tents, 9x9.

7 Hospital tents, 14x14.

1 Headquarters' tent, 22x22.

300 Sets of knives and forks.

300 Sets of spoons.

300 Tin plates.

30 Mess pails.

10 Mess pans.

20 Frying pans.

67,000 Rounds ball cartridges, caliber 45.

4,000 Rounds blank cartridges, caliber 45.

4,000 Rounds ball cartridges, caliber 50.

2,000 Rounds blank cartridges, caliber 50.

2,000 Rounds blank revolver cartridges.

1,000 Rounds ball revolver cartridges.

Military Stores Received.

The military stores received from the ordnance department were:

- 87,000 Rounds ball cartridges, caliber 45.
- 17,000 Rounds blank cartridges, caliber 45.
- 2,000 Rounds ball revolver cartridges.
- 4,000 Rounds blank revolver cartridges.
- 2 3-inch rifle field guns' ordnance patterns, with limber complete.
- 2 Caisson for 3-inch rifle complete with (2) spare wheels.
- 8 Sponges and rammers with sponge covers.
- 4 Wormers and staffs.
- 8 Hand spikes.
- 4 Sponge buckets.
- 4 Prolonges.
- 4 Tar buckets.
- 12 Watering buckets.
- 4 Pendulum hausser.
- 4 Hausse pouches.
- 8 Cartridge pouches.
- 8 Primer pouches.
- 8 Thumb stalls.
- 12 Lanyards.
- 4 Priming wires.
- 4 Gunner's gimlets.
- 4 Vent punches.
- 4 Gunner's pinchers.
- 4 Fuse wrenches.
- 4 Fuse blocks.
- 4 Fuse cutters.
- 4 Fuse gouges.
- 4 Tow hooks.
- 4 Sets equipments for caissons complete.
- 4 Large tarpaulins.
- 4 Tompion and straps.
- 4 Vent covers.
- 16 Saddles, cavalry.
- 16 Bridles, cavalry.
- 16 Saddle blankets.
- 16 Halters.
- 16 Sets lead harness.
- 16 Sets wheel harness.

Military Stores Received.

8 Leg guards.
16 Whips.
75 Light artillery sabers.
75 Saber belts complete.
130 Colts' revolvers.
50 Three-inch Hotchkiss canister.
350 Blank cartridges for three-inch gun.
1,000 Friction primers.

SCHEDULE "B."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officer.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete issued.	OTHER ARMS. ETC.	
				Swords.	Tactics.
FIRST REGIMENT.					
A. Janesville Guards.....	Janesville.....	Capt. M. A. Newman.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	1 N. C.....	3 copies.
B. Bower City Rifles.....	Janesville.....	Capt. F. H. Korbelin.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	2 N. C.....	3 copies.
C. Custer Rifles.....	Whitewater.....	Capt. J. D. Hogan.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
D. Delavan Guards.....	Delavan	Capt. R. J. Wilson.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
E. Beloit City Guard.....	Beloit	Capt. Chalmers Ingersoll.....	50 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	1 N. C.....	2 copies.
F. Racine Light Guard.....	Racine.....	Capt. John T. Vaughan.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
G. Garfield Guard.....	Racine.....	Capt. W. H. Brigham.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
H. Monroe City Guard.....	Monroe.....	Capt. S. P. Shadel.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
I. Governor's Guard, Madison.....	Madison	Capt. Wm. Helm.....	70 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
K. Darlington Rifles	Darlington.....	Capt. G. S. Anthony.....	70 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
SECOND REGIMENT.					
A. Manitowoc Volunteers.....	Manitowoc	Capt. Albert C. Becker.....	50 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	8 N. C.....	3 copies.
B. Oshkosh Guards.....	Oshkosh.....	Capt. Geo. B. McC. Hilton.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
C. Evergreen City Guards.....	Sheboygan	Capt. C. A. Born	70 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
D. Ripon Rifles.....	Ripon.....	Capt. Frank Gruetzmacher.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	5 N. C.....	3 copies.
E. Fond du Lac Guards.....	Fond du Lac	Capt. C. J. Hunter.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
F. Oshkosh Rifles.....	Oshkosh.....	Capt. C. R. Boardman.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
G. Appleton Light Infantry.....	Appleton.....	Capt. N. E. Morgan.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
H. Rankin Guard	Manitowoc.....	Capt. E. Baensch.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
I. Watertown Rifles.....	Watertown.....	Capt. A. Solliday.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
K. Burchard Guards.....	Beaver Dam.....	Capt. O. F. Weaver.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.
L. Prison City Guards.....	Waupun.....	Capt. J. H. Elkins.....	70 B. L. Cal. 50, Overcoats 43.....	.....	3 copies.

Arms and Military Stores in Hands of Companies.

Arms and Military Stores in Hands of Companies.

SCHEDULE "B."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officers.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete issued.	OTHER ARMS, ETC.	
				Swords.	Tactics.
THIRD REGIMENT.					
A. Sherman Guard.....	Neillsville	Capt. William Poate.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		4 copies.
B. Governor's Guard, La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Capt. J. Kircheis.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	5 N. C.....	3 copies.
C. Eau Claire Light Guard.....	Eau Clai.e.....	Capt. Victor Wolf.....	60 B. L. Cal. 50, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
D. Mauston Light Guard.....	Mauston.....	Capt. H. Schall.....	50 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
E. Germantown Guard.....	Wausau.....	Capt. Henry. J. Steady.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	3 N. C.....	3 copies.
F. Guppy Guard.....	Portage.....	Capt. V. E. Frewer.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
G. Wausau Light Guard.....	Wausau.....	Capt. J. D. Womer.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
H. Luxington Guards.....	Menomonie.....	Capt. G. R. Brewer.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
I. Sparta Rifles.....	Sparta.....	Capt. John J. Esch.....	40 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
K. Tomah Guards.....	Tomah	Capt. George Graham.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copi.s.
FOURTH BATTALION.					
A. Sheridan Guard	Milwaukee..	Capt. J. E. Coogan.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
B. Kosciusko Guard	Milwaukee.....	Capt. F. J. Borchardt.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....	1 N. C.....	3 copies.
C South Side Turner Rifles.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. Albert Bluel.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
D. Lincoln Guards.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. C. W. G. Miller.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, Overcoats 43.....		3 copies.
			63 Carbines, Cal. 45.....		
			65 Sabers and belts.....		
			35 Curb bridles.....		
			98 Saddles.....		
			50 Revolvers and Holsters		
			63 Saddle bags.....		
			65 Curry combs and brushes		
			65 Lanets and nose bags.....		
			65 Picket pins.....		
			50 Blankets.....		
			50 Overcoats.....		
Light Horse Squadron ..	Milwaukee.....	Capt. George J. Schoeffel			3 copies.

Arms and Military Stores Held by First Light Battery.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY, MILWAUKEE, CAPTAIN
J. B. OLIVER.

- 2 Bronze field guns, 6 pounder with carriage and limber complete.
- 2 Caissons for 6-pound gun complete with (2) spare wheels.
- 2 Three-inch rifle field guns, ordnance pattern, with limber complete.
- 2 Caissons for 3-inch rifle, complete, with (2) spare wheels.
- 8 Sponges and rammers with sponge covers.
- 4 Wormers and staffs.
- 8 Hand-spikes.
- 4 Sponge buckets.
- 4 Prolonges.
- 4 Tar buckets.
- 12 Watering buckets.
- 4 Pendulum hausses.
- 4 Hausse pouches.
- 8 Cartridge pouches.
- 8 Primer pouches.
- 8 Thumb stalls.
- 12 Lanyards.
- 4 Priming wires.
- 4 Gunner gimlets.
- 4 Vent punches.
- 4 Gunners' pinchers.
- 4 Fuse wrenches.
- 4 Fuse blocks.
- 4 Fuse cutters.
- 4 Fuse gouges.
- 4 Tow hooks.
- 4 Sets equipments for caissons complete.
- 4 Large tarpaulins.
- 4 Tompion and straps.
- 4 Vent covers.
- 16 Saddles.
- 16 Bridles.
- 16 Saddle blankets.
- 16 Halters.
- 17 Sets lead harness.
- 16 Sets wheel harness.
- 8 Leg guards.

Arms and Military Stores Held by First Light Battery.

16 Whips.
75 Light artillery sabres.
75 Sabre belts complete.
40 Carbines.
40 Colts' revolvers.
50 Overcoats.
1,000 Friction primers.
50 Three-inch Hotchkiss canister.
350 Blank cartridge for 3-inch gun.

Arms and Military Stores Held by G. A. R. Posts.

SCHEDULE "C."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by G. A. R. Posts.

NAME OF POST.	NO.	LOCATION.	S. B. L. muskets, cali- ber 50, with accou- tremens complete.
E. B. Wolcott	1	Milwaukee.....	10
C. C. Washburn	11	Madison	20
Geo. H. Irwin.....	25	Lodi.....	10
John E. Holmes.....	26	Jefferson	20
Alex. Lowrie.....	36	Vircqua	20
Wilson Colwell.....	38	La Crosse.....	10
Henry Miles.....	47	Elroy.....	10
John Flynn	77	North La Crosse.....	10
Jerry Turner.....	85	Viola.....	10
Jas. Mason	106	De Soto	10
Ellsworth	119	Ellsworth	10
Ed. A. Brown	130	Fond du Lac.....	10
H. S. Swift.....	137	Edgerton	10
Geo. F. Custer	140	Ashland	10
Frank A. Haskell	146	Columbus	10
Joseph Shannon	148	Knapp	8
Phil. Davenport	152	Soldiers Grove	10
Sam. Montieth	173	Fennimore	10
I. N. Nichols	177	River Falls	10
Dan Dixon	191	Mt. Horeb	6
Fimian	196	Alma	4
Luther Crane	201	Burlington	10
W. H. Hamilton	208	Sun Prairie	10

Arms and Military Stores Held by G. A. R. Posts.

SCHEDULE "C."—Continued.

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by G. A. R. Posts.

NAME OF POST.	No.	LOCATION.	M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Robert Chivas.....	2	Milwaukee.....	20
Jerome Chesebro.....	15	Markesan.....	10
J. Eckels.....	16	Amherst.....	10
J. A. Garfield.....	21	Waupaca.....	10
Wood County.....	22	Grand Rapids.....	10
John E. Holmes.....	26	Jefferson.....	10
John W. Lynn.....	30	Sparta.....	10
Ely.....	31	Juneau.....	10
C. E. Curtice.....	34	Whitewater.....	10
N. S. Frost.....	35	Prairie du Sac.....	10
Stockbridge.....	40	Stockbridge.....	10
T. L. Sutphen.....	41	Evansville.....	10
Henry W. Cressey.....	42	Tomah.....	20
Raymond.....	43	Mayville.....	10
J. P. Shepard.....	44	Menasha.....	10
Harvey.....	45	Darlington.....	10
Henry Turner.....	46	New London.....	10
Chas. G. Bacon.....	48	Neillsville.....	10
A. A. Mathews.....	49	La Valle.....	10
John Gillespie.....	50	Kilbourn City.....	10
Eagle.....	52	Eau Claire.....	10
Geo. W. Bell.....	53	Wonewoc.....	10
Lysander Cutler.....	55	Wausau.....	10
A. R. McDonald.....	56	Mazomanie.....	10
Chas. Edgerton.....	57	Warren Mills.....	10
W. P. Mitchell.....	61	New Lisbon.....	10
W. D. Walker.....	64	Montello.....	10
T. B. Crawford.....	65	Westfield.....	10
Erastus Hoyt.....	69	Albany.....	10
Alex Tallman.....	70	Clinton.....	10
J. C. More.....	71	Avoca.....	10
E. W. Ramsey.....	74	Oconto.....	10
J. A. Kellogg.....	78	Antigo.....	10
Hawley.....	81	Shawano.....	10
John Faller.....	83	North Freedom.....	10
Col. Ellsworth.....	86	Merrillan.....	10
P. C. Judkins.....	87	Alma Center.....	10
W. A. Barstow.....	88	Kendall.....	10

Arms and Military Stores Held by G. A. R. Posts.

SCHEDULE "C." — Continued.

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by G. A. R. Posts.

NAME OF POST.	No.	LOCATION.	M. L. Muskets with accouterments complete.
W. W. Patton.....	90	Brodhead	10
Harrison.....	91	De Pere	10
Wm. Moore.....	92	Black River Falls.....	10
W. A. Nelson.....	97	Forestville.....	10
J. E. Perkins.....	98	Augusta.....	10
O. F. Pinney.....	102	Monroe	10
Maj. W. F. Dawes.....	105	Necedah.....	10
Williamson	109	Dodgeville.....	10
Marshfield	110	Marshfield.....	10
Hans C. Heg.....	114	Waupun	10
J. W. Appleton.....	116	Black Creek.....	10
O. F. Mattice.....	119	Waterloo	10
Badgero	122	Friendship	10
T. O. Howe.....	124	Green Bay	10
Geo. H. Legate.....	125	Mineral Point	10
Ben. Sheldon.....	136	Brandon	10
Jas. Bailey.....	138	Palmyra	10
Henry Didiot.....	141	Hillsborough	10
Wm. Pitts.....	143	Dallas	1
General James Shields.....	145	Medford	1
Plover	140	Plover	1
P. C. Buckman	153	Stoughton	1
Allen McVey.....	154	Star	1
Stevens Point	156	Stevens Point	1
Jas. Williams	158	Ontario	1
Fort Atkinson	159	Fort Atkinson	1
Elijah Amidon.....	161	Melrose	1
G. M. West.....	165	Hartford	1
Sam Montieth.....	173	Fennimore	1
H. T. Sanders	179	Norwalk	1
Phillips	181	Phillips	1
Luther F. Park.....	184	Black Earth	1
General Lytle	190	Kiel	1
George Parsons.....	195	Merrimack	1
Walter Waterman.....	197	Plainfield	1
C. McCarthy.....	221	Rock Bridge	1

Arms and Military Stores Held by Schools.

SCHEDULE "D."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military schools.

BY WHOM HELD.	STYLE AND QUALITY.
Capt. G. W. Johnson, Milwaukee Cadets.	60 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. W. P. Clark, Milton Cadets	40 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. A. M. Fairchild, Marinette Guards,	40 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. R. H. Clother, Cumberland Cadets	40 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. Chas. T. Green, Green Bay Cadets.	40 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. A. J. Goss, Hudson City Guards...	40 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. A. W. Yates, Delafield Cadets.....	6 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Sarah C. Little, Janesville school.....	20 M. L. carbines.
Gen. Earl M. Rogers, Viroqua.....	1 six pound cannon with accou- trements complete.
J. D. Witter, Grand Rapids.....	1 six pound cannon with accou- trements complete.
P. J. Rooney, Kewaunee.....	20 M. L. muskets with accou- trements complete.
A. Schellenger, Sharon.....	24 M. L. muskets with accou- trements complete.

Arms and Military Stores in State Armory.

SCHEDEULE "E."

Showing ordnance, arms and military stores now in state armory.

- 2 Gatling guns, with accoutrements complete.
- 3 Twelve pound brass cannon with accoutrements complete.
- 4 Six pound brass cannon with accoutrements complete.
- 1 Three pound brass howitzer, with accoutrements complete.
- 156 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
- 20 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 45, with accoutrements complete.
- 30 Muzzle loading carbines.
- 27 Colt's revolvers.
- 67,000 Rounds ball cartridges, caliber 45.
- 4,000 Rounds blank cartridges, caliber 45.
- 4,000 Rounds ball cartridges, caliber 50.
- 2,000 Rounds blank cartridges, caliber 50.
- 2,000 Rounds blank cartridges for revolvers.
- 1,000 Rounds ball cartridges for revolvers.
- 114 Wall tents, 9x9.
- 7 Hospital tents, 14x14.
- 1 Headquarters' tent, 22x22.
- 300 Sets knives and forks.
- 300 Large spoons.
- 300 Small spoons.
- 300 Tin plates.
- 30 Mess pails.
- 10 Mess pans.
- 20 Frying pans.

Expenditures.

SCHEDEULE "F."

Showing the Expenditures from October 1, A. D. 1884, to September 31, A. D. 1886.

C., M., & St. P. Ry. Co., transporting militia.....	\$646 58
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., transporting militia	367 58
C., St. Paul, Min. & O. Ry. Co., transporting militia	268 19
John Cory, firing salute	10 00
J. W. Curran, freight and flags ..	621 40
C. & N. W. Ry Co., freight	97 50
J. W. Curran, Asst. Q. M. Gen.....	1,360 00
Patrick Durnin, repairing saddles.....	180 90
W. C. Dean, repairing cannon	15 00
W. F. Dicke, subsistence.....	33 34
W. J. Denny, subsistence.	9 00
J. J. Fuller, repairing harness.....	97 97
Wm. Flohr, cartridges for cannon	81 80
First Wisconsin Battery, cartage	58 45
Friend Bros. Clothing Co., overcoats for militia	525 00
Friend Bros. Clothing Co., overcoats for militia	8,347 50
John Gallagher, repairing tents	84 40
Fred Huels, repairs on Gatting gun	26 00
Lyon & Bird, repairs on cannon	88 00
M., L. S. & W. Ry. Co., transporting militia	146 77
Fred Memhard, freight and cartage.....	38 39
Missouri Tent and Awning Co., tent pins	22 59
G. D. Norris, flag.....	13 50
W. J. Park & Co., tactics	22 80
Geo. J. Schoeffel, freight.....	40 00
Postage stamps for Q. M. Gen'l's office.....	46 00
J. A. Watrous, Q. M. Gen'l	250 00
C., St. P. M. & O. R'y Co., transporting militia.....	615 20
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transporting militia.....	455 69
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., transporting militia.....	1,383 50
J. W. Curran, clerk Q. M. General's office.....	1,380 00
J. W. Curran, freight.....	361 04
J. W. Curran, tent pins.....	38 00
John Cory, firing salute.....	10 00
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight.....	48 67

Expenditures.

J. W. Curran, expenses in camp.....	\$34 50
Friend Bros. Clothing Co., overcoats.....	8,221 50
Wm. Flohr, cartridges for cannon.....	7 10
Wm. M. Foresman, freight.....	66 23
John Gallagher repairing tents.....	64 50
John Gallagher, for tent.....	108 00
Fred. Huels, labor.....	35 50
Fred. Huels, cartridges for cannon.....	34 00
Fred. Memhard, cartage.....	107 63
M., L. S. & W. R'y Co., transporting militia.....	623 77
J. D. Norris & Co., merchandise	9 82
Wm. J. Park & Co., military tactics	23 50
Wisconsin Central R'y Co., transporting militia.....	196 57
Postage stamps for Q. M. General's office.....	48 55
H. G. Rogers, transporting militia.....	70 50
Earl M. Rogers, Q. M. General, salary.....	500 00
Earl M. Rogers, expenditures under orders.....	170 94
J. W. Curran, freight.....	34 90
L. F. Frisby, Jr., services as clerk.....	45 00
Julius Friedman, meals furnished militia.....	174 50
Wm. Helm, freight and expenses.....	5 50
Fred Memhard, cartage	3 50
Matthew Bros., use of cots for Wisconsin National Guard....	386 00
Matthew Bros., repairing damaged cots.....	102 50
J. E. Pennafether, services as Quartermaster.....	18 33
Earl M. Rogers, Quartermaster General, cash paid armory guards.....	408 00
Earl M. Rogers, Quartermaster General, for pay, subsistence, and expenses of Wisconsin National Guard.....	15,005 72
J. W. Richmond, expenses.....	7 10
Serina Traeumer, meals furnished militia.....	12 00
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages.....	37 79
Geo. J. Schoeffel, pay of Co. A, 4th Battalion.....	300 00
Total	\$44,704 21

Totals.

SCAEDULE "G."

Totals.

Number of arms in possession of companies S. B. L. cal. 45	1,950
Number of arms in state armory S. B. L. cal. 45.....	20
	1,970
Number of arms in possession of G. A. R. posts and schools, S. B. L. cal. 50.....	514
Number of arms in possession of companies, S. B. L. cal. 50.....	130
Number of arms in state armory S.B. L cal. 50.....	156
	800
Number of arms issued to G. A. R. posts m. loaders.....	800
Number cannon issued to First Light Battery	4
Number of cannon held by private parties	2
Number of cannon at state armory	8
	14
Number of Gattling guns in possession of state.....	2
Number of carbines issued to First Light Battery.....	40
Number of carbines issued to Light Horse Squadron.....	65
	105
Number of muzzle-loading carbines issued to school at Janesville..	20
Number of muzzle-loading carbines in armory.....	30
	50
Number of Colts revolvers issued to companies and officers.....	103
Number of Colts revolvers in armory.....	27
	130
Number of Gattling guns in possession of the state	2
Numbea of cannon issued to First Light Battery.....	4
Number of cannon held by private parties.....	2
Number of cannon at State Armory.....	8
	14

Totals.

5,000 Bayonet scabbards.
979 Shoulder belts.
2,312 Cartridge boxes.
3,400 Cap pouches.
2,600 Waist belts.
1,260 Haversacks.
2,500 Canteens.
114 Wall tents, 9x9.
7 Hospital tents, 14x14.
1 Headquarters' tent, 22x22,
300 Sets knives and forks.
300 Large spoons.
300 Small spoons.
300 Tin plates.
30 Mess pails.
10 Mess pans.
20 Frying pans.
67,000 Rounds ball cartridges, caliber 45.
4,000 Rounds blank cartridges, caliber 45.
4,000 Rounds ball cartridges, caliber 50.
2,000 Rounds blank cartridges, caliber 50.
2,000 Rounds revolver cartridges, blank.
1,000 Rounds revolver cartridges, ball.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

NORMAL SCHOOLS OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

School Years 1884-5, 1885-6.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1886.



BOARD OF REGENTS.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,
THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT,
EX-OFFICIO REGENTS.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1887.

J. H. EVANS,	- - - - -	PLATTEVILLE.
C. A. HUTCHINS,	- - - - -	FOND DU LAC.
C. E. GORDON,	- - - - -	MILWAUKEE.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1888.

S. M. HAY,	- - - - -	OSHKOSH.
EMIL WALLBER,	- - - - -	MILWAUKEE.
J. PHILLIPS,	- - - - -	STEVENS POINT.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1889.

W. H. CHANDLER,	- - - - -	SUN PRAIRIE.
CHARLES V. GUY,	- - - - -	RIVER FALLS.
T. D. WEEKS,	- - - - -	WHITEWATER.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
J. H. EVANS.

VICE PRESIDENT,
S. M. HAY.

SECRETARY,
W. H. CHANDLER.

TREASURER,
E. C. McFETRIDGE, *ex-officio.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive — Regents Evans, Chandler, Weeks.

Finance — Regents Hay, Phillips, Wallber.

Institutes — Regents Graham, Chandler, Rusk.

Graduating Classes — Regents Hutchins, Chandler, Graham.

Teachers — Regents Chandler, Graham, Wallber.

Course of Study — Regents Graham, Hutchins, Guy.

Inspection of Schools — Regents Weeks, Phillips, Guy, Evans.

REGENTS' REPORT.

To His Excellency J. M. RUSK,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR—In compliance with the law defining the duties of the President of the Board of Regents, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work and condition of the Normal Schools of Wisconsin, for the biennial period ending August 31, 1886.

The only change in the *personnel* of the board since the date of last report, was the appointment of Charles V. Guy, of River Falls, *vice* A. D. Andrews, deceased. Regent Andrews died at his home in River Falls, Wis., July 23, 1885. As an expression of their appreciation of his great worth as a member of the Board, the Regents at their meeting in February, 1886, adopted the following resolutions presented by Regent Chandler.

Resolved, That, as members of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, we heard with profound regret of the death of Regent A. D. Andrews, at River Falls, in July last, who had been an active, useful and highly esteemed member of this Board since February, 1877.

Resolved, That we improve the occasion of the first meeting of this Board since the occurrence of the death of Regent Andrews to express our quickened appreciation of the fact that, by his highly trained and methodical business talents and habits, by his sterling character, integrity and sense of honor, by his devoted and intelligent interest and zeal in all the problems related to Normal School management, method and purposes, by his genial and hearty courtesy of life and manner, and by refined and practical sympathy with teachers, our deceased fellow member was eminently qualified for the responsible and delicate duties of Regent of Normal Schools, and the position of Resident Regent in the locality of a Normal School, and that during the long period of his service in these offices he never failed to exercise his utmost ability in the interest of the schools under the care of the Board of Regents.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and relatives our sympathy, and trust that his orphan child may find in the Great Teacher and in all human

Regents' Report.

sympathy the considerate guidance and friendly help which the father unstintedly bestowed upon the offspring of others.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, certified by the President and Secretary of this Board, be forwarded to the surviving sister of the deceased.

Regular meetings of the Regents have been held at times designated by law for the transaction of the routine business of the Board. The standing committees are so arranged as to enable all members to visit the several schools under their supervision, thereby gaining from personal observation a knowledge of the character and scope of the work done by the normal schools of the state.

FIFTH NORMAL SCHOOL OF MILWAUKEE.¹

A special meeting of the regents was held in Milwaukee, June 4-5, 1885, for the purpose of taking steps preliminary to organizing the fifth normal school in that city, the city of Milwaukee having complied with the conditions precedent prescribed by law, and the legislature having made an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to be used exclusively for maintaining the school. This appropriation enabled the regents to open the Milwaukee school without impairing the efficiency of the four older schools.

At this meeting the following correspondence relating to the transfer of the building erected by the city, was submitted:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 29, 1885.

*To the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of the State of Wisconsin,
and to the Hon. J. H. Evans, President of said Board:*

GENTLEMEN:— We herewith submit and deliver to you a deed of conveyance of the school building and property situated in the city of Milwaukee and more particularly described in said deed, to be used as a State Normal School.

The said deed is executed and delivered to you pursuant to chapter 299 of the laws of 1880, and of the resolution of the common council of the

Regents' Report.

city of Milwaukee, in relation to said matter, adopted the 25th day of May, 1885.

Yours, etc.,

For the City of Milwaukee,

[SEAL.]

EMIL WALLBER, *Mayor.*

G. W. PORTH, *City Clerk.*

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS,
PLATTEVILLE, WIS., June 1, 1885.

HON. EMIL WALLBER, *Mayor.* } City of Milwaukee:
G. W. PORTH, ESQ., *Clerk.* }

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the deed from the city of Milwaukee to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools for the State of Wisconsin, conveying for educational purposes lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 22 of Wells's addition to the 4th ward of the city of Milwaukee, as provided in chapter 299 of laws of 1880.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. EVANS,

President Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

The deed alluded to was presented to the Board, with the indorsement of the Attorney-General of the State thereon, that the same had been examined by him and found correct as to form and substance.

The deed was accompanied by an abstract of title.

The Milwaukee Normal school was organized by the election of Prof. J. J. Mapel as president, with a corps of four assistant instructors. The curriculum provides only for the advanced course. The school relies wholly upon the efficiency of the high schools for the preparatory training of its students. The success of the experiment is yet problematical, as there are doubts whether a sufficient number of students so trained, can be obtained in this way to keep the cost of preparing teachers for the schools of the state within reasonable limits. The regents are making vigorous efforts to place the Milwaukee normal in close and vital relations with the high schools, through the medium of a series of institutes especially designed for teachers of graded and high schools. The model schools in the Milwaukee normal are full and in a very satisfactory condition.

Regents' Report.

1866—1886.

Twenty years ago Wisconsin organized its first normal school with a faculty of five teachers and a total enrollment of 210 pupils for the first year. Of these 99 only were normal students, the remainder being in the model departments. The statistics of the five schools for the year just closed show a total enrollment of 68 teachers and 2,119 pupils, 1,131 of these being in the normal departments, and 988 in the training departments. These schools are equipped with all the requisites pertaining to well organized institutions. Since their organization there has been a steady increase in attendance and a constant demand for an increase in the capacity of the buildings. Three of the buildings have been enlarged to meet this demand.

Originally a course of study for three years was prescribed, and it was feared that students could not be held for a longer course. But a demand for superior training and broader culture was met by the Regents in 1874, when the course was extended to four years. The result has been that the attendance has increased and the number graduated not diminished. The attendance has now reached the maximum seating capacity of three of the schools, and the regents feel warranted in raising the standard for admission to the normal departments. This is done as fast as the graded and high schools of the state can furnish pupils with the necessary scholastic training, thus enabling the Normal Schools to be placed upon a better professional basis. These schools are evidently furnishing training that meets the wants of students who are preparing to teach, and the public approve and appreciate this training, by making constant drafts upon the membership of these institutions to fill positions in all grades of public schools. Many from the first year classes are called to teach in the country schools. The certificate or diploma of the schools is accepted as evidence of fitness for the teacher's calling, not only in our state, but

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throughout the west. It has been the constant aim of the regents to make the schools under their charge worthy of the patronage of teachers desiring better preparation for their work, and the most perfect confidence of those who feel the need of more efficient teachers and better schools.

The first twenty years of the history of our normal schools show a steady advance toward a clearer conception of the proper province of these schools, a better understanding of their possibilities, and a more intimate acquaintance with their defects and excellences. The progress of the past may properly be offered as a promise of future advancement. A normal school should be progressive, and so far as possible constantly improving. The work of education will ever be susceptible of such modifications in some of its processes, as to give encouragement that improvements may be introduced. While such improvements are possible normal schools will have their legitimate work. It has been the policy of the Regents to encourage the schools under their charge to adopt the very best in educational processes, and put to practical test such theories as are claimed to yield superior results. By these means it is hoped they may be progressive and yet wisely conservative. This is deemed the only safe and wise policy.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

During the two years covered by this report, the institute work under the control of the regents has been carried on according to the plan now commonly known as the Wisconsin system. The usual conferences of institute workers have been held twice each year, in connection with the meetings of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association. The purpose of these conferences is to so plan the work "that the course of study pursued in such institutes may, as far as practicable, be uniform." A large part of the institute work has been done by the conductors connected with the normal schools. For the

Regents' Report.

August institutes many additional workers have been employed, principally county superintendents and principals of high schools.

There have been no marked changes in the character of the work, as there have been no marked changes in the needs of the teachers in attendance. Under the provisions of Chapter 7, Laws of 1885, Prof. J. W. Stearns, LL. D., of the University, has been employed to give public lectures in connection with the institutes. These lectures, usually given in the evening, have added to the interest and efficiency of the institutes. The convention of county superintendents, held in accordance with Chapter 65, Laws of 1885, have already borne fruit in more zealous and better directed efforts on the part of these officers, upon whom, quite as much as upon the conductors depends the success of the institutes. A beginning has been made in the line of special institutes for teachers of graded schools. This special work opens hopefully, and plans have been made for enlarging it during the ensuing year. Prof. S. Y. Gil-lan, of the state normal school at Milwaukee, is to have charge of this new work.

In Wisconsin, the teachers' institute is no longer a novelty. It does not attract the frivolous or the merely curious. Still, there has been no decrease in the attendance; on the contrary, in very many instances, the attendance is too large for any available room. The functions of the institute have become much more clearly defined, and its limitations much better understood. Teachers no longer come for academic instruction wholly, but for conference, stimulus, and guidance as well.

The basis of the work has been the "Manual of the Elementary Course of Instruction for the Common Schools of Wisconsin." Most of the work has been that of the Middle Form. Academic instruction has been given for the two years in physiology and hygiene, and during the past year in grammar and the United States constitution. There has

Regents' Report.

always been a strong demand for this kind of work in connection with the more strictly professional work of the institute. The experiment of meeting this demand has brought very satisfactory results.

The other common school branches were treated in regular daily exercises from a more professional standpoint. Among these were:

1. The practical value of the study.
2. Its disciplinary value.
3. The range it should take in an ordinary country school.
4. What natural, simple methods of instruction should be employed.
5. What tests for promotion should be applied.

In these daily exercises good methods of instruction were exemplified.

Great pains were taken to impress the teachers with the true character of Middle Form work. Since most of the work of the country schools is in this form, it is believed that the time given to it in the institutes has been time well spent.

The Question Box is year by year becoming more profitable in the institute. During the day, questions are dropped into the box and a regular time is set apart for their consideration. In this way points not made fully clear in the regular exercises are recalled. Many useful suggestions are made. Things inadvertently omitted receive attention. The conductor and the teachers understand one another better.

The closing exercise of each day's session has been usually one in the theory and art of teaching. These exercises have generally taken the form of expositions by the conductor. Some of the topics considered were :

1. Organization of schools.
2. Classification of schools.
3. Government of schools.

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4. The Recitation—its objects—its methods.
5. Recess. Why kept, how kept.
6. Discipline. Its object, methods of maintaining it, motives, and how to use them.

The following statistics are an exhibit of the number of institutes held in the state, length of time, number of conductors, enrollment, and the cost to the general fund and the normal school fund income.

	1884-5.	1885-6.
Number of institutes, Autumn.....	46	51
Number of institutes, Spring.....	19	23
Number of districts and counties where held.....	54	60
Number of weeks' session	95 ²	104
Number of regular conductors.....	4	4
Number of assistant conductors	39	32
Number of males enrolled.....	1,008	1,156
Number of females enrolled	3,929	4,900
Two sevenths cost to general fund.....	\$1,834 66	\$1,913 08
Five-sevenths cost to normal school fund, income	4,586 65	4,782 71
Total cost.....	\$6,421 31	\$6,695 79

ENROLLMENT AT THE SCHOOLS.

The enrollment of pupils in the different departments at the several schools during the past two years was as follows:

1884-5.	Normal.	Preparatory.	Grammar.	Intermediate.	Primary.	Kindergarten.	Total.
Platteville ...	216	40	72	29	37	.....	394
Whitewater...	294	44	94	48	41	.....	521
Oshkosh	334	121	133	54	51	53	746
River Falls....	145	114	46	29	50	384
Aggregate ..	989	319	345	160	179	53	2,045

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1885-6.	Normal.	Preparatory.	Grammar.	Intermediate.	Primary.	Kindergarten.	Total.
Platteville	253	31	57	22	32	.....	395
Whitewater....	309	35	53	44	48	.....	489
Oshkosh.....	385	109	103	48	51	32	728
River Falls....	138	91	45	33	37	.....	349
Milwaukee	46	.....	20	46	46	.....	158
Aggregate...	1,131	266	278	198	214	32	2,119

GRADUATES.

The number of pupils completing the prescribed courses of study during the past two years is as follows:

	ELEMENTARY.		ADVANCED.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Platteville.....	8	3	7	21
Whitewater.....	30	14	4	9
Oshkosh.....	18	17	9	5
River Falls.....	14	18	3	4
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	15
	70	47	23	54

The whole number completing the two courses since the opening of the schools is as follows:

	Elemen-	Advanc-	Total.
	tary.	ed.	
Platteville.....	139	190	329
Whitewater.....	273	151	424
Oshkosh.....	197	69	266
River Falls.....	109	27	136
Milwaukee.....	15	15
	718	452	1170
Aggregate.....

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TEACHERS.

The roll of Teachers Employed at the several Normal Schools is as follows:

PLATTEVILLE.	WHITEWATER.	OSHKOSH.	RIVER FALLS.	MILWAUKEE.
Duncan McGregor, <i>President.</i> A. J. Hutton. George Beck. D. E. Gardner. Emily M. B. Felt. E. Kate Slaught. Lydia McDougal. Viola P. Hotchkiss. Sarah A. Glisan. Helen M. Cleveland. Chas. H. Nye. Lona Washburn. Helen A. Dewey.	Albert Salisbury, <i>President.</i> Henry D. Maxon. T. B. Pray. J. D. Stump. J. N. Humphrey. Mary L. Avery. Mary Delaney. Frances A. Parmeter. Cornelia E. Rogers. Eliza M. Knapp. Clara F. Robinson. Harriet A. Salisbury. Bertha Schuster. Mrs. Ada Ray Cook. Ellen J. Couch.	Geo. S. Albee, <i>President.</i> L. D. Harvey. L. W. Briggs. W. N. Mumper. Rose C. Swart. Emil F. Webster. Harriet E. Clark. Theresa E. Jones. Naucy M. Davis. Harriet C. Magee. Grace Darling. Mary E. Apthorp.	W. D. Parker, <i>President.</i> J. B. Thayer. F. H. King. Lucy E. Foote. Ellen C. Jones. C. J. Caldwell. Mary E. Schreiber. Alice H. Shultes. R. A. Hathorell. L. A. Darnall, Louise W. Parker.	J. J. Mapel, <i>President.</i> S. Y. Gillan. Alex. Bevan. Mary S. Cate. S. H. Romaine. E. W. Strong. D. J. Hilliard, Mary Campbell.

Regents' Report.

LIBRARIES.

When the Normal Schools were organized the Board of Regents adopted the plan of purchasing all text-books at wholesale from the publishers, and renting them at a rate not exceeding three dollars per year, or selling them, to pupils only, at actual cost if preferred. By this plan the pupil is provided with the necessary books for pursuing a course covering a wide range of studies at much less expense than if compelled to purchase at ordinary retail rates. The income derived from rentals and sales is sufficient to keep the text-book libraries replenished, pay the salaries of librarians and make substantial additions, each year, to the reference libraries, books from which are used by pupils without charge. These reference libraries consist of books that will facilitate the work of teacher and pupil; they are carefully selected by the faculty of the school, and under a rule of the Board, the purchase must have the approval of the resident regent. Below will be found a statement of the number of volumes in the libraries of the five Normal Schools as shown by the catalogues at the close of the last school year:

	REFERENCE, NO. VOLS.				Text-books, vols.	Aggregate vols.
	Normal.	Eastman.	Student literary society.	Public documents.		
Platteville	1,546	544	584	297	5,476	8,444
Whitewater	1,581	.....	271	154	5,280	7,286
Oshkosh	1,650	.....	.....	384	5,700	7,734
River Falls.....	1,221	.....	.....	490	3,290	5,001
Milwaukee	500	.....	.....	.....	954	1,454
Totals	6,498	¹ 544	² 855	³ 1,325	20,697	29,919

¹ The "Eastman Library," bequeathed by the late Hon. Ben. C. Eastman to the Platteville academy; it became the property of the state upon the transfer of the effects of that corporation to the Board of Regents.

² Libraries of choice books owned by students' literary societies.

³ Books mainly from congressional and state officials.

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Additions in volumes to the several reference libraries since date of last report have been as follows:

	Reference Normal.	Students' literary so- ciety.	Public doc- uments.	
Platteville	409	46	.....	455
Whitewater	167	9	.....	176
Oshkosh	404	.....	154	559
River Falls.....	81	.....	136	217
Milwaukee.....	500	.....	.....	500
Total gain, vols.....	.....	.....	.....	1,907

The number of volumes belonging to the normal school libraries of Wisconsin far exceed the number belonging to the normal schools of any other state in the Union.

Aside from the Eastman Library, public documents, and the libraries owned by the students' literary societies, there are 27,195 volumes which have been purchased under the authority of the Board, the entire cost of which has been more than covered by the income derived from book rents.

The receipts from rents and sales of text-books, the expenditures for the purchase of text and reference books, and the salaries of librarians at each school for the past two years, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Platteville, book rents and sales, - - - - -	\$1,522 13
Whitewater, book rents and sales, - - - - -	2,569 06
Oshkosh, book rents and sales, - - - - -	2,467 92
River Falls, book rents and sales, - - - - -	1,466 10
Milwaukee, book rents and sales, - - - - -	152 16
Total - - - - -	\$8,177 37

Regents' Report.

EXPENDITURES.

Text. Reference. Salary.

Platteville, - - -	\$823 05	\$245 85	200	\$1,268 86
Whitewater, - - -	1,174 32	374 36	200	1,748 68
Oshkosh, - - -	1,525 76	477 35	200	2,203 11
River Falls, - - -	669 01	266 22	200	1,135 23
Milwaukee, - - -	584 64	686 67	100	1,371 31
Totals, - - -	\$4,776 78	\$2,059 41	\$900	\$7,727 19
Balance to income fund, - - -				\$450 18

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND

Is derived from the sale of a portion of the swamp lands of the state, which has by law been set apart for a permanent Normal School Fund. This fund is invested at interest; the income only can be used to maintain the normal schools of the state. The following exhibit shows the condition of this fund at the close of the fiscal year 1886.

Dues on certificates of sales.....	\$21,547 00
Dues on loans.....	36,164 92
Certificates of indebtedness.....	515,700 00
Ashland county bonds	20,000 00
Bonds of town of Gale	12,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	35,000 00
Kenosha city bonds	100,000 00
Madison city bonds	90,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	378,000 00
Oshkosh city bonds	5,000 00
Viroqua village bonds.....	6,800 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00
Loan to Brown county.....	20,000 00
Loan to Lincoln county.....	17,800 00
Loan to Taylor county	3,300 00
Loan to Wood county	32,000 00
Loan to town of Ackley.....	2,800 00
Loan to town of Barron.....	650 00
Loan to town of Mosinee.....	228 56
Loan to town of Princeton	500 00
Loan to town of Waupaca.....	750 00
Loan to town of Worcester.....	5,000 00
Loan to city of La Crosse	16,000 00
Loan to city of Waupaca.....	1,500 00
Loan to village of Cumberland.....	2,000 00
Loan to Board of Education, city of Neenah.....	3,000 00
Loan to Light Horse Squadron	30,000 00

Regents' Report.

Total productive fund.....	\$1,398,740 48
Balance cash on hand.....	\$8,190 44
Premium on United States bonds.....	8,495 88
	<hr/>
	\$16,686 32
On hand as per last biennial report	\$1,415,426 80
	1,257,750 88
Increase, two years	\$157,675 92

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME

Is the proceeds from interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is used to establish and maintain normal schools. By the provisions of section 394, revised statutes, the entire income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the state. The receipts and disbursements during the past two years have been as follows:

	JULY 1, TO JUNE 30.	
	1884-5.	1885-6.
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	\$36,099 00	\$36,099 00
Interest on land certificates, loans, mortgages..	4,601 33	4,049 96
Interest on loans to cities, counties, etc.....	14,715 56	9,254 70
Interest on Milwaukee city bndns.....	19,650 00	16,080 00
Interest on U. S. Bonds.....	4,185 00	2,167 50
Interest on other bonds.....	5,582 09	14,952 75
Totals from Normal school fund.....	\$84,832 98	\$82,603 91
<i>Income from other sources, viz.:</i>		
Tuition fees.....	12,168 88	12,706 41
Appropriations.....		10,000 00
Transfer.....	50 00	
Refunded for overpayments.....	63 17	1 00
Transferred from general fund*.....	1,834 20	1,913 08
Totals.....	\$99,949 28	\$107,224 40

* This item is a transfer made under the provisions of chapter 214, laws of 1883, whereby two sevenths of the expenditures for maintaining teachers' institutes, shall be drawn from the general fund.

Regents' Report.

The growth of the fund and income, since the opening of the first state Normal School in September, 1866, is shown in the following comparative exhibit:

	1886.	1866.	20 y'rs gain.
Normal School Fund.....	\$1,415,426 80	\$598,999 92	\$816,426 98
Income.....	107,224 40	39,935 39	67,289 01

Regents' Report.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT SCHOOLS.

The following tables show the receipts and disbursements at each normal school during the biennial period ending August 31, 1884:

RECEIPTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

		1884-5.		1885-6.	
Platteville....	Tuition	\$1,711 35		\$1,539 00	
	Book rents.....	642 15		699 90	
	Book sales.....	56 07		124 01	
	Other sources	15 20		7 10	
		-----	\$2,424 77	-----	\$2,370 01
Whitewater ..	Tuition	\$2,142 50		\$1,621 90	
	Book rents.....	982 30		858 18	
	Book sales.....	285 13		333 45	
	Other sources	144 62		-----	\$2,813 53
Oshkosh	Tuition	\$3,021 12		\$2,733 42	
	Book rents.....	950 81		874 39	
	Book sales.....	254 54		387 28	
	Other sources	-----		1 50	\$3,996 59
River Falls...	Tuition	\$1,877 20		\$1,629 90	
	Book rents.....	568 08		752 11	
	Book sales.....	145 91		134 51	
	Other sources	371 90		-----	\$2,516 52
Milwaukee ...	Tuition	-----		\$850 18	
	Book rents.....	-----		127 50	
	Book sales.....	-----		24 66	
	Other sources	-----		7 42	\$1,009 76
Totals....	.....	\$13,168 88	.....	.....	\$12,706 41

EXPENDITURES AT THE SCHOOLS.

	Platteville.	Whitewater	Oshkosh.	River Falls.	Milwaukee.	Totals.
1884-5.						
Salaries.....	\$14,485 46	\$16,606 54	\$17,999 39	\$12,033 47	.....	\$61,124 86
Text-books.....	249 24	557 43	635 93	248 26	.....	1,690 86
Reference books.....	142 11	138 70	117 31	125 34	.....	523 46
Stationery.....	157 64	123 75	197 51	343 40	.....	822 30
Fuel and light.....	1,434 87	1,280 83	1,153 39	633 07	.....	4,502 16
Furniture.....	8 00	129 35	84 36	50 70	.....	272 41
Repairs.....	733 41	445 97	953 44	45 41	.....	2,178 23
Building.....	.....	.....	.....	146 54	.....	146 54
Printing.....	155 20	177 40	144 80	27 93	.....	505 33
Apparatus and cabinet.....	9 78	60 79	49 88	27 86	.....	148 31
Miscellaneous.....	261 48	213 61	994 99	950 41	\$360 00	2,780 49
Totals.....	\$17,637 19	\$19,734 37	\$22,331 00	\$14,632 39	\$360 00	\$74,694 95
1885-6.						
Salaries.....	\$18,708 50	\$17,262 50	\$15,121 63	\$12,386 25	\$9,335 25	\$72,814 13
Text-books.....	889 88	616 89	574 01	420 75	584 64	3,086 12
Reference books.....	360 04	235 66	103 70	140 88	686 67	1,526 95
Stationery.....	208 75	179 98	90 95	291 93	32 85 94	857 55
Fuel and light.....	1,054 13	1,214 60	867 63	972 51	747 14	4,856 01
Furniture.....	157 83	385 74	129 54	20 65	2,651 67	3,345 43
Repairs.....	540 75	699 46	549 92	116 52	40 04	1,945 79
Building.....	521 27	.....	248 07	64 00	2,835 57	3,668 91
Printing.....	147 70	164 25	171 00	167 50	89 01	739 46
Apparatus and cabinet.....	72 65	133 22	26 57	18 35	529 08	779 87
Miscellaneous	149 93	136 31	258 67	392 48	136 94	1,074 33
Totals.....	\$22,811 38	\$21,028 61	\$18,140 79	\$14,991 82	\$17,721 95	\$94,694 55

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EXPENDITURES FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, 1884-85. 1885-86.

For conductors' salaries.....	\$4,468 25	\$4,173 50
For conductors' expenses.....	1,713 59	1,878 11
For incidental expenses.....	239 47	644 18
Totals.....	\$6,421 31	\$6,695 79

SUMMARY.

The summary shows the aggregate expenditures at the several schools, the expenses for the Institutes, Regents' expenses, salary of Secretary, printing, and incidentals during the past two years.

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Disbursements at the schools	\$74,694 95	\$94,694 55
Disbursements for institutes	6,421 31	6,695 79
Regents' expenses attending meetings of the Board	468 30	799 79
Services and expenses of Committees.....	678 44	334 18
Salary of Secretary.....	600 00	600 00
Expenses of Secretary.....	46 70	123 70
Printing.....	137 00	142 50
Total.....	<u><u>\$83,046 70</u></u>	<u><u>\$103,390 51</u></u>

Regents' Report.

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

A detailed statement of the expenditures of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin for the school year beginning July, 1884, and ending July, 1886, showing the date of the payment, the name of person to whom paid, the purpose and the amount of each payment:

No.	Date.		Amount.
		1884.	
331	July 31	American Express Co.....	\$3 55
332	Aug. 1	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater.....	50 00
333	5	David Atwood, printing.....	127 50
334	6	Henry Dooley, labor and material.....	175 00
335	6	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville.....	50 00
336	9	Gary & Harmon, insurance, Oshkosh-h.....	500 00
337	12	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary, River Falls.....	50 00
338	12	J. B. Thayer, services and expenses, institutes.....	55 35
339	12	W. C. Sawyer, services and expenses, institutes.....	37 25
340	12	L. W. Briggs, services and expenses, institutes.....	30 00
341	14	G. S. Luscher, insurance, Oshkosh.....	200 00
342	16	T. D. Weeks, rubber matting, Whitewater.....	50 00
343	16	George W. Coburn, coal, Whitewater.....	1,040 92
348	16	American Express Co., expressage.....	14 95
344	18	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses, institutes.....	83 18
345	18	Etta Carle, services and expenses, institutes.....	65 75
346	21	M. McMahon, services and expenses, institutes.....	12 50
347	26	G. S. Albee, services and expenses, institutes.....	86 40
348	26	C. A. Burlew, services and expenses, institutes.....	92 70
349	26	J. W. Livingston, services and expenses, institutes.....	25 00
350	26	W. C. Sawyer, services and expenses, institutes.....	61 64
351	26	James Wilcock, labor and material	287 00
352	26	J. P. Haber, services and expenses.....	59 40
353	26	H. D. Maxson, services and expenses.....	70 40
354	27	W. J. Desmond, services and expenses	88 70
355	27	M. S. Frawley, expenses	27 00
356	27	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary.....	50 00
357	27	J. B. Thayer, services and expenses	85 10
358	29	A. R. Sprague, services and expenses	45 20
359	30	C. J. Smith, services and expenses	57 00
360	30	Geo. E. Cabanis, services and expenses	59 40
361	30	D. Schul-r, services and expenses	76 00
362	30	J. O. Morrison, services and expenses	30 35
363	30	J. Q. Emery, services and expenses	39 10
364	30	American Express Co.....	7 25
365	Sept. 1	S. A. Hooper, services and expenses	71 75
366	1	Charles Law, services and expenses	60 65
367	1	T. B. Pray, services and expenses	108 27
368	1	A. W. Smith, services and expenses	76 40
369	1	J. M. Turner, services and expenses	57 75
370	1	I. N. Stewart, services and expenses	69 90
371	3	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary.....	50 00
372	3	Arthur Burch, services and expenses	59 80
373	3	C. H. Nye, services and expenses	66 50
375	4	J. H. Gould, services and expenses	44 22
376	5	H. R. Smith, services and expenses	49 25
377	5	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary.....	50 00
378	5	Ira M. Buell, services and expenses	62 70
379	8	H. D. Maxson, services and expenses	102 53
380	8	Mattie Mizelle, services and expenses	39 00
381	8	L. W. Briggs, services and expenses	81 50
382	12	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses	78 85
383	12	D. McGregor, services and expenses	82 05

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No.	Date.		Amount.
		1884.	
384	Sept. 12	N. C. Twining, services and expenses.....	\$101 10
385	12	Wm E. Barker, services and expenses.....	116 17
386	13	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	69 25
387	16	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,037 09
388	16	Ed. McLoughlin, services and expenses.....	133 05
389	16	W. J. Brier, services and expenses.....	158 07
390	16	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	117 55
391	16	American Express Company, expressage.....	12 35
392	18	J. B. Thayer, services and expenses.....	210 55
393	18	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,591 57
394	22	Ettie Carle, services and expenses.....	139 38
395	22	W. C. Sawyer, services and expenses.....	239 54
396	23	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,491 32
397	24	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,273 20
398	25	H. D. Maxson, services and expenses.....	115 74
399	25	W. D. Parke, services and expenses	65 56
400	26	D. W. McNamara, services and expenses.....	33 00
401	20	American Express Company, expressage.....	1 85
402	2	Miss M. E. Conklin, services and expenses.....	119 00
403	2	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
404	3	J. W. Stearns, services and expenses.....	93 72
405	4	B. R. Grogan, services and expenses.....	98 60
406	4	John Nagle, expenses.....	3 00
408	7	W. C. Sawyer, services and expenses.....	118 63
407	6	A. B. Finley, expenses.....	5 00
409	7	J. H. Evans, repairs, Platteville.....	184 37
410	7	United States Express, expressage.....	4 65
411	8	Alex. F. North, services and expenses.....	165 00
412	11	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	180 00
413	14	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,091 56
414	14	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,650 52
415	14	J. T. Lunn, services, and expenses	56 80
416	20	Jas. Spaulding, fuel, Oshkosh.....	1,004 12
417	22	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,729 99
418	22	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,284 20
419	24	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	172 67
420	12	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,80 56
421	15	J. B. Thayer, expenses and services.....	60 10
422	17	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,091 56
423	19	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,737 89
424	25	J. H. Evans, salaries	1,504 20
425	25	W. C. Whitford, expenses, state visitor, Platteville.....	8 90
426	8	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,827 78
427	11	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,409 98
428	11	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,737 89
429	11	Alex. H. Main, insurance, River Falls.....	700 00
430	13	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,494 20
431	24	C. A. Hutchins, exp nses and services.....	40 05
432	24	R. Graham, expenses.....	19 25
433	24	John Phillips, expenses.....	46 95
		1885.	
434	Jan. 6	John Hancock, expenses.....	86 85
435	6	H. D. Maxson, expenses	3 13
436	10	W. C. Sawyer, expenses.....	5 55
437	10	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
438	19	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,830 00
439	20	T. D. Weeks, salaries	1,737 89
440	21	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,150 28
441	26	J. H. Evans, salaries	1,484 20
442	Feb. 5	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs.....	2,189 88
443	5	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs.....	1,502 50
444	5	A. D. Andrews, supplies and repair s.....	1,151 77
445	5	T. D. Weeks, suppli s and repairs.....	1,043 62
446	5	T. D. Weeks, services and expenses.....	91 75
447	6	S. M. Hay, services and expenses	75 42
448	6	J. H. Evans, services and expenses	114 55
450	6	J. W. Stearns, expenses	5 44
451	6	Graham & Chandler, advertising	37 50
452	6	W. H. Chandler, expenses	20 95
453	6	W. H. Chandler, expenses	4 61
454	6	J. H. Evans, expenses	17 80
455	6	S. M. Hay, expenses	15 80
456	6	T. D. Weeks, expenses	12 10
457	6	Emil Wallber, services and expenses.....	121 10

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No.	Date.		Amount.
	1885.		
458	Feb. 6	A. D. Andrews, expenses	\$46 52
459	6	John Phillips, expenses	22 65
460	6	C. A. Hutchins, services and expenses	35 25
461	18	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,187 88
462	18	S. M. Hay, salaries	1,925 04
463	25	T. D. Weeks, salaries	1,588 14
464	26	J. H. Evans, salaries	1,514 20
465	Mar. 2	John Nagle, state visitor, Oshkosh	13 75
466	5	David Atwood, printing	34 00
467	16	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,187 88
468	16	S. M. Hay, salaries	1,895 04
469	21	T. D. Weeks, salaries	1,678 14
470	24	J. T. McCleau, y. services and expenses	73 15
471	24	J. H. Evans, salaries	1,354 20
472	31	American Express Co., expressage	4 75
473	Apr. 4	W. H. Chandler, salary	150 00
474	6	L. W. Briggs, services and expenses	31 00
475	6	C. H. Keyes, services and expenses	40 70
476	6	H. D. Maxson, services and expenses	119 58
477	10	D. Atwood, printing	33 00
478	20	H. D. Maxson, services and expenses	103 69
479	20	Geo. W. Coburn, fuel, Whitewater	142 10
480	20	W. C. Sawyer, services and expenses	253 65
481	20	S. M. Hay, salaries	1,727 54
482	21	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,180 91
483	21	Wm. E. Barker, services and expenses	158 06
484	21	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses	341 00
485	21	N. C. Twining, services and expenses	51 50
486	22	T. D. Weeks, services and expenses	1,514 20
487	24	E. McLoughlin, services and expenses	49 50
488	28	J. H. Evans, salaries	1,394 20
489	May 19	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,287 88
490	19	S. M. Hay, salaries	1,861 04
491	21	Goodyear Rubber Co., matting, R. Falls	50 70
492	23	T. D. Weeks, salaries	1,653 14
493	23	L. Kessinger, state visitor, River Falls	13 85
494	25	J. T. Lunn, services	100 00
495	26	J. H. Evans, salaries	1,514 20
496	June 4	Gary & Harmon, insurance, Oshkosh	8 17
497	8	W. C. Whitford, state visitor, Platteville	3 75
498	12	A. D. Andrews, salaries	1,302 35
499	13	T. D. Weeks, salaries	1,587 34
500	15	M. S. Frawley, state visitor, River Falls	26 30
501	15	S. M. Hay, salaries	1,840 10
502	19	J. H. Evans, salaries	1,483 20
503	19	Benj. M. Weil, insurance, Milwaukee	360 00
504	29	D. Atwood, printing	12 50
505	29	A. O. Wright, state visitor, Platteville	5 00
506	30	John Nagle, state visitor, Oshkosh	14 30
507	30	Wm. E. Anderson, state visitor, Oshkosh	9 45
508	30	J. B. Parkinson, state visitor, Whitewater	5 00
509	30	G. F. Witmer, state visitor, Whitewater	19 50
510	30	W. H. Chandler, salary	150 00
511	July 1	J. H. Evans, supplies	661 59
512	1	S. M. Hay, supplies	1,007 52
513	1	T. D. Weeks, supplies	860 44
514	1	A. D. Andrews, supplies	602 80
515	2	T. D. Weeks, expenses and services	31 25
516	3	D. McGregor, expenses	17 15
517	3	S. M. Hay, services and expenses	41 35
518	3	J. H. Evans, services and expenses	102 20
519	3	C. A. Hutchins, services and expenses	77 15
520	3	A. D. Andrews, services and expenses	85 25
521	3	Emil Wallber, expenses	14 50
522	3	J. J. Mapel, expenses	11 00
523	3	A. Salisbury, expenses	7 70
524	3	T. B. Prav, expenses, postage, &c	16 76
525	3	John Phillips, expenses	18 75
526	3	W. D. Parker, expenses	23 25
527	3	J. W. Stearns, advertising	37 50
528	3	W. H. Chandler, expenses	57 26
529	3	T. C. Richmond, state visitor, Platteville	8 75
530	3	S. A. Craig, state visitor, Whitewater	2 50

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No.	Date.		Amount.
	1885.		
581	July 8	L. D. Harvey, state visitor, Oshkosh.....	\$21 40
532	8	C. F. Viebahn, state visitor, River Falls	25 30
533	22	David Atwood, printing.....	82 50
531	28	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., readers.....	137 50
535	Aug. 1	Am. Express Co., expressage.....	3 70
536	3	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary.....	50 00
537	3	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary.....	50 00
538	3	C. H. Keyes, services and expenses.....	59 75
539	5	W. D. Parker, printing and janitor's salary.....	120 00
540	11	J. B. Thayer, services and expenses.....	52 38
511	11	T. D. Weeks, coal.....	968 30
512	14	Geo. Beck, services and expens s.....	80 35
543	14	L. W. Briggs, services and expenses.....	82 30
544	14	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., readers	12 10
545	17	W. L. Morrison, services and expenses.....	64 42
546	17	Am. Express Co., expressage.....	12 10
547	17	Potter & Dorsey, material and labor, Oshkosh.....	301 72
548	21	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	78 89
549	22	C. H. Keyes, services and expenses.....	44 80
550	22	Miss. M. E. Conklin, services and expenses.....	57 63
551	22	J. B. Thayer, services and expenses.....	76 25
552	22	A. R. Sprague, services and expenses.....	134 90
553	24	H. D. Maxson, services and expenses.....	109 02
554	24	W. J. Brier, services	50 00
555	24	T. D. Weeks, furniture.....	282 40
556	28	L. W. Briggs, services and expenses.....	70 50
557	28	Chas. V. Guy, janitor's salary.....	50 00
558	28	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary.....	50 00
559	28	Geo. T. Eastman, labor and material.....	190 00
560	28	W. C. Sawyer, expenses.....	2 80
561	29	C. H. Keyes, services and expen es	57 25
562	29	A. H. Main, Agt., insurance, River Falls.....	18 75
563	31	A. W. Smith, services and expenses	48 50
564	31	Ella S. Carle, services and expenses.....	59 18
565	31	A. J. Hutton se vices and expenses	68 52
566	31	C. H. Nye, services and expenses.....	88 75
567	Sept. 1	Am. Express Co., expressage.....	12 70
568	1	C. H. Leach, services and expenses	52 50
569	1	I. N. Stewart, services and expenses	28 00
570	1	Chas. Lau, services and expens s	57 90
571	3	Ira M. Buel, services and expenses	58 50
572	3	E. O. Sylvester, services and expens es	47 00
573	3	J. W. Livingston, services and expenses	50 00
574	3	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary.....	50 00
575	4	Wm. J. Desmon l, services and expenses	74 53
576	4	O. E. Wells, services and expenses	49 80
577	4	N. C. Twining, services and expenses	63 60
578	5	J. B. Thayer, services and expenses	163 05
579	5	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses	65 10
580	5	C. F. Ninman, services and expenses	124 05
581	5	J. M. Tu ner, services and exp-enses	39 05
582	7	Ed McLoughlin, services and exp-enses	125 35
583	9	H. D. Maxson, services and expens :s	119 57
584	9	J. Willcock, material and labor.....	216 55
585	9	H. R. Smith, services and expenses	52 45
586	12	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,770 00
587	14	T. B. Pray, services and expenses	113 50
588	14	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses	245 95
589	14	C. R. Long, s-rvices and expenses	107 00
590	14	A. R. Sprague, services and expenses	44 60
591	14	Henry Martens, book-cases, latteville	227 00
592	14	Am. Express Co., trans-lation.....	4 40
593	14	U. S. Express Co., transportation.....	5 70
594	15	W. J. Brier, services and expenses	194 10
595	15	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,120 00
596	17	E. Wallber, grain	689 00
597	17	A. R. Wittman, services and expenses	60 00
598	17	Wm. E. Barker, services and expenses	148 05
599	18	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,530 00
600	19	A. J. Hutton, serv ces and expenses	121 05
601	19	W. F. Gray, services and expenses	52 75
602	19	A. H. Andrews & Co., furniture, Milwaukee	1,102 21
603	21	H. D. Maxson, serv ces and expenses	117 92

Regents' Report.

No.	Date.		Amount.
		1885.	
604	Sept. 26	O. E. Wells, services.....	\$10 00
605	26	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,30 00
603	26	Wm. Rohlfing & Co., piano, Milwaukee.....	500 00
607	26	W. A. Tracy, American Cyclopedias and Annuals, Milwaukee.....	188 00
608	Oct. 3	American Express Co., transportation.....	6 10
609	3	Conrad Martin, work.....	58 75
610	5	Wm. Jones, expenses.....	2 75
611	5	Democrat Printing Co., manuals.....	243 50
612	7	R. Graham, three dictionaries, Milwaukee.....	21 00
613	7	T. A. Chapman & Co., sundries, Milwaukee.....	11 51
614	7	Emil Wallber, salaries.....	953 00
615	8	Marr & Richards, cut of building, Milwaukee.....	15 45
616	9	Alex. F. North, services and expenses.....	126 50
617	10	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	193 65
618	10	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
619	12	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,670 00
620	12	Roundy, Pecham & Co., supplies, Milwaukee.....	8 48
621	12	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	190 95
622	13	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,170 00
623	13	West. Book and Stationery Co., supplies, Milwaukee.....	179 87
624	13	T. D. Weeks, coal.....	174 80
625	16	J. B. Thayer, services and expenses.....	383 15
626	16	John Nagle, services and expenses.....	72 59
627	16	S. A. Hooper, services and expenses.....	64 50
628	16	Ginn & Co., text-books, Milwaukee.....	42 50
629	16	Conway, Clement & Williams, furniture, Milwaukee.....	457 50
630	16	Edward Quinn, blank books, printing, etc., Milwaukee.....	41 55
631	16	N. W. Stamp Works, stamp, Milwaukee.....	1 35
632	16	Stark Bros. Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	27 60
633	16	Goodyear Rubber Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	30 60
634	16	Wm. Willer, furniture, Milwaukee.....	1 50
635	16	Milwaukee Gas Light Co., pipe, Milwaukee.....	28 05
636	17	Philip Gross, supplies, Milwaukee.....	6 41
637	17	H. J. Baumgaertner, painting, Milwaukee.....	18 50
638	17	B. F. De Voe, printing, Milwaukee.....	5 50
639	17	King, Lawton & Forcee, printing, Milwaukee.....	16 00
640	17	Mueler & Son, building, Milwaukee.....	751 75
641	17	Goldsmith & Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	5 85
642	17	J. J. Mapl, supplies, Milwaukee.....	7 57
643	17	Godfrey & Cranial, text-books, Milwaukee.....	8 00
644	17	D. L. Thorp, reference books, Milwaukee.....	18 00
645	17	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & C., text-books, Milwaukee.....	10 00
646	17	Jansen, McClurg & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	34 62
647	17	C. N. Caspar, reference books, Milwaukee.....	11 43
648	17	A. H. Andrews & Co., clock and books, Milwaukee.....	31 36
649	17	Midland Publishing Co., text-books, Milwaukee.....	9 80
650	19	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,450 00
651	19	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,720 00
652	20	William Witter, furniture, Milwaukee.....	7 00
653	21	D. Appleton & Co., text and reference books, Milwaukee.....	94 58
654	21	Eta S. Carle, services and expenses.....	68 90
655	Nov. 2	American Express Co., transportation.....	1 75
656	3	Emil Wallber, salaries.....	875 00
657	4	Emil Wallber, freight and supplies, Milwaukee.....	39 73
658	5	C. Griggs & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	2 00
659	7	Union School Furniture Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	4 10
660	7	Duerr & Rohn, material and labor, Milwaukee.....	62 30
661	7	S. A. Maxwell & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	24 38
662	7	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,955 00
663	10	C. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,320 00
664	12	Milwaukee Water Works, water-rent, Milwaukee.....	54 07
665	12	Northwestern Fuel Co., coal, Milwaukee.....	488 62
666	12	Philip Gross, supplies, Milwaukee.....	3 40
667	12	W. V. Davis, table, Milwaukee.....	3 00
668	14	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,720 00
669	14	Louis Hens, Jr., & Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	9 00
670	18	Finney, Dugan & Co., water and gas service, Milwaukee.....	265 02
671	20	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,540 00
672	21	James Spaulding, fuel, Oshkosh.....	1,012 50
673	25	Cop. Earthw. & Co., text-books, Milwaukee.....	12 20
674	25	Ginn & Co., text-books, Milwaukee.....	19 89
675	25	D. C. Heath & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	2 90
676	Dec. 3	Mathews Bros., furniture	84 20

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Regents' Report.

No.	Date.		Amount.
		1885.	
677	Dec. 3	P. Cay'e, plumbin', Milwaukee.....	\$7 50
678	3	West Book and Stat'nry Co., books and stationery, Milwaukee.....	25 67
679	3	C. N. Caspar, reference books, Milwaukee.....	24 27
680	5	Em'l Waller, salaries.....	900 00
681	5	J. J. Mapel, freight and drayage.....	19 35
682	5	G. S. Albee, exp'-n'es.....	7 23
683	7	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,867 50
684	7	Edward Quinn, reference books, Milwaukee.....	97 59
685	8	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,320 00
686	11	Jansen, McClurg & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	18 82
687	15	O. E. Wel's, state visitor, River Falls.....	21 00
688	15	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,750 00
689	11	University Publishing Co., text books, Milwaukee.....	14 26
690	15	L. Prang & Co., apparatus, Milwaukee.....	16 20
691	15	West Book and Stat'nry Co., books, stat'nry, etc., Milwaukee.....	20 92
692	16	B. E. VanKeuren, state visitor, River Falls.....	38 35
693	16	J. H. Carpenter, state visitor, River Falls.....	25 05
694	19	J. J. Mapel, books, apparatus, etc., Milwaukee.....	11 12
695	19	Emil Waller, salaries.....	900 00
696	19	S. A. Maxwell & Co., apparatus, Milwaukee.....	7 20
697	19	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,540 00
698	28	A. H. Main, insurance, River Falls.....	100 00
699	30	D. McGregor, expenses.....	7 49
		1886.	
700	Jan. 2	Ivison, Blakemen, Taylor & Co., text books, Milwaukee.....	81 09
701	2	Willard Small, reference books, Milwaukee.....	85 82
702	2	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
703	4	A. H. Andrews & Co., apparatus, Milwaukee.....	53 00
704	6	Conway Mfg. Co., material for shop, Milwaukee.....	13 39
705	6	W. E. Goodman, gas fixtures, Milwaukee.....	226 75
706	8	D. Atwood, printing.....	11 50
707	16	E. S. Rice & Sons, apparatus, Milwaukee.....	123 96
708	18	Mueller & Son, material and labor, Milwaukee.....	15 60
709	20	Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, text books, Milwaukee.....	32 73
710	20	Philip Gross, material, Milwaukee.....	7 93
711	20	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,320 00
712	21	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,631 00
713	21	Sarah A. Stewart, expenses and services.....	24 20
714	22	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,760 00
715	25	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,540 00
716	Feb. 3	J. H. Evans, repairs, Platteville.....	223 08
717	3	Emil Waller, salaries.....	900 00
718	4	Minn. Lumber Co., material, Whitewater.....	88 42
719	4	C. M. Sikes & Co., labor, Whitewater.....	46 97
720	4	T. D. Weeks, supplies, Whitewater.....	869 07
721	4	Emil Waller, supplies and furniture, Milwaukee.....	32 16
722	4	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs, Oshkosh.....	1,225 57
723	4	Emil Waller, services and expenses.....	33 15
724	4	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs.....	1,229 94
725	4	A. Salisbury, expenses securing teachers.....	10 98
726	4	T. D. Weeks, expenses and services.....	118 40
727	4	S. M. Hay, expenses.....	84 55
728	4	J. H. Evans, expenses and services.....	158 50
729	4	Chas. V. Guy, expenses and services.....	81 00
730	4	Chas. V. Guy, supplies and repairs.....	818 96
731	4	S. M. Hay, salary of Pres. omitted in Jan. pay roll.....	250 00
732	4	C. A. Hutchins, expenses.....	38 80
733	4	J. Phillips, expense.....	23 65
734	4	S. M. Hay, expenses.....	23 00
735	4	J. H. Evans, expenses.....	24 80
736	4	C. V. Guy, expenses.....	32 30
737	4	T. D. Weeks, expenses.....	8 35
738	4	J. W. Stearns, advertising.....	37 50
739	4	J. J. Mapel, expenses.....	101 31
740	4	R. Graham, expenses.....	84 15
741	4	V. H. Chandler, expenses.....	98 53
742	5	Mrs. M. J. Guersey, insurance.....	100 00
743	8	West Book and Stat'nry Co., books and supplies, Milwaukee.....	68 78
744	16	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,894 00
745	16	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,320 00
746	20	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,660 00
747	20	W. H. Fort, reference books, Milwaukee.....	98 00
748	20	G. Logeman, three clo.'s, Milwaukee.....	30 60
749	20	N. Sch. Fur. Co., apparatus.....	66 15

Regents' Report.

No.	Date.		Amount.
		1885.	
700	Feb. 22	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	\$1,550 00
751	Mar. 3	Emil Waller, salaries.....	900 00
752	4	D. Atwood, printing.....	38 50
753	15	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,981 50
754	16	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,220 00
755	16	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,450 00
756	20	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,840 00
757	20	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	142 25
758	24	N. W. Fuel Co., Milwaukee.....	240 98
759	26	U. S. Express Co., transportation.....	3 80
760	26	H. C. Todd, state visitor, Whitewater.....	18 85
761	26	J. Q. Emer', state visitor, Whitewater.....	8 25
762	Apr. 3	Patrick Dunn, labor, Milwaukee.....	7 50
763	3	Emil Walber, salaries.....	952 50
764	3	Am. Ex. Co., transportation.....	8 90
765	3	Helen M. Bingham, salary, Milwaukee.....	40 00
766	3	W. H. Chandier, salary.....	150 00
767	5	H. D. Maxson, services and expenses.....	184 77
768	5	L. W. Briggs, services and expenses.....	38 95
769	5	J. N. Stewart, services and expenses.....	29 00
770	6	J. Q. Emery, services and expenses.....	50 00
771	6	Matthew Bros. Fur. Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	250 00
772	10	A. Salbury, expenses.....	3 10
773	6	Na. Sch. Fur. Co., apparatus, Milwaukee.....	26 13
774	10	W. J. Button, text-books, Milwaukee.....	6 48
775	10	S. C. Griggs & Co., text-books Milwaukee.....	16 20
776	10	Iv. son, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., text-books, Milwaukee.....	15 00
777	12	U. S. Express Co., transportation.....	1 30
778	14	Lee and Shepard, reference books, Milwaukee.....	10 75
779	14	S. R. Winchell & Co., text-books, Milwaukee.....	28 80
780	15	Ed. McLughlin, services and expenses.....	95 15
781	15	Mary S. Cate, expenses.....	5 90
782	15	Wm. Miller, labor and material, Milwaukee.....	311 75
783	19	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	154 75
784	19	H. D. Maxson, services and expenses.....	120 79
785	19	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,834 50
786	20	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,220 00
787	24	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,593 50
788	26	J. J. Mapel, text-books, Milwaukee.....	20 91
789	26	A. H. Andrews & Co., furniture and maps, Milwaukee.....	163 50
790	26	Ginn & Heath, text-books, Milwaukee.....	38 60
791	26	J. B. Bradford, organ, Milwaukee.....	75 00
792	26	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	176 38
793	28	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,450 00
794	30	Am. Ex. Co., transportation.....	3 90
795	May 4	J. B. Thayer, services and expenses.....	304 30
796	8	Emil Waller, salaries.....	895 00
797	8	Co-operative Plumb. Co., plumbing, Milwaukee.....	140 70
798	13	Geo. Logemann, clock, Milwaukee.....	4 00
799	14	E. S. Richie & Son, apparatus, Milwaukee.....	124 67
800	17	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,922 50
801	17	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,137 50
802	22	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,550 00
803	22	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,720 00
804	24	D. Kinney, state visitor, Platteville.....	21 95
805	24	M. K. Ryan, state visitor, Milwaukee.....	8 50
806	25	Western Bank Note & Engraving Co., printing.....	40 00
807	25	John Howitt, state visitor, Oshkosh.....	10 50
808	27	J. H. Carpenter, state visitor, River Falls.....	27 95
809	28	B. E. Van Keuren, state visitor, River Falls.....	28 50
810	June 2	Am. Ex. Co., express.....	1 65
811	7	Alex. Bevan, apparatus.....	51 37
812	8	Emil Waller, salaries.....	870 00
813	7	O. E. Wells, state visitor, River Falls.....	29 00
814	14	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,038 75
815	14	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,720 00
816	14	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,922 50
817	15	R. C. Spencer, state visitor, Oshkosh.....	11 20
818	18	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,550 00
819	24	Emil Waller, salaries.....	870 00
820	30	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs.....	740 62
821	30	T. D. Weeks supplies and repairs.....	914 16
822	20	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs.....	1,097 14

REPORT OF THE

Regents' Report.

No.	Date.		Amount.
1886.			
823	June 30	C. V. Guy, supplies and repairs.....	\$1,402 71
824	30	Emil Walber, supplies.....	279 95
825	30	E. S. Redington, labor, Whitewater.....	82 78
826	30	H. A. Congar, labor and material.....	143 86
827	30	Jas. M. McCleary, state visitor, Platteville.....	28 80
828	July 1	J. H. Evans, expense.....	12 58
829	1	S. M. Hay, expenses.....	21 50
830	1	Emil Walber, expenses.....	22 50
831	1	J. H. Evans, expenses.....	21 60
832	1	D. McGregor, expenses.....	15 80
833	1	J. J. Mapel, expenses, books, &c.....	52 60
834	1	W. D. Parker, expenses.....	14 60
835	1	C. V. Guy, expenses.....	39 75
836	1	G. S. Abee, expenses.....	3 00
837	1	John Phillips, expenses.....	30 35
838	1	T. D. Weeks, expenses.....	35 35
839	1	A. Salisbury, expenses.....	10 45
840	1	C. A. Hutchins, expenses and services.....	34 15
841	1	J. W. Stearns, advertising.....	37 50
842	1	R. Graham, expenses and services.....	59 50
843	1	W. H. Chandler, expenses.....	77 25
844	1	J. Q. Emery, state visitor.....	4 00
845	3	J. G. McMynn, state visitor.....	13 30
846	3	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
847	7	A. Broughton, state visitor, Platteville.....	21 40
850	15	S. Helen Romaine, salary, Milwaukee.....	100 00
851	15	Mary S. Cate, salary, Milwaukee.....	75 00
852	15	J. J. Mapel, salary, Milwaukee.....	25 00
853	16	E. D. Coe, printing, Whitewater.....	16 25
854	16	J. N. Humphrey, salary, Whitewater.....	100 00
855	16	F. A. Parmeter, salary, Whitewater.....	50 00
856	16	J. B. Thayer, salary, River Falls.....	120 00
Total			\$108,390 51

Following this report are appended the reports of the presidents of the five Normal Schools. To these I call attention as they afford special information concerning the work of each school.

In behalf of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. EVANS,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN, Aug. 31, 1886.

Platteville Normal School.

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

SIR—The report upon the condition and progress of the State Normal School at Platteville, for the two years, beginning September 1, 1884, and closing August 31, 1886, is here-with presented.

STATISTICS.

APPLICANTS EXAMINED.

1884-5, Fall Term, 69.	Assigned to Nor. Dept., 15.	Preparatory, 26	
Winter Term, 53.	Assigned to Nor. Dept., 5.	Preparatory, 21	
Spring Term, 58.	Assigned to Nor. Dept., 7.	Preparatory, 23	
Total, 180.		27.	70

1885-6, Fall Term, 77.	Assigned to Nor. Dept., 29.	Preparatory, 23	
Winter Term, 61.	Assigned to Nor. Dept., 9.	Preparatory, 18	
Spring Term, 50.	Assigned to Nor. Dept., 4.	Preparatory, 27	
Total, 188.		43.	68

This leaves 83 persons not accounted for among the applicants of 1884-5, and 78 among those of 1885-6. These were assigned to the Grammar grade. Many entered upon the work of that grade, while the remainder returned to their homes for better preparation.

ENROLLMENT.

1884-5. In Normal Department—

Gentlemen.....	106
Ladies.....	150
Total	256

In Training Department—

Boys.....	54
Girls.....	84
Total	138
Grand total.....	394

Platteville Normal School.

1885-6. In Normal Department —

Gentlemen.....	104
Ladies	181
Total	285

In Training Department —

Boys.....	48
Girls.....	63
Total	111
Grand total.....	396

GRADUATES.

In June, 1885. Advanced Course: Gentlemen, 2; Ladies, 5; Total, 7
 In June, 1886. Advanced Course: Gentlemen, 10; Ladies, 11; Total, 21

Total for two years..... 28
 In June, 1885 —

Elementary Course completed by 1 Gentleman, and 7 Ladies; Total, 8

In June, 1886 —

Elementary Course completed by 1 Gentleman, and 2 Ladies; Total, 3

Total for two years..... 11

The foregoing statistics seem to show that the membership of the school can be expected to vary but slightly in the aggregate from year to year. The limit of accommodation in the Normal Department has been passed and students must have been refused admission had not temporary provision been made for seating not a few Normal pupils in the rooms of lower departments. Thus far no properly qualified Normal pupil has been refused admission. Many, however, have accepted accommodations far from convenient for study and not favorable to good discipline. That so many cheerfully submit to these inconveniences speaks well for the earnestness of Normal students.

No important change has been made in the management or policy of the school since the date of last report. Probably no great advance can be claimed; yet, it is believed that no step backward has been taken. The work of instruction has been done conscientiously and intelligently; the

Platteville Normal School.

work of learning, earnestly and honestly. Teachers and pupils have worked together with the best of feeling and for what they considered the most desirable results. Teachers have diligently sought for clearer insight into the ever present and ever changing problem of education. A spirit of progress has been fostered both in what relates to the professional work of the school and to the scholarship of individuals. Students have been encouraged to complete the Advanced Course of Study, and the statistics given in this report show that the effort in this direction has been fairly successful.

It is still cause of much regret that so many leave the school before completing either course. In the very nature of things this condition must exist to a very great extent. Yet the school attempts at least a partial remedy, by its efforts in giving the pupils a higher ideal of teachers and teaching. A good ideal is a proper and powerful stimulus to progress. Improvement in scholarship is not unfrequently the only reason the pupils can give for seeking admission to the school. Such are likely to leave school when satisfied that they can with credit meet the demands of examiners. There is some tendency also to slight such studies as are not made subjects of examination. This is due to a narrow view of the teacher's calling, a view which it is the province of Normal Schools to enlarge. Scholarship is most assuredly necessary to the successful teacher, yet the professional spirit adds so much to the value of scholarship, that without it school training must fall far short of accomplishing its highest purpose. Pupils are strongly urged to remain in school long enough to obtain much more than will be required of them in schools where they may teach. The reserve power thus acquired they will find of the greatest value when the occasion for its use arises, and such occasions are of very frequent occurrence in the work of teaching. Indeed, a teacher must be inefficient if his knowledge

Platteville Normal School.

of subjects be limited to the amount to be taught. These are some of the reasons urged in favor of thoroughness in branches to be taught, and in favor of acquaintance with branches not included in the common school course, but which may be profitably used in supplementing such course. It is hoped and believed that this impulse toward greater breadth of scholarship carries them beyond the Normal School course. A training, whether scholastic or professional, that comes to a halt with the period of pupilage, is wanting in that energy our times and circumstances demand. Not a few normal students, both graduates and under graduates, become members of University classes, and in these higher institutions make such records as are no discredit to Normal Schools.

READING ROOM.

No recent improvement in the school can be compared in importance with the fitting up of our reading room. We have now a very convenient and pleasant room, tastefully furnished, and supplied with the very best literature pertaining to the different lines of school work. This room is freely open to students during school hours, and is in constant use. Here students are brought in contact with the thoughts of those who are recognized authorities. Many of our young people come to us with extremely limited acquaintance with the literature of any subject, and with equally limited supply of general information. It is something to know who are considered authorities and where their opinions may be found. This much, at least, students learn in the reading room. Then, too, the school is well supplied with newspapers and educational periodicals, all of which are placed in the reading room for the use of the members of the school. The effect upon young people of contact with this well chosen and well guarded supply of information cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

D. McGREGOR,
President.

Whitewater Normal School.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

SIR:—The following report of the State Normal School at Whitewater for the two years ending respectively August 31, 1885, and August 31, 1886, is respectfully submitted:

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of pupils in the several departments of the school has been as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

	1884-5	1885-6
Senior Class	5	11
Junior Class	16	11
Elementary Class	29	18
Second Year Classes.....	62	61
First Year Classes.....	181	196
Special students.....	17	12
Preparatory Class.....	32	35
Total	342	344
Number of ladies.....	230	232
Number of gentlemen.....	112	112
	=	=

MODEL SCHOOL.

Academic and Grammar Department.....	94	53
Intermediate Department	48	44
Primary Department.....	41	48
Totals	188	145
Total in all Departments	525	489

Whitewater Normal School.

It will be observed that the enrollment in the Academic and Grammar Department fell off from 94 in 1884-5 to 53 in 1885-6, a loss of 41. This is attributable chiefly, if not wholly, to the action of the Board in 1885 by which the three Academic Grades were eliminated from the school. This loss of membership is, of course, likely to remain a permanent one. The pupils thus thrown out are now provided for by the city High School, which was organized as such in January, 1886. Aside from the loss just mentioned, the enrollment in all departments during the past year has been slightly the largest reached in the history of the school.

ADMISSIONS.

The record of entrance examinations is as follows:

1884-5.	Examined, First Term.....	146	Admitted.....	75
	Examined, Second Term.....	37	Admitted.....	16
	Totals	183		91
1885-6.	Examined, First Term.....	128	Admitted.....	60
	Examined, Second Term.....	41	Admitted.....	15
	Totals.....	169		75

These figures reveal the fact that of the whole number applying a little less than half are admitted to the Normal Course. Of the remainder some go away, sorrowful; but the greater part enter the Preparatory Class where they receive from ten to thirty weeks of thorough drilling in the required branches, and eventually enter the Normal Department by promotion.

Near the close of the past year, the Faculty decided that the time had fully come for an increase of requirements. The standard of admission has, therefore, been raised from 65 per cent. in the average with no minimum requirement, to an average of 70 per cent. with a minimum of 50 per cent. The natural consequence of this step will be to diminish somewhat the ratio of admissions on entrance examination, and to increase correspondingly the numbers of the Preparatory Class.

Whitewater Normal School.

The following table exhibits roughly the character of the preparation received by those who seek admission to our classes.

	High School.	Graded.	District.	Private.	College or Academy.
1884-5.					
First term.....	15	21	99	1	10
Second term	8	3	19	.....	7
Totals.....	23	24	118	1	17
1885-6.					
First term.....	32	6	75	.....	15
Second term	14	2	22	.....	3
Totals.....	46	8	97	.....	18

As to the experience in teaching before coming to the Normal School:

	Have never taught.	Have taught.	Average months.	Largest.	Shortest.
1884-5.....	139	44	14 7-10	54 mos.	3
1885-6.....	128	41	18 1-2	90 mos.	1 1-2

Average age of those admitted in 1884-5, 19 years.

Average age of those admitted in 1885-6, 18½ years.

ATTENDANCE.

The average daily attendance in the Normal department proper for the year 1885-6 was 180; including the Preparatory class, 209. This result is found by dividing the year's aggregate of *actual attendance* by the number of days taught. While the enrollment for the year in the Normal

Whitewater Normal School.

department proper was 309, the largest attendance on any day was 201, that being the full enrollment of the second quarter. Owing to deficiency of records, the average attendance for 1884-5 cannot be given.

The irregular character of attendance is exhibited by the following record of withdrawals:

1884-5.	First term,	55	To teach,	30	Other causes,	25
	Second term,	86	To teach,	32	Other causes,	54
	Totals	<u>141</u>		<u>62</u>		<u>79</u>
1885-6.	First term,	79	To teach,	37	Other causes,	42
	Second term,	76	To teach,	30	Other causes,	46
	Totals,	<u>155</u>		<u>67</u>		<u>88</u>

PRACTICE TEACHING.

The following table shows the amount and distribution of the student teaching during the years covered by the report.

	1884-5.	1885-6.
In Preparatory Classes,	97 weeks.	84 weeks.
In Grammar Grade Classes,	335 weeks.	89 weeks.
In Intermediate Grade Classes,	333 weeks.	320 weeks.
In primary Grade Classes,	497 weeks.	277 weeks.
Totals,	<u>1,262 weeks.</u>	<u>770 weeks.</u>

	1884-5.	1885-6.
No. of persons who taught,	76	51
Average by each member of Senior Class,	20 weeks.	18½ weeks.
Average by each member of Elementary Class,	19½ weeks.	14 weeks.
Average by each member of Two-Two Class,	14 weeks.	15 weeks.
Average by Elementary Class during entire at-tendance,	29½ weeks.	29 weeks.

The apparent falling-off in the amount of practice teaching the past year, as compared with the preceding one, is due largely to the smaller size of the elementary class, and in no degree to any change in the policy of the school in

Whitewater Normal School.

this respect. It will be observed that the average amount done by each member of the elementary class during their entire attendance in the school is almost identical in the two years.

CERTIFICATION AND GRADUATION.

The term *graduation* is used in this school only in connection with the full or Advanced Course of study, four and one-half years. To indicate the completion of the Elementary course (two and one-half years) the term *certification* is employed. It is important that this distinction should be well marked and emphasized; and it is much to be wished that means could be discovered for impressing the minds of school officers and patrons more strongly with the difference between a partial and a complete course of preparation on the part of the teachers. The market value of teachers who have taken a full course ought to be perceptibly greater than that of those who have had only a half course, and it will be so as soon as employers learn to discriminate between the two.

The sanction of the school has been given as follows:

	1884-5.	1885-6.
Certificated	30	14
Graduated	4	9
Total	34	23

OCCUPATION OF GRADUATES.

The school graduated its first class in June, 1870. Since that date

151 have graduated from the full course.

72 of these were teachers or superintendents the past year.

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45 have taught every year since graduation.

7 have never taught since graduation, but 4 of the 7 taught as undergraduates.

4 of the whole number have died but all of them had taught after graduation.

6 are now in law, medicine or the ministry.

15 have taken up non-professional vocations.

34 (ladies) have married from the profession.

6 have completed a course in college.

The 138 living graduates (omitting the class just sent out) have taught an average of 1.7 years before graduation and 5 years since, from 8 to 10 months being accounted a year.

223 others have completed the Elementary course.

98 of these were teaching the past year.

70 of these have taught every year since certification.

18 have not taught since certification, but eight of these taught before.

5 have died but three of them had taught.

7 are now in law, medicine and the ministry.

28 have entered non-professional vocations.

47 (ladies) have married from the profession.

6 are pursuing the Advanced Normal Course.

The 204 living (omitting the class just sent out) have taught an average of 1.3 years before certification and 2.6 years since.

The average length of time since graduation is eight and two-thirds years. As all average five years of actual teaching, it follows that the whole body of graduates have averaged about 58 per cent. of the whole possible time. The exact truth is somewhat above these figures, which figures make no allowance for sickness, matrimony or other hindrance.

Of those completing only the elementary course, the average time since certification is a trifle over five years. The whole body have therefore averaged 52 per cent. of the possible time in teaching.

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A careful inspection of all these figures will reveal what might *a priori* have been expected, viz.—the fact that those who complete the full course of study continue longer and more steadily in the work of teaching, thus doing the state better service, not only in the efficiency, but also in the continuity of their work. They have naturally been more deeply imbued with the professional spirit and purpose; and they have also more capital invested. Something must be credited also to the original greater strength of character and mental power which is one of the conditions of completing the longer term of study.

Of the 151 full graduates, 101 (67 per cent.) were women. Of the 223 others completing the Elementary Course, 158 (70 per cent.) were women.

Of the 259 women in both courses, 53 per cent. are still teachers. Of the 135 men in both courses, 40 per cent. are still in the profession; but the greater loyalty of the full-course men is shown by the fact that over 63 per cent. of them are still in the profession as against 27 per cent. of the short-course men. The reason for this difference is partly found in the fact that the shorter course does not adequately fit young men for such positions in teaching as they can afford, financially, to fill.

THE POLICY OF THE SCHOOL.

It is the purpose of the school to be in the strictest and most practical sense a Normal School. It is not, on the one hand, an educational experiment station; nor is it, on the other hand, simply a place where young people may coach for the superintendent's examinations. Our ruling idea is to give the best possible preparation for the *work of teaching* in the public schools of all grades, and especially the lowest. While it is true that our graduates go largely to the high-schools and city graded schools, our most intimate relation, after all, is that sustained to the country district schools through our large body of undergraduate teachers.

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But whether we consider the primary or the secondary schools to be our field of influence, the essential elements in the preparation remain the same, "knowledge of the subject taught, knowledge of the being taught, and tact."

All mastery is a matter of degree; and the professional teacher is rightly expected to have a high degree—complete mastery—of that knowledge which he essays to communicate. A degree of mastery which may well enough serve the purposes of the High School proves altogether inadequate for the purposes of the Normal School. It is a necessity, therefore, that the first demand of a school like this be that for the greatest possible *thoroughness* in the common branches of knowledge, those which are taught by the mass of teachers. In no part of our course is greater carefulness and skill in instruction so important, so vital, as in the studies of the first year, studies which are apt to be treated with contempt and almost ignored by colleges and schools that ape colleges.

Secondly, since instruction is by no means the whole of education, but only a means to the broader end of human development, it follows that the teacher's equipment is radically deficient without a fair mastery, also, of the laws of mental action in children, of the whole child-nature in fact. It is not enough to understand science, we must also understand the recipient being; and the two must, furthermore, be understood in their relations to each other, not separately and independently. Tact, skill in adaptation of both instruction and influence, or control, is also a thing which can be acquired in greater or less degree; and it is indispensable. Hence the necessity for the so-called *professional work* of the Normal School.

I am not of those who believe that the professional or technically pedagogical instruction needed by the teacher can be compressed into convenient and compact packages and handed out to graduates of academic schools after the completion of their purely academic work. For the secur-

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ing of good results, this professional work should proceed *pari passu* with the academic work, be sandwiched with it, so to speak.

Both my earlier and later connection with this school have satisfied me of the wisdom and excellence of the general scheme of professional work developed here by Pres. Stearns, and outlined in our later catalogues.

CONCRETE EDUCATION.

Without purposing to criticise in any sense the past administration of the school, it seems desirable that the work of the school should be somewhat more fully developed in directions which may be included under the term *concrete* education, the education of the senses and the muscles. This is to be thought of not as a reaction or revolt against the abstract forms and methods so long prevalent in intellectual training, so much as a *supplementing* of them, to the end that the whole man may be educated symmetrically.

DRAWING.

In the first place, our work in Drawing for the past few years has been, from every point of view, far too limited. Other exigent demands have been allowed to encroach upon it. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that the Board of Regents have already provided us with a special teacher of Drawing. From her services, along with the adoption of a more rational mode of study, that which bases the work on the study of form and pursues it for educational ends, we have reason to hope for valuable results, valuable in many directions.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Without committing ourselves radically to the current movement in favor of manual training in the public schools, it is yet our belief that we may, with the approving sanction and co-operation of the Board, do that for our students

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through elementary instruction and practice in the use of the common, fundamental hand-tools, which shall add greatly to their efficiency and independence as teachers. The experience already had with the small shop-attachment to our work in Physics, inaugurated three years ago, warrants the belief that no small advantage may be derived in this direction at an expense comparatively trifling, and with little or no sacrifice of time which would or could be devoted to book study.

This advantage will be a moral as well as a practical one. The young woman who has learned to drive a nail properly, to saw off a board, and to smooth its surface with a jack-plane, must in consequence feel an increase of self-respect and self confidence useful to her own character as well as helpful to her work.

GYMNASТИC TRAINING.

A third branch of what I have called concrete education has the most important relations to physical, and consequently to mental health and vigor. The value of light gymnastics as a factor in education is at least threefold.

1. As a means of securing bodily excercise, regular in time, reasonable in energy and amount, and scientific in anatomical adaptation to general physical development.

2. As a systematic cultivation of ease, grace, and dignity of personal carriage and bearing, a matter of no small moment to those who are called upon to exercise a constant influence over the young.

3. As a means of *rhythmic education*, the formation of physical habits of promptness, regularity, and unity of movement; of unhesitating and accurate obedience to instructions; and of the sense of time.

This is not intended as an exhaustive statement, by any means, of the values of gymnastic training; but it is assuredly valid so far as it goes. It is greatly to be hoped, therefore, that the recent action of the Board of Regents in

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authorizing the employment of a Director of physical culture for the Normal Schools of the state may not be rendered fruitless by any failure to find the right and fit man to give it full effect.

LANGUAGE TRAINING.

I feel assured that the Faculty of this school are a unit in their appreciation of the vital importance of accurate and liberal training in the use and appreciation of the mother-tongue. We would give that part of our work all possible prominence, remembering, however, that success in that one direction can not, as a rule, greatly outrun the general, all-around development of the pupil's mind through both study and experience.

We should be glad to increase the scope and depth of our work in English Literature, but have never felt that it could be safely or wisely done at the expense of our work in Latin. We hold our Latin course, short and hurried as it is, to be of indispensable utility in its reflex influences; hence we have never encouraged our students to make the option of English Literature instead of Latin, which is permitted by the rules of the Board.

GERMAN.

There is, however, considerable demand on the part of the High Schools of the state for teachers, lady assistants especially, who can do something at the teaching of German. Without discussing at all the value of the German work done in the High Schools, it is a question whether the Normal Schools ought not to meet the demand which exists. As it does not seem practicable to further lengthen the course of study — already four and a half years — by the addition of German, the only recourse seems to be, I should say, the substitution of German for English Literature as alternative with Latin.

Two, at least, of the Normal Schools, Oshkosh and White-

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water, have for some years tried to do something with German as a purely voluntary study, additional to the regular course. This mode of handling the subject, however, has very serious drawbacks; and I see no way to deal thoroughly with German without making it a record study, on the same basis with Latin. And I am clear in the opinion that as an alternative with Latin it is in greater demand and otherwise more valuable to the student than English Literature; though I should not regard either as really a full equivalent for the Latin.

IN CONCLUSION.

The thorough repair and renovation of the school building accomplished during the vacation now closing is a source of gratification to all interested in the school. The greater cleanliness and cheerfulness of the house cannot but have a favorable effect upon the *morale* of the whole school. It would seem to be only a question of *how soon* the filthy soft coal furnaces should be abolished as the heating apparatus of such a building.

The writer hereof has been at the head of the school for but half of the time covered by this report, a fact which has made its compilation more than ordinarily difficult; yet it is believed that the statistics presented are reliably accurate. This is due in no small degree, especially as to the statistics of graduates, to the care and painstaking of Prof. Pray, whose administration of the school during the latter half of 1884-5 seems to have been eminently judicious and faithful.

During the past year, as always before, the whole Faculty have worked with great fidelity and success, and in most harmonious co-operation. The resignation of Prof. Bundy from the Science Department, and the provision of a special teacher of Drawing, bring two new members into our corps, both selected from the Alumni of the Bridgewater (Mass.)

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Normal School, a new element which it is hoped will be helpful to us all.

I can not close without expressing to yourself and the Board of Regents my gratitude for the patience and consideration uniformly shown to me in this first year of experience as your administrator in this school where for so many years I have been an instructor.

ALBERT SALISBURY,
President.

Oshkosh Normal School.

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

SIR:—The biennial report of the Oshkosh Normal School for 1884–5 and 1885–6, is herewith submitted:

ADMISSION TO NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

	1884-5	1885-6
Number of different applicants examined	230	256
Number admitted to the Normal course.....	138	191
Number having previous experience in teaching.....	56	73

WHERE PREPARED.

Graduates of High Schools.....	9	15
Lower departments of Graded Schools.....	8	15
Graded and Ungraded Schools	22	37
Wholly in Rural Schools.....	21	32
Final training in Preparatory Class of Normal.....	77	91
Wholly in Private Schools.....	1	1

GENERAL ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	1884-5.			1885-6.		
	Men.	Ladies.	Total.	Men.	Ladies.	Total.
Total registration.....	161	294	455	178	318	496
Average registration per quarter.....	292		292	309		309
Average membership per quarter.....	272		272	290		290
Average attendance per quarter.....	270		270	281		281

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MODEL DEPARTMENT.	1884-5.			1885-6.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Grammar Room	53	80	133	43	62	105
Intermediate Room.....	22	32	54	25	25	50
Primary Room	25	26	51	24	34	58
Kindergarten	27	26	53	...	...	84
Total.....	...	...	291	...	...	247
Entire enrollment of school.....	...	...	746	...	...	743

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

	1884-5	1885-6
Number with experience in teaching	191	215
Number who taught a term during year.....	91	129
Number graduated from advanced course.....	9	5
Number graduated from elementary course.....	18	21
Number who are still members of school.....	4	6
Number of counties represented in school.....	35	41
Number of other states represented in school	3	5

	1884-5		1885-6	
	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.
Average age at entrance.....	18	2	18	3
Average age at graduation from advanced course.....	24	9	25	8

OCCUPATION OF GRADUATES.

- 65 have graduated from the advanced course.
 4 of these have not taught since graduation.
 50 of these are still teachers or superintendents.
 3 of these have completed a course in college.
 2 of these are now undergraduates in college.
 5 of these (men) have entered other professions.
 3 of these (ladies) have married from the profession.
 167 others have completed the elementary course.
 10 of these have not taught since graduation.

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16 of these are pursuing the advanced course.

6 of these are pursuing a University course.

53 of these have taught every year since graduation.

68 of these are teaching the present year.

4 of these are deceased.

21 of these (men) have entered other vocations.

17 of these (ladies) have married from the profession.

A comparison of the foregoing tables with those of our last biennial report shows a steady increase in the number seeking the privileges of the school. The School of Practice having reached the limits of accommodation, will hereafter show no increase of enrollment; but the greatly increased attendance in the Normal Department shows unmistakably that the pioneer work of the Normal Schools during the last twenty years has stirred a widespread sentiment in favor of better trained teachers. The fact that more than forty counties and six states are represented in a single school, warrants the claim that a respect for special training of the teacher to his business has become general.

In absence of special or compulsory legislation bearing upon such training, and even in face of lax laws regarding the professional ability of teachers and supervising officers, this evidence of right growth in public sentiment is most encouraging. While the work done by the Normal Schools may well claim a share of the credit for this worthy advance, the press, the teachers' institutes, and the earnest counsels of the leading teachers of the state, both individual and in association, have been strong elements in stirring a feeling of discontent with lack of skill and of definite knowledge of the delicate duties devolving upon us.

ADVANCE IN CULTURE.

But the mere increase in numbers, while an index of the popular feeling towards a work or a school, by no means tells all the progress made in the commonwealth during the

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last fifteen years. The large correspondence carried on with us by applicants, teachers, and school officers, shows great improvement in scholarly traits and in ideals of the real bearing of culture upon life work.

The direct gain to school work in a better elementary training of candidates is shown by their skill in following trains of thought, readier use of language, and in clearer grasp of the purpose of each step in the course required. To the few remaining normal instructors of a decade ago, this growth is very apparent. This evidence of increased culture in communities and of better teaching in the primary schools, is not, of course, attended by an equal advance in native ability, the work of generations instead of years, but the better preliminary discipline diminishes the wasting struggle with inert purpose and antagonistic ideals, and facilitates greatly the early steps of the course.

As a result, the student who leaves at the close of one year's training in the course, is far better prepared for his work than formerly. This is a much greater gain in the influence of Normal Schools upon the schools of the state than will be realized till we consider that the vast majority of students never complete more than a year of the course.

With the increased requirements for admission warranted by number and character of applicants, more of purely professional work is possible in the first year, and we are pressing in that direction at every point of vantage.

SPECIAL ASPECTS OF WORK.

In no years of our history have there been less changes in the corps of instructors, likely to work permanent harm to the interests of the school, than in the period covered by this report; while in some important respects the work has been decidedly strengthened. I touch upon but a few, owing to limited space of the report.

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DRAWING.

While this important branch would never have been tolerated in the course of normal instruction, if our ideals had not risen above the early conception of it as a merely superficial accomplishment, essentially gained by slavish imitation of copies, it is certain that the progress of drawing in this state has been but a series of disappointments and not a few wrecks of anxiously laid plans. Nor must the failures be ascribed to the deficiency of teachers alone. The great leaders of the work in this country have swung from side to side of the broad field, often magnifying as ends what are merely valuable aspects or applications.

Inquiry of celebrated teachers and schools of art in the East, in the quest for a teacher who could train normal students to deal with drawing as a language of thought and expression of all delineable impressions, co-ordinate with speech and literature, disclosed the fact that the best schools only attempted to train teachers to teach drawing. The training of teachers fit to take charge of the work in the two hundred normal schools of our country, who shall in turn train the hundred thousand normal students to carry the good work into the public schools, is yet to be done.

The next inquiry was for a thoroughly trained teacher who realized the meaning of *all* teaching, and had sufficient culture and skill to present fair examples of the work sought to be attained. We were fortunate in the selection of Miss Harriet C. Magee, graduate from the Normal School, New Brunswick, and from the Seminary at Mt. Holyoke, to carry out this work. While work as fine in details had characterized former classes, the spirit and aim of the students has been changed to a remarkable degree. Every department of the school has now come to feel the supporting influence of drawing in its bearing upon quickened perception and ready illustration of thought in other branches. It is too early to look for like manifest results in schools under charge of

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students receiving such training, but the ground for such anticipation in work of the near future is clear.

OBSERVATION.

The School of Practice has always in theory been also considered a "school of observation," and much desultory visiting and some better defined observation has been done by students from the first organization of the school; but it was done at such time and under such conditions of leisure as the press of other work permitted. One of the first uses made of the improved quality of the first year workers has been to place this practical determining of judgment regarding good and poor methods in face of the actual class work (before the student is called upon to produce results as teacher), on a basis of exact effort to estimate values in class exercises. The students, under the guidance and examination of a teacher, strive to determine the proper ground of approval and disapproval of class work observed. Personal bias, mere preference, devoid of conscious ground for judgment, and empty praise or censure are tested by standard principle, and placed upon substantial reflection regarding conditions and aims. The improved spirit of the subsequent work as practice teachers is proof that a right beginning has been made, though much remains to be done in developing this phase to the extent of its value.

PRACTICE TEACHING.

Opinion in this country has been strongly divided upon the value of the "school of practice" as an adjunct of the Normal School. But Wisconsin has adhered with great unanimity to the idea that the candidate for professional honors shall be required to manifest skill in use of theory before the State approves of him as worthy of general confidence. No amount of statement how a thing should be done can prove that the talker could do it worthily, and it is equally certain that the skill gained by dim groping in the isolation

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of independent charge of school is at a terrible cost to a community.

The business of a "school of practice" is not only to test a student's ability or inability to transform theory into efficient deed with skill and certainty. It is also the best place in which to build thought from the practical side as can never be done by presentation of the science of teaching, necessarily shorn of many perplexing details. The skillful use of a branch of study considered as an instrument for mental exercise is never gained while pursued as an end or as a field of mere research. The first duty in practice teaching is to place the branch in subordination to the child, his nature, impulses, capabilities. The student is not consulted regarding his preference of branch, but is, at first, regarding his preference of grade of mind he is to teach. Later he is led to try another grade and often a different branch, all for varied discipline, and thus understood; purposely ignoring mere inclination, to avoid self deception in unconsciously placing the child second in the problem. The first steps are most critical except under the constant stimulus to re-examine theory by the light of daily contact with the mental and moral currents surging in a child.

The duty of the Supervisor of Practice is most difficult. If he be dogmatic or wedded too closely to peculiar methods, the possibilities of the exercise will be dwarfed or the student reduced to a condition of slavish dependence upon specific direction for each step taken. It is so much easier to follow than to *think*, to direct than to secure right impulse and sound reflection, that the officer must be on perpetual guard. In no other work of the student is so much valuable insight gained of the meaning of "professional instruction" as here. Under the wise lead of the present supervisor, the student talks but little about anybody's "methods," but thinks and inquires much about mental traits, and principles underlying thought and action. The work has proved so necessary and profitable that more time has been set

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apart to it than before, and the students seek it in greater numbers than the facilities of the school can meet. The problems of this work must always remain open for modification, and we must look for greater changes in this than in any other phase of the school; but may also look for our greatest advance here.

For the cordial encouragement of the Board in each step promising progress, even though it could claim nothing beyond possibility of success, we have felt the highest appreciation.

G. S. ALBEE,
President.

River Falls Normal Schools.

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. H. EVANS, Esq.,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

SIR:—I hereby report the work of this school for the two years closing July, 1886.

The school at River Falls has continued to do the work that prepares students to do, in turn, the service that country schools require from their teachers, and attendance has been satisfactory.

The professional work has been so managed that it is recognized by students as of importance equal to that of the academic branches; and as a result, the undergraduates have filled places in district schools with success, as the graduates have filled positions similarly in city schools.

The final test of a school is necessarily in the careers of its students; and this test remains, even when the undergraduates represent the school. Under this regimen there has been a body of forty to sixty persons each year who have studied at the Normal School during a part of the year, and again, have taught within the same year, and as a rule they have taught with fair success.

The graduates from the Elementary Course (two years course) and from the Higher Course (four years course) who have taught some, have been employed in cities, and under the strict tests imposed the representatives from this school have been all but uniformly successful.

The total number of graduates from the Elementary Course is 99, of whom 79 have taught, and 49 of them have taught continuously. The total number of graduates from the Higher Course is 27, of whom 20 have taught, and 12 of them have taught continuously.

River Falls Normal School.

The whole number of persons who attended the four Normal classes during the history of the school is 719, a large part of whom have taught subsequent to membership in this school, and many of them have taught continuously.

The number of graduates since the report of 1884, is as follows:

In June, 1885, from the Elementary Course.....	13
In June, 1885, from the Higher Course.....	4
In June, 1886, from the Elementary Course.....	13
In June, 1886, from the Higher Course	4

The entire enrollment is as follows:

For 1885, 394:—125 of whom were in model grades.

For 1886, 350:—123 of whom were in model grades.

As a result of the experience with the class of students that seeks Normal privileges, and keeping in view the limited time that students spend in preparation, the following outline of professional study has been used as a guide, and while it seems to apply only to students regularly in the Normal classes, its initial work designated "Observation" in the outline, was performed by many students whose academic instruction is below the lowest Normal class, and by many who spent but short time in the school.

PROFESSIONAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—School Code.

Second Term.—Primary Reading and Numbers; observation of class work in model primary school; discussion of methods of teaching; printing upon board and paper; practice in teaching.

Third Term.—Primary General Lessons; discussion of the purpose of General Lessons; of the matter to be presented, and the methods of presentation.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—School Organization and Management.

Second Term.—Intermediate and Grammar Grade Instruction; observation of class work in model schools; discussion of methods of teaching in these grades, and in ungraded schools; practice in teaching.

Third Term.—Theses.

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THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Principles of teaching.

Second Term.—Observation; criticism; practice; History of Pedagogy.

Third Term.—Practice.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—Mental Science.

Second Term.—Course of Study; practice.

Third Term.—Theses.

A minimum of twenty weeks' practice required for graduation from the Elementary Course; and twenty weeks in addition for graduation from the Higher Course.

Referring to this course, "observation" implies a definite effort to see in the instruction given in the model grades that are connected with the school for this purpose, how an experienced teacher arouses and holds attention to the various branches of study, and as far as possible, to consider the reasons for particular orders of procedure. Observation thus becomes a means of forming models upon the actual practice of experts, and of starting inquiry as to methods and matter, and finally fixes attention upon topics that constitute the study of school organization, school management, history of pedagogy and mental philosophy. From the outset of observation, and extending through the entire course, the Normal School attempts to put its theory into practice by requiring the normal student to teach the pupils of model grades, while under competent supervision, and this work when managed so as to diminish the student's reliance upon extraneous aids, is the stimulus to sustained effort, not only in the art of teaching but in the study of academic branches, and in time, puts the student in possession of the experience of all teachers, made vivid and interesting by the success or failure which he experiences under these specially favorable circumstances for growth.

The amount of this special work done under the purpose of teaching, is as follows:

River Falls Normal School.

FOR 1885.

Number who studied School Code	36
Number who studied Observation	94
Number who studied School Management	40
Number who studied History of Pedagogy.....	3
Number who studied Mental Philosophy.....	3
Number who practiced teaching.....	79
Whole number weeks of practice teaching.....	785

FOR 1886.

Number who studied School Code	36
Number who studied Observation	73
Number who studied School Management	16
Number who studied History of Pedagogy.....	3
Number who studied Mental Philosophy.....	3
Number who practiced teaching.....	69
Whole number of weeks of practice teaching.....	642

The friendly relations originally established with the community at River Falls and with the local district school have been maintained throughout the years, and it is believed that the Normal School has reciprocated the aid afforded it by the town and county at the time of its inauguration.

The equipment of the School is complete for present purposes. The building is a model of convenience and has been pronounced, by a member of the State Board of Health, without a superior in points of ventilation and warming. In consonance with the dominant thought of Normal Schools as to objective teaching, a fair cabinet of minerals and animals has been procured and is used for daily reference; a model chemical laboratory and a typical set of philosophical instruments are in place, and the text and reference book library is newly adjusted to use by frequent and judicious additions.

W. D. PARKER,
President.

Milwaukee Normal School.

MILWAUKEE NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. H. EVANS, Esq.,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

SIR:—I hereby report the work of the State Normal School at Milwaukee for the first year of its organization, ending July, 1886.

The State Normal School at Milwaukee has had but little time to make history. The following may serve, however, as a brief but incomplete statement of the circumstances under which the school was organized, its aim, its facilities for professional training, and the spirit of the instruction given.

The grounds and building, provided by the city of Milwaukee at an expense of fifty-three thousand dollars, were presented to the state in May, 1885, and were accepted by the Board of Regents June 4th, of the same year. The school was formally opened the 14th day of September following, with forty-four normal students in attendance, and seven pupils enrolled in the model school. During the year the enrollment in the normal school reached *forty-six*, and that of the model school *one hundred and twelve*. The total attendance of the school for the year was *one hundred and fifty-eight*.

The number graduated at the close of the first school year, 1885–6, was fifteen, all of whom, with one exception, found immediate employment in the schools of the city of Milwaukee.

The primary purpose of this school is to give thorough professional training to teachers. It is not the intention to give instruction in the branches taught in, and belonging properly to, the common schools, except in a professional

Milwaukee Normal School.

way. There is no preparatory department connected with the school, nor can persons obtain here what is called the *elementary* training of the other normal schools.

It is a misdirection of energy to employ the time of Normal teachers to do the work of the High and Preparatory schools if these schools can furnish the necessary preparation for the Normal School. To insure the intelligent teaching demanded to-day the foundation for professional training must be laid in sound scholarship infused with some degree of culture. To obtain this our youth must have time and opportunities so that they may enter upon their professional work with the maturity of thought and character, which such work demands and tests. Hitherto it has been largely the task of the Normal Schools, to lay the foundation and build the superstructure also. It is still too frequently the case. But the new era in education which we are entering upon, demands and will continue to demand more of the Normal School in the character, efficiency, and spirit of the training given to those who are to teach. In consequence of this the Professional schools must look to the Graded and High Schools for better preparation, for a foundation well laid, on which the superstructure may be carefully, symmetrically, and artistically built. This school opening in the spirit of the new era and with the purpose of meeting, if possible, this demand for a professional training based on thorough scholarship, offers to do this work as long as it is sustained by the High Schools and Colleges of the state.

The conditions of admission fixed by the Board of Regents are as follows:

"The terms of admission to the State Normal School at Milwaukee, shall be: *a*, by certificate of having completed the first three years of one of the existing courses of study in the High School at Milwaukee, excepting trigonometry; *b*, by elementary certificate from any Normal School in Wisconsin; *c*, by diploma from such free high schools in Wisconsin as have adopted the four years' English and Scientific course of study pre-

Milwaukee Normal School.

scribed by the State Superintendent for such schools; *d*, by examinations in the branches in the last mentioned course, except that English history be substituted for Theory and Art of Teaching."

These conditions of necessity confine the patronage of this school for the present to the larger towns and cities of the state, where proper facilities for preparation may be obtained. The school will also attract to it those already in the profession who desire more pains-taking preparation than they were able to make before first entering the profession, and who have a laudable desire to show greater efficiency in the service of the state. The present tendency of educational thought towards the realization of better things in the public schools, the increasing demand for teachers of high attainments, the more liberal remuneration offered those who qualify themselves thoroughly for their work—all these things direct public attention more and more to the Normal School as the source from which qualified teachers are to come.

The course of instruction is limited to a period of two years. During this time a careful review of all branches taught in the common schools of the state is exacted, together with the discussion of rational and logical methods of teaching these subjects. The science, art, history and philosophy of education are studied. Especial attention is given to the study of the natural sciences. The student is placed among the children of the training school to study them, and the laws of mental growth and development. Practice in teaching under wise direction is obtained by the student so that his time and energies may not be misused later in his own school, nor the children suffer on account of his total inexperience. At the same time he studies the educational doctrines that have come to us from conspicuous educationists and philosophers. While his attention is directed to the best thought and the latest theories, he is thrown upon his own resources in teaching, and warned against servile imitation of any particular method or theo-

Milwaukee Normal School.

rist. Individuality, versatility, catholicity of spirit, alertness to detect false doctrine, or any doctrine not based on sound principles, are qualities the cultivation of which is earnestly sought and commended.

As aids in his work the student has the use of the reading room and reference library of the school, where he has at his bid five hundred well chosen volumes of books, and a good list of magazines and educational journals. Supplementary to this he has at his command the admirably selected and catalogued public library of 35,900 volumes. An additional auxiliary of rare value and worth to the scientific student is the public museum of the city, to which he has free access constantly, and where fine historical, botanical, zoological, geological and physiological specimens may be seen.

The physical laboratory of the school is but partially furnished. It is supplied, however, with the more important pieces of apparatus for illustrating the subjects of mechanics, sound, light and heat. At present there is little belonging to the school to illustrate the power and laws of electricity, though provision has been made for this.

The chemical laboratory is sufficiently furnished to enable the student to pursue that study with interest and profit. Enough tables have been supplied to accommodate twenty pupils doing individual work, each pupil having the use of a gas jet, a water-bowl, and a set of bottles for re-agents. The laboratory is provided with a photographic chamber, with a hood for carrying off poisonous or otherwise offensive gases, and with a case for chemicals.

In connection with the scientific department there is a work-shop which has been of good service to the school in bringing to the students a consciousness of the dignity of manual labor. While the exercise there has increased their mechanical power, it has also proven disciplinary in character, and has prepared for better citizenship,—results of no

Milwaukee Normal School.

secondary importance in fitting teachers for their profession.

The cordial relation which exists between the Normal School and a system of public instruction in the city, which embraces 25,000 children and over three hundred teachers, is significant of mutual aid and sympathy.

The effort has been to throw into the instruction and through it out into the educational arena a liberal, wholesome, *enthusiastic* spirit that shall bring eventually better things to the cause of education in the state. For this, with our co-workers in professional ranks, with the support of the Board of Regents, and with the loyal support of the loyal citizenship of the state, we shall continue to strive most earnestly.

J. J. MAPEL,
President.

SECOND BIENNIAL [ELEVENTH] REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

1885-1886.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, [the Governor, <i>ex-officio</i>]	MADISON.
PHILO DUNNING, President,	MADISON.
C. L. VALENTINE, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i> ,	JANESVILLE.
JAMES V. JONES,	OSHKOSH.
MARK DOUGLASS,	MELROSE.
A. V. H. CARPENTER,	MILWAUKEE.
CALVERT SPENCELY,	MINERAL POINT.
JAMES NEVIN, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	MADISON.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1886.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

In behalf of the people of the State of Wisconsin, the Commissioners of Fisheries desire, in this public manner, to tender grateful acknowledgement to the several railway corporations for the favors of the past two years.

They have not only carried our fish eggs and fry without charge, but have also, in many instances, furnished free transportation to the messengers sent out by the superintendent with the young fish, thus demonstrating at once their generosity and their public spirit.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

To THE LEGISLATURE:

Sirs:—Herewith you are handed the Second Biennial [Eleventh] Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

Since our last report Commissioner Hutchinson, who had served faithfully from the first organization of the Commission, retired, to be succeeded by Calvert Spencely, of Mineral Point.

We shall have very little to say at this time concerning the work of the two state hatcheries, preferring to let the letters received from parties throughout the state, a few of which are printed herein, tell, in the exact language of their writers, the degree of success we have attained.

Those letters enable us to state, without qualification, that the artificial propagation of fish is no longer an experiment. Nor is it even attended with serious dangers, as a hatchery like that at Nine Springs, near Madison, does not lose one fish ovum where the processes of nature lose fifty, and with some varieties of fish, more.

We never had been able to have things anywhere near as they should be at Nine Springs until last year, owing to limited appropriations. The sum set aside by the legislature of 1885, however, made it possible for us to erect a new hatching house, the admirable workings of which are sufficiently referred to elsewhere in the report of the superintendent; also to move the residence of the superintendent from the soft, springy and unhealthy spot on which it had stood for years, to a high and dry location, surrounded by trees, at once beautiful and commanding a complete view of the grounds, ponds and hatcheries below.

We have also accomplished much else in repairs and improvements not necessary to be mentioned, but which aid in bringing the hatchery and its surroundings nearer in

Report of the Commissioners.

appearance to a standard which would be a credit to our great commonwealth, and at the same time enlarge our facilities and the success of our work.

We can not refrain from suggesting that the present appropriation for the hatchery, of \$12,000 a year, should be made permanent. The Commissioners, receiving nothing for their services, do not feel like going before every legislature to beg for an allowance to continue the work of an institution that is not for themselves more than for the members of that legislature, but which is for the whole people. Good business policy would dictate that such an appropriation should be permanent, so that its almoners may know what to do — how to calculate ahead and project for the future without any feeling of insecurity. No institution can be successful so long as its means of support are precarious.

The Commissioners can now with good grace put their lips to the mouthpiece of the Wisconsin bugle and give it a strong blast. Our hatchery, as the superintendent says, compares favorably with any in America, and in the successful propagation of trout and pike we lead all competitors. In the planting of whitefish, Michigan, with her several hatcheries, liberal appropriations and long experience, leads; but taking all things together — length of operations and size of appropriations — we desire to say that Wisconsin now takes a back seat for no state in the Union in the matter of fish propagation.

What we say here is acknowledged generally throughout the country. In November, 1886, Messrs. Simmons and Dana, of the United States Hatchery, visited the Wisconsin Hatchery and spent some time in a minute examination of all its appointments. At the conclusion of their visit they took occasion to declare that it was the best hatchery they had seen, and they had visited nearly every one in existence.

There is an enormous flow of clear, cold water at the Nine Springs Hatchery, from at least a dozen springs, so

Report of the Commissioners.

that, if the legislature shall provide the means, we can more than double our present hatching capacity. In fact the natural advantages of that hatchery are such that our work hereafter will be limited only by the appropriations.

Our superintendent, in his report, mentions how the law of 1885 is evaded by the takers of whitefish in the waters of Lake Michigan. He well says that it is useless for the state to spend money in planting whitefish fry so long as the laws for the protection and preservation of the young fish are violated with perpetual impunity.

But the violation of fish laws does not end here. We know of no law of this kind that is enforced with any degree of efficacy. "Pot-hunters" flourish everywhere, plying their vocation in and out of season with but little molestation.

Many parties, under a misapprehension, of course, complain because the commissioners do not enforce the law or attempt to do so. We have neither means nor power to proceed against a single offender not possessed by every other citizen of the state. But these complaints show the prevailing sentiment in favor of enlarging the future work of our hatcheries, and guarding the fruits of the past.

We favor the appointment of more fish wardens and the enlargement of their powers. Those who abandon their children or horses are dealt with summarily. Why should the state plant young fish and then abandon them to "pot-hunters?"

The several fish wardens called a meeting for January 19, 1887, at Green Bay, to which all fishermen are invited, for the purpose of considering this subject. We are glad to see the inauguration of this movement. The Commission, as far as may properly be within its power, will heartily co-operate with the fishermen and fish wardens in securing the enactment or the enforcement of laws looking toward the protection of young fish, and consequently of the fruits of our labor and the future interests of the fisherman.

Report of the Commissioners.

The letters of our hundreds of correspondents give details of the manner in which young fish and females at spawning time are slaughtered with a wanton freedom that could hardly be exceeded if there were no game laws upon our statute books.

The laws themselves are imperfect. They greatly need to be codified, condensed and made clear and effective; and, that done, fearless and energetic fish wardens should be appointed to enforce them.

If all, or practically all, unlawful fishing should be stopped, our hatchery could, in five years or less, make the waters of Wisconsin swarm as they did when the country was first settled.

For information concerning our finances, we refer to the report of the Treasurer of the Commission, to be found herein. Copies of all our vouchers are delivered to the secretary of state, so that those who wish to scrutinize the accounts of the Commission without the knowledge of its members, can do so. If the law did not limit the size of our Report we should publish every financial transaction in detail.

For a more ample statement of the work of the hatchery, attention is drawn to the report of James Nevin, superintendent, which also accompanys this document.

With the highest respect, Your obedient servants,

PHILO DUNNING,
C. L. VALENTINE,
JAMES V. JONES,
A. V. H. CARPENTER,
MARK DOUGLASS,
CALVERT SPENCELY.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT FOR 1885.

Dr.

Jan. 1, To balance on hand	\$612 12
To appropriation for 1885.....	12,000 00
	<u>\$12,612 12</u>

Cr.

By expenses paid at Madison hatchery, including new building.....	\$8,255 10
By expenses for Milwaukee hatchery....	2,400 13
By commissioners' expenses.....	264 66
By salary of Supt. Nevin (11 months)....	1,375 00
Leaving balance January 1, 1886, of.....	317 23
	<u>\$12,612 12</u>

STATEMENT FOR 1886.

Dr.

Jan. 1, To balance on hand.....	\$317 23
To appropriation for 1886	12,000 00
	<u>\$12,317 23</u>

Cr.

By expenses at Madison hatchery.....	\$6,042 48
By expenses at Milwaukee hatchery.....	3,293 50
By salary of Supt. Nevin (13 months) ...	1,625 00
By commissioners' expenses	81 35
Leaving balance on hand of.....	1,274 90
	<u>\$12,317 23</u>

I certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the receipts and disbursements for the years 1885 and 1886, the bills or vouchers therefor being filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Dated December 22, 1886.

C. L. VALENTINE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Fisheries of Wisconsin:

SIRS:—Our new hatching house, erected since my last report, works so admirably, facilitating our labor and increasing the capacity for hatching, that I must speak of that first. It was a necessity rendered more urgent every year by the increasing demand for fry, which demand, even now, I am only partially able to supply. The structure is the most convenient of its kind on the Continent. It is 100x25 feet. The main building, used for hatching purposes, is 88x25. Under the floor of this part is a raceway extending the whole length and covered with gravel, over which a strong current of spring water is constantly running. When the fish in the large pond immediately below are ready to spawn, they naturally seek the rapid water; and, by means of trap-doors forming part of the main floor in the building, are readily caught and handled, thus saving an immense amount of time and labor, and unnecessary handling of fish.

The ponds, when first built, were put together in a very primitive manner, not in keeping with the times. During the past two seasons they have all been rebuilt with two-inch matched planks and made water-tight, so that they now contain no cracks or crevices into which the small fry may hide and starve to death. There has been a quantity of sidewalks built connecting the ponds, which, together with the old, will measure more than half a mile. A wood-shed was found indispensable, and last summer I had one built. A new spring-house was also erected, which adds greatly to the appearance and utility of the grounds. The

Superintendent's Report.

buildings have all been re-painted, and everything in connection with the place is in first-class order.

Brook Trout.—The number of brook trout fry that have been turned out from this hatchery during either 1885 or 1886, will considerably exceed that of any other hatchery in the world. The expectations are that we shall turn out some three millions during 1887. When the present system of distributing trout fry was first inaugurated, parties were usually allowed from five to ten thousand each; and in cases where there were several streams to be stocked, from fifteen to thirty thousand. During the past two years I have received applications for as many as from three to five hundred thousand from one applicant, and when he received his ten or twenty thousand, he seemed dissatisfied. There is a very large number of trout streams in this state and a correspondingly large number of applicants for trout fry; and by filling these large orders it would leave no fry for many other applicants. Hitherto the principal demand has been from the southern and western parts of the state; but lately we have received a large number of applications from the northern part, which will reduce the average for each person. I say "average," because it has been my custom, when commencing to distribute trout fry, to take the orders and average them according to the number of fry at our disposal. Therefore parties expecting to obtain large numbers will have to be disappointed until the legislature shall enable us to produce a supply equal to the demand.

Superintendent's Report.

Following is a list of brook trout shipments for the year 1885:

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
J. W. Perkins	New Chester	15,000	W. A. Gardner	Belmont	50,000
L. P. Hunter	Alma	20,000	B. F. Watson	Collins	30,000
I. J. Scim	Fountain City	25,000	Jas. Kennedy	Antigo	15,000
M. C. Hobart	Fall River	10,000	T. B. Scott	Merrill	20,000
G. Standenmanger	Merrimack	10,000	J. O. Warner	Tomah	25,000
Wm. Taylor	Portage	10,000	John Cross	Little Suamico	10,000
C. W. Angel	Rice Lake	20,000	Augustus Cole	Oconto	10,000
W. E. Heylman	Rice Lake	25,000	C. F. Dutto	Milwaukee	25,000
Fred W. Curris	Madison	10,000	W. H. Haskill	Lone Rock	5,000
D. L. Hazen	Eau Claire	10,000	W. F. Burnham	Richland Cent	25,000
Frank Hazen	Eau Claire	10,000	N. L. James	Richland Cent	10,000
Geo. Reitzinger	Eau Claire	10,000	F. Pease	Fulton	10,000
H. A. Field	Osseo	10,000	P. Trynor	Milton Junct	10,000
H. W. Wolcott	Ripon	10,000	M. F. Gould	Lima Center	10,000
Ignatius Klotz	Campbellsp'r	10,000	J. P. Balsom	Hudson	10,000
W. S. Russell	Oakfield	10,000	C. D. Parker	Pleasant Val	20,000
John Hull	Ripon	10,000	Franky Frank	Spring Green	10,000
V. Howe	Ripon	20,000	Geo. Fine	Verona	15,000
T. R. Cheesbro	Muscooda	15,000	C. A. Swineford	Baraboo	19,000
Jas. Hadin	Bloomington	10,000	G. C. Howard	Reedsburg	10,000
G. o. Curry	Bloomington	10,000	N. M. Kaiser	Prairie du Sac	20,000
F. L. Greer	Bloomington	10,000	T. C. Sharpe	Elkhart Lake	50,000
E. I. Kidd	Millville	10,000	John E. Dennis	Glenbeulah	50,000
A. B. Gillespie	Lancaster	20,000	A. W. Lewis	Hale	10,000
O. S. Monteith	Fennimore	30,000	Ole N. Sawyer	Galesville	10,000
Chas. Lishemess	Lancaster	50,000	Irwin Carter	Valley	10,000
Mackay N. Brooks	Bloomington	10,000	D. V. De Hart	West Lima	10,000
T. C. Carrier	Boscobel	15,000	C. F. Douglass	Lyons	15,000
W. H. Rose	Boscobel	30,000	N. J. Reiner	Springfield	10,000
W. A. Johnson	Livingston	10,000	Geo. Auperly	Boitonville	10,000
A. Palmer	Boscobel	15,000	John Frank	North Prairie	15,000
Wm. P. Rundels	Hyde's Mills	10,000	Paul Browne	Waupaca	30,000
M. C. Meffert	Arena	10,000	N. L. Nelson	Waupaca	15,000
S. W. Jones	Barneveld	20,000	Chas. Churchill	Waupaca	20,000
S. W. Reese	Dodgeville	50,000	P. B. Membru	Waupaca	25,000
R. D. Squires	Bl'k Riv. Falls	60,000	J. J. Hamby	Wautoma	25,000
Geo. Bishop	Wonewoc	20,000	Leonard Long	Richford	20,000
A. Otto	Mauston	10,000	L. T. Bishop	C. Ioma	10,000
J. N. Benson	Mauston	5,000	C. J. Krugzer	Remington	10,000
C. Lo tridge	West Sal m	30,000	D. Ressin	Centralia	10,000
John K. Cockings	Yellow Stone	20,000			50,000
Placed in Nine Springs Creek					50,000
Kept to increase breeding stock					
Total					1,520,000

Superintendent's Report.

During 1886, we largely increased our shipments of brook trout, as the following list of recipients will show:

Name.	Residence.	Number	Name.	Residence.	Number.
W. J. Cole.....	Cameron.....	20,000	A. Bachhuber.....	Knowles.....	20,000
H. M. Rockman.....	Barron.....	10,000	Ira B. Bradford.....	Augusta.....	15,000
C. S. Taylor.....	Cameron.....	15,000	Jno. Hunter.....	Eau Claire.....	20,000
Henry Detz.....	Rice Lake.....	10,000	D. L. Hazen.....	Eau Claire.....	10,000
A. J. Eytcheson.....	Rice Lake.....	15,000	Frank Hazen.....	Eau Claire.....	10,000
S. D. Hubbard.....	Mondovi.....	25,000	Jacob Steffies.....	Eau Claire.....	10,000
Geo. Cowie.....	Arcadia.....	10,000	C. S. Osborn.....	Florence.....	20,000
Chr. Mathys.....	Al'na.....	10,000	H. D. Parsons.....	Ketcham.....	25,000
J. W. DeGroff.....	Alma.....	20,000	John Hams.....	Ladoga.....	10,000
L. A. Squires.....	Poynette.....	20,000	Porter Osborn.....	Ripon.....	10,000
H. J. Barrett.....	Plainfield.....	10,000	H. C. Graffam.....	Rosendale.....	10,000
J. Bowman.....	Kilbourn City.....	10,000	J. W. Allen.....	Ripon.....	10,000
Chr. Theise.....	Columbus.....	15,000	T. R. Gillet.....	Rosendale.....	10,000
H. E. Rowley.....	Allva.....	10,000	H. W. Wolcott.....	Ripon.....	15,000
A. J. Turner.....	Portage.....	10,000	W. S. Russell.....	Oakfield.....	10,000
Dates Bros.....	Portage.....	10,000	S. B. Rogers.....	Ripon.....	10,000
S. N. Hindes.....	Lodi.....	10,000	John Hill.....	Ripon.....	10,000
Ole Halverson.....	Towerville.....	15,000	A. Schmidkoffer.....	Calvary.....	10,000
Sam'l Riidle.....	Lodi.....	10,000	H. Durand.....	Fond du Lac.....	20,000
Delaplaine & Bur-dick.....	Madison.....	10,000	C. G. Jones.....	Georgetown.....	10,000
Thos. Walker.....	Cottage Grove.....	10,000	J. L. Orr.....	Glen Haven.....	10,000
M. C. Connor.....	Token Creek.....	10,000	E. I. Kidd.....	Millsville.....	10,000
Sam'l Maesden.....	Albion.....	10,000	W. H. Ross.....	Boscobel.....	20,000
W. J. Grinde.....	Perry.....	10,000	R. E. Gillespie.....	Lancaster.....	20,000
S. D. B. Mooney.....	Windsor.....	10,000	W. H. Beebe.....	Platteville.....	20,000
J. F. Taylor.....	Waunakee.....	10,000	F. L. Greer.....	Bloomington.....	10,000
S. T. Sandson.....	Windsor.....	10,000	W. Hickler.....	Patch Grove.....	10,000
F. R. Ellis.....	Windsor.....	10,000	Frank Callis.....	Lancaster.....	50,000
M. Cunnien.....	Mt. Horeb.....	10,000	W. T. Williams.....	Emo.....	10,000
T. L. Hacker.....	Cottage Grove.....	10,000	R. E. Farrel.....	Elk Grove.....	10,000
S. Thomas.....	Fox Lake.....	10,000	R. White.....	Elk Grove.....	10,000
M. O. Richards.....	Elmo.....	10,000	G. A. Lance.....	Wesley.....	15,000
S. C. McDonald.....	Muscoda.....	10,000	J. F. D'vis.....	Maiden Rock.....	10,000
J. V. Roberts.....	Monroe.....	10,000	F. C. Cram.....	Bancroft.....	10,000
C. H. Britton.....	Berlin.....	10,000	S. W. Grinde.....	Philips.....	10,000
V. Howe.....	Ripon.....	10,000	J. W. Summers.....	Rochester.....	10,000
I. B. Dawes.....	Dodgeville.....	40,000	J. W. Souhard.....	Gotham.....	10,000
G. J. McKenzie.....	Adamsville.....	10,000	N. L. James.....	Richl'd Cen'r.....	20,000
F. L. Cook.....	Mineral Point.....	10,000	H. Todd.....	West Lima.....	10,000
G. G. Cox.....	Mineral Point.....	10,000	M. F. Gould.....	Lima Centre.....	10,000
S. W. Reese.....	Dodgeville.....	40,000	E. Rasmussen.....	Baldwin.....	15,000
A. S. Frost.....	Dodgeville.....	25,000	Jas. P. Balsom.....	Hudson.....	10,000
J. K. Return.....	Moscow.....	10,000	F. J. Burkhyte.....	River Falls.....	15,000
John Bulger.....	Roaring Creek.....	10,000	M. L. Parker.....	Pleasant Valley.....	10,000
Mark Douglass.....	M-lros.....	2,000	M. H. Keyser.....	Prairie du Sac.....	10,000
R. D. Squires.....	B'k Riv. Falls.....	50,000	C. E. Martin.....	Merrimac.....	15,000
T. B. Mills.....	Millston.....	10,000	F. Fran.....	Spring Green.....	10,000
D. J. Puling.....	Millston.....	10,000	A. V. McCoy.....	N. Freedom.....	10,000
H. C. Clawson.....	Mauston.....	10,000	W. C. Hunt.....	Reedsburg.....	10,000
Thos. Hyde.....	Mauston.....	15,000	C. Hill.....	Shawano.....	10,000
R. H. Foyle.....	Wone-woc.....	10,000	L. S. Rouse.....	Belle Pleine.....	10,000
B. Boorman.....	Mauston.....	10,000	C. W. Gibbs.....	Shawano.....	10,000
T. K. Duna.....	Elroy.....	20,000	Wm. Smith.....	Pella.....	10,000
A. C. Wilkinson.....	New Lisbon.....	20,000	M. Westcott.....	Shawano.....	10,000
C. W. Grote.....	Mauston.....	10,000	T. C. Sharpe.....	Elkhart Lake.....	10,000
S. D. McMillan.....	West Salem.....	20,000	H. Walvoord.....	Cedar Grove.....	10,000
M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse.....	25,000	S. Aiken.....	Winooski.....	10,000
C. Hutchinson.....	Shullsburg.....	10,000	W. Ca n.....	Random Lake.....	10,000
P. Cavanagh.....	C'lamine.....	10,000	Levi Baldwin.....	Hingham.....	10,000
F. T. Bentley.....	Elk Grove.....	10,000	A. Cobb.....	Hingham.....	20,000
N. Johnson.....	Wiota.....	10,000	J. K. Parish.....	Medford.....	50,000
H. Meile.....	Yellow Stone.....	10,000	J. P. Mallory.....	Whitehall.....	10,000
Eli Waste.....	Antigo.....	10,000	C. S. Johnson.....	Hale.....	10,000

Superintendent's Report.

Name.	Residence.	Number	Name.	Residence.	Number
Jas. Kennedy	Antigo	10,000	G. W. Gale	Galesville	10,000
H. Gibson	Westfield	10,000	Wm. Hare	Galesville	10,000
August Kuntz	Westfield	10,000	S. Sloggy	Ontario	10,000
E. W. Underwood	Montello	10,000	Wm. Lind	Hillsboro	10,000
C. F. Dutton	Milwaukee	50,000	H. W. Sawyer	Hartford	10,000
C. W. White	Milwaukee	10,000	L. Lucas	West Bend	10,000
Wm. Sinks	Welton	10,000	Wm. S. Stanley	Milwaukee	20,000
W. M. Jones	Norwalk	10,000	J. A. Lins	Eagle	15,000
W. H. Blyton	Sparta	50,000	M. J. Bovee	Fag e	15,000
H. J. Clark	Kendall Creek	10,000	W. Hoffmann	Eagle	10,000
C. K. Erwin	Tomah	50,000	Jas. Shaw	Lind	10,000
J. J. Race	Fredonia Sta'n	10,000	Paul Browne	Waupaca	20,000
J. P. B'dall	Trim Belle	10,000	D ck Wosey	Waupaca	10,000
J. S. Rounce	Ellsworth	10,000	H. Casler	Plainfield	10,000
J. H. Brasington	Maiden Rock	10,000	A. Anderson	Neenah	10,000
Kept in stock for breeding					40,000
Placed in Nine Springs Creek					45,000
Total					2,275,000

California Rainbow Trout.—These fish continue to give proof of their great hardiness, easy culture, rapid growth and good qualities as a game and table fish. Last summer one was sent to me from Hudson, Wis., accompanied by a letter asking what kind of fish it was. It weighed three-quarters of a pound, dressed. Twelve months previously the first fry of these fish were planted in that stream. A year ago a handsome male fish of this species was caught in the Nine Springs creek that weighed five and three-quarters ($5\frac{3}{4}$) pounds. In some respects they have the characteristics of the salmon. During the spawning season they fight and tear each other, and large numbers of them die about four weeks after. Last spring I lost a smaller number than ever before. Immediately after spawning I dipped them in strong brine freshly prepared and, as this treatment had the desired effect, I shall continue it for the future. These fish commence spawning about the 18th of January and finish about the 20th of April. In my next I hope to be able to make a good report of the California Trout, as we will be able to hatch some two millions annually.

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During 1885, I made the following shipments:

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
S. D. Hubbard.....	Mondovi.....	20,000	L. Wallace	Olc'ty.....	15,000
H. Durand.....	Fond du Lac	10,000	W. H. Blyton	Sparta	25,000
John Hill.....	Ripon	10,000	John Ringle	Wausau	15,000
T. K. Gillett.....	Rosendale	10,000	C. F. Dutton	Milwaukee	20,000
S. Wilkinson	Big Patch	10,000	J. J. Race	Fredonia St'n	15,000
R. N. Day.....	Mount Hope	20,000	S. L. Lord	Edgerton	20,000
J. H. Cabanis.....	Elmo	15,000	W. J. Pritchard	Richl'd Cent'r	5,000
J. E. Bowen.....	Juda	10,000	H. A. Taylor	Hud-on	20,000
P. F. Whiting.....	Berlin	20,000	T. C. Sharpe	Elkhert Lake	30,000
Fred W. Curtiss.....	Helena	10,000	S. Sloggy	Ontario	20,000
C. Spencely	Mineral Point	15,000	A. Smith	Viroqua	10,000
S. W. Reese	Dodgeville	25,000	W. N. Carter	Viroqua	10,000
C. N. Davis	Meridian	15,000	M. Rentz	Viroqua	10,000
M. P. Wigg	La Crosse	2,000	C. O. Bryce	Westby	10,000
C. Hutchinson	Shullsburg	23,000	J. W. Ho.t	Chaseburg	20,000
A. J. McGranahan	Darlington	10,000	Chris. Brown	Melvina	10,000
F. McNeall	Merrill	10,000	S. R. Clark	Perlin	25,000
W. Links	Milton	10,000	John Arp'n	Grand Rapids	10,000
C. K. Irwin	Tomah	30,000			£0,000
Placed in N ne Springs Creek.....					600,000
Total					

My shipments for 1886 were about the same, as follows:

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
W. Hopkins	Egl. Point	10,000	W. H. Bradley	Milwaukee	20,000
A. Jackson	Bloomer	10,000	L. H. Hale	Crivits	20,000
F. C. Pond	Chippewa F's	10,000	W. P. Clarke	Milt'n	10,000
H. J. Blauchard	East Colby	10,000	Frank Smeals	Milton	10,000
Geo. A. Austin	Neillsville	10,000	N. L. James	Richl'd Cent	20,000
R. G. Webb	Cran' on	10,000	H. Fish	Richl'd Cent	20,000
P. Shav	Crandon	10,000	J. D. Poorman	West Lim	10,000
Chester Hazen	Brandon	10,000	Geo. Bishop	Wonewoc	10,000
F. Seibert	Flitvile	10,000	C. A. Swineford	Baraboo	10,000
W. T. Williams	Flmo	20,000	Wm. Wolf	Pela	10,000
J. Karrmann	Elmo	10,000	Jno. Lehmann	T gerton	10,000
A. W. Moore	Emo	10,000	T. C. Sharpe	Elkhart Lake	20,000
J. A. Henry	Emo	10,000	L. H. Baldwin	Hinzharn	10,000
Jas. H. Cabanis	Georg:twn	10,000	J. K. Parish	Medford	20,000
Thos. Pett	Preston	10,000	Isak Jenson	Westly	10,000
Geo. Chamley	Mineral Point	10,000	W. N. Carter	Viroqua	10,000
R. T. Patterson	Etmund	10,000	J. C. Baglien	Lovass	10,000
Wm. Varcoe	Mineral Point	10,000	C. A. Chase	Viroqua	10,000
G. G. Cox	Mineral Po nt	10,000	A. Smith	Viroqua	10,000
J. B. Huse	Rewey	20,000	C. O. Bye	Coon V'ley	10,000
Eli Waste	Antigo	10,000	N. Reiner	Spring Prairie	10,000
W. A. Gardner	Belmont	20,000	G. W. Lee	Spring Prairi	10,000
J. A. Gillette	Buncombe	10,000	Paul Browne	Waujaca	20,000
W. H. Blyton	Spar.a	10,000	T. Sears	Pine River	10,000
J. Whiting	Oxford	10,000	G. W. Pierce	Wautoma	10,000
A. G. Fuller	Westfield	10,000	A. M. Kimball	Pine River	10,000
Thos. S. Norton	Spencer	10,000	John A p n	Grand Rapids	10,000
Total					620,000

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Mackinaw Trout.—This winter we have one million of the eggs of these fish on the hatching trays. For a number of years the Commission hatched none of them, as the fry did not afterwards show up to advantage. During the past summer quite a number were caught in the lakes at Madison weighing from five to eight pounds each. Fishermen there report seeing them by the thousand, and in due time they will, no doubt, be as numerous as the whitefish now are. Occasional ones have been caught in the different lakes in the interior of the state where the fry were originally deposited, showing that time alone is required before they will be caught in large numbers.

Wall-eyed Pike.—This, sometimes called Pike-Perch, as a food-fish ranks next to the whitefish. There is not a river or lake in the interior of the state but what is adapted to them, and so rapid is their growth that angling for them may be done with profit. For four years I have paid a great deal of attention to this fish and am now pleased to see some benefit resulting therefrom. Since my last report there have been some twenty millions distributed in the interior waters of the state.

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Of Wall-eyed Pike, I shipped during 1885, the following:

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
G. Hernich	Bad River ...	200,000	N. L. James.....	Richland Cen- tre.....	100,000
Paul Sherine	Nicolet	250,000	W. H. Haskell	Lone Rock ...	100,000
Chas. Grohndorff	Nicolet	250,000	W. P. Clark	Milton	200,000
E. H. Everett	ChippewaF'ls	300,000	S. L. Lord	Edgerton	200,000
J. T. Carr	Neillsville	100,000	C. A. Swineford	Boraboo	100,000
M. Adams	Columbus	100,000	C. Coleman	Redsburg	100,000
Falconer & Spear	Pardeevile	100,000	H. C. Keysar	Irai le du Sac	100,000
C. Rasmussen	Stoughton	200,000	C. E. Wofenden	Wonewoc	100,000
Mazomanie Mil ing Co	Mez menie	100,000	Sam McCog	North Free- dom	100,000
J. B. Mintyre	Middl ton	10,000	Simon & Mallow	LeLund	100,000
E. C. McFetrdge	Pe ver Dam	100,000	T. C. Sharpe	Elkhart Lake	200,000
A. F. Schoenwetter	Ree seville	100,000	Stearns & tewart .....	.....	100,000
A. Schmidkoffer	Calvary	100,000	J. E. Dennis	Glenbeulah	200,000
O. M. Rienard	Lincaster	100,000	T. C. Sharpe	Elkhart Lake	100,000
E. Bowen	Brohead	100,000	J. K. Parish	Medford	200,000
I. L. K. McCallum	Dartford	100,000	J. J. Kennedy	Rib Lake	200,000
O. L. Ray	Lake Mills	200,000	S. H. Seaman	Oconomowoc	310,000
Wm. Carlin	P Imvra	100,000	J. A. Lins	Eagle	100,000
S. M. Eaton	Watertown	100,000	W. S. Stanley	Mitwaukee	500,000
H. Mullburger	Watertown	100,000	M. D. C' mstock	North Prairie	100,000
Edward May	Watertown	100,000	C. F. Dutton	Mitwaukee	150,000
J. H. Davidson	Palmyra	100,000	Wm. Curvie	Pewaukee	300,000
C. N. Holden	Mauston	100,000	A. J. Turner	Portage	100,000
C. H. Grate	Mauston	100,000	Wm. Schwartz	Plymouth	100,000
A. C. Wilkinson	New Lisbon	200,000	W. A. Gardner	Belmont	100,000
R. L. Bassett	Bassets	20,000	W. E. Durr	Hartland	500,000
A. Ackerman	Twin Lakes	500,000	Wm. Wi'kinson	Delafield	100,000
L. Lottridge	West Salem	100,000	J. H. Dean	Dilman	100,000
Jas. Clay	Bar ington	100,000	R. W. Lowerie	Deli'fied	100,000
Jas. G. Kn ght	Bar ington	100,000	J. Hirshbech	Barton	100,000
Eli Waste	Antigo	100,000	Max Weinard	Myra	100,000
J. Duchac	Antigo	100,000	Peter Aloinger	Fillmore	100,000
Max Boehn	Cato	100,600	C. F. Mueller	S chleisinger- vill	100,000
J. H. Roberts	School Hill	100,000	H. W. Sawyer	Hartford	400,000
C. F. Haeder	Manitowoc	100,000	D. King ley	Hancock	100,000
John Ringle	Wausau	100,000	E. Sanford	Lake Geneva	100,000
W. J. Mueller	Wausau	100,000	D. Stiam	Whitewater	200,000
J. W. Perkins	New Chester	100,000	H. D. Barnes	Spring Prairie	100,000
J. J. Race	Fredoni	200,000	Jas. A. Lauderdale	Elkhorn	506,000
G. W. Grinde	Phillips	200,000	Paul Browne	Waupaca	200,000
Stephen Bull	Racine	500,000			
Thomas Powers	Kansasville	100,000			
Adam Apple	North Cape	100,000			
Five Madison Lakes					
Total					1,250,000
					14,500,000

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The shipments for 1886 were less, as follows:

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
G. S. Merrill.....	Fortage	500,000	J. H. Sandervale...	Elkhorn	200,000
Potter Bros.....	Cambridge ..	10,000	H. D. Barnes	Spring Prairie	100,000
A. K. Delaney.....	Mayville.....	200,000	W. G. Weeks	Delavan	100,000
R. D. Squires.....	Lack Riv. Fls	100,000	Jno. Shuett.....	Muskego	100,000
A. H. Porter.....	Oakland.....	100,000	S. H. Teaman	Milwaukee ..	200,000
E. H. Hollister.....	Kenosha	100,000	W. S. Stanier	Milwaukee ..	300,000
H. P. Saye.....	Bristol.....	100,000	R. W. Lowerie	Delafield	20,000
W. H. Saunders.....	Kenosha.....	100,000	S. S. Barney	West Bend	100,000
Jno. Porter.....	Rockford, Ill	100,000	D. Hirshbock.....	Barton	100,000
D. Worrall.....	Union Grove	100,000	P. H. Lemberger	Barton	100,000
A. Horlick	R. cine	100,000	W. J. Le Count	Hartford	100,000
C. L. Valentine.....	Janesville	200,000			3,450,000
Total.....					

Brown Trout of Germany.—Through the kindness of Fred. Mather, superintendent of the Cold Spring Hatchery, New York, I secured one thousand of the eggs of these fish, last April. They arrived in fine condition, although late in the season, and hatched out the following day. We kept them in the hatchery for six weeks, losing none to speak of. Not having a separate pond for them, I was obliged, to my regret, to mix them with brook trout of the same age. Mr. Mather says he can not speak too highly of this handsome and gamy fish, which is destined to become a great favorite wherever introduced. An effort will be made to get a larger number this winter.

German Carp.—Public interest in this fish has grown greatly during the past two years. Experience has shown that it is a fish of rapid growth and suited to waters in which no other will thrive. A carp pond is maintained at the Madison Hatchery, but the fry do not thrive, owing, in my opinion, to the extreme hardness of the water. Until this year I had little faith in carp-raising, thinking it a useless expense, on account of our cold winters. But seeing is believing. A. B. Avery, of Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, has a slough on his farm covering about an acre and a half. In February, 1883, he got twenty young carp and put them in

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this slough, in which there is no sign of vegetation or brush. I was there last fall and secured five thousand carp with four hauls of the net, and Mr. Avery sold some two thousand to other parties. If I am any judge in this matter, I should say there must be a hundred thousand of them left in the pond, some of which will weigh eight pounds.

Mr. Avery keeps about two hundred hogs on his farm and they and the carp live together in this slough during the summer months. Whether the fish live on the hogs or the hogs live on the fish I can not say; but both are in splendid condition. There are thousands of just such mud-holes throughout the state, and there is no doubt that carp will do well in the most of them.

Until five months ago all applications for these fish were referred to the United States Fish Commission, but the demand became so great that we had to get a supply; and I secured, in addition to the 5,000 from Mr. Avery, 10,000 from the United States Fish Commission, Washinton.

Between September 23 and December 10, 1886, I distributed carp as follows:

Name.	Residence.	No. of Carp.	Name.	Residence.	No. of Carp.
E. Kronenwetter	Mosinee	30	A. Schmidtkofer	Calvary	30
N. L. James	Richl'd Center	75	John J. Race	Fredonia	30
J. W. Stone	Columbus	25	T. C. Sharpe	Elkhart Lake	30
A. J. Ophiem	Augusta	25	Stanford, Logan & Co.	Black Earth	100
Eli Chapman	Monroe	25	C. Spencely	Mineral Point	100
D. G. Ormsby	Pewaukee	25	W. H. Kellogg	Juda	25
G. T. Whitney	Mazomanie	50	M. C. Burke	Beaver Dam	25
August Kickbusch	Wausau	50	J. P. Mallory	Whitehall	25
John Werris	Sturgeon Bay	50	M. B. Ranny	Elkhorn	25
A. C. Parry	Richl'd Center	25	G. F. Richmond	Troy Centre	25
A. E. Dedolph	New London	25	H. B. Warner	Ellsworth	60
J. W. Dean	New London	25	C. A. Hawn	Woodville	25
Paul Browne	Waupaca	50	Wm. Bartenbach	Ablemans	25
George Crow	Plainfield	25	O. L. Myrland	Verona	25
C. Grote	Mauston	25	Wm. Dodmeade	Dousman	25
H. Lake	B'k Riv. Falls	25	Martin S. Murratt	Amherst	25
C. Cassell	Milwaukee	55	Jacob Childs	Amherst	25
I. B. Beach	Whitehall	50	Lorenzo Gilbert	Kenosha	25
Muller Bros	Princeton	25	Wm. E. Clark	Boscobel	30
W. B. Leaf	Oconomowoc	25	W. H. Penhallegon	Dodgeville	30
J. B. Hansen	Racine	25	S. W. Reese	Dodgeville	75
H. Haskell	Lone Rock	25	J. H. Dierland	Chipp'wa Falls	30
T. B. Mills	Millston	25	O. W. Dieckoff	Centreville	30
M. A. Peterson	Oregon	25	P. J. Ryan	Durand	30
A. Hill	Ripon	25			

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Name.	Residence.	No. of Carp.	Name.	Residence.	No. of Carp.
H. W. Kellogg	Ripon	25	Philin Pfaff	Pep'n	30
C. C. Torenson	Green Bay	25	Chester Cook	Neillville	30
Ral h E. Pe'ry	Hortonville	25	A. E. Hanscom	E u Caire	30
H. B. San ou n	Hortonville	25	Mary C. Mosier	Butternut	30
J. H. McCu da	Hortonville	25	Herbert Ward	Amh r t Jct	30
R. C. Smith	Mil on Junct	25	berman Fish	Re d burg	30
M. C. Ba'on	Mi ton	25	Wm. Foer	Packwaukee	30
Timothy C ifford	K-wauskum	25	John E. Lombard	Amherst	30
L. M. Dam	Foo v le	25	F. G. Parsons	Dodgeville	30
H. Durand	Fon du Lac	100	Max Rosenthal	Wauwatosa	30
Scott Comstock	Ma lison	50	— Eilsworth	Ore on	25
H. J. Cameron	Elkhorn	30	C. T. I radl y	Milwaukee	82
C. Bucknel	D uien	30	R. E. Parker	Wau au	25
Chas. Cavanagh	Dari on	30	Geo. E. F rnhold	Wausau	25
Geo. W. Wing	Keweenaw	30	D. A. C emous	Elrov	25
A. Kel esing	Centreville	30	P. S. Young	Ri ch'd Center	40
J. W. Pois h	C nt evil e	30	J. Bour i r	Il ver	30
F. R. Carter	Culitoa	30	James Canon	Nellsville	30
Geo. W. Johnson	Berlin	30	W. P. Newberry	Peshigo	30
Louis C Senglaub	Kiel	30	C. An erson	Amherst	30
Edwin Loveland	Elroy	30	J. O. Ni h	New C assell	30
Chas. Gossen	Whitehal	30	Ignatz Pauckratz	F ranch	30
H. D. Lac'man	Whitehal	30	R. L. Bassett	Bassetts	50
F red Schl y	Juneau	30	Peter Schuster and		
A. O. F x and others	Oreg in	75	Others	Middl ton	100
M. A. Flem ing	Am erist	30	Gustav E. Schmit	Thor e	30
F. Neiman	Lone Rock	30	Chas. A idler	New Cassell	30
Job Mill	Lodi	30	John W ecke	Seymour	30
Alteit Enginer	Turtle Lake	30	Wm. Thayer	Reedsburg	50
N. L. Jam s	R ch'lnd Cent	100	Geo. R. Barringer	E roy	50
Henry West	Madi on	50	Curt Stoltenburg	Amherst Jct	50
Arthur Juell	Elmunds	30	John Voss	Keil	100
Wm. Sc.uattschnei der	De Forest	30	Henry Rockwell	Darien	50
L. G. K iff	L'Fayette	50	Otto Gu dsch	Milwaukee	100
Levi Mutchley	Madison	30	R. Hooper	Lake Mil s	50
W. H. Miller	Madison	30	F. W. Reades	Kiel	50
Jacob Hill	Dousman	30	Edward C. Wege	Hortonville	50
Franz A. Wilde	S German'twn	30	E. A. Mil er	L' Valle	50
Philip Maier	Troy Center	30	D. R. Jones	Cumbrit	50
Chr. Marke	Lake Mills	30	N. D. Comstock	Independence	50
J. W. Hayes	Elkhorn	50	C. A. Hunt	M-lvina	50
H. Piuleigh	Dodgeville	30	Thos. Phillips	N w R chm'nd	50
John Pfaster	Elm Grove	30	B. Webster	Delivan	50
H. Adsit	F x Lake	30	H. B. Gri nell	Deavan	50
Eli Waste	Antizo	73	W. S. Bigler	Amherst	50
F. L. Harms	Grafton	30	F. Hickie	Sheboygan	50
G. F. Steele	Monico	30	E. Leddy	Darlington	50
R. A. McLery	Palmyra	30	C. M. Gardiner	Wif id	50
Ignatz Gondrezi k	Tomah	30	Anthony Mohr	Wausau	50
Edward Ansebrook	Oc uomowoc	30	Jno. F. Eber	Amherst Jct	50
W. S. Russell	Oakf li	100	Jos. Iruck-kt	Pt Washin gtn	50
Jos. Wanninger	K. owles	30	Jno. Christian	Shaw no	50
F. G. Isenring	Milwaukee	75	Wm. Lahren	Hortonville	50
Total			C. Hutchinson	Shullsburg	75
					6,065

Milwaukee Branch Hatchery—Whitefish.—We have now in the Milwaukee Hatchery some fifty millions of Whitefish eggs, which is the largest number since the organization of the Commission. They are hatched in the "Chase Hatching Jar," which is the most perfect invention of the kind in existence for hatching Whitefish and Wall-eyed Pike. A great deal of trouble was experienced this fall in getting our quota

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of eggs on the lakes, on account of the stormy weather. It was the most severe season I have experienced in ten years at this work, and it played sad havoc with the fishermen's nets, making the catch considerably less than it would otherwise have been.

Included in this fifty millions are some fifteen millions of the Lake Mendota (Madison) Whitefish eggs. These fish have become very numerous in that lake and average from one and a half to two pounds. They are better adapted to our inland waters than the larger fish of the great lakes, and will be distributed as called for by applicants during the coming spring. By this means I hope to largely increase the supply of fish-food in our inland lakes.

I made the following plantings of whitefish fry from the Milwaukee hatchery during the Spring of 1886: Milwaukee harbor, 15,120,000; Fort Howard harbor, 9,450,000; Ashland harbor, 2,250,000; Green Bay, 2,700,000; Manistique, 2,610,000; Waupaca, 450,000; Medford, 450,000; Madison, 180,000. Total, 33,210,000.

Fishermen have complained of the scarcity of *large* whitefish, and the great quantity of *small ones*, for which they get little or no price. In the neighborhood of Green Bay there were over two hundred tons of whitefish taken that weighed less than a pound each, and fully 25 per cent. not more than a quarter of a pound, and for which the fishermen could only get from one to two and a half cents a pound.

Two years ago the legislature passed a law regulating the size of the meshes in the pound nets. When the first bill was drawn it was "iron-clad" for a four-inch mesh. Senator E. S. Minor, who has taken a deep interest in our fisheries, had the bill sent to the fishermen throughout the state. All acknowledged that the pound nets required regulating, but said that they could not afford to go to the expense of new pots for them. Mr. Minor, after consulting with various parties, came to the conclusion that "half a loaf was

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better than no bread," and the bill was compromised by allowing two sides of the pot to remain as they were, and the other two sides to be three and a half inch mesh. This, however, has done little or no good, for the fishermen, in lifting their nets, instead of drawing up the side with the three and a half inch mesh and allowing the small fish to escape, lift the fish on the smaller mesh and take everything, small and large, thus violating at least the spirit of the law.

I claim that were it not for our Milwaukee hatchery and those of the state of Michigan, there would be no small fish for them to catch. Where do they come from? If, as the fishermen complain, there is a great scarcity of the larger ones, or breeders, there being now only one caught where four years ago there were ten, it stands to reason that these younger ones *must* be the fruit of the United States, Michigan and Wisconsin hatcheries; and unless the law is altered so as to *strictly prohibit* the present fearful havoc among the young fish, I would recommend the closing of the Milwaukee hatchery.

It seems a useless expense to raise millions of fry and turn them into Lake Michigan to be caught when they weigh from one-quarter to three-quarters of a pound, and bring no more than from one to two and a half cents a pound. By altering the law so as to have a uniform size for the meshes of three and a half inches or more, or else making it unlawful for fishermen or dealers to sell or buy whitefish less than a pound in weight, it would enable the young fish to attain such an age as to propagate, and such a weight as to bring a remunerative price.

Cost of Food.—Some six weeks ago I had a dam built where the boundary line of the state property crosses the Nine Springs Creek and its branch. As we spawn the large trout we put them into the creek, as it now serves the purpose of a pond; and, by placing a gate at the new dam, through which the trout can not pass but still allow the

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minnows to come up, I hope to make the several thousand fish I shall keep there in the future, self-sustaining.

Properly speaking, the main creek should be opened out in a straight line from the lower pond to the new dam; and should the appropriation permit, I would recommend the building of a flume the entire length, to be made of two-inch plank and ten feet wide. It would be a great run-way for the fish, in which we should always have them under control. By having a spawning race at the upper end we could easily catch them when they went up-stream to spawn. This work could be done by our own employes during the summer months, and it would pay for itself in two years in the saving of fish food alone. It certainly will be necessary to take some steps to provide for the larger trout, as we are now carrying forward 50,000 brook and California trout of this year's hatch, for breeding purposes. The feeding of the vast army of fish at this hatchery has now become a question of such serious expense, reaching some months the sum of \$150, that any plan likely to reduce it should receive careful consideration.

Other expenses also naturally enlarge with the growth of the hatchery and its output. We require more help—skilled and unskilled—more time and postage for correspondence, and more of almost everything—facts easily recognized by anyone familiar with an increasing business of any kind.

Distribution of Fry by Counties.—Before closing I will place before you a tabular statement showing the number and kinds of fish fry shipped into each county during the years 1885 and 1886:

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COUNTIES.	1885.				1886.			
	Brook Trout.	Mount- ain Trout.	Pike.	Carp.	Brook Trout.	Mount- ain Trout.	Pike.	Carp.
	15,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams.....	15,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland.....	45,000	.....	500,000	.....	70,000	.....	.....	30
Barron.....	45,000	20,000	.....	25	65,000	.....	.....	30
Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....	30
Clark.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....	90
Columbia.....	30,000	.....	200,000	.....	95,000	.....	500,000	75
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	110,000	20,000	1,650,000	.....	200,000	.....	100,000	645
Dodge.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	30,000	.....	200,000	85
Door.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Eau Claire.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....	.....	55
Florence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	60,000	30,000	100,000	.....	160,000	10,000	.....	310
Forest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Grant.....	235,000	45,000	100,000	.....	225,000	90,000	.....	60
Green.....	10,000	.....	100,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	100
Green Lake.....	20,000	.....	100,000	.....	20,000	.....	.....	25
Iowa.....	90,000	50,000	100,000	.....	145,000	40,000	.....	295
Jackson.....	65,000	15,000	.....	25	105,000	.....	100,000	50
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	800,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000	105
Juneau.....	35,000	.....	400,000	21	95,000	.....	.....	160
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	700,000	.....	.....	.....	400,000	25
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
La Crosse.....	30,000	25,000	100,00	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	100,000	30,000	200,000	25	50,000	30,000	.....	125
Langlade.....	15,000	.....	200,000	.....	20,000	10,000	.....	105
Lincoln.....	20,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	300,000	75	.....	.....	.....	240
Marathon.....	.....	15,000	200,000	.....	.....	10,000	.....	180
Marinette.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Marquette.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	30,000	20,000	.....	30
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	123	60,000	20,000	.....	340
Monroe.....	25,000	80,000	.....	50	180,000	10,000	.....	30
Oconto.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Ozaukee.....	.....	15,000	200,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	110
Pepin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	60
Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	300
Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	10,000	.....	50
Price.....	.....	.....	700,000	.....	10,000	.....	200,000	25
Racine.....	40,000	5,000	230,000	.....	40,000	40,000	.....	295
Richland.....	30,000	20,000	400,000	34	10,000	20,000	200,000	75
Rock.....	30,000	20,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	75
St. Croix.....	65,000	.....	600,000	.....	55,000	20,000	.....	155
Sauk.....	.....	.....	500,000	.....	50,000	20,000	.....	50
Shawano.....	100,000	30,000	100,000	50	90,000	30,000	.....	80
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	400,000	.....	50,000	20,000	.....	.....
Taylor.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	215
Trempealeau.....	20,000	90,000	.....	.....	20,000	60,000	.....	50
Vernon.....	25,000	.....	900,000	50	.....	20,000	400,000	450
Walworth.....	15,000	.....	2,650,000	.....	55,000	.....	850,000	110
Washington.....	90,000	.....	200,000	50	30,000	20,000	.....	100
Waupaca.....	55,000	20,000	100,000	.....	20,000	30,000	.....	55
Waushara.....	20,000	10,000	.....	25	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,520,000	600,000	14,500,000	556	2,275,000	620,000	3,450,000	6,085

Superintendent's Report.

As to the success of the work of our hatcheries I refer with no little pride to the letters received from different points where fry have been planted. I consider them undisputable evidence of the success of the attempt to re-stock our waters by artificial propagation.

With respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES NEVIN,

Superintendent.

Letters from the People.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

W. H. Rose, Boscobel: "In regard to the planting of trout fry in the streams here I would say that it is no experiment, but a sure thing. The fry I received of you this spring was in the best possible condition when it reached me, consequently went into the various brooks without the loss of any. This has been a good year for the little fellows, there being no floods to wash them down stream. The only drawback to the business is those fellows who make a business of fishing for profit, and although we have a law forbidding the sale of trout, I am satisfied that law is violated every week. There have been more large trout taken this season than for ten years. The other day I saw a fellow with twelve that weighed eight pounds."

F. M. Smith, Coloma: "In two streams near this place they were a success. Each year there are a great many taken from each stream; still they seem plentiful. They were not natural trout streams—none there before those sent from the hatchery. Some claim they have caught them to weigh two and one-half pounds; have seen them weigh one and one-half pounds each."

Allin McCoy, North Freedom: "I have been over, looking to the trout sent by you March 10th. The brook is literally peppered with them. They are from an inch to an inch and three-quarters in length, and lively as crickets."

James Kennedy, Antigo: "The plant made in the head waters of north branch of Red river, in March, 1884, has proved a splendid success. I saw trout in the stream yesterday that would measure sixteen inches in length, and those of the plant of March, 1885, are seven to nine inches in length. Those planted last spring are from three to four inches in length. The trout of the first plant spawned last fall, and the young fry are seen about one-half mile below the spawning beds. There were no native trout in any of the streams in this neighborhood."

R. F. Green, Fennimore: "The fish that were sent to me did splendid. There are some of them yet. They are large ones, and have stocked the stream with small ones to some extent."

C. F. Dutton, Milwaukee, General Superintendent Milwaukee & Northern R. R.: "Our streams would have been nearly depopulated of trout, had they not been replenished. Now the trout are plentiful."

M. C. Wilson, Springwater: "The brook trout fry received from you, and placed in Pine river and its tributaries four years ago, have done well. The streams seem to be alive with them. Many are caught, some of them weighing two and one-half pounds."

James P. Balsom, Hudson: "I received 10,000 trout fry from you about February, 1885, and planted one can of them in Willow river. They grew nicely; do not think we lost one in a hundred. Within the last four weeks there have been twelve or fifteen 'graylings' caught out of this stream, and as they are a new fish to us, think they must have come with that lot of fry. They are new here, as none could name them, or had ever seen them before. H. W. Jones packed one in ice, and sent it to the *American Field*. They pronounced it a 'grayling.'"^{*}

* The fish that Mr. Balsom calls Grayling is the California Mountain Trout.—JAS. NEVIN, Superintendent.

Letters from the People.

H. C. Hunt, Reedsburg: "The trout fry planted two years ago have done well. The fry planted this last February are doing well."

A. C. V. Elston, Muscoda: "The 15,000 fry sent to A. J. McCarn in 1884 were planted by me. They have done nicely. A great many nice ones have been captured this season. I think a very large per cent. have grown."

T.C. Sharpe, Elkhart Lake: "The brook trout planted in the streams in Sheboygan county have done well. Some of the trout that were planted three years ago have been caught that will weigh from a pound to a pound and a half. The pike do not seem to do as well. The California trout are doing well; those that were put in in May are three to four inches long. I hope the next Legislature will have fish wardens appointed in every county in the state and pass a more stringent game law. As it is we might as well have no law at all."

B. F. Brainerd, Emet: "The trout fry put into the west branch of O'Neil's creek have done very well, some having been caught in 1885 that weighed three pounds. They were put in in 1881. There were no trout there before that. The stream is very well stocked now."

Truman Sears, Pine River: "The trout that have been placed in the streams in this part of the county of Waushara have done nicely. A good many weigh one and a half pounds each, and some two to two and a half pounds, and one over three."

W. H. Brown, Bloomington: "The trout you sent me have done splendid, and I speak knowingly, as I am a lover of trout fishing and I have often been on the streams in which they were planted. I look upon it as a great thing, and no money is expended by the state that brings a greater return to the people. A few trout which got out of a private fish pond at the head of this stream four years ago are now being caught, and some of them weigh two and a half pounds."

Jeremiah O'Brien, Arcadia: "I can say that the can of young trout I received was a success. There are double the number of trout since I planted them. Now we have good trout."

T. B. Callis, Lancaster: "The brook trout was not known in streams this side of the military ridge until we began to plant them. Now we have as fine fishing as any part of the state, I think. There have been some very large ones caught near Lancaster, weighing from one to three pounds. I have caught two or three large ones, the largest 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. I have visited the springs where this year's fry were planted and find them doing nicely. They are growing very fast, and there seems to be plenty for them to live on."

Alex. Johnson, West Salem: "Our trout streams have improved 50 per cent. since we commenced getting trout fry from Madison, and we have organized a sportsmen's club to protect game and fish out of season."

Paul Browne, Waupaca: "This section of the country was a little slow in taking advantage of the opportunity of obtaining fry from the state hatchery, and only after artificial propagation of trout had been proven a very decided success in Waushara county, which adjoins this county, did the people around here take any interest in the matter. Consequently our first fry were planted during the spring of 1884. We then planted about 40,000, and last season about the same number. Although we allow no one to fish for them at present, several have been caught, and any quantity of them seen, so we know positively that they are doing finely. The nearest trout fishing grounds to Waupaca, prior to the establishment of the state hatchery, was at least fifty miles, but now parties driving three hours south of this place can find the best fishing in the world. This may seem a rather broad

Letters from the People.

assertion, but when one person can catch from seventy-five to one hundred trout, averaging from ten to seventeen inches in length in half a day, we don't take a back seat for any section of the country. Last Saturday, the 19th inst., Alf. Pool caught eighty-three trout about sixteen miles from here in half a day. These were exhibited on the street and attracted a great deal of attention. Those who investigate the matter must come to the conclusion that the state fish commission is not only a credit to the state but a decided benefit, and I should like to see the Legislature appropriate funds sufficient to stock every available stream in the state."

H. D. Parsons, Ketcham: "The planting of small fry in my creek has been a wonderful success. There has been trout taken from the creek that would weigh over $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. My greatest trouble now is to give them a chance to spawn. It seems as if the sports were bound to take them all, both big and small. One gentleman from Fond du Lac told me it was the best fishing he ever saw, and he had fished for trout both east and north. He said the three hours that he was here were worth \$25 to him, and another man from Milwaukee spent one day here. He said he had more sport in that one day than in twenty years before."

C. H. Britton, Berlin: "As far as the trout are concerned, they are doing finely, and it is positively known that they are on the increase, and quite a good many are being taken that weigh a trifle over three pounds each. I have taken trout from this brook (Silver Creek) that weighed two pounds, one and three-quarter pounds, one and one-half pounds, and quite a number, one pound each."

James F. Taylor, Waunakee: "The fry planted in Six Mile Creek, as far as growth is concerned, have done remarkably well; but they do not seem very plentiful, although more have been caught this season than before, and larger fish. Some have been caught this year twelve inches long; last Fall, a large number of trout were noticed spawning; there seemed to be hundreds of them from a foot to fourteen inches in length. I think the fish commissioners are doing a good work and the people are now beginning to reap the benefit."

P. F. Whiting, Berlin: "Most of the fry I obtained were planted in streams in the eastern part of Waushara county, and are doing well. Anglers are having fine times in catching them. I think the experiment a most decided success. Albert Fage reports that in one pool he has seen something like fifteen trout, averaging eight inches in length, and, to use his expression, 'as large around as a broom handle.'"

C. E. Lord, Oconto: "I have visited the streams where I deposited the trout fry and found them doing well. They have grown to be seven or eight inches in length since we planted them in March, 1883."

Wm. P. Gundry, Mineral Point: "Where formerly there were no trout at all, we have now a constantly growing supply of this delicious fish, which seem to propagate and thrive as well as anyone could wish. Trout weighing considerably over a pound have been caught quite frequently during the season just past, in streams stocked within the last five years."

Hamilton H. Gray, Darlington: "The trout put into my stream three years ago have found their way into all the streams for miles. Trout have been caught in our river [in this city, six miles from the mouth of the stream where they were first planted.]"

John McKenzie, Dekorra: "There were no trout in any of our streams before they were planted. Now trout are plenty, those caught weighing one-half, three-quarters, and one pound each. From the pike fry planted two years ago in the mill-ponds, there have been some caught weighing from one-half to a pound. There were no pike there before."

Letters from the People.

Lewis E. Reed, Ripon: "Before planting the fry we had no trout; the streams now have got in fine condition in that respect."

Harvey Durand, Fond du Lac, fish warden: "In the counties of Fond du Lac and Green Lake, we are now receiving the benefits of trout planting, in all streams where they have been deposited during the past four years. Thousands of them have been taken during the 'open season' of 1886. There is not a stream or running brook in either county where trout have been planted and proved a failure, for in each and every place they thrive and grow rapidly, maturing earlier than they do in Northern Wisconsin."

S. W. Reese, Dodgeville: "No trout was ever caught in any of our streams before the fry was planted. Your commission since its organization has furnished us yearly a large number of trout fry, which were carefully planted in the head waters of Mill Creek, east and west Pecatonica and Otter Creek. The fry seem to grow and increase in all the streams, and the supply of trout has been abundant in these streams for some time. This year the catch of trout in our streams has been very large. Thousands have been caught, many of them of unusual size. It seems that the trout received from the hatchery and planted grows to a larger size than the trout caught in the Blue River, Helena, Wyoming and other creeks where trout have been caught for over forty years."

A. C. Wilkinson, New Lisbon: "Prior to 1880, (I think that was the year I first planted trout f.y. in any of the streams about here) there was no trout in any of them. Since 1880, the several streams stocked by me, have been and still are, literally alive with trout. It would appear that not one of the fry died in planting, there are so many fish in the streams. During the past three years the several streams planted have been fished freely, with no perceptible effect upon the numbers of the fish. They appear to have replenished themselves as naturally and plentifully as in streams natural to them, and I find the streams alive with young fish of this year's hatch. The fry planted by me in Smith's creek and others this spring, are lively and numerous, and as I remarked to a friend the other day after I had examined the creeks, 'I do not think we lost a fish in planting them or that one has since died.' Money could not buy our fish if we could not replace them with others. That is how we feel about it here, and if it was left to a vote of the people of Juneau county, the commission would never lack a good healthy appropriation to enable it to successfully prosecute the good work so nobly begun and carried out thus far."

Christian Mathys, Alma: "Since the planting of fry received from state hatchery, at Madison, our small streams and brooks are all well stocked with young trout, which, otherwise, on account of the constant drain upon the supply, would have been totally exhausted."

Charles A. Lane, Stevens Point: "In 1882 fry were planted in Duck Creek, a small stream in Portage county, in which there were no trout. The plant is a success. The trout are developing beyond expectation."

Frank L. Green, Bloomington: "As I was fishing in a very small creek for minnows for bait a few days ago, I found most of the trout planted there last spring (never was any there before) to be six to seven inches long and very plentiful. Next year there will be grand fishing. This stream is no exception. In all streams they have done as well as in the one I mentioned. The planting of trout fry in this county is a success in every way."

John D. Ham, Stephensville: "The trout put into Spring Brook are doing well. The old trout are from six to eight inches long. They laid eggs last winter and the young trout are quite numerous and about two inches long. The fish have created considerable interest."

S. Sloggy, Ontario: "The fry planted in the spring of 1885 have done remarkably well in growth and increase. They have become of the size of one half pound and larger."

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The streams stocked at that time had become entirely depleted but trout now seem to be very abundant. We are fully convinced that the fish problem is solved and if our streams become depleted, it will be the fault, not of our fish officers, but of ourselves."

Charles Richards, Packwaukee: "The 10,000 fry sent me by the state hatchery in March, 1881, have proved an exceptional success. Previous to that time there were no trout in this stream, Ox creek. It is now claimed by our local sportsmen that they are more numerous here and of greater size than in any other stream of this or adjoining counties. I saw a boy about ten years of age with a string of forty-five, a few days ago. He said it required about half a day to catch them. They were of almost uniform size, the smallest not less than ten inches in length, and the largest not more than twelve inches. Have heard of one being caught that weighed three pounds, two ounces."

N. J. Eytchesen, Rice Lake: "The fry that have been sent to this part have done well. Fish have been more plenty since we commenced planting than they ever were naturally, and there has been more fishing done."

E. D. Cœ, Whitewater: "The streams in the vicinity of this place were absolutely barren of brook trout until within a few years. Now nearly all are stocked with them to a greater or less degree. In several the trout are so abundant that fine catches are frequently reported, some reports being of over sixty in a single day. Trustworthy reports show that every stream in this section in which fry from the state hatchery have been placed are now more or less populated with brook trout."

J. B. Miller, Alma Center: "I am pleased to report great success with fry put in Hall's creek and north and south branches of Trempealeau river, in 1881. The streams should be restocked in the near future, as they have been persistently fished and thousands caught."

John T. Kingston, Necedah: "In the spring of 1883 two cans of trout fry were placed in the McCumber creek, near the village of New Lisbon. The fry grew rapidly, and the success was so marked that other points were subsequently supplied. Trout fry were placed in the Little Lemonweir, two or three streams near Mauston, and one near Lyndon, and in each case the success has been all that could be expected. Previous to this there were no trout in any of the streams in this county."

A. K. Enney, Sparta: "The steady increase of the catch of trout in our streams where fry have been put is the best evidence of the success of your efforts to supply our streams with the finest of all fish. It is universally stated that there haven't been so many trout caught for ten years, and they are mostly of good size. There has been very good fishing this season, where, only a few years ago the trout were all caught out. There has been some of the Rainbow Trout caught this season, which are six and seven inches long, which is a very n'ee growth, and which are reported to be very gamey. There is no question that if the commission is continued it will stock all our streams and lakes with the choicest of fish, so that the most fault-finding can have but little to say."

Frank E. Warren, Warren's Mill: "One of the streams that was stocked with trout from the state in 1882, shows up pretty well, there having been caught two to three hundred this season."

Wm. S. Stanley, Milwaukee: "I am satisfied that the planting of pike is a success so far as Pine Lake is concerned. Mrs. Henry Atkins, of this city, was fishing Saturday last and took a beautiful pike from the lake—weighing one and one-quarter pounds and measuring fifteen inches in length. This is the first pike taken from this lake and is the result of those planted by me two years ago. Of course if there is one, there are more."

M. P. Wing, LaCrosse: "Formerly, parties sent out to plant the fry, failed to follow directions, and dumped them too near the mouth of the creek, but of late I have had better

Letters from the People.

success in this particular and the result is plainly to be seen. Many streams, that have been planted within the past three or four years, are now well stocked. It is my opinion that more trout have been caught this season, in the western and southern portions of LaCrosse county, than were caught during three preceding years. I have caught two-year-olds which were at least ten inches in length."

H. C. Spaulding, Tomah: "Every stream on th's side of the ridge, the watershed between the LaCrosse and Wisconsin rivers, is now well stocked with trout. The streams on the east side of this watershed never had trout in them until planted by us, while those on the west side always abounded with trout. I might fill pages of the fine catches made by members of the Buckhorn club on these streams filled with 'illegitimate trout,' as I heard a member of the assembly call them a few years ago. When put upon the table or taken from the stream, I defy any man to tell the difference between legitimate and 'illegitimate trout,' either in taste, smell or looks."

J. S. Bugh, Wautoma: "I can only repeat what I have heretofore written the commission on the subject. The work of stocking the streams of this (Waushara) county with trout, and that the success has in every instance been wonderful. In fact there has not been any failure in th's county. Time has dispelled the fear that we felt at first that they would not increase as rapidly as they were being caught out. The supply is simply inexhaustible, notwithstanding they are taken out of the streams by the ton, in and out of season, the largest weighing from 2 to 3 pounds, some have been caught weighing nearly 4 pounds. The success has not been so great in stocking the lakes.

It is greatly to be hoped that the legislature will this winter make liberal appropriation for the purpose of enabling the commission to determine whether the lakes in the state cannot be stocked as well as the streams."

APPENDIX.

LAWS NOW IN FORCE RESPECTING FISH, FISH CULTURE, FISHWAYS, ETC., IN WISCONSIN.

Section 1495, revised statutes. There is constituted a board of seven commissioners, composed of the governor while in office, and six appointed by him. The terms of office of the latter six, commencing with the date of their appointment, shall be six years, and until their successors are appointed, except, that of the first six appointed, the terms of two shall expire in one year; the term of two shall expire in two years; and the term of the remaining two shall expire in three years. The governor shall make such appointments with the advice and consent of the senate. No person shall be appointed as commissioner who is engaged in fish breeding as a private business. The appointments provided for shall be made by the governor as soon as practicable and reported to the senate, and in case the senate is not in session, the said commissioners shall act from and after the date of said appointment. The governor shall fill all vacancies by appointment, the persons so appointed to hold for the residue of the term only.

Section 1496, revised statutes. The board may adopt by-laws for their government, not inconsistent with the law, and shall meet at such times and places as they may prescribe. A majority shall be a quorum. They shall receive compensation, but shall be each reimbursed his expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of his official duties, out of such appropriation as may be made by the legislature. They shall choose from their number a president, secretary, and such other officers as their by-laws may prescribe; but no officer shall receive any compensation except such as is herein provided for.

Section 1497, revised statutes. The said board shall have general charge of such public matters as pertain to the propagation and cultivation of fish, and shall gather and diffuse information beneficial to citizens concerning the same. They shall have the government and control of the state hatching house, ponds and grounds, and of all property belonging at any time to, and held by the state, for the propagation of fish. Shall receive from the commissioners of the United States, and other persons, all spawn or fry donated to or purchased by the state; and, in the most practical ways, procure, receive, distribute and dispose of spawn and fish, and take such other measures as shall, in their judgment, best promote the abundant supply of food fishes in the public waters of the state. They may take at all seasons, and in any way fish from the public waters, for the purpose of artificial propagation. They shall in January of each year, report to the legislature their transactions, an account in detail of their receipts and expenditures, and of the spawn and fish received and distributed, with time and place thereof, and such other matters and suggestions as they shall deem proper.

Section 1498, revised statutes. The board shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, a superintendent and one assistant, at a salary to be fixed by them, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum to be paid from the appropriation made for fish culture. The board may permit the superintendent to occupy the tenement house and such rounds therewith as shall be reasonable, subject to the governor's approval. The superintendent shall, under the direction of the commissioners, receive and hatch all spawn furnished, and distribute

Appendix.

the fry in the public waters, and perform all other duties prescribed by the board. He shall be reimbursed his expenses of distributing fry out of such appropriation as may be made by the legislature.

Section 4562, revised statutes. Any person who shall use or set in any of the inland streams or watercourses within this state any net, rack or obstruction, for the purpose of catching fish, whereby the free passage of fish up and down the same may be obstructed or prevented, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Section 4563, revised statutes. Any person who shall catch or take any fish from the waters of Lake Michigan, within this state, or of the east side of Green Bay, with any trap or pond net, the meshes of the pot of which are less than one inch and a half inch from knot to knot, or in technical language, of a pot of less than three inches mesh, shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars for each day's unlawful use of such net.

Chapter 182. An act to protect and preserve fish in lakes Winnebago, Little Butte des Morts, Winneconne, Poygan, Apuckaway, Buffalo, and the waters of the upper and lower Fox river, including all streams, creeks, sloughs, bayous or marshes or waters adjacent or tributary thereto.

Section 1. No person or persons shall catch or take any fish in or from any of the waters of lakes Winnebago, Little Lake des Morts, Butte des Morts, Winneconne, Poygan, Apuckaway, Buffalo, or the upper and lower Fox river, including all streams, bayous, marshes or waters adjacent or tributary thereto, with any device for taking or catching fish, excepting spears or hooks and lines and minnow nets. [Addition by chapter 417, laws of 1885.] But nothing herein shall prevent fishing in the lower Fox river from the dam at the city of Depere to the mouth of said Fox river, including all streams, bayous, marshes or waters adjacent thereto, except from the first day of October to the first day of May of each year, and then only with gill nets and dip nets, with not less than four and one-fourth inch meshes or two and one-eighth inch bar measure from knot to knot.

Section 2. No person shall set, place or draw any net (except minnow nets) in any of the waters above described and mentioned. [Addition by chapter 417, laws of 1885.] Excepting in the lower Fox river from the dam at the city of Depere to the mouth of said river, as provided in section 1, of this act.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offense a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court, and costs, and shall stand committed to the common jail where such offense was committed, there to remain until such fine and costs are paid, or until discharged by due course of law; said penalty shall be recovered in a criminal action in the name of the state of Wisconsin, before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction over the place where such offense was committed, and when collected, one-half of such penalty shall be paid to the person making the complaint, and the remainder of said penalty shall be paid into the county treasury according to law.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed. Approved March 4, 1879.

Chapter 316. An act to provide for fishways in the out'et of Big Green lake, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and for the protection of fish and game in the Green Lake district.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all persons owning, occupying or having charge of any dam now erected, or hereafter to be erected, on the outlet of Big Green lake in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, to construct in each of their dams, good, efficient fishways, under the supervision of the fish warden, or some person appointed by the fish commissioners of the state of Wisconsin, according to a plan furnished by said commissioners, and to keep said fishways in good repair, and open for the free passage of fish up and down, within four months from and after the passage and publication of this act.

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Section 2. Any person owning, occupying or having charge of any dam mentioned in the foregoing section, who shall refuse or neglect to construct or keep in repair, or keep open said [fishways, in accordance with section one of this act, after the space of four months, from and after the passage and publication of this act, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of suit; and for each and every six days he shall refuse to neglect or comply with the provisions of said section one, he shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars and costs of suit.

Section 3. [As amended by chapter 325, laws of 1882.] For the better enforcement of this act and the general laws of this state for the protection and preservation of fish and game, the fish commissioners of the state of Wisconsin are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint some suitable person as fish warden, who shall be a resident of the district composed of the counties of Green Lake and Fond du Lac, who shall act as fish warden within the limits of said district. Said warden shall receive one hundred dollars per year compensation, from January 1, 1882, payable annually, two-thirds of said sum shall be paid by Fond du Lac county, and one-third by the county of Green Lake.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of said warden to prosecute every violation of this act and also of all other laws for the protection of fish and game within the district mentioned in section three, which may come to his knowledge, to supervise the construction and repair of fishways, to apply for, receive and deposit in suitable places all fish, fry or spawn, furnished by the commissioners or other persons, and destined for the waters in his district. He shall, after his appointment and before he enters upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office and give a bond such as is now required of a constable, said bond to be approved by the supervisor of his town or ward, and be filed by him, the said warden, with the county clerk of the county in which he resides; and after having fully qualified, he shall have and possess all the powers of a sheriff or constable conferred by law, in and about the discharge of the duties imposed by this act. He shall report to the commissioners his doings whenever required by them to do so.

Section 5. The territory mentioned in section three shall be known as the Green Lake district.

Section 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed. Approved April 2, 1881.

Chapter 45. An act for the preservation of fish in any lake or water-course in the county of Walworth.

Section 1. Any person who shall catch or take fish from any lake or water-course in the county of Walworth, with hook and line, spear, net or any other implement or device used in catching fish in any lake or water-course except as provided in the second section of this act, shall be punished by fine not less than ten dollars or exceeding fifty dollars, for each and every offense, with costs of suit, and imprisonment in the common jail of said county until such fines and costs are fully paid or until he shall be discharged by due course of law. One-half of said fine shall be paid to the complainant and the remainder to the town treasurer of the town in which the offense was committed, and all implements or devices so unlawfully used shall be forfeited to the state.

Section 2. It shall be lawful to fish and angle from lakes and water-courses in the county of Walworth with hook and line, from the first day of May to the succeeding first day of November of each year, and it shall also be lawful to catch or take from the said water-courses in the county of Walworth, any mullets, suckers, bill-fish, bull-heads or dog-fish by the use of spears, baskets, traps or by hook and line from the first day of May of each year to the succeeding first day of November.

Section 3. The justices of the peace of Walworth county shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases which arise under this chapter; provided, the defendant shall not be deprived of a jury trial.

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Section 4. No general law of this state contravening the provisions of this act, shall be considered as repealing, amending or modifying the same, unless such purpose be expressly set forth in such law. Approved March 9, 1885.

Chapter 49. An act relating to the preservation of fish in Little Muskego Lake, Waukesha county.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take, catch, kill, or in any way or manner destroy any kind of fish in Little Muskego Lake, Waukesha county, in any way or manner, except with hook and line.

Section 2. No person or persons shall take any fish from, or in said lake, with any device whatever, from the fifteenth day in January to the first day of May in any year.

Section 3. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, or any of them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine, not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, together with the cost of prosecution, for each and every such violation. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases and actions arising under the provisions of this act, and upon the collection of any fine imposed by virtue of this act, one half of the amount of such fine shall be paid to the complainant in the case and the remainder shall be paid into the county treasury to be disposed of according to law. Approved March 9, 1885.

Chapter 192. An act to regulate the sizes of meshes of nets used in the waters of Lake Michigan and the waters of Green Bay and the waters of Lake Superior, and for the better enforcement of the fish and game laws of the state, and to repeal section four thousand five hundred and sixty-three of the revised statutes.

Section 1. Any person or persons who shall catch or take any fish from the waters of Lake Michigan, or of Lake Superior, within the jurisdiction of this state, or from the waters of Green Bay, within such jurisdiction, with any trap or pound net, or with any net or seine the meshes of the pot of which are less than one inch and a half-inch from knot to knot, or with a mesh less than three (3) inches, shall be punished by fine of not less than ten (10) dollars or more than fifty (50) dollars for each day's or part of a day's unlawful use of such net, with costs, to be recovered in an action in the name of the state of Wisconsin, before any justice of the peace or police justice within the proper county; one-half of which said fine shall go to the use of the complainant.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have in his or their possession and offer for sale any young white fish or lake trout (commonly called Mackinaw trout) of a weight of less than three-fourths of a pound, and any violation of the provisions of this section shall subject the offender or offenders to a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars for each offense, with costs of prosecution, to be recovered in like manner as is provided in section one (1), half of the fine imposed to be paid to the complainant.

Section 3. It is hereby made the duty of all sheriffs, and of their deputies, of all constables and marshals, and of all police officers in the state, to take care that the provisions of this act are enforced; and upon verbal complaint made to any such officers by any person, that the provisions of this act have been violated, to make complaint before the proper court, and upon warrant, to arrest the offender or offenders and to take him or them before the proper court for trial; and any such officer may summarily arrest, without warrant, any person or persons found in the act of violating the provisions of this act; and such person or persons so arrested shall, within twenty-four hours after such arrest, be taken before the proper court to be dealt with according to law; and, during such period of time, shall be held in close custody, and until taken before such court.

Section 4. Any officer named in this act who shall neglect or refuse to discharge the duties hereby imposed upon him, shall be deemed guilty of misfeasance in office, and upon

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conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars for each offense, with costs, to be recovered in an action in the same manner as is provided in section one (1) of this act, and by removal from office. Approved March 4, 1879.

Chapter 228. An act to provide for the preservation of fish in the waters of Calumet county.

Section 1. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take, catch, kill or in any way or manner, destroy any kind of fish in any of the rivers, ponds or waters of Calumet county, in any other way or manner than with hook and line.

Section 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, or any of them, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, for each and every such violation, and shall be committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, or the offender or offenders are discharged by law.

Section 3. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases and actions arising under the provisions of this act, and upon the collection of any fine imposed by virtue of this act, one-half of the amount of such fine shall be paid to the complainant in the case and the remainder shall be paid into the county treasury to be disposed of according to law. Approved March 4, 1879.

Chapter 111. An act to provide for the better protection of the fish of Devil's Lake, Sauk county, Wisconsin.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place any set of float lines in the waters of Devil's Lake, Sauk county, Wisconsin.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to cast any fly in the waters of Devil's Lake for the purpose of taking any fish therefrom during the months of April | May or June of any year.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each offense. Approved March 15, 1882.

Chapter 407. An act to amend chapter 62, laws of 1883, entitled, "An act relating to the preservation of fish in the lakes, bayous and sloughs of the Mississippi river."

Section 1. Section 1, of chapter 62, of the laws of 1883, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "lakes," in the second line of said section, the words, "except Lake Pepin," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1. Any person who shall catch or take from the lakes (except Lake Pepin), bayous or sloughs directly leading into the Mississippi river or from the Mississippi river, within the limits of the state of Wisconsin, any fish, except mullets, suckers, bill fish, bull heads or dog-fish, by the use of any device other than by spear, hook and line or angling, shall be punished by a fine not more than fifty dollars; and any seine, net or other device so used shall be forfeited to the state. Provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to prevent any person from catching minnows for bait.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Approved April 11, 1885.

Chapter 213. An act for the preservation of fish in the waters of Dell Creek, Sauk County, Wisconsin.

Section 1. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to take or kill any fish in the waters of Dell Creek, in the County of Sauk, above the lower dam thereon, in any manner, except by hook and line, in the usual manner of fishing. The use of grapple hook or hooks, or other device for hooking up fish, is prohibited, and the waters of Dell Creek, as named in this act, shall include all of the water in the ponds thereon, including all bays, sloughs and all tributary streams, and all of the pond now called "Mirror Lake."

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Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of section 1, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, and upon failure to pay such fine and costs, shall be committed to the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, unless such fine and costs are sooner paid.

Section 3. Any person or persons being found on the water herein mentioned, with boat, and spear and torch light in the night, or with boat and spear in the day-time, or along the banks thereof with a spear in day-time, it shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of an intent to violate the provisions of section 1, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, and upon failure to pay such fine and costs, shall be committed to the county jail, not less than twenty days, nor more than four months.

Section 4. Any person giving information which shall cause the conviction of any one violating the provisions of section 1 and 3, shall be entitled to receive one-half of any fine collected in such case, and it shall be the duty of any public officer in the towns of Delton, Dellona and Excelsior, in the county of Sauk, who may know or have information of the violation of the provisions of sections 1 and 3, to prosecute, and any such officer who shall refuse or neglect to so prosecute shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and costs, to be sued for in the name of the state of Wisconsin, by the town treasurer of the town in which said officer holds office, or any other person may sue. All officers of a town, elected or appointed, shall be deemed public officers under the provisions of this act. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person from prosecuting violators of the provisions of sections 1, 3 and 4.

Section 5. No black bass shall be taken or killed in any manner in the waters herein described, between the first day of November and the succeeding first day of May in each year, under the same penalty as prescribed in this act for the violation of section 1.

Section 6. Fish may be taken at any time and in any manner, in the waters of Dell creek, below the lower dam.

Section 7. The general laws of this state for the preservation of fish shall not apply to the waters herein described. All previous laws for the protection of fish in Dell creek are hereby repealed. Approved April 1, 1885.

Chapter 135. An act for the preservation of fish in Long lake, Round lake and Mud lake, situated in the counties of Fond du Lac and Sheboygan.

Section 1. No person or persons shall take, catch or kill, with any net, seine, wire basket, spear, grapple, trap, hook and line, or any device whatever, fish of any kind in either of the lakes known as Long lake, Round Lake and Mud lake, situated in the counties of Fond du Lac and Sheboygan, state of Wisconsin, or in any stream of waters connecting said lakes or either of them, or in any stream or waters emptying into said lakes or either of them, between the first day of March and the tenth day of May in any year. Any person violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty, with costs of suit, or in lieu of such fines and costs, the court may, in its discretion, upon such conviction, imprison the party so convicted, in the county jail of the proper county, not exceeding thirty days. Approved March 6, 1880.

Chapter 137. An act to preserve the fish in Elkhart lake, Sheboygan county:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take, catch, kill or in any way or manner destroy any kind of fish in Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan county, in any other way or manner except with hook and line, excepting the months of November and December in each year.

Section 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act or any of them,

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shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars together with the costs of prosecution, for each and every such violation, and shall be committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, or the offender discharged by law.

Section 3. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases and actions arising under the provisions of this act; and upon the collection of any fine imposed by virtue of this act, one-third of the amount of such fine shall be paid to the complainant in the case, and the remainder shall be paid into the county treasury to be disposed of according to law. Approved March 8, 1880.

Chapter 179. An act relating to the preservation of fish in Pewaukee Lake, Waukesha county.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take, catch, kill, or in any way or manner destroy any kind of fish in Pewaukee Lake, or its inlets, in Waukesha county, in any other way or manner, except with hook and line.

Section 2. No person or persons shall take any fish, with any device whatever, from the fifteenth day in February to the first day of May, in any year.

Section 3. Any person or persons violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, together with the cost of prosecution for each and every such violation. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases and actions arising under the provisions of this act, and upon the collection of any fine imposed by virtue of this act, one-half of the amount of such fine shall be paid to the complainant in the case, and the remainder shall be paid into the county treasury to be disposed of according to law. Approved March 23, 1885.

Chapter 414. An act to prohibit fishing with nets of any kind in the inland lakes and streams of this state.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to take any fish, suckers, minnows and whitefish excepted, in the inland lakes or streams of this state, by the use of any net or seine of any kind, except as now provided by law for the fish commissioner of the state.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of section 1, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars, for each and every offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. The provisions of this act, so far as they permit the catching of suckers, whitefish or minnows, shall not apply to Lake Koshkonong or any of the tributary waters thereof, within five miles of said lake.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts interfering with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Approved April 11, 1885.

Chapter 126. Section 1. There shall be erected and maintained, in each dam across any stream in the county of La Fayette, in this state, by the owner or occupant thereof, or by those persons using the water thereof through the medium of any canal or race, sufficient and permanent fish-ways or chutes to admit the free and easy passage of fish in such stream above such dams; and if the owner or occupant of any such dam, or person or persons using the water thereof through the medium of any canal or race, shall neglect or refuse for a period of thirty days, to construct and maintain such fish-ways or chutes as aforesaid whenever requested to do so by any ten freeholders of the same county, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every six days that such person or persons shall so neglect or refuse, he or they shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty dollars (\$20), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), with costs, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

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Section 2. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to place a wier dam, fish wier, or wier net in or across any race, stream or river in said county of La Fayette, in this state, or to keep any tree tops, brush, logs or trees in such race, stream or river in such manner as to obstruct the free passage of fish, up and down the same; and any person violating the second section of this act shall be liable to a penalty not less five dollars (\$5), nor more than fifty dollars (\$50), for each such violation, and also for the additional penalty of two dollars (\$2) for every day he shall continue to keep up such wier dam, fish wier or wier net, or any such tree tops, brush, logs or trees in such stream, in violation of this act, after having been duly notified by any elector of the township wherein such wier dam, fish wier wier net or any such tree tops, brush, logs or trees may be, feeling himself aggrieved thereby, to remove the same; said penalty or penalties to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where such offense shall be committed, with costs. Municipal courts, police courts and justices of the peace shall have power to hear, try and determine all offenses under this act. Approved March 21, 1883.

Chapter 285. An act to amend section 4560 of the revised statutes, as amended by chapter 218 of the laws of 1881, relating to the taking of fish in lakes, and to repeal chapter 351, session laws of 1863, and 171 of laws of 1874.

Section 1. Section 4560 of the revised statutes, as amended by said chapter 218 of the laws of 1881, is hereby amended by adding the words "bull heads," after the words "bill fish," in the fourth line of said section, so that said section will read, when so amended, as follows: "Section 4560. Any person who shall catch or take from any inland lake or water course within this state any fish, except mullets, suckers, bill fish, bull heads or dog fish, by the use of any spear, net, seine, basket, grapple, trap, or by any other device or means other than hook and line, or angling, or who shall disturb or destroy their spawning beds, except for the purpose of artificial propagation of fish, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and such spear, net, seine, grapple, trap, or other device so unlawfully used, shall be forfeited to the state."

Section 2. Chapter 351 of the private and local laws of 1863, relating to setting of nets in Lake Koshkonong, is hereby repealed: also chapter 171 of the private and local laws of 1874, is also hereby repealed, relating to the same subject.

Section 3. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing sections of this act are hereby repealed. Approved March 29, 1882.

Chapter 46. An act for the protection and preservation of wall-eyed pike and black bass in the several streams, water courses and lakes within the state of Wisconsin.

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to catch or kill in any way or manner, or by any device, any wall-eyed pike or black bass in any of the streams, water courses or lakes, within the boundaries of this state, between the first day of February and the first day of May in each and every year.

Section 2. Any person found violating the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, one-half of which shall be paid to the person prosecuting therefor. Approved March 4, 1881.

Chapter 455. An act in relation to the fishing industries of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Green Bay, and to protect and increase the fish supply thereof, and to appropriate a certain sum of money therein named.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful after the passage of this act, for any person for himself or for others, to set in the waters of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior or Green Bay, being within the boundaries of this state or any of the bays thereof, any pound, gill, trap, fyke, or float net, or any other fishing net whose mesh is less than three and one-half inches, stretch measure, or one and three-quarters inches bar, except as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that after the year 1885, pound nets, having a smaller mesh than above

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stated, may be used only when the owners, agents, or lessees, or those having them in charge, shall first cause to be taken out of the pots thereof, the top part of the two opposite sides of such pot, which run parallel with a line drawn from what is commonly called the "king stake" to the tunnel or entrance to said pot, from corner no corner, and at least fifteen feet below the surface of the water, and substitute therefor two pieces or parts of sides, the meshes of which are not less than three and one-half inches stretch measure or one and three-fourths inches bar; said pieces to be of sufficient width to extend from the rim line of said pot to at least fifteen feet beneath the surface of the water; provided, further, that gill nets, the meshes of which are not less than three inches stretch measure may be used only when set in water not less than twenty feet in depth, and pound and fyke nets, whose meshes are not less than two and three-fourths inches stretch measure, and not more than twenty-five feet in depth, may be used in the waters of Green Bay, south of a line running from the center of the mouth of the Menomonie river, being the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin, said line running in a southerly direction and terminating at what is commonly known as Whitney's Buff, on the east shore of Green Bay in Brown county. Gill nets now made and in use having a mesh smaller than four inches stretch measure or two inches bar, may continue to be used during the season of 1885 and no longer; provided, however, that gill nets of a smaller size mesh may be used for catching herring exclusively for bait, but no person or persons shall use, or cause to be used, for his or their benefit more than one hundred feet in length of such nets. All traps, float and fyke nets, whose mesh is less than two and three-fourths inches stretch measure, or one and three-eighths inches bar, except as herein provided, may be declared a nuisance by the proper authority after the season of 1885, and be abated as such upon the proper proceedings.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, to throw overboard from any sail or steamboat, or other craft, or put or throw into any of the waters aforesaid, or any bays thereof, or streams emptying therein, any fish offal; fish offal shall be construed to mean the cleanings of fish, such as heads, intestines, blood and dead fish. Any fisherman coming to the shore, with fish in his boat, dressed, and having no offal in said boat, shall be deemed guilty of a *prima facie* violation of this section.

Section 3. The waters of Sturgeon Bay shall be subject to all the provisions of this act, except that no pound, gill or fyke net, or seine, or any other net or device, will be permitted to be placed therein, except a dip net, to be used for the purpose of catching minnows for bait, and gill nets, the meshes of which are not less than four and one-half inches, stretch measure; and it shall be unlawful to catch fish by any of the methods named in this act, from the waters thereof, except as provided by this section. The waters of Sturgeon Bay shall be considered and construed to mean that portion lying south of a line drawn from the extreme easterly point of Sherwood's point, said line running east of the shore, terminating in section nineteen, town twenty-eight, range twenty-six east, in Door county; provided, that all the waters of Sawyer's harbor shall be construed to be a part of Sturgeon Bay.

Section 4. Every person, fishing for himself, or for another, as an employe, shall, while fishing in any of the waters mentioned in this act, from the twentieth of October to the first of November, in any year, take the eggs from the female trout and the milt from the male trout, and, after mixing them together in a pail or pan, cast them into the water, where it is not less than ten feet in depth. And it is likewise made their duty to pursue the same plan as to whitefish, from the tenth to the twentieth of November in each year; and all eggs so impregnated shall be cast into the waters, as herein provided, within six hours from the time they are extracted or taken from the fish.

Section 5. The governor shall, within five months after the passage of this act, appoint

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by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three persons, citizens of the state, who shall be designated as fish wardens; they shall be well informed as to the modes and methods of catching fish, and the names and construction of the several nets and seines used; they shall also be acquainted with the fishing industries and the men engaged therein in their respective districts; their term of office shall be two years from the date of their appointment, unless sooner removed by the governor for neglect or incompetency.

Section 6. The said wardens are hereby invested with all the powers necessary to compel a strict observance of the provisions of this chapter; they shall devote their time and attention to their duties as herein set forth; they shall visit the different portions of their district where any one is engaged in fishing, at least four times a year and oftener, if it be deemed necessary for the better enforcement of this law. It is also made a part of their duty to collect statistics of the fishing industries on the waters mentioned each year, in the form set forth in this section, with such additions to it as their experience may suggest. The blanks for said forms shall be furnished by the secretary of state, and shall be promptly delivered by said wardens to the persons or firms engaged in fishing in their districts. Each person having a residence in Wisconsin engaged in fishing as a business, for a whole or any position [portion] of the year, in any of the waters before mentioned, shall, on or before the first day of December, in each year, report to the warden of his district, the amount in pounds of all food fish caught by them during the year, together with the average price per pound, and such other information as the law provides for. Any person neglecting or refusing to make the report provided for in this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than ten dollars and costs of suit, to be recovered by the proper fish warden in any action before a justice of the peace. This report covers fishing seasons from — 188— to — 188—.

SPECIES OF FISH.	Pounds.	Average price per pound.	Total amount received.
White fish.....			
Trout — lake.....			
Herring.....			
Bass.....			
All other kinds.....			

	Number.	Value.	Size of mesh.
Gill			
Pound			
Seine			
Fyke			

Number of men employed, —; kind and number of boats used, —; remarks as to season, favorable or unfavorable, —.

Signature, — — —

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Section 7. On or before the last day of December in each year, the said wardens shall make out and transmit to the secretary of state, on a blank to be furnished by him, a statement of all labors performed in accordance with this act, together with such information as the secretary of state shall deem to be necessary.

Section 8. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, which shall be in full compensation for salary and expenses of said wardens. Each of said wardens shall be paid in proportion to the size of his warden district. The size of such district to be determined by the number of miles of coast or shore, provided, that no services shall be rendered and no salaries paid prior to September 1, 1885.

Section 9. To more effectually carry out the provisions of this act, the waters of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Green Bay are hereby divided into three districts, to be known respectively as district number one, district number two, and district number three, to-wit: Beginning at the boundary line of Wisconsin and Illinois at the south and running northward and terminating at the north pier of the harbor of Ahnapee, shall be designated and known as district number one; starting at the north pier of the harbor of Ahnapee, it shall continue northward along the shore of Lake Michigan, passing to the eastward of all islands belonging to and lying within the boundaries of Wisconsin, after passing Rock Island to the eastward, said line to run in a southwesterly direction up the center of Green Bay, and to the westward of Chamber's island to the center of the mouth of Menominee river, so that all the waters of Green Bay belonging to Wisconsin shall constitute district number two; beginning at the boundary line of Michigan and Wisconsin on the east and running from thence in a northwesterly direction, passing to the northward of all islands belonging to or lying within the boundary of Wisconsin, and terminating at the line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, shall be known as district number three.

Section 10. Any person working for himself or as an employee, violating the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and upon conviction for a second violation of the provisions hereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days.

Section 11. Upon complaint made in writing under oath before any magistrate or justice of the peace, charging the commission of an offense against the provisions of this act in his county, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to prosecute the offender, and justices of the peace shall have power throughout their respective counties to hear, try and determine any violation of the provisions of this act.

Section 12. All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Approved April 11, 1885.

Chapter 471. An act to prohibit the catching for sale or offering for sale or barter, any brook trout caught in any of the streams, ponds or lakes of the state.

Section 1. Any person who shall catch for sale or offer for sale or barter, any brook trout caught in any of the streams, ponds or lakes of this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars, and upon conviction for a second violation of the provisions of this act, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars; provided, that this act shall not prohibit the catching for sale or barter, brook trout, raised and propagated in any of the private streams or ponds of the state by the owners thereof, or their agents; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to or affect the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Polk, Pierce or Burnett.

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Section 2. Upon complaint made before any magistrate or justice of the peace charging the commission of an offense against the provisions of this act in his county, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of any such county to prosecute the offender. Approved April 13, 1895.

Chapter 321. An act for the protection of brook trout in the state of Wisconsin.

Section 1 (as amended by chapter 115, laws of 1882). Any person who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any stream, lake or other waters in this state, any brook trout, by any device or means whatsoever, between the fifteenth day of August and the succeeding fifteenth day of April in any year, or who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any such stream, lake or other waters, at any time, by any device or means other than hook or line, or angling, or who shall have any brook trout in his possession or custody, taken by any means or device except hook and line, or angling, between the fifteenth day of August and the succeeding fifteenth day of April in any year, shall be punished by fine not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, together with costs of prosecution, for every such offense, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, or until he shall be otherwise thence discharged by due course of law. This act shall not apply to the counties of Ashland, Bayfield and Douglas, but in the aforesaid counties it shall be lawful to catch brook trout, with hook and line, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of September.

Section 2. Upon verbal complaint made to any sheriff, constable or fish warden, that the provisions of this act have been violated, such sheriff, constable or fish warden shall make complaint before the proper court, and upon warrant to arrest the offender or offenders, and take him or them before the proper courts for trial, and shall seize any brook trout taken, and any net or other device set or used contrary to the provisions of this act, and convey the same to a place of safety, and shall at once make an inventory of the property and fish, or either, so seized, and file the same in said court.

Section 3. If such offender shall fail to pay such fine as said court shall inflict, together with costs, including the necessary expenses of the seizure and care of any property of any kind seized under the provisions of this act, the said court shall forthwith issue an execution for the enforcement of the same, which shall be levied upon the property of such offender, to make the amount of such fine and costs, and such execution shall be enforced in the same manner as executions issued out of the courts of justices of the peace upon judgments entered therein: provided, that whenever brook trout shall be seized under the provisions of this act, the sheriff or other officer having them in custody, shall forthwith sell the same for the best price for cash, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the court the same as if derived upon execution as herein provided.

Section 4. Any person violating the provisions of this act may be arrested upon a warrant issued by the proper court in a county nearest and most accessible in the discretion of the officers issuing such warrant, to the place where the offense is committed, and taken to such county for trial.

Section 5. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of offenders thereof; and all fines received under the provisions of this act shall be paid one-half to the informer and the other half into the school fund.

Section 6. Subdivision six hundred and seventy, and section four thousand five hundred and sixty-one of the revised statutes, and chapter seventy-six of the laws of 1875, and all other acts or laws of this state in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed. Approved March 16, 1880.

Appendix.

Chapter 120. An act for the preservation of fish in Lake Ellen, situated in the county of Sheboygan.

Section 1. No person or persons shall take, catch or kill, with any net, seine, spear, hook, grapple, trap or line, or any device whatever, fish of any kind, in Lake Ellen, situated in the county of Sheboygan and state of Wisconsin, from the first day of March to the first day of June of any year. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, and not more than fifty, with costs of suit, or in lieu of such fine and costs, the court may in its discretion, upon such conviction, imprison the person so convicted in the county jail of the proper county, not exceeding thirty days. Approved March 18, 1881.

Chapter 117. An act for the preservation of fish in Polk county.

Section 1. No person shall place, set, draw or use any seine, net, pound or gill net, drag net, set hook and line, or spear, or use any other device for taking, catching or killing fish in the waters of North Fish lake, South Fish lake, or Babcock's lake, in township number thirty-two (32), of range number seventeen (17) west, in the town of Alden, in the county of Polk, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall prevent or prohibit, in any manner, the taking or catching of fish by means of hook and line in the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, in each year,

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 3. Any justice of the peace of said county of Polk shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine any complaints made for a violation of any of the provisions of this act. Approved March 18, 1881.

Chapter 43. An act for the preservation of fish in the waters of Black Channel, Brown county, Wisconsin.

Section 1. No person or persons shall place, set, draw or use any seine, net, pound, gill net, spears or any other contrivance or device other than hook and line in the waters of Bass channel, Brown county, Wisconsin, for the purpose of taking or catching fish therein, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall prevent or prohibit in any manner, the catching of fish by means of hook and line, in the months of May, June, July, August, September and October in each year.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this act shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, with costs of prosecution. Approved March 2, 1882.

Chapter 228. An act to amend chapter 89, of the laws of 1883, entitled, "an act for the preservation of fish in certain lakes and streams in Dane county."

Section 1. The first section of chapter 89, of the laws of 1883, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. No person shall take, catch or kill, or attempt to do so, any fish of any kind, except minnows, suckers or whitefish, from the lakes in Dane and Rock counties, known as Kenonsa, Wingra, Waubesa, Monona, Mendota and Koshkonong, or from any stream or waters in said counties connected therewith, except by the common hook and line. No person fishing through the ice on any of said lakes or waters, shall use more than three hooks and lines at one time. Approved April 3, 1885.

Chapter 89, laws of 1883. Section 1. Any person who shall violate any provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be adjudged to pay a fine for the first offense of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars; and for any subsequent offense a like fine, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days. The possession in said county of any fish common to any such lak

Appendix.

or streams, shall, during the period of total prohibition stated in the first section of this act, be deemed *prima facie* evidence that the same was taken, caught or killed in said waters in violation of this act.

Section 2. The sheriff of said county and his deputies, and each and every constable in said county, and the several police officers of the cities and villages in said county, are charged with the execution of this act, and may arrest with or without warrant in any part of the county any person found violating the same, and bring him before the proper court for trial. The common council of the city of Madison, the board of trustees of any village, and the board of supervisors of any town in said county, may offer and pay suitable rewards for the apprehension and conviction of any person violating this act.

Section 3. One-half of such fine imposed and collected under this act, shall be paid to the person informing of the offense and prosecuting the offender to conviction; the remainder shall be paid over as now provided by law, and held as a fund to defray the expense of like arrests and prosecutions, but the net proceeds of all such fines shall go to the school fund in the manner provided by law.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts relating specially to the preservation of fish in said lakes and streams are hereby repealed. Approved March 20, 1883.

Chapter 44. An act relating to the preservation of fish, in the pond at the mouth of the Willow river in St. Croix county.

Section 1. Any person who shall catch or take, or attempt to catch or take, any fish of any kind, by any device or means whatever, from the waters of the pond at or near the mouth of Willow river, in St. Croix county, between the first day of December of each year and the first day of May of the succeeding year, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars; one-half of such fine, when imposed, to be paid to the person informing of such act. Approved March 9, 1885.

Chapter 83. An act for the preservation of fish in the county Monroe.

Section 1. Any person who shall catch or take or attempt to do so from any lake or water course in the county of Monroe, fish of any kind by the use of any net, seine, basket, grapple, trap or any other device or means other than by spear, hook and line or angling, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished by fine not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, together with costs of prosecution, for every such offense, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than ten days in the discretion of the court. Approved March 13, 1882.

In Memoriam.

IN MEMORIAM.

Since this Report was printed, death has removed one of the most active and efficient members of the Commission—James V. Jones, of Oshkosh, who expired suddenly on January 6, 1887, aged 60. As far as it could be demonstrated in such a humble position as that in which the Commissioners knew him, he was a model public servant—always prompt, enthusiastic and energetic. His colleagues never had to wait for him. He was either present on time, or sent early word of his unavoidable detention, accompanied by sound views on whatever matter was pending.

The public can never have too many servants like James V. Jones.





REPORT
OF THE
STATE SUPERVISOR

OF
Inspectors of Illuminating Oils

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

Period Extending from Oct. 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1886.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1886.

REPORT.

HON. J. M. RUSK,

Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of Chap. 269 of the laws of 1880, I have the honor to submit the following, my fourth report as State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, covering a period of two years ending Sept. 30, 1886.

During the first of these years, to wit, the year ending Sept. 30, 1885, there was inspected by Wisconsin officials under the provisions of law an aggregate of 89,179 barrels of oil, and during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, there was in like manner inspected an aggregate of 108,414 barrels, as is more fully shown by the tables given herewith.

TABLE I.

Showing the number of barrels of Oil inspected, approved and rejected in each month during the year ending Sept. 30, 1885 :

MONTHS.	Barrels Approved.	Barrels Rejected.	Total Inspections.
October, 1884	10,918		10,918
November, "	13,196		13,196
December, "	7,239		7,239
January, 1885	9,155		9,155
February, "	5,117		5,117
March, "	7,313		7,313
April, "	4,393		4,393
May, "	5,005		5,005
June, "	4,106		4,106
July, "	3,910	16	3,926
August, "	7,508	24	7,532
September, "	11,279		11,279
Total	89,139	40	89,179

General Remarks.

TABLE II.

Showing the number of barrels of Oil inspected, approved and rejected in each month during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

MONTHS.	Barrels Approved.	Barrels Rejected.	Total Inspections.
October, 1885	15,238	60	15,298
November,	17,343	5	17,348
December,	9,398	62	9,460
January, 1886.....	8,374	128	8,602
February,	8,059	65	8,124
March,	7,784	7	7,791
April,	3,914	...	3,914
May,	4,648	20	4,668
June,	4,886	25	4,911
July,	5,003	20	5,023
August,	7,870	25	7,895
September,	15,360	20	15,380
Total	107,977	437	108,414

The law requires that oil to be approved shall have a fire test of 120° Fah. A noticeable and gratifying feature of the inspectors' monthly reports is found by the column of tests, by which it is made manifest that a considerable, and I believe an increasing portion of the oil used in Wisconsin bears a test higher than that required by our state law, a result which the supervisor has earnestly sought to secure in the interests of the public health and the safety of property, and to which more detailed reference will be made hereafter.

The fee fixed by statute for the inspection of oil is a uniform amount of ten cents per barrel, whether the number be one barrel or many, a feature which so far as I can learn is peculiar to the Wisconsin statute, the fee in other states be-

General Remarks.

ing graded. This peculiarity makes the administration of the law a matter oftentimes of great difficulty because of the unwillingness of competent men to assume the responsibility of service as inspectors in places where the amount of oil to be tested is small. As a partial but imperfect compensation for this, however, the law limits the aggregate fees which can be retained by any one inspector, and directs that all fees in excess of the prescribed amount shall be paid over to the supervisor for proportionate distribution among all the inspectors. This provision limits the income of the Milwaukee district only, but without this it would be impossible to retain inspectors at all in places where but little oil is sold, and even with this, the compensation of inspectors at such points is often wholly inadequate to the amount of labor performed.

The following table will show the amount of work done by each inspector. The inspection districts take name from the residences of the inspectors, the effort being to secure inspectors at points such that the proper supervision of every part of the State will be insured, an effort which, for reasons already referred to, has not been entirely successful, but towards which decided progress is being made.

REPORT OF THE

General Remarks.

TABLE III.

Showing number of barrels inspected, approved and rejected during the term covered by this report, *i. e.*, the two years ending Sept. 30, 1886 :

DISTRICTS.	Barrels Approved.	Barrels Rejected.	Total Inspections.
Appleton	219	.....	219
Ashland	1,714	50	1,764
Beloit	2,900	.....	2,900
Eau Claire	6,097	.....	6,097
Elrov	308	.....	308
Fond du Lac	154	.....	154
Green Bay	8,271	.....	8,271
Hayward	52	.....	52
Hudson	5,364	.....	5,436
Janesville	915	.....	915
Kenosha	253	.....	253
La Crosse	8,498	.....	8,498
Lake Geneva	209	7	216
Madison	699	190	889
Mauson	116	.....	116
Milwaukee	153,901	230	154,131
Oshkosh	1,470	.....	1,470
Racine	3,380	.....	3,380
Sharon	523	.....	523
Walworth	44	.....	44
Watertown	2,029	.....	2,029
Total	197,116	477	197,593

Reference has been made to the provisions of law by which the income of the Milwaukee inspector is limited to a given amount, any surplus that accrues being divided proportionately among the other inspectors of the State. These provisions, which constitute the second and third clauses of Sec. 4 of Chap. 288, Laws of 1881, are to the effect that each inspector entitled to share in the distribution shall receive an amount proportioned to the number of barrels inspected by him during the preceding year, a small allow-

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ance being first made to those who have made inspections in lots of less than ten barrels each. The two tables that follow show the amount of the surplus referred to and the proportion thereof paid over to each inspector for the years ending respectively April 30, 1885 and April 30, 1886.

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of barrels inspected in small lots, *i. e.*, in lots of less than ten barrels, the total number of barrels inspected, and the amounts paid to each inspector from the surplus inspection fund under the provisions of the law, for the year ending April 30, 1885:

DISTRICTS.	Small Lots.	Total Inspections.	Allowance on Small Lots.	Allowance Pro Rata.	Total Share.
Appleton.....	9	64	\$1 53	\$11 72	\$13 25
Beloit.....	115	1,383	19 55	253 16	272 71
Eau Claire	30	.....	.....	5 50	5 50
Elroy	19	104	3 23	19 04	22 27
Fond du Lac.....	35	138	5 95	25 26	31 21
Green Bay.....	19	3,804	3 23	696 33	699 56
Hudson.....	2	2,698	34	493 87	494 21
Kenosha.....	45	55	7 65	10 07	17 72
La Crosse I.....	80	3,710	13 60	679 12	692 72
La Crosse II.....	376	.....	.....	68 83	68 83
Madison.....	148	.....	.....	27 09	27 09
Oshkosh.....	282	.....	.....	51 62	51 62
Racine.....	300	.....	.....	54 91	54 91
Sharon.....	191	211	32 47	38 62	71 09
Watertown.....	133	933	22 61	170 78	193 89
Total	648	14,236	\$110 16	\$2,605 98	\$2,716 08

REPORT OF THE

General Remarks.

TABLE V.

Showing inspections in small lots, total inspections and sums distributed as in table preceding, for the year ending April 30, 1886:

DISTRICTS.	Small Lots.	Total Inspections.	Allowance on Small Lots.	Allowance Pro Rata.	Total Share.
Appleton.....	215	.....	\$27 35	\$27 35	
Ashland.....	1,310	.....	166 80	166 80	
Beloit.....	366	1,382	\$62 22	176 40	238 62
Eau Claire.....	4,167	.....	530 73	530 73	
Elroy.....	61	204	10 37	25 96	36 33
Fond du Lac.....	16	119	2 72	15 15	17 87
Green Bay.....	6	4,864	1 02	619 50	620 52
Hayward.....	2	52	34	6 62	6 96
Hudson.....	.....	1,471	.....	187 30	187 30
Janesville.....	62	520	11 56	66 23	77 79
Kenosha.....	46	196	7 82	24 96	32 78
La Crosse.....	125	3,863	21 25	492 00	513 25
Lake Geneva.....	138	188	23 46	17 54	41 00
Madison.....	50	634	8 50	80 75	89 25
Oshkosh.....	23	1,154	3 91	146 95	150 86
Racine.....	88	1,926	14 96	245 30	260 26
Sharon.....	256	256	43 52	32 54	76 06
Walworth.....	20	20	3 40	2 52	5 92
Watertown.....	169	1,070	28 73	136 25	164 98
Total.....	1,434	23,561	\$243 78	\$3,000 85	\$3,244 63

NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF INSPECTORS.

Since the date of my last report there have been several changes in the force of inspectors, one of which was rendered necessary by the sudden death of a competent and faithful officer, Mr. John C. Remick of La Crosse, who died March 8, 1885, and was succeeded by Mr. H. Cramer. Other changes have occurred by reason of resignations and the

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appointment of new inspectors. The list of inspectors is at present as follows:

J. F. Fuller,	-	-	-	-	Appleton.
J. M. Easton,	-	-	-	-	Ashland.
J. Monahan,	-	-	-	-	Beloit.
H. P. Thomas,	-	-	-	-	Eau Claire.
B. C. Smith,	-	-	-	-	Elroy.
J. Bass,	-	-	-	-	Fond du Lac.
G. W. Hungerford,	-	-	-	-	Stevens Point.
B. C. Brett,	-	-	-	-	Green Bay.
F. J. Otis,	-	-	-	-	Hayward.
F. Peachman,	-	-	-	-	Baldwin.
J. W. Hodgden,	-	-	-	-	Janesville.
E. H. Hollister,	-	-	-	-	Kenosha.
H. Cramer,	-	-	-	-	La Crosse.
A. D. Chittenden,	-	-	-	-	Lake Geneva.
R. J. McConnell,	-	-	-	-	Madison.
W. F. Winsor,	-	-	-	-	Mauston.
W. A. Nowell,	-	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
A. W. Snell,	-	-	-	-	Oshkosh.
F. W. Schulze,	-	-	-	-	Portage City.
R. C. Hindley,	-	-	-	-	Racine.
J. B. Stupfell,	-	-	-	-	Sharon.
G. W. Prescott,	-	-	-	-	Sturgeon Bay.
F. D. Read,	-	-	-	-	Walworth.
H. T. Eberle,	-	-	-	-	Watertown.
H. Miller,	-	-	-	-	Wausau.

I have already referred to the difficulty which exists in securing inspectors at places where the amount of oil to be inspected is very small, in consequence of which difficulty, as was mentioned in my last report, there has been and is some reason to fear that limited amounts of oil are sold in the State without inspection such as the law requires. I feel quite confident however, that nowhere in Wisconsin is

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any considerable quantity of uninspected oil disposed of and that the area within which sales of such oil are practicable is being constantly lessened. Nevertheless it is a matter of great difficulty to follow up cases in which it is reported that a lot of one, two or five barrels of oil has been shipped to or received by a small dealer in some remote locality; there being no way to reimburse inspectors for the time and money necessarily spent in obtaining the proof or disproof of reports of this character. As I pointed out in my last report, this state of things can be remedied only by an amendment to the law providing for the payment of traveling and other expenses incurred by an inspector while making investigation of such cases.

There are however certain indirect guarantees of the grade of oil sent into Wisconsin, such as the knowledge on the part of all large refiners and dealers of the requirements of the Wisconsin law, of the fact that these requirements are strictly enforced at the points where oil is chiefly distributed, and that to send oil that will not pass the test to any part of the State is simply to run the risk of its rejection and reshipment back at the sender's expense, as also to incur the further risk of loss of a customer in future.

I believe however that cases of intentional violation or evasion of the law is rare and that the prosecution of plans now in preparation for reaching such cases will make them rarer still, and it is my clear conviction that the prime object of the law, viz.: to secure the exclusion of all oil below a certain grade from sale or use within the limits of this State, has been and is very fully accomplished, and that the lowest and most dangerous grades of oil that were openly and shamelessly sold almost everywhere in the State prior to the enactment of the present inspection laws, are no longer to be found in our markets.

I should be false to my own convictions of duty however, did I not here and on every proper occasion express my

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opinion that the standard adopted as that under which oil may legally be sold is an unsafely low one; nor should I deem that I had fulfilled the requirements of duty if I failed to urge at all proper opportunities the adoption of a higher standard—legally if that be practicable, but by the voluntary demand of the people for higher grades of oil, if the present legal standard be maintained. The difference in cost between oil of the present legal test and the grade known in market as "150 Water White" is so trifling that it ought not to weigh for a moment as against the added security to life and property assured when no grade of oil below the latter named quality is used.

Though accidents have happily been comparatively rare of late and though as a rule they have been due to the careless handling or illegitimate use of oil of the present legal grade, I am satisfied that they could seldom if ever occur when oil of the grade just referred to is properly used. The use of such oil is moreover far better economy than the use of oil of the lower grade, while it is in all respects equal in its illuminating powers to the latter. Having on all occasions advocated the use of high test oils, it is with peculiar satisfaction that I have noted an increased demand for such oils on the part of consumers.

INSPECTORS' BRANDS.

In my last report I had occasion to speak of a suspicion that existed that Inspectors' brands had in some instances been tampered with by being partially erased, apparently by accident but actually very adroitly, for the purpose of enabling unscrupulous and dishonest dealers to sell oil of really a low grade at the price of that of higher quality thus using the inspection brand as a means to defraud. Since that time there have been additional grounds for suspecting similar fraudulent practices and for suspecting that the brands have been otherwise tampered with. Purchasers

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of oil are therefore again warned that it is prudent to buy only of reputable dealers, and to see that the Wisconsin inspector's brand marks, showing the quality of the oil, are clearly legible, and that they correspond to the grade of oil purchased.

KEROSENE ACCIDENTS.

The reported accidents from the use of Kerosene during the last two years have slightly exceeded in number those for the two years preceding. Every reported case has been examined carefully and an analysis of the results of such examinations shows that there have been very few instances where anything like a true explosion occurred. To refer to the most fruitful causes of fatal kerosene accidents we find standing at the head of all, the use of kerosene for kindling fires. As illustrations I cite the following cases, the account of the first of which is condensed from a newspaper report, the accuracy of which is vouched for by an official communication from the inspector of the district in which the "accident" occurred.

On the evening of June 30, 1885, Mrs. Quadius, the wife of a gardener living at Williamsburg, near Milwaukee, started a fire in her kitchen stove. The fire burned badly and to assist it, she began to pour oil into the stove from a can; a sudden jet of flame set fire to her clothing upon which some oil was spilled, and in a very brief time she was shockingly burned. No help was at hand, and the woman, in her fright, rushed out of the house into the garden, where she fell and was discovered by some passers-by who extinguished the flames, and called assistance. Nothing however, could be done for her and she died within a few hours, admitting that the accident was the result of her own carelessness.

This is the only fatal occurrence of the kind that I have to record. Several minor accidents there have been, fatal results having been narrowly escaped. The history of all

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these cases is the same, and I need give only one as a sample. I quote from an official report. "A servant poured a quantity of kerosene into a stove upon kindling material which had already been lighted, for the purpose of stimulating the fire. The flames burst out in a volume and her dress took fire, burning her arm, neck and face badly. She put out the flames with water from the kitchen cock, and the injuries will only leave a scar which may serve as a warning against such carelessness. The oil was of burning point 126°."

Next in order of frequency, and first in order of fatality come the cases in which a table on which a lighted kerosene lamp is burning is overturned, breaking the lamp and igniting its contents, or in which the lamp alone is upset and broken with the same effect. These cases are usually reported as kerosene or lamp "explosions," which they are not in any true or fair sense of the words. No provision of law can prevent accidents of this kind, but the frequency with which they occur where lamps are carelessly placed or used is a strong argument for the use of high grade oils and for lamps with strong flat bottoms, or better still, for lamps that are suspended from the ceiling or placed in brackets. It is not necessary to give the details of all such accidents but one or two are here cited as examples.

"The family of Mr. Lyon residing in the city of Milwaukee were at supper, on the evening of Dec. 22, 1884, when a child of three years old ran from the dining room into the sitting room adjoining. In a moment the family were alarmed by the fall of a table and the cries of the child. Running in they found the child enveloped in flames, and the kerosene lamp that had stood on a small table smashed to pieces on the floor, the table being overturned. The fire was extinguished by throwing a blanket over the child but she was so badly burned that her death followed in a little while. In this case the lamp appeared to have struck the

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stove, where a hot fire was burning at the time. The lamp being thus broken its contents were ignited, probably from the stove, and splashed over the child while burning. The oil was of 129° fire test."

Other similar cases occurred at Racine, where also a little child overthrew a light table on which a burning lamp was standing, breaking the lamp and setting fire to the kerosene, whereby two children were burned; at Stevens Point where an older boy upset a stand on which a lamp was burning in the effort to reach some medicine; and at Milwaukee where the insecurely fastened leaf of a table gave way, causing the fall and breakage of a burning lamp, and the burning of a person who was near by.

It will be observed that in none of these instances was there any true explosion, yet *all* of them were reported by the local papers as cases of "lamp explosion."

A fatal accident occurred in Milwaukee very recently, the exact cause of which cannot be given, but the particulars of which, as reported, may be instructive. What is known is as follows: On Oct. 23rd ult., Mrs. Oman was seen to rush out of her dwelling, with her clothing in flames. Like the unfortunate woman in the first instance recorded, she fell almost immediately on getting out of doors, was helped, and the fire extinguished by the passers-by. All that could be learned was that she had been engaged in heating some milk over a kerosene lamp which stood upon a shelf at a height of about five feet from the floor. She had put the tin cup containing the milk upon the lamp chimney, but what had happened thereafter no one could tell. The circumstances seem to point to some unfortunate movement which threw the lamp from the high shelf on which it stood; to its striking against something in its fall, breaking and igniting the oil; to an excited and frantic effort at extinguishing the flames; to their rapid extension; a mad rush for the open air and for help, ending in the fall, probably from terror and exhaustion.

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A very instructive case is that of an "explosion" which took place in a photograph gallery in Milwaukee, July 15, 1885. A drying closet was heated by two kerosene lamps, which were placed in a lower compartment containing about 18 cubic feet of air space. Some little time after the closet had been closed it was discovered to be on fire, but flames were extinguished without difficulty or serious damage; one of the lamps was found shattered in pieces, while the other standing within a foot of it was uninjured. The oil used in these lamps had a fire test of 131° but the flash test was not ascertained so far as I am informed. The probability is that the two lamps burning together in the confined space mentioned, very soon raised its temperature to a point far above the flash test of the oil—i. e., above the point where inflammable vapors would be given off. Under these circumstances the closet soon became filled with an explosive atmosphere which immediately produced its legitimate effects. Two precautions should have been taken in this case to insure safety; first, an oil having a high flash test should have been used, and second; the ventilation of the drying closet should have been of the freest kind. The object of a heat in a photographer's drying closet is simply to produce a large and tolerably rapid current of air through the compartment in which the plates are placed, and many operators accomplish this end by placing the lamp at the top of the closet instead of underneath—a practice which has much to commend it so far as safety from fire and explosion is concerned.

There yet remain several cases of real or reported lamp explosions which are difficult to account for on any theory other than that of the use of a low grade of oil and the consequent evolution of inflammable gases, which took fire either spontaneously, or from some careless act such as blowing down the chimney, or by reason of some sudden gust of wind, producing the same effect.

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The first instance of this kind in order of time occurred at Plover, in January, 1885, and resulted in the destruction of the Empire House at that place, and the death of Mr. Isaac Day of Belmont. I quote the following account from a letter from Mr. T. F. Cooley, the proprietor of the hotel:— “I had extinguished all the lamps but one at about 10:30 P. M. I had been sitting in the office reading by this lamp until 10:45, when I stepped through the dining room across to my own room and, while engaged in winding alarm clock and watch, heard the report, which I thought was the slamming of the office door. I stepped back across the dining room to the door of the office, on opening which I was driven back by a rush of flame that seemed to fill the room completely, blinding me by its intensity, scorching my face, and whiskers; on reaching in to close the door again I had my ear badly burned. I immediately gave the alarm. In regard to the cause of the explosion I can furnish you no sample of the oil used; it, together with everything of value, burned.”

The next accident also occurred at a hotel, in Kenosha in March, 1885. No one was present when the explosion occurred, if an explosion did take place, and the whole history is obscure. All that is definitely known is that a fire was discovered in an unoccupied room where, two hours before, a lighted lamp had been left. The fire was extinguished, and the lamp was found to be broken, notwithstanding which fact, the lamp chimney was whole.

In May of the same year a lamp accident occurred in Milwaukee, when a young lady, Miss Hannifin, showed a most commendable degree of coolness and presence of mind. In this case a common glass bracket lamp was hanging in a vacant room. Miss Hannifin who was in a room adjoining hearing a report, ran into the room where the lamp was placed and found it enveloped in flames; seizing a piece of carpet she wrapped it around the lamp, and taking the

Accidents.

bracket out of the socket threw the whole thing out-of-doors. It is not probable that there was any true explosion in this instance, as the lamp, if broken at all, was not shattered in pieces, but the quick perception and prompt action of the young lady probably averted a serious fire and are worthy of all praise. Examination showed the oil used to have a test of 130°.

Equally praiseworthy presence of mind and promptness of action under almost identical circumstances were shown at the residence of Mr. Scherr in Milwaukee, in July, 1886. In this case the family were sitting out of doors when the lamp was discovered to be blazing up. One of the party seized it and threw it into the street. The lamp was not broken when taken down. The oil used had a fire test of 131°.

There could have been no explosion in either of these cases but doubtless an explosion or an uncontrollable fire would have resulted if oil of a lower and more inflammable grade had been used.

In November, 1885, two lamps filled with oil from the same barrel, "exploded" in the same house, that of Mr. Quatsoe of Green Bay, the interval between the two explosions being only a few hours, and the lamps in both instances being at rest and quietly burning. In one of these cases the report was described as being "like that of a pistol" and the lamp was broken into small pieces. The fire was easily extinguished and no serious damage was done. The oil, or a sample from the same barrel, on being carefully tested by Inspector B. C. Brett of Green Bay, was found to be up to the standard prescribed by law but nothing more than that.

In the same month, (Nov., '85) an explosion occurred at Walhain, Kewaunee Co., which caused the death of Mrs. Auri. The history of this case is very obscure, but it is probable that the accident was caused by blowing down the chimney to extinguish the lamp. The oil used was, it is

Accidents.

known, a mixture from different sources, and no sample could be obtained, for examination.

An explosion similar in character to that reported from Green Bay, occurred at Watertown in this same month, the history of which is as follows: The lamp had been burning for about two hours, and had been filled at some time during the day. It exploded while standing on the table around which the family (that of Mr. L. W. Krueger) were sitting. It was said that the lamp and burner were broken into small pieces, but it is difficult to see how this could have occurred. No serious damage was done. The oil proved to have a flashing point of 92° , but its burning point was exactly 120° , just within the margin of the legal test and no more.

An accident reported as a lamp explosion occurred at Racine in March, 1886, the story of which is peculiar. The man in whose household the occurrence took place was sitting in his living room on the evening of March 22, when a sudden explosive "puff" from a brass bracket lamp in the apartment broke the chimney into fragments. Later on in the evening his wife went into the cellar carrying a small glass hand lamp, filled with the same oil. An explosion occurred with this lamp also, breaking the lamp, and setting the place on fire. The fire was put out, as was supposed, with some difficulty, and at about 2 o'clock A. M. the man went to his work, leaving his house in charge of a neighbor. The neighbor fell asleep and was awakened by the outbreak of the fire a second time, the flames having gained such headway that before they were extinguished the house was rendered uninhabitable.

The family was in the habit of buying oil in small lots, from a quart to a gallon at a time, and getting a second lot before the first lot was used up, the residues being poured into a five gallon can. From the mixture in this large can the lamps had been filled, the mixture being made up of the remnants of a series of purchases extending over at least

Accidents.

six months. The can was said to be nearly empty at the time of the fire, and was destroyed along with other things so that no sample of the oil could be had for examination.

An accident occurred at Milwaukee in July last that was reported as a lamp explosion, but the circumstances attending it were so singular that I give the report of Inspector Nowell concerning it in full:

"The accident at 43 Prairie St. was singular in its circumstances and threatened very serious results. It occurred in a bed-room forming part of the residence of the proprietor of a large livery stable and his family, over the stable, the building and its contents being valued at over \$25,000, with only a small insurance. A child had shortly before been taken from the bed to another apartment, and on the attendant returning to put the child to bed again the room was found to be on fire, which must have been caused in some way from the lighted lamp that stood on a stand. The surprising feature is that the lamp was a German Student lamp, well known as being one of the safest of all lamps in construction. The solder at the joint of the burner with the conduit pipe had been melted by the flames, the burner broken off and the lamp partly demolished by the intensity of the heat.

"It is difficult to form a theory for this accident. No one witnessed it, and the construction of the student lamp renders explosion impossible. A defective action sometimes causes a blazing up or an enlargement of the flame downward to some extent, especially under the influence of a strong, gusty, draught of air. There were two open windows in the room and the lamp was in line between them. It is possible too that a curtain may have blown over the top of the lamp chimney, and been thus ignited, but such an occurrence would not account for the injury done to the lamp. The oil was of 176°, the highest that is furnished for family use.

Accidents.

"I have known of one case where the burner of a student lamp in ordinary use seemed to take fire, and burned until the lamp was badly injured. I remember that I examined it without being able to discover the defect that caused this irregular action."

There could have been nothing like an explosion in this case, and the explanation may be, probably is, that suggested by Mr. Nowell, that a curtain was blown sufficiently near to the lamp to be ignited; the flame from the curtain may in its turn have set fire to the oil in the drip-cup of the lamp thus doing the injury above described.

OIL STOVE ACCIDENTS.

A number of reports of accidents and explosions resulting from the use of oil-stoves have been received, but happily none of them have been attended either by fatal results or serious destruction of property. Decided improvements in the construction of oil-stoves have recently been made, and if the better class of such stoves be used with a good grade of oil anything like a true explosion is impossible.

Unfortunately, however, oil-stoves are rarely cared for as they should be. They should be regarded as simply lamps of enlarged size, which they really are, and should be cared for in the same way. Their reservoirs should be systematically filled by daylight, when no fire is lighted and the same scrupulous care that is bestowed upon lamp burners with regard to cleanliness and freedom of draught should be given to the stove burners also. Their management should never be intrusted to children or other irresponsible persons, and only oil of high grade should be burned in them.

A review of all the reported cases of lamp explosions and kerosene accidents of all kinds will furnish renewed and strengthened arguments in favor of the legal restrictions that now surround the sale of illuminating products of petroleum, and for making them still more stringent. It seems very clear to me that the safety of both life and prop-

Accidents.

erty would be greatly increased if it were possible to prohibit absolutely the sale or use of any such product that should evolve an inflammable vapor at any temperature below 100° Fah. when heated in a closed tester and the prohibition should extend to the use of these products in oil-stoves. Such change in the law as will secure this I would very earnestly advocate, together with such further change as will allow a larger compensation to inspectors who have but limited quantities of oil to examine. I am of opinion that with these changes the Inspection law, which has already been productive of much good, will be still more effective in that direction.

Until the former change shall be brought about, I again urge consumers of kerosene to buy and use no oil of lower grade than that commercially known as "150, Water White." This oil will fully bear the test above advocated, and can be procured at a trifling advance in cost over that known as Wisconsin Legal Test Oil.

I think that it is not well understood that as the law now stands it legalizes the sale of oil of a lower grade and consequently more dangerous character than can be sold in any adjoining State, and legalizes a method of testing oil that has not the confidence of those who have made this matter a subject of special study and who, I think without exception, rely upon a "flash test" in preference to a "fire test."

The specific recommendations which I have to make are therefore the following: The adoption of a "flash test" instead of a "fire test." Such change in the grade of Wisconsin Legal Test Oil as will make it practically equivalent to what is known as "150 Water White." Provisions for better compensation to inspectors who have but limited amounts of oil to examine.

Very Respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,

Supervisor.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 27, 1886.

Circular to Dealers in Illuminating Oils.

Appended hereto is a copy of a circular which the Supervisor desires shall reach the hands of every dealer in illuminating oils in the State.

To Dealers in Illuminating Oils:

GENTLEMEN: You are respectfully requested to consider this as a personal letter, written to call attention to, and to explain, the Oil Inspection Law.

This Law prohibits, absolutely and under heavy penalties the sale or use of any and all illuminating oil which has not been inspected and approved by a Wisconsin Oil Inspector.

It may be that some dealers have been deceived by interested parties, and are under the wrong impression that the brand of approval affixed to oil by an inspector of another state is sufficient, and particularly that a form of Brand that reads "Good in states where the legal test is allis 120," that is necessary. The simple fact, that all dealers should know, is that it matters not what or how many brands of approval a barrel of oil may bear, or what guarantees may be made concerning any oil, *The Wisconsin Law recognizes no brand or guarantee other than that of a Wisconsin Inspector.* Therefore the sale of any oil that has not been inspected and branded "Approved" by an Inspector of this State is a direct violation of the law, and dealers and consumers should see that such a brand is upon every barrel of oil, and that it is clear and distinct, and bears no evidence of erasure or alteration.

It is of course impossible to appoint inspectors at every place where oil is liable to be sold, but inspectors have been appointed at all known wholesale (and at many other) points in the state, and those who buy oils at such places receive them already inspected. Dealers who receive oils directly from without the state, must have the oil inspected before offering it for sale, and the obligation rests upon the dealer to apply for this inspection. The Supervisor will be

Circular to Dealers in Illuminating Oils.

glad to appoint as many inspectors additional to those now acting, as are necessary fully to meet the convenience of dealers, and in places where there is but a limited amount of oil to inspect, he is authorized to appoint dealers themselves as Inspectors.

Under a law which makes such liberal provision for the appointment of inspectors, every barrel of oil brought into the state should be legally inspected, and every law-abiding dealer is interested in seeing that this be done for his own protection. It is but the just and reasonable demand of those who obey the laws fully, that all others be compelled to do the same, and that every known violation of the law be followed by prosecution. In the interests of good government and for the protection of life and property, no effort will be spared to see that this demand is satisfied, and all inspectors are directed to report promptly any evidence which may lead to this result.

Dealers in Oil whose convenience is not fully met by the present location of inspectors, are invited to correspond with the Supervisor, and their cordial support of this law is invoked. The Supervisor will be glad to render any possible assistance either to dealers or inspectors.

Very Respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Supervisor.*

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Lands

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885 AND 1886.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1887.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

BIENNIAL FISCAL TERM ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS,
MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 10, 1886.

To His Excellency, J. M. RUSK,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

As required by law, we have the honor to submit to you our biennial report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1886, with such additional information as may be of public interest.

For detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements on account of the several trust funds affected by our action, we would respectfully refer you to the reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

The only funds those reports do not show, are shown herein, to-wit: The non-productive trust funds, which consist principally of unsold lands, and their estimated value will be found in exhibit number 1.

Sales of Lands.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The sales during the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1886, amounted to 185,790.16 acres.

The sales for the year ending September 30th, 1885, amounted to 62,189.83 acres, and for the year ending September 30th, 1886, amounted to 123,600.33 acres.

The classification of these lands and the revenues derived from sales, will be found under their proper headings and exhibits.

SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Exhibit "A" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1885, 14,035.38 acres of School lands, for the sum of \$18,051.23. From these sales the state received \$10,364.23 as principal and other charges, \$189.00 interest charges, leaving a balance due of \$7,687.00 upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Exhibit "G" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1886, 22,489.30 acres of School land for the sum of \$26,860.35. From these sales the state received \$16,601.35 as principal and other charges, \$192.97 interest charges, leaving a balance due of \$10,259.00, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

SALES OF UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Exhibit "B" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1885, 200 acres of University lands for \$545.62. Of this sum the state received as principal and other charges \$73.62, interest charges \$2.11, leaving a balance due the state of \$472, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Exhibit "H" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1886, 281 acres of University lands for \$940.70. Of this sum the state received as principal and other charges \$345.70, interest charges \$8.41, leaving balance due the state of \$595, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Sales of Lands.

SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Exhibit "C" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1885, 8,896.70 acres of Agricultural College lands, for \$10,991.25, for which the state received as principal and other charges \$2,884.25, and interest charges \$203.88, leaving a balance due the state of \$8,107, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Exhibit "I" shows sales during the year ending September 30, 1886, to be 1,885.24 acres, sold for \$2,229.32, for which the state received as principal and other charges \$789.32, and interest charges \$11.97, leaving a balance due the state of \$144.00, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

SALES OF MARATHON COUNTY LANDS.

Exhibit "D" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1885, 240 acres of Marathon county lands for \$180.00.

Exhibit "J" shows sales during the year ending September 30, 1886, to be 520 acres, sold for \$390.00.

SALES OF NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Exhibit "E" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1885, 19,414.16 acres of Normal School lands for the sum of \$24,099.23; of this amount the state received as principal and other charges \$23,779.23, interest charges \$9.93, leaving a balance due the state of \$318.00, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Exhibit "K" shows sales during the year ending September 30, 1886, to be 49,231.88 acres for \$68,751.43, of this amount the state received as principal and other charges \$66,907.43, interest charges \$43.55, leaving a balance due of \$1,844.00, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

SALES OF DRAINAGE LANDS.

Exhibit "F" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1885, 19,403.59 acres of Drainage

Sales of Lands.

lands for the sum of \$23,167.11, and sold during the year ending September 30, 1886, as shown by exhibit "L," 49,192.91 acres for the sum of \$66,657.64. The moneys received from the sale of these Drainage lands have been distributed to the several counties wherein the lands so sold lie, in accordance with law, and as shown on exhibits "R," one and two

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the aggregate sales of lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1886.

Class of Lands.	No. of Acres Sold.	Amt. Sold for.
School.....	36,524.68	\$44,911 58
University	481.00	1,486 32
Agricultural College	10,781.94	18,220 57
Normal School	68,646.04	92,850 66
Drainage.....	68,596.50	89,824 75
Marathon County.....	760.00	570 00
Totals.....	185,790.16	\$242,863 88

PRICES AND TERMS OF SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Lands held by the state are subject to sale at private entry, after having been offered at public auction, 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, interest on the seventy-five per cent. remaining unpaid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the date of purchase to the first of January following, and the certificate fee of fifty cents for each forty acre tract, being required in cash; interest thereafter, at seven per cent. per annum, payable annually in advance. The Normal School and Drainage (swamp), and Marathon county lands are sold for cash. The prices range as follows:

Lands Held by the State.

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 3 00 per acre.
Drainage lands (swamp) from.....	50 to 3 00 per acre.
Marathon county lands	75 per acre.

Sec. 3, chap. 332, laws of 1883, provides that any lands the state owns may be entered by actual settlers at \$1.25 per acre, in quantities not exceeding two hundred acres, under such rules, requirements, restrictions, conditions and provisions as the commissioners of Public Lands may establish to be approved by the Governor.

THE LANDS HELD BY THE STATE.

Exhibit "M" shows the number of acres of land in the several counties held in trust by the state and subject to sale. In addition to these the state has lately received patents for about 15,000 acres, over which there was a conflict of title between the United States and the state, which was adjusted during the fiscal term. There are also not included in said exhibit 70,339.84 acres for which the state has received patents as indemnity, selected in lieu of swamp lands, located by United States land warrants, which have not yet been offered at public sale. There are also included in Exhibit "M" the 50,631.34 acres reserved for a state park, in Lincoln county, by act of the legislature, in 1878.

REPORT OF THE

Forfeitures of State Lands.

The following table shows the number of acres of land held by the state, and the classification thereof, on the 30th day of September, 1886:

CLASS OF LANDS.	Acres.
School.....	103,130.20
University.....	1,710.12
Agricultural college.....	4,974.24
Normal school.....	405,599.11
Drainage.....	441,282.63
Marathon county.....	3,775.18
Total.....	960,471.48

FORFEITURES OF STATE LANDS.

Exhibit "N" shows the number of acres of lands held on certificates in the several counties, and the amounts due that were forfeited for the non-payment of interest during the fiscal term, and in Exhibit "O" will be found the forfeitures of individual loans, amounting to \$1,730, which are also included in the following summary statement. Of these forfeitures a considerable portion are annually redeemed before sale, and a portion even after sale under the law.

FUNDS.	Acres.	Amounts.
School.....	14,464.60	\$13,441 56
Agricultural college.....	2,551.85	2,348 00
Normal school.....	584.84	2,290 00
Drain ge.....	160.70	176 00
University.....	400.00	901 00
Totals.....	18,161.99	\$19,156 56

New Investments of Trust Funds.

DUE ON CERTIFICATES.

The following table shows the amounts due to the different funds upon lands held on certificates in the state. Exhibit "P" shows the same by counties, as well as by different funds.

FUNDS.	Due September 30, 1884.
School.....	\$191,843 66
University.....	20,926 00
Agricultural college.....	93,223 00
Normal school.....	21,355 00
Drainage	5,603 00
Total	\$332,950 66

A continued decrease of principal and income from this source is perceptible, compared with former reports, which is accounted for by the numerous payments in full on certificates previously issued, and to the decrease of purchases on contract.

NEW INVESTMENTS OF TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement shows the investments of trust funds during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1886, to be \$708,208.00.

SCHOOL FUND.

Loans to school districts.....	\$80,088 00
Loan to town of Ashland, Ashland county.....	5,000 00
Moscow, Iowa county.....	1,820 00
Waldwick, Iowa county.....	4,000 00
Washburn, Bayfield county....	6,000 00
Marathon, Marathon county...	2,000 00

REPORT OF THE

New Investments of Trust Funds.

Loan to city of Berlin, Green Lake county.....	\$20,000 00
Kewaunee, Kewaunee county.....	8,000 00
New London, Waupaca and Outagamie counties.....	1,000 00
Loan to school district No. 1, town of Dodge- ville, Iowa county.....	3,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	100,000 00
Wausau city bonds.....	30,000 00
Wisconsin state bond.....	1,000 00
Oconomowoc city bonds.....	16,000 00
Stoughton city bonds	30,000 00
Town hall bonds of the town of Washburn, Bayfield county.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$317,908 00

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Loans to school districts.....	\$6,000 00
Loan to town of Ackley, Lincoln county.....	3,500 00
Loan to Lincoln county	8,900 00
Loan to the Light Horse Squadron, of Milwau- kee	30,000 00
Kenosha city bonds	100,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds	150,000 00
Ashland county bonds	19,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	35,000 00
Village of Viroqua bonds	2,000 00
School district No. 5, town of Viroqua bonds ..	4,900 00
	<hr/>
	\$359,300 00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Edgerton city bonds.....	\$7,000 00
New Richmond city bonds	4,000 00
Black River Falls city bonds.....	20,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$708,208 00
	<hr/>

Loans.

LOANS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Exhibits "Q," 1 and 2 show the amount due September 30, 1886, to the several funds on account of loans to school districts, and new loans made amounting to \$174,207.22 for the fiscal term.

The following summary shows the changes in each fund:

FUNDS.	Outstand-ing Sept. 30, 1884.	Increased by new loans.	Decreased by pay- ments.	Outstand- ing Sept. 30, 1886.
School	\$137,317 28	\$80,088 00	\$63,029 60	\$154,375 68
University	7,329 06	.....	3,181 70	4,147 36
Agricultural college..	4,776 22	.....	3,357 48	1,418 74
Normal school.....	16,373 86	6,000 00	8,108 42	14,265 44
Total.....	\$165,796 42	\$86,088 00	\$77,677 20	\$174,207 22

LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS.

Exhibit "O" shows the amount due September 30, 1886, on account of loans to individuals to be \$53,170.10, showing a decrease by payments during the fiscal term of \$14,069.60, and by forfeiture \$1,730.

No loans to individuals have been made since 1865, and the amount is gradually diminishing by payments and forfeitures, as shown in the exhibit.

FEES AND CHARGES.

During the fiscal term, ending September 30, 1886, there has been paid into the general fund for patent fees, plats, diagrams and field notes the sum of \$2,791.37.

The Non-Productive Trust Funds.

THE NON-PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.

The non-productive capital of the several funds consists of the lands which have been offered for sale and are unsold, and cash in the treasury. School lands are estimated at the average price of \$1.10 per acre; University lands at \$2.50; Agricultural college at \$1.25; Normal school at \$1.40, and Drainage at \$1.30.

The following is an exhibit of the non-productive trust funds September 30th, 1886, compared with the figures for September 30, 1884.

EXHIBIT 1.

FUNDS.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30, 1884.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30, 1886.	Cash in state treasury Sept. 30, '84	Cash in state treasury Sept. 30, '86	Aggregate, 1884.	Aggregate, 1886.
School	\$132,911 79	\$113,443 23	\$18,492 67	\$37,291 06	\$151,404 46	\$150,784 28
Normal school.....	666,427 90	627,576 64	14,451 38	8,190 44	680,889 28	635,767 08
Agricultural college.....	17,606 04	6,217 80	66 64	38,753 61	17,672 68	44,971 41
University	4,477 80	4,275 30	.....	37,552 13	4,477 8	41,827 43
Drainage	661,637 78	629,188 31	48,619 82	65,288 99	710,257 60	694,427 30
Total	\$1,483,061 31	\$1,380,651 27	\$81,630 51	\$187,076 23	\$1,564,691 82	\$1,567,727 50

The above estimate of the value of lands takes into account the same lands taken into this account in our last report, and also 85,000 acres lately patented to the state and not yet offered at public sale.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ERNST G. TIMME, Secretary of State,
E. C. MCFETRIDGE, State Treasurer,
L. F. FRISBY, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Public Lands.

"A."—Sales of School Lands.

EXHIBIT "A." — Sales of School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	40.00	\$69 24	\$69 00	\$1 20	\$3 24	.....	\$27 00
Ashland	988.71	1,405 69	547 37	4 92	145 22	.....	713 00
Bar on	80.0	86 01	11 17	2 76	18 87	.....	56 00
Bayfield	400 00	386 04	317 66	3 12	12 38	.....	56 00
Buffalo	160 00	212 63	17 97	5 75	44 66	.....	180 00
Burnet t	80.00	101 94	57 15	91	6 79	.....	41 00
Chippewa	476 61	535 51	160 18	4 78	78 94	\$28 42	209 00
Clark	80.00	101 00	4 90	27	11 50	14 60	70 00
Columbia	149 00	140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	40 00	87 70	5 32	29	6 38	.....	76
Door	80.00	63 82	33 89	1 34	7 93	.....	22 00
Douglas	320 03	311 65	232 88	1 29	59 77	.....	29 00
Dunn	120 00	99 00	14 41	60	17 03	5	67 00
Eau Claire	480.00	531 25	275 26	6 63	66 99	.....	189 00
Flor ida	534 50	594 69	34 58	1 87	66 11	.....	494 00
Fore st	678 73	818 42	848 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	100 00	319 73	109 76	5 71	40 97	.....	169 00
Juneau	1·00·00	171 73	86 96	1 17	19 77	.....	65 00
La Crosse	80 00	6 22	2 14	.....	4 08	.....	.....
Langlade	307.90	371 52	180 40	7 76	2 12	.....	239 00
Lincoln	2,282 02	2,816 23	1,143 55	56 53	37 98	2 70	1,672 00
Manitowoc	101.18	163 92	5 96	30	15 60	11 36	78 00
Marinette	760 00	1,088 33	632 47	5 25	71 63	24 21	835 00
Marquette	120 00	142 02	128 96	.....	13 06	.....	.....
Monroe	240.00	360 68	100 00	3 97	58 68	.....	202 00
Oconto	120 00	139 12	64 80	1 07	14 32	.....	69 00
Outagamie	580 37	608 11	512 35	4 45	15 76	.....	80 00
Ozaukee	100.00	401 16	14 29	79	13 36	172 51	201 00
Pepin	209 80	130 60	8 93	4 20	.....	.....	8 00
Pierce	40.00	54 54	10 76	2 80	3 78	.....	40 00
Polk	240 00	425 39	26 67	1 38	13 79	26 93	258 00
Portage	520.00	638 2	214 46	16 21	127 79	.....	286 00
Price	80.00	277 42	148 8	3 60	12 60	.....	116 00
Richland	241 00	813 73	25 59	1 33	24 14	.....	37 00
St. Croix	80 00	134 55	15 40	1 87	12 15	.....	107 00
Sauk	120 00	231 96	61 46	38	9 42	61 03	100 00
Sawyer	40 00	51 85	3 15	17	3 70	.....	45 00
Shawano	523.00	462 23	176 28	14 39	.....	.....	286 00
Taylor	1,200.00	1,349 72	1,116 08	1 03	127 64	.....	106 00
Trempealeau	80.00	100 00	13 00	75	.....	.....	37 00
Waupaca	160 00	8 4 10	116 32	29	17 87	127 91	72 00
Waunakee	325 3	300 07	133 8	56	16 21	10 00	140 00
Wood	40.00	21 8	24 61	.....	2 02	.....	37 00
Totals	14,035 38	\$18,051 23	\$3,586 25	\$189 00	\$1,347 62	\$180 30	\$7,687 00

REPORT OF THE

Sales of Lands.

EXHIBIT "B."—*Sale of University Lunds for the year ending September 30, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Eau Claire.....	40	\$76 52	\$4 62	\$ 25	\$5 90	.....	\$66 00
Marathon.....	40	120 00	30 00	64	.....	.....	90 00
Pierce.....	120	349 10	22 12	1 22	10 98	.....	316 00
Totals	200	\$15 62	56 74	\$2 11	\$16 88	.....	472 00

EXHIBIT "C."—*Sale of Agricultural College Lands for the year ending September 30, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance Due.
Lincoln	7,819.01	\$9,742 18	\$2,445 53	\$189 48	\$44 04	\$ 61	\$7,252 00
Oconto	40.00	44 90	2 59	14	5 31	.....	37 00
Polk	687.69	826 49	160 65	18 22	142 34	50	523 00
Shawano	280.00	324 42	18 06	90	48 30	.....	258 00
Taylor	40.00	51 26	2 59	14	13 67	.....	37 00
Totals	8,896.70	\$10,991 25	\$2,629 42	\$.03 88	\$253 72	\$1 11	\$8,107 00

EXHIBIT "D."—*Sales of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Marathon.....	210 00	\$180 00	\$180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	210.00	\$180 00	\$180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sales of Normal School Lands.

EXHIBIT "E."—*Sale of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	206.95	\$223 96	\$220 85	.....	\$3 11	.....	.....
Ashland	3,133.63	4,194 58	4,194 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	74.68	154 04	154 04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett	120.00	136 89	136 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	440.00	405 60	393 96	.....	11 64	.....	.....
Clark	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	40.00	38 68	30 00	.....	68	.....	.....
Door	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	771.45	1,034 18	1,034 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	511.20	709 01	709 01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	1,015.55	1,339 44	1,339 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	40.00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jun.-au	1,001.75	509 21	500 88	.....	8 33	.....	.....
Kewaunee	40.00	28 48	20 00	.....	8 48	.....	.....
Langlade	1,329.14	1,661 43	1,611 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	3,858.46	5,516 46	5,506 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	280.00	304 62	300 00	.....	4 62	.....	.....
Mariette	937.68	1,149 91	1,112 10	.....	37 81	.....	.....
Monroe	120.00	63 71	60 00	.....	3 71	.....	.....
Oconto	1,854.58	2,337 21	2,100 43	\$4 32	32 38	\$6 4	198 00
Outagamie	40.00	23 23	25 68	.....	2 55	.....	.....
Polk	85.93	77 74	73 00	.....	4 74	.....	.....
Portage	240.00	205 83	198 15	.....	10 15	.....	.....
Price	950.23	1,253 50	1,253 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer	80.00	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	746.35	1,060 89	887 12	5 61	51 77	.....	120 00
Taylor	331.68	484 60	484 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washburn	160.00	361 45	361 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	87.68	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waushara	40.00	41 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood	847.24	485 20	438 62	.....	61 58	.....	.....
Totals	19,414.16	\$24,099 23	\$23,531 28	\$9 93	\$241 55	\$6 40	\$318 00

REPORT OF THE

Sales of Drainage Lands.

EXHIBIT "F."—*Sale of Drainage Lands for the year ending September 30, 1885.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Adams.....	800.00	\$204 83	\$200 00	\$4 83
Ashland.....	8,014 61	3,875 78	3,875 78	.....
Barron.....	205.10	256 38	2 6 38	.....
Burnett.....	234.50	230 18	230 18	.....
Chippewa.....	889.17	636 46	636 46	.....
Dane.....	400 00	349 72	340 00	9 72
Dodge.....	120.00	94 60	90 00	4 60
Door.....	80.00	48 09	40 00	8 09
Douglas.....	484 07	670 29	670 29	.....
Dunn.....	80.00	210 00	240 00	.....
Eau Claire.....	160.00	195 79	175 95	20 84
Florence.....	479.70	599 63	599 63	.....
Forest.....	738 31	910 39	9 0 39	.....
Jackson.....	40 00	20 00	20 00	.....
Juneau.....	1,410 00	736 55	720 00	16 55
Kewaunee.....	80.00	49 77	49 00	9 77
La Crosse.....	40.00	20 00	20 00	.....
Langlade.....	802 70	1,008 38	1,008 38	.....
Lincoln.....	2,793 78	4,227 90	4,227 90	.....
Marinette.....	40.00	61 20	(0 00)	1 20
Marquette.....	1,870 38	1,959 04	1,850 37	108 72
Mouroe.....	40.00	22 06	20 00	2 06
Oconto.....	32.31	16 16	16 16	.....
Polk.....	1,771 61	2,284 61	2,284 61	.....
Portage.....	79.81	102 70	94 74	3 96
Price.....	520 00	411 52	388 89	22 63
Randall.....	1,333 22	1,724 02	1,724 02	.....
Sawyer.....	40 00	120 00	1 0 00	.....
Shawano.....	160 00	480 00	480 00	.....
Taylor.....	3 00	470 00	470 00	.....
Washburn.....	67.62	164 63	164 63	.....
Waukesha.....	40 00	120 00	120 00	.....
Waupaca.....	248 79	190 70	170 05	40 71
Wood.....	1,052 91	669 48	626 46	43 17
Totals.....	19,403.59	\$33,167 11	\$22,870 25	\$296 85

*Sales of School Lands.*EXHIBIT "G."—*Sale of School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	200.00	\$357 75	\$39 34	\$4 06	\$43 41	.....	\$175 00
Ashland	3,815.65	4,410 34	3,012 85	23 07	310 49	.....	1,107 00
Barron	120.00	174 74	9 66	57	26 54	\$0 54	138 00
Bayfield	493.90	445 98	387 94	94	2 04	.....	56 00
Buffalo	80.00	184 02	34 13	5 44	19 89	.....	180 00
Burnett	1,092.82	2,211 99	758 24	13 39	16 75	.....	497 00
Chippewa	720 00	734 52	624 80	33	18 82	14 90	76 00
Clark	120.00	163 31	27 87	2 71	18 44	.....	117 00
Columbia	5.00	21 20	1 05	06	5 15	.....	15 00
Crawford	64.44	194 10	23 05	6 39	17 05	.....	154 00
Door	312.00	316 58	176 56	3 73	29 02	.....	111 00
Douglas	920.00	991 43	399 38	12 50	251 05	.....	841 00
Dunn	240.00	327 62	16 87	99	25 99	43 76	241 00
Eau Claire	400.00	451 01	73 56	2 12	77 95	24 50	275 00
Florence	120.00	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	2,358.70	2,919 26	2,351 74	19 61	12 53	.....	555 00
Grant	80.00	322 70	214 57	4 12	22 13	.....	86 00
Green Lake	40.00	72 10	3 99	23	11 11	.....	57 00
Jackson	440.00	487 63	172 31	2 54	46 32	.....	269 00
Jefferson	80.00	102 44	6 02	35	10 42	.....	86 00
La Crosse	152.18	158 24	77 35	22	21 86	.....	54 00
Langlade	1,181.18	1,557 61	792 78	7 14	24 03	80	740 00
Lincoln	2,889.37	3,496 52	2,142 00	23 83	123 52	.....	1,231 00
Marathon	960.00	908 32	484 23	9 46	89 85	6 24	328 00
Marinette	400.00	523 98	490 27	.....	33 71	.....	.....
Marquette	80.00	98 42	5 81	34	9 61	.....	83 00
Monroe	480.00	518 53	155 96	8 92	35 62	95	326 00
Oconto	739.46	706 34	234 04	5 02	33 42	90	418 00
Outagamie	280.00	298 52	15 82	89	34 34	17 66	226 00
Ozaukee .....	.....	38 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin	160.00	177 70	10 08	58	16 22	7 40	144 00
Pierce	200.00	328 39	70 69	96	16 70	.....	241 00
Polk	280.00	322 96	190 84	4 95	30 12	.....	102 00
Portage	320.00	305 78	60 73	2 32	46 05	.....	199 00
Price	200.00	227 53	86 96	1 84	3 62	.....	137 00
St. Croix	40.00	79 00	3 01	18	8 33	24 66	43 00
Sauk	200.00	237 33	92 30	1 89	31 79	10 24	133 00
Sawyer	160.00	142 24	116 24	27	.....	.....	26 00
Shawano	920.00	1,006 05	347 04	9 97	112 01	.....	547 00
Taylor	120.00	126 76	115 20	.....	11 56	.....	.....
Trempealeau	120.00	157 45	21 22	1 55	16 23	20 00	100 00
Vernon	160.00	400 00	14 08	77	7 78	186 14	192 00
Washburn	124.60	283 86	186 86	98	17 00	.....	30 00
Waupaca	80.00	200 00	5 74	34	11 86	100 40	82 00
Waushara	40.00	99 75	62 43	94	7 32	.....	30 00
Wood	400.00	492 00	26 67	1 51	84 33	.....	381 00
Totals	22,489 30	\$6,860 35	\$14,350 29	\$192 97	\$1,791 97	\$459 09	\$10,259 00

REPORT OF THE

Sales of Lands.

EXHIBIT "H."—*Sale of University Lands for the year ending September 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Chippewa.....	80.00	\$22 35	\$13 30	\$0 76	\$17 80	\$1 25	\$190 00
Dunn	40.00	121 47	7 68	44	4 84	.....	109 00
La Crosse.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon.....	40.00	100 57	21 30	5 06	4 27	.....	75 00
Pepin.....	40.00	121 78	15 63	1 59	5 15	.....	91 00
Pierce.....	80.00	148 09	9 20	56	8 99	.....	130 00
Rock	1.00	26 41	25 60	.....	84	.....	.....
Totals.	281.00	\$940 70	\$302 56	\$8 41	\$41 89	\$1 25	\$95 00

EXHIBIT "I."—*Sale of Agricultural College Lands for the year ending September 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Dunn	80.00	\$84 54	\$5 18	\$0 30	\$5 36	.....	\$74 00
Langlade	170.21	238 96	165 85	15	1 61	.....	37 00
Lincoln	120.00	167 10	128 49	15	1 61	.....	37 00
Oconto	120.00	138 36	20 78	3 26	8 58	.....	109 00
Polk.....	595.03	706 30	133 73	4 99	95 49	\$34 08	443 00
Taylor	800.00	929 06	51 80	3 12	104 00	33 26	740 00
Totals.....	1,885 21	\$3,229 32	\$505 83	\$11 97	\$216 65	\$67 34	\$1,440 00

EXHIBIT "J."—*Sale of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30, 1886.*

COUNTY.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal pa.d.
Marathon	520.00	\$390 00	\$390 00

Sales of Normal School Lands.

EXHIBIT "K."—*Sale of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Princ'pal paid.	In'erest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	160.00	\$132 27	\$89 00	\$1 57	\$17 27	.....	\$36 00
Ashland	19,029.51	25,272 11	26,272 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron	40.00	32 68	30 00	.....	2 68	.....	.....
Bayfield	826.33	1,602 91	1,602 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	61.82	77 28	77 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett	120.00	130 00	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	770.67	803 34	803 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	163.44	263 74	230 32	.....	3 42	.....	.....
Dodge .....	.....	607 43	115 00	16 66	37 43	.....	455 00
Door	41.10	37 53	23 30	.....	14 23	.....	.....
Douglas	1,290.64	2,127 53	2,127 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	1,437.60	1,867 01	1,867 01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	3,790.89	5,509 00	5,509 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake	2.80	8 40	8 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	238.00	123 44	119 50	.....	8 94	.....	.....
Juneau	520.00	261 62	260 00	.....	1 62	.....	.....
Kewaunee	36.95	46 19	46 19	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	80.00	240 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langlade	2,093.08	2,851 45	2,851 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	7,371.51	11,024 09	11,024 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon	1,058.9.	1,478 82	1,463 65	.....	15 17	.....	.....
Marinette	1,800.51	2,454 43	2,372 25	.....	82 18	.....	.....
Marquette	40 00	214 36	137 84	32	8 52	.....	78 00
Oconto	2,734.31	3,666 80	2,741 20	13 47	111 60	.....	814 00
Outagamie	80.00	101 91	80 00	.....	21 91	.....	.....
Polk	120.00	110 00	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage	579.70	1,059 16	814 28	7 63	26 88	.....	218 00
Price	1,555.05	2,087 18	2,087 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer	301.28	356 61	356 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	1,076.18	1,527 35	1,260 41	2 21	67 94	.....	199 00
Taylor	320.00	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washburn	200.00	320 00	320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	109.03	257 89	225 09	1 69	8 80	.....	54 00
Wood	682.61	663 90	605 98	.....	57 92	.....	.....
Totals	49,231.88	\$68,751 43	\$66,420 92	\$43 55	\$486 51	.....	\$1,844 00

REPORT OF THE

Sales of Drainage Lands.

EXHIBIT "L" — *Sale of Drainage Lands for the year ending September 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Adams.....	400.00	\$249 93	\$20 00	\$9 93
Ashland.....	19,160.61	26,864 01	26,64 01	.....
Bayfield.....	963.47	1,564 35	1,564 35	.....
Brown.....	74.74	56 07	56 07	.....
Buffalo.....	79.67	88 60	88 60	.....
Burnett.....	193.32	349 96	319 96	.....
Chippewa.....	958.02	1,270 34	1,270 34	.....
Dodge.....	40.00	51 25	48 15	3 10
Door.....	41.60	27 16	20 80	6 36
Douglas.....	1,294.00	1,897 50	1,897 50	.....
Florence.....	970.89	1,288 61	1,288 61	.....
Fond du Lac.....	3,499.94	4,479 88	4,479 88	.....
Forest.....	27.42	82 26	82 26	.....
Green Lake.....	442.24	336 63	326 72	9 91
Jackson.....	640.00	330 43	320 00	10 43
Juneau.....	35.98	44 98	41 98	.....
Kewaunee.....	374.25	390 11	387 13	2 98
La Crosse.....	2,100.89	2,905 76	2,905 76	.....
Langlade.....	8,324.08	12,212 61	12,212 61	.....
Lincoln.....	276 15	688 45	688 45	.....
Marathon.....	2,348.51	2,784 42	2,607 03	177 39
Marinette.....	80.00	40 00	40 00	.....
Monroe.....	1,607.61	2,222 50	2,222 50	.....
Oconto.....	200.00	150 00	150 00	.....
Polk.....	665.25	576 39	533 94	37 45
Portage.....	1,662.98	2,259 98	2,259 98	.....
Price.....	40.00	28 43	21 40	7 03
Sauk.....	451.42	613 28	613 28	.....
Sawyer.....	881.30	1,315 21	1,315 21	.....
Taylor.....	33.90	25 43	23 43	.....
Vernon.....	560.00	910 00	910 00	.....
Washburn.....	104.97	184 02	174 61	9 41
Waupaca.....	39.70	31 40	21 40	10 00
Waushara.....	520.00	342 74	260 00	82 74
Totals	49,192.91	\$66,657 64	\$66,270 91	\$386 73

Lands Held by the State.

EXHIBIT "M."—*Statement of the Lands held by the state for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	School Lands.	Universi- ty Lands.	Agricult' l College Lands.	Normal School Lands.	Drainage Lands.	Marathon County Lands.	Total Number Acres.
Adams.....	4,240.00			8,524.03	13,051.92		25,815.95
Ashland.....	2,443.37			83,281.79	35,401.14		71,126.30
Barron.....	240.00			402.07	516.36		1,158.43
Bayfield.....	4,605.67			5,646.41	6,576.72		16,828.80
Brown.....				40.00	386.98		426.98
Buffalo.....	640.00			308.48	2,415.22		3,363.70
Burnett.....	9,149.03			16,360.01	20,233.55		45,742.59
Calumet.....					484.80		444.80
Chippewa.....	2,345.35			8,760.80	5,519.90		16,625.05
Clark.....	640.00	40.00		2,997.18	664.36		4,341.54
Columbia.....	2.86			47.89	.68		50.94
Crawford.....	190.56	131.32		4,918.85	5,719.24		10,962.97
Dane.....				80.00	237.61		317.64
Dodge.....				812.60	4,101.06		4,918.66
Door.....	300.00			745.79	901.47		1,947.26
Douglas.....	6,916.43			26,724.11	27,016.06		60,706.00
Dunn.....	1,200.00			459.02	599.48		2,258.50
Eau Claire.....	1,000.00	329.28		82.35	374.88		1,786.46
Florence.....	280.00			8,498.61	7,950.10		16,728.71
Fond du Lac.....					136.35		136.35
Forest.....	6,384.65			49,870.62	49,222.54		105,477.81
Grant.....				251.62	290.49		545.11
Green Lake.....				40.00	120.00		160.00
Iowa.....	40.00				21.72		61.72
Jackson.....	5,247.73			3,559.45	4,634.77		13,431.95
Jefferson.....	40.00			41.33	213.15		294.48
Juneau.....	3,933.07			20,264.35	22,333.75		46,631.17
Kewaunee.....	40.00			240.00	705.86		1,045.86
La Crosse.....	43.25			498.91	2,114.63		2,656.79
La Fayette.....	10.00						10.00
Langlade.....	760.00		410.15	19,697.10	19,372.17		40,289.42
Lincoln.....	20,315.46		1,717.64	86,065.86	87,486.08		195,535.04
Manitowoc.....	74.21			115.32	1,276.2		1,465.75
Marathon.....	951.00	429.31		6,631.08	843.06	3,773.18	12,631.69
Marinette.....	2,759.88			8,270.19	14,294.74		25,334.81
Marquette.....	378.00			109.53	1,562.42		2,049.95
Monroe.....	2,360.00			1,125.75	2,261.30		5,747.03
Oconto.....	5,017.95		120.00	18,049.30	6,598.32		29,815.58
Outagamie.....	40.00			666.88	9,527.31		10,134.19
Pepin.....	120.00	76.90		70.40	170.17		437.47
Pierce.....		80.00		37.17	65.60		12.77
Polk.....	2,440.00		2,227.08	2,015.20	3,086.74		9,769.02
Portage.....	1,126.00	544.96		8,052.92	16,954.44		26,628.32
Price.....	2,841.78			31,735.50	31,059.90		67,697.18
Richland.....	160.00			28.01	17.10		205.14
Sauk.....	400.00				72.00		472.00
Sawyer.....	1,760.00			5,564.94	6,550.83		13,875.77
Shawano.....	1,884.28		128.49	6,120.23	1,062.56		9,795.56
Sheboygan.....				40.00	36.86		76.86
Taylor.....	1,320.00		370.8	7,331.61	9,099.88		18,122.40
Trempealeau.....		40.00		152.02	1,071.67		1,263.69
Vernon.....	714.76			1,513.36	2,755.10		5,018.22
Washburn.....	5,729.00	27.25		6,202.40	6,556.24		18,514.89
Waukesha.....	181.90				103.64		285.54
Waupaca.....	5.00			407.72	1,857.61		2,825.33
Waushara.....	560.00			130.00	579.94		1,259.94
Winnebago.....		8.04		342.22	576.93		927.19
Wood.....	720.00			1,043.57	1,8,9,53		4,203.10
Totals ..	103,130.20	1,710.12	4,974.21	405,299.11	411,2.2.63	3,7.5.18	900,471.48

REPORT OF THE

*Forfeitures of State Lands.*EXHIBIT "N."—*Forfeitures for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1886*

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNIVERSITY FUND.		AGL. COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL SCH'OL FUND.		DRAINAGE FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Adams	40.00	\$38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton....	120.00	138 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett....	80.00	52 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	440.00	249 00	80.00	\$90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	80.00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	5.00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford....	80.00	141 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	\$54 00	.....	.....
Dane ....	.....	.....	106 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Door	120.00	106 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas ...	6,551.38	4,768 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	320.00	281 00	40.00	109 00	80.00	\$74 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	120.00	96 00	40.00	66 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence....	534.50	494 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du L'e....	.....	338 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	160.00	148 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant....	40.00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake	40.00	57 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson....	280.00	215 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson....	120.00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juneau....	40.00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee	40.00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	116.09	29 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 00	\$46 00
Langlade....	418.60	387 00	.....	.....	40 00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln....	343.14	327 00	.....	.....	436 8	404 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	101.18	128 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon....	560.00	515 00	40 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette....	200.00	199 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 00	40 00	65 00
Monroe....	80.00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto....	20.00	196 00	.....	.....	80.00	74 00	317.38	380 00	.....	.....
Outagamie	410.00	47 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	24 00	.....	.....
Pepin....	160.00	141 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce....	440.00	650 81	200.00	446 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	80.00	85 00	.....	.....	795.08	724 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage....	200.00	202 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	326 00	.....	.....
Prix....	4.00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland....	40 0	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix....	160.00	193 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk....	120.00	167 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano....	300.35	218 00	.....	.....	280.00	253 00	107.46	162 00	.....	.....
Taylor....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00	777 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tr'imp'leau	200.00	222 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon....	445.36	414 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	45 00
Waupaca....	80.00	82 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.70	20 00
Waushara....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 00	.....	.....	.....
Wood....	410.00	427 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals ...	14,464.60	\$12,811.56	400.00	\$901.00	2,551.85	\$2,343.00	581.84	\$1,190.00	160.70	\$176.00

Statement of the Trust Funds.

EXHIBIT "O."—*Statement of the Trust Funds on account of loans made to individuals in the several counties, Sept. 30, 1886, compared with the amounts due Sept. 30, 1884.*

COUNTIES.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1884.	Pa'd during two years.	For- feitures.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1886.
Adams.....	\$3,499 00	\$350 00	.....	\$2,149 00
Brown.....	2,250 00	500 00	.....	1,750 00
Buffalo.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	300 00	.....	.....	300 00
Columbia.....	5,825 00	475 00	\$300 00	5,050 00
Crawford.....	500 00	.....	.....	500 00
Dane.....	6,178 00	2,109 00	.....	4,069 00
Dodge.....	2,140 00	300 00	500 00	1,340 00
Dunn.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00
Fond du Lac.....	2,381 00	1,250 00	.....	781 00
Grant.....	1,495 00	250 00	.....	1,245 00
Green.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00
Green Lake.....	1,500 00	.....	500 00	1,000 00
Iowa.....	5,949 24	.....	.....	5,949 24
Jackson.....	300 00	.....	.....	300 00
Jefferson.....	1,706 00	100 00	.....	1,606 00
Juneau.....	1,730 00	950 00	.....	800 00
Keweenaw.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
La Crosse.....	1,864 50	900 00	.....	964 50
La Fayette.....	900 00	.....	.....	900 00
Manitowoc.....	2,050 00	.....	800 00	1,750 00
Marquette.....	3,111 50	700 00	.....	2,411 50
Milwaukee.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Monroe.....	2,353 16	70 00	130 00	2,158 16
Outagamie.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	1,100 00
Ozaukee.....	250 00	.....	.....	250 00
Pepin.....	643 00	250 00	.....	398 00
Pierce.....	333 00	.....	.....	333 00
Portage.....	3,025 00	725 00	.....	2,300 00
Racine, city.....	1,618 30	225 60	.....	1,392 70
Racine.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	1,100 00
Richland.....	1,105 00	165 00	.....	940 00
Rock.....	2,150 00	1,500 00	.....	650 00
St. Croix.....	752 00	.....	.....	552 00
Sauk.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00
Sheboygan.....	1,750 00	1,050 00	.....	700 00
Trempealeau.....	700 00	250 00	.....	450 00
Vernon.....	367 00	.....	.....	367 00
Walworth.....	590 00	.....	.....	590 00
Washington.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00
Waukesha.....	799 00	500 00	.....	239 00
Waupaca.....	2,080 00	200 00	.....	1,880 00
Waushara.....	1,800 00	400 00	.....	1,400 00
Winnebago.....	1,500 00	700 00	.....	800 00
Totals.....	\$68,969 70	\$14,069 60	\$1,730 00	\$53,170 10

Dues on Certificates.

EXHIBIT "P."—Statement of total dues on certificates for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	School Fund.	University Fund.	Agricultural College Fund.	Normal School Fund.	Drainage Fund.
Adams.....	\$2,587 90			\$996 00	
Ashland.....	6,078 14				
Baron.....	3,075 00				
Bayfield.....	2,615 00				
Brown.....	1,321 48	\$108 00		181 00	
Buffalo.....	2,440 00				\$115 00
Burnett.....	2,240 00				
Calumet.....	503 00	697 00		20 00	
Chippewa.....	4,223 79	1,730 00	\$2,160 00	68 00	
Clark.....	1,372 00		1,895 00		
Columbia.....	5,392 85	119 00		382 00	106 00
Crawford.....	3,615 12	387 00			
Dane.....	3,576 76	680 00		885 00	928 00
Dodge.....	312 00			853 00	
Door.....	1,551 00	197 00		279 00	
Douglas.....	1,763 00				
Dunn.....	2,781 00		570 00	574 00	135 00
Eau Claire.....	2,250 00	3,758 00		254 00	45 00
Florence.....	3,554 00				
Fond du Lac.....	557 00				
Forest.....	5,530 00				
Grant.....	1,338 80	42 00			
Green.....	129 00	972 00			
Green Lake.....	198 00			182 00	204 00
Iowa.....	2,684 04	473 00			
Jackson.....	6,595 70			1,134 00	
Jefferson.....	534 00			45 00	90 00
Juneau.....	1,697 00			409 00	
Kenosha.....	181 00				
Kewaunee.....				471 00	
La Crosse.....	1,137 83				338 00
La Fayette.....	836 00				
Langlade.....	3,454 00		2,863 00		
Lincoln.....	6,471 28		24,555 00		
Manitowoc.....	814 50	131 00		337 00	208 00
Marathon.....	4,674 00	463 00		21 00	
Marinette.....	2,988 00				
Marquette.....	2,476 50			725 00	1,208 00
Milwaukee.....	125 00				
Moaroe.....	3,697 00			464 00	
Oconto.....	3,042 00		710 00	4,298 00	
Outagamie.....	3,408 90			1,714 00	
Ozaukee.....	556 00				
Pepin.....	514 00	2,239 00			454 00
Pierce.....	6,172 52	7,925 00			
Polk.....	4,930 00		35,898 00	654 00	
Portage.....	2,725 56			723 00	
Price.....	1,223 00				
Racine.....	537 00				
Richland.....	7,889 34	410 00		406 00	
Rock.....	2,478 00	223 00		65 00	
St. Croix.....	16,436 88	192 00		187 00	
Sauk.....	2,622 68				
Sawyer.....	914 00				
Shawano.....	9,977 91		10,714 00	3,588 00	
Sheboygan.....	200 00				
Taylor.....	3,799 00		13,855 00		
Trempealeau.....	2,587 41	90 00			91 00
Vernon.....	10,522 53			75 00	
Walworth.....	1,133 00				
Washburn.....	1,314 00				
Waupasha.....	231 00				315 00
Waupaca.....	2,660 24			970 00	294 00
Waushara.....	4,227 00			849 00	662 00
Winnebago.....	577 00			46 00	420 00
Wood....	3,749 00				
Total's.....	\$191,813 66	\$20,926 00	\$93,223 00	\$21,355 00	\$5,603 00

Loans to School Districts.

EXHIBIT "Q." 1.—*Loans made to School Districts for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1886.*

No. District.	Name of Town.	County.	Amount loaned.	Fund.
Joint	3 Adams.....	Adams.....	\$300 00	School.
	1 Richfield	Adams.....	350 00	Scho l.
	8 Springville	Adams.....	200 00	School.
	4 Springville	Adams.....	183 00	School.
	6 Stanfold	Barron.....	3,000 00	School.
	1 Bayfield	Bayfield.....	5,000 00	School.
	4 New Denmark and G'enmore..	Brown.....	500 00	School.
	2 Bellevue	Brown.....	400 00	School.
	11 Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	1,000 00	School.
	9 Wheaton.....	Chippewa.....	300 00	School.
	8 Big Bend.....	Chippewa.....	250 00	Sch ol.
	1 Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	350 00	School.
	2 Unity.....	Clark.....	500 00	School.
	3 Sherwood Forest.....	Clark.....	250 00	School.
	1 Grant.....	Clark.....	540 00	School.
	2 Beaver.....	Clark.....	200 00	School.
	1 Unity.....	Clark.....	200 00	School.
Joint	5 Pine Valley and Weston.....	Clark.....	300 00	School.
Joint	5 Thorp	Clark.....	500 00	School.
	1 Beaver, Unity and Colby.....	Clark.....	360 00	School.
	4 Mayville.....	Clark.....	500 00	School.
	5 Unity.....	Clark.....	600 00	School.
	7 Leeds.....	Columbia.....	900 00	School.
	1 Scott	Crawford	250 00	School.
	5 Utica	Crawford	1,500 00	School.
	3 Clayton.....	Crawford	110 00	School.
	2 Blue Mounds	Dane	1,000 00	School.
Joint	11 Oregon and Montrose.....	Dane	446 00	School.
	6 Pleasant Springs	Dane	400 00	School.
	4 Jack-onport	Door	250 00	School.
	2 Sturgeon Bay	Door	1,100 00	School.
	5 Sturgeon Bay	Door	528 00	School.
	4 Otter Creek.....	Dunn.....	250 00	School.
	2 New Haven.....	Dunn.....	500 00	School.
	1 Otter Creek.....	Dunn.....	200 00	School.
	9 Spring Brook.....	Dunn.....	200 00	School.
	8 Tiffany	Dunn.....	400 00	School.
	7 Pleasant Val'ey	Eau Claire.....	150 00	School.
	7 Brunswick	Eau Claire.....	400 00	School.
Joint	12 Washington and Pleas'nt V'lly	Eau Claire.....	450 00	School.
	2 Seymour	Eau Claire.....	212 00	School.
	Wyman.....	Fore t.....	1,400 00	School.
	Gagen	Forest	1,000 00	School.
	1 Muscoda.....	Grant	3,750 00	School.
Joint	6 Alma and Hixon	Jackson	700 00	School.
Joint	1 Alma and Garden Valley	Jackson	2,000 00	School.
	6 Albion	Jackson	400 00	School.
	4 Garfield	Jackson	170 00	School.
	4 Northfield	Jackson	250 00	School.
	3 Casco	Kewaunee	400 00	School.
	1 Pierce	Kewaunee	325 00	School.
Joint	3 West Kewaunee and Pierce	Kewaunee	200 00	School.
Joint	1 J Shelby and Greenfield	Ia Crosse	800 00	School.
	1 J and Hamburg and Bergen	Vernon	460 00	School.
	6 Gratiot	LaFayette	300 00	School.
	9 Seymour	LaFayette	250 00	School.
Joint	3 Blanchard and Argyle	Langlade	350 00	School.
	2 Ant go	Langlade	450 00	School.
	4 Polar	Langlade	350 00	School.
	1 Ant go	Langlade	350 00	School.
	6 Ant go	Langlade	350 00	School.
	3 Langlade	Langlade	400 00	School.
	Peican	Lincoln.....	1,500 00	School.

*Loans to School Districts.**Loans made to School Districts for 1886.—Continued.*

No. District.	Name of Town.	County.	Amount loaned.	Fund.
Joint	1 Eagle River..... 6 Wien	Lincoln..... Marathon	\$3,000 00 500 00 200 00	School. School.
Joint	1 Reitbrock and Halsey .. 2 Mosinee	Marathon	500 00	School.
Joint	2 Holton and Johnson .. 14 Mo-inee	Marathon	177 00	School.
Joint	6 Maine..... 1 Cleveland..... 13 Mosinee..... 4 Hull	Marathon	300 00 200 00 200 00 175 00	School. School. School.
Joint	1 Portland and Jefferson .. 1 City of Tomah..... 9 Waterville..... 6 Waterville..... 5 Spring Lake	Marathon	350 00 1,200 00 6,000 00 40 00 350 00	School. School. School.
Joint	4 Black Brook	Pepin.....	350 00	School.
Joint	1 Saint Croix Falls	Pepin.....	40 00	School.
Joint	1 Aldeu	Pierce	225 00	School.
Joint	3 Georgetown	Pierce	700 00	School.
Joint	8 Clan Falls	Polk	350 00	School.
Joint	4 Milltown	Polk	2,400 00	School.
Joint	2 Beaver	Polk	100 00	School.
Joint	5 Lenwood	Polk	266 00	School.
Joint	2 Lanark	Polk	1,800 00	School.
Joint	5 Stevens Point	Polk	100 00	School.
Joint	8 Plover	Polk	300 00	School.
Joint	4 Willow	Price	300 00	School.
Joint	6 Henrietta	Richland	300 00	School.
Joint	6 Pleasant Valley	Saint Croix	500 00	School.
Joint	4 Kinnickinnick	Saint Croix	400 00	School.
Joint	5 Emerald	Saint Croix	450 00	School.
Joint	6 Stanton	Saint Croix	800 00	School.
Joint	6 Springfield	Saint Croix	300 00	School.
Joint	6 Woodland	Sauk	600 00	School.
Joint	6 Delona	Sauk	200 00	School.
Joint	1 Ironton	Sauk	1,100 00	School.
Joint	5 Woodland	Sauk	400 00	School.
Joint	7 Hutchins	Shawano	224 00	School.
Joint	3 Aniwa	Shawano	197 00	School.
Joint	5 Washington	Shawano	600 00	School.
Joint	7 Chelsea	Taylor	250 00	School.
Joint	4 Chelsea	Taylor	390 00	School.
Joint	1 Chelsea	Taylor	500 00	School.
Joint	3 Medford	Taylor	2,400 00	School.
Joint	11 Medford	Taylor	200 00	School.
Joint	6 Medford	Taylor	350 00	School.
Joint	10 Chelsea	Taylor	500 00	School.
Joint	9 Chelsea	Taylor	190 00	School.
Joint	6 Preston	Trempealeau	200 00	School.
Joint	1 Albion	Trempealeau	320 00	School.
Joint	7 Princeton and Ettrick ..	Trempealeau	300 00	School.
Joint	4 Hale	Trempealeau	400 00	School.
Joint	6 Forest	Vernon	175 00	School.
Joint	7 Whitestown and Stark ..	Vernon	500 00	School.
Joint	2 Wh- at and	Vernon	360 00	School.
Joint	6 Clinton	Vernon	200 00	School.
Joint	1 Genoa	Vernon	400 00	School.
Joint	5 Union	Vernon	400 00	School.
Joint	10 Wheatland	Vernon	250 00	School.
Joint	1 Webster	Vernon	300 00	School.
Joint	1 Bashaw	Washburn	500 00	School.
Joint	3 Bash w	Washburn	2,500 00	School.
Joint	5 Ba-haw	Washburn	500 00	School.
Joint	2 Dupont	Waupaca	400 00	School.
Joint	4 Coloma	Waushara	250 00	School.
Joint	8 Rose and Oasis	Waushara	200 00	School.

*Loans to School Districts.**Loans made to School Districts for 1886.—Continued.*

No. District.	Name of Town.	County.	Amount loaned.	Fund.
5	Oasis	Waushara	\$500 00	School.
4	Leon.	Waushara	300 00	School.
1	Deerfield.	Waushara	300 00	School.
3	Remington	Wood	500 00	School.
1	Richfield.	Wood	650 00	Sch ol.
4	Richfield.	Wood	375 00	School.
Total			\$86,088 00	

REPORT OF THE

School District Loans.

EXHIBIT "Q," 2.—*Statement of School District Loans outstanding September 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	School.	University.	Agricultural College.	Normal School.	Total amount outstanding.
Adams.....	\$1,039 00	\$30 00	.....	.....	\$1,119 00
Barron.....	8,892 00	.....	.....	\$248 00	9,140 00
Brown.....	7,200 00	.....	.....	.....	7,200 00
Bayfield.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Buffalo.....	720 00	.....	.....	350 00	1,070 00
Calumet.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Chippewa.....	4,579 16	.....	.....	.....	4,579 16
Clark.....	8,960 00	360 00	.....	466 66	9,786 66
Columbia.....	2,180 00	50 00	.....	.....	2,210 00
Crawford.....	3,076 67	.....	.....	.....	3,076 67
Dane.....	2,082 66	.....	\$400 00	.....	2,432 66
Dodge.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00
Door.....	2,178 00	.....	.....	.....	2,178 00
Dunn.....	3,692 99	.....	18 74	600 00	4,311 73
Eau Claire.....	4,553 66	1,000 00	.....	2,123 07	7,676 73
Forest.....	2,400 00	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00
Grant.....	3,750 00	.....	.....	.....	3,750 00
Iowa.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	400 00
Jackson.....	4,272 50	.....	30 00	.....	4,302 50
Juneau.....	80 00	1,166 06	.....	.....	1,216 06
Keweenaw.....	1,165 00	.....	.....	.....	1,165 00
La Crosse.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....	800 00
La Fayette.....	1,945 00	.....	.....	.....	1,945 00
Langlade.....	2,218 00	350 00	.....	.....	2,568 00
Lincoln.....	8,360 00	.....	.....	.....	8,360 00
Marathon.....	4,275 86	950 00	.....	285 71	5,511 57
Monroe.....	900 00	.....	.....	6,400 00	7,300 00
Oconto.....	1,230 00	.....	.....	200 00	1,480 00
Outagamie.....	1,000 00	.....	100 00	.....	1,100 00
Pepin.....	982 00	.....	100 00	200 00	1,282 00
Pierce.....	5,852 50	.....	100 00	.....	5,952 50
Polk.....	7,622 00	.....	.....	334 00	7,856 00
Portage.....	2,106 67	.....	.....	.....	2,106 67
Price.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
Richland.....	3,084 52	.....	.....	500 00	3,584 52
Saint Croix.....	8,926 66	30 00	630 00	.....	9,606 66
Sauk.....	2,550 00	.....	.....	158 00	2,708 00
Shawano.....	1,822 00	.....	.....	.....	1,822 00
Taylor.....	5,149 82	.....	.....	.....	5,149 82
Trempealeau.....	4,834 00	.....	100 00	.....	4,934 00
Vernon.....	5,040 01	.....	.....	200 00	5,240 01
Washburn.....	4,750 00	.....	.....	.....	4,750 00
Waupaca.....	1,600 00	61 80	.....	.....	1,661 80
Waushara.....	3,930 00	.....	.....	700 00	4,630 00
Wood.....	2,795 00	.....	20 00	1,500 00	4,315 00
Total's.....	\$154,375 68	\$4,147 36	\$1,418 74	\$14,285 44	\$174,207 22

Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT "R" 1.—*Statement of Drainage Moneys received in the several counties, October 1, 1835, and the sources from whence derived.*

COUNTIES.	Amount of sale.	On account of d.s.e.s.	On account of interest.	For tax penalties.	Total amount received.	Appropriation to Sauk and Columbia counties.	Amount paid to counties.
Adams.....	\$300 00				\$300 00	\$114 76	\$85 24
Ash' and.....	3,875 78				3,875 78	2,233 90	1,651 88
Bayfield.....	256 38				256 38	147 11	109 27
Buffalo.....			\$8 05		8 05	4 6 ²	3 43
Burnett.....	230 18				230 18	132 77	97 41
Chippewa.....	636 46				636 46	365 18	271 28
Columbia.....		\$15 00	9 26		54 2 ³		154 26
Dane.....	340 00	73 00	70 97		483 97	277 68	206 29
Dodge.....	90 00				90 00	51 64	38 36
Door.....	40 00				40 00	22 95	17 05
Douglas.....	670 29				670 29	384 59	285 70
Dunn.....	240 00		9 45		249 45	143 13	106 32
Eau Claire.....	175 95		13 51	\$1 38	190 84	109 50	81 34
Florence.....	599 63				599 63	314 05	255 58
Forest.....	1,560 39				1,560 39	895 33	665 06
Green Lake.....			14 28		14 28	8 19	6 09
Jackson.....	20 00				20 00	11 47	8 53
Jefferson.....			6 30		6 30	3 61	2 69
Juneau.....	720 00				720 00	413 11	306 89
Keweenaw.....	40 00				40 00	22 95	17 05
La Crosse.....	20 00	21 00	22 96		63 96	36 70	27 26
Langlade.....	353 38				353 38	202 75	150 63
Lincoln.....	4,227 90				4,227 90		24,227 90
Manitowoc.....	60 00		14 56		74 56	42 78	31 78
Marinette.....	1,849 87				49	1,850 36	1,061 72
Marquette.....	20 00			90 86		110 86	63 61
Monroe.....	16 16					16 16	9 27
Oconto.....	2,284 61					2,284 61	1,310 89
Pepin.....			31 78			31 78	18 23
Polk.....	98 15				59	93 74	56 06
Portage.....	383 89					388 89	223 12
Price.....	1,724 02					1,724 02	989 22
Sawyer.....	120 00					120 00	68 86
Shawano.....	480 00					480 00	275 40
Taylor.....	470 00					470 00	269 67
Trempealeau.....			4 20			4 20	2 41
Washburn.....	120 00					120 00	68 85
Waukesha.....	120 00		22 05			142 05	81 51
Waupaca.....	150 03		20 53		82	171 45	98 38
Waushara.....			46 34			46 34	28 59
Winnebago.....			32 69			32 69	18 76
Wood.....	628 46					626 46	359 44
Totals.....	\$22,845 55	\$139 00	\$117 84	\$3 28	\$23,381 67	\$10,961 33	\$12,423 31

¹ In accordance with section 4, of chapter 90, laws of 1835.

² In accordance with section 1, of chapter 331, laws of 1835.

³ In accordance with section 5, of chapter 332, laws of 1835.

Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT "R." 2.—*Statement of Drainage Moneys received in the several counties October 1, 1886, and the sources from whence derived.*

COUNTIES.	Amount of sales.	Total dues paid.	Amount interest.	Amount for penalty.	Total amount apportioned.
Adams.....	\$220 00				\$220 00
Ashland.....	26,864 01				26,864 01
Bayfield.....	1,564 35				1,564 35
Brown.....	56 07				56 07
Buffalo.....	88 60		\$8 05		96 65
Burnett.....	349 96				349 96
Chippewa.....	1,270 34				1,270 34
Columba.....			8 36		13 36
Dane.....		\$19 00	66 89		115 89
Dodge.....	48 15			\$80 14	48 29
Door.....	20 80				20 80
Douglas.....	1,897 50				1,897 50
Dunn.....			9 45		9 45
Eau Claire.....		148 00	3 15		151 15
Florence.....	1,283 61				1,283 61
Forest.....	6,132 33				6,132 33
Green Lake.....	82 26		14 28		96 54
Jackson.....	326 72				326 72
Jefferson.....			6 30		6 30
Juneau.....	320 00				320 00
Kewaunee.....	44 98				44 98
La Crosse.....	387 13		22 96	00 26	410 35
Langlade.....	2,905 76				2,905 76
Linc ln.....	12,212 61				12,212 61
Manitowoc.....			14 56		*14 56
Marathon.....	688 45				688 45
Marinette.....	2,607 03				2,607 03
Marquette.....		90 00	86 92		176 92
Monroe.....	40 00				40 00
Oconto.....	570 00				570 00
Polk.....	150 00				150 00
Portage.....	538 94			1 67	540 61
Price.....	2,259 99				2,259 98
Sauk.....	21 40				1 19
Sawyer.....	613 28				613 28
Taylor.....	1,315 21				1,315 21
Trempealeau.....			4 20		4 20
Vernon.....	25 43				25 43
Washburn.....	910 00				910 00
Waukesha.....			22 05		*22 05
Waupaca.....	174 61		20 58		195 19
Waushara.....	21 40		39 27		60 67
Winnebago.....		47 00	82 69		79 69
Wood.....	260 00			1 42	261 42
Totals.....	\$66,270 91	\$334 00	\$354 71	\$4 68	\$66,964 30

¹ In accordance with section 4, of chapter 90, laws of 1885.

² In accordance with section 1, of chapter 331, laws of 1885.

³ In accordance with section 5, of chapter 352, laws of 1883.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Milwaukee Asylum For Insane,

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1887.

MILWAUKEE ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BEDFORD B. HOPKINS.
PAUL BECHTNER.
N. A. GRAY.
CHARLES FINGADO.
HENRY C. PAYNE.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PAUL BECHTNER, President. N. A. GRAY, Secretary.
CHARLES FINGADO, Vice-President. COUNTY TREASURER,
Ex-officio Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BEDFORD. B. HOPKINS. PAUL BECHTNER. CHAS. FINGADO.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

N. A. GRAY. HENRY C. PAYNE.

PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE ASYLM.

A. J. HARE, M. D., Supt. E. L. KENYON, Steward.
H. W. ALLEN, M. D., Asst. Phys'n. MRS. W. M. SMITH, Matron.

PAST OFFICERS OF THE ASYLM.

Superintendent — F. B. SCRIBNER, M. D., till Nov. 1, 1885.
Assistant Physician — A. J. BURGESS, M. D., till March 5, 1885.
Matron — Miss MARY E. HUGHES, M.D., till Sept. 16, 1886.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

*To His Excellency J. M. RUSK,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.*

The trustees of the Milwaukee Asylum for the Insane, have the honor to present their biennial report for the years ending Sept. 30th, 1886.

It gives the board much pleasure to be able to state that the affairs of the noble charity under their charge, is in a most excellent condition.

The past two years have witnessed marked improvements in the asylum. Fortunately no epidemic has affected the health of the household. The wards of the asylum have been constantly over-crowded, consequently it has cost the utmost care and skillful management to maintain this gratifying degree of healthfulness. To maintain the usefulness of the institution, especially in view of the fact that the insane population of the country is rapidly increasing, it is very important that the building should be enlarged by the addition of two new wings.

The County of Milwaukee has liberally granted us means for needed improvements in the buildings, and on the grounds of the institution.

The number of patients under treatment at date of last report, Sept. 30th, 1884, was 293, in Sept., 1885, 294, and on September 30th, 1886, 325. The average number treated was 293, in the year ending September 30th, 1885, and 304, in the year ending September 30th, 1886. The total current cost of maintenance, including replacements, repairs and farm products for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1885, was \$62,990.07; the total cash expenditure was \$60,234.80, and for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1886, the total cost of maintenance was \$68,990.22, and the total cash expenditure was \$66,018.75.

Report of the Board of Trustees.

The per capita cost for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1885, was on total cost of maintenance, \$4.12, on cash expenditure, \$3.94; for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1886, \$4.35 per capita on total cost of maintenance and \$4.16 on cash expenditure.

The increase of total cost in the last year over the previous one is due to the increase of the number of days of board furnished, which was 110,995 days in the latter, against 107,000 in the former year, and the increase in the cost of replacements, repairs, and an improved supply of clothing to patients.

We would call your attention to the report of the superintendent, which gives a complete statement of all important facts relating to the asylum during the past two years.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL BECHTNER, President.

N. A. GRAY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE, January, 1887.

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST OF ALL ARTICLES PURCHASED
FOR THE MILWAUKEE INSANE ASYLUM DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Apples.....	20 barrels	\$2 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$40 25
Apples.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	76	45 62
Apples, dried.....	4,095 pounds	5	205 56
Apples, crab.....	2 boxes	50	1 00
Apples, pine.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 61	13 65
Apple butter.....	120 pounds	8	9 60
Asparagus.....	60 bunches	5 $\frac{1}{6}$	3 10
Ale.....	6 bottles	20	1 20
Alcohol.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	2 28 $\frac{1}{3}$	26 26
Apron check.....	382 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	9 $\frac{1}{6}$	34 98
Apron, rubber.....	1	.....	2 25
Axes.....	2	1 00	2 00
Axle grease.....	4 dozen	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 25
Architectural services.....	1	.....	68 10
Alabastine.....	1 barrel	.....	19 36
Baking powder.....	191 pounds	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 40
Butter.....	12,988 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,179 93
Bay leaves.....	1 pound	.....	20
Bananas.....	9 bunches	1 12 $\frac{7}{9}$	10 15
Bacon.....	433 pounds	9	38 65
Beeves, 150 head.....	147,960 lbs	3 $\frac{9}{100}$ ⁵	5,848 72
Beans, green.....	3 boxes	2 08 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 25
Beans, dried.....	18 $\frac{5}{6}$ bushels	1 41	26 79
Blackberries.....	1 crate	.....	1 75
Blackberries.....	96 quarts	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 95
Blueberries.....	10 baskets	70	7 70
Blueberries.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ crates	3 53	12 38
Brushes, bristle-brooms.....	1-6 dozen	5 85	98
Brushes, calsonine.....	2 dozen	3 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 15
Brushes, counter.....	2 dozen	4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 75
Brushes, hair.....	1 dozen	.....	4 50
Brush, "pope's eye".....	1	.....	63
Brushes, paint.....	35	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 22
Brushes, scrub.....	12 dozen	2 25 $\frac{5}{6}$	27 10
Brushes, shoe.....	25	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 85
Brooms.....	34 dozen	2 63 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 60
Brooms, whisk.....	2 dozen	1 62 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 25
Baskets, market.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	55	28
Blacking, shoe.....	6 dozen	65	3 90
Blankets.....	118 pairs	2 14 $\frac{2}{3}$	231 89
Bunting.....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 05

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Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Batts	1 bale	\$6 75	
Blankets, tent	12	\$1 00	12 00
Bureau and glass	1		11 50
Boiler purger	220 pounds .....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 00
Brandy	9 gallons	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	30 00
Bandages	10 yards .....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65
Buttons	677 dozen .....	.02 $\frac{2}{3}$	18 23
Boots, men's	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ pairs	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	37 33
Boots, rubber	1 pair		4 50
Braid	7 pieces .....	.05	.35
Borax	25 pounds .....	.12	3 00
Bluing powders	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 65
Baskets, laundry	$\frac{2}{3}$ dozen	6 51	4 35
Buggy	1		115 00
Blankets and robes	8	3 38 $\frac{1}{3}$	27 10
Books, medical	3	3 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 99
Books, binding	69 volumes .....	.81	55 90
Blank-books	34	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 80
Billiard cues, tipped	15 .....	.05	.75
Billiard chalk	1 dozen		10
Brushes, tooth	2 .....	.15	.30
Bolts			8 91
Bolts, door	3	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	.50
Belting	150 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet .....	.76	114 74
Brads	31 papers .....	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 56
Brick, common	1, 200 .....	.00 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 80
Corn starch	40 pounds .....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 60
Coffee, roasted Rio	4, 860 pounds .....	.12	586 41
Coffee, roasted Java	1, 102 pounds .....	.34	373 68
Chocolate	74 pounds	38 $\frac{5}{6}$	28 70
Catsup	12 quarts	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
Crackers	289 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds .....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 06
Crackers	1 can .....		.50
Cake			13 85
Cheese	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	31 18
Cheese, Edam	1		1 25
Cinnamon, ground	40 pounds	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 90
Cassia	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds .....	.12	.54
Celery seed	1 pound .....		.25
Celery salt	1 bottle .....		.20
Chicken	886 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 41
Chicken	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 18	63 75
Currents	64 quarts .....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.6 00
Currents, dried	595 pounds .....	.05	30 07
Citron	3 pounds .....	.40	1 20
Cider	2 gallons .....	.95	1 90
Cocoanut	36 pounds .....	.22	8 16
Corn	300 ears .....	.75	2 25
Corn, canned	36 dozen	1 31 $\frac{1}{3}$	47 30
Calves' liver	12	34 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 10
Celery	4 dozen25	1 00
Cucumbers	23 dozen	61 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 10

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Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Capers	1 bottle	\$.65	
Cranberries	1 barrel	14 50	
Corn-meal.....	1,500 pounds .....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 50
Confectionery.....	160 pounds .....	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 50
Crockery.....	.....		114 06
Cementine	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 50	1 13
Chambers.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ dozen	6 00	12 00
Chopping trays.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ dozen	4 74	.79
Coal car, iron.....	1		17 10
Castors, wire.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	12 60	6 30
Carpet, binding.....	1 gross		1 00
Carpet, laying.....	.....		1 38
Chalk lines.....	16 .....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.90
Chairs, office.....	1		9 50
Chairs, repairing.....	.....		1 25
Clocks, repairing.....	.....		4 00
Combs	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 33 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 30
Crochet hooks.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ dozen	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.71
Cotton absorbent.....	1 pound .....		.90
Chamois skin.....	1		1 00
Corks	5 gross	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 28
Cotton, knitting.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	.71
Canton flannel	585 yards	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	69 39
Cambric	164 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 61
Cashmere	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards	21	19 69
Collars, linen	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 50	.75
Collars, paper	40 boxes	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 80
Corset	1		1 25
Coal, soft	2,074 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	3 36	6,986 31
Coal, hard	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	5 73	423 88
Candles	80 pounds	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 80
Chimneys, lamp.....	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 84
Caustic-soda	2,583 pounds	5	129 15
Carriage, passenger	1		100 00
Curry combs, brushes, etc.	9	1 32 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 95
Cutter	1		95 00
Chessmen	1 set		1 25
Croquet	1 set		2 50
Cards, invitation	100	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 35
Cards, programme	200	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 75
Carriage hire .....	.....		170 00
City office, rent	1 year		67 50
Collection .....	.....		1 00
Car-fares .....	.....		2 80
Cistern-tank, repairing .....	.....		57 10
Cement	3 barrels	1 28 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 85
Cement	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 20
Cement-pipe	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	24	5 63
Cement-pipe, Y	1		1 00
Ducks	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	11	5 34
Ducks	3 dozen	1 50	4 50
Dates	124 pounds	5	6 20

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Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Dusters, feather.....	3	\$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 70
Doylies.....	3 dozen	1 21	3 63
Drugs and medicine.....			372 45
Duck.....	103 yards	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 10
Dress-pattern.....	1		30
Desk-pads.....	162	7	11 46
Eggs.....	2,670 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen	17	450 26
Emery cloth.....	2 dozen	90	1 80
Embroidery.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	28	3 18
Electric lighting.....			189 69
Envelopes.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M	1 50	4 50
Eraser, knife.....	1		50
Expressage.....			26 75
Engine and boilers, repairing.....			662 77
Flour, spring wheat.....	446 barrels	4 06	1,810 46
Flour, patent.....	42 barrels	5 02	210 75
Flour, graham.....	11 barrels	4 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 25
Flour, rye.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel	4 00	2 00
Flour, buckwheat.....	1 bag		2 25
Fish, fresh.....	476 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 05
Fish, cod.....	3,685 pounds	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 85
Fish, pickled cod.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel	7 50	3 75
Fish, mackerel.....	19 barrels	13 21	251 00
Fish, sardines.....	80 boxes	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 25
Fish, bloaters.....	6 jars	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50
Fish, lobsters.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	20	1 10
Figs.....	72 pounds	9	6 48
Forks, Cook's.....	1		75
Fans.....	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
Ferrets.....	2	5 75	11 50
Farm tools, repairing.....			11 98
Forks, manure.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 60	2 80
Feed bags.....	2	75	1 50
Flower pots.....	100	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 53
Fly nets.....	2	3 25	6 50
Freight.....			6 50
Fire clay.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	1 00	50
Ginger, ground.....	10 pounds	17	1 70
Ginger root.....	1 pound		35
Geese.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 66
Grapes.....	32 baskets	78	24 95
Gelatine.....	1 dozen		1 55
Glassware.....			44 11
Gin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon	4 64	2 32
Graduates.....	2	25	50
Glass funnel.....	1		25
Gingham.....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	.08	5 29
Garter web.....	10 yards	.10	1 00
Gasoline.....	3,793 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	560 76
Globes, gas.....	7 dozen	6 17	43 20
Globes, lantern.....	14	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20
Gasfixtures.....			11 20

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Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Gas machine, repairing.....			\$30 80
Garden reel.....	1		75
Garden lines	3	\$1 00	3 00
Garden rakes.....	4	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 35
Garden hose.....	100 feet	17	17 00
Ground feed.....	26,080 pounds	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	284 81
Garden seeds.....			39 69
Games, ring toss	1		90
Games, bean board			1 00
Games, touret			70
Games, witticisms	1		40
Games	1		1 00
Glue	7 pounds	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 29
Hops.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	25	4 12
Hominy.....	1 barrel		3 50
Ham and tongue	2 cans	50	60
Hams.....	1,111 pounds	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	120 31
Hardware.....			51 48
Hair clip, repairing			35
House plants.....			7 28
Hose, steam	10 feet	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 98
Hose tip	1		1 90
Hose, ladies'	28 dozen	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 30
Handkerchiefs	$\frac{1}{8}$ dozen	3 00	1 00
Hoods, ladies'	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 60	7 13
Hats, ladies'	1		3 25
Horse clippers.....	1 pair		4 00
Hoes, garden	25	27	6 83
Hoes, drill	1		1 50
Hoes, grub	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 20	1 30
Hay rakes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 26	1 13
Hedge shears.....	1 pair		1 58
Harness hooks	1 dozen		90
Harness	2 setts	25 00	50 00
Harness, repairing			87 95
Horse shoeing			156 50
Horses	2	187 50	375 00
Horses, medical attendance.....			24 15
Hinges.....	5 pairs	20	1 00
Ice cream freezers	1		12 00
Ink	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts	96	5 25
Ink stands	1		50
Iron and castings			62 90
Knives	8	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 70
Kannikens	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 00	1 50
Kettles.....	6	1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 15
Kindergarten supplies			38 97
Knitting pins	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	48	60
Lard	1,695 pounds	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	131 32
Lemons	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes	4 80	50 50
Lettuce	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 55
Lounge, repairing			12 75

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Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Lubricating compound.....	26½ pounds	\$0 25	\$6 63
Lawn	128½ yards	17½	21 27
Lanterns.....	50	75½	37 80
Lanterns, barn.....	1	.....	3 75
Lamps, street repairing.....	.....	.....	3 60
Lamps.....	15	91½	13 75
Lawn mower.....	1	.....	11 40
Lead pencils.....	8 dozen	37	2 95
Lead, white	2,718 pounds	05½	151 78
Lead, sugar	½ pound	18	.09
Linseed oil	201½ gallons	49½	100 43
Lumber	9,594 feet	26 64	255 57
Lime.....	13 barrels	71½	9 25
Locks and keys.....	.....	.....	19 57
Meals	298	25	74 50
Molasses.....	1 gallon	.....	90
Mustard, ground	84 pounds	2 38	20 00
Mustard, prepared	13 bottles	23½	3 05
Milk	12,068 gallons	14	1,686 62
Melons	55	10	5 44
Melons	6 crates	1 50	9 00
Macaroni.....	27 pounds	12	3 24
Mutton, sheep and lambs, 41 head.....	3,335 pounds	03½	125 78
Mutton.....	315½ pounds	11½	35 98
Mushrooms.....	28 cans	25	6 96
Mops	7 dozen	1 24½	8 70
Muslin, bleached	410½ yards	11½	48 27
Mattress twine.....	1 pound	.....	50
Mattress tufts	1 package	.....	45
Mattress, making over.....	1	.....	2 50
Marking ink.....	2 pounds	8 35	16 70
Marking pens.....	9	13½	1 21
Mirror.....	1	.....	3 25
Muslin	573 yards	07½	43 72
Mittens.....	2 dozen	4 00	8 00
Mattocks.....	½ dozen	3 60	1 80
Manure	2 lots	3 12½	6 25
Magazines and periodicals .....	.....	.....	94 25
Mucilage stand	1	.....	50
Music and entertainments.....	.....	.....	197 30
Marble tile	10 pieces	40	4 00
Nutmegs	5 pounds	60	3 00
Nuts, mixed.....	185 pounds	13	23 95
Napkins.....	6 dozen	2 66½	16 00
Napkins, paper	150	01½	2 25
Needles	6½ M	1 38½	8 32
Needles, machine.....	5 dozen	26	1 30
Neatsfoot oil	3 gallons	80	2 40
Nails.....	330 pounds	03½	11 68
Oatmeal.....	12 barrels	5 23	62 75
Oysters.....	42 gallons	1 68	70 57
Oysters.....	9 cans	36	3 22

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Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Oranges	25 boxes	\$3 44	\$85 90
Onions	1 bag	2 75	
Onions	1 barrel	3 00	
Olives	1 doz	6 00	
Olive oil	4 bottles	1 00	4 00
Oil-cloth	4 rolls	2 55	10 20
Oil, cylinder	91½ gals	63	57 90
Oil, dynamo	55 gals	54½	30 00
Oil, lard	51 gals	59	30 09
Oil, sperm	2 bottles	37½	75
Ointment jars	3 doz	28	84
Oakum	5 pounds	13	65
Oil, kerosene	327 gals	11½	36 97
Oilers, machine	3	13½	40
Oat sieve	1	60	
Oats	489½ bush	41	200 59
Ornaments for Christmas tree			1 84
Pepper, ground	117 pounds	20½	24 00
Pepper, Ceyenne	5 pounds	25	1 25
Pepper, white	1 pound	25	
Pears	2 baskets	82½	1 65
Pears	1 box	1 50	
Pears, dried	50 pounds	14	7 00
Peaches	31 baskets	77	23 90
Peaches, canned	12 doz	2 27½	27 30
Peaches, peeled	10 pounds	26	2 60
Plums	7 baskets	80	5 60
Prunes	4,772 pounds	50½	241 33
Potatoes	6 barrels	1 80	10 75
Potatoes	11 sacks	62	6 80
Potatoes	1,235½ bush	41½	516 19
Potatoes, sweet	4 barrels	4 18½	16 75
Pork	29½ pounds	10	2 95
Peas, green	2 boxes	2 87½	5 75
Peas, green	3½ bush	1 94	6 80
Peas, green	2 bags	2 37½	4 75
Peas, dried	10 qts	08	80
Peas, canned	6½ doz	2 30	15 00
Peppers	13 bottles	27	3 50
Pickles, mixed	19 gals	50	9 50
Potato masher	1	10	
Pounder, steak	1	15	
Pails	8 doz	1 85	14 80
Paper, shelf	9 gross	38½	3 00
Paper, tissue	2 lots	1 47½	2 95
Polishing powders			2 46
Pins	6 packages	55	3 30
Pins, hair	25 papers	3½	77
Plumbago	7 pounds	10	70
Plasters	2 doz	1 20	2 40
Plasters, isinglass	1 roll	55	
Prints	2,546½ yds	6	151 87

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Pique	246½ yards	\$ 07½	\$17 72
Potato digger	1	8 25
Plows	1	17 50
Phæton	1	105 00
Paris green	115 pounds	19	21 85
Pens	4½ gross	86½	3 45
Penholders	1 dozen	.....	25
Paper fasteners	1 box	.....	30
Paper, blotting	3 sheets	11½	35
Paper, cap	31 quires	16½	4 98
Paper, note	4 reams	1 30	5 20
Printing and engraving .....	.....	.....	86 85
Pen rack	1	.....	15
Paper clip	1	.....	40
Postoffice box	1	.....	50
Postage .....	.....	.....	92 51
Piano, tuning and repairing .....	.....	.....	18 10
Playing cards	1½ dozen	67	1 00
Patients' expenses .....	.....	.....	64 00
Packing .....	.....	.....	51 48
Putty	262 pounds	2½	5 42
Paints, miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	146 20
Pipe and fittings .....	.....	.....	170 72
Raisins	57 pounds	9½	5 56
Raisins	1 mat	.....	4 00
Raisins	20 boxes	2 75	54 90
Radishes .....	.....	.....	50
Rhubarb	36 bunches	4½	60
Rhubarb	721 pounds	1½	13 06
Raspberries	240 quarts	5½	13 70
Rice	800 pounds	6½	50 91
Rennet	4 bottles	25	1 00
Restraints .....	.....	.....	66 89
Razors	1 dozen	.....	11 75
Razor straps	½ dozen	3 00	50
Refrigerator	1	.....	12 35
Rum	3 gallons	2 16½	6 50
Ribbon	4½ yards	19½	97
Rent of farm	1 year	.....	525 00
Rubber bands	1 box	.....	1 20
Roller skates	2 pairs	2 75	5 50
Refrigerator, repairing .....	.....	.....	25 55
Repairs, ordinary .....	.....	.....	522 29
Register faces	12	50	6 00
Sugar, A	4,386 pounds	6½	273 91
Sugar, C	10,863 pounds	5½	593 98
Sugar, cut loaf	440 pounds	7½	32 96
Sugar, granulated	3,635 pounds	6¾	242 58
Sugar, powdered	544 pounds	7½	40 95
Sugar, maple	5½ pounds	16	85
Saleratus	60 pounds	5	3 00
Sago	125 pounds	5	6 25

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Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Salt, common.....	16 barrels	\$1 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$17 05
Salt, table.....	240 pockets	04	9 60
Salt-petre.....	5 pounds	12	60
Sauce, Worcestershire.....	12 bottles	41 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 00
Salad dressing.....	12 bottles	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 50
Syrup.....	557 gallons	23	128 47
Syrup, maple.....	½ gallon	1 50	75
Sage.....	1 package	.....	15
Sage, ground.....	10 pounds	17	1 70
Savory.....	1 package	.....	15
Sweet marjoram.....	1 package	.....	15
Sausage.....	27 pounds	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 63
Spring lambs, slaughtered.....	4	3 25	13 00
Squash, canned.....	6 dozen	1 05	6 30
Spinach.....	1 barrel	.....	1 50
Strawberries.....	712 quarts	09 $\frac{1}{6}$	65 30
Spoons, tea.....	6 dozen	1 47	8 81
Sand-paper.....	21 quires	25	5 25
Sewing machines.....	2	25 00	50 00
Sewing machines, repairing.....	.....	.....	4 31
Scales, repairing.....	.....	.....	14 00
Sheeting.....	1,147 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 99
Spreads, bed.....	120	.87	104 70
Silicia.....	4 yards	20	80
Straw, bedding.....	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons	6 18	52 68
Splashers.....	5	58	2 90
Soap, sand.....	34 boxes	2 50	85 00
Soap, shaving.....	6 dozen	50	3 00
Soap, toilet.....	1 lot	.....	13 75
Spittoons.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	12 75	19 33
Shears.....	1 pair	.....	1 65
Scissors.....	14 pair	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 22
Scouring brick.....	1 box	.....	.85
Sponges.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	2 25	3 98
Surgical instruments and tools.....	.....	.....	25 05
Socks.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 30
Slippers, men's.....	137 pair	70	96 20
Slippers, ladies'.....	12 pair	60	7 20
Shoes, men's.....	13 pair	1 79	23 25
Shoes, ladies'.....	86 pair	1 19	102 90
Shoes, rubber over.....	23 pair	66	14 53
Shoe-shop supplies.....	.....	.....	26 02
Suits, mens'.....	44	5 90	260 00
Satin.....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 62
Stay-binding.....	7 dozen	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 62
Shirts.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen	8 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 25
Straw hats.....	3 dozen	1 75	5 25
Shades, lamp.....	3	1 00	3 00
Soap.....	6,171 pounds	03	185 13
Sal-soda.....	3,865 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 98
Starch, laundry.....	1,055 pounds	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 90
Stove, laundry.....	1	60 00

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Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Sad irons.....	167 pounds	\$ 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$5 85
Sad irons.....	5 dozen	5 00	25 00
Sad iron stands.....	2	25	50
Salaries and labor.....			20,679 37
Seeder.....	1		35 00
Shovels.....	1 dozen		6 53
Shovels, scoop.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	10 00	5 00
Spades.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 54	3 27
Scythes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	10 00	2 50
Scythe stones.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	76	38
Screw driver.....	1		15
Sprinkling pot.....	1		50
Stove, pipe, etc., for barn.....	1		31 88
Stone boat plank.....	3	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50
Surcingles.....	7	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 88
Sleighs, repairing.....			1 35
Skates, repairing.....			50
Stabling asylum horses.....			121 30
Spectacles.....	7 pairs	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00
Spectacles, repairing.....			1 00
Sonorett, laundry.....	1		2 50
Screws.....	41 $\frac{7}{8}$ gross	29 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 23
Sash, window.....	1		95
Sash, door.....	1		4 00
Sash, transom.....	1		1 95
Stone, building.....	8 loads	3 50	28 00
Stone, sill.....	1		2 25
Tea, green.....	1,354 pounds	22	296 84
Tea, oolong.....	249 pounds	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 10
Tapioca.....	120 pounds	05	6 00
Thyme.....	1 package		15
Turkeys.....	686 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	12 $\frac{2}{3}$	86 46
Tomatoes.....	1 box		40
Tomatoes, canned.....	22 dozen	1 11	24 40
Tiny tines.....	1 jar		45
Tray, brass.....	1		1 75
Tape measures.....	4	20	80
Tin ware.....			129 69
Table linen.....	175 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 10
Table spreads.....	6	2 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 88
Ticking.....	795 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 61
Towels.....	9 dozen	2 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 75
Toweling.....	525 yards	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 62
Twines.....			8 53
Towel racks.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 00	50
Towel rollers.....	4	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 34
Table, repairing.....			3 50
Traps.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 50	3 75
Tailor's goose.....	1		1 68
Tools.....			41 21
Thimbles.....	9 dozen	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 38
Thermometers.....	7	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Tarlatan	6½ yards	\$ 25½	\$ 1 51
Thread, cotton	167 dozen	56	93 40
Thread, linen	4 dozen	80	3 20
Thread, silk	1½ dozen	52	65
Tapers	8 pounds	60	4 80
Threshing.			15 87
Taxes, farm	1 year		53 80
Telegraphy.			9 12
Traveling expenses.			15 00
Toll-gate charges.			30 50
Tobacco.	312 pounds	32	99 28
Tobacco.	9 lots	5 40½	48 65
Telephone exchange.			120 60
Turpentine.	112 gallons	42	46 79
Underwear.	6 suits	1 33½	8 03
Vermicelli	25 pounds	13	3 25
Vinegar.	321 gallons	10½	33 69
Veal calves, 5 head	1,096 pounds	05 9½	64 68
Veal, slaughtered.	262½ pounds	14	36 47
Vanilla beans.	3 ounces	80	2 40
Vanilla, extract.	2 gallons	8 00	16 00
Vials.	57½ dozen	25½	14 45
Vest-padding.	120 yards	16½	20 00
Vests, ladies'	5	49½	2 48
Vehicles, repairing			86 97
Violin and bow.	1		5 00
Window-cleaner, rubber	1		25
Window-curtains and fixtures			182 11
Wax, bees'.	6½ pounds	42	2 52
Wax, paraffine	98½ pounds	21	20 53
Whisky.	72 gallons	3 00	215 60
Wines	22½ gallons	3 28	75 25
Wicks, lamp.	12 dozen	04½	53
Wash-boards	1 dozen		2 13
Wash-tubs	2	75	1 50
Washing-machine, repairing			31 90
Wrinker, repairing			7 55
Wrench, agricultural.	1		75
Well, cleaning and repairing.			3 00
Wheel-barrow.	2	2 50	5 00
Whips	5	1 20	6 00
Whip-rack	1		40
Wall paper.			90 96
Weather-strips	400 feet	01 ¾	6 84
Window-guards, wire.	3	3 20	9 60
Window lights.	14 boxes	3 13	43 81
Window lights.	59 lights	16	9 38
Walnut board.	1		1 50
Whitening	75 pounds	02	1 50
Yeast, compressed.	63 pounds	25	15 75
Yarn.	16 pounds	61½	9 85
Total.			\$59,688 65

Itemized Statement of Cost.

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Apricots, canned	4 doz	\$2 25	\$9 00
Apples	37 bbl	1 99	73 50
Apples, dried	3673 lbs	03 $\frac{7}{8}$	140 26
Apples, pine	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz	3 00	6 75
Allspice	2 lbs	12	24
Asparagus	15 doz	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 75
Asparagus	3 boxes	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00
Alcohol	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals	2 15	10 21
Apron, check	644 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 72
Axes	10	94	9 40
Axle grease	1 case	.....	3 25
Amusements, miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	132 87
Air duct repaired .....	.....	.....	350 00
Baking powder	81 lbs	35 $\frac{1}{8}$	28 44
Bread	24 loaves	07	1 68
Butter	14,298 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,258 46
Bananas	2 doz	40	80
Bananas	16 bunches	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 00
Bacon	788 lbs	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 30
Beeves, 123 head	123,532 lbs	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,242 03
Beans, green	5 boxes	1 20	6 00
Beans, green	1 sack	.....	2 50
Beans, dried	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush	1 49 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 41
Beans, canned	2 doz	1 25	2 50
Beets, green	11 doz	15	1 65
Blackberries	10 cases	1 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 85
Blueberries	2 crates	3 25	6 50
Blueberries	1 case	.....	1 75
Brushes, bath	1 doz	.....	1 75
Brushes, counter	4 doz	3 75	15 00
Brushes, dandy	2	48	96
Brushes, hair	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	2 00	4 67
Brushes, paint	46	99 $\frac{7}{8}$	45 91
Brushes, shoe	1 doz	.....	2 00
Brushes, scrub	28 doz	1 71 $\frac{1}{8}$	48 00
Brooms	35 doz	3 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 65
Brooms, bristle	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	18 00	4 33
Brooms, whisk	6 doz	1 91 $\frac{2}{3}$	11 50
Butchers' meat block	1	.....	7 50
Butter molds	2	20	40
Belts, restraint	10	1 00	10 00
Bill files	1 doz	.....	69
Bird cage	1	.....	2 40
Bells, hand	3	1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 25
Bleached muslin	702 yds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 92
Bunting	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	04	2 10
Blankets	222 pairs	2 06 $\frac{7}{8}$	459 52
Barbers' shears	5 pairs	89	4 45

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Bedsteads	3	\$3 25	\$9 75
Bed springs	4	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50
Barber's chair	1	.....	5 00
Boiler compound	510 pounds	3	15 30
Boiler compound	28 gallons	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 00
Belt preserver	25 pounds	25	6 25
Beer	28 doz bottles	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 60
Brandy	6 gallons	3 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 25
Bandages and plasters .....	.....	.....	29 98
Buttons	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	27 $\frac{5}{8}$	23 86
Boots, men's	2 pair	4 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 85
Belts	2 dozen	20	40
Braid	1 piece	5	05
Borax	25 pounds	8	2 00
Bluing powders	12 pounds	48	5 76
Bush scythes and snaths	2	1 30	2 60
Bushel baskets	3	25	75
Barn, repairs .....	.....	.....	2 79
Barn stove, repairs .....	.....	.....	39
Barn brooms	6	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 88
Bridle	1	.....	5 50
Bran	1 sack	.....	1 30
Books, medical .....	.....	.....	58 86
Blotting paper .....	.....	.....	90
Bill paper	1 quire	.....	25
Blank books	29	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 90
Book binders	12	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 22
Boilers, repairing .....	.....	.....	1,787 96
Bolts	249	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 54
Beltng .....	.....	.....	62 98
Brick, common	8,000	9 50	76 00
Brick, fire	1,998	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 65
Corn starch	120 pounds	7	8 40
Cream tartar	9 pounds	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 76
Crackers and cake .....	.....	.....	36 40
Coffee, roasted Rio	5,075 pounds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	577 76
Coffee, roasted Java	1,198 pounds	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	408 17
Chickens	904 pounds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 01
Chickens	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 30	102 20
Cheese	262 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	13	33 79
Cheese, edam	4	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 90
Currants	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	2 00	3 00
Currants, dried	551 pounds	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 01
Citron	20 pounds	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 75
Cider	1 barrel	4 50	4 50
Cocoanut	15 pounds	20	3 00
Cabbage	14 crates	2 46	34 43
Calves' liver	20	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 05
Cream	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	1 00	7 50
Cloves	17 pounds	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 98
Cinnamon, ground	46 pounds	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 30
Cinnamon bark	41 pounds	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	53

REPORT OF THE

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Celery salt.....	1 bottle .....	.....	30
Corn, sweet.....	2,222 ears	00 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 05
Corn, canned.....	30 dozen	1 30	29 90
Corn, popped.....	47 pounds	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 18
Celery.....	16 dozen	10	1 60
Cucumbers.....	17 dozen	70	11 90
Cucumbers.....	4 boxes	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 25
Cranberries.....	2 barrels	5 75	11 50
Cranberries.....	2 quarts	12	24
Cherries.....	2 bushels	3 00	6 00
Cherries.....	1 case .....	.....	3 00
Corn meal.....	3,450 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{8}$	47 50
Chocolate.....	63 pounds	38 $\frac{7}{8}$	24 39
Crockery.....	.....	.....	223 14
Carving set.....	1 .....	.....	3 25
Call bell.....	1 .....	.....	1 23
Cheese tubs.....	½ dozen	8 50	1 42
Casters.....	19	1 45	27 54
Carpet.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 84
Cord.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	10	1 55
Curtains.....	17 pairs	3 22	54 70
Curtain shading.....	9 yards	18	1 62
Curtain fixtures.....	.....	.....	18 87
Crochet hooks.....	2 dozen	40	80
Chairs.....	5 dozen	4 52	22 64
Clock.....	1 .....	.....	1 90
Combs.....	14 dozen	1 16	16 23
Chamois skins.....	½ dozen	7 75	1 94
Corks, rubber.....	2 dozen	14	28
Canton flannel.....	1,075 yards	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	108 27
Cassimere.....	267 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	31 55
Canvas.....	200 yards	17	34 00
Cambric.....	253 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 26
Cheviot.....	143 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	11	15 81
Caps.....	87	37 $\frac{5}{8}$	14 00
Corsets.....	7	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 25
Cuffs, linen.....	2 pairs	15	30
Collars, paper.....	2,000	00 $\frac{4}{5}$	16 25
Collars, ladies'.....	1 dozen .....	.....	90
Cord, elastic.....	1 piece .....	.....	35
Coal, hard.....	69 $\frac{750}{000}$ tons	5 34	363 37
Coal, soft.....	2,934 $\frac{930}{000}$ tons	3 56	10,454 21
Candles.....	40 pounds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 60
Candle sticks.....	½ dozen	6 00	1 50
Caustic soda.....	1,433 pounds	03 $\frac{5}{6}$	55 04
Clothes line.....	1 .....	.....	30
Clothes line, wire.....	200 feet	00 $\frac{8}{5}$	90
Crowbar.....	1 .....	.....	1 25
Cultivator, wheel.....	1 .....	.....	26 00
Cultivator, corn.....	1 .....	.....	4 00
Cultivator, combined.....	1 .....	.....	5 00
Cradle, grain.....	1 .....	.....	2 25
Castile soap	46 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	13	6 06

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Chamois skin for barn.....	5	\$.85	\$4 25
Checkers.....	1 dozen set		.75
Checker boards.....	1 dozen		2 40
Carriage hire.....			80 00
City office rent.....	7 months	5 00	35 00
Collection.....			51 06
Claims			50 00
Car fares.....			4 15
Clay pipes.....	1 box		2 00
Cement	3½ barrels	1 17	4 68
Cement	1 bag	1 05	1 05
Ducks.....	46 pounds	12	5 52
Ducks.....	1 dozen		3 00
Doylies	1 dozen		1 75
Drugs and medicines.....			461 65
Druggist paper.....			6 53
Dispensing scale.....	1		8 55
Duck, brown.....	59½ yards	16	9 52
Denim, blue.....	58½ yards	12½	7 28
Drawers	2 pairs	1 00	2 00
Drain tile	400 pieces	2½	9 60
Desk pads	160	4½	7 65
Drawing paper.....			1 61
Dominoes	1 dozen set		.75
Eggs	3,903½ dozen	14½	553 92
Extract, lemon.....	3½ gallons	4 57	16 00
Extract, vanilla	1½ dozen	2 28	2 85
Extract, vanilla	3 quarts	2 13½	6 40
Evaporating dish.....	1		.75
Elastic web	2 pieces	37½	.75
Electric lightning			579 34
Envelopes	5 M	1 41	7 05
Eye glasses, repaired.....			.50
Expressage			63 26
Engine repairing			20 75
Fish, cod.....	3,095 pounds	4½	128 22
Fish, fresh.....	1,271½ pounds	14½	181 60
Fish, halibut.....	46½ pounds	11½	5 48
Fish, mackerel	1 dozen	2 16	2 16
Fish, mackerel	15 barrels	6 60	99 00
Fish, sardines	100 boxes	25	25 00
Figs	42 pounds	20	8 34
Flour, buckwheat.....	228 pounds	3	6 73
Flour, graham.....	16 barrels	4 28	68 50
Flour, patent.....	47 barrels	5 12	240 60
Flour, rye	½ barrel	3 50	1 75
Flour, spring wheat.....	440 barrels	4 18	1,841 90
Forks	6 dozen	4 25	25 50
Forks, cooks	½ dozen	10 50	1 75
Feather dusters.....	3	1 67	5 00
Faucets	½ dozen	1 40	.70
Floor rubber, lumber for.....	2 pieces	1 25	2 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Frying pans.....	2	\$ 31	\$ 62
Flour sieves.....	2	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
Forge.....	1	.....	22 70
Face bag.....	1	.....	90
Facing, dress.....	1 yard	.....	25
Freight on washer.....	.....	.....	4 76
Forks, hay.....	3	44	1 32
Forks, manure.....	5	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 33
Fanning mill.....	1	.....	12 00
Farming implements, repairing.....	.....	.....	43 33
Farm house, repairing.....	.....	.....	13 20
Farm taxes.....	1 year	.....	63 82
Freight and transportation.....	.....	.....	98 85
Fire clay.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls	2 48	17 80
Fire clay.....	240 lbs	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00
Grapes.....	34 baskets	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 80
Grapes.....	2 cases	3 25	6 50
Grapes.....	4 lbs	25	1 00
Gelatine.....	5 doz	1 65	8 25
Ginger.....	85 lbs	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 25
Gherkins.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz	3 65	4 56
Glassware.....	.....	.....	44 39
Gasoline furnace.....	1	.....	8 00
Gridiron.....	1	.....	40
Glass funnels.....	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
Graduates.....	2	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 55
Gingham.....	1, 280 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 87
Gas torch, repairing.....	.....	.....	55
Grinding stones and fixtures.....	2	4 74	9 48
Garden rakes.....	2	22	44
Grub hoes.....	16	50	8 00
Grass hook.....	1	.....	30
Garden hose.....	30 feet	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 94
Glass, hothouse.....	100 lights	12	12 00
Ground feed.....	9 $\frac{3}{2}$ tons	19 33	174 55
Glue.....	55 lbs	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
Hops.....	4 lbs	25	1 00
Hominy.....	4 bbls	3 50	14 00
Hams.....	1, 560 lbs	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 41
Honey.....	13 lbs	16	2 08
Hardware.....	.....	.....	39 73
Hair picked over.....	150 lbs	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 75
Holland.....	124 yards	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 78
Hair clippers.....	1 pair	.....	3 50
Hand bellows.....	1 pair	.....	60
Hose pipe.....	46 feet	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 75
Hose coupling.....	1	.....	2 65
Hose, ladies'.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	1 52	48 61
Hoods.....	2	6 00	12 00
Handkerchiefs.....	24 doz	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 75
Hats, men's.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	3 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 30
Hats, women's.....	5 doz	1 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 78

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Hooks and eyes	6 gross	\$ 29 ⁵ ₆	\$1 79
Harvester and binder.....	1	.....	150 00
Hay rakes.....	½ dozen	1 76	.88
Hay carrier and fixtures.....	1	.....	24.56
Hay fork.....	1	.....	3.50
Horse brushes.....	4	81 ¹ ₂	3.25
Horse combs.....	.....	.....	4.30
Horse boots.....	7	1 25	8.75
Halters	5	60	3.00
Horse collars.....	3	4 00	12.00
Harness, double.....	1 set	.....	38.00
Harness ink.....	1 bottle	.....	.15
Harness repairing.....	.....	.....	109.60
Horse shoeing.....	.....	.....	142.90
Horses, medicine and attendance.....	.....	.....	52.95
Hinges	10 ¹ ₂ ²⁵⁰ ₀₀₀ tons	1 50	15.93
Ice.....	1	.....	.65
Iron pot.....	1	.....	.50
Ironing board.....	.....	.....	30
Ink stands.....	1 dozen	.....	4.40
Ink	8 quarts	55	92.51
Iron and castings.....	.....	.....	5.00
Jack screws.....	2	2 50	5.00
Knives.....	3 ¹ ₃ dozen	3 87	12.90
Knives, carvers	1	.....	1.15
Knives and forks.....	4 dozen	2 75	11.00
Knife rest.....	1	.....	.65
Kanniken	1	.....	.50
Kindergarten supplies.....	.....	.....	26.08
Key rings	1 dozen	.....	.30
Kettle.....	1	.....	2.00
Knitting pins	½ gross	40	10
Knitting cotton	16 pounds	42 ¹ ₂	6.80
Kerosene.....	56 gallons	15 ¹ ₂	8.73
Lobsters	29	24	6.95
Lobsters	19 ¹ ₂ pounds	22	4.39
Lard	2,055 pounds	7 ¹ ₆	147.31
Lemons	12 boxes	5 80	69.50
Lettuce	50 dozen	39 ² ₃	19.85
Lettuce	1 box	.....	.75
Lettuce	1 barrel	.....	2.00
Limejuice	1 bottle	.....	.35
Ladies.....	¼ dozen	11 00	2.75
Linen scarfs.....	3	1 04	3.12
Lock buckles.....	1 dozen	.....	24.00
Linolium	6 ¹ ₂ yards	1 10	7.52
Looking glasses	18	1 80 ¹ ₂	23.50
Lubricating oils	379 gallons	49 ¹ ₂	196.98
Lubricating compounds	753 pounds	16 ¹ ₂	123.15
Lemon squeezer.....	.....	.....	.32
Linen	2 pieces	1 65	8.80

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Lawn	68 yards	\$0 13	\$8 90
Lanterns	2	5 32	10 64
Lanterns, dark	2	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25
Laundry stove, repairs			14 25
Lining soap box			21 14
Laundry baskets	1 dozen		6 00
Laundry belting	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	21	10 35
Land roller	1		40 00
Lawn rakes	2	60	1 20
Lap robes	3	9 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	28 00
Lead pencils			2 95
Locks and keys			32 50
Lead, pig	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	6	1 53
Lead, white	3, 125 pounds	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	200 79
Linseed oil	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 13
Lath	10 bundles	10	1 00
Lumber	18 $\frac{8}{100}$ feet	27 00	378 67
Lime	22 barrels	75	16 50
Meals	274	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 50
Molasses	95 gallons	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 24
Melons, musk	40	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00
Melons, musk	22 crates	1 42	31 20
Melons, water	47	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 14
Macaroni	49 pounds	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 13
Mess pork	8 barrels	11 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 00
Mess beef	2 barrels	10 75	21 50
Mutton	4, 903 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	05 $\frac{5}{6}$	284 41
Mutton, sheep, 32 head	3, 270 pounds	03 $\frac{7}{8}$	126 42
Milk	11,998 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	14	1,669 96
Milk, butter	110 gallons	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 75
Mustard, ground	100 pounds	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 25
Mustard, prepared	1 dozen	1 75	1 75
Mustard seed	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound	20	10
Mushrooms	24 cans	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 36
Mixed candy	139 pounds	09	12 51
Mats	1		1 75
Mops	10 dozen	1 10	11 00
Mosquito bar	2 pieces	36	72
Molasses gate	1		30
Meat grates	2	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
Mattresses	20	8 86	177 20
Matting	78 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 73
Marking ink	2 pounds	10 50	21 00
Marking pens	4	15	60
Mitten wire	1		50
Meat cutter	1		2 25
Meat chopper, repaired			19 84
Medicine cups	5 dozen	30	1 50
Mortars	3	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 80
Muslin	1, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	06 $\frac{5}{6}$	80 16
Mittens	3 dozen	7 50	22 50
Magazines and periodicals			118 30

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Mucilage.....	1 bottle	\$ 60	
Music and entertainments		188 55	
Nuts, mixed.....	51 pounds	7 41	
Nutmegs.....	5 pounds	2 75	
Nut picks.....	½ dozen	75	
Napkin rings.....	1 dozen	1 00	
Napkins	20 dozen	41 80	
Needles, darners	20 papers	87	
Needles, machine.....	4½ dozen	7 75	
Needles, sail.....	2	8	
Needles, sewing	4½ M.	5 28	
Neatsfoot oil	2 gallons	1 60	
Nails.....	300 pounds	7 75	
Oatmeal	9 barrels	46 25	
Oatmeal	43 pounds	1 75	
Oysters	83 cans	29 65	
Oysters	29½ gallons	44 97	
Oranges.....	19 boxes	69 50	
Oranges.....	1 barrel	5 50	
Onions	5 barrels	11 15	
Onions	10 boxes	7 50	
Onions	5 sacks	8 35	
Onions, green.....	38 doz. bunch's	4 25	
Olives	1½ dozen	8 75	
Olive oil.....	2 bottles	2 00	
Oilers	8	4 40	
Oil cloth	6 rolls	15 05	
Overcoats	25	116 00	
Overalls and jumpers.....	9 dozen	54 00	
Oats.....	992½ bushels	363 66	
Organ repairing.....		2 50	
Pigeons	10	1 25	
Pears	1 barrel	5 00	
Pears.....	1 box	3 25	
Peaches.....	33 baskets	18 45	
Peaches.....	18 crates	30 80	
Peaches.....	3 bushels	5 25	
Peaches, canned.....	6 dozen	10 50	
Plums	1 bushel	3 50	
Prunes.....	3 boxes	4 05	
Prunes.....	4,202 pounds	164 53	
Pumpkins, canned.....	4 dozen	2 40	
Pork	335½ pounds	21 70	
Porkers, 2 head.....	625 pounds	28 12	
Pepper, ground.....	100 pounds	19 68	
Peppers, red	1 bushel	1 00	
Parsley.....	1 bunch	5	
Peas, green.....	4 boxes	5 00	
Peas, green.....	4 bags	2 40	
Peas, green.....	1 bushel	2 00	
Peas, canned.....	12 dozen	23 56	
Peas, split.....	630 pounds	17 32	

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Pickles, mixed	2 barrels	\$10 00	\$20 00
Pickled olives	1 quart	.....	80
Potatoes	1,553 $\frac{5}{6}$ bush	52	809 00
Potatoes	20 barrels	1 91	38 20
Potatoes, sweet.	4 barrels	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 50
Pearl barley	125 pounds	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 13
Pails	13 dozen	1 36 $\frac{1}{6}$	17 70
Paper napkins	1 gross	.....	2 16
Paper, shelf	14 gross	30	420
Paper, toilet	2 cases	9 50	19 00
Paper, wrapping	28 pounds	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 89
Prints	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 71
Pillows, feather	1 pair	.....	4 20
Polishing felt	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	1 75	15 53
Polishing powders . . . . .	.....	.....	6 75
Pins	12 packages	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 70
Pins	2 papers	6	12
Pins, hair	2 packages	22	44
Paraffine wax	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 47
Pipe and fittings . . . . .	.....	.....	302 88
Pill and powder boxes . . . . .	.....	.....	5 73
Prints for dresses	1,565 yards	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 64
Pique	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	7	3 37
Pant buckles	1 gross	.....	75
Pearline	1 case	.....	4 00
Polishing iron	4	51	2 04
Picks	4	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50
Plants, cabbage	7,800	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50
Plants, flower	74	8	5 95
Paris green	50 pounds	21	10 50
Padlock	1	.....	1 50
Propagating boxes	50	75	37 50
Pump	1	.....	7 00
Pump tubing	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	20	3 70
Peck measures	2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Pens	6 gross	96	5 75
Pens, stylographic	1	.....	2 00
Pen-holders	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 70
Paper fasteners	2 boxes	25	50
Printing and advertising . . . . .	.....	.....	190 75
Postoffice box	1	.....	75
Postage . . . . .	.....	.....	110 00
Piano tuning	3 times	3 00	9 00
Playing cards	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 07	7 25
Plays, books . . . . .	.....	.....	2 80
Patients' expenses . . . . .	.....	.....	40 25
Packing . . . . .	.....	.....	65 21
Putty	464 pounds	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 59
Paints, miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	.....	83 75
Plaster Paris	1 barrel	.....	2 50
Quinces	1 barrel	.....	5 00

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Quinces	4 baskets	\$ 40	\$1.60
Quinces	1 bushel	2.00	
Quilts	138	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	135.60
Radish, bunches	3 dozen	60	1.80
Rhubarb	2 boxes	1.25	2.50
Raspberries	16 cases	81	12.95
Rice	1,052 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	53.56
Raisins	160 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.66
Raisins	8 boxes	2.58	20.65
Raisins	1 mat	3.75	
Restraints, repairing .....	.....	4.40	
Razor strops	1 dozen	3.25	
Rubber sheeting	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	60	4.65
Rug	1	.....	18.00
Refrigerator	1	.....	10.00
Repairing chairs .....	.....	.....	15.00
Rum	2 gallons	3.05	6.10
Rent of farm	4 months	43.75	175.00
Rubber bands	1 box	.....	60
Rubber bands	1 pound	.....	1.25
Rulers	3	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	1.60
Repairs, ordinary .....	.....	.....	155.21
Radiators	2	14.25	28.50
Saleratus	60 pounds	05	3.00
Sago	125 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50
Syrup	618 gallons	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	155.36
Schrimps	½ dozen	2.90	1.45
Salt .....	.....	.....	33.75
Saltpetre	10 pounds	10	1.00
Sauerkraut	6 barrels	4 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	26.50
Sausage	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	11.09
Sage	2 pounds	25	50
Sugar, cut loaf	477 pounds	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	35.17
Sugar, granulated	4,893 pounds	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	328.97
Sugar, maple	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	15	23
Sugar, "A."	5,800 pounds	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	365.36
Sugar, "C."	9,313 pounds	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	486.33
Sugar, powdered	918 pounds	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	65.36
Spinach	1 barrel	.....	1.50
Strawberries	42 cases	1 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	77.90
Spoons, basting	2	15	30
Spoons, mustard	3 dozen	31 $\frac{2}{3}$	95
Spoons, tea	11 dozen	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.26
Spoons, table	8 doeen	3.97	31.75
Spoons, wood	1	.....	8
Skewers	2 M.	60	1.20
Shoe blacking	1 dgeen	.....	95
Sand paper	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ quires	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.98
Sand sieves	2	35	70
Shoe buckles	2 doe en	9.00	18.00
Sewing machine repairs .....	.....	.....	25
Stove pipe	12 joints	20	2.40

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Scales, 1,500 pounds	1		\$14 00
Sheeting	1,709 yards	\$ 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 12
Straw	7 $\frac{875}{3000}$ tons	7 00	52 59
Stair linen	40 yards	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00
Stair rods	4	32	1 28
Sand soap	39 boxes	2 50	97 50
Spittoons	6 dozen	11 50	69 00
Scissors	7 pair	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 70
Scissors, repairing			1 20
Sheeting cloth	1		.75
Sperm oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon	2 08	1 04
Steel wheel barrows	2	15 00	30 00
Stirring rods	1		.25
Sponges	50	.07	3 50
Sponges	6 pounds	1 25	7 50
Spine bag	1		.94
Surgical instruments and tools			36 00
Socks	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pair	1 11	29 90
Slippers, men's	120 pair	.70	84 00
Slippers, woman's	90 pair	.81	72 90
Shoes, men's	156 pair	1 73	268 80
Shoes, women's	47 pair	1 52	71 25
Shoes, ladies' over	1 pair		.40
Suits, men's	125	.629	784 90
Silesia	66 yards	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 62
Shoe laces	6 gross	.99	5 94
Shirts	26	.77	20 00
Skirts	1		1 75
Suspenders	8 $\frac{7}{12}$ dozen	1 97	17 66
Sweedish matches	24 dozen	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 00
Signal oil	4 gallons	.60	2 40
Soap	6,573 pounds	08 $\frac{1}{4}$	203 62
Sal soda	4,543 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 16
Starch	1,070 pounds	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 10
Salaries and labor			21,981 37
Shovels	44	.88	36 14
Spades	6	.75	4 50
Smoothing harrows	1		11 00
Scrapers	3	7 00	21 00
Scythe stones	5	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31
Scythes and snaths	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	15 00	3 75
Sponges for barn			3 94
Sprinkling cans	6	68 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 00
Stable blankets	5	4 90	24 50
Stable sheets	4	1 50	6 00
Stone boat plank	3 sets	2 50	7 50
Seeds			88 21
Sleighs, single seat	1		65 00
Sleighs, bobs	1 set		20 00
Sleighs, repairing			10
Slate	1		10
Slating cloth	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	1 50	2 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Song books.....	21	\$0 67	\$14 06
Stablings horses.....			117 70
Spectacles.....	2 dozen	1 00	2 00
Screws.....	29 gross	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 97
Screws, set.....	20	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.58
Steam traps.....	1		100 00
Steam pumps, repaired.....			25 30
Shingles	5 M.	2 50	12 50
Sinks	2	4 07	8 14
Sash, door.....	11	3 88	42 65
Sash, storm	5	4 25	21 25
Sash, window	16	1 10	17 60
Stucco	2 barrels	1 95	3 90
Sand.....	4 loads	3 00	12 00
Tapioca.....	165 pounds	04 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 13
Turkeys.....	1,062 pounds	12 $\frac{1}{6}$	129 16
Tripe.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15
Turtle soup.....	6 cans	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 75
Tomatoes	6 boxes	65	3 90
Tomatoes, canned.....	32 dozen	1 88 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 40
Tea, black.....	110 pounds	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 25
Tea, green	1,373 pounds	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	265 39
Trays	7	68	4 75
Trays, asher	1		.25
Tape measures	14	33	4 63
Tinware			154 84
Tidies	4	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	.90
Table linen.....	181 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	50	90 94
Table covers	17	1 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 22
Tea strainers	$\frac{1}{6}$ dozen	96	.16
Tent blankets.....	48	1 00	48 00
Ticking	668 yards	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 81
Towels.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 28	26 90
Toweling.....	1,264 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 28
Twine.....	1 ball		.15
Toilet soap			40 21
Table	1		3 50
Table legs.....	8	23	1 84
Traps, mouse.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	40	.60
Tracing wheel.....	1		.50
Tools, miscellaneous.....			148 29
Thimbles	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	1 04	1 56
Thermometers.....	13	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 25
Test tubes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	50	.25
Trousers	4 pair	2 00	8 00
Tricot.....	41 yards	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 36
Tape	16 dozen	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 00
Thread, linen.....	4 dozen	80	3 20
Thread, silk.....	7 spools	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.58
Thread, spool cotton.....	108 dozen	55	59 40
Tapers	1 pound		.60
Tallow			4 48

Itemized Statement of Cost.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Twine for binder.....	135 pounds	\$ 14	\$18 98
Threshing oats.....			66 65
Telegraphy.....			19 09
Traveling expenses.....			36 25
Toll-gate charges.....			41 55
Tobacco, plug.....	400 pounds	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 62
Tobacco, smoking.....	12 pounds	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 86
Tobacco, smoking.....	3 lots	6 40	19 18
Tobacco, snuff.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	40	.95
Tooth brushes.....	2 dozen	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 85
Telephone exchange.....			155 15
Turpentine..	51 gallons	45	22 95
Vermacelli	37 pounds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 21
Vinegar.....	283 gallons	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 62
Veal.....	195 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 15
Veal calves, 12 head.....	1,647 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 45
Vials.....	3 gross	2 28	6 84
Veils.....	2	35	.70
Vehicles, repairing.....			245 59
Violin bow.....	1		1 00
Water coolers.....	6	2 49	14 97
Wristlets.....	6	1 00	6 00
Wiping towels.....	3 dozen	75	2 25
Walnut board.....	1		1 06
Whisky	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	3 00	109 50
Wines	8 gallons	3 17	25 35
Water bottles, rubber.....	1		1 58
Whale bones.....	2	10	.20
Wicks	1 gross		.35
Wash boards.....	1 dozen		2 50
Wash tubs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 50	2 50
Washing machines, repairing.....			55 98
Wedges	16 pounds	04	.64
Well bucket.....	1		.60
Wheelbarrows.....	2	1 50	3 00
Whips	2	1 05	2 10
Writing paper.....	5 reams	1 63	8 15
Water purifiers.....	3	80 00	240 00
Washers	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	12	.30
Wall papers.....			17 50
Water closets put in.....	1 tier		653 85
Window lights.....	88	09 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 12
Window lights.....	8 boxes	3 28	26 23
Whitening	2,367 pounds	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 15
Yeast.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	.21	17 57
Yeast tub	1		3 25
Total.....			\$68,975 00

Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES.

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Months.	Current ex-penses.	Improve-ments.	Total.
October.....	\$4,344 52	\$1,300 00	\$5,644 52
November.....	5,711 42	550 41	6,261 83
December.....	6,113 80	1,374 82	7,488 62
January	5,277 07	1,115 74	6,392 81
February	5,614 90	281 08	5,895 98
March	5,711 93	1,681 33	7,393 26
April	4,028 23	451 80	4,480 03
May.....	4,590 24	341 14	4,931 38
June.....	4,952 62	271 38	5,224 00
July.....	4,215 82	.....	4,215 82
August.....	4,364 02	4,021 11	8,385 13
September.....	4,764 08	51 90	4,815 98
Totals.....	\$59,688 65	\$11,440 71	\$71,129 36

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES.

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

Months.	Current ex-penses.	Improve-ments.	Total.
October	\$5,889 13	.....	\$5,889 13
November.....	7,003 19	\$31 10	7,034 29
December.....	7,443 84	33 32	7,477 16
January	5,579 96	.....	5,579 96
February	4,663 25	.....	4,663 25
March	6,663 69	.....	6,663 69
April	4,527 89	13 33	4,541 22
May.....	5,797 15	649 02	6,446 17
June.....	4,842 34	2,555 79	7,398 13
July.....	8,004 75	1,169 70	9,174 45
August	4,442 76	735 65	5,178 41
September	4,117 05	914 59	5,031 64
Totals.....	\$68,975 00	\$6,102 50	\$75,077 50

Classification of Expenses.

CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Amusements	\$345 84
Alterations and repairs.....	2,694 90
Books, stationery and printing.....	301 23
Drugs and medical supplies.....	782 08
Fuel and heating.....	7,410 19
Farm, barn and garden.....	2,603 79
Furnishing, household	2,409 41
Lights	952 69
Laundry expenses.....	573 59
Miscellaneous items.....	850 81
Postage and telegraphy	101 63
Patients' clothing	1,255 98
Provisions	18,827 14
Salaries and labor.....	20,679 37
Total	\$59,688 65

CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

Amusements	\$361 93
Alterations and repairs.....	5,189 85
Books, stationery and printing	443 64
Drugs and medical supplies.....	765 37
Fuel and heating.....	10,817 58
Farm, barn and garden.....	2,311 69
Furnishing, household	3,956 36
Lights	614 96
Laundry expenses.....	503 38
Miscellaneous items.....	918 18
Postage and telegraphy	129 09
Patients' clothing	2,415 70
Provisions	18,565 90
Salaries and labor.....	21,981 37
Total	\$69,975 00

Improvements.

KIND AND COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum, for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
BUILDING.			
Wire railing		\$31 90	\$31 90
ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Brick	7,000	\$48 75	
Belting	93 feet	123 58	
Carpenter's wages		162 33	
Hardware		16 90	
Installing plant, per contract		4,050 00	
Labor		54 30	
Lumber	6,358 feet	152 19	
Lime	20½ barrels	13 33	
Masonry'	34 days	85 00	
Painting		25 00	
Shafting		243 50	
Tin roofing		75 91	\$5,050 79
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.			
Hand granades	6 dozen	\$60 00	\$60 00
FIRE ESCAPES.			
Iron ladders on buildings		\$156 37	\$156 37
FURNITURE.			
Curtains and fixtures		\$58 84	
Carpeting		345 60	
Felt	3½ yards	3 79	
Folding bed	1	47 50	
Gas apparatus	1	35 00	
Gynaecological chair	1	50 00	

REPORT OF THE

*Improvements.**Kind and Cost of Improvements—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
FURNITURE — Continued.			
Mats	3	\$4 50	.....
Picture nails	4 dozen	40	.....
Rocking chairs	19	30 75	.....
Table covers	4	8 00	.....
Turning lathe and tools	1	38 66	.....
Walnut boards	2	4 40	.....
			\$627 44
SEWER.			
Civil engineer's services		\$75 00	.....
			\$75 00
STEAM PIPE COVERING.			
Balance of contract paid		\$500 00	.....
			\$500 00
STEAM BOILER.			
Building stone	280 feet	\$25 20	.....
Brick	36,500	255 50	.....
Boiler men's time		181 20	.....
Cement	2 barrels	2 50	.....
Cement pipe	25 feet	6 25	.....
Cement bend	1	88	.....
Carpenter's wages		196 80	.....
Cartage		19 40	.....
Fire brick	1,250	37 60	.....
Fire clay	3 barrels	6 25	.....
Heater	1	775 00	.....
Hardware and boiler iron		115 23	.....
Lime	49 barrels	31 85	.....
Lumber	15,915 feet	359 56	.....
Lubricator	1	12 00	.....
Masonry		325 00	.....
Pipe fitter's time	33½ days	207 00	.....
Pipe and fittings		513 96	.....
Stone	3	7 40	.....
Steam pump	1	318 50	.....
Stucco	1 barrel	2 00	.....
Slate and tin roofing		229 10	.....
Steel boiler	1	1,650 00	.....
Tank	1	85 00	.....
Window sash	6	14 70	.....
			\$5,377 88

*Improvements.**For the year ending September 30, 1886.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
BARN.			
Building paper.....	850 pounds	\$12 12	
Blasting stone.....		71 67	
Cement.....	131 bags	107 48	
Carpenter's services.....		517 63	
Conductor.....	120 feet	19 55	
Gutter.....	213 feet	19 17	
Galvanized iron.....	104 pounds	8 32	
Hardware.....		56 04	
Hauling stone.....	39½ days	118 50	
Iron pipe.....	912 feet	100 32	
Iron pipe fittings.....		6 47	
Lime.....	182½ barrels	88 42	
Lumber.....		1,019 09	
Masonry.....		361 18	
Moving barn.....		175 00	
Paints.....		108 94	
Painting.....		40 50	
Shingles.....	14 M	35 00	
Shingle, tin.....	340	8 50	
Stone.....	162½ sq ft	24 37	
Surveying.....		8 00	
Tin roofer's time.....	23 hours	7 50	
Window sash.....	27	18 36	
			\$2,932 08
FARM STOCK.			
Horses.....	1 team	\$100 00	
			400 00
FARM HOUSE, ADDITION.			
Carpenter's services.....		\$105 33	
Lumber.....	4,482 feet	108 91	
Plastering.....		51 75	
Shingles.....	18 M	45 00	
			310 99
LAUNDRY MACHINERY.			
Washing machine.....	1	\$220 24	
			220 24
PIGGERY.			
Carpenter's services.....	15.7 days	\$23 55	
Moving piggery.....		102 00	
Paints.....		28 62	
Painting.....		35 00	
			189 17

REPORT OF THE

*Improvements.**For the year ending September 30, 1886 — Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
ROAD CULVERT.			
Blasting stone.....		\$5 33	
Cement.....	19 barrels	13 50	
Masonry.....		73 12	
Sewer pipe.....	8 pieces	18 00	
			109 95
SPUR RAILROAD TRACK.			
Grading.....		\$31 10	
Lumber.....	2,380 feet	33 32	
			64 42
TENANT HOUSE.			
Building paper.....	164 pounds	\$2 05	
Lumber.....	2,042 feet	43 77	
Moving house.....		35 00	
Masonry.....		38 25	
Nails.....	1 keg	2 35	
Shingles.....	2½ M	6 25	
			127 67
Total cost of improvements.....			\$4,354 52
SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.			
ELECTRIC ENGINE.			
Brick.....	1,000	\$9 50	
Boiler.....	1	150 00	
Cement.....	1 barrel	1 25	
Drilling stone	8 holes	4 00	
Drop hangers	2	14 65	
Engine stone.....	1	15 00	
Electrical fixtures.....		259 18	
Hardware.....		8 75	
Lime.....	9 barrels	6 75	
Leather belting.....	20 feet	40 89	
Plastering hair.....	1 bag	2 67	
Pulleys	1	13 50	
Pipe and fittings.....		70 68	
Painting		16 65	
Stucco	1 barrel	2 00	
Shafting	4 feet	4 45	
Shaft coupling	1	7 00	
Westinghouse engine.....	1	800 00	
			\$1,426 92

*Products of Farm and Garden.**For the year ending September 30, 1886 — Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
FURNITURE.			
Ash table	1	\$4 00	
Chamber set	1	32 00	
Clothes rack	6	6 00	
Chairs	4 dozen	17 60	
Chairs, cherry	12	38 00	
Chairs, rocking	6	15 00	
Dressing stand	1	15 00	
Folding bed	1	35 00	
Sideboard	1	40 00	
Wool mattress	1	3 00	
Wash stands	1	5 50	
Wash stand bureaus	12	54 00	\$260 10
SEWER.			
Surveying and platting		\$74 00	
			\$74 00

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN*Of Milwaukee Insane Asylum, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.*

Apples, 4 barrels at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
Beans, 15 bushels at \$1.50.....	22 50
Beans, Lima, 2 bushels at \$2.00.....	4 00
Beans, string, 33 bushels at \$1.75.....	57 75
Beets, 184 bushels at \$1.10.....	147 40
Beets, green, 150 bunches at 3 cents.....	4 50
Corn, 17,600 ears at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....	88 00
Corn stalks, 8 tons at \$2.50	20 00
Cabbage, 3,827 head at 6 cents.....	229 62
Cauliflower, 301 heads at 12 cents.....	36 12
Cucumbers, 806 dozen at 30 cents.....	241 80
Crab apples, 2 bushels at \$1.70.....	3 40
Celery, 2,499 heads at 3 cents.....	74 97
Carrots, 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at 45 cents.....	62 33
Hay, 33 tons at \$12.....	396 00
Lettuce, 5,515 heads at 2 cents.....	110 30

Products of Farm and Garden.

Onions, 159½ bushels at 55 cents.....	87 73
Onions, green, 400 bunches at 2 cents.....	8 00
Oats, 965 bushels at 35 cents.....	337 75
Peas, 52 bushels at \$1.60.....	83 20
Pork, 6, 445 pounds at \$5.44 per hundred.....	350 42
Potatoes, 263 bushels at 50 cents.....	131 50
Parsley, 2 bunches at 9 cents.....	18
Parsnips, 13 bushels at 75 cents.....	9 75
Radish, 46½ pecks at \$1.30.....	60 45
Straw, 25 tons at \$6.00.....	150 00
Squash, 5, 205 pounds at 5 cents.....	43 38
Spinach, 227 bushels at 55 cents.....	124 85
Tomatoes, 154 bushels at 75 cents.....	115 50
Turnips, 216 bushels at 40 cents.....	86 40
Total	\$3,093 80

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886

Apples, 10 barrels at \$1.50.....	\$15 00
Apples, crab, 3 bushels at \$1.00	3 00
Beets, 75 bushels at 90 cents.....	67 50
Beets, green, 121½ bushels at 50 cents.....	60 63
Beans, green, 26 bushels at \$1.00.....	26 00
Beans, Lima, 1 bushel at \$1.80.....	1 80
Celery, 4, 225 heads at 1½ cents.....	45 07
Carrots, 173½ bushels at 75 cents.....	130 12
Carrots, 12 bunches at 2 cents	24
Cauliflower, 226 heads at 18 cents.....	40 68
Corn, 3, 550 ears at 10 cent.....	31 95
Cabbage, 5,937 heads at 4 cents	237 48
Cucumbers, 949½ dozen at 20 cents	189 90
Hay, 80 tons at \$12.00.....	960 00
Lettuce, 1,159 heads at 2½ cents.....	28 97
Onions, 54½ bushels at \$1.00.....	54 50
Onions, green, 12 bunches at 2 cents.....	24
Oats, 1, 357 bushels at 35 cents:.....	474 95
Potatoes, 644½ bushels at 50 cents	322 19
Peas, 37 bushels at \$1.25.....	46 25
Pork, 12, 605 pounds at \$4 92 per cwt.....	620 17
Parsnips, 30 bushels at 60 cents.....	18 00
Radish, 57 pecks, at \$1.00	57 00
Squa-h, 5,320 pounds at 1 cent.....	53 20
Straw, 8 tons at \$7.00	56 00
Tomatoes, 136½ bushels at \$1.00	136 75
Turnips, 129½ bushels at 60 cents.....	77 70
Vegetable oyster, 10 bushels at 75 cents.....	7 50
Total	\$3,763 79

*Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.*ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Aprons	197	Night dresses.....	2
Bandages	63	Napkins	74
Bed spreads	68	Neck ties	30
Bed ticks	77	Pillow ticks.....	19
Caps, attendants	113	Pillow slips.....	409
Collars	14	Pillow shams.....	4
Curtains	516	Rag bags	3
Camisoles	6	Shirts	117
Chemises	26	Suspenders, pairs.....	45
Coffee bags	15	Straight suits.....	50
Chair pads	1	Sheets	362
Comforters	5	Skirts	6
Chair covers	1	Sun bonnets.....	12
Cushions	4	Shrouds	19
Counterpanes	6	Towels	334
Drawers, men's, pairs	60	Table cloths.....	25
Drawers, women's	90	Table covers.....	11
Dresses	251	Underwaists	40
Holders, iron	13	Wrappers, men's.....	76
Ironing sheets	2	Wrappers, women's.....	6
Ice bags	3		
Jelly bags	27	Total number of pieces.....	3,261
Lambrequins	40		=====
Mattress ticks	19		

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Aprons	396	Night dresses.....	3
Bonnets	10	Pillow slips.....	578
Bed ticks	86	Pillow ticks.....	56
Chemises	174	Ruffles	26
Caps	40	Shirts	144
Candy bags	300	Straight suits	22
Chair cushions	9	Suspenders	54
Curtains	66	Skirts	57
Camisoles	4	Sacques	6
Coffee bags	28	Sheets	597
Clothes bags	31	Straight suit lacers	33
Counterpanes	125	Shrouds	5
Collars	11	Towels	1,128
Drawers	206	Table cloths	37
Dresses	311	Underwaists	34
Dynamo covers	2	Vests	2
Ironing sheets	2	Wrappers	52
Mittens	7	Wash cloths	13
Napkins	141		
Neck ties	32	Total number of pieces.....	4,882
New camisole sleeves	4		=====

Cost of Meat.

COST OF MEAT SLAUGHTERED AT THE ASYLUM DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER
30, 1885 AND 1886.

1885. Quantity.	Kind.	Weight on foot.	Average price per cwt.	Amount.	Dressed weight.
150 heads	Beeves	147,960 lbs	\$3 953	\$5,848 72	71,260 lbs
5 heads	Calves	1,096 lbs	5 90	64 68	611 lbs
41 heads	Lambs and sheep	3,335 lbs	3 77	125 78	1,498 lbs
196 heads	Salary of butcher, one year	152,391 lbs	\$3 963	\$6,039 18 420 00	73,369 lbs
	Total cost			\$6,459 18	
	Less sales of bones, hides and tallow			962 77	
	73,369 lbs. dressed meat		7 49	\$5,496 41	
1886.					
123 heads	Beeves	123,532 lbs	\$3 434	\$4,242 03	59,273 lbs
12 heads	Calves	1,647 lbs	5 61	92 45	1,085 lbs
32 heads	Lambs and sheep	3,270 lbs	3 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 42	1,555 lbs
2 heads	Porkers	625 lbs	4 50	28 12	485 lbs
169 heads	Salary of butcher, 1 year	129,074 lbs	\$3 477	\$4,489 02 420 00	62,398 lbs
	Total cost			\$4,909 02	
	Less sales of bones, hides and tallow			818 58	
	62,398 lbs. dressed meat		6 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$4,090 44	

Current Receipts and Disbursements.

PICKLES AND PRESERVES.

Put up at Milwaukee Insane Asylum, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

	Quarts.
Catsup and chili sauce.....	36
Canned fruits.....	300
Jellies.....	50
Sweet pickles.....	112
Sour pickles.....	48
Total.....	<u>546</u>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

	Quarts.
Canned fruits.....	254
Jellies	49½
Jams.....	48
Sweet pickles.....	140
Total	<u>491½</u>

CASH, CURRENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Of Milwaukee Insane Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1885.

<i>Dr.</i>		
To appropriation by county board.....	\$60,000 00	.....
Cash paid treasurer for private patients.....	7,591 67	.....
Cash paid treasurer for sales from farm.....	208 73	.....
Cash paid treasurer for sale of hides, pelts, tallow, etc.....	1,236 56	.....
	<u>1,236 56</u>	<u>\$69,036 96</u>
<i>Cr.</i>		
By account previously overdrawn.....	\$382 18	.....
Payments from Sept. 30, 1884, to Oct 1, 1885.....	59,688 65	.....
	<u>59,688 65</u>	<u>\$60,070 83</u>
Balance in treasury, current account.....	8,966 13	.....
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	9,036 96	.....
Accounts overdrawn Sept. 30, 1885.....	70 88	.....
	<u>9,036 96</u>	<u>9,036 96</u>

Current Cost of Maintenance.

TOTAL CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies and products on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$3,601 81
Total payments from September 30, 1884, to October 1, 1885..	59,688 65
Farm products put in	2,755 27
 Total	 \$66,045 73
Less supplies and products on hand October 1, 1885 .. .	3,055 66
 Total cost of maintenance from September 30, 1884, to October 1, 1885.....	 \$62,990 07
Less farm products put in.....	2,755 27
 Total cost of maintenance, cash expenditure.....	 \$60,234 80
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc	9,036 96
 Total cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	 \$51,197 84
 Total number of days board furnished.....	 107,000
Weekly, per capita cost, on total expenditure.....	\$4 12
Weekly, per capita cost, on cash expenditure.....	3 94
 <i>Improvement Account.</i>	
To appropriation by county board.....	\$2,900 00
By account previously overdrawn.....	\$1,424 05
Bills for improvement to October 1, 1885.....	238 27
	1,662 32
 Balance in treasury October 1. 1885.....	 \$1,237 68

Special Improvements.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Furniture Account.

To balance on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$874 50
By bills paid for furniture.....	627 44
Balance on hand September 30, 1885	<u>\$247 06</u>

Sewer Account.

To balance on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$500 00
By bills paid for sewer.....	75 00
Balance on hand September 30, 1885	<u>\$425 00</u>

Steam Pipe Covering Account.

To balance in treasury October 1, 1884	\$500 00
By balance of contract paid for steam pipe covering.....	500 00
	<u> </u>

Steam Boiler Account.

By bills paid for steam boiler.....	\$5,377 88
To balance in treasury October 1, 1884.....	5,000 00
Amount drawn from current fund.....	<u>\$377 88</u>

Electric Light Account.

By bills paid for electric light.....	\$5,050 79
To appropriation by county board.....	5,000 00
Amount drawn from current fund.....	<u>\$50 79</u>

Current Receipts and Disbursements.

CASH, CURRENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the year ending September 30, 1886.

<i>Dr.</i>		
To appropriation by county board.....	\$75,000 00	
Paid in treasury by secretary for current ex- penses.....	1,881 28	
Cash paid treasurer for private patients.....	10,675 20	
Cash paid treasurer for sales from farm.....	242 00	
Cash paid treasurer for sale of hides, pelts, tal- low, etc.....	947 99	

		\$88,746 47
<i>Cr.</i>		
By account previously overdrawn.....	\$70 83	
Payments from Sept. 30, '85, to Oct. 1, '86.....	68,975 00	

		\$69,045 83
Balance in treasury, current account.....		\$19,700 64
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....		11,865 19

Balance in treasury to credit of asylum, Sep- tember 30, 1886.....		\$7,835 45

*Current Cost of Maintenance.***TOTAL CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.**

Supplies and products on hand Oct. 1, 1885	\$3,055 66
Total payments, from Sept. 30, 1885, to Oct. 1, 1886.....	68,975 00
Farm product put in	2,971 47
<hr/>	
Total	\$75,002 13
Less supplies and products on hand Oct. 1, 1886.....	6,011 91
<hr/>	
Total cost of maintenance, from Sept. 30, 1885, to Oct. 1, 1886.	\$68,990 22
Less farm products put in	2,971 47
<hr/>	
Total cost of maintenance—cash expenditure.....	\$66,018 75
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	11,865 19
<hr/>	
Total cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county	\$54,153 56
<hr/>	
Total number of days board furnished	110,995
Weekly per capita cost, on total expenditure.....	\$4 35
Weekly per capita cost, on cash expenditure.	4 16
<hr/>	

Improvement Account.

To balance in treasury Oct. 1, 1885	\$1,237 68
Appropriated by county board.....	4,200 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$5,437 68
By payments for improvement from Sept. 30, 1885, to Oct. 1, 1886	4,354 52
<hr/>	
Balance in treasury, Sept. 30, 1886.....	\$1,083 16
<hr/>	

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.*Electric Engine Account.*

To appropriation by county board	\$1,500 00
By bills paid for electric engine	1,426 92
<hr/>	

Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1886..... \$73 08

Furniture Account.

By bills paid for furniture.....	\$260 10
To balance on hand Oct. 1, 1885	247 06
<hr/>	

Amount drawn from current fund..... \$13 04

Sewer Account.

To balance on hand Oct. 1, 1885	\$425 00
Remains unchanged Sept. 30, 1886.....	

*Special Improvements.**Sewer and Cow Account.*

To appropriate by county board.....	\$1,000 00
By bills paid for sewers	74 00
Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1886.....	\$3,926 00

Kind and estimated value of property belonging to Milwaukee Insane Asylum, September 30, 1886.

Coal house.....	\$1,108 18
Cattle shed	118 89
Dry house.....	2,576 71
Drugs, medical supplies, instruments and fixtures.....	1,134 16
Engine, boilers and heating apparatus.....	33,262 96
Extension ladders	182 50
Electric light plant.....	6,477 71
Furniture and fixtures.....	17,928 10
Farming implements, harness, etc.....	1,891 16
Grading and improvement of grounds.....	1,826 29
Hog pen.....	988 07
Hot house	85 43
Ice house and elevator	784 42
Land	10,000 00
Live stock.....	1,868 00
Library.....	852 75
Main building, including barn and farm houses.....	206,013 29
Passenger elevator.....	1,420 40
Patients' clothing	528 14
Provisions and supplies	1,171 47
Soft coal.....	1,988 30
Slaughter house	700 00
Water purifiers	240 00
	<hr/>
	\$293,146 88

Statistical Tables.

To the Board of Trustees, Milwaukee Asylum for the Insane:

The general movement of the population of the hospital, and the principal facts in its medical history for the past two years, are embraced in the following tables and remarks:

TABLE showing admissions and discharges during the year and number remaining under treatment September 30, 1885.

	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1884.....	141	152	293
New admissions for year.....	47	41	88
Readmissions from parole, bond, etc.....	7	6	13
Whole number under treatment.....	195	199	394
Average number under treatment per day.....			293 $\frac{1}{3}$
Discharged recovered.....	17	12	29
Discharged improved	16	17	33
Discharged unimproved.....	9	7	16
Died.....	18	9	22
Total discharged.....	55	45	100
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1885.....	140	154	294

TABLE showing admissions and discharges during the year, and number remaining under treatment September 30, 1886.

	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1885.....	140	154	294
New admissions for year.....	62	58	120
Readmissions from parole, bond, etc.....	17	21	38
Whole number under treatment.....	219	233	452
Average number under treatment per day.....			304 $\frac{7}{9}$
Discharged recovered	24	19	43
Discharged improved	19	22	41
Discharged unimproved.....	16	8	24
Died.....	12	7	19
Total discharged.....	71	56	127
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1886.....	148	177	325

Statistics.

The number remaining in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, was 293. The number of new admissions for the ensuing year was 88; re-admissions, 13; making a total of 101, and the whole number cared for 394. Of these, 195 were males and 199 females. There were discharged during the year, recovered, 29; about one in 13 60-100 of the whole number cared for, or 7 57-100 per cent. improved, 33; unimproved, 16; died, 22; about 1 in 18 of the whole number cared for, or 5 58-100 per cent.; making a total of 100 discharged; leaving under treatment at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1885, 294; an increase of 1 over the previous year.

The number of new admissions for the year ending September 30, 1886, was 120; re-admissions, 38; making a total of 158; the whole number cared for being 452. Of these, 219 were males and 233 females. There were discharged during the year, recovered, 43; about 1 in 10 50-100 of the whole number cared for, or 9 50-100 per cent.; improved 41; unimproved, 24; died, 19; 1 in about 24 of the whole number cared for, or 4 20-100 per cent., making a total of 127 discharged; leaving under treatment at the close of the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, 325, an increase over the year previous of 31.

Of the number remaining under treatment at the close of the fiscal year, 1885, 278 were from Milwaukee county, and 19 from other counties. Of the number remaining under treatment at the close of the fiscal year 1886, 315 were from Milwaukee county and 10 from other counties.

The number of patients cared for at private charge for the year ending September 30, 1885, was 41. The number cared for at private charge during the year ending September, 30, 1886, was 49.

Considering the overcrowded condition of the asylum, the results obtained during the past year have been most gratifying. The building was erected for the accommodation of 250 patients. We have now 75 in excess of that number, with an undoubted prospect of a continual increase. Not-

Employment of Female Patients.

withstanding this, the per cent. of recoveries has been the highest and the death rate the lowest in the history of the institution. To what can we attribute these results? In my opinion, mainly to the abolishment of mechanical restraints; the regular occupation of body and mind, with labor which overtaxes neither, but which yields to the excited or diseased brain and the exhausted nerve energy, sweet and refreshing sleep, which is the best road to quiet content if not to absolute cure. We have been able to compass this better than ever before through the acquisition of the farm, which has furnished occupation during the past season to all the male patients able to labor; an astonishing amount of work has been performed by them. The woods have been cleared of underbrush, dead and worthless trees have been removed, roads have been built and repaired; more than one hundred cords of stone have been cleared from the farm, and utilized in building basements, cellars and culverts. All this, in addition to the planting, raising and harvesting the products of the farm, with the aid of but one farmer, one gardener, and the teamsters.

The female patients have been employed as far as practicable in the kitchen, laundry and sewing room, while a large number are daily taken to the amusement hall, where under the direction of a careful attendant, all the mending of the clothing, bedding, etc., of the institution has been performed. During the warm summer and pleasant autumn days, the wards are silent and deserted, while the patients and attendants seek the cool and shady grove adjacent to the house. During the winter months amusements are furnished. We have two dances each week, the music being furnished by the attendants, with occasional amateur theatricals, in which the patients and attendants join. We are by no means forgotten or neglected by our friends in the city who, at times, furnish us with a concert, always highly enjoyed and appreciated.

Additional Accommodations Necessary.

The abolishment of restraint in this institution appeared at first sight to be a formidable, if not an impossible task, yet the ease with which it was accomplished was surprising. First nearly the entire corps of attendants were changed, new help was substituted, many of them without experience. A certain number of these were preferred for the reason that they were not imbued with the idea that the only thing to do with a refractory lunatic was to tie him up, and they were instructed and trained to the new order of things. Gradually restraint was withdrawn, and last August all the implements were removed and locked up in the cellar, never to see the light again during my administration, at least. The result is most gratifying, for five months not a patient has been in restraint, and we have had no real occasion for its use.

Last September we began, experimentally and to a limited extent, to try the open door system. The doors of two wards, one each, on the male and female side are left unlocked during the day, and the patients permitted to go and come as they please, only being restricted to the grounds which they are not allowed to leave without express permission. The experiment, thus far, has proved a complete success. No patient has taken advantage of the liberty given, and no elopement has occurred from these wards. It will be continued and extended as far as is practicable.

The grave necessity for additional accommodations at this asylum has long existed and should no longer be ignored; as before stated we have 75 more patients than the building was intended or constructed to accommodate. The asylum was opened for the reception of patients in March, 1880; in February, 1881, the maximum number of 250 was reached; since that time the number has gradually increased, but at no period so rapidly as during the past year. Since the establishment of this asylum, not yet seven years, the population of Milwaukee county has increased at least 50,000, an increase apparently unlooked for, and unprovided for in this

Increase of Cost per Capita.

unfortunate class of her people. The average number of insane in Wisconsin to the whole population is, I believe, about one to 500. Milwaukee county has a population of at least 200,000. On the above basis she should possess accommodations for at least 400 insane to say nothing of provision for the future.

I am a believer in the segregation plan of building, detached buildings for separate and independent classification, notably for the filthy and disturbed classes, connected with the main building by underground corridors for the passage of steam and water pipes, in which tracks can be laid for the conveying of food from the kitchen, etc. The corridors or passages make the outlying wards equivalent to wings attached to the main building, the only difference being the increased length of the corridors.

The most imperative want of this asylum to-day is a proper water supply. Our present supply is from an artesian well, the pressure of which has constantly decreased since it began to flow, until it is now nothing ; it is only a question of time when it will entirely fail. We are utterly without protection from fire ; a dozen strokes of the pump at a fire pressure will exhaust the well. Even if we had an abundance of water it is unfit for use. It is heavily charged with mineral salts, rendering it most destructive to boilers and pipes, and entirely unfit for drinking, washing or culinary purposes. All of our drinking water is drawn from a distant well, and hauled in barrels to the house. When our cisterns fail to supply us with rain water, no amount of labor will properly cleanse our clothing, and strong alkalies must be used to its rapid destruction.

The increase in the per capita cost, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, over the previous year is, principally due to the extensive repairs of the building and boilers, and the large consumption of coal, most of which is chargeable to the electric light, which was in use only a part of the year ending September 30, 1885. The light, however, allow

Increase of Cost per Capita.

me to add, is in my opinion the finest and most valuable improvement ever placed upon this institution. In addition to its general high character and combination of good qualities as a light, it reduces the danger of fire to a minimum, bringing to the responsible management, and I may include, employes and inmates a sence of restful security not attainable in an institution of this character where any other light is used.

My thanks are due to your Honorable Board for your counsel and encouragement, and to the officers and employes of the institution for their efficient aid rendered me in the prosecution of my arduous and responsible duties.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. HARE, M. D.,
Superintendent.

Asylum, Wauwatosa, Wis., Dec., 1886.

Statistical Tables.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER IN NEW ADMISSIONS.

	1884-5.			1885-6.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania.....	8	5	13	8	8	16
Subacute mania.....	1	3	4	.....	4	4
Chronic mania.....	3	7	10	4	6	10
Acute melancholia.....	5	6	11	12	8	20
Subacute melancholia.....	5	4	9	10	9	19
Chronic melancholia.....	7	8	15	3	4	7
Epileptic mania.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Puerperal mania.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Dementia.....	2	3	5	6	6	12
General paresis.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Imbeciles.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Mania a potu.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Chronic alcoholism.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Imperial melancholia.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Epileptic melancholia.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Inebriates.....	4	1	5	2	.....	2
Delusional mania.....	1	.....	1	3	5	8
Hysteria.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Toxic mania.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paroxysmal mania.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Climacteric mania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Total	47	41	88	62	58	120

Statistical Tables.

PROBABLE CAUSES IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	1884-5.			1885-6.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Hereditary	2	5	7	3	5		8
Unknown	19	16	35	14	26		40
Over study		1	1	1			1
Nostalgia	2	2	4	2			2
Domestic troubles	1	2	3	9	6		15
Intemperance	3	1	4	10	1		11
Injury to head	7	1	8	5			5
Epilepsy	3	3	6	4	2		6
Pregnancy		2	2		8		8
Sunstroke	3		3	1			1
Inebriates	4	1	5	2			2
Fright		1	1				
Ill health		1	1	2			2
Loss of property		1	1	2	2		4
Masturbation	1		1	2			2
Senility	1	3	4	1	6		7
Syphilis		1	1	1			1
Not Insane	1		1	1			1
Imbeciles				2	1		3
Menopause					1		1
Total	47	41	88	62	58		120

Statistical Tables.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	1884-5.			1885-6.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
One week or less	8	4	12	10	3	13
Two weeks.....	3	1	4	5	1	6
Three weeks.....	3	1	4	1	5	6
One month.....	2	2	4	2	4	6
Six weeks.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Two months .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Three months	1	.....	1	3	3	6
Four months.....	2	1	3	1	3	4
Five months	2	1	3	1	1	2
Six months	1	1	2	.....	2	2
Seven months.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Nine months	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
One year.....	1	1	2	3	6	9
Two years.....	1	3	4	4	5	9
Three years	2	3	5	1	2	3
Four years.....	1	3	4	.....	1	1
Five years.....	1	1	2	3	4	7
Six years.....	.....	3	3	1	2	3
Seven years .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Eight years .....	.....	.....	2	1	1	3
Ten years	1	3	4	3	2	5
Fifteen years.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Twenty years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Thirty years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Unknown	10	3	13	12	9	21
Inebriates.....	4	1	5	2	.....	2
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Total.....	47	41	88	62	58	120

Statistical Tables.

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1884-5.			1885-6.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fifteen to twenty years.....	4	1	5	3	1	4
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	3	4	7	5	2	7
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	6	9	15	6	8	14
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	5	4	9	5	7	12
Thirty-five to forty years.....	8	5	13	12	6	18
Forty to forty-five years.....	6	5	11	5	5	10
Forty-five to fifty years.....	2	3	5	10	3	13
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	4	1	5	4	6	10
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	2	2	2	1	5	6
Seventy to seventy-five years.....	2	2	2	.....	5	5
Seventy-five to eighty years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Eighty to eighty-five years.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	5	2	7	7	4	11
Total.....	47	41	88	62	58	120

Statistical Tables.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1884—5.			1885—6.		
	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.
Housekeeper		17	17		42	42
Baker.....	22	2	24			
Farmer	5	5	10			
Laborer	10	10	20	12		12
Real estate agent.....	1	1	2			
Teacher.....	1	2	3	1	1	2
Clerk	2	1	3	1		1
Musician.....	1		1			
Gambler	1		1			
Teamster.....	1		1	1		1
Domestic		11	11		4	4
Carpenter.....	1		1	1		1
Civil engineer.....	1		1			
Tailor.....	1		1	2		2
Saloon-keeper.....	1		1	1		1
Hotel-keeper.....	1		1			
Saddler.....	1		1			
Waltster	1		1			
Butcher.....	1		1	2		2
Laundress.....		1	1			
Book-keeper.....	1		1	5		5
Miller.....	1		1			
Livery stable keeper.....	1		1			
Traveling man	1		1	3		3
Mechanic.....	1		1			
Merchant	1		1	3		3
Printer.....	1		1			
Engineer.....	1		1			
Expressman.....	1		1	1		1
Shoemaker.....				3		3
Sailor				3		3
Lawyer.....				1		1
Night watchman				1		1
Contractor				3		3
Brakeman.....				1		1
Milliner.....				2		2
Insurance agent.....				2		2
Cigarmaker.....				1		1
Brewer.....				1		1
Seamstress				2		2
Cooper.....				1		1
Machinist				1		1
Barber.....				1		1
Silversmith				1		1
Telegraph operator.....		6	6	1		1
None	6	3	9	6	4	10
Unknown.....				2	3	5
Total	47	41	88	62	58	120

Statistical Tables.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1884-1885.			1885-1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	18	15	33	25	13	38
Germany.....	18	14	32	19	31	50
Italy				1	1	2
Scotland		1	1		1	1
Austria.....	4		4	2		
Bavaria.....	1		1			
France.....		1	1			
Prussia.....	1	1	2		1	1
Ireland.....		4	4	3	2	5
Holland.....		1	1	1		1
Bohemia.....		1	1		4	4
England.....		1	1			
Norway.....				5		5
Poland.....				1	1	2
Wales.....				1	1	2
Canada.....				1		1
Switzerland.....				1	1	2
Russia.....				1		1
Unknown.....	5	2	7	1	2	3
Total.....	47	41	88	62	58	120

CAUSE OF DEATH—1884-1885.

Exhaustion from acute mania.															
M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F	
5 1		1 1		1 1		1 1		1 1		1 1		1 1		1 1	
5 1		1 1		1 1		1 1		1 1		1 1		1 1		1 1	
Cancer.		Ovarian tumor.		Pulmonary hemorrhage.		Phthisis pulmonalis.		Exhaustion from chronic mania.		General paresis.		Exhaustion from chronic melancholia.		Heart disease.	

CAUSE OF DEATH—1885-1886.

Statistical Tables.